TABLE OF CONTENTS

Bisnis.com

PKP2B Generasi I dan BUMN Diminta Pasok DMO Batu Bara 30% Awal Tahun Ini

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mewajibkan perusahaan pemegang perjanjian karya pengusahaan pertambangan batu bara (PKP2B) generasi I menyetor pemenuhan kebutuhan dalam negeri atau domestic market obligation (DMO) sebesar 30% awal tahun ini.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno mengatakan, kebijakan serupa juga berlaku untuk badan usaha milik negara (BUMN) yang memegang izin usaha pertambangan (IUP). Hal ini untuk mengantisipasi kebutuhan PT PLN (Persero) seiring belum terbitnya rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) 2026 perusahaan-perusahaan tambang.

Menurutnya, perusahaan batu bara pemegang PKP2B generasi I dan perusahaan pelat merah harus menyetor DMO 30% lantaran mereka tak mendapat pemangkasan kuota produksi dalam RKAB 2026.

Dengan kata lain, Kementerian ESDM menyetujui 100% target produksi batu bara dalam RKAB 2026 yang diajukan perusahaan pemegang PKP2B generasi I dan BUMN pemegang IUP.

"Jadi gini. Untuk PKP2B generasi I dan IUP BUMN, itu kan kita berikan 100%. Maka dia kita minta di awal, minimal 30% tarik ke depan [untuk DMO]. Untuk PLN. PLN doang nih, 30%," ucap Tri di Kantor Ditjen Minerba ESDM, Jakarta Selatan, Selasa (10/2/2026).

Generation I PKP2B and SOE Asked to Supply 30% of the DMO Coal Early This Year

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) requires companies holding first-generation coal mining work agreements (PKP2B) to deposit a 30% domestic market obligation (DMO) at the beginning of this year.

Tri Winarno, Director General of Minerals and Coal (Minerba) at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, stated that a similar policy also applies to state-owned enterprises (BUMN) holding mining business permits (IUP). This is to anticipate the needs of PT PLN (Persero), as mining companies' 2026 work plans and budgets (RKAB) have not yet been released.

According to him, coal companies holding first-generation PKP2B and state-owned companies must deposit a 30% DMO because they did not receive a production quota cut in the 2026 RKAB.

In other words, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has approved 100% of the coal production target in the 2026 RKAB submitted by companies holding Generation I PKP2B and state-owned enterprises holding IUP.

"So, here's the thing. For first-generation PKP2B and state-owned enterprise (BUMN) IUPs, we're giving them 100%. So, we're asking them to pull at least 30% forward [for DMO] upfront. For PLN, just PLN, 30%," Tri said at the ESDM Directorate General of Mineral and Coal Office in South Jakarta on Tuesday (February 10, 2026).

Dia pun menyebut, usai RKAB batu bara milik perusahaan lainnya terbit, maka pasokan DMO batu bara untuk PLN turut dipasok oleh perusahaan tersebut.

"Nanti sambil jalan, nanti yang lain persetujuan. Nah, nanti kita kumpulkan juga dari itu," katanya.

Sebelumnya, Kementerian ESDM berencana menaikkan porsi DMO batu bara menjadi di atas 30% pada 2026.

Wakil Menteri ESDM Yuliot Tanjung mengatakan, kenaikan persentase DMO itu tak lepas dari wacana pemangkasan produksi emas hitam menjadi sekitar 600 juta ton pada 2026.

"Kami akan perhatikan. Range-nya itu [kenaikan DMO] mungkin bisa lebih dari 30%," ucap Yuliot di Kantor Kementerian ESDM, Jakarta, Jumat (6/2/2026).

Adapun, saat ini kewajiban DMO batu bara oleh pelaku usaha adalah 25% dari total produksi tahunan. Harga DMO untuk kelistrikan dipatok sebesar US$70 per ton dan untuk industri semen dan pupuk sebesar US$90 per ton.

Terkait harga, Yuliot juga memberi sinyal bahwa kelak harga DMO batu bara akan mengikuti harga pasar.

"Mengikuti harga pasar," katanya.

Lebih lanjut, Yuliot mengatakan, produksi batu bara 2026 bakal dipangkas ke level di atas 600 juta ton. Angka ini lebih tinggi dibanding proyeksi sebelumnya.

Pemangkasan produksi tersebut juga terbilang signifikan dibanding realisasi tahun sebelumnya. Tercatat, realisasi produksi batu bara 2025 mencapai 790 juta ton.

Dia menuturkan, angka pemangkasan produksi batu bara pada 2026 itu merujuk pada proyeksi permintaan industri dalam negeri dan kebutuhan pembangkit listrik tenaga uap (PLTU) PT PLN (Persero).

He also said that after the coal RKAB of another company was issued, the DMO coal supply for PLN was also supplied by that company.

"We'll get the approvals as we go along. Then, we'll gather information from that," he said.

Previously, the Ministry of ESDM planned to increase the DMO portion of coal to above 30% by 2026.

Deputy Minister of ESDM Yuliot Tanjung said the increase in the DMO percentage was inseparable from the discourse on reducing black gold production to around 600 million tons by 2026.

"We will pay attention. The range [of DMO increases] could be more than 30%," said Yuliot at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources office in Jakarta on Friday (February 6, 2026).

Currently, coal DMO obligations for businesses are 25% of total annual production. The DMO price for electricity is set at US$70 per ton, and for the cement and fertilizer industries at US$90 per ton.

Regarding prices, Yuliot also signaled that the DMO coal price would follow market prices.

“Following market prices,” he said.

Furthermore, Yuliot stated that coal production in 2026 will be cut to above 600 million tons. This figure is higher than previous projections.

This production cut is also significant compared to the previous year's realization. The 2025 coal production target was 790 million tons.

He explained that the coal production reduction figure for 2026 refers to projected domestic industrial demand and the needs of PT PLN (Persero)'s coal-fired power plants (PLTU).

"Jadi, berdasarkan perhitungan dari dirjen minerba dan juga ini berdasarkan permintaan dari PLN dan juga industri dalam negeri, jadi perkiraan sekitar lebih dari 600 juta ton per tahun," ucap Yuliot.

Dia juga menegaskan bahwa pemangkasan bertujuan untuk mengontrol produksi batu bara. Dengan begitu, harga batu bara di tingkat global bisa naik. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"So, based on calculations from the Director General of Mineral and Coal, and also based on demand from PLN and the domestic industry, the estimate is around 600 million tons per year," said Yuliot.

He also emphasized that the cuts are aimed at controlling coal production. This could potentially increase global coal prices. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Kontan.co.id

Merdeka Gold Resources (EMAS) Garap Transaksi Jumbo, Optimalkan Tambang Emas Pani

Reporter: Yuliana Hema | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

DUA entitas usaha PT Merdeka Gold Resources Tbk (EMAS), yakni PT Pani Bersama Tambang dan PT Puncak Emas Tani Sejahtera menjalin kerjasama pengolahan dan pemurnian atas hasil tambang senilai Rp 9,84 triliun.

Melansir keterbukaan informasi yang dirilis Selasa (10/2/2026), perjanjian berlaku sejak 6 Februari 2026 sampai dengan dua tahun dan akan terus diperpanjang secara otomatis dengan periode yang sama sampai dilakukan pengakhiran.

Manajemen EMAS menjelaskan transaksi ini bertujuan untuk mendukung kelancaran operasional Tambang Emas Pani, mengingat lokasi usaha PT Pani Bersama Tambang dan PT Puncak Emas Tani berada di satu wilayah yang sama.

“Kerja sama ini dapat memaksimalkan pemanfaatan fasilitas dan mendukung keberhasilan Tambang Emas Pani,” tulis manajemen EMAS dalam keterbukaan informasi.

Merdeka Gold Resources (EMAS) is working on a major transaction, optimizing the Pani Gold Mine

Reporter: Yuliana Hema | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

TWO business entities of PT Merdeka Gold Resources Tbk (EMAS), namely PT Pani Bersama Tambang and PT Puncak Emas Tani Sejahtera, have entered into a collaboration for processing and refining mining products worth IDR 9.84 trillion.

According to the information disclosure released on Tuesday (10/2/2026), the agreement is valid from February 6, 2026, for up to two years and will continue to be automatically extended for the same period until termination.

EMAS Management explained that this transaction aims to support the smooth operation of the Pani Gold Mine, considering that the business locations of PT Pani Bersama Tambang and PT Puncak Emas Tani are in the same area.

"This collaboration can maximize facility utilization and support the success of the Pani Gold Mine," EMAS management wrote in an information disclosure.

Manajemen berharap transaksi ini dapat meningkatkan efisiensi pelaksanaan kegiatan usaha antara EMAS dan PT Pani Bersama Tambang dibandingkan apabila dilakukan dengan pihak tidak terafiliasi.

"Transaksi ini tidak menimbulkan dampak negatif yang signifikan terhadap kondisi keuangan EMAS, melainkan diharapkan dapat memperkuat operasional dan mendukung pertumbuhan usaha EMAS," jelas manajemen EMAS.

Lebih lanjut, transaksi ini masuk dalam kategori transaksi material karena nilainya 155% dari total ekuitas EMAS berdasarkan data per 30 September 2025 dan termasuk transaksi afiliasi.

Management hopes that this transaction will increase the efficiency of business activities between EMAS and PT Pani Bersama Tambang compared to if it were carried out with an unaffiliated party.

"This transaction will not have a significant negative impact on EMAS' financial condition, but is expected to strengthen EMAS' operations and support its business growth," EMAS management explained.

Furthermore, this transaction falls into the material transaction category because its value is 155% of EMAS' total equity based on data as of September 30, 2025, and includes affiliated transactions.

BT Bloomberg Technoz

ESDM Janji Tak Tebas Produksi Batu Bara Pemilik PKP2B Generasi I

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) memastikan tidak memangkas kuota produksi perusahaan pemegang perjanjian karya pengusahaan pertambangan batu bara (PKP2B) generasi I dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Dirjen Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno menyatakan kementerian menyetujui 100% target produksi yang diajukan oleh pemegang PKP2B.

Keputusan itu juga menyasar pada perusahaan batu bara milik negara atau BUMN yang memegang izin usaha pertambangan (IUP).

ESDM Promises Not to Cut Coal Production for First-Generation PKP2B Owners

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) has confirmed that it will not cut the production quotas of companies holding first-generation coal mining work agreements (PKP2B) in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB).

The Director General of Minerals and Coal (Dirjen Minerba) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, stated that the ministry approved 100% of the production targets proposed by PKP2B holders.

The decision also targets state-owned coal companies or BUMNs that hold mining business permits (IUP).

“Untuk PKP2B generasi I dan IUP BUMN, itu kan kita berikan 100%,” kata Tri saat ditemui di Gedung Ditjen Minerba, Selasa (10/2/2026) petang.

Untuk diketahui, sejumlah perusahaan pemegang PKP2B generasi I, antara lain; PT Arutmin Indonesia, PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC), PT Adaro Andalan Indonesia (AADI), PT Kideco Jaya Agung, PT Multi Harapan Utama (MHU), PT Tanito Harum, PT Berau Coal, PT Kendilo Coal Indonesia.

Sejalan dengan hal itu, Ditjen Minerba Kementerian ESDM memutuskan perusahaan batu bara pemegang PKP2B generasi I dan BUMN harus menyetor *domestic market obligation* (DMO) sebesar 30% untuk sektor kelistrikan awal tahun ini.

“Maka dia kita minta di awal, minimal 30% tarik ke depan untuk PLN,” ungkap Tri.

Tri mengatakan nantinya usai RKAB batu bara milik perusahaan lainnya terbit maka pasokan DMO batu bara ke PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) atau PLN bakal turut dipasok oleh perusahaan tersebut.

“*Nah,* nanti sambil jalan, nanti yang lain persetujuan. *Nah*, nanti kumpulkan juga dari itu,” tegas dia.

Adapun, baru-baru ini tersebar di media sosial mengenai rumor data RKAB 2026 yang diajukan sejumlah perusahaan batu bara ternama yang diklaim telah disetujui oleh Kementerian ESDM.

Sejumlah perusahaan dalam daftar tersebut dirumorkan mendapatkan pemangkasan produksi hingga ada yang mencapai 90%.

Namun, beberapa di antaranya lolos dari pemangkasan alias disetujui 100% rencana produksinya. Mereka termasuk Adaro Andalan Indonesia (AADI), Bumi Resources (BUMI), dan Indika Energy (INDY) dengan volume gabungan mencapai hampir 170 juta ton.

"For the first generation of PKP2B and BUMN IUP, we will provide 100%," said Tri when met at the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal Building, Tuesday (10/2/2026) evening.

For your information, a number of companies holding first generation PKP2B include; PT Arutmin Indonesia, PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC), PT Adaro Andalan Indonesia (AADI), PT Kideco Jaya Agung, PT Multi Harapan Utama (MHU), PT Tanito Harum, PT Berau Coal, PT Kendilo Coal Indonesia.

In line with this, the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal at the Ministry of ESDM has decided that coal companies holding Generation I PKP2B and state-owned enterprises must deposit a 30% *domestic market obligation* (DMO) for the electricity sector early this year.

"So we asked him at the outset to withdraw at least 30% of the revenue for PLN," Tri said.

Tri said that after the coal RKAB of other companies is issued, the DMO coal supply to PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) or PLN will also be supplied by those companies.

"*Well,* as we go, the others will agree. *Then*, we'll collect from that," he stressed.

Meanwhile, recently, rumors have been circulating on social media regarding the 2026 RKAB data submitted by a number of well-known coal companies, which are claimed to have been approved by the Ministry of ESDM.

A number of companies on the list are rumored to have experienced production cuts of up to 90%.

However, several companies escaped the cuts, with 100% of their production plans approved. These include Adaro Andalan Indonesia (AADI), Bumi Resources (BUMI), and Indika Energy (INDY), with a combined volume of nearly 170 million tons.

Sebelumnya, Tri mengungkapkan tidak akan terlalu banyak memangkas rencana produksi batu bara bagi perusahaan dengan setoran penerimaan negara bukan pajak (PNBP) tinggi.

Dia menegaskan pemerintah bakal memangkas target produksi batu bara para penambang dalam RKAB 2026 secara proporsional.

Salah satu aspek yang dipertimbangkan, kata Tri, yakni seberapa besar setoran PNBP ke negara yang dikontribusikan perusahaan batu bara tersebut.

“Namun, otomatis kita proporsional artinya yang PNBP-nya *gede*, yang kontribusinya *gede* itu otomatis pemotongannya *enggak* begitu [besar],” kata Tri ketika ditemui di Menara Bank Mega, Kamis (5/2/2026).

Lebih lanjut, dia mengungkapkan Ditjen Minerba bakal memangkas target produksi batu bara RI pada 2026 sekitar setengah dari persetujuan RKAB 2025 sebesar 1,2 miliar ton.

Adapun, pemegang PKP2B yang telah memperpanjang izinnya maka kontrak-nya dialihkan menjadi izin usaha pertambangan khusus (IUPK).

Sekadar catatan, perusahaan batu bara pemegang IUPK diwajibkan untuk melakukan investasi hilirisasi sesuai amanat Undang-undang No. 3/2020 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batu Bara (UU Minerba) Pasal 169 ayat (4) dan Pasal 169 ayat (5).

Khusus bagi IUPK sebagai Kelanjutan Operasi Kontrak/Perjanjian, hilirisasi batu bara bersifat wajib dan menjadi salah satu syarat mendapatkan perpanjangan izin.

Mandatori hilirisasi batu bara juga termaktub di dalam Peraturan Pemerintah No. 96/2021 tentang Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Usaha Pertambangan Mineral dan Batu Bara di dalam Pasal 124, Pasal 125, dan Pasal 126 ayat (2). (azr/wdh)

Previously, Tri stated that he would not significantly reduce coal production plans for companies with high non-tax state revenue (PNBP) contributions.

He emphasized that the government would proportionally reduce the coal production targets for miners in the 2026 RKAB.

One aspect being considered, said Tri, is how much PNBP is contributed to the state by the coal company.

"However, we automatically make it proportional, meaning that those with large PNBP and *large* contributions will automatically receive cuts that *aren't* that large," Tri said when met at the Bank Mega Tower, Thursday (February 5, 2026).

Furthermore, he revealed that the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal will cut Indonesia's coal production target in 2026 by about half from the 2025 RKAB approval of 1.2 billion tons.

Meanwhile, PKP2B holders who have extended their permits will have their contracts transferred to special mining business permits (IUPK).

Just for the record, coal companies holding IUPK are required to carry out downstream investments in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 3/2020 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (Minerba Law) Article 169 paragraph (4) and Article 169 paragraph (5).

Specifically for IUPK as a Continuation of Contract/Agreement Operations, coal downstreaming is mandatory and is one of the requirements for obtaining a permit extension.

Mandatory coal downstreaming is also stipulated in Government Regulation No. 96/2021 concerning the Implementation of Mineral and Coal Mining Business Activities, in Articles 124, 125, and 126 paragraph (2). (azr/wdh)

CNBC INDONESIA

Danantara Buka Suara soal Nasib Tambang Emas Martabe

Romys Binekasri, CNBC Indonesia

BADAN Pengelola Investasi Daya Anagata Nusantara (BPI Danantara) buka suara terkait kabar rencana pengalihan pengelolaan tambang emas Martabe di Sumatra Utara kepada Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) setelah izin usaha PT Agincourt Resources resmi dicabut belum lama ini.

Chief Operating Officer BPI Danantara Dony Oskaria mengklarifikasi, pihaknya tidak melakukan akuisisi PT Agincourt Resources. Saat ini, proses kelanjutan tindakan atas Agincourt Resources masih menjadi kewenangan pemerintah.

"Kita tidak akuisisi (PT Agincourt Resources)," ujarnya dalam acara CNBC Indonesia Economic Outlook 2026 di Hotel Kempinski, Jakarta, Selasa (10/2/2026).

Setidaknya, ada tiga BUMN yang disebut berpotensi mengambil alih tambang emas Martabe tersebut, yakni PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM), MIND ID, dan PT Perminas. Namun, kata Dony, aksi korporasi itu harus tetap menarapkan prinsip kehati-hatian, transparan, dan terbuka.

Dony menuturkan, status hukum PT Agincourt Resources masih dalam proses. Artinya, masih terbuka peluang pengembalian izin usahanya. "Dalam proses itu bisa saja pemiliknya kemudian banding dan sebagainya, kita harus terbuka juga kan," sebutnya.

Sejauh ini, pemerintah masih mengkaji izin usaha Agincourt Resources. "Kita lihat lagi salahnya seberapa, normal aja, nanti tentu akan dilihat, bagaimana kesalahannya dan sebagainya," ucapnya.

Danantara Speaks Out on the Fate of the Martabe Gold Mine

Romys Binekasri, CNBC Indonesia

THE DAYA Anagata Nusantara Investment Management Agency (BPI Danantara) has spoken out regarding the news of plans to transfer management of the Martabe gold mine in North Sumatra to a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) after PT Agincourt Resources' business license was officially revoked recently.

BPI Danantara Chief Operating Officer Dony Oskaria clarified that his company is not acquiring PT Agincourt Resources. The government is currently in charge of further action regarding Agincourt Resources.

"We are not acquiring (PT Agincourt Resources)," he said at the CNBC Indonesia Economic Outlook 2026 event at the Kempinski Hotel, Jakarta, Tuesday (10/2/2026).

At least three state-owned enterprises have been mentioned as potential acquirers of the Martabe gold mine: PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM), MIND ID, and PT Perminas. However, Dony said, such corporate actions must adhere to the principles of prudence, transparency, and openness.

Dony explained that PT Agincourt Resources' legal status is still being processed. This means there's still a chance of having its business license reinstated. "During that process, the owner could appeal, and so on. We have to be open about that," he said.

So far, the government is still reviewing Agincourt Resources' business permit. "We'll see how wrong it is. It's normal. We'll of course review the specifics of the errors and so on," he said.

Dony menambahkan, dalam proses hukum Agincourt Resources juga memperhatikan nasib para pekerjanya. "Kemarin kan pertanyaannya bagaimana kalau itu dicabut, tapi kalau dicabut ya tentu ya enggak kita biarkan terbengkalai karena ada karyawan di situ, ya kita kelola," tuturnya.

Sebagai informasi, Danantara diketahui telah membentuk BUMN baru di sektor pertambangan, yakni PT Perusahaan Mineral Nasional (Perminas), yang disiapkan untuk mengambil alih pengelolaan tambang tersebut.

"Ke Perminas. Jadi ada Perusahaan Mineral Nasional (Perminas) yang baru kami bentuk," ungkapnya.

Namun di sisi lain, Menteri Sekretaris Negara Prasetyo Hadi sebelumnya sempat menyebut bahwa PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM) atau Holding BUMN Industri Pertambangan MIND ID juga disiapkan untuk mengelola tambang yang izinnya dicabut oleh Satuan Tugas Penertiban Kawasan Hutan (Satgas PKH).

Menurut Prasetyo, seluruh lahan dan kegiatan usaha yang izinnya dicabut akan berada di bawah koordinasi Danantara. Kemudian, Danantara akan menunjuk BUMN untuk mengelola kembali aset yang izinnya dicabut tersebut.

"Danantara telah menunjuk perusahaan PT Perhutani untuk nantinya mengelola, mengelola lahan atau kegiatan ekonomi dari berarti dari 22 perusahaan kalau yang Perhutani. Karena kalau yang izin tambang itu diserahkan kepada Antam atau MIND ID," kata Prasetyo.

Seperti diketahui, pemerintah telah mengumumkan pencabutan Izin 28 perusahaan yang terindikasi melakukan kerusakan di wilayah Sumatra, Selasa (20/1/2026) di Kantor Presiden, Istana Kepresidenan, Jakarta.

Dony added that Agincourt Resources is also concerned about the welfare of its workers during the legal process. "Yesterday, the question was, what if the land is revoked? But if it is, of course, we won't let it languish because there are employees there, so we'll manage it," he said.

For your information, Danantara is known to have formed a new state-owned company in the mining sector, namely PT Perusahaan Mineral Nasional (Perminas), which is prepared to take over the management of the mine.

"To Perminas. So, we've just formed the National Mineral Company (Perminas)," he said.

However, on the other hand, Minister of State Secretary Prasetyo Hadi previously stated that PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM) or the State-Owned Mining Industry Holding MIND ID was also prepared to manage mines whose permits were revoked by the Forest Area Regulation Task Force (PKH Task Force).

According to Prasetyo, all land and business activities whose permits have been revoked will be under the coordination of Danantara. Danantara will then appoint a state-owned enterprise to re-manage the assets whose permits have been revoked.

"Danantara has appointed PT Perhutani to manage the land and economic activities of 22 companies, including Perhutani. Mining permits have been handed over to Antam or MIND ID," Prasetyo said.

As is known, the government has announced the revocation of the permits of 28 companies suspected of causing damage in the Sumatra region, Tuesday (20/1/2026) at the Presidential Office, Presidential Palace, Jakarta.

Sebanyak 28 perusahaan itu terdiri dari 22 perusahaan Berusaha Pemanfaatan Hutan (PBPH) hutan alam dan hutan tanaman seluas 1.010.592 hektare. Selain itu juga 6 perusahaan di bidang tambang, perkebunan, dan Perizinan Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu (PBPHHK). (mkh/mkh)

The 28 companies comprise 22 companies engaged in Forest Utilization Businesses (PBPH) for natural forests and plantations, covering an area of 1,010,592 hectares. There are also six companies in the mining, plantation, and Timber Forest Product Utilization Permit (PBPHHK) sectors. (mkh/mkh)

Bisnis.com

Tok! ESDM Resmi Pangkas Produksi Nikel jadi 260 Juta-270 Juta Ton Tahun Ini

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) resmi memangkas kuota produksi nikel dalam rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) 2026.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno mengatakan, RKAB yang disetujui pada tahun ini antara 260 juta hingga 270 juta ton bijih nikel. Angka tersebut lebih rendah dibandingkan kuota produksi yang disetujui dalam RKAB 2025, yakni 379 juta ton.

"Nikel [RKAB] sudah kami umumkan hari ini, 260 [juta] sampai 270 [juta] lah, in between range-nya itu," ucap Tri di Gedung Ditjen Minerba, Jakarta Selatan, Selasa (10/2/2026).

Rencana pemangkasan produksi nikel telah diumumkan sejak akhir 2025. Adapun, angka produksi nikel tahun ini yang resmi disetujui memang tak jauh dari estimasi awal Kementerian ESDM.

Dalam kesempatan sebelumnya, Tri mengungkapkan, pemerintah bakal memangkas produksi bijih nikel menjadi di level 250 juta hingga 260 juta ton pada tahun ini.

Tok! The Ministry of ESDM Officially Cuts Nickel Production to 260 Million-270 Million Tons This Year

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) has officially cut the nickel production quota in its 2026 work plan and budget (RKAB).

Tri Winarno, Director General of Minerals and Coal (Minerba) at the Ministry of ESDM, stated that the approved RKAB (Regional Work Plan and Budget) this year targets between 260 million and 270 million tons of nickel ore. This figure is lower than the production quota approved in the 2025 RKAB, which was 379 million tons.

"We have announced the nickel [RKAB] today, 260 [million] to 270 [million], in between that range," said Tri at the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal Building, South Jakarta, Tuesday (10/2/2026).

The plan to cut nickel production was announced in late 2025. However, this year's officially approved nickel production figure is not far from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' initial estimate.

On a previous occasion, Tri revealed that the government would cut nickel ore production to 250 million to 260 million tons this year.

"Nikel kita sesuaikan dengan kapasitas produksi dari smelter, kemungkinan sekitar 250-260 [juta ton] tahun ini, kemungkinan sekitar segitu," kata Tri kepada wartawan, Rabu (14/1/2025).

Langkah tersebut diambil oleh Kementerian ESDM guna mendongkrak harga nikel di pasar global yang sempat stagnan di level US$14.000 per ton pada 2025. Pengumuman rencana pemangkasan produksi nikel tersebut kemudian diikuti oleh bergeraknya harga nikel dunia ke level di atas US$18.000 per ton pada awal tahun ini. Level harga ini terakhir kali dicapai pada Oktober 2024.

Berdasarkan data London Metal Exchange (LME), harga nikel kontrak 3 bulan pada pekan pertama Januari 2026, sempat menyentuh US$18.694 per ton. Namun, harga nikel kini kembali turun ke US$17.349 per ton pada penutupan perdagangan, Senin (9/2/2026). Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"We'll adjust our nickel production to the smelter's production capacity, likely around 250-260 million tons this year, or perhaps around that," Tri told reporters on Wednesday (January 14, 2025).

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) took this step to boost nickel prices on the global market, which had stagnated at US$14,000 per ton in 2025. The announcement of the planned nickel production cuts was followed by a surge in global nickel prices to above US$18,000 per ton earlier this year. This price level was last reached in October 2024.

According to data from the London Metal Exchange (LME), the price of nickel for a three-month contract in the first week of January 2026 reached US$18,694 per ton. However, the price has since fallen to US$17,349 per ton at the close of trading on Monday (February 9, 2026). Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

REPUBLIKA

Uji Biodiesel B50 Diperluas ke Tambang hingga Pembangkit

Uji B50 di sektor pertambangan difokuskan pada operasi alat berat.

Reporter: Frederikus Dominggus Bata/Redaksi: Satria K Yudha

PEMERINTAH melalui Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mulai menguji biodiesel B50 pada sektor pertambangan, perkeretaapian, kelautan, serta pembangkit listrik dan genset. Pengujian dilakukan untuk memastikan kinerja mesin, keandalan operasional, serta kesiapan rantai pasok sebelum kebijakan B50 diterapkan lebih luas.

B50 Biodiesel Testing Expanded to Mines and Power Plants

B50 testing in the mining sector focuses on heavy equipment operations.

Reporter: Frederikus Dominggus Bata/Editor: Satria K Yudha

THE GOVERNMENT, through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), has begun testing B50 biodiesel in the mining, railway, maritime, and power and generator sectors. The testing is being conducted to ensure engine performance, operational reliability, and supply chain readiness before the B50 policy is implemented more widely.

Langkah ini dilakukan seiring kemajuan uji jalan kendaraan bermotor yang mendekati tahap evaluasi awal. Pemerintah menyiapkan pengujian lintas sektor guna memperoleh gambaran menyeluruh terhadap performa B50 pada sektor-sektor pengguna energi berat.

Direktur Jenderal Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi (EBTKE) Kementerian ESDM, Eniya Listiani Dewi, mengatakan pengujian B50 tidak lagi terbatas pada kendaraan bermotor.

“Tambang sudah mulai di Kalimantan, lalu yang kereta api nanti menunggu setelah Lebaran,” kata Eniya di kantornya, Jakarta, Selasa (10/2/2026).

Ia menjelaskan, uji B50 di sektor pertambangan difokuskan pada operasi alat berat dengan beban kerja tinggi. Sektor ini dinilai penting untuk menguji daya tahan bahan bakar dalam kondisi ekstrem dan penggunaan berkelanjutan.

Selain pertambangan dan perkeretaapian, pengujian juga mencakup sektor kelautan dan ketenagalistrikan. Kapal akan menjalani uji statis untuk memastikan performa mesin, sementara genset dan pembangkit listrik diuji guna menilai stabilitas pasokan dan efisiensi operasi.

“Kapal itu nanti uji statis di Badan Geologi, lalu genset dan *power plant* uji statisnya di Lemigas,” ujar Eniya.

Pengujian lintas sektor ini melengkapi uji jalan otomotif yang masih berjalan. Pemerintah menilai hasil yang komprehensif diperlukan agar implementasi B50 dapat dilakukan secara aman dan terukur.

Seluruh hasil uji akan dikompilasi sebagai bahan evaluasi kebijakan. Pemerintah menyiapkan keputusan berbasis data agar penerapan B50 di berbagai sektor dilakukan secara bertahap dan berkelanjutan.

This step comes as motor vehicle road tests progress, approaching the initial evaluation stage. The government is preparing cross-sector testing to obtain a comprehensive picture of B50's performance in heavy energy-consuming sectors.

The Director General of New, Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (EBTKE) at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Eniya Listiani Dewi, said B50 testing is no longer limited to motor vehicles.

"Mining has started in Kalimantan, then the train will wait until after Eid," said Eniya at her office, Jakarta, Tuesday (10/2/2026).

He explained that B50 testing in the mining sector focused on heavy equipment operations with high workloads. This sector is considered crucial for testing the fuel's durability under extreme conditions and sustainable use.

In addition to mining and railways, testing also covers the maritime and power sectors. Vessels will undergo static tests to ensure engine performance, while generators and power plants will be tested to assess supply stability and operational efficiency.

"The ship will undergo static testing at the Geological Agency, then the generator and *power plant* will undergo static testing at Lemigas," said Eniya.

This cross-sector testing complements ongoing automotive road tests. The government believes comprehensive results are necessary for the safe and measurable implementation of B50.

All test results will be compiled as material for policy evaluation. The government is preparing data-driven decisions to ensure the gradual and sustainable implementation of B50 across various sectors.

Kontan.co.id

Akuisisi SINI dan Diversifikasi Perkuat Prospek Petrosea (PTRO), Cek Rekomendasinya

Reporter: Vatrischa Putri Nur | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PROSPEK kinerja PT Petrosea Tbk (PTRO) dinilai masih menjanjikan seiring dengan berbagai langkah strategis yang tengah dijalankan perusahaan dan grup usahanya.

Pada 29 Desember 2025, PT Petrindo Jaya Kreasi (CUAN), induk usaha PTRO, secara resmi mengungkapkan dimulainya negosiasi atas rencana akuisisi PT Singaraja Putra Tbk (SINI) setelah sebelumnya mengakuisisi 19,99% saham dan berencana meningkatkan kepemilikan hingga maksimal 51% secara bertahap.

Langkah ini menyusul penandatanganan Mining Services Agreement pada Agustus 2024 antara PTRO dan PT Pasir Bara Prima (PBP), anak usaha SINI, dengan nilai kontrak mencapai US$ 1,08 miliar sepanjang umur tambang.

Head of Research KISI Sekuritas, Muhammad Wafi, menilai rencana akuisisi tersebut akan berdampak positif bagi PTRO.

Pasalnya, PTRO berperan sebagai kontraktor utama di dalam grup, sehingga memiliki peluang besar untuk langsung menggarap area tambang baru hasil akuisisi tersebut.

“Sebagai kontraktor utama grup, PTRO otomatis berpotensi menggarap lahan tambang baru itu tanpa harus melalui proses lelang yang rumit. Ini membuka peluang kenaikan order book maupun kontrak jasa pertambangan,” ujar Wafi kepada Kontan, Selasa (10/2/2026).

SINI Acquisition and Diversification Strengthen Petrosea's (PTRO) Prospects, Check Out the Recommendations

Reporter: Vatrischa Putri Nur | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

THE PERFORMANCE prospects of PT Petrosea Tbk (PTRO) are considered to remain promising in line with the various strategic steps currently being implemented by the company and its business group.

On December 29, 2025, PT Petrindo Jaya Kreasi (CUAN), the parent company of PTRO, officially announced the commencement of negotiations on the planned acquisition of PT Singaraja Putra Tbk (SINI) after previously acquiring 19.99% of the shares and planning to increase ownership to a maximum of 51% in stages.

This step follows the signing of a Mining Services Agreement in August 2024 between PTRO and PT Pasir Bara Prima (PBP), a subsidiary of SINI, with a contract value of US$1.08 billion over the life of the mine.

Head of Research at KISI Sekuritas, Muhammad Wafi, believes the acquisition plan will have a positive impact on PTRO.

This is because PTRO acts as the main contractor within the group, so it has a great opportunity to immediately work on the new mining area resulting from the acquisition.

"As the group's main contractor, PTRO automatically has the potential to develop the new mining area without having to go through a complicated auction process. This opens up opportunities for increasing the order book and mining service contracts," Wafi told Kontan on Tuesday (February 10, 2026).

Selain ekspansi di sektor pertambangan, PTRO juga berencana mendirikan anak usaha baru di bidang layanan kesehatan dan aktivitas sosial, yakni PT Kinarya Medika Selaras (KIMS).

Wafi menilai langkah ini bersifat strategis, terutama untuk mendukung efisiensi operasional.

"Ekspansi ke layanan kesehatan bertujuan menekan biaya kesehatan karyawan, khususnya di lokasi tambang yang terpencil. Di sisi lain, ini juga menjadi sumber diversifikasi pendapatan berulang bagi perseroan," jelasnya.

Lebih lanjut, Wafi menyebutkan bahwa katalis positif lain bagi PTRO berasal dari upaya efisiensi biaya pemeliharaan alat berat serta kuatnya dukungan finansial dari grup usaha untuk mendukung belanja modal (*capital expenditure*).

Meski demikian, terdapat sejumlah risiko yang perlu dicermati sepanjang 2026.

Dari sisi makro dan industri, fluktuasi harga batu bara global berpotensi menekan margin usaha dan memengaruhi negosiasi tarif kontraktor.

Selain itu, risiko penerapan regulasi pajak karbon yang semakin ketat serta kenaikan harga bahan bakar solar industri juga dapat menggerus laba bersih perseroan.

Dengan mempertimbangkan berbagai peluang dan risiko tersebut, Wafi memberikan rekomendasi saham beli PTRO dengan target harga di level Rp 6.400 per saham.

In addition to expanding in the mining sector, PTRO also plans to establish a new subsidiary in the field of health services and social activities, namely PT Kinarya Medika Selaras (KIMS).

Wafi assessed that this step was strategic, especially to support operational efficiency.

"Expansion into healthcare services aims to reduce employee healthcare costs, particularly in remote mining locations. It also serves as a source of recurring revenue diversification for the company," he explained.

Furthermore, Wafi stated that other positive catalysts for PTRO came from efforts to improve the efficiency of heavy equipment maintenance costs and strong financial support from the business group to support capital *expenditure*.

However, there are a number of risks that need to be monitored throughout 2026.

From a macro and industry perspective, fluctuations in global coal prices have the potential to depress business margins and impact contractor tariff negotiations.

In addition, the risk of implementing increasingly stringent carbon tax regulations and rising industrial diesel fuel prices could also erode the company's net profit.

Considering these various opportunities and risks, Wafi recommends buying PTRO shares with a target price of Rp 6,400 per share.

Bloomberg Technoz

Ada Asing di Martabe, Pengalihan ke Perminas Pengaruhi Investasi

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PAKAR industri pertambangan mengingatkan pemerintah bahwa pengalihan kontrak karya PT Agincourt Resources (PTAR) di tambang emas Martabe berpotensi memengaruhi iklim investasi di sektor pertambangan.

Terlebih, terdapat pihak asing yang turut memiliki sebagian saham induk usaha Agincourt.

Ketua Badan Kejuruan Pertambangan Perhimpunan Insinyur Indonesia (PII) Rizal Kasli menjelaskan PTAR merupakan perusahaan milik PT United Tractors Tbk. (UNTR).

UNTR sendiri adalah anak usaha PT Astra International Tbk. (ASII), yang pemilik mayoritasnya sebesar 50,11% adalah Jardine Cycle & Carriage Limited (JC&C) yang berbasis di Singapura.

Dia meyakini investor asing yang menggenggam saham induk usaha PTAR bakal merasa berinvestasi di Indonesia diliputi ketidakpastian.

Rizal menegaskan jika para investor asing tersebut kabur dari Indonesia maka memberikan preseden buruk bagi iklim investasi RI.

“Dan dia juga tahu bahwa seberapa menarik Indonesia kalau kita *invest*, kalau dia merasa bahwa tidak diperlakukan adil, dia bisa saja cabut semua dari bursa kita,” kata Rizal dalam lokakarya pertambangan Perhapi di Jakarta Selatan, Selasa (10/2/2026).

Di sisi lain, Rizal menjelaskan Agincourt merupakan perusahaan tambang yang beroperasi berdasarkan kontrak karya (KK).

Foreigners in Martabe, Transfer to Perminas Impacts Investment

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

MINING industry experts have warned the government that the transfer of PT Agincourt Resources' (PTAR) contract of work at the Martabe gold mine could potentially impact the investment climate in the mining sector.

Moreover, there are foreign parties who also own some shares in the parent company Agincourt.

Rizal Kasli, Chairman of the Mining Vocational Board of the Indonesian Engineers Association (PII), explained that PTAR is a company owned by PT United Tractors Tbk. (UNTR).

UNTR itself is a subsidiary of PT Astra International Tbk. (ASII), whose majority owner, 50.11%, is Singapore-based Jardine Cycle & Carriage Limited (JC&C).

He believes that foreign investors holding shares in PTAR's parent company will feel that investing in Indonesia is shrouded in uncertainty.

Rizal emphasized that if foreign investors flee Indonesia, it will set a bad precedent for Indonesia's investment climate.

"And he also knows that no matter how attractive Indonesia is for us *to invest in* , if he feels he is not being treated fairly, he could simply pull everything out of our stock exchange," Rizal said at the Perhapi mining workshop in South Jakarta, Tuesday (February 10, 2026).

On the other hand, Rizal explained that Agincourt is a mining company that operates based on a work contract (KK).

Dengan demikian, seharusnya pemerintah tidak dapat melakukan pencabutan izin usaha Martabe, melainkan harus memutus kontrak atau kesepakatan yang dibuat dengan pemerintah.

Patuhi Klausul

Terkait dengan hal itu, Rizal mengungkapkan dalam kontrak karya (KK) yang diteken badan usaha dengan pemerintah umumnya terdapat klausul yang menyatakan jika terjadi suatu permasalahan maka dituntaskan melalui arbitrase.

Selain itu, dia menyatakan sebelum pemerintah mencabut izin suatu tambang maka perlu memberikan peringatan sebanyak tiga kali dalam jangka waktu tertentu. Rizal juga mempertanyakan apakah pemerintah telah memberikan peringatan tersebut atau belum.

"Agincourt sudah menyatakan akan mengikuti semua aturan yang berlaku, bukan berarti bisa diperlakukan sewenang-wenang, asal cabut dan dikasih ke BUMN, Perminas," ungkap dia.

Dengan begitu, Rizal berharap seluruh pihak dapat menunggu proses gugatan perdata yang berlangsung, sebelum melakukan pencabutan dan pengalihan izin tambang Martabe.

"*Nah*, jadi kalau menurut saya bahwa ini pemerintah silahkan membawa kasus ini ke pengadilan apakah perdata ataupun arbitrase," terangnya.

Sebelumnya, Menteri Investasi dan Hilirisasi/Kepala Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM) Rosan Perkasa Roeslani menyatakan telah menerima surat klarifikasi dan menemui manajemen PTAR guna mendapatkan penjelasan aspek kepatuhan lingkungan operasional tambang emas Martabe.

Adapun, pemerintah berencana mengalihkan izin usaha tambang emas Martabe tersebut ke BUMN baru, PT Perminas.

Thus, the government should not be able to revoke Martabe's business permit, but should instead terminate the contract or agreement made with the government.

Comply with the Clause

In relation to this, Rizal revealed that in the work contracts (KK) signed by business entities with the government, there is generally a clause stating that if a problem occurs, it will be resolved through arbitration.

He also stated that before the government revokes a mining permit, it must issue three warnings within a specified timeframe. Rizal also questioned whether the government had issued these warnings.

"Agincourt has stated that it will comply with all applicable regulations, but that doesn't mean it can be treated arbitrarily, simply by revoking the rights and handing them over to the state-owned enterprise, Perminas," he said.

Therefore, Rizal hopes that all parties can wait for the ongoing civil lawsuit process before revoking and transferring the Martabe mining permit.

"*So*, in my opinion, the government should take this case to court, whether civil or arbitration," he explained.

Previously, Minister of Investment and Downstreaming/Head of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) Rosan Perkasa Roeslani stated that he had received a clarification letter and met with PTAR management to obtain an explanation of the environmental compliance aspects of the Martabe gold mine operations.

Meanwhile, the government plans to transfer the Martabe gold mining business permit to a new state-owned company, PT Perminas.

Rosan mengklaim kebijakan dan keputusan yang nantinya ditempuh pemerintah bakal dilakukan secara hati-hati, transparan, berlandaskan hukum, dan tetap menjaga kepastian serta kepercayaan iklim investasi.

“Kementerian Investasi dan Hilirisasi/BKPM meyakini bahwa, kepastian hukum merupakan fondasi utama dalam membangun kepercayaan dan kemitraan jangka panjang yang saling menguntungkan antara pemerintah dan investor, baik dari dalam maupun luar negeri,” kata Rosan dalam keterangan tertulis, Senin (9/2/2026).

Rosan menyatakan Kementerian Investasi telah melakukan sejumlah langkah menanggapi rencana pengalihan tersebut; termasuk mengkaji aspek hukum, teknis produksi, aspek produksi, maupun strategi ke depan atas Agincourt.

Dia juga menyatakan telah menelaah surat klarifikasi yang diberikan Agincourt. Surat tersebut memuat aspek hidrologi dan lingkungan serta kepatuhan terhadap peruntukan kawasan.

Dia menyatakan perkembangan hasil kajian dan koordinasi lintas instansi yang dilakukan telah dilaporkan langsung kepada Presiden Prabowo Subianto.

Rosan mengklaim hal tersebut sebagai pertanggung jawaban dan penyampaian informasi dalam kerangka pengambilan kebijakan Pemerintah secara menyeluruh.

Sekadar informasi, 95% saham PTAR tercatat dimiliki oleh PT Danusa Tambang Nusantara yang merupakan anak perusahaan PT Pamapersada Nusantara (Pama) dan PT United Tractors Tbk (UNTR).

Konstruksi tambang tersebut dimulai sejak 2008 dan produksi dimulai pada 2012. Total area konsesi yang mencakup tambang emas Martabe tercantum dalam Kontrak Karya (KK) 30 tahun generasi keenam antara PTAR dan pemerintah.

Rosan claims that the policies and decisions the government will take will be carried out carefully, transparently, and based on law, while maintaining certainty and trust in the investment climate.

"The Ministry of Investment and Downstreaming/BKPM believes that legal certainty is the main foundation for building trust and long-term, mutually beneficial partnerships between the government and investors, both domestic and international," Rosan said in a written statement on Monday (February 9, 2026).

Rosan stated that the Ministry of Investment has taken several steps in response to the planned transfer, including reviewing legal aspects, technical aspects of production, and future strategies for Agincourt.

He also stated that he had reviewed the clarification letter issued by Agincourt. The letter covered hydrological and environmental aspects, as well as compliance with the area's designation.

He stated that the progress of the study results and cross-agency coordination had been reported directly to President Prabowo Subianto.

Rosan claims this is a form of accountability and information delivery within the framework of the Government's overall policy-making.

For your information, 95% of PTAR shares are recorded as owned by PT Danusa Tambang Nusantara, which is a subsidiary of PT Pamapersada Nusantara (Pama) and PT United Tractors Tbk (UNTR).

Construction of the mine began in 2008 and production began in 2012. The total concession area covering the Martabe gold mine is listed in the sixth generation 30-year Contract of Work (KK) between PTAR and the government.

Luas awal yang ditetapkan pada 1997 tercatat selebar 6.560 km persegi (km²), tetapi dengan beberapa pelepasan kini menjadi 130.252 hektare (ha) yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan, Tapanuli Tengah, Tapanuli Utara, dan Mandailing Natal.

Area operasional tambang emas Martabe dalam konsesi tersebut terletak di Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan dengan luas area 509 ha per Januari 2022. (azr/wdh)

The initial area set in 1997 was recorded as 6,560 square kilometers (km ²), but with several releases it has now become 130,252 hectares (ha) located in the districts of South Tapanuli, Central Tapanuli, North Tapanuli and Mandailing Natal.

The Martabe gold mine's operational area within the concession is located in South Tapanuli Regency, covering an area of 509 hectares as of January 2022. (azr/wdh)

CNBC INDONESIA

Harga Batu Bara Anjlok, China Mulai Menjauh dari Indonesia

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara anjlok setelah sempat naik tipis.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara ditutup di posisi US$ 116,25 per ton atau anjlok 1,06% pada Selasa (10/2/2026).

Pelemahan ini datang setelah harga batu bara sempat naik 0,2% pada Senin.

Dari China dilaporkan trader semakin enggan ikut serta dalam tender pembelian batu bara termal dari Indonesia. Hal ini dikarenakan harga tawaran dari eksportir luar negeri, termasuk Indonesia, sudah sangat tinggi sehingga arbitrase (selisih harga untuk keuntungan) menjadi tidak menarik.

Indeks CCI untuk batu bara Indonesia dengan nilai kalor rendah (3.800 Kcal/kg NAR) mencapai sekitar $51 per ton FOB yang tertinggi sejak akhir November tahun lalu, sementara grade yang lebih tinggi juga ikut naik signifikan. Beberapa tawaran penjualan bahkan mencapai $54,5-$55/t FOB untuk pengiriman Maret.

Coal Prices Plummet, China Begins to Move Away from Indonesia

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices plummeted after a slight increase.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US$116.25 per ton, down 1.06% on Tuesday (February 10, 2026).

This weakening comes after coal prices rose 0.2% on Monday.

China has reported that traders are increasingly reluctant to participate in tenders for thermal coal purchases from Indonesia. This is because the prices offered by foreign exporters, including Indonesia, are already so high that arbitrage (using the price difference for profit) is becoming unattractive.

The CCI index for Indonesian low-calorific value coal (3,800 kcal/kg NAR) reached around $51 per ton FOB, its highest since late November last year, while higher grades also saw significant increases. Some sales bids reached $54.5-$55/t FOB for March delivery.

Karena harga sudah tinggi, partisipasi dalam tender impor dari utilitas di China menurun drastis. Banyak trader memilih tidak melakukan pembelian atau komitmen pada level harga saat ini karena mereka menilai risiko belum sebanding dengan potensi keuntungan.

Beberapa pelaku pasar mengamati bahwa permintaan batu bara dari pembangkit listrik di China cenderung turun setelah musim dingin berakhir. Konsumsi batu bara tercatat turun sekitar 10-12% baik mingguan maupun bulanan.

Karena harga impor yang tidak kompetitif, beberapa utilitas di China mulai mempertimbangkan untuk beralih ke batu bara domestik yang harganya lebih murah dibandingkan batu bara impor dari Indonesia pada saat ini. Namun demikian, batu bara impor Indonesia tetap diperlukan sebagai blending fuel (campuran bahan bakar) di beberapa pembangkit karena kualitasnya membantu mengurangi kadar abu dan sulfur.

Menurut data pelacakan kargo, ekspor batu bara Indonesia ke daratan China menurun sekitar 35,5% secara bulanan pada Januari, menunjukkan penurunan kegiatan pembelian dari China.

Sementara itu, harga batu bara termal di mulut tambang (mine-mouth) di kawasan produksi utama China sebagian besar stabil dalam periode terakhir. Pergerakan harga hanya mengalami penyesuaian kecil saja karena aktivitas perdagangan yang lesu dan keseimbangan permintaan-penawaran yang lemah.

Sebagai catatan, "mine-mouth price" adalah harga batu bara yang diperdagangkan langsung di lokasi tambang, sebelum ditambahkan biaya logistik atau transportasi.

Stabilnya harga di tingkat ini mencerminkan bahwa pasokan lokal cukup seimbang dengan permintaan yang relatif lamban, sehingga tidak ada dorongan signifikan untuk kenaikan atau penurunan harga secara tajam.

Due to the already high prices, participation in import tenders from Chinese utilities has dropped dramatically. Many traders are choosing not to make purchases or commit to them at current price levels, as they believe the risks are not worth the potential profits.

Several market participants have observed that coal demand from power plants in China tends to decline after the winter ends. Coal consumption has been recorded as dropping by around 10-12% both weekly and monthly.

Due to uncompetitive import prices, some utilities in China are considering switching to domestic coal, which is currently cheaper than imported Indonesian coal. However, imported Indonesian coal remains essential as a blending fuel in some power plants because its quality helps reduce ash and sulfur levels.

According to cargo tracking data, Indonesian coal exports to mainland China fell by about 35.5% month-on-month in January, indicating a decline in purchasing activity from China.

Meanwhile, mine-mouth thermal coal prices in China's main production areas have remained largely stable over the past period, with only minor price adjustments due to sluggish trading activity and a weak supply-demand balance.

For the record, “mine-mouth price” is the price of coal traded directly at the mine site, before adding logistics or transportation costs.

The stability of prices at this level reflects that local supply is fairly balanced with relatively sluggish demand, so there is no significant impetus for sharp price increases or decreases.

Permintaan batu bara dari pembangkit listrik tetap relatif kuat, tetapi volatilitas konsumsi dan pasokan energi terbarukan yang meningkat membuat permintaan batu bara lebih tidak stabil sehingga harga sulit naik. Selain itu, stok di lapangan cukup besar yang juga membatasi kenaikan harga.

Dari AS dilaporkan, AS akan tetap meng-operasikan dua pembangkit listrik tenaga batu bara yang sebelumnya direncanakan akan ditutup. Langkah ini menandai perubahan arah kebijakan menjelang rapat dewan direksi, yang mayoritas anggotanya ditunjuk oleh pemerintahan Trump yang dikenal pro-batu bara.

Dalam dokumen terbaru, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) mengisyaratkan ingin meng-hapus target tanggal penutupan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Uap Kingston dan Cumberland di Tennessee. Keputusan tersebut masih memerlukan persetujuan lebih lanjut dari dewan direksi. Rencana baru ini tetap mencakup pembangunan pem-bangkit berbahan bakar gas alam di kedua lokasi tersebut.

Sebelumnya, TVA berniat menutup seluruh pembangkit batu bara tua yang tersisa paling lambat 2035 sebagai bagian dari upaya mengurangi emisi gas rumah kaca penyebab perubahan iklim. Namun utilitas yang bermitra dengan perusahaan listrik lokal dan melayani sekitar 10 juta pelanggan di tujuh negara bagian itu menyatakan sedang meninjau ulang penutupan pembangkit batu bara akibat perubahan regulasi dan men-ingkatnya permintaan listrik.

Berdasarkan keputusan final 2024, TVA merencanakan pembangkit gas alam 1.500 megawatt, ditambah 4 megawatt tenaga surya dan 100 megawatt baterai penyim-panan di lokasi Kingston. Ini adalah pem-bangkit batu bara berkapasitas 2.470 megawatt yang selesai dibangun pada 1955 dan menjadi lokasi tumpahan abu batu bara besar pada 2008. Pembangkit batu bara itu dijadwalkan ditutup dan pembangkit gas mulai beroperasi pada akhir 2027.

Coal demand from power plants remains relatively strong, but volatile consumption and increasing renewable energy supply make coal demand more volatile, making price increases difficult. Furthermore, substantial on-site inventories also limit price increases.

The US has reportedly announced that it will continue operating two coal-fired power plants previously planned for closure. This move marks a policy shift ahead of a meeting of the board of directors, whose members are mostly appointed by the Trump administration, known for its pro-coal stance.

In a new document, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) indicated it wants to remove the target closure date for the Kingston and Cumberland Coal-Fired Generating Plants in Tennessee. The decision still requires further board approval. The new plan still includes the construction of natural gas-fired power plants at both sites.

TVA previously planned to close all remaining aging coal-fired plants by 2035 as part of its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. However, the utility, which partners with local utilities and serves approximately 10 million customers across seven states, said it is reconsidering coal-fired plant closures due to regulatory changes and increasing electricity demand.

Under the 2024 final decision, TVA plans a 1,500-megawatt natural gas plant, plus 4 megawatts of solar power and 100 megawatts of battery storage at the Kingston site. This is a 2,470-megawatt coal-fired plant completed in 1955 and the site of a major coal ash spill in 2008. The coal plant is scheduled to close, and the gas plant will begin operating by the end of 2027.

Usulan baru akan mempertahankan pembangkit batu bara, gas, dan baterai, tetapi menghapus komponen tenaga surya.

Dalam keputusan 2023, TVA merencanakan penonaktifan bertahap pembangkit batu bara Cumberland yang memiliki dua unit dengan tahap pertama pada akhir 2026, digantikan tahun ini oleh pembangkit gas alam 1.450 megawatt. Tahap kedua ditutup pada akhir 2028 dengan opsi penggantian yang masih terbuka. Pembangkit batu bara Cumberland berkapasitas 2.470 megawatt, selesai dibangun pada 1973, dan merupakan aset pembangkit terbesar dalam portofolio TVA. CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

The new proposal would retain coal, gas and battery generation, but remove the solar component.

In its 2023 decision, TVA plans to phase out the two-unit Cumberland coal-fired power plant, with the first phase shutting down by the end of 2026 and being replaced this year by a 1,450-megawatt natural gas-fired power plant. The second phase is slated to close by the end of 2028, with replacement options remaining open. The 2,470-megawatt Cumberland coal-fired power plant, completed in 1973, is the largest generating asset in TVA's portfolio. CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

MEDIA NIKEL INDONESIA

Transisi Energi Bersih Pertambangan, Pemerintah Dorong Investasi Rp1.680 Triliun

Penulis: Shiddiq

INDUSTRI pertambangan nikel dan pertambangan lainnya harus memandang transisi energi bersih bukan lagi sekadar kewajiban lingkungan. Transisi *green energy* ini harus menjadi peluang ekonomi yang strategis bagi Indonesia. Dekarbonisasi industri nikel dinilai mampu menjadi penggerak investasi besar, penciptaan lapangan kerja hijau, sekaligus penguatan daya saing global.

Wakil Menteri (Wamen) Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) RI, Yuliot Tanjung, menekankan, perubahan paradigma menjadi kunci utama dalam mendorong transisi energi di sektor industri ekstraktif yang selama ini identik dengan emisi tinggi.

Clean Energy Transition in Mining, Government Encourages IDR 1,680 Trillion Investment

Author: Shiddiq

THE NICKEL mining industry and other mining companies must view the clean energy transition as more than just an environmental obligation. This *green energy* transition must become a strategic economic opportunity for Indonesia. Decarbonizing the nickel industry is considered a potential driver of significant investment, green job creation, and strengthening global competitiveness.

The Deputy Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) of the Republic of Indonesia, Yuliot Tanjung, emphasized that paradigm shift is the main key in driving the energy transition in the extractive industry sector, which has long been synonymous with high emissions.

"Alih-alih dianggap sebagai beban biaya, transisi energi justru membuka peluang ekonomi yang sangat besar," ujar Yuliot, seperti dikutip dari laman ESDM, Selasa (10/2/2026).

Sebagai komoditas strategis global, nikel Indonesia memiliki peran penting dalam rantai pasok kendaraan listrik dan teknologi energi bersih. Namun, Wamen menegaskan, penguatan industri pertambangan ke depan harus berjalan seiring dengan penggunaan energi bersih dan pengurangan emisi karbon.

Pemerintah telah menyusun peta jalan transisi energi yang diproyeksikan mampu menarik investasi hingga Rp1.682,4 triliun, sejalan dengan visi Asta Cita untuk mencapai swasembada energi dan pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau berkelanjutan.

"Pengembangan ini tidak hanya berdampak pada peningkatan pasokan energi bersih, tetapi juga memberikan penambahan ekonomi yang signifikan, antara lain mendorong investasi sekitar Rp1.680 triliun lebih, menciptakan lebih dari 700.000 lapangan kerja *green job*, dan mengurangi emisi sekitar 120 sampai 130 juta ton karbondioksida," jelasnya.

Dalam konteks industri nikel, investasi ini mencakup pengembangan pembangkit EBT untuk kawasan industri, efisiensi energi smelter, hingga manufaktur komponen pendukung energi terbarukan.

Transisi energi di sektor pertambangan dan hilirisasi nikel juga diproyeksikan membuka peluang besar bagi tenaga kerja nasional. Pemerintah memperkirakan potensi penciptaan hingga 760 ribu lapangan kerja hijau, mulai dari tahap pra-konstruksi, konstruksi, operasi dan pemeliharaan, hingga industri manufaktur penunjang.

Menurutnya, hal ini membuktikan bahwa dekarbonisasi industri tidak menghambat pertumbuhan, justru menjadi motor baru industrialisasi nasional yang lebih berkelanjutan.

"Instead of being seen as a cost burden, the energy transition actually opens up enormous economic opportunities," said Yuliot, as quoted from the ESDM website, Tuesday (10/2/2026).

As a global strategic commodity, Indonesian nickel plays a crucial role in the supply chain for electric vehicles and clean energy technology. However, the Deputy Minister emphasized that future strengthening of the mining industry must go hand in hand with the use of clean energy and reducing carbon emissions.

The government has developed an energy transition roadmap that is projected to attract investment of up to IDR 1,682.4 trillion, in line with the Asta Cita vision of achieving energy self-sufficiency and sustainable green economic growth.

"This development will not only increase the supply of clean energy, but will also provide significant economic benefits, including encouraging investment of around Rp1,680 trillion, creating more than 700,000 *green* jobs, and reducing emissions by around 120 to 130 million tons of carbon dioxide," he explained.

In the context of the nickel industry, this investment includes the development of renewable energy power plants for industrial areas, smelter energy efficiency, and the manufacturing of components supporting renewable energy.

The energy transition in the mining and nickel downstream sectors is also projected to open significant opportunities for the national workforce. The government estimates the potential creation of up to 760,000 green jobs, spanning the pre-construction, construction, operations and maintenance stages, and supporting manufacturing industries.

According to him, this proves that industrial decarbonization does not hinder growth, but rather becomes a new driver of more sustainable national industrialization.

Meski peluangnya besar, ia mengakui, tantangan utama dalam percepatan transisi energi industri pertambangan hingga industri nikel terletak pada aspek pendanaan. Proyek energi bersih masih menghadapi kendala keekonomian dan risiko investasi yang dinilai tinggi oleh lembaga keuangan.

Karena itu, pemerintah mendorong penerapan skema pembiayaan inovatif, khususnya *blended finance*, untuk meningkatkan kelayakan proyek.

"Sektor keuangan, bagaimana kita membuat pembiayaan hijau dengan skema *blended finance* yang bisa lebih menguntungkan baik bagi pelaku usaha maupun dari sektor finansial itu sendiri," tegasnya.

Ia menekankan, pemerintah tidak bisa hanya mengandalkan APBN untuk mencapai target energi baru terbarukan. Kolaborasi antara pemerintah, BUMN, swasta, lembaga keuangan, dan investor global menjadi syarat mutlak untuk menciptakan ekosistem investasi yang sehat dan menekan risiko.

Lebih lanjut, dia menegaskan, transisi energi bersih di industri pertambangan, termasuk nikel, merupakan upaya kolektif yang membutuhkan dukungan luas, tidak hanya dari pemerintah dan pelaku usaha, tetapi juga masyarakat.

"Ini tidak hanya dijalankan oleh pemerintah, tetapi bagaimana kolaborasi kita bersama untuk mewujudkan kelebihan energi, daya saing global, dan juga keberlanjutan lingkungan," ujarnya.

Dukungan masyarakat, terutama di wilayah tambang dan kawasan industri, dinilai penting untuk memastikan transisi energi berjalan adil, inklusif, dan berkelanjutan.

Ia juga menyampaikan, Kementerian ESDM membuka ruang masukan dari berbagai pemangku kepentingan untuk merumuskan kebijakan transisi energi industri yang aplikatif dan berdampak nyata.

Despite the significant opportunities, he acknowledged that the main challenge in accelerating the energy transition from the mining industry to the nickel industry lies in funding. Clean energy projects still face economic constraints and investment risks, which are considered high by financial institutions.

Therefore, the government is encouraging the implementation of innovative financing schemes, especially *blended finance*, to increase project feasibility.

"The financial sector: how do we create green financing with a *blended finance* scheme that can be more profitable for both business actors and the financial sector itself?" he stressed.

He emphasized that the government cannot rely solely on the state budget to achieve its renewable energy targets. Collaboration between the government, state-owned enterprises, the private sector, financial institutions, and global investors is essential for creating a healthy investment ecosystem and mitigating risks.

He further emphasized that the clean energy transition in the mining industry, including nickel, is a collective effort that requires broad support, not only from the government and business actors, but also from the community.

"This isn't just a government initiative, but a collaborative effort to achieve energy surplus, global competitiveness, and environmental sustainability," he said.

Community support, particularly in mining and industrial areas, is considered crucial to ensuring a just, inclusive, and sustainable energy transition.

He also stated that the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is welcoming input from various stakeholders to formulate industrial energy transition policies that are applicable and have a real impact.

"Kami dari Kementerian ESDM melihat dari sisi rekomendasi apa yang bisa kita rumuskan dalam kebijakan untuk bisa kita implementasikan baik dalam jangka pendek, menengah, dan jangka panjang," pungkasnya. Melalui strategi tersebut, pemerintah menargetkan penurunan emisi hingga 129,5 juta ton CO_2, sekaligus memperkuat ketahanan energi nasional dan memastikan industri nikel Indonesia tumbuh sebagai tulang punggung ekonomi hijau masa depan. *(Shiddiq)*

"We at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources are considering recommendations that can be formulated into policies for implementation in the short, medium, and long term," he concluded. Through this strategy, the government is targeting a reduction in emissions of up to 129.5 million tons of CO_2, while simultaneously strengthening national energy security and ensuring the growth of Indonesia's nickel industry as the backbone of a future green economy. *(Shiddiq)*

Mining
Technology

Rare earth potential discovered in eight Indonesian blocks

As the largest economy in South East Asia, Indonesia holds vast reserves of critical minerals including REEs.

Shree Mishra

INDONESIA has identified eight mining blocks that hold significant potential for rare earth elements (REEs), with plans for two research initiatives aimed at enhancing rare earth processing technology.

This development was announced by Brian Yuliarto, the head of Indonesia's Mineral Industry Agency, reported *Reuters*.

The South East Asian nation, the largest economy in the region, possesses extensive reserves of various critical minerals including rare earths.

REEs, comprising 17 elements with 15 silvery-white metals, are essential for manufacturing magnets used in electric vehicles (EVs), mobile phones and missile systems.

Indonesia also ranks as the leading global producer of nickel products and the top tin exporter.

Yuliarto noted that eight mining blocks, rich in REEs and other strategic minerals, have been located in areas including Kalimantan, Sulawesi and the Bangka Belitung islands.

In an address to parliament members, Yuliarto was cited by the news agency as saying: "Apart from rare earths, some of these blocks also contain several other minerals, namely tungsten, tantalum and antimony, which play a very large role in the defence industry."

State-owned enterprise Perminas will be responsible for mining operations within these blocks, said Yuliarto.

While Yuliarto did not disclose specific estimates regarding the mineral reserves, he mentioned that they are "promising enough" to compete internationally.

The mineral industry agency plans to commence the research projects "in the near future" in Mamuju, West Sulawesi, in the centre of Indonesia.

These projects will coincide with preparations for exploring the REEs.

MINING.COM

Copper and aluminum prices drop as gains peter out before China break

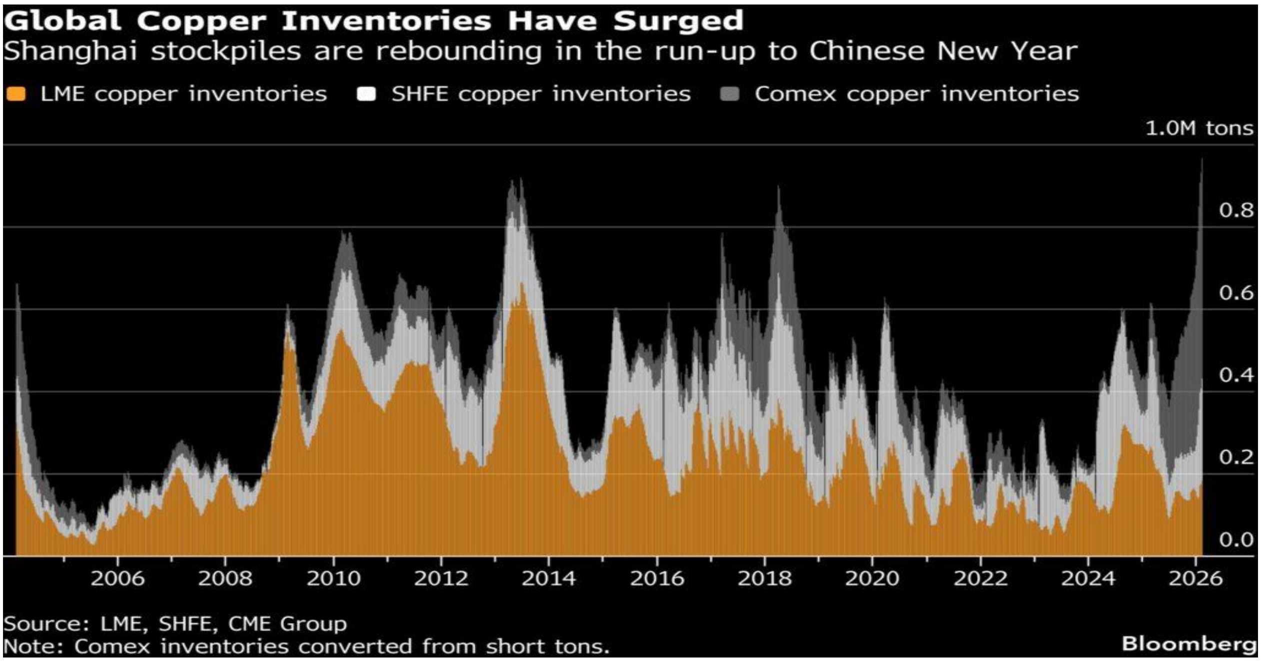
Bloomberg News

COPPER and aluminum fell as a rally that had been buttressed by Chinese buying stalled with the country nearing a major holiday.

Benchmark copper futures dropped toward $13,000 a ton in London, and were near $5.90 a pound in New York, after gaining more than 2% over the prior two sessions. Chinese copper buyers are expected to extend their break over the Lunar New Year holiday — which starts next week — as still-lofty prices curb industrial demand for the commodity.

Exchange inventories have been rising in China and the wider Asian market in the run-up to the holiday, helping to replenish reserves after large volumes were drawn into the US in anticipation of tariffs. Total stockpiles held in warehouses tracked by the London Metal Exchange, Shanghai Futures Exchange and Comex now exceed 970,000 tons, the highest since 2003, with more than half of that held in the US.

"We are seeing some consolidation around $6 a pound and some reluctance from end users to buy at elevated prices," Sam Crittenden, an analyst at RBC Capital Markets, said in a note. "However, we expect the momentum in prices to continue in the coming years as demand continues to push higher and supply struggles to keep up."



Copper had been rising — hitting a record in late January — as investors piled into commodities amid doubts over the US dollar, part of a shift away from currencies and sovereign bonds. The rally saw a further boost thanks to a wave of buying from Chinese investors, who are now easing off.

Copper dropped 0.5% to settle at $13,108 a ton on the LME. Prices had hit an all-time high above $14,500 on Jan. 29. Aluminum was down 1% at $3,093 a ton, while all other metals were higher.

KITCO NEWS

Rising investment to keep global silver demand steady in 2026, Silver Institute says

By Reuters

GLOBAL silver demand is expected to remain steady in 2026 with gains in retail investment offsetting most of the losses across industrial, jewellery and silverware demand, the Silver Institute industry association said on Tuesday.

Silver, used in jewellery, electronics, electric vehicles and solar panels, as well as for investment, stands at around $81 per troy ounce, up 14% so far this year, after frenzied retail buying drove it to a record high of $121.60 on January 29. It rose 147% in 2025.

The silver market is heading for a sixth consecutive year of structural deficit, however, currently expected at 67 million troy ounces, the Silver Institute said in the preliminary estimate produced for it by consultancy Metals Focus, due to be updated in mid-April.

It did not disclose the data for 2025. In April last year it expected the 2025 deficit to be 117.6 million ounces.

Industrial silver fabrication is forecast to decline by 2% in 2026, to a four-year low of 650 million ounces led by thrifting – efforts to use less – and outright substitution away from silver in the photovoltaic sector, the association said.

Jewellery demand is projected to fall for the second consecutive year, declining by 9% to 178 million ounces, its lowest level since 2020, as record prices hit demand in India and other key markets. Silverware demand is seen falling by 17%, led by India.

By contrast, physical investment is expected to rise by 20% to a three-year high of 227 million ounces with Western demand in this category recovering after three consecutive years of decline.

Total global silver supply is forecast to increase by 1.5% to a decade high of 1.05 billion ounces. Mine production is forecast to increase by 1% to 820 million ounces, and recycling is set to rise by 7%, exceeding 200 million ounces for the first time since 2012.

(By Polina Devitt; Editing by Kevin Liffey)

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold, silver climb as US yields fall on softer retail sales

By Reuters

GOLD and silver prices rose on Wednesday as U.S. Treasury bond yields fell after data showed December retail sales growth stalled, signalling a softening economy ahead of key jobs data.

Spot gold edged 0.3% higher to $5,038.73 per ounce by 0059 GMT.

U.S. gold futures for April delivery gained 0.6% to $5,060.60 per ounce.

Spot silver was up 1% at $81.49/oz, after falling more than 3% in the previous session.

U.S. yields fell on Tuesday after a raft of data suggested the economy may be softening, giving the U.S. Federal Reserve more cushion to cut interest rates. [US/]

Falling yields reduce the cost of holding metals and often come with macro signals that favour them.

U.S. retail sales were unexpectedly unchanged in December as households scaled back spending on motor vehicles and other big-ticket items, potentially setting consumer spending and the economy on a slower growth path heading into the new year.

Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland President Beth Hammack, however, said on Tuesday that the U.S. central bank faces no urgency to change the setting of interest rates this year amid a "cautiously optimistic" outlook for economic activity.

Investors expect at least two 25-basis-point rate cuts in 2026, with the first one expected in June. Non-yielding bullion tends to do well in low-interest-rate environments. [FEDWATCH]

Investors await the non-farm payrolls report for January, due later in the day, and inflation data on Friday for more cues on the Fed's monetary policy path.

Indian investors piled into gold exchange-traded funds in January as prices soared amid rising geopolitical risks, surpassing flows into equity funds for the first time, industry data showed on Tuesday.

Spot platinum added 0.6% to $2,098.78 per ounce, while palladium rose 0.2% to $1,712.25.

Australian Mining

Australia powers global mineral boom

Dylan Brown

THE MINING industry stands at the centre of a world that is more dependent on minerals than at any point in history, according to BDO Australia's latest report.

"Every aspect of modern life, from energy and transport to communication, healthcare and national security, relies on a secure supply of mined materials," BDO global natural resources & energy leader Sherif Andrawes said.

"The sector is navigating a period of profound transformation. Accelerating energy transition, rising energy demand, and intensifying geopolitical tensions are reshaping global competition for critical minerals," he said.

Yet, meeting this demand is far from straightforward. The era of easily accessible, near-surface deposits is difficult to find. New discoveries are deeper, more remote and technically complex, requiring greater capital, advanced technology and longer development timelines.

Technology and innovation are proving central to Australia's mining future. Automation, digitalisation and advanced analytics are helping improve efficiency, safety and environmental performance.

Companies are also embedding ESG principles into their strategies, ensuring transparent reporting, responsible practices, and meaningful community engagement.

"Looking ahead, the mining industry's ability to adapt, by working collaboratively across industry bodies, government agencies and non-traditional partners such as customers and technology providers, will enable the industry to continue to grow," Andrawes said.

The report said mining M&A surged in scale from early 2024 to mid 2025.

"Mining businesses are actively reshaping their portfolios, divesting from older, carbon-intensive or non-core assets while redirecting capital towards future-oriented, transition critical materials," the report said.

BDO said governments have continued to shape the mining landscape throughout 2025, with state-based investment and policy support being crucial in driving exploration and de-risking supply chains.

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

India's Coal Use Could Double by 2050

By Charles Kennedy

INDIA's coal demand could more than double by 2050 from current levels under current policies, a new report by NITI Aayog, the policy think tank of the Indian government, showed on Tuesday.

Under the Current Policy Scenario (CPS), coal demand in India is forecast to rise even through 2070, according to the projections.

In this scenario, long-term demand could more than double to 2.615 billion tons by 2050, up from 1.256 billion tons in 2025, the think tank's analysis found. If India keeps the current policies, coal demand will be higher even in 2070 compared to 2025 levels.

The share of coal is set to drop from 73% in 2025 to 47% in 2070, thanks to the rise of renewable energy.

This suggests that coal will still be king in India if current policies are kept.

Even in the net-zero scenario (for India, the net-zero goal is 2070), coal demand will rise to 1.827 billion tons by 2050, up from 1.256 billion tons in 2025. But then demand will collapse to only 161 million tons by 2070.

Despite the fact that renewables now dominate new power additions, India needs coal to continue to provide “dependable, cost-effective baseload power, anchoring system reliability as cleaner sources expand,” the government think tank said in the report.

To manage the transition, India needs to scale up rapidly energy storage, flexible generation, and stronger transmission and distribution networks, the report noted.

Despite booming renewable capacity additions, India continues to rely on coal to meet most of its power demand as authorities also look to avoid blackouts in cases of severe heat waves.

Coal will still be a key part of India’s power system for the next two decades, Rajnath Ram, adviser for energy at NITI Aayog, said in September 2025.

“We cannot be subjective about coal. The question is how sustainably we can use it,” the official noted. By Charles Kennedy for Oilprice.com