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DMO Batu Bara 2026 Ditarget 247,9 Juta Ton, Produksi 733 Juta Ton

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) menargetkan porsi wajib pasok domestik atau *domestic market obligation* (DMO) batu bara 2026 sebanyak 247,9 juta ton, turun sedikit dari realisasi 2025 sejumlah 254 juta ton.

Sekretaris Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Sesditjen Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Siti Sumilah Rita Susilawati menyatakan aturan penetapan target DMO batu bara tersebut sedang disusun oleh Ditjen Minerba.

"Jadi untuk 2026 ini kita memiliki target untuk DMO 247,9 [juta ton]. Mengenai Kepmen DMO saat ini juga sedang disusun," kata Rita dalam Sarasehan dan Sosialisasi Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 40/2025 tentang Kebijakan Energi Nasional (KEN), akhir pekan lalu.

Rita mengungkapkan pada tahun ini sebenarnya target produksi batu bara dicanangkan sebanyak 733 juta ton, tetapi besaran tersebut bakal melakukan penyesuaian seiring dengan langkah pemangkasan produksi.

"Kemudian target produksinya 733 [juta ton] mungkin ada *adjustment* dengan adanya pengurangan produksi dan lain sebagainya," ujar Rita.

The 2026 Coal DMO Target is 247.9 Million Tons, with Production Reaching 733 Million Tons

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

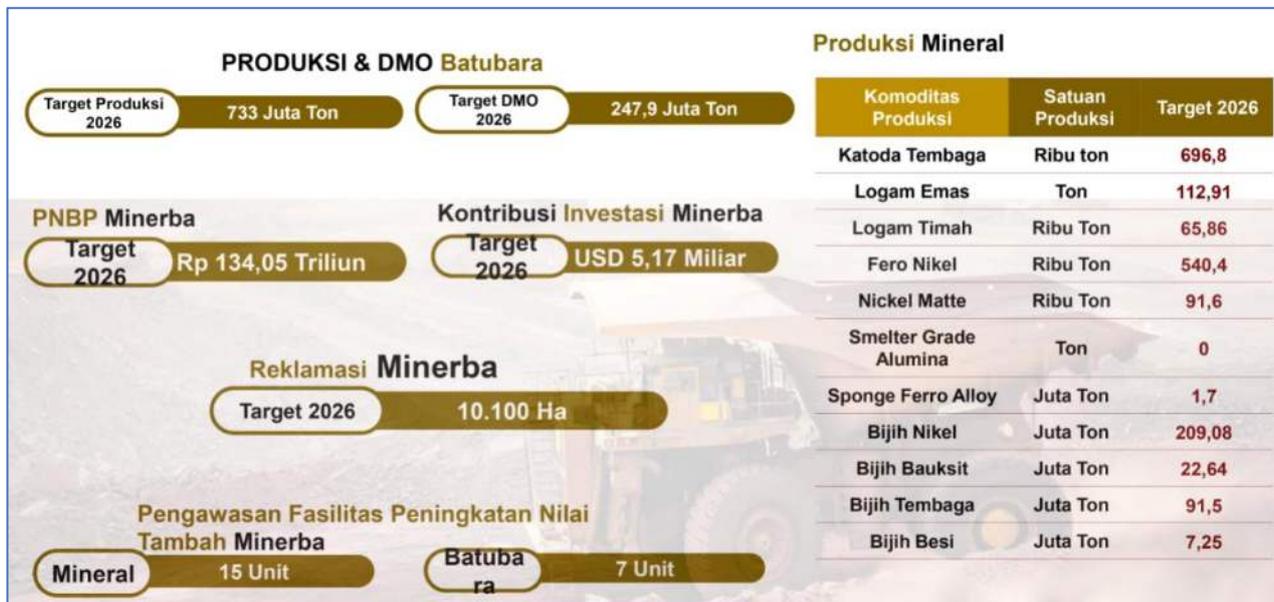
THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) is targeting a *domestic market obligation* (DMO) of 247.9 million tons of coal in 2026, a slight decrease from the 254 million tons achieved in 2025.

Secretary to the Director General of Minerals and Coal (Sesditjen Minerba) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Siti Sumilah Rita Susilawati, stated that the regulations for determining the DMO target for coal are currently being prepared by the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal.

"So, for 2026, we have a DMO target of 247.9 million tons. The Ministerial Decree on DMO is currently being drafted," Rita said during a discussion and socialization of Government Regulation (PP) No. 40/2025 concerning the National Energy Policy (KEN) last weekend.

Rita revealed that this year's coal production target was actually set at 733 million tons, but this figure would be adjusted in line with production cuts.

"Then the production target is 733 [million tons], there may be *adjustments* due to production cuts and so on," said Rita.



Mineral and coal production targets for 2026./doc. Ministry of ESDM

Setoran PNBP

Lebih lanjut, Ditjen Minerba menargetkan setoran penerimaan negara bukan pajak (PNBP) dari sektor mineral dan batu bara (minerba) pada 2026 sebesar Rp134,05 triliun.

Adapun, kontribusi investasi dari sektor minerba ditargetkan dapat mencapai US\$5,17 miliar pada tahun ini.

“Sekali lagi, diharapkan berkontribusi terhadap PNBP Minerba itu sebesar Rp134 triliun di tahun ini,” papar Rita.

Sekadar catatan, Kementerian ESDM bersiap mengkerok persentase wajib pasok domestik atau DMO batu bara menjadi lebih dari 30% dari sebelumnya sebesar 25%.

Hal itu dilakukan menyusul rencana pemangkasan produksi batu bara menjadi sekitar 600 juta ton dalam RKAB 2026 dari realisasi produksi 2025 sebanyak 790 juta ton.

“Kita perhatikan, kita hitung dari *dulu*. *Range*-nya itu ya mungkin bisa lebih dari 30%,” kata Wamen ESDM Yuliot Tanjung ditemui di kantor Kementerian ESDM, Jumat (6/2/2026).

PNBP Deposits

Furthermore, the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal is targeting non-tax state revenue (PNBP) deposits from the minerals and coal (minerba) sector in 2026 of IDR 134.05 trillion.

Meanwhile, investment contributions from the mineral and coal sector are targeted to reach US\$5.17 billion this year.

“Once again, it is expected to contribute Rp134 trillion to the Mineral and Coal Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) this year,” explained Rita.

For the record, the Ministry of ESDM is preparing to raise the mandatory domestic supply percentage or DMO for coal to more than 30% from the previous 25%.

This was done following the plan to cut coal production to around 600 million tons in the 2026 RKAB from the 2025 production realization of 790 million tons.

“We’ve been paying attention and calculating it for *a long time*. The range could be more than 30%,” said Deputy Minister of ESDM Yuliot Tanjung when met at the Ministry of ESDM office on Friday (February 6, 2026).

Yuliot memastikan porsi DMO batu bara yang ditetapkan akan disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan industri dalam negeri.

"Dari sisi presentasi DMO pasti naik. Jadi, kan kalau kemarin itu kan DMO itu sekitar 23%-24%. Dengan adanya penurunan produksi, presentasi DMO pasti akan jadi peningkatan," ujarnya.

Adapun, Kementerian ESDM mencatat realisasi produksi batu bara nasional sepanjang 2025 mencapai 790 juta ton, anjlok 5,5% dari capaian sepanjang 2024 sejumlah 836 juta ton.

Sebagian besar produksi itu disalurkan untuk pasar ekspor, yaitu sekitar 514 juta ton atau 65,1% dari total produksi. Sementara itu, realisasi penyaluran batu bara untuk pasar domestik mencapai 254 juta ton atau 32%.

Di sisi lain, Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) melaporkan ekspor batu bara terkoreksi 3,66% ke level 390,93 juta ton sepanjang Januari-Desember 2025, lebih rendah dari periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya sebanyak 405,76 juta ton.

Berdasarkan nilainya, kinerja ekspor batu bara sepanjang 2025 turun 19,7% ke level US\$24,48 miliar atau sekitar Rp411,14 triliun (asumsi kurs Rp16.795 per dolar AS).

Torehan kinerja ekspor batu bara tahun lalu terpaut lebar dari capaian sepanjang 2024 di level US\$30,49 miliar atau sekitar Rp512,07 triliun. (azr/wdh)

Yuliot ensured that the DMO portion of coal set would be adjusted to the needs of the domestic industry.

"In terms of DMO percentage, it's definitely going up. So, yesterday, DMO was around 23%-24%. With the decrease in production, DMO percentage will definitely increase," he said.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources recorded that national coal production throughout 2025 reached 790 million tons, a 5.5% drop from the 2024 figure of 836 million tons.

The majority of this production was channeled to the export market, amounting to approximately 514 million tons, or 65.1% of total production. Meanwhile, coal distributed to the domestic market reached 254 million tons, or 32%.

Meanwhile, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that coal exports declined 3.66% to 390.93 million tons from January to December 2025, down from 405.76 million tons in the same period the previous year.

Based on its value, coal export performance throughout 2025 will decline 19.7% to US\$24.48 billion, or approximately Rp411.14 trillion (assuming an exchange rate of Rp16,795 per US dollar).

Last year's coal export performance was significantly lower than the 2024 figure of US\$30.49 billion, or approximately Rp512.07 trillion. (azr/wdh)

REPUBLIK **PT Vale IGP Pomalaa Catat
Penjualan Perdana Bijih Nikel**

**Pasca dapat perpanjangan kontrak, Vale
genjot produksi.**

Redaksi: Intan Pratiwi

SEBUAH Perusahaan nikel berke-
lanjutan, PT Vale Indonesia Tbk
(PT Vale), bagian dari Mining
Industry Indonesia (MIND ID), mencatat-
kan penjualan perdana bijih nikel dari
Indonesia Growth Project (IGP) Pomalaa.

Capaian ini menandai fase penting dalam
transisi proyek dari tahap konstruksi
menuju fase operasional yang meng-
hasilkan pendapatan (revenue-
generating phase), sekaligus memper-
kuat posisi Indonesia dalam rantai pasok
global mineral kritis.

Lebih dari sekadar milestone operasional,
penjualan perdana ini merupakan
langkah strategis dalam proses project
de-risking, validasi kesiapan sistem
produksi, serta penguatan fundamental
pertumbuhan jangka panjang Perseroan.

Nikel merupakan komponen kunci dalam
baterai lithium-ion, khususnya untuk
katoda berkadar nikel tinggi yang
digunakan pada kendaraan listrik (EV)
dan sistem penyimpanan energi. Seiring
percepatan elektrifikasi global dan
transisi energi, permintaan terhadap nikel
diproyeksikan terus meningkat dalam
dekade mendatang.

Indonesia, sebagai salah satu pemilik
cadangan nikel terbesar di dunia, me-
mainkan peran strategis dalam ekosistem
tersebut. IGP Pomalaa menjadi bagian
dari agenda hilirisasi nasional yang
bertujuan meningkatkan nilai tambah
domestik melalui integrasi pertambangan
dan pengolahan.

**PT Vale IGP Pomalaa Records
First Nickel Ore Sale**

**Following the contract extension, Vale is
ramping up production.**

Editor: Intan Pratiwi

A SUSTAINABLE nickel company,
PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (PT Vale),
part of Mining Industry Indonesia
(MIND ID), recorded its first sale of nickel
ore from the Indonesia Growth Project
(IGP) Pomalaa.

This achievement marks a crucial phase
in the project's transition from the
construction phase to the revenue-
generating operational phase, while
strengthening Indonesia's position in the
global critical minerals supply chain.

More than just an operational milestone,
this initial sale represents a strategic step
in the project de-risking process,
validation of production system
readiness, and strengthening the
Company's long-term growth funda-
mentals.

Nickel is a key component in lithium-ion
batteries, particularly the high-nickel
cathodes used in electric vehicles (EVs)
and energy storage systems. As global
electrification and the energy transition
accelerate, demand for nickel is projected
to continue to increase in the coming
decades.

Indonesia, as the country with one of the
world's largest nickel reserves, plays a
strategic role in this ecosystem. The
Pomalaa IGP is part of the national
downstreaming agenda, which aims to
increase domestic added value through
the integration of mining and processing.

Dengan nilai investasi terintegrasi sekitar Rp74,44 triliun, IGP Pomalaa merupakan salah satu proyek strategis yang memperkuat fondasi industri nikel nasional sekaligus meningkatkan daya saing Indonesia di pasar global.

Penjualan perdana ini dimungkinkan melalui aktivasi area oresell di Pit PB5 dan Pit PB1, yang dirancang untuk mengoptimalkan arus material dan menjaga stabilitas produksi.

Kedua pit tersebut memiliki kapasitas penampungan hingga 4 juta wet metric ton (Mwmt) bijih limonit, memberikan fleksibilitas inventori yang signifikan serta menjamin keberlanjutan suplai menuju fasilitas pengolahan di Pomalaa.

Director and Chief Project Officer PT Vale Indonesia Tbk, Muhammad Asril, menyampaikan, "Peresmian area oresell di Pit PB5 dan PB1 merupakan langkah strategis untuk menjaga ritme produksi dan memastikan distribusi material berjalan optimal. Dengan dukungan infrastruktur yang terus kami percepat, kami memastikan pencapaian target IGP Pomalaa tetap sejalan dengan prinsip operational excellence dan praktik pertambangan berkelanjutan," ucapnya.

Aktivasi kapasitas stockpile skala besar ini memperkuat stabilitas pasokan bahan baku, ketahanan logistik di tengah volatilitas pasar komoditas, dan kesiapan menuju fase produksi penuh.

Memasuki Maret 2026, IGP Pomalaa menargetkan produksi sebesar 300.000 ton limonit per bulan, atau sekitar 9.677 ton per hari. Strategi ramp-up ini dilakukan secara disiplin untuk memastikan keberlanjutan operasional serta optimalisasi kapasitas produksi.

Dengan kapasitas penyimpanan 4 Mwmt dan target produksi bulanan, proyek ini memiliki inventory buffer yang memadai untuk menjaga konsistensi suplai sekaligus mengurangi risiko gangguan operasional.

With an integrated investment value of around Rp74.44 trillion, IGP Pomalaa is a strategic project that strengthens the foundation of the national nickel industry while increasing Indonesia's competitiveness in the global market.

This initial sale was made possible through the activation of the oresell area at Pit PB5 and Pit PB1, which is designed to optimize material flow and maintain production stability.

The two pits have a holding capacity of up to 4 million wet metric tons (Mwmt) of limonite ore, providing significant inventory flexibility and ensuring continuous supply to the processing facility at Pomalaa.

Director and Chief Project Officer of PT Vale Indonesia Tbk, Muhammad Asril, stated, "The inauguration of the ore-sell area at Pit PB5 and PB1 is a strategic step to maintain production rhythm and ensure optimal material distribution. With the support of our continuously accelerated infrastructure, we ensure that the achievement of the Pomalaa IGP target remains in line with the principles of operational excellence and sustainable mining practices," he said.

The activation of this large-scale stockpile capacity strengthens the stability of raw material supplies, logistical resilience amid commodity market volatility, and readiness for the full production phase.

Entering March 2026, IGP Pomalaa is targeting a monthly production of 300,000 tons of limonite, or approximately 9,677 tons per day. This ramp-up strategy is being implemented in a disciplined manner to ensure operational sustainability and optimize production capacity.

With a storage capacity of 4 Mwmt and a monthly production target, the project has an adequate inventory buffer to maintain supply consistency while reducing the risk of operational disruptions.

Progres Infrastruktur dan Efisiensi Modal
Percepatan pembangunan infrastruktur menjadi prioritas untuk menjaga efisiensi dan capital discipline. Hingga Januari 2026, progres konstruksi keseluruhan IGP Pomalaa telah mencapai 65,76 persen, menunjukkan eksekusi proyek yang on track.

Sementara itu, pembangunan Main Haul Road (MHR) to stockpile telah mencapai 40 persen. Jalur ini menjadi tulang punggung distribusi material dari area tambang menuju fasilitas pengolahan dan pelabuhan, yang pada akhirnya akan meningkatkan produktivitas hauling dan menurunkan potensi logistics bottleneck.

Perkembangan ini memperkuat profil capital efficiency proyek serta meningkatkan visibilitas arus kas jangka menengah dan panjang.

Langkah ini juga sejalan dengan strategi nasional hilirisasi, yang mendorong pengolahan domestik dan integrasi industri dari hulu ke hilir guna menciptakan nilai tambah yang lebih tinggi di dalam negeri.

Sebagai bagian dari MIND ID, PT Vale terus berkomitmen menghadirkan pertumbuhan industri nikel yang kompetitif, terintegrasi, dan berkelanjutan sekaligus menciptakan nilai jangka panjang bagi pemegang saham dan seluruh pemangku kepentingan. ➡

Infrastructure Progress and Capital Efficiency: Accelerating infrastructure development is a priority to maintain efficiency and capital discipline. As of January 2026, overall construction progress at the Pomalaa IGP had reached 65.76 percent, indicating that project execution is on track.

Meanwhile, construction of the Main Haul Road (MHR) to the stockpile has reached 40 percent completion. This route will serve as the backbone for material distribution from the mining area to the processing facility and port, ultimately increasing hauling productivity and reducing potential logistics bottlenecks.

This development strengthens the project's capital efficiency profile and improves medium- and long-term cash flow visibility.

This step is also in line with the national downstreaming strategy, which encourages domestic processing and industrial integration from upstream to downstream to create higher added value domestically.

As part of MIND ID, PT Vale remains committed to delivering competitive, integrated, and sustainable nickel industry growth while creating long-term value for shareholders and all stakeholders. ➡



MIND ID Dukung Kebijakan Energi, Wujudkan Swasembada Nasional

Yurika

HOLDING Industri Pertambangan Indonesia MIND ID menegaskan komitmennya dalam mendukung implementasi Kebijakan Energi Nasional (KEN) untuk mewujudkan swasembada energi Indonesia.

Komitmen tersebut dibuktikan melalui pelaksanaan Sosialisasi Perdana Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 40 Tahun 2025 tentang Kebijakan Energi Nasional yang diselenggarakan oleh Dewan Energi Nasional (DEN) bersama MIND ID di Jakarta, Jumat (27/2/2026).

Kegiatan ini pun menjadi wujud sinergi dan kolaborasi antara pemerintah sebagai pembuat kebijakan dan MIND ID bersama seluruh Anggota sebagai pelaksana strategis dalam mendukung swasembada energi, transisi energi, serta dekarbonisasi nasional.

Sebagaimana diketahui, pemerintah telah menerbitkan PP No. 40 Tahun 2025 tentang Kebijakan Energi Nasional yang menggantikan PP No. 79 Tahun 2014. Regulasi ini menjadi landasan bagi seluruh pemangku kepentingan dalam mewujudkan ketahanan energi, pemenuhan kebutuhan energi nasional, serta percepatan dekarbonisasi dan transisi energi.

Sebelumnya, Presiden Prabowo menyampaikan bahwa kemandirian energi merupakan pilar penting dalam menjaga keberlanjutan pembangunan.

MIND ID Supports Energy Policy, Achieving National Self-Sufficiency

Yurika

THE **INDONESIAN** Mining Industry Holding MIND ID affirmed its commitment to supporting the implementation of the National Energy Policy (KEN) to realize Indonesia's energy self-sufficiency.

This commitment was demonstrated through the implementation of the Initial Socialization of Government Regulation (PP) No. 40 of 2025 concerning National Energy Policy held by the National Energy Council (DEN) together with MIND ID in Jakarta, Friday (27/2/2026).

This activity also serves as a form of synergy and collaboration between the government as policy makers and MIND ID together with all Members as strategic implementers in supporting energy self-sufficiency, energy transition, and national decarbonization.

As is known, the government has issued Government Regulation No. 40 of 2025 concerning National Energy Policy, which replaces Government Regulation No. 79 of 2014. This regulation serves as a foundation for all stakeholders in realizing energy security, meeting national energy needs, and accelerating decarbonization and energy transition.

Previously, President Prabowo stated that energy independence is an important pillar in maintaining sustainable development.

Pemerintah pun terus mendorong optimalisasi sumber daya nasional agar Indonesia tidak bergantung pada pihak luar. "Swasembada energi, harus! Nanti ada kelompok, apa bisa? Bisa! Kita sudah hitung, tapi kita punya kelebihan-kelebihan luar biasa," kata Presiden.

Anggota Dewan Energi Nasional (DEN) Satya Widya Yudha menyampaikan bahwa kebijakan tersebut diselaraskan dengan target pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional sebesar 8 persen sebagaimana diarahkan Presiden Prabowo Subianto.

Menurutnya, swasembada energi pun akan menjadi fondasi penting dalam memperkuat industrialisasi dan daya saing Indonesia.

"Forum yang sangat penting bagi kita berkolaborasi. Implementasi daripada kebijakan itu adalah kerja sama antara pemangku kepentingan baik itu pemerintah, industri, dan seluruh pemangku kepentingan agar cita-cita negara kita tetap untuk mencapai kebutuhan energi yang cukup tinggi," jelasnya dalam acara Sarasehan dan Sosialisasi PP No. 40 Tahun 2025 yang dilaksanakan di Jakarta, Jumat (27/2/2026).

Direktur Utama MIND ID, Maroef Sjamsoeddin, menegaskan bahwa MIND ID siap menjalankan peran strategis dalam mendukung implementasi KEN.

Melalui pengelolaan mineral dan batu bara yang dijalankan secara terintegrasi serta pengembangan berbagai proyek strategis oleh seluruh Anggota, MIND ID konsisten mendukung kemandirian, ketahanan dan transisi energi nasional.

"Melalui kegiatan sosialisasi hari ini, Grup MIND ID menegaskan komitmen untuk mendukung implementasi Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 40 Tahun 2025 dengan mengikuti arah implementasi Rencana Umum Energi Nasional," ujar Maroef.

The government continues to push for the optimization of national resources to reduce Indonesia's dependence on external parties. "Energy self-sufficiency is a must! There will be groups, will it be possible? Yes, it is! We've calculated it, but we have extraordinary advantages," said the President.

National Energy Council (DEN) member Satya Widya Yudha said that the policy is aligned with the national economic growth target of 8 percent as directed by President Prabowo Subianto.

According to him, energy self-sufficiency will also be an important foundation in strengthening Indonesia's industrialization and competitiveness.

"This is a very important forum for us to collaborate. The implementation of this policy requires collaboration between stakeholders, including the government, industry, and all stakeholders, to ensure our nation's goal of meeting its high energy needs remains achievable," he explained at a discussion and socialization event on Government Regulation No. 40 of 2025 held in Jakarta on Friday (February 27, 2026).

MIND ID President Director, Maroef Sjamsoeddin, emphasized that MIND ID is ready to play a strategic role in supporting the implementation of KEN.

Through integrated mineral and coal management and the development of various strategic projects by all Members, MIND ID consistently supports national energy independence, resilience, and transition.

"Through today's outreach activities, the MIND ID Group affirms its commitment to supporting the implementation of Government Regulation Number 40 of 2025 by following the direction of the implementation of the National Energy General Plan," said Maroef.

Untuk mendukung swasembada energi, MIND ID melalui PT Bukit Asam Tbk telah menjalankan pengelolaan sumber daya dan Cadangan batu bara secara optimal agar dapat terus mendukung agenda ketahanan energi jangka panjang.

Bukit Asam mengelola cadangan batu bara sekitar 2,88 miliar ton dan sumber daya 5,72 miliar ton, serta proaktif meningkatkan kapasitas produksi melalui pembangunan Coal Handling Facility (CHF) dan Train Loading Station (TLS) 6–7 yang akan menambah kapasitas angkutan hingga 20 juta ton per tahun, sehingga produksi ditargetkan meningkat dari 43 juta ton menjadi lebih dari 60 juta ton per tahun.

Dalam agenda hilirisasi, MIND ID bersama seluruh Anggota mendukung pembentukan ekosistem industri baterai kendaraan listrik hingga energi storage yang dapat mewujudkan ekosistem industri energi terbarukan.

Mineral strategis seperti nikel, tembaga, bauksit, dan timah telah diproduksi dalam bentuk bahan baku yang sudah siap untuk diolah lebih lanjut oleh industri manufaktur.

"Kami tidak hanya berfokus pada optimalisasi produksi mineral dan batubara, tetapi juga pada peningkatan nilai tambah melalui hilirisasi, penguatan rantai pasok domestik, efisiensi energi, serta pengembangan ekosistem industri berbasis energi yang lebih bersih dan berkelanjutan," pungkas Maroef. (RA)

To support energy self-sufficiency, MIND ID through PT Bukit Asam Tbk has carried out optimal management of coal resources and reserves in order to continue to support the long-term energy security agenda.

Bukit Asam manages coal reserves of around 2.88 billion tons and resources of 5.72 billion tons, and is proactively increasing production capacity through the construction of Coal Handling Facility (CHF) and Train Loading Station (TLS) 6–7 which will increase transportation capacity to 20 million tons per year, so that production is targeted to increase from 43 million tons to more than 60 million tons per year.

In the downstreaming agenda, MIND ID, together with all members, supports the formation of an industrial ecosystem for electric vehicle batteries and energy storage that can realize a renewable energy industrial ecosystem.

Strategic minerals such as nickel, copper, bauxite, and tin have been produced in the form of raw materials that are ready to be further processed by the manufacturing industry.

"We are not only focused on optimizing mineral and coal production, but also on increasing added value through downstreaming, strengthening the domestic supply chain, energy efficiency, and developing a cleaner and more sustainable energy-based industrial ecosystem," Maroef concluded. (RA)

KOMPAS.com
JERNIH MELIHAT DUNIA

Produksi Batu Bara Dipangkas Bikin Stok PLTU Menipis, Listrik Nasional Aman?

Yohana Artha Uly, Aprillia Ika Tim Redaksi

STOK batu bara di sejumlah pembangkit listrik tenaga uap (PLTU) dilaporkan kian menipis dan memicu kekhawatiran terhadap keandalan listrik nasional. Pelaku usaha menyebut cadangan di lapangan jauh dari ideal, sementara pemerintah memastikan kebutuhan energi primer masih mencukupi.

Kondisi ini menjadi sorotan karena hampir separuh pasokan listrik nasional bersumber dari pembangkit swasta. Jika rantai pasok terganggu, dampaknya bisa meluas ke sistem kelistrikan nasional.

“Saat ini, sebagian pembangkit memiliki stok kurang dari 10 hari, dan sebagian lainnya hanya belasan hari,” kata Dewan Pengawas Asosiasi Produsen Listrik Swasta Indonesia (APLSI) Joseph Pangalila kepada Kompas.com, Kamis (26/2/2026).

“Pembangkit yang mencapai 25 hari hanya tinggal beberapa saja.”

Stok Batu Bara PLTU di Bawah Batas Ideal

Joseph menjelaskan, secara ideal ketersediaan batu bara untuk menjaga keandalan operasional pembangkit minimal 25 hari operasi. Namun, kondisi di lapangan menunjukkan sebagian besar PLTU hanya memiliki stok belasan hari, bahkan kurang dari 10 hari.

Menurut dia, independent power producer (IPP) atau produsen listrik swasta menyumbang hampir 50 persen pasokan listrik nasional. Dengan kontribusi sebesar itu,...

Coal Production Cuts Deplete Steam-Powered Plant Stocks, Is National Electricity Secure?

Yohana Artha Uly, Aprillia Ika Editorial Team

COAL stocks at several coal-fired power plants (PLTU) are reportedly dwindling, raising concerns about national electricity reliability. Businesses say on-site reserves are far from ideal, while the government ensures primary energy needs are still sufficient.

This situation has become a concern because nearly half of the national electricity supply comes from private generators. If the supply chain is disrupted, the impact could extend to the national electricity system.

“Currently, some power plants have less than 10 days' supply, and others only have a few dozen days,” said Joseph Pangalila, Supervisory Board Member of the Indonesian Private Electricity Producers Association (APLSI), to Kompas.com, Thursday (26/2/2026).

“There are only a few generators that can reach 25 days.”

PLTU Coal Stock Below Ideal Limit

Joseph explained that ideally, coal availability is needed to maintain the operational reliability of power plants for at least 25 days. However, conditions on the ground show that most coal-fired power plants only have a dozen days' supply, or even less than 10 days.

According to him, independent power producers (IPPs), or private electricity producers, contribute nearly 50 percent of the national electricity supply. With such a large contribution,...

Dengan kontribusi sebesar itu, krisis pasokan batu bara dinilai berisiko signifikan terhadap kelistrikan nasional.

Ia menilai, rendahnya harga domestic market obligation (DMO) menjadi salah satu penyebab pasokan ke sektor kelistrikan kurang diminati pemasok.

Harga DMO sektor kelistrikan ditetapkan sebesar 70 dollar AS per ton untuk kalori 6.322 kcal/kg GAR atau sekitar Rp 1.085.000 per ton (kurs Rp 15.500 per dollar AS). Sementara harga DMO untuk industri semen sebesar 90 dollar AS per ton atau sekitar Rp 1.395.000 per ton. Adapun industri smelter mengikuti harga pasar.

"Harga DMO listrik ini juga sudah lama, sejak 2018, padahal biaya produksi batu bara terus meningkat hingga sekarang," ujar Joseph.

"Jadi wajar saja kalau minat suplai mereka ke kita rendah. Ada yang malah rugi karena jual ke listrik."

Risiko Jika RKAB Terlambat

Joseph menambahkan, kondisi pasokan bisa semakin tertekan apabila persetujuan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) terbaru terlambat diterbitkan. Saat ini sejumlah pemasok masih memproduksi berdasarkan RKAB tahun lalu.

Di sisi lain, pemerintah berencana memangkas produksi batu bara nasional menjadi 600 juta ton pada 2026, turun dari realisasi 2025 sebesar 790 juta ton.

"Kalau stok pembangkit berkurang, bisa menyebabkan keandalan suplai listrik rendah dan menjadi rentan sekali," kata Joseph.

"Kalau ada pembangkit yang mendadak rusak atau cuaca buruk beberapa hari sehingga pasokan batu bara terhambat, bisa saja terjadi kekurangan suplai listrik."

With such a large contribution, the coal supply crisis is considered a significant risk to the national electricity supply.

He believes that the low domestic market obligation (DMO) price is one of the reasons why suppliers are less interested in supplying the electricity sector.

The DMO price for the electricity sector is set at US\$70 per ton for 6,322 kcal/kg GAR, or approximately Rp 1,085,000 per ton (at an exchange rate of Rp 15,500 per US dollar). Meanwhile, the DMO price for the cement industry is US\$90 per ton, or approximately Rp 1,395,000 per ton. The smelter industry follows market prices.

"The DMO electricity price has been in place for a long time, since 2018, even though coal production costs have continued to rise," said Joseph.

"So it's understandable that their interest in supplying us is low. Some are even losing money by selling to electricity companies."

Risks if the RKAB is Late

Joseph added that supply pressures could worsen if approval of the latest Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) is delayed. Currently, several suppliers are still producing based on last year's RKAB.

On the other hand, the government plans to cut national coal production to 600 million tons in 2026, down from the 2025 realization of 790 million tons.

"If the power plant stock decreases, it could lead to low electricity supply reliability and become very vulnerable," said Joseph.

"If a power plant suddenly breaks down or bad weather persists for several days, disrupting coal supply, there could be an electricity shortage."

Pemerintah Pastikan Pasokan Batu Bara Cukup

Menanggapi kondisi tersebut, Wakil Menteri ESDM Yuliot Tanjung mengatakan pihaknya telah berkoordinasi dengan PT PLN (Persero) terkait kebutuhan energi primer pembangkit.

"Kami sudah berkoneksi dengan PLN. Ini berapa kebutuhan energi primer yang berasal dari batu bara, agar PLN itu menyampaikan, itu pembangkit - pembangkit mana yang urgent dan juga untuk kebutuhan tersebut," ujar Yuliot di Kementerian ESDM, Jakarta, Jumat (26/2/2026).

Menurut dia, secara kebijakan pasokan seharusnya mencukupi karena adanya kewajiban DMO, di mana 30 persen produksi batu bara nasional dialokasikan untuk kebutuhan dalam negeri, termasuk PLTU.

"Jadi, secara kebutuhan itu seharusnya mencukupi," kata Yuliot.

Ia menilai persoalan yang terjadi lebih terkait aspek distribusi dari tambang ke pembangkit. Sistem pemesanan dan pengadaan harus berjalan tepat waktu agar stok tidak turun di bawah batas minimal.

"Kalau sudah berkurang dari 20 hari, bagaimana sistem order ini disampaikan dan juga berdasarkan RKAB yang ada, itu juga nanti akan dilihat," ujar dia.

"Dalam proses pengadaan itu jangan sampai terjadi keterlambatan."

Yuliot menegaskan, pemerintah tidak ingin gangguan pasokan energi primer memicu masalah kelistrikan.

"Itu jangan sampai pembangkit di dalam negeri energi primernya ada terganggu," katanya.

The Government Ensures Sufficient Coal Supply

Responding to this condition, Deputy Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Yuliot Tanjung said that his party had coordinated with PT PLN (Persero) regarding the power plant's primary energy needs.

"We've already contacted PLN. We've identified the primary energy needs from coal. We want PLN to communicate which power plants are urgent and what those needs are," Yuliot said at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in Jakarta on Friday (February 26, 2026).

According to him, policy-wise, supply should be sufficient due to the DMO obligation, where 30 percent of national coal production is allocated for domestic needs, including PLTU.

"So, in terms of needs, it should be sufficient," said Yuliot.

He believes the problem is more related to distribution from the mine to the power plant. The ordering and procurement system must operate in a timely manner to prevent stocks from falling below minimum levels.

"If it's reduced from 20 days, how this order system will be communicated, and based on the existing RKAB, that will also be reviewed," he said.

"There must be no delays in the procurement process."

Yuliot emphasized that the government does not want disruptions to primary energy supplies to trigger electricity problems.

"This will ensure that domestic primary energy generation is not disrupted," he said.

“Energi primer kan bukan hanya batu bara, tetapi juga yang terkait dengan ketersediaan LNG bagi pembangkit dan juga yang disalurkan melalui gas pipa.”

Cadangan Melimpah, Tantangan Emisi Menguat

Di tengah isu pasokan jangka pendek, Indonesia sebenarnya memiliki cadangan batu bara sebesar 35 miliar ton dan sumber daya 134 miliar ton.

Ketua Umum Indonesia Mining Association (IMA) Rachmat Makkasau menyebut cadangan tersebut dapat dimanfaatkan hingga 200–500 tahun, tergantung skenario penggunaan.

“Untuk itu kita harus mencari cara ‘Clean Coal Process’, sambil tetap menerapkan EBT,” ujar Rachmat dalam Seminar “Energy for Prosperity: The Economic Growth Impacts of Coal Mining” yang diselenggarakan Energy and Mining Editor Society (E2S) di Jakarta, Kamis (14/3/2024) lalu. “Kalau Clean Coal Process dilakukan dan emisi bisa ditekan, bahkan ditiadakan maka tidak ada masalah kan?”

Kementerian ESDM sebelumnya menyebut nilai kekayaan mineral dan batu bara nasional mencapai 4 triliun dollar AS atau sekitar Rp 62.000 triliun, dengan dua pertiganya berasal dari batu bara.

Dalam skenario business as usual Kementerian ESDM hingga 2060, produksi batu bara masih mencapai 720 juta ton. Bahkan dalam skenario net zero emission (NZE), produksi pada 2060 diproyeksikan tetap 327 juta ton.

Sementara itu, Direktur Eksekutif Reforminer Institute Komaidi Notonegoro menilai batu bara masih berperan besar dalam bauran energi nasional.

“Sebagian besar produksi listrik kita saat ini di batu bara sekitar 66,98 persen dari batu bara,” ujarnya.

“Primary energy isn't just coal, but also that related to the availability of LNG for power plants and also that distributed through gas pipelines.”

Abundant Reserves, Growing Emissions Challenges

Amidst short-term supply issues, Indonesia actually has coal reserves of 35 billion tons and resources of 134 billion tons.

The Chairman of the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), Rachmat Makkasau, said that these reserves could be utilized for up to 200–500 years, depending on the usage scenario.

“Therefore, we must find a ‘Clean Coal Process’ method, while still implementing renewable energy,” Rachmat said at the “Energy for Prosperity: The Economic Growth Impacts of Coal Mining” seminar held by the Energy and Mining Editors Society (E2S) in Jakarta on Thursday (March 14, 2024). “If the Clean Coal Process is implemented and emissions can be reduced, or even eliminated, then there’s no problem, right?”

The Ministry of ESDM previously stated that the value of national mineral and coal resources reached US\$4 trillion, or around Rp. 62,000 trillion, with two-thirds of this coming from coal.

Under the Ministry of ESDM’s business-as-usual scenario until 2060, coal production remains at 720 million tons. Even under the net-zero emissions (NZE) scenario, production in 2060 is projected to remain at 327 million tons.

Meanwhile, Komaidi Notonegoro, Executive Director of the Reforminer Institute, assessed that coal still plays a major role in the national energy mix.

“Most of our electricity production currently comes from coal, around 66.98 percent from coal,” he said.

"Coba diganti PLTU dengan PLTS (surya), akan naik tarifnya 30-an persen."

Ia mengingatkan agar transisi energi tetap mempertimbangkan kondisi nasional.

"Kita ikut transisi energi, tapi pilihan cara, kita enggak harus didikte negara-negara Eropa," kata Komaidi. 

"If you try replacing a coal-fired power plant with a solar power plant, the tariff will increase by 30 percent."

He reminded that the energy transition must still take national conditions into account.

"We are participating in the energy transition, but we don't have to be dictated to by European countries in our choice of methods," Komaidi said. 



Di Bawah RKAB, Target Produksi Nikel RI 2026 Dipatok 209 Juta Ton

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) rupanya menetapkan target produksi bijih nikel pada tahun ini sejumlah 209,08 juta ton, lebih rendah dari Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026 sebanyak 260-270 juta ton.

Hal tersebut terungkap dalam bahan paparan Sekretaris Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Sesditjen Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Siti Sumilah Rita Susilawati

Dalam kaitan itu, Ditjen Minerba Kementerian ESDM menargetkan produksi olahan bijih nikel berupa feronikel (FeNi) sebanyak 540.400 ton dan *nickel matte* sebesar 91.600 ton.

Rita mengungkapkan pemangkasan produksi bijih nikel tersebut dilakukan untuk meningkatkan cadangan dan menstabilkan harga komoditas tersebut di pasar global.

Under the RKAB, Indonesia's 2026 Nickel Production Target is Set at 209 Million Tons.

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) has apparently set a nickel ore production target for this year of 209.08 million tons, lower than the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) of 260-270 million tons.

This was revealed in the presentation material by the Secretary of the Director General of Minerals and Coal (Sesditjen Minerba) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Siti Sumilah Rita Susilawati.

In this regard, the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is targeting the production of processed nickel ore in the form of ferronickel (FeNi) of 540,400 tons and *nickel matte* of 91,600 tons.

Rita revealed that the nickel ore production cuts were made to increase reserves and stabilize the price of the commodity on the global market.

"Ada kebijakan pengurangan produksi dalam hal ini dalam rangka meningkatkan pencadangan, dan akan menstabilisasi harga pasar tujuannya demikian," kata Rita dalam Sarasehan dan Sosialisasi PP No 4 Tahun 2025 tentang Kebijakan Energi Nasional (KEN), akhir pekan lalu.

Sekadar catatan, Kementerian ESDM memang kerap mematok target produksi bijih lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan besaran yang ditetapkan dalam RKAB. Alasannya, realisasi produksi dalam RKAB kerap meleset dari yang ditargetkan.

Sebelumnya, Dirjen Mineral dan Batu Bara Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno mengungkapkan Kementerian ESDM telah menerbitkan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) nikel periode 2026 pada Selasa (10/2/2026).

Tri membeberkan kuota produksi bijih nikel yang disetujui berada di rentang 260 juta ton sampai 270 juta ton.

Kuota itu merosot lebar jika dibandingkan dengan target produksi pada RKAB tahun sebelumnya sebesar 379 juta ton.

"[RKAB] nikel sudah kita umumkan hari ini, [target produksinya] 260-270 juta ton, *in between range*-nya itu," kata Tri kepada awak media di Gedung Ditjen Minerba, Jakarta, Selasa (10/2/2026).

Akibat pemangkasan tersebut, Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) memperkirakan impor bijih nikel dari Filipina berpotensi menyentuh 30 juta ton pada tahun ini, lebih tinggi dua kali lipat dari total impor sepanjang 2025 sebanyak 15 juta ton.

Ketua Umum FINI Arif Perdana Kusuma menjelaskan kapasitas produksi fasilitas pengolahan dan pemurnian atau *smelter* nikel di Indonesia pada tahun ini akan mencapai 2,7 juta *dry metric ton* (dmt) nikel kelas 1 dan kelas 2.

"There is a policy of reducing production in this case in order to increase reserves, and that will stabilize market prices," said Rita at the Discussion and Socialization of Government Regulation No. 4 of 2025 concerning the National Energy Policy (KEN) last weekend.

It's worth noting that the Ministry of ESDM frequently sets ore production targets lower than those stipulated in the RKAB (Work Plan and Budget). The reason is that actual production in the RKAB often falls short of targets.

Previously, the Director General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of ESDM, Tri Winarno, revealed that the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources had issued the 2026 nickel Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) on Tuesday (10/2/2026).

Tri revealed that the approved nickel ore production quota is in the range of 260 million tons to 270 million tons.

This quota has dropped significantly compared to the production target in the previous year's RKAB of 379 million tonnes.

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

As a result of these cuts, the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI) estimates that nickel ore imports from the Philippines could potentially reach 30 million tons this year, more than double the total imports for 2025 of 15 million tons.

FINI Chairman Arif Perdana Kusuma explained that the production capacity of nickel processing and refining facilities or *smelters* in Indonesia this year will reach 2.7 million *dry metric tons* (dmt) of class 1 and class 2 nickel.

Arif menyatakan Indonesia membutuhkan tambahan sekitar 40-50 juta *wet metric ton* (wmt) bijih saprolit dan limonit pada 2026 dari besaran tahun lalu sekitar 300 juta dmt.

Dengan demikian, bijih nikel yang dibutuhkan sepanjang tahun ini berpotensi naik menjadi 340-350 juta ton.

Jika produksi bijih pada 2026 dipangkas menjadi sekitar 250 juta ton, terdapat kekurangan pasokan dalam negeri sekitar 100 juta ton bijih.

Atas dasar itu, Arif memprediksi impor bijih nikel akan naik menjadi 50 juta ton tahun ini. Dari besaran itu, 30 juta ton di antaranya berasal dari Filipina.

"FINI memprediksi bahwa impor bijih nikel sebagai mekanisme penyeimbangan utama. Diperkirakan impor berpotensi meningkat hingga ~50 juta ton basah (wmt); di mana ≥ 30 juta ton basah [wmt] berasal dari Filipina, sisanya dari tempat lain," kata Arif ketika dihubungi, Kamis (8/1/2026).

Peningkatan kebutuhan bijih tersebut dipengaruhi ekspansi dan proyek *smelter* baru di Indonesia terutama dari proyek-proyek hidrometalurgi berbasis *high pressure acid leaching* (HPAL) yang mulai beroperasi.

Arif juga menilai kekurangan pasokan bijih nikel dalam negeri tersebut tak dapat ditutupi secara keseluruhan dari impor.

"Diperkirakan masih ada kekurangan sekitar 50 juta ton basah," ungkap dia.

Arif stated that Indonesia needs an additional 40-50 million *wet metric tons* (wmt) of saprolite and limonite ore by 2026 from last year's figure of around 300 million dmt.

Thus, the nickel ore needed throughout this year has the potential to increase to 340-350 million tons.

If ore production in 2026 is cut to around 250 million tonnes, there will be a domestic supply shortfall of around 100 million tonnes of ore.

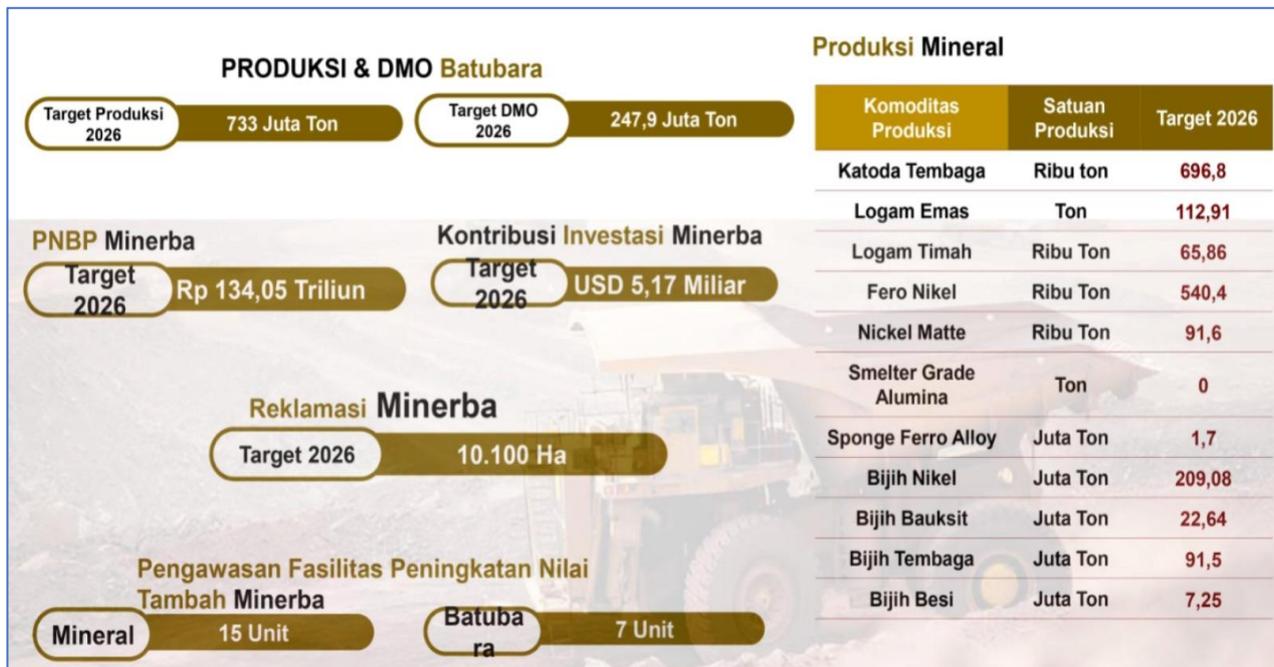
Based on this, Arif predicts nickel ore imports will increase to 50 million tons this year, with 30 million tons of that volume coming from the Philippines.

"FINI predicts that nickel ore imports will be the primary balancing mechanism. Imports are estimated to potentially increase to ~50 million wet tons (wmt), with ≥ 30 million wet tons (wmt) coming from the Philippines, and the remainder from elsewhere," Arif said when contacted on Thursday (January 8, 2026).

The increase in ore demand is influenced by expansion and new *smelter projects in Indonesia, especially from high pressure acid leaching* (HPAL) -based hydro-metallurgy projects that have begun operations.

Arif also assessed that the shortage in domestic nickel ore supply could not be completely covered by imports.

"It is estimated that there is still a shortfall of around 50 million wet tons," he said.



Mineral and coal production targets for 2026./doc. Ministry of ESDM

Berikut target produksi komoditas mineral yang ditetapkan Ditjen Minerba:

- Katoda Tembaga: 696,8 ribu ton
- Logam Emas: 112,91 ton
- Logam Timah: 65,86 ribu ton
- Ferro Nikel: 540,4 ribu ton
- Nickel Matte: 91,6 ribu ton
- Smelter Grade Alumina: 0
- Sponge Ferro Alloy: 1,7 juta ton
- Bijih Nikel: 209,08 juta ton
- Bijih Bauksit: 22,64 juta ton
- Bijih Tembaga: 91,5 juta ton
- Bijih Besi: 7,2 juta ton. (azr/wdh)

The following are the mineral commodity production targets set by the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal:

- Copper Cathode: 696.8 thousand tons
- Gold Metal: 112.91 tons
- Tin Metal: 65.86 thousand tons
- Ferro Nickel: 540.4 thousand tons
- Nickel Matte: 91.6 thousand tons
- Smelter Grade Alumina: 0
- Sponge Ferro Alloy: 1.7 million tons
- Nickel Ore: 209.08 million tonnes
- Bauxite Ore: 22.64 million tons
- Copper Ore: 91.5 million tonnes
- Iron Ore: 7.2 million tons. (azr/wdh)

Bisnis.com

RI Bakal Setop Ekspor Timah Mentah untuk Pengembangan Semikonduktor RI

Penulis : Afiffah Rahmah Nurdifa

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mengungkapkan rencana pemerintah untuk menyetop ekspor timah mentah sejalan komitmen memaksimalkan pemanfaatan timah di dalam negeri.

Wakil Menteri ESDM Yuliot Tanjung mengatakan timah memiliki peran strategis dalam mendukung industri solar panel, elektronik, hingga semikonduktor. Indonesia tengah mendorong pengembangan industri tersebut lewat dukungan bahan baku dalam negeri, termasuk timah.

Menurutnya, optimalisasi penggunaan timah domestik akan memperkuat daya saing industri energi baru terbarukan sekaligus mengurangi ketergantungan pada pasar ekspor bahan mentah.

"Ini kan sudah ada beberapa industri solar panel yang ada di dalam negeri, dan juga ini akan memanfaatkan timah juga sebagai salah satu faktor penunjang produksinya," ujar Yuliot di Jakarta, dikutip Sabtu (28/2/2026).

Selain sektor energi terbarukan, pemerintah juga memprioritaskan pengembangan industri elektronik dan semikonduktor sebagai bagian dari transformasi ekonomi berbasis teknologi. Timah menjadi salah satu komponen penting dalam rantai pasok industri tersebut.

Pengembangan semikonduktor bahkan telah masuk dalam agenda kerja sama internasional, termasuk dalam kerangka Agreement Reciprocal Trade (ART), yang menempatkan sektor ini sebagai prioritas strategis nasional.

Indonesia Will Stop Exporting Raw Tin for Semiconductor Development

Author: Afiffah Rahmah Nurdifa

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) has revealed the government's plan to halt the export of raw tin in line with its commitment to maximizing domestic tin utilization.

Deputy Minister of ESDM Yuliot Tanjung stated that tin plays a strategic role in supporting the solar panel, electronics, and semiconductor industries. Indonesia is encouraging the development of these industries by supporting domestic raw materials, including tin.

According to him, optimizing the use of domestic tin will strengthen the competitiveness of the renewable energy industry while reducing dependence on raw material export markets.

"There are already several solar panel industries in the country, and they will also utilize tin as a supporting factor in their production," Yuliot said in Jakarta, as quoted on Saturday (2/28/2026).

In addition to the renewable energy sector, the government is also prioritizing the development of the electronics and semiconductor industries as part of a technology-driven economic transformation. Tin is a critical component in the supply chain of these industries.

Semiconductor development has even been included in the international cooperation agenda, including within the framework of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement (ART), which places this sector as a national strategic priority.

"Kemudian juga ada pengembangan industri elektronik, semikonduktor yang menjadi prioritas dan juga di dalam ART kan juga termasuk bagian semikonduktor itu kan juga akan kita kembangkan," tuturnya.

Lebih lanjut, dia melihat potensi besar dari mineral ikutan yang selama ini belum dimanfaatkan secara optimal dalam proses ekstraksi timah. Dalam konteks hilirisasi, penataan sektor pertambangan akan diarahkan agar seluruh potensi tersebut dapat diolah di dalam negeri.

"Jadi, dalam rangka penataan sektor pertambangan, ya kami mengharapkan itu nanti juga bagian yang bisa logam tanah jarang yang ada di situ, ya kemudian kritikal mineral juga ada di situ, bisa dimanfaatkan untuk pengembangan industri di dalam negeri," jelasnya.

Hal ini selaras dengan arahan Menteri ESDM Bahlil Lahadalia yang menyebut pemerintah akan mempertimbangkan pelarangan sejumlah komoditas logam lainnya dalam beberapa tahun ke depan untuk menggenjot industrialisasi dalam negeri.

"Tahun lalu kita melarang ekspor bauksit dan tahun ke depan kita akan mengkaji untuk beberapa komoditas lain termasuk timah, enggak boleh lagi kita ekspor barang mentah," kata Bahlil dalam agenda Indonesia Economic Outlook 2026, Jumat (13/2/2026).

Bahlil menegaskan, arah kebijakan hilirisasi tidak akan berhenti pada nikel dan bauksit semata. Pemerintah ingin memastikan bahwa sumber daya alam strategis benar-benar menjadi pengungkit pertumbuhan industri domestik, bukan sekadar komoditas ekspor mentah yang minim nilai tambah.

Diberitakan Bisnis sebelumnya, Wiraraja Group baru-baru ini, memboyong perusahaan cip asal Amerika Serikat (AS) untuk membangun industri semikonduktor di Indonesia.

"Then there's also the development of the electronics industry, semiconductors are a priority, and the ART also includes the semiconductor sector, which we will also develop," he said.

Furthermore, he noted the enormous potential of associated minerals that have not been optimally utilized in the tin extraction process. In the context of downstreaming, the mining sector will be restructured to ensure that all of this potential can be processed domestically.

"So, in the context of structuring the mining sector, we hope that the rare earth metals and critical minerals can be utilized for domestic industrial development," he explained.

This is in line with the direction of Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Bahlil Lahadalia, who stated that the government will consider banning several other metal commodities in the next few years to boost domestic industrialization.

"Last year, we banned bauxite exports, and next year, we will review this for several other commodities, including tin. We will no longer be allowed to export raw materials," Bahlil said during the Indonesia Economic Outlook 2026 agenda, Friday (February 13, 2026).

Bahlil emphasized that the downstreaming policy will not focus solely on nickel and bauxite. The government wants to ensure that strategic natural resources truly become levers for domestic industrial growth, not simply raw export commodities with minimal added value.

As previously reported by Bisnis, the Wiraraja Group recently brought in a chip company from the United States (US) to build a semiconductor industry in Indonesia.

Nilai investasi yang akan ditanamkan tak main-main yakni US\$4,9 miliar atau setara Rp82,88 triliun (asumsi kurs Rp16.915 per US\$) pada tahap awal. Investasi berpotensi bertambah sebesar US\$26,7 miliar atau sekitar Rp533,09 triliun bila tahap pertama berjalan lancar.

Mitra strategis dari AS yang terlibat adalah Essence Global Group dan Tynergy Technology Corporation USA. Perjanjian Pengembangan Bersama (Joint Development Agreement) tersebut secara resmi ditandatangani pada 18 Februari 2026 serta perjanjian lanjutan dengan Tynergy Technology Corp.

Proyek tersebut diinisiasi PT Galang Bumi Industri sebagai pengelola Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN) Wiraraja Green Renewable Energy & Smart Eco-Industrial Park (GESEIP) di Galang, Batam. Editor : M. Nurhadi Pratomo

The initial investment will be US\$4.9 billion, equivalent to Rp82.88 trillion (assuming an exchange rate of Rp16,915 per US dollar). The investment has the potential to increase to US\$26.7 billion, or approximately Rp533.09 trillion, if the first phase goes smoothly.

The US strategic partners involved are Essence Global Group and Tynergy Technology Corporation USA. The Joint Development Agreement was officially signed on February 18, 2026, along with a follow-up agreement with Tynergy Technology Corp.

The project was initiated by PT Galang Bumi Industri as the manager of the Wiraraja Green Renewable Energy & Smart Eco-Industrial Park (GESEIP) National Strategic Project (PSN) in Galang, Batam. Editor: M. Nurhadi Pratomo

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AS Incar Mineral Kritis Indonesia, Potensi Penguasaan Pabrik Pemurnian Selain China

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Yudho Winarto

KESEPAKATAN Indonesia dengan Amerika Serikat (AS) melalui *Agreement on Reciprocal Trade* (ART), khususnya di sektor mineral kritis, dinilai berpotensi meningkatkan investasi pembangunan pabrik pemurnian (smelter) di dalam negeri.

Sebelumnya, Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia menegaskan, kerja sama tersebut bukan sekadar kesepakatan dagang, melainkan bagian dari strategi menjaga agar kekayaan mineral kritis nasional tidak diekspor dalam bentuk mentah.

The US is eyeing Indonesia's critical minerals, potentially taking over refining plants beyond China

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Yudho Winarto

INDONESIA's agreement with the United States (US) through *the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade* (ART), particularly in the critical minerals sector, is considered to have the potential to increase investment in the construction of smelters in the country.

Previously, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia emphasized that the cooperation was not merely a trade agreement, but rather part of a strategy to ensure that the nation's critical mineral wealth is not exported in its raw form.

Pemerintah memastikan setiap peluang investasi dari ART harus bermuara pada hilirisasi dan penciptaan nilai tambah di dalam negeri.

"Untuk mineral kritikal, kami telah bersepakat untuk memfasilitasi pengusaha-pengusaha yang ada di AS untuk melakukan investasi, dengan tetap menghargai aturan-aturan yang berlaku dalam negara kita," ujar Bahlil di Washington DC, Jumat (20/2/2026).

Ia menegaskan tidak ada perubahan kebijakan terkait larangan ekspor mineral mentah. Pemerintah tetap berkomitmen menjalankan program hilirisasi nasional.

"Kalau mereka membangun smelter di Indonesia untuk nikel, kita akan dorong dan beri ruang sebesar-besarnya," tegasnya.

Diversifikasi Investor, Tetap Jaga Kepastian Hukum

Ketua Umum Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) Arif Perdana Kusumah menilai, ART berpotensi mendorong diversifikasi investor di industri pengolahan dan pemurnian nikel, yang selama ini masih didominasi investor China.

Namun, ia mengingatkan pemerintah agar tetap menerapkan perlakuan setara (*equal treatment*) serta menjaga kepastian hukum bagi investor eksisting demi menciptakan iklim investasi yang sehat.

"Ekosistem industri hilirisasi nikel Indonesia telah melalui proses panjang, investasi besar, dan usaha keras hingga menjadikan Indonesia produsen nikel terbesar dunia," ujarnya.

Senada, Deputy Bidang Sistem dan Tata Kelola Badan Industri Mineral (BIM) Julian Ambassador Shiddiq menyebut, masuknya AS membuka peluang diversifikasi pasar sekaligus potensi alih teknologi, mengingat Indonesia belum sepenuhnya menguasai teknologi smelter.

The government ensures that every investment opportunity from ART must lead to downstreaming and the creation of added value domestically.

"For critical minerals, we have agreed to facilitate US entrepreneurs to invest, while respecting the regulations in force in our country," Bahlil said in Washington DC, Friday (20/2/2026).

He emphasized that there has been no change in policy regarding the ban on raw mineral exports. The government remains committed to implementing the national downstreaming program.

"If they build a nickel smelter in Indonesia, we will encourage them and provide as much space as possible," he stressed.

Diversifying Investors, Maintaining Legal Certainty

Chairman of the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), Arif Perdana Kusumah, believes that ART has the potential to encourage investor diversification in the nickel processing and refining industry, which has so far been dominated by Chinese investors.

However, he reminded the government to continue to implement equal treatment *and* maintain legal certainty for existing investors in order to create a healthy investment climate.

"Indonesia's nickel downstream industrial ecosystem has gone through a long process, significant investment, and hard work to make Indonesia the world's largest nickel producer," he said.

Similarly, the Deputy for Systems and Governance of the Mineral Industry Agency (BIM), Julian Ambassador Shiddiq, said that the entry of the US opens up opportunities for market diversification as well as the potential for technology transfer, considering that Indonesia has not yet fully mastered smelter technology.

"Ini potensi investasi besar, tetapi tetap kita prioritaskan kebutuhan dalam negeri dan proses hilirisasi harus dilakukan di Indonesia," katanya.

BIM akan berperan sebagai enabler dan accelerator dalam pengembangan ekosistem industri logam tanah jarang dari hulu hingga hilir.

Tantangan Pengembangan REE

Sementara itu, Ketua Badan Kejuruan Pertambangan Persatuan Insinyur Indonesia (PII) Rizal Kasli menilai peluang investasi hilirisasi mineral kritis, termasuk mineral tanah jarang (*rare earth elements/REE*), cukup besar seiring meningkatnya kebutuhan industri maju.

Menurutnya, AS berkepentingan mengamankan pasokan mineral kritis yang selama ini rantai pasok globalnya banyak dikuasai China.

Namun, Rizal mengingatkan bahwa potensi REE di Indonesia masih sebatas sumber daya hipotetik dan belum sepenuhnya masuk kategori cadangan terbukti, kecuali sebagian kecil seperti monasit di Bangka sebagai produk samping tambang timah.

Pengembangan REE, lanjutnya, memerlukan eksplorasi masif yang memakan waktu beberapa tahun ke depan.

Ia juga menekankan pentingnya penerapan kebijakan domestic market obligation (DMO) agar produk antara hasil smelter tidak seluruhnya diekspor, melainkan turut menopang pengembangan industri manufaktur dalam negeri.

"Jangan semua produk antara hasil smelter tersebut diekspor. Pola DMO harus diterapkan untuk menjamin suplai domestik," pungkasnya. 

"This has significant investment potential, but we will continue to prioritize domestic needs, and the downstreaming process must be carried out in Indonesia," he said.

BIM will act as an enabler and accelerator in the development of the rare earth metals industry ecosystem from upstream to downstream.

REE Development Challenges

Meanwhile, the Chairman of the Mining Vocational Agency of the Indonesian Engineers Association (PII), Rizal Kasli, assessed that investment opportunities in the downstreaming of critical minerals, including rare earth elements (REE), are quite large in line with the increasing needs of advanced industries.

According to him, the US has an interest in securing the supply of critical minerals, whose global supply chain has been largely controlled by China.

However, Rizal reminded that the potential of REE in Indonesia is still limited to hypothetical resources and has not yet fully entered the category of proven reserves, except for a small portion such as monazite in Bangka as a by-product of tin mining.

REE development, he continued, requires massive exploration that will take several years to come.

He also emphasized the importance of implementing a domestic market obligation (DMO) policy so that smelter intermediate products are not entirely exported, but rather contribute to supporting the development of the domestic manufacturing industry.

"Not all intermediate products from the smelter should be exported. The DMO scheme must be implemented to ensure domestic supply," he concluded. 

VALIDNEWS^{id}

Maret 2026, HPE Konsentrat Tembaga Terkoreksi, Emas Menguat

Pelemahan HPE konsentrat tembaga tak lepas dari aksi ambil untung dan penguatan US Dollar di tengah fase konsolidasi harga tembaga global.

Penulis: Yoseph Krishna, Editor: Fin Harini

KEMENTERIAN Perdagangan (Kemendag) telah menetapkan Harga Patokan Ekspor (HPE) konsentrat tembaga (Cu \geq 15%) periode pertama Maret 2026 di level US\$6.684,18 per Wet Metric Ton (WMT).

Angka tersebut diketahui menurun tipis 0,12% jika dibandingkan HPE konsentrat tembaga periode kedua Februari 2026 yang kala itu berada di angka US\$ 6.692,35 per WMT.

Sementara untuk HPE emas mengalami peningkatan dari US\$159.475,43 per kilogram (kg) periode kedua Februari 2026 menjadi US\$161.658,53 per kg di periode pertama Maret 2026.

Tak hanya HPE, Harga Referensi (HR) emas juga menguat menjadi US\$ 5.025,35 per troy ounce (t oz) dari sebelumnya yang hanya US\$4.960,24 per t oz periode kedua Februari 2026.

Ketentuan tersebut ditetapkan dalam Keputusan Menteri Perdagangan (Kepmendag) Nomor 375 Tahun 2026 tentang Harga Patokan Ekspor dan Harga Referensi atas Produk Pertambangan yang Dikenakan Bea Keluar tertanggal 27 Februari 2026, yang berlaku dari 1–14 Maret 2026.

In March 2026, Copper Concentrate Prices Corrected, Gold Strengthened

The weakening HPE for copper concentrate is linked to profit-taking and the strengthening of the US dollar amidst a phase of global copper price consolidation.

Author: Yoseph Krishna, Editor: Fin Harini

THE WEAKENING of the HPE for copper concentrate is inseparable from profit-taking and the strengthening of the US dollar amidst a phase of global copper price consolidation.

The Ministry of Trade (Kemendag) has set the Export Benchmark Price (HPE) for copper concentrate (Cu \geq 15%) for the first period of March 2026 at US\$6,684.18 per Wet Metric Ton (WMT).

This figure is known to have decreased slightly by 0.12% when compared to the HPE for copper concentrate in the second period of February 2026, which was at US\$6,692.35 per WMT.

Meanwhile, the HPE for gold increased from US\$159,475.43 per kilogram (kg) in the second period of February 2026 to US\$161,658.53 per kg in the first period of March 2026.

Not only HPE, the Reference Price (HR) of gold also strengthened to US\$5,025.35 per troy ounce (t oz) from the previous US\$4,960.24 per t oz in the second period of February 2026.

These provisions are stipulated in the Decree of the Minister of Trade (Kepmendag) Number 375 of 2026 concerning Export Benchmark Prices and Reference Prices for Mining Products Subject to Export Duty dated February 27, 2026, which is valid from March 1–14, 2026.

Direktur Jenderal Perdagangan Luar Negeri Kemendag Tommy Andana menyebut penurunan HPE konsentrat tembaga tak lepas dari aksi ambil untung dan penguatan US Dollar di tengah konsolidasi harga tembaga global.

Selama periode pengumpulan data, harga tembaga pada London Metal Exchange (LME) sempat tembus US\$ 13.000 per ton dan mencapai kisaran US\$13.300 per ton pada 11 Februari. Lalu, terkoreksi ke US\$12.500-US\$ 12.700 per ton dan kembali bergerak mendekati US\$13.200 per ton pada akhir Februari 2026.

"Dalam rentang penghitungan tersebut, harga tembaga turun 1,44% dan perak turun 15,09%. Sementara emas, naik 1,31%," ungkap Tommy lewat siaran pers, Sabtu (28/2).

Sedangkan pada emas, naiknya HPE dan HR tak lepas dari peningkatan permintaan *safe-haven* dan pembelian oleh sejumlah bank sentral global di tengah meningkatnya tantangan ekonomi dunia.

Tommy menambahkan, penetapan HPE dan HR didasarkan pada masukan teknis dari Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) yang mengacu pada harga pasar internasional, yakni LME untuk tembaga dan London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) untuk emas dan perak.

"Proses penetapan turut melibatkan Kemenko Bidang Perekonomian, Kementerian ESDM, Kementerian Keuangan, dan Kementerian Perindustrian," tandas Tommy Andana. 🔄

The Director General of Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Trade, Tommy Andana, stated that the decline in the HPE for copper concentrate was due to profit-taking and the strengthening of the US dollar amidst global copper price consolidation.

During the data collection period, copper prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME) briefly surpassed US\$13,000 per ton and reached around US\$13,300 per ton on February 11. They then declined to US\$12,500-US\$12,700 per ton and returned to near US\$13,200 per ton by the end of February 2026.

"During the calculation period, copper prices fell 1.44% and silver prices fell 15.09%. Meanwhile, gold prices rose 1.31%," Tommy stated in a press release on Saturday (February 28).

Meanwhile, for gold, the rise in HPE and HR is inseparable from increased demand *for safe-haven gold* and purchases by a number of global central banks amidst mounting global economic challenges.

Tommy added that the determination of HPE and HR was based on technical input from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) which refers to international market prices, namely the LME for copper and the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) for gold and silver.

"The determination process also involved the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Industry," Tommy Andana emphasized. 🔄



PT Vale Resmikan Revitalisasi Pasar Mekongga dan Nursery di Hari Jadi Kolaka

Editor: Lisna Ali

PERINGATAN Hari Jadi Kabupaten Kolaka ke-66 tahun 2026 menjadi refleksi penting atas perjalanan pembangunan daerah yang semakin maju dan berdaya saing.

PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (PT Vale) menandai momen istimewa ini dengan meresmikan dua proyek strategis melalui Indonesia Growth Project (IGP) Pomalaa, Kamis (28/3/2026).

Dua pencapaian tersebut meliputi dimulainya revitalisasi Pasar Sentral Mekongga serta peresmian fasilitas Nursery atau pusat pembibitan yang terintegrasi dengan Kebun Raya Kolaka.

Proyek ini menjadi simbol kolaborasi antara dunia usaha dan pemerintah daerah dalam memperkuat fondasi ekonomi rakyat sekaligus menjaga kelestarian lingkungan.

Pasar Sentral Mekongga selama ini berfungsi sebagai jantung perdagangan yang memasok kebutuhan sedikitnya enam pasar tradisional di wilayah Kolaka.

Revitalisasi pasar seluas 7,55 hektare ini dirancang agar tampil lebih modern, higienis, tertata, namun tetap mempertahankan karakter tradisionalnya.

Investasi untuk pembangunan 38 blok fungsional ini diproyeksikan mencapai Rp200 miliar dengan target penyelesaian dalam kurun waktu tiga tahun.

Presiden Direktur PT Vale Indonesia, Bernardus Irmanto, menegaskan bahwa proyek ini bukan sekadar pembangunan fisik, melainkan upaya menghidupkan ekonomi warga.

PT Vale Inaugurates Revitalization of Mekongga Market and Nursery on Kolaka's Anniversary

Editor: Lisna Ali

THE 66TH anniversary of Kolaka Regency in 2026 is an important reflection on the increasingly advanced and competitive regional development journey.

PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (PT Vale) marked this special moment by inaugurating two strategic projects through the Indonesia Growth Project (IGP) Pomalaa, Thursday (28/3/2026).

These two achievements include the commencement of the revitalization of the Mekongga Central Market and the inauguration of a Nursery facility or nursery center integrated with the Kolaka Botanical Gardens.

This project symbolizes collaboration between the business world and local government in strengthening the foundations of the people's economy while preserving the environment.

Mekongga Central Market has long functioned as the heart of trade, supplying the needs of at least six traditional markets in the Kolaka region.

The revitalization of this 7.55 hectare market is designed to appear more modern, hygienic, and organized, while still maintaining its traditional character.

Investment for the construction of these 38 functional blocks is projected to reach IDR 200 billion with a target completion time of three years.

President Director of PT Vale Indonesia, Bernardus Irmanto, emphasized that this project is not just a physical development, but an effort to revive the local economy.

"Bukan hanya menghadirkan secara fisik sebuah pasar tetapi kehidupan ekonomi yang betul-betul berdaya, oleh karena itu desainnya bukan hanya pasar tetapi juga fasilitas pengolahan sampah, ini cita-cita kami bersama Pak Bupati Kolaka," ungkap Bernardus dalam sambutannya saat acara peresmian Revitalisasi Pasar Sentral Mekongga.

Menariknya, desain pasar baru tersebut akan dilengkapi dengan fasilitas pengolahan sampah mandiri guna mewujudkan lingkungan pasar yang bersih dan sehat.

Bupati Kolaka, H. Amri, menyebut langkah ini sebagai strategi pemerintah untuk meningkatkan kualitas sarana perdagangan agar lebih representatif dan nyaman.

"Revitalisasi ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan fasilitas dan infrastruktur pasar, menata kembali kios dan los agar lebih tertib, menjamin kenyamanan dan keamanan pedagang serta pembeli, serta mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi lokal yang lebih maju dan berdaya saing," ujarnya.

Transformasi infrastruktur ini terjadi di tengah lonjakan investasi Kabupaten Kolaka yang mencapai Rp19,36 triliun sepanjang tahun 2025.

Sektor industri logam dasar dan pertambangan tetap menjadi motor penggerak utama yang memperkuat posisi Sulawesi Tenggara sebagai pusat pertumbuhan baru.

Proyek IGP Pomalaa sendiri merupakan bagian dari investasi strategis nasional dengan total nilai mencapai Rp67,5 triliun.

Komitmen Lingkungan dan Edukasi Jangka Panjang

Di sisi lingkungan, PT Vale meresmikan Nursery seluas 5 hektare di Kecamatan Tanggetada yang menyatu dengan kawasan Kebun Raya Kolaka.

"It's not just about physically presenting a market but also about truly empowering economic life. Therefore, the design is not only a market but also a waste processing facility. This is our shared goal with the Kolaka Regent," said Bernardus in his remarks at the inauguration of the Mekongga Central Market Revitalization.

Interestingly, the new market design will be equipped with independent waste processing facilities to create a clean and healthy market environment.

Kolaka Regent, H. Amri, said this step is a government strategy to improve the quality of trading facilities to make them more representative and comfortable.

"This revitalization is expected to improve market facilities and infrastructure, reorganize kiosks and stalls to be more orderly, ensure the comfort and safety of traders and buyers, and encourage more advanced and competitive local economic growth," he said.

This infrastructure transformation comes amidst a surge in investment in Kolaka Regency, which is projected to reach IDR 19.36 trillion by 2025.

The basic metals and mining industry sector remains the main driving force that strengthens Southeast Sulawesi's position as a new growth center.

The IGP Pomalaa project itself is part of a national strategic investment with a total value of IDR 67.5 trillion.

Long-Term Environmental and Educational Commitment

On the environmental side, PT Vale inaugurated a 5 hectare Nursery in Tanggetada District which is integrated with the Kolaka Botanical Gardens area.

Fasilitas pembibitan ini memiliki kapasitas produksi hingga 1 juta bibit per tahun untuk mendukung program reklamasi dan rehabilitasi lahan.

Koleksi tanaman yang dikembangkan mencakup flora endemik Sulawesi Tenggara, tanaman cepat tumbuh, serta berbagai jenis tanaman buah dan hias.

Bernardus menambahkan, pembangunan pusat pembibitan ini adalah bukti keseriusan perusahaan dalam menyeimbangkan industri dengan pelestarian alam.

Bupati Kolaka memberikan apresiasi tinggi atas komitmen PT Vale yang terus berkontribusi terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat dan edukasi lingkungan bagi pelajar.

"Saya atas nama Pemerintah Kabupaten Kolaka menyampaikan penghormatan dan apresiasi setinggi-tingginya kepada PT Vale Indonesia atas komitmen nyata yang ditunjukkan dengan hadirnya kita semua di sini. Saya yakin banyak tangan-tangan yang ikut berjuang menyukseskan pembangunan pusat pembibitan ini," ucapnya.

Melalui sinergi ini, PT Vale menegaskan komitmennya untuk meninggalkan warisan sosial dan lingkungan yang berkelanjutan bagi generasi masa depan di Kolaka. 🌱

This nursery facility has a production capacity of up to 1 million seedlings per year to support land reclamation and rehabilitation programs.

The plant collection developed includes endemic flora of Southeast Sulawesi, fast-growing plants, as well as various types of fruit and ornamental plants.

Bernardus added that the construction of this nursery center is proof of the company's seriousness in balancing industry with environmental conservation.

The Regent of Kolaka expressed his high appreciation for PT Vale's commitment to continuously contributing to community welfare and environmental education for students.

"On behalf of the Kolaka Regency Government, I express my highest respect and appreciation to PT Vale Indonesia for the concrete commitment demonstrated by our presence here. I am confident that many hands have contributed to the success of this nursery development," he said.

Through this synergy, PT Vale affirms its commitment to leaving a sustainable social and environmental legacy for future generations in Kolaka. 🌱

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Indonesia dan India Jajaki Kerja Sama dan Investasi Industri Logam

Penulis: Mela Syaharani

PEMERINTAH Indonesia sedang menjajaki peluang kerja sama dan investasi dengan perusahaan-perusahaan India di Indonesia.

Indonesia and India Explore Cooperation and Investment in the Metals Industry

Author: Mela Syaharani

THE INDONESIAN government is exploring opportunities for collaboration and investment with Indian companies in Indonesia.

Wakil Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Yuliot Tanjung menyebut kerja sama ini terutama membidik pengembangan industri logam.

“Nanti kelanjutannya ada hilirisasi dari industri logam, baik untuk peralatan atau barang modal yang bisa dikembangkan,” kata Yuliot saat ditemui di Kementerian ESDM, JUmah (27/2).

Rencana investasi ini terungkap setelah Yuliot bertemu dengan Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Logam India, Sandeep Poundrik, pada Selasa (24/2).

Selain hilirisasi, kedua negara juga berpeluang mengembangkan barang modal dalam bentuk riset dan inovasi pemanfaatan energi yang lebih efisien.

Setelah pertemuan tersebut, India akan menyampaikan draf nota kesepahaman (MoU) kepada Indonesia, sebagai tindak lanjut dari kerja sama ini.

“Nanti kami akan konsultasikan dengan Kementerian Luar Negeri dan akan ditindaklanjuti dengan penandatanganan antarmenteri, yakni menteri ESDM dan menteri logam India,” ujarnya.

Deputy Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Yuliot Tanjung, stated that this collaboration primarily targets the development of the metals industry.

“Later, there will be downstreaming of the metal industry, both for equipment and capital goods that can be developed,” said Yuliot when met at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Friday (27/2).

This investment plan was revealed after Yuliot met with the Secretary General of the Indian Ministry of Metals, Sandeep Poundrik, on Tuesday (24/2).

In addition to downstreaming, the two countries also have the opportunity to develop capital goods in the form of research and innovation in more efficient energy utilization.

Following the meeting, India will submit a draft memorandum of understanding (MoU) to Indonesia, as a follow-up to this collaboration.

“Later, we will consult with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and will follow up with a signing between ministers, namely the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Minister of Metals of India,” he said.



Kembangkan Industri Semikonduktor

Selain industri logam, Indonesia juga menjajaki kerja sama pengembangan manufaktur semikonduktor dan infrastruktur AI dengan India. Wakil Menteri Komunikasi dan Digital (Komdigi) Nezar Patria mengatakan, Indonesia memiliki cadangan mineral kritis yang melimpah, seperti pasir silika yang merupakan komponen esensial dalam produksi chipset dan semikonduktor.

Komitmen Indonesia terhadap hilirisasi mineral ini menjadi fokus utama diskusi. "Pasir silika yang tersedia melimpah di tanah air merupakan potensi besar yang harus kita transformasikan menjadi produk bernilai tambah tinggi," kata Nezar dalam pernyataan resmi, Senin (23/2).

Karena itu, kerja sama Indonesia dengan para pemimpin industri global merupakan langkah strategis yang krusial. Khususnya, untuk membangun ekosistem semikonduktor nasional yang tangguh dan berdaya saing.

Tata Electronics, yang merupakan bagian dari Tata Group, saat ini tengah membangun fasilitas perakitan dan pengujian semikonduktor pertama di India. Adapun Netweb Technologies dikenal atas inovasinya dalam pengembangan server berbasis AI.

Kolaborasi dengan kedua perusahaan ini diharapkan membuka peluang transfer teknologi sekaligus penguatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia Indonesia di bidang manufaktur teknologi tinggi.
Editor: Hari Widowati

Developing the Semiconductor Industry

In addition to the metal industry, Indonesia is also exploring collaboration with India on semiconductor manufacturing and AI infrastructure development. Deputy Minister of Communication and Digital (Komdigi), Nezar Patria, stated that Indonesia has abundant reserves of critical minerals, such as silica sand, an essential component in chipset and semiconductor production.

Indonesia's commitment to downstream mineral processing was a key focus of the discussion. "The abundant availability of silica sand in Indonesia presents a significant potential that we must transform into high-value-added products," Nezar said in an official statement on Monday (February 23).

Therefore, Indonesia's collaboration with global industry leaders is a crucial strategic step, particularly in building a robust and competitive national semiconductor ecosystem.

Tata Electronics, part of the Tata Group, is currently building India's first semiconductor assembly and testing facility. Netweb Technologies is known for its innovation in developing AI-based servers.

The collaboration with these two companies is expected to open up opportunities for technology transfer and strengthen Indonesia's human resource capacity in high-tech manufacturing.
Editor: Hari Widowati

Aluminum jumps as Middle East war threatens supply disruptions

By Bloomberg

ALUMINUM climbed on concerns that critical supply routes for Middle Eastern producers will be disrupted by conflict in a region responsible for a significant share of global output.

Prices for the metal advanced as much as 2.8% in early trading to \$3 228 a ton on the London Metal Exchange. The Strait of Hormuz — a trade chokepoint off the coast of Iran — is used by many of the area's major aluminum producers to ship out metal and bring in raw materials.

Conflict in the Middle East spread over the weekend after the US and Israel attacked Iran, and Tehran retaliated with strikes in multiple countries. The region accounts for about 9% of the world's aluminum capacity, according to consultancy AZ China, and prices have typically been sensitive to spikes in regional tensions.

President Donald Trump said US forces will continue bombing Iran until his objectives have been achieved, while calling on the Islamic Republic's military and police to surrender or "face certain death". Tehran has responded to the US-Israeli attacks with waves of missiles fired at neighboring countries, including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain — all key producers of aluminum.

Aluminum rose 1.6% to \$3 190 a ton as of 9:25 a.m. Shanghai time. Copper was down slightly in London after advancing earlier, while zinc was up 0.2%. Iran has become a notable supplier of zinc to China, a flow that last year kept domestic prices in the Chinese market relatively subdued versus the rest of the world. 

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold climbs 2% as US-Israel strikes on Iran raise regional temperature

By Reuters

GOLD prices rose as much as 2% on Monday after the U.S. and Israel launched major strikes on Iran, killing Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, escalating geopolitical tensions and deepening global economic uncertainty.

Spot gold was up 1.72% at \$5,368.09 an ounce, as of 0010 GMT, hitting its highest point in more than four weeks.

U.S. gold futures rose 2.58% to \$5,382.60 per ounce.

Israel launched a new wave of strikes on Tehran on Sunday and Iran responded with more missile barrages, a day after the killing of Khamenei pitched the Middle East and the global economy into deepening uncertainty.

"Unlike previous escalations in this conflict, there is fairly strong incentive here for both sides to continue to escalate potentially - and that runs the risk of leading to a pretty chaotic, uncertain and therefore volatile environment for more than just a few days ... the dynamic for gold is pretty positive" said Kyle Rodda, senior financial market analyst at Capital.com.

Bullion, a traditional safe-haven asset, has hit successive record highs already this year due to heightened global political and economic uncertainty.

The latest rally builds on a 64% surge in 2025, driven by strong central bank buying, robust inflows into exchange-traded funds and expectations of U.S. monetary policy easing. Last week, J.P. Morgan and Bank of America reiterated that gold prices could climb toward the key \$6,000 level. J.P. Morgan noted that it forecasts enough demand from central banks and investors this year to ultimately push prices to \$6,300 an ounce by the end of 2026.

"Gold is perhaps the finest barometer to reflect global uncertainty and, to mix metaphors, the mercury is rising. We should expect gold to be repriced higher to fresh records as we enter a whole new era of geopolitical uncertainty," said independent analyst Ross Norman. Data on Friday showed that U.S. producer prices rose more than expected in January, suggesting inflation could pick up in coming months.

Investors will also watch a series of U.S. labor market readings this week, including the ADP employment report, weekly jobless claims and the non-farm payrolls report.

Spot silver rose 1.68% to \$95.35 an ounce after registering a monthly gain in February.

Spot platinum climbed 0.74% to \$2,382.15 an ounce while palladium advanced 0.25% to \$1,790.60 per ounce. 



Metso and Loesche introduce transformative dry grinding technology

Published by Will Owen, Editor

METSO Corporation and Loesche GmbH have signed a partnership agreement to introduce groundbreaking Metso Loesche VRM dry grinding technology for a wide range of minerals processing applications.

The exclusive partnership combines Metso's expertise in sustainable end-to-end minerals processing solutions and extensive service capabilities with Loesche's Vertical Roller Mill technology to support the mining industry's quest to gain efficiency through innovative technologies and redefined process flowsheet design.

"We are truly excited about the collaboration with Loesche. The launch of the Metso Loesche VRM dry grinding technology sets a new benchmark in sustainable comminution, delivering clear sustainability and efficiency gains to the mining industry. It significantly reduces energy consumption in one of the industry's most power-intensive steps and lowers operating costs through simplified flowsheets and reduced wear part consumption", said Bjorn Nielsen, Vice President, HPGR & Dry Grinding at Metso.

“It also produces a steeper, more consistent product particle size distribution and less oxidation of sulfide mineral particles, improving downstream beneficiation performance and supporting more sustainable, resource-efficient mineral processing.”

“Together with Metso, we are uniquely positioned to deliver significant value to the mining industry and support the shift towards more resource-efficient operations. VRM technology already has a proven track record with more than 2400 references in cement and other industry applications worldwide, and we are excited to see it taken into use also in minerals processing, where it can provide substantial benefits”, said Stefan Baaken, Managing Director Loesche Australia, Global Head of Mining Applications at Loesche. 

KITCO 

LME launches consultation for proposed rules on position limits

By Polina Devitt - Reuters

THE LONDON Metal Exchange (LME) on Friday issued a consultation paper on proposed changes to rules on position limits to comply with a directive from Britain’s financial regulator.

The Financial Conduct Authority currently sets and administers position limits in commodity derivatives to prevent market manipulation and abuse, but this responsibility will pass to the trading venues themselves from July 6.

“The new regime will give the LME greater insight into positions across the market and an ability to calibrate and manage position limits directly,” the LME, the world’s primary metals marketplace, said on Friday.

It first outlined the plan in December.

“The LME acknowledges that there may be costs in complying, or otherwise in connection, with the proposals set out in this consultation,” it said in the 149-page paper.

“However, the current view of the LME is that the proposals are justified as they are in the interests of the wider market and would strengthen LME markets.”

The consultation will be open for responses until 6 p.m. (18:00 GMT) on March 27.

(By Polina Devitt; Editing by David Goodman and Tomasz Janowski)

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PDAC: Vale eyes doubling of copper output, CEO says

Posted By: Frederic Tomesco

BRAZILIAN iron ore giant Vale (NYSE: VALE) is targeting a doubling of copper output over the next decade as part of a plan to expand its footprint in three main commodities, CEO Gustavo Pimenta said.

Vale produced 382,000 tonnes of copper last year, its highest level since 2018, and the company has the potential to double that amount, Pimenta said Sunday. Record fourth-quarter production at the Salobo mine in Brazil's northern Para state helped overall copper output rise 6% in the fourth quarter, Vale said in January.

"In copper we have an enormous opportunity to grow," Pimenta said during a keynote address at the annual meeting of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada in Toronto. "We can double – if not more [last year's production] – because we have the endowment, the infrastructure and the capital intensity of Vale to bring projects online is very competitive."

Central to Vale's strategy is the \$12 billion Novo Carajas program, which aims to accelerate copper production at its Brazilian operations and optimize iron ore output. The program includes investments in technology, safety and maintenance in the country's mineral-rich Carajas region.

"If I can double the size the copper business in Carajas with 20% capital intensity, that's where my money should be," said Pimenta, who joined Vale in 2021 as chief financial officer before being promoted to his current position.

Historical mistake

Vale plans to stick to its three main commodities – iron ore, copper and nickel – because previous efforts to diversify proved disappointing, Pimenta said. In addition to being the world's biggest iron ore miner, Vale is the Western hemisphere's largest producer of nickel.

"We are a big company so I'm not shutting the door [on expanding into other commodities] but I'm really focused on what we're good at," he said. "One of our mistakes historically was to go into commodities where we just didn't know how to operate, in places that we didn't know how to operate."

"Today we have the ideal portfolio."

This means that adding operations in new countries is probably off the table, Pimenta said.

"Today I would rather focus on the markets where we have operations – Canada, Indonesia and Brazil. That's probably where we are going to be more successful," he said. "In Brazil we have the regulatory framework, the endowment which makes the chances of not succeeding small. We can grow the investments in a better way."

Demand boom

Miners such as Vale are riding the wave of a global demand boom that's expected to stretch well into the next decade. Iron ore demand is projected to rise 35% to 302 million tonnes a year by 2035 while copper demand climbs 26% to 33.7 million tonnes annually, data compiled by Vale show.

Other metals should do even better. Lithium demand is projected to surge 168% to 3.19 million tonnes a year by 2035 while graphite demand is to jump 162% to 14.3 million tonnes and rare earths demand by 56% to 153,000 tonnes, the figures show.

"When we look into the future, the need for what we do is going to be substantially bigger. We have to increase the supply of minerals in general by a factor of five or six times," Pimenta said. "There is no energy transition without mining."

Iron ore growth

Iron ore, Vale's oldest business line, remains central to the company's future, Pimenta insisted. After producing 336 million tonnes of the commodity in 2025, Vale is targeting 360 million tonnes by 2030, the CEO said.

"We think iron has immense potential. Iron ore will continue to grow as the population grows," he said.

While Chinese demand has probably peaked, other countries are ready to pick up the slack, Pimenta said. During a trip to India last month, the CEO said he was struck by the amount of new infrastructure that will need to be built in the country.

"We're not as negative in the iron ore market as many analysts. Iron ore is the foundation of what we do in infrastructure and manufacturing," Pimenta said.

"Yes, China has probably plateaued but Taiwan is growing 10% year over year, as is India. So in general, the demand for iron ore continues to be very solid."

Depletion

Supply constraints should also support prices. Rio Tinto's (ASX, LSE, NYSE: RIO) new Simandou mine in Guinea won't be enough to make up for resource depletion at older operations, Pimenta argues.

"Yes Simandou is there but the depletion is immense," he said. "The mines are getting older. It's more expensive to develop. When we model, we continue to be a long-term believer in the long-term fundamentals of the iron ore market." 



India Plans 30% Slash in Thermal Coal Imports This Year

By Tsvetana Paraskova

INDIA seeks to slash imports of thermal coal used in its power sector by 30% this year as it wants to use more of its domestic coal supply, industry and government sources have told Reuters.

Last year, India's power sector burned almost 50 million tons of imported thermal coal. This year, the country plans to slash that imported coal dependence by 15 million tons, according to Reuters' sources with knowledge of the plans.

Yet, India will not use less coal overall—it will simply seek to replace the imported fuel with domestically produced coal, which has been surging in recent months.

The government has promised power plants that the domestic coal will not be of the lowest quality.

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," NITI Aayog, the policy think tank of the Indian government, said in a report earlier this month.

India's coal demand could more than double by 2050 from current levels under current policies, the report said.

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.

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 Tsvetana Paraskova for Oilprice.com

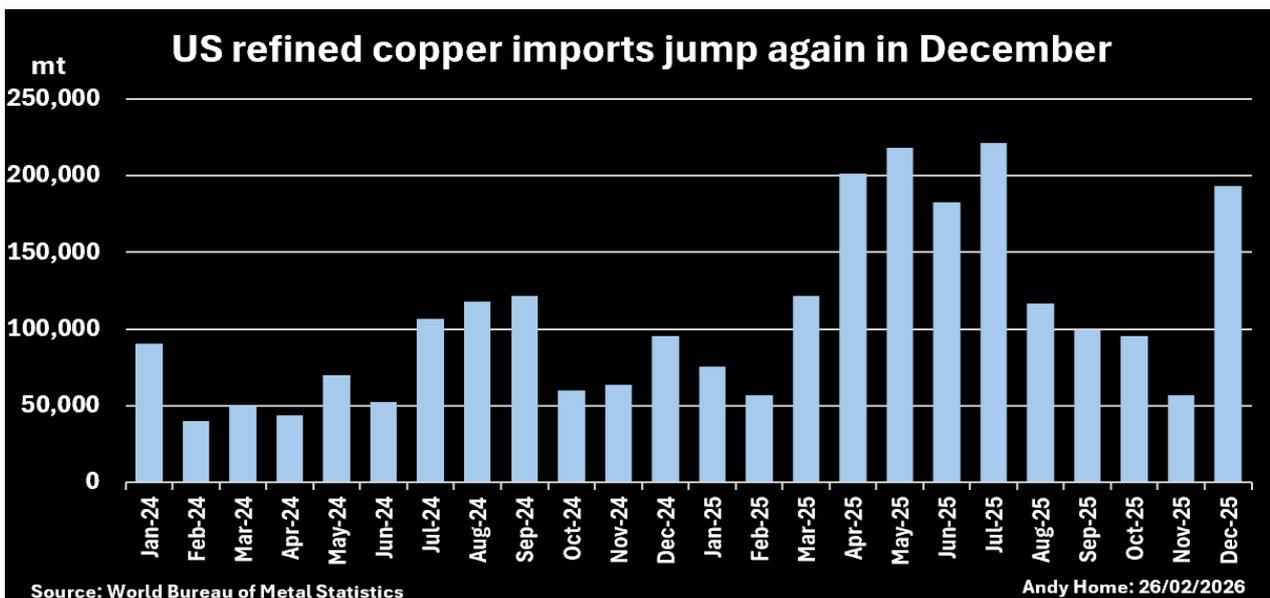
MINING.COM

Column: US copper mountain still growing after December import surge

Reuters

THE HUGE premium for delivering physical copper to the United States may have gone but the tariff trade tailwinds are still blowing hard.

US imports of refined metal appeared to be waning after the White House pushed back a decision on imposing tariffs in July, collapsing the arbitrage between the CME-traded US price and the London Metal Exchange (LME) international price.



US imports of refined copper

But inbound flows jumped again to almost 200,000 metric tons in December, driving US inventories yet higher.

The US sucked in 1.4 million tons of refined copper over the course of 2025, a year-on-year increase of 730,000 tons, according to the World Bureau of Metal Statistics (WBMS), which sources data from official customs statistics.

That year-on-year jump is a good indication of the size of the metal mountain now sitting in the country.

Stocks still rising

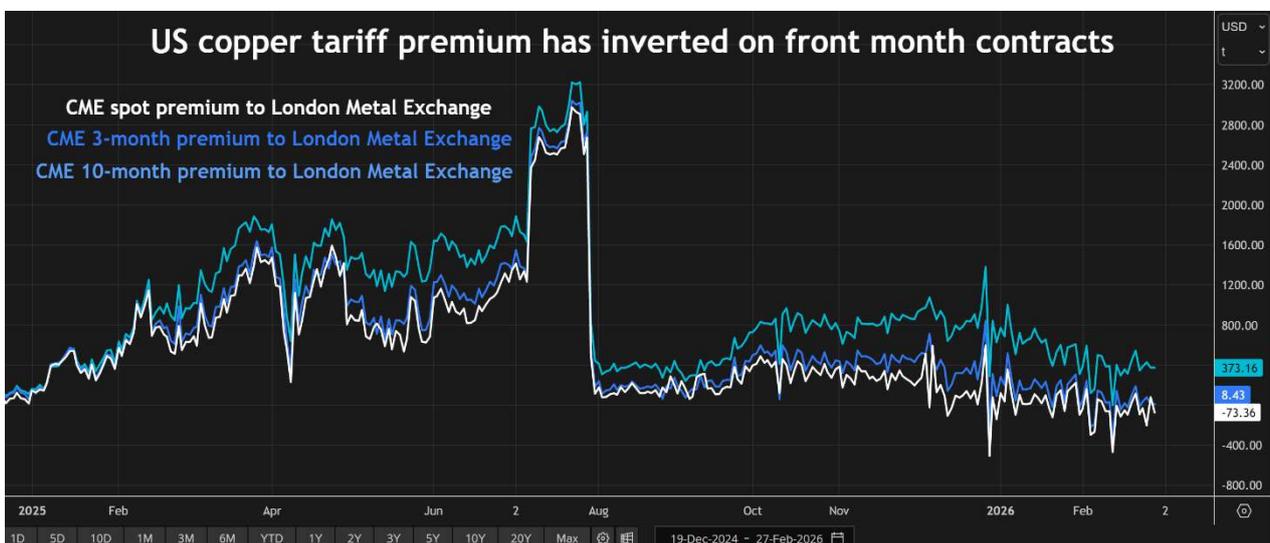
CME stocks rose by 452,000 tons last year, pretty much matching total deliveries to exchange warehouses after US President Donald Trump announced a national security investigation into the country's copper import dependency in February.

Exchange inventory has increased by another 93,000 tons since the start of 2026 with the relentless build only now starting to show signs of slowing.

However, the flow of metal has not stopped; it has been redirected to LME warehouses in Baltimore and New Orleans.

LME stocks in the two locations have grown from zero at the start of January to 36,450 tons and 10,825 tons respectively with another 30,200 tons sitting in LME off-warrant storage.

The shift in delivery focus makes sense since the spot arbitrage has flipped from a CME premium to a CME discount relative to the LME price.



CME copper differential with LME copper

Reduced tariff risk?

CME prices are still trading at a sizeable premium to the LME on a forward basis, which suggests lingering uncertainty as to the likelihood of tariffs further down the line.

The Trump administration has flagged a potential decision around the middle of this year with the option of phasing in tariffs on refined metal from the start of 2027.

The imposition of 50% tariffs on imports of copper products such as tube and wire appears to be having the desired effect.

Inbound volumes of copper and alloy semi-manufactured products have fallen sharply since July, which is good news for US fabricators and may persuade the administration to extend the measures to refined metal.

But since the core rationale of tariffs is to reduce US import dependency, it might be argued that just the threat of tariffs on refined copper has already worked.

The United States has accumulated a strategic stockpile without it costing the US taxpayer a cent.

The scrap gap

What might catch the White House's attention is the continued export flow of scrap copper.

Exports of secondary copper totaled over one million tons last year, a year-on-year rise of almost 10%, according to the WBMS.

While no-one has yet committed to building a new primary processing plant in the US, there has been significant investment in recycling capacity.

That makes the accelerating leakage of copper scrap increasingly problematic, particularly since the single biggest destination is China.

When the US imposed tariffs on copper products in July last year, the Trump administration said it would require that at least 25% of "high-quality" scrap be retained for domestic consumption.

There's been no further clarification of what exactly constitutes "high quality" scrap and since the country already consumes around 40% of the secondary metal that it generates, the threshold is already met on paper at least.

But with the European Union mulling its own restrictions on "scrap leakage", this part of the copper supply chain may be more likely to see US government action than refined metal.

That said, if the copper market has learnt anything over the last year, it's that pricing US tariff risk is very tricky indeed.

(The opinions expressed here are those of the author, Andy Home, a columnist for Reuters.) (Editing by Marguerita Choy)