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MIND ID Rombak Jabatan Direksi, Tambah 1 Posisi Direksi

Penulis : David Eka Issetiabudi

HOLDING BUMN sektor pertambangan, PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (MIND ID), mengganti tiga jajaran direktur serta menambahkan satu jabatan baru dalam keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) Tahun Buku 2025 yang digelar Kamis (11/6/2025).

Berdasarkan dokumen yang diterima Bisnis, RUPS mengganti Adityo Kusumo sebagai Direktur Keuangan dan Investasi dengan Wahyu Suparyono, Tedy Badrujaman sebagai Direktur Strategi Hilirisasi dan Operasi Hilir dengan Achmad Ardianto.

Sebelumnya, Achmad pernah menjadi Direktur Utama PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (Antam).

Selain itu, RUPS juga mengangkat Suko Hartono sebagai Direktur Penelitian, Pengembangan dan Keberlanjutan. Posisi ini, merupakan tambahan jabatan baru di organisasi MIND ID.

Suko, sebelumnya pernah menjabat Direktur Utama PT Perusahaan Gas Negara Tbk (PGN) pada periode 2020 - 2021. Sebelumnya, dalam RUPS Tahunan PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) 2025 yang digelar Rabu (10/6/2026), Suko juga diangkat sebagai Komisaris Independen.

Berikut susunan lengkap direksi MIND ID berdasarkan RUPS Tahunan 2025:

Maroef Sjamsoeddin : Direktur Utama

Dany Amrul Ichdan : Wakil Direktur Utama

MIND ID Revamps Board of Directors, Adds 1 New Director Position

Author: David Eka Issetiabudi

STATE-owned mining holding company PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (MIND ID) replaced three directors and added one new position in the 2025 General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) decision held on Thursday (11/6/2025).

Based on documents received by Bisnis, the GMS replaced Adityo Kusumo as Director of Finance and Investment with Wahyu Suparyono, Tedy Badrujaman as Director of Downstream Strategy and Downstream Operations with Achmad Ardianto.

Previously, Achmad served as President Director of PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (Antam).

In addition, the GMS also appointed Suko Hartono as Director of Research, Development, and Sustainability. This position is a new addition to the MIND ID organization.

Suko, previously served as President Director of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara Tbk (PGN) in the 2020-2021 period. Previously, in the 2025 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) held on Wednesday (10/6/2026), Suko was also appointed as an Independent Commissioner.

The following is the complete composition of the MIND ID board of directors based on the 2025 Annual GMS:

Maroef Sjamsoeddin: President Director

Dany Amrul Ichdan: Deputy President Director

Kuswanto Pranabudi : Direktur Strategi Korporasi, Pengembangan Usaha dan Portofolio

STJ Budi Santoso : Direktur Perencanaan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam

Achmad Ardianto : Direktur Strategi Hilirisasi dan Operasi Hilir

Suko Hartono : Direktur Penelitian, Pengembangan dan Keberlanjutan

Firman Shantybudi : Direktur Manajemen Risiko, Tata Kelola dan Hukum

Pambudi Sunarsihanto : Direktur Sumber Daya Manusia dan Korporasi

Wahyu Suparyono : Direktur Keuangan

Sebelumnya, MIND ID, mencatatkan laba bersih (unaudited) senilai Rp29 triliun sepanjang 2025. Angka itu 13% lebih tinggi dari target tahun lalu.

"Laba bersih atau net income Rp29 triliun atau 13% di atas target," ucap Direktur Utama MIND ID Maroef Sjamsoeddin dalam rapat dengar pendapat bersama Komisi XII DPR RI, Senin (13/4/2026).

Adapun, Perseroan membukukan pendapatan atau revenue senilai Rp159 triliun sepanjang 2025 dan mencatatkan EBITDA sebesar Rp42 triliun.

Maroef mengatakan, capaian kinerja keuangan 2025 itu merupakan hasil optimalisasi kinerja operasional di tengah tantangan yang ada serta pengendalian biaya.

Dia juga mengatakan bahwa manajemen akan fokus pada kepatuhan dan tata kelola yang baik.

"Ke depan kami akan meningkatkan tren kinerja dengan fokus pada sinergitas MIND ID grup pada proyek-proyek hilirisasi strategis yang bernilai tambah, penguatan manajemen risiko, serta peningkatan kontribusi MIND ID bagi ekonomi nasional," tutur Maroef. Editor : Hesti Puji Lestari

Kuswanto Pranabudi: Director of Corporate Strategy, Business Development and Portfolio

STJ Budi Santoso: Director of Natural Resource Planning and Management

Achmad Ardianto: Director of Downstream Strategy and Downstream Operations

Suko Hartono: Director of Research, Development and Sustainability

Firman Shantybudi: Director of Risk Management, Governance and Legal Affairs

Pambudi Sunarsihanto: Director of Human Resources and Corporate Affairs

Wahyu Suparyono: Director of Finance

Previously, MIND ID recorded an unaudited net profit of IDR 29 trillion throughout 2025. This figure was 13% higher than last year's target.

"Net profit or net income was IDR 29 trillion or 13% above the target," said MIND ID President Director Maroef Sjamsoeddin in a hearing with Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Monday (13/4/2026).

Meanwhile, the Company recorded revenue of IDR 159 trillion throughout 2025 and recorded EBITDA of IDR 42 trillion.

Maroef said the 2025 financial performance achievement was the result of optimizing operational performance amidst existing challenges and controlling costs.

He also said that management will focus on compliance and good governance.

"Going forward, we will improve our performance by focusing on synergizing the MIND ID group's strategic, value-added downstream projects, strengthening risk management, and increasing MIND ID's contribution to the national economy," Maroef said. Editor: Hesti Puji Lestari

INVESTOR.ID

Patuhi Regulasi Pemerintah, Penyusunan AMDAL PT Dairi Prima Mineral Libatkan Masyarakat

Penulis : Euis Rita Hartati

INDUSTRI pertambangan nasional masih menjadi andalan penghasil devisa negara. Terlebih kebijakan pemerintahan Presiden Prabowo Subianto memberikan perhatian besar terhadap hilirisasi.

Karenanya, sejumlah perusahaan tambang melakukan langkah agresif, termasuk dalam pemenuhan regulasi sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan. PT Dairi Prima Mineral (PT DPM) misalnya, telah mengajukan ijin AMDAL terbaru.

Dalam pengajuan AMDAL terbaru, PT DPM melakukan beberapa pembaruan yaitu Pemetaan ulang dengan teknologi modern (drone, satelit, GIS, LiDAR), Kajian risiko gempa dan curah hujan lebih mendalam, dan menggunakan metode tambang bawah tanah yang lebih aman. Berikutnya, melakukan Konsultasi publik lebih luas dan transparan dan melibatkan ahli independen.

"Salah satu aspek utama dalam dokumen AMDAL adalah penerapan metode backfilling (pengisian kembali rongga tambang) sebagai pendekatan utama dalam pengelolaan tailing, yang menggantikan rencana penggunaan Fasilitas Penyimpanan Tailing (Tailings Storage Facility/TSF). Metode yang kita pilih ini lebih aman dan sesuai dengan prinsip pertambangan berkelanjutan," kata *Deputy External Relation Manager* PT Dairi Prima Mineral (PT DPM) Baiq Idayani dalam keterangan pers.

In Complying with Government Regulations, PT Dairi Prima Mineral Involves the Community in its AMDAL Preparation

Author: Euis Rita Hartati

THE NATIONAL mining industry remains a mainstay of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Furthermore, President Prabowo Subianto's government policies place significant emphasis on downstreaming.

Consequently, a number of mining companies are taking aggressive steps, including complying with regulations. PT Dairi Prima Mineral (PT DPM), for example, has submitted a new AMDAL permit.

In its latest AMDAL submission, PT DPM implemented several updates: remapping using modern technology (drones, satellites, GIS, LiDAR), more in-depth earthquake and rainfall risk assessments, and the use of safer underground mining methods. Furthermore, it conducted broader and more transparent public consultations involving independent experts.

"One of the key aspects of the AMDAL document is the implementation of the backfilling method as the primary approach to tailings management, replacing the planned use of a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). This method we have chosen is safer and aligns with the principles of sustainable mining," said Baiq Idayani, *Deputy External Relations Manager* of PT Dairi Prima Mineral (PT DPM), in a press release.

Salah satu rangkaian pengurusan AMDAL baru berupa Rapat Komisi Penilai Analisis Dampak Lingkungan (AMDAL) PT Dairi Prima Mineral yang diselenggarakan oleh Direktorat Pencegahan Dampak Lingkungan Usaha dan Kegiatan (PDLUK) Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup pada 27 November 2025. Masyarakat dan seluruh pemangku kepentingan atau stakeholder diundang, termasuk sejumlah LSM yang kontra dengan tambang juga mendapat undangan Rapat Komisi AMDAL ini.

"Jadi proses pengajuan AMDAL telah melalui proses konsultasi publik secara terbuka dan transparan. Proses dilakukan secara ketat dalam setiap tahapan oleh KLHK. Tidak ada istilah proses diam-diam atau misterius," ujar Baiq Idayani.

Pemerintah, menyetujui Adendum AMDAL PT DPM pada 13 Maret 2026 berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup/Kepala Badan Pengendalian Lingkungan Hidup Republik Indonesia dengan Surat Keputusan Kelayakan Lingkungan (SKKL) Nomor 1437 Tahun 2026 tentang kelayakan lingkungan hidup kegiatan pertambangan PT Dairi Prima Mineral.

"Persetujuan AMDAL PT DPM diperoleh sesuai prosedur yang berlaku. Semua proses dilakukan mengikuti aturan yang berlaku di Indonesia," tegasnya.

Atas disetujuinya AMDAL ini, PT DPM kemudian melakukan sosialisasi pada 5-6 Mei 2026, dengan melibatkan sekitar 600 pemangku kepentingan dengan difasilitasi Pemkab Dairi. Salah satu agenda adalah menjelaskan mengenai persetujuan AMDAL yang diterima PT DPM dan juga rencana ke depan, termasuk apa saja yang akan dikerjakan pada masa konstruksi.

One of the series of new AMDAL administration is the PT Dairi Prima Mineral Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) Assessment Commission Meeting held by the Directorate of Environmental Impact Prevention of Business and Activities (PDLUK) of the Ministry of Environment on November 27, 2025. The community and all stakeholders were invited, including a number of NGOs that are against mining also received an invitation to this AMDAL Commission Meeting.

"So, the AMDAL application process went through an open and transparent public consultation process. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) strictly followed every step. There was no secret or mysterious process," said Baiq Idayani.

The government approved the AMDAL Addendum of PT DPM on March 13, 2026 based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment/Head of the Environmental Control Agency of the Republic of Indonesia with the Environmental Feasibility Decree (SKKL) Number 1437 of 2026 concerning the environmental feasibility of PT Dairi Prima Mineral's mining activities.

"PT DPM's AMDAL approval was obtained in accordance with applicable procedures. All processes were carried out in accordance with applicable Indonesian regulations," he stressed.

Following the approval of the AMDAL, PT DPM conducted a public awareness campaign on May 5-6, 2026, involving approximately 600 stakeholders, facilitated by the Dairi Regency Government. One of the agenda items was to explain the AMDAL approval received by PT DPM and its future plans, including what will be done during construction.

Ketua Bidang Kajian Mineral Strategis, Mineral Kritis, dan Hilirisasi Mineral di Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (PERHAPI) Muhammad Toha mengatakan, poin yang harus menjadi titik utama dalam pertambangan memang faktor lingkungan dan keselamatan yang tertuang dalam AMDAL.

"Semua tergantung AMDAL. Dokumen AMDAL dan persetujuan teknis basisnya adalah kajian teknis perusahaan," tegasnya.

Dia menambahkan, perlu ada sertifikasi teknis yang menunjukkan metode pengelolaan tailing yang digunakan. "Itu harus dideskripsikan jelas di dokumen AMDAL," imbuhnya.

Proses AMDAL di Indonesia sangat ketat. Setiap perusahaan wajib mengurus AMDAL. AMDAL bukan izin yang mudah didapat. Semua proses diawasi pemerintah dan ahli lingkungan.

Tahapannya meliputi Sosialisasi & pengumuman ke masyarakat, Penyusunan kajian dampak lingkungan, penelitian dampak dan rencana pengelolaan lingkungan, Uji kelayakan oleh tim resmi pemerintah.

Karena prosesnya ketat, perusahaan tidak bisa memalsukan data, mengubah peta wilayah seenaknya, menyembunyikan risiko bencana, mengklaim tanah masyarakat sebagai lahan kosong.

Direktur Eksekutif Indonesia Mining & Energy Watch Ferdy Hasiman menilai, perusahaan-perusahaan besar sudah pasti telah mengikuti beragam ketentuan. "Soal AMDAL, perusahaan seperti Dairi Prima Mineral dan perusahaan besar lainnya saya yakin sudah ikuti regulasi," katanya.

Dia pun menilai perlu dilibatkannya masyarakat dalam penyusunan AMDAL, mengingat wilayah usaha bersinggungan langsung dengan masyarakat.

The Head of the Strategic Mineral, Critical Mineral, and Mineral Downstream Studies Division at the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (PERHAPI), Muhammad Toha, said that the main points in mining are indeed environmental and safety factors as stated in the AMDAL.

"It all depends on the AMDAL. The AMDAL document and technical approval are based on the company's technical review," he stressed.

He added that technical certification is needed to demonstrate the tailings management methods used. "This must be clearly described in the AMDAL document," he added.

The AMDAL process in Indonesia is very strict. Every company is required to obtain an AMDAL. AMDAL permits are not easy to obtain. The entire process is overseen by the government and environmental experts.

The stages include socialization and announcements to the public, preparation of environmental impact studies, impact research and environmental management plans, and feasibility testing by the official government team.

Because the process is strict, companies cannot falsify data, change regional maps at will, hide disaster risks, or claim community land as vacant land.

Ferdy Hasiman, Executive Director of Indonesia Mining & Energy Watch, assessed that large companies have certainly complied with various regulations. "Regarding AMDAL, I'm sure companies like Dairi Prima Mineral and other large companies have complied with the regulations," he said.

He also assessed that it was necessary to involve the community in the preparation of the AMDAL, considering that the business area directly interacts with the community.

"Jelas masyarakat harus diberikan penjelasan dan dilibatkan," urainya. Masyarakat juga bisa ikut mengawasi dan memberi masukan di setiap tahap. Konsultasi Publik dilakukan secara terbuka. Konsultasi publik diawasi pemerintah dan terbuka untuk masyarakat terdampak.

Dalam forum ini, warga bisa menyampaikan pendapat, memberi kritik dan masukan, mempelajari dokumen AMDAL. Karena itu, masyarakat sebenarnya memiliki ruang untuk terlibat langsung dalam proses AMDAL.

Sedangkan Pemerhati Kebijakan Publik yang juga Direktur Dehills Institute Hasyim Arsal menilai, AMDAL berfungsi sebagai instrumen deteksi dini untuk mencegah bencana lingkungan yang masif, seperti pembentukan Air Asam Tambang (Acid Mine Drainage), potensi pencemaran sungai, potensi erosi, dan perlindungan keanekaragaman hayati secara permanen.

Tambang selalu bersinggungan dengan ruang hidup masyarakat. AMDAL mengakomodasi suara warga lingkaran tambang melalui konsultasi publik untuk menyusun mitigasi dampak sosial-ekonomi, sehingga meminimalkan risiko yang bisa menghentikan operasional perusahaan.

AMDAL mengikat perusahaan secara hukum untuk melakukan reklamasi dan revegetasi. Dokumen ini memastikan wilayah bekas tambang tidak ditinggalkan begitu saja, melainkan dipulihkan agar aman bagi ekosistem dan masyarakat.

"Bagi perusahaan tambang yang mengharapkan modal baik di dalam dan luar negeri, AMDAL adalah salah satu penentu untuk mendapatkan investasi baik untuk jangka pendek dan panjang," katanya. Editor: Euis Rita Hartati

"Clearly, the public must be provided with explanations and involved," he explained. The public can also participate in monitoring and providing input at every stage. Public consultations are conducted openly, supervised by the government, and open to affected communities.

In this forum, citizens can express their opinions, provide criticism and input, and study the AMDAL documents. Therefore, the public has a space to directly participate in the AMDAL process.

Meanwhile, Public Policy Observer and Director of the Dehills Institute, Hasyim Arsal, assessed that AMDAL functions as an early detection instrument to prevent massive environmental disasters, such as the formation of Acid Mine Drainage, potential river pollution, potential erosion, and permanent protection of biodiversity.

Mining always impacts the living space of communities. The Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) incorporates the voices of local residents through public consultations to develop socio-economic impact mitigation plans, thereby minimizing risks that could halt company operations.

The AMDAL legally binds companies to reclamation and revegetation. This document ensures that former mining areas are not simply abandoned but restored to ensure they are safe for the ecosystem and the community.

"For mining companies seeking capital both domestically and internationally, AMDAL is a key determinant of securing both short- and long-term investment," he said. Editor: Euis Rita Hartati

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Bukit Asam (PTBA) Sisihkan 45% Laba Bersih 2025 Sebagai Dividen Tunai

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Khomarul Hidayat

PT BUKIT Asam Tbk (PTBA), anggota Holding Industri Pertambangan MIND ID telah menggelar Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan (RUPST) Tahun Buku 2025 secara elektronik pada Kamis (11/6). Dalam RUPST tersebut, pemegang saham membahas dan menyetujui tujuh mata acara, termasuk penggunaan laba bersih perusahaan tahun buku 2025.

Berdasarkan hasil keputusan RUPST Tahun Buku 2025, para pemegang saham menyetujui pembagian dividen tunai sebesar Rp 1,32 triliun atau 45% dari total laba bersih PTBA tahun 2025 senilai Rp 2,93 triliun. Adapun sisa laba bersih sebesar Rp 1,61 triliun atau 55% ditetapkan sebagai saldo laba ditahan guna mendukung pengembangan usaha dan menjaga keberlanjutan bisnis PTBA.

Selain itu, pemegang saham menyetujui laporan tahunan dan pengesahan laporan keuangan konsolidasian PTBA, persetujuan laporan tugas pengawasan dewan komisaris. Serta, pengesahan laporan keuangan Program Pendanaan Usaha Mikro dan Usaha Kecil (PUMK) Tahun Buku 2025.

Pada agenda mata acara RUPST tersebut, pemegang saham menetapkan gaji/honorarium berikut fasilitas dan tunjangan tahun buku 2026, serta remunerasi atas kinerja tahun buku 2025 bagi pengurus PTBA dengan memperhatikan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Bukit Asam (PTBA) Sets Aside 45% of 2025 Net Profit as Cash Dividends

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Khomarul Hidayat

PT BUKIT Asam Tbk (PTBA), a member of the MIND ID Mining Industry Holding, held its Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) for the 2025 fiscal year electronically on Thursday (June 11). At the AGM, shareholders discussed and approved seven agenda items, including the allocation of the company's net profit for the 2025 fiscal year.

Based on the resolutions of the 2025 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM), shareholders approved the distribution of cash dividends of Rp 1.32 trillion, or 45% of PTBA's total net profit of Rp 2.93 trillion for 2025. The remaining net profit of Rp 1.61 trillion, or 55%, will be allocated as retained earnings to support business development and maintain PTBA's business sustainability.

In addition, shareholders approved PTBA's annual report and consolidated financial statements, approved the Board of Commissioners' supervisory report, and ratified the financial report for the Micro and Small Enterprise Funding Program (PUMK) for the 2025 fiscal year.

On the agenda of the AGMS, shareholders determined the salary/honorarium along with facilities and allowances for the 2026 financial year, as well as remuneration for the performance of the 2025 financial year for PTBA management by taking into account the applicable provisions.

RUPST juga menyetujui penetapan Akuntan Publik dan/atau Kantor Akuntan Publik untuk mengaudit Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian Perseroan dan Laporan Keuangan Program PUMK untuk tahun buku 2026.

Selanjutnya, pemegang saham menyetujui pendelegasian kewenangan persetujuan Rencana Jangka Panjang Perusahaan (RJPP) Tahun 2026–2030 dan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP) Tahun 2027 beserta perubahannya dari RUPS kepada pihak yang ditunjuk sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.

RUPST turut menyetujui perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan dalam rangka penyesuaian dengan Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia (KBLI) 2025 sebagaimana ketentuan yang diatur dalam Peraturan Badan Pusat Statistik Nomor 7 Tahun 2025. Hal ini dilakukan sebagai langkah penyesuaian terhadap kebutuhan bisnis, perkembangan regulasi, serta penguatan penerapan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik (good corporate governance).

Corporate Secretary PTBA Eko Prayitno mengatakan, seluruh keputusan yang dihasilkan dalam RUPST mencerminkan komitmen perusahaan untuk menjaga keseimbangan antara pemberian nilai tambah kepada pemegang saham, penguatan struktur permodalan, dan keberlanjutan pengembangan usaha.

"Di tengah dinamika industri pertambangan dan energi, PTBA terus berupaya menjaga kinerja operasional yang optimal, meningkatkan efisiensi, memperkuat hilirisasi batu bara, serta mengembangkan berbagai inisiatif bisnis yang mendukung pertumbuhan berkelanjutan dan penciptaan nilai jangka panjang bagi seluruh pemangku kepentingan," ungkap Eko dalam keterangan resmi, Kamis (11/6).

The AGMS also approved the appointment of a Public Accountant and/or Public Accounting Firm to audit the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the PUMK Program Financial Statements for the 2026 financial year.

Furthermore, shareholders approved the delegation of authority to approve the 2026–2030 Company Long-Term Plan (RJPP) and the 2027 Company Work Plan and Budget (RKAP) and its amendments from the GMS to the appointed party in accordance with applicable provisions.

The AGMS also approved changes to the Company's Articles of Association in order to adjust to the 2025 Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification (KBLI) as stipulated in the Central Statistics Agency Regulation Number 7 of 2025. This was done as a step to adjust to business needs, regulatory developments, and strengthening the implementation of good corporate governance.

PTBA Corporate Secretary Eko Prayitno said that all decisions made at the AGMS reflect the company's commitment to maintaining a balance between providing added value to shareholders, strengthening the capital structure, and sustainable business development.

"Amidst the dynamics of the mining and energy industry, PTBA continues to strive to maintain optimal operational performance, increase efficiency, strengthen coal downstreaming, and develop various business initiatives that support sustainable growth and long-term value creation for all stakeholders," said Eko in an official statement, Thursday (June 11).

Sebagai pengingat, sepanjang tahun 2025 PTBA membukukan pendapatan sebesar Rp 42,65 triliun. Kinerja tersebut didukung oleh penjualan ekspor yang berkontribusi sebesar 46% dan domestik sebesar 54%. Lima negara tujuan ekspor terbesar PTBA adalah Bangladesh, India, Vietnam, Korea Selatan, dan Filipina.


Dari sisi posisi keuangan, total aset PTBA pada 31 Desember 2025 mencapai Rp 43,92 triliun, meningkat 5% dibandingkan posisi akhir tahun 2024 sebesar Rp 41,79 triliun. Peningkatan tersebut terutama didorong oleh kenaikan aset tidak lancar sebesar 12% atau sekitar Rp 3,12 triliun.

Tak ketinggalan, RUPST juga menyetujui perubahan susunan pengurus PTBA sebagai berikut.

Dewan Komisaris:

Komisaris Utama : Ida Bagus Putu Dunia
Komisaris Independen : Dewi Hanggraeni
Komisaris Independen : Suko Hartono
Komisaris : Dalu Agung Darmawan
Komisaris : Zaelani
Komisaris : Ferial Martifauzi
Komisaris : Lana Saria Dewan

Direksi

Direktur Utama : Bambang Ismawan
Direktur Operasi dan Produksi : Ilham Yacob
Direktur Keuangan dan Manajemen Risiko : Una Lindasari
Direktur Sumber Daya Manusia dan Transformasi Korporasi: Hennita Sitepu
Direktur Hilirisasi dan Diversifikasi Produk : Turino Yulianto
Direktur Komersial dan Supply Chain : Mochammad Rifqi Hari Muji. 

As a reminder, PTBA recorded revenues of Rp 42.65 trillion throughout 2025. This performance was supported by export sales, which contributed 46%, and domestic sales, which accounted for 54%. PTBA's five largest export destinations were Bangladesh, India, Vietnam, South Korea, and the Philippines.


In terms of financial position, PTBA's total assets reached Rp 43.92 trillion as of December 31, 2025, a 5% increase compared to Rp 41.79 trillion at the end of 2024. This increase was primarily driven by a 12% increase in non-current assets, or approximately Rp 3.12 trillion.

Not to be missed, the AGMS also approved changes to the composition of PTBA's management as follows.

Board of Commissioners:

President Commissioner: Ida Bagus Putu Dunia
Independent Commissioner: Dewi Hanggraeni
Independent Commissioner: Suko Hartono
Commissioner: Dalu Agung Darmawan
Commissioner: Zaelani
Commissioner: Ferial Martifauzi
Commissioner: Lana Saria Dewan

Board of Directors

President Director: Bambang Ismawan
Director of Operations and Production: Ilham Yacob
Director of Finance and Risk Management: Una Lindasari
Director of Human Resources and Corporate Transformation: Hennita Sitepu
Director of Downstreaming and Product Diversification: Turino Yulianto
Commercial and Supply Chain Director: Mochammad Rifqi Hari Muji. 

Kontan.co.id

Harga Jual Masuki Fase Bearish, Simak Prospek dan Rekomendasi Saham Produsen Emas

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Noverius Laoli

TREN pelemahan harga emas dunia tampak masih berlanjut. Emiten-emiten produsen emas pun perlu mewaspadai dampak yang ditimbulkan akibat koreksi harga komoditas tersebut.

Merujuk data di situs Trading Economics, harga emas dunia telah terkoreksi 9,03% dalam sepekan terakhir ke level US\$ 4.070,64 per ons troy pada Kamis (11/6/2026) pukul 19.45 WIB. Kini, harga emas telah terkoreksi 5,77% year to date (ytd) sejak awal tahun.

Salah satu emiten pertambangan emas, PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) memandang bahwa volatilitas harga komoditas sebagai bagian dari siklus industri yang perlu dikelola secara prudent.

Di sisi lain, ANTM menilai permintaan emas domestik masih menunjukkan tren yang baik seiring meningkatnya kesadaran masyarakat terhadap investasi berbasis emas.

"Perusahaan terus berfokus pada penguatan fundamental operasional, efisiensi biaya, serta pengembangan hilirisasi untuk menjaga kinerja yang berkelanjutan di tengah dinamika pasar," ujar Corporate Secretary Aneka Tambang Wisnu Danandi Haryanto kepada Kontan, Kamis (11/6/2026).

Dia melanjutkan, strategi utama ANTM adalah menjaga keseimbangan antara optimalisasi operasional, efisiensi biaya, serta penguatan pasar domestik.

Selling Prices Enter a Bearish Phase, Consider the Prospects and Recommendations for Gold Producer Stocks

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Noverius Laoli

THE DOWNWARD trend in global gold prices appears to be continuing. Gold producers need to be wary of the impact of this price correction.

According to data from the Trading Economics website, the global gold price has fallen 9.03% in the past week to US\$4,070.64 per troy ounce as of Thursday (June 11, 2026) at 7:45 p.m. WIB (Western Indonesian Time). Gold prices have now fallen 5.77% year-to-date (ytd) since the beginning of the year.

One of the gold mining issuers, PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM), views commodity price volatility as part of the industrial cycle that needs to be managed prudently.

On the other hand, ANTM assesses that domestic gold demand is still showing a positive trend, along with increasing public awareness of gold-based investments.

"The company continues to focus on strengthening operational fundamentals, cost efficiency, and developing downstream operations to maintain sustainable performance amid market dynamics," Aneka Tambang Corporate Secretary Wisnu Danandi Haryanto told Kontan on Thursday (June 11, 2026).

He continued, ANTM's main strategy is to maintain a balance between operational optimization, cost efficiency, and strengthening the domestic market.

ANTM terus meningkatkan kualitas layanan dan memperluas akses masyarakat terhadap produk emas ANTAM melalui berbagai kanal distribusi, termasuk sinergi dengan para mitra strategis dalam pengembangan ekosistem bullion nasional.

Sementara itu, Kepala Riset Korea Investment & Sekuritas Indonesia (KISI) Muhammad Wafi mengatakan, meski jatuh ke level US\$ 4.000 per ons troy, sebenarnya posisi harga emas terkini masih di atas breakeven emiten produsen komoditas tersebut. Alhasil, margin mereka di atas kertas masih cukup terjaga.

Kendati demikian, Wafi menilai ada kelompok emiten yang berpotensi paling terdampak oleh tren koreksi harga emas.

Misalnya, PT Archi Indonesia Tbk (ARCI) dan PT J Resources Asia Pasifik Tbk (PSAB) yang dianggap cukup sensitif terhadap perubahan harga jual rata-rata atau average selling price.

Selain itu, PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk (MDKA) dan PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk (AMMN) juga relatif rentan tertekan karena adanya eskposur tembaga dan/atau nikel yang dapat menimbulkan tekanan ketika harganya ikut volatil.

"Pelemahan harga emas kali ini lebih de-risking valuasi premium sektor tersebut," kata dia, Kamis (11/6).

Secara umum, potensi pertumbuhan kinerja emiten-emiten produsen emas masih cukup terbuka pada 2026, terutama jika diukur dari kemampuan produksi.

Emiten seperti PT Bumi Resources Minerals Tbk (BRMS) dan MDKA melalui PT Merdeka Gold Resources Tbk (EMAS) bakal diuntungkan dengan target produksi yang cukup masif pada tahun ini yakni masing-masing 80.000 ons troy dan 100.000—115.000 ons troy.

ANTM continues to improve service quality and expand public access to ANTAM gold products through various distribution channels, including synergies with strategic partners in developing the national bullion ecosystem.

Meanwhile, Muhammad Wafi, Head of Research at Korea Investment & Securities Indonesia (KISI), stated that despite falling to US\$4,000 per troy ounce, the current gold price is still above the breakeven point for commodity producers. Consequently, their margins remain relatively stable.

However, Wafi believes that there are groups of issuers that are potentially most affected by the gold price correction trend.

For example, PT Archi Indonesia Tbk (ARCI) and PT J Resources Asia Pasifik Tbk (PSAB) are considered quite sensitive to changes in average selling price.

In addition, PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk (MDKA) and PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk (AMMN) are also relatively vulnerable to pressure due to copper and/or nickel exposure, which can cause pressure when prices become volatile.

"The weakening of gold prices this time is more of a de-risking of the sector's premium valuation," he said, Thursday (11/6).

In general, the potential for growth in the performance of gold producers remains quite open in 2026, particularly when measured by production capacity.

Issuers such as PT Bumi Resources Minerals Tbk (BRMS) and MDKA through PT Merdeka Gold Resources Tbk (EMAS) will benefit from quite massive production targets this year, namely 80,000 troy ounces and 100,000-115,000 troy ounces, respectively.

Tingginya volume tersebut diyakini dapat mengimbangi risiko rendahnya ASP seiring pelemahan harga emas di pasar global.

Katalis positif lainnya muncul dari pelemahan kurs rupiah yang dianggap dapat menguntungkan oleh emiten produsen emas dengan pendapatan dolar AS.

"Pembelian emas oleh bank-bank sentral global yang masih berlanjut juga akan berdampak pada harga struktural," imbuh Wafi.

Senior Market Analyst Mirae Asset Sekuritas Nafan Aji Gusta menambahkan, harga emas yang tertekan atau tidak lagi meningkat secara agresif jelas menjadi tantangan tersendiri bagi emiten produsen emas.

Dalam kondisi seperti ini, peningkatan volume produksi maupun penjualan kerap menjadi strategi untuk menjaga pertumbuhan pendapatan.

Namun, strategi tersebut tidak selalu mudah dijalankan karena keberhasilannya sangat bergantung pada tingkat efisiensi operasional masing-masing emiten yang bersangkutan.

"Jika peningkatan volume produksi diikuti oleh peningkatan variabel biaya yang besar, maka laba bersih emiten tetap akan tertekan," ungkap dia, Kamis (11/6).

Sebaliknya, emiten emas yang mampu menjaga struktur biaya tetap efisien akan lebih mudah mempertahankan stabilitas pendapatan dan profitabilitasnya melalui peningkatan volume produksi.

Selain menjaga produktivitas dan efisiensi operasional, emiten produsen emas juga tetap perlu mempertimbangkan langkah-langkah strategis jangka panjang seperti eksplorasi dan pengembangan cadangan baru.

This high volume is believed to offset the risk of low ASP as gold prices weaken on the global market.

Another positive catalyst emerged from the weakening rupiah exchange rate, which is considered beneficial by gold producers with US dollar revenues.

"The ongoing purchases of gold by global central banks will also have an impact on structural prices," Wafi added.

Mirae Asset Sekuritas Senior Market Analyst Nafan Aji Gusta added that depressed gold prices, or the fact that they are no longer rising aggressively, are clearly a challenge for gold producers.

In conditions like this, increasing production and sales volumes is often a strategy to maintain revenue growth.

However, this strategy is not always easy to implement because its success depends heavily on the level of operational efficiency of each issuer concerned.

"If the increase in production volume is accompanied by a significant increase in variable costs, the issuer's net profit will remain under pressure," he said on Thursday (June 11).

Conversely, gold issuers that are able to maintain an efficient cost structure will find it easier to maintain revenue stability and profitability by increasing production volume.

In addition to maintaining productivity and operational efficiency, gold producers also need to consider long-term strategic measures such as exploring and developing new reserves.

Tujuannya tentu untuk menjaga keberlanjutan produksi sekaligus memperpanjang umur tambang.

Momentum tingginya permintaan emas di tengah dinamika harga komoditas tersebut juga mesti dimaksimalkan emiten dengan menggelar ekspansi pengembangan fasilitas pengolahan dan pemurnian emas.

Hal ini guna meningkatkan nilai tambah produk dan memperkuat daya saing perusahaan.

Dari sekian emiten emas, Nafan merekomendasikan beli saham ANTM dengan target harga di level Rp 3.390 per saham. Dia juga menyarankan akumulasi beli saham BRMS dan HRTA dengan target harga masing-masing di level Rp 775 per saham dan Rp 2.970 per saham.

Di lain pihak, Wafi menyebut BRMS dan ANTM dapat dipertimbangkan oleh investor.

Kedua emiten tersebut berpotensi jadi emiten unggulan dari sektor emas pada tahun ini berkat kemampuan produksi yang tinggi dan diversifikasi bisnis sebagai buffer terhadap volatilitas harga komoditas. ☞

The goal is of course to maintain production sustainability while extending the life of the mine.

Issuers must also maximize the momentum of high gold demand amidst the dynamics of commodity prices by expanding gold processing and refining facilities.

This is to increase the added value of products and strengthen the company's competitiveness.

Of the gold issuers, Nafan recommends buying ANTM shares with a target price of Rp 3,390 per share. He also suggests accumulating purchases of BRMS and HRTA shares with target prices of Rp 775 per share and Rp 2,970 per share, respectively.

On the other hand, Wafi said BRMS and ANTM could be considered by investors.

These two issuers have the potential to become leading issuers in the gold sector this year thanks to their high production capacity and business diversification, which act as a buffer against commodity price volatility. ☞



ANTAM Siap Jadi Pemain Utama Hilirisasi Nikel di RI

Khoirul Anam, CNBC Indonesia

KEBIJAKAN hilirisasi atau industrialisasi terhadap komoditas mineral dan batu bara (minerba) di Indonesia tengah berjalan. Hal ini tergambar dari meningkatnya kontribusi industri dibanding sektor pertambangannya.

ANTAM Ready to Become a Major Player in Nickel Downstreaming in Indonesia

Khoirul Anam, CNBC Indonesia

INDONESIA's downstreaming or industrialization policy for mineral and coal (minerba) commodities is underway. This is reflected in the industry's increasing contribution compared to the mining sector.

Direktorat Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mencatat penerimaan negara bukan pajak (PNBP) sektor minerba periode Januari-April 2026 mencapai Rp48,95 triliun. Data ini memperlihatkan bahwa program hilirisasi mineral memberikan dampak terhadap penerimaan negara.

Hingga 15 Mei 2026, angka tersebut telah meningkat menjadi sekitar Rp56 triliun atau tercatat tumbuh 6,21% secara tahunan. Di balik capaian tersebut, sejumlah smelter dalam ekosistem MIND ID menjadi penopang utama penguatan industri pengolahan mineral nasional, salah satunya PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM).

Direktur Utama ANTAM Untung Budiharto menjelaskan ANTAM berkomitmen untuk menerima penugasan khusus dari pemerintah dalam rangka percepatan program hilirisasi nikel dan pengembangan ekosistem baterai kendaraan listrik nasional.

"Melalui berbagai proyek strategis yang terintegrasi, ANTAM tidak hanya meningkatkan nilai tambah, tetapi juga mendukung penguatan kemandirian industri nasional serta posisi Indonesia dalam rantai pasok industri global," ungkap dia dikutip Kamis (11/6/2026).

Penugasan tersebut mencakup pengembangan ekosistem baterai terintegrasi berbasis nikel dari hulu hingga hilir, yang meliputi kegiatan pertambangan, pembangunan pabrik RKEF/RKSBF, fasilitas HPAL, refinery, prekursor, katoda, battery cell, hingga fasilitas battery recycling.

Ada pun penugasan tersebut akan dilaksanakan melalui kerja sama ANTAM dan PT Industri Baterai Indonesia (IBI) bersama HYD Investment Limited, konsorsium yang terdiri dari Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt Co., Ltd., EVE Energy Co., Ltd., dan PT Daaz Bara Lestari Tbk., sebagai mitra strategis dalam pengembangan ekosistem baterai kendaraan listrik terintegrasi di Indonesia.

The Directorate General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) reported that non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from the mineral and coal sector reached Rp 48.95 trillion from January to April 2026. This data demonstrates the impact of the mineral downstreaming program on state revenues.

As of May 15, 2026, this figure had increased to approximately IDR 56 trillion, representing a 6.21% annual growth. Behind this achievement, several smelters within the MIND ID ecosystem are key pillars of strengthening the national mineral processing industry, one of which is PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM).

ANTAM President Director Untung Budiharto explained that ANTAM is committed to accepting special assignments from the government to accelerate the nickel downstreaming program and develop the national electric vehicle battery ecosystem.

"Through various integrated strategic projects, ANTAM not only increases added value but also supports the strengthening of national industrial independence and Indonesia's position in the global industrial supply chain," he said, quoted on Thursday (June 11, 2026).

The assignment includes the development of an integrated nickel-based battery ecosystem from upstream to downstream, which includes mining activities, construction of RKEF/RKSBF factories, HPAL facilities, refineries, precursors, cathodes, battery cells, and battery recycling facilities.

The assignment will be carried out through a collaboration between ANTAM and PT Industri Baterai Indonesia (IBI) together with HYD Investment Limited, a consortium consisting of Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt Co., Ltd., EVE Energy Co., Ltd., and PT Daaz Bara Lestari Tbk., as strategic partners in developing an integrated electric vehicle battery ecosystem in Indonesia.

"Pengembangan ekosistem ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan nilai tambah sumber daya mineral nasional, memperluas sumber pendapatan Perseroan, memperkuat ketahanan bisnis jangka panjang, serta mendukung pertumbuhan berkelanjutan bagi seluruh pemangku kepentingan," ungkap Untung.

Diketahui sepanjang 2025, produksi bijih nikel ANTAM mencapai sebesar 16,11 juta wet metric ton(wmt) atau meningkat 62% dibandingkan capaian produksi padaFY24 sebesar 9,94 juta wmt. Dari sisi pemasaran, penjualan bijih nikel tercatat sebesar 14,58 juta wmt, tumbuh 75% dibandingkan 2024 sebesar 8,35 juta wmt.

Didorong dengan meningkatnya permintaan domestik, 2025 menandai kinerja produksi dan penjualan bijih nikel ANTAM sebagai yang tertinggi dalam lebih dari satu dekade terakhir sejak pemberlakuan larangan ekspor mineral.

Sementara untuk produk feronikel di tengah dinamika regulasi dalam negeri sepanjang 2025, ANTAM menjaga stabilitas operasional dengan membukukan produksi sebesar 16.064 ton nikel dalam feronikel (TNi), dengan volume penjualan sebesar 10.528 TNi. (dpu/dpu)

"The development of this ecosystem is expected to increase the added value of national mineral resources, expand the Company's revenue sources, strengthen long-term business resilience, and support sustainable growth for all stakeholders," said Untung.

It is known that throughout 2025, ANTAM's nickel ore production reached 16.11 million wet metric tons (wmt) or increased by 62% compared to the production achievement in FY24 of 9.94 million wmt. From the marketing side, nickel ore sales were recorded at 14.58 million wmt, growing 75% compared to 2024 of 8.35 million wmt.

Driven by increasing domestic demand, 2025 marked ANTAM's nickel ore production and sales performance as the highest in more than a decade since the implementation of the mineral export ban.

Meanwhile, for ferronickel products, amidst the dynamics of domestic regulations throughout 2025, ANTAM maintained operational stability by recording production of 16,064 tons of nickel in ferronickel (TNi), with sales volume of 10,528 TNi. (dpu/dpu)



Harga Batu Bara Masih Membara, Dibantu Kabar dari China

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara masih menanjak ditopang permintaan.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Kamis (11/6/2026), ditutup di posisi US\$148,55 per ton atau naik 0,37%.

Coal Prices Remain Smoldering, Supported by News from China

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices are still rising, supported by demand.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US\$148.55 per ton on Thursday (June 11, 2026), up 0.37%.

Kenaikan ini memperpanjang tren positif harga batu bara dengan menguat 1,08% dalam dua hari terakhir.

Harga batu bara menanjak meski harga minyak melemah. Masih terjaganya permintaan membuat harga batu bara masih menanjak.

Kontrak berjangka minyak mentah West Texas Intermediate (WTI) turun 2,58% dan ditutup di US\$87,71 per barel setelah pengumuman Trump. Sementara itu, minyak mentah Brent merosot 2,92% menjadi US\$90,38 per barel.

Harga batu bara kokas China naik ditopang berlanjutnya penurunan stok di area tambang yang membuat pasokan spot semakin ketat.

Di saat yang sama, batu bara kokas Australia mulai lebih kompetitif dibandingkan pasokan Mongolia, sehingga menarik minat sebagian pabrik baja China. Kombinasi stok tambang yang rendah dan membaiknya daya saing batu bara Australia membantu menopang sentimen pasar batu bara kokas meski permintaan baja masih belum kuat.

Berbeda dengan kokas, harga batu bara termal di pelabuhan utara China bergerak datar karena terjadi tarik-menarik antara pembatasan pasokan yang menopang harga dan tekanan persediaan yang membebani pasar.

Pelaku pasar masih berharap konsumsi listrik musim panas akan meningkat, sehingga banyak penjual enggan menurunkan harga.

Namun pembeli, terutama pembangkit listrik, cenderung menunggu karena harga dianggap sudah cukup tinggi dan stok masih memadai. Aktivitas transaksi pun sepi.

This increase extends the positive trend in coal prices, which have strengthened by 1.08% in the last two days.

Coal prices are rising despite weakening oil prices. Maintained demand is keeping coal prices on the rise.

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude futures fell 2.58% to close at US\$87.71 per barrel following Trump's announcement. Meanwhile, Brent crude fell 2.92% to US\$90.38 per barrel.

Chinese coking coal prices rose, supported by continued stock declines at mining sites, which have tightened spot supply.

At the same time, Australian coking coal is becoming more competitive with Mongolian supplies, attracting interest from some Chinese steel mills. The combination of low mine inventories and the improving competitiveness of Australian coal is helping to support coking coal market sentiment, even as steel demand remains weak.

In contrast to coking, thermal coal prices at China's northern ports were flat as a trade-off between supply constraints supporting prices and inventory pressures weighing on the market.

Market players still expect summer electricity consumption to increase, so many sellers are reluctant to lower prices.

However, buyers, particularly those from power plants, tended to wait, as prices were considered high enough and stocks were still adequate. Transaction activity was therefore quiet.

Persediaan batu bara di pelabuhan utama seperti Qinhuangdao, Caofeidian, dan Jingtang dilaporkan meningkat hingga sekitar 25,37 juta ton, mendekati level tertinggi dalam satu bulan. Kenaikan stok ini berpotensi menekan harga.

Sejumlah trader mulai menjual stok lama untuk melakukan rotasi inventori dan mengosongkan ruang penyimpanan yang semakin terbatas.

Di sisi lain, biaya logistik dan transportasi naik setelah perubahan kebijakan tarif kereta, sehingga memberikan dukungan pada harga batu bara dan membatasi potensi penurunan lebih dalam. (mae/mae)

Coal inventories at major ports such as Qinhuangdao, Caofeidian, and Jingtang reportedly rose to around 25.37 million tons, approaching a one-month high. This increase in stocks has the potential to put downward pressure on prices.

A number of traders have begun selling off old stock to rotate inventory and free up increasingly limited storage space.

On the other hand, logistics and transportation costs rose following the change in train fare policy, supporting coal prices and limiting the potential for further declines. (mae/mae)



Harga Sedang Bagus, tapi Freeport Tak Bisa Pacu Produksi Tembaga

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PRESIDEN Direktur PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) Tony Wenas mengungkapkan perseroan tak serta-merta mengkerok produksi tembaga, meskipun harga logam merah tersebut sempat melonjak ke sekitar US\$14.000/ton.

Tony menyatakan harga logam tembaga merupakan faktor yang tidak dapat dikontrol oleh pelaku industri; baik ketika melemah maupun menguat.

Dengan begitu, Tony menegaskan perseroan tetap menjalankan rencana produksi dan penjualan yang telah dicanangkan, meskipun harga logam tembaga belakangan menguat.

"Kan kita ibaratnya faktor harga itu [tidak bisa dikendalikan], kita fokus pada apa yang bisa kita kendalikan gitu," kata Tony kepada awak media di kompleks DPR, Rabu (10/6/2026).

Prices are good, but Freeport can't boost copper production

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT FREEPORT Indonesia (PTFI) President Director Tony Wenas revealed that the company did not immediately increase copper production, even though the price of the red metal had soared to around US\$14,000/ton.

Tony stated that copper prices are a factor that industry players cannot control, whether they weaken or strengthen.

Thus, Tony emphasized that the company will continue to implement its planned production and sales plans, even though copper metal prices have recently strengthened.

"We can't control the price factor, so we focus on what we can control," Tony told the media at the DPR complex on Wednesday (June 10, 2026).

"Jadi kalau faktor harga itu bukan berarti kalau harganya tinggi terus kita produksinya ditambah, ya *enggak* bisa seperti itu. Tetap saja kita produksi secara aman berkelanjutan," lanjutnya.

Tony juga menegaskan jika nantinya harga tembaga lesu maka perseroan bakal tetap memproduksi dan menjual sesuai rencana yang ditetapkan.

"Soal harganya, ya kita kalau harganya tinggi ya syukur. Kalau harganya rendah juga kita tetap saja melakukan sesuai dengan rencana penambangannya. Jadi bukan berarti kalau harga tinggi terus kemudian kita produksi lebih tinggi," tegas dia.

Sekadar catatan, PTFI menargetkan penjualan tembaga sebesar 1,1 miliar pon atau sekitar 480.000 ton serta emas sebesar 0,83 juta ons atau sekitar 26 ton pada 2026.

Target penjualan tembaga tahun ini turun 8,33% dibandingkan dengan volume penjualan tembaga pada 2025 tercatat sebesar 1,2 miliar pon.

Sementara itu, target penjualan emas tahun ini anjlok 20,95% dibandingkan dengan penjualan 1,05 juta ons pada 2025.

Sepanjang kuartal I-2026, Freeport telah menjual tembaga sebanyak 82 juta pon, turun 71,7% dari periode yang sama pada tahun lalu sejumlah 290 juta pon.

Dari sisi produksi, jumlah tembaga yang diproduksi PTFI pada kuartal I-2026 mencapai 95 juta pon atau turun 67,9% dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama pada tahun lalu sebanyak 296 juta pon.

Harga rata-rata penjualan tembaga pada kuartal I-2026, padahal, tercatat US\$ 5,89/pon atau naik 35,7% dari periode yang sama pada 2025.

"So, if the price factor is a factor, it doesn't mean that if the price is high, we'll increase production. That 's *not* possible. We'll still produce safely and sustainably," he continued.

Tony also emphasized that if copper prices decline, the company will continue to produce and sell according to the established plan.

"Regarding the price, we're grateful if the price is high. Even if the price is low, we'll still proceed according to the mining plan. So, if the price is consistently high, that doesn't mean we'll produce more," he stressed.

For the record, PTFI is targeting copper sales of 1.1 billion pounds, or approximately 480,000 tons, and gold sales of 0.83 million ounces, or approximately 26 tons, by 2026.

This year's copper sales target is down 8.33% compared to the 2025 copper sales volume recorded at 1.2 billion pounds.

Meanwhile, this year's gold sales target has fallen 20.95% compared to sales of 1.05 million ounces in 2025.

Throughout the first quarter of 2026, Freeport sold 82 million pounds of copper, down 71.7% from the same period last year of 290 million pounds.

In terms of production, PTFI produced 95 million pounds of copper in the first quarter of 2026, down 67.9% from 296 million pounds in the same period last year.

The average selling price of copper in the first quarter of 2026 was recorded at US\$5.89/pound, a 35.7% increase from the same period in 2025.

Dari sisi produksi emas, pada kuartal I-2026 Freeport Indonesia memproduksi emas sebanyak 92.000 ons atau turun 67,6% dari periode yang sama pada tahun lalu sejumlah 284.000 ons.

Penjualan emas pada awal tahun ini tercatat mencapai 116.000 ons atau turun 7,2% dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama pada 2025 sebanyak 125.000 ons.

Dari segi harga rata-rata penjualan emas, pada periode I-2026 tercatat sebesar US\$4.893/ons atau naik 59,3% dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya.

Tembaga dilego di harga US\$13.515,50/ton di London Metal Exchange (LME) hari ini, turun 0,73% dari penutupan hari sebelumnya.

Perdagangan tembaga telah terhambat tahun ini karena biaya energi dan inflasi meningkat akibat perang di Timur Tengah.

Sementara itu, tenggat Juni bagi pemerintahan Presiden Donald Trump untuk membuat keputusan baru tentang peluncuran tarif impor Amerika Serikat (AS) telah menghidupkan kembali aliran logam ke negara tersebut, menguras pasokan di tempat lain.

Persediaan tembaga di gudang yang dipantau oleh Bursa Berjangka Shanghai turun menjadi 169.512 ton pada Jumat, level terendah tahun ini, menunjukkan bahwa pembelian tetap mendukung di China karena permintaan untuk elektrifikasi. Adapun, tembaga banyak digunakan dalam kabel dan peralatan listrik. (azr/wdh)

In terms of gold production, in the first quarter of 2026, Freeport Indonesia produced 92,000 ounces of gold, a 67.6% decrease from the 284,000 ounces produced in the same period last year.

Gold sales at the start of this year were recorded at 116,000 ounces, down 7.2% compared to 125,000 ounces in the same period in 2025.

In terms of the average gold selling price, in the first half of 2026 it was recorded at US\$4,893/ounce, an increase of 59.3% compared to the same period in the previous year.

Copper was sold at US\$13,515.50/ton on the London Metal Exchange (LME) today, down 0.73% from the previous day's close.

Copper trading has been hampered this year by rising energy costs and inflation due to wars in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, a June deadline for President Donald Trump's administration to make a new decision on the rollout of tariffs on US imports has revived metal flows into the country, draining supplies elsewhere.

Copper inventories in warehouses monitored by the Shanghai Futures Exchange fell to 169,512 tonnes on Friday, the lowest level this year, indicating that purchasing remains supportive in China due to demand for electrification. Copper is widely used in cables and electrical equipment. (azr/wdh)



Ekspor FeNi Wajib via DSI, Apa Efeknya ke Smelter Nikel RKEF?

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PUSAT Studi Hukum Energi dan Pertambangan (Pushep) mewaspadai kebijakan ekspor feronikel (FeNi) wajib melalui PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI) justru memberikan tekanan tambahan untuk *smelter* nikel pirometalurgi berteknologi *rotary kiln electric furnace* (RKEF).

Direktur Eksekutif Pushep Bisman Bakhtiar berpendapat saat ini pabrik pengolahan dan pemurnian nikel berbasis RKEF sedang tertekan negara kenaikan harga bijih nikel dan lonjakan biaya energi.

Bisman khawatir ekspor feronikel melalui PT DSI bakal menambah biaya yang dikeluarkan *smelter*, sebab proses transaksi berpotensi lebih panjang. Jika kondisi tersebut terjadi, margin *smelter* RKEF bisa makin tipis.

"Karena memang saat ini saja [kinerja *smelter* RKEF] sudah berat. *Smelter* menghadapi kenaikan harga bijih nikel dan biaya energi yang cukup tinggi. Jika ditambah lagi dengan mekanisme ekspor yang menambah biaya dan juga proses transaksi yang jadi panjang, maka margin bisa makin minim," kata Bisman ketika dihubungi, Kamis (11/6/2026).

Posisi Tawar

Di sisi lain, Bisman menilai jika kebijakan tersebut dijalankan secara baik, maka berpotensi membantu industri *smelter* RKEF, sebab bisa menaikkan posisi tawar Indonesia dalam penjualan feronikel.

"Kalau [kebijakan ekspor FeNi via PT DSI] ini bagus pengelolaannya bisa jadi sarana menjaga stabilitas harga feronikel," ungkapnya.

Mandatory FeNi Exports via DSI: What Impact Will This Have on the RKEF Nickel Smelter?

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE CENTER for Energy and Mining Law Studies (Pushep) is wary that the mandatory ferronickel (FeNi) export policy through PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI) will actually put additional pressure on pyrometallurgical nickel *smelters using rotary kiln electric furnace* (RKEF) technology.

Executive Director Pushep Bisman Bakhtiar believes that currently the RKEF-based nickel processing and refining plant is under pressure due to rising nickel ore prices and soaring energy costs.

Bisman is concerned that exporting ferronickel through PT DSI will increase *smelter* costs, as the transaction process could be lengthier. If this occurs, the RKEF *smelter's* margins could become even thinner.

"Because [the RKEF *smelter's* performance] is already challenging. *The smelter* is facing rising nickel ore prices and high energy costs. Adding to this is the export mechanism, which increases costs and lengthens the transaction process, which could further reduce margins," Bisman said when contacted on Thursday (June 11, 2026).

Bargaining Position

On the other hand, Bisman believes that if the policy is implemented properly, it has the potential to help the RKEF *smelter* industry, as it could improve Indonesia's bargaining position in ferronickel sales.

"If [the FeNi export policy via PT DSI] is well managed, it could be a means of maintaining ferronickel price stability," he said.

Untuk itu, Bisman menegaskan dampak buruk–positif dari kebijakan tersebut bakal ditentukan oleh tata kelola dan kemampuan DSI dalam menjalankan kebijakan ekspor satu pintu tersebut.

“Jadi memang kebijakan ekspor lewat DSI ini bisa baik atau bisa juga justru melemahkan, ini sangat bergantung tata kelola dan kemampuan DSI menjaga daya saing industri,” tegas Bisman.

Adapun, Ketua Umum Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) Arif Perdana Kusumah mengungkapkan harga nikel di London Metal Exchange (LME) maupun Shanghai Metals Market (SMM) memang sedang mengalami kenaikan, salah satunya dipengaruhi pemangkasan produksi Indonesia dan revisi formula harga patokan mineral (HPM) nikel.

Akan tetapi, FINI menegaskan saat ini industri *smelter* nikel sedang memikul beban berganda dari kenaikan biaya energi dan kenaikan harga bijih nikel negara formula HPM baru tersebut.

“Jadi kita harus melihatnya itu secara holistik, tidak hanya dari kenaikan harga komoditas yang mana itu lebih dipicu karena sentimen sesaat dan juga dipicu karena adanya kekurangan pasokan, tetapi tidak melihat isu secara keseluruhan dari sisi biaya produksi,” kata Arif kepada *Bloomberg Technoz*, di sela Indonesia Critical Mineral Conference, medio pekan lalu.

Arif menuturkan *smelter* RKEF memikul kenaikan biaya energi dari melonjaknya harga solar industri dan harga batu bara.

Terlebih, formula HPM baru yang mengerek harga bijih nikel telah menambah biaya operasional hingga US\$600/ton.

“Kemudian juga dari energi, biaya energi. Biaya energi ini apalagi kalau teknologi pirometalurgi itu kan membutuhkan tidak hanya bahan bakar minyak bumi ya, tetapi juga batu bara untuk PLTU-PLTU. Nah itu kan mengalami kenaikan,” ujar Arif.

For this reason, Bisman emphasized that the negative and positive impacts of this policy will be determined by the governance and ability of DSI in implementing the one-door export policy.

“So, the export policy through the DSI can be beneficial or detrimental. This depends heavily on the DSI's governance and ability to maintain industrial competitiveness,” Bisman emphasized.

Meanwhile, the General Chair of the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), Arif Perdana Kusumah, revealed that nickel prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME) and the Shanghai Metals Market (SMM) are indeed experiencing an increase, one of the factors being the reduction in Indonesian production and the revision of the nickel mineral benchmark price (HPM) formula.

However, FINI emphasized that the nickel *smelter* industry is currently bearing the double burden of rising energy costs and rising nickel ore prices due to the new HPM formula.

“So we have to look at it holistically, not just from the rise in commodity prices, which are more driven by momentary sentiment and also by supply shortages, but also by looking at the overall issue from the production cost perspective,” Arif told *Bloomberg Technoz* on the sidelines of the Indonesia Critical Mineral Conference mid-last week.

Arif said the RKEF *smelter* was bearing the brunt of rising energy costs from soaring industrial diesel and coal prices.

Moreover, the new HPM formula that drives up nickel ore prices has increased operational costs by up to US\$600/ton.

“Then there's also energy costs. These energy costs, especially if pyrometallurgy technology requires not only petroleum fuel but also coal for coal-fired power plants (PLTUs). So, that's going to increase,” said Arif.

DAFTAR HS FERRO ALLOY DAN KETENTUAN EKSPOR

No.	HS BTKI		HS PERMENDAG 12/2026		Keterangan
	HS	Uraian Barang	HS	Uraian Barang	
1	7202.11.00	-- Mengandung karbon lebih dari 2 % menurut beratnya	ex 7202.11.00	Fero mangan dengan kadar \geq 60% Mn	LS
2	7202.19.00	-- Lain-lain	ex 7202.19.00	Fero mangan dengan kadar \geq 60% Mn	LS
3	7202.21.00	-- Mengandung silikon lebih dari 55 % menurut beratnya	-	-	DILARANG
4	7202.29.00	-- Lain-lain	ex 7202.29.00	Logam paduan (alloy) fero silikon dengan kadar \geq 75% Fe	LS
5	7202.30.00	- Fero-silikon-mangan	ex 7202.30.00	Fero silikon mangan dengan kadar \geq 60% Mn	LS
6	7202.41.00	-- Mengandung karbon lebih dari 4 % menurut beratnya	ex 7202.41.00	Logam paduan (alloy) fero kromium dengan kadar \geq 75% Fe	LS
7	7202.49.00	-- Lain-lain	ex 7202.49.00	Logam paduan (alloy) fero kromium dengan kadar \geq 75% Fe	LS
8	7202.50.00	- Fero-silikon-kromium	-	-	BEBAS
9	7202.60.00	- Fero-nikel	ex 7202.60.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fero Nikel (FeNi) dalam bentuk bongkahan (lumps), dalam bentuk ingot, dengan kadar \geq 8% Ni Luppen FeNi, Nugget FeNi, Spon FeNi (Sponge FeNi) dengan kadar \geq 4% Ni Luppen FeNi, Nugget FeNi, Spon FeNi (Sponge FeNi) dengan kadar 2% \leq Ni < 4%, dan kadar \geq 75% Fe 	LS
10	7202.70.00	- Fero-molibdenum	ex 7202.70.00	Fero molibdenum dengan kadar \geq 75% Fe	LS
11	7202.80.00	- Fero-tungsten dan fero-silikon-tungsten	ex 7202.80.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logam paduan (alloy) fero-tungsten dan ferosilikon-tungsten dengan kadar \geq 75% Fe Logam paduan (alloy) fero-tungsten dan ferosilikon-tungsten dengan kadar \geq 75% Fe 	LS
12	7202.91.00	-- Fero-titanium dan fero-silikon-titanium	ex 7202.91.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fero titanium dengan kadar \geq 65% Ti Fero-silikon-titanium dengan kadar \geq 75% Fe 	LS
13	7202.92.00	-- Fero-vanadium	ex 7202.92.00	Fero-vanadium dengan kadar \geq 75% Fe	LS
14	7202.93.00	-- Fero-niobium	-	-	BEBAS
15	7202.99.00	-- Lain-lain	-	-	BEBAS

LS = Wajib memiliki Laporan Surveyor (dokumen pelengkap pabean)

DILARANG = Ekspor tidak diperbolehkan

BEBAS = Tidak dikenakan pengendalian khusus

List of iron alloys whose exports are regulated through state-owned enterprises, including ferronickel./doc. Ministry of Trade

Berdasarkan materi Kementerian Perdagangan, produk olahan besi berupa fero-nikel (FeNi) menjadi salah satu komoditas yang diatur untuk dilakukan ekspor satu pintu tersebut.

Dijelaskan bahwa feronikel yang masuk dalam pos tarif HS 72.02.60.00 dalam melakukan ekspor tetap wajib memiliki laporan surveyor atau dokumen pelengkap pabean.

Produk yang tercakup meliputi feronikel dalam bentuk bongkahan (*lumps*) dan bentuk batangan (*ingot*) dengan kadar \geq 8% Ni; *lumpen* FeNi, *nugget* FeNi, *sponge* FeNi dengan kadar \geq 4% Ni; serta *lumpen* FeNi, *nugget* FeNi, *sponge* FeNi dengan kadar \geq 2% Ni \leq 4% dan kadar \geq 75% Fe.

Pada tahun lalu, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mencatat produksi feronikel Indonesia mencapai 579.430 ton. Sementara tahun ini, target produksinya mencapai 540.400 ton.

Based on the Ministry of Trade's materials, processed iron products in the form of ferronickel (FeNi) are one of the commodities regulated for single-door export.

It is explained that ferronickel included in the HS tariff item 72.02.60.00 is still required to have a surveyor's report or accompanying customs documents when exporting.

The products covered include ferronickel in lumps and ingots with a content of \geq 8% Ni; FeNi lumps, FeNi nuggets, FeNi sponges with a content of \geq 4% Ni; and FeNi lumps, FeNi nuggets, FeNi sponges with a content of \geq 2% Ni, \leq 4%, and a content of \geq 75% Fe.

Last year, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) recorded Indonesian ferronickel production reaching 579,430 tons. This year, the production target is 540,400 tons.

Secara umum, kapasitas terpasang *smelter* pirometalurgi berteknologi RKEF yang turut memproduksi feronikel tercatat sebesar 2,3 juta ton nikel per tahun. (azr/wdh)

Overall, the installed capacity of the RKEF-technology pyrometallurgical *smelter*, which also produces ferronickel, is recorded at 2.3 million tons of nickel per year. (azr/wdh)

REPUBLIK

Sektor Tambang Nasional Buktikan Program Pengolahan Limbah Dukung Kelestarian Lingkungan

**Pengelolaan limbah di sektor
pertambangan mampu menciptakan
manfaat ekonomi.**

Redaksi : Ferry Kisihandi

PELAKU industri pertambangan terus membuktikan, kawasan operasional tambang dapat menjadi ruang inovasi bagi penerapan ekosistem sirkular yang memberikan manfaat bagi kelestarian lingkungan.

Dalam pembukaan International Environment Technology and Innovation Expo and Conference (Invirotech) 2026, Menteri Lingkungan Hidup Juhar Hidayat mengatakan dunia usaha memiliki peran penting dalam mendorong penerapan teknologi bersih dan mempercepat ekonomi sirkular untuk menjawab berbagai tantangan lingkungan hidup.

Menurut dia, teknologi dan inovasi harus menjadi bagian dari solusi nyata yang mendukung keberlanjutan sektor industri, sekaligus lingkungan.

Melalui pameran, forum diskusi, coaching clinic, workshop, business matching, dan berbagai kegiatan edukatif lainnya, INDO ENVIROTECH menjadi wadah untuk melihat bagaimana teknologi dapat menjawab berbagai persoalan nyata lingkungan hidup.

The National Mining Sector Demonstrates That Waste Management Programs Support Environmental Sustainability

**Waste management in the mining sector
can generate economic benefits.**

Editor: Ferry Kisihandi

MINING industry players continue to demonstrate that mining operational areas can become innovative spaces for implementing circular ecosystems that benefit environmental sustainability.

At the opening of the International Environment Technology and Innovation Expo and Conference (Invirotech) 2026, Environment Minister Juhar Hidayat stated that the business sector has a crucial role in encouraging the adoption of clean technology and accelerating the circular economy to address various environmental challenges.

According to him, technology and innovation must be part of real solutions that support the sustainability of the industrial sector, as well as the environment.

Through exhibitions, discussion forums, coaching clinics, workshops, business matching, and various other educational activities, INDO ENVIROTECH becomes a platform to see how technology can answer various real environmental problems.

“Dunia usaha memiliki peran penting dalam menerapkan teknologi bersih, meningkatkan kepatuhan lingkungan, dan mempercepat ekonomi sirkular,” ujar Jumhur dalam pembukaan INDO ENVIROTECH 2026 di Jakarta, Kamis (11/6/2026).

Ia menambahkan, teknologi yang dikembangkan harus mampu memberikan manfaat nyata bagi lingkungan. “Teknologi harus membantu industri memenuhi kewajiban lingkungannya,” ujarnya.

Dalam praktiknya, sejumlah pelaku industri tambang telah mulai menerapkan program pengelolaan limbah yang tidak hanya berorientasi pada kepatuhan, juga penciptaan nilai tambah bagi lingkungan.

Salah satu contoh datang dari Anggota Grup MIND ID PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM) melalui program Bank Sampah Pintar yang mengintegrasikan pengelolaan sampah berbasis masyarakat. Melalui sistem pengumpulan, pemilahan, dan pengolahan yang terstruktur, sampah yang dikumpulkan masyarakat dapat dikonversi menjadi tabungan emas Logam Mulia.

Sampah organik diolah menjadi berbagai produk bermanfaat seperti kompos, kasgot, biocleaner, dan maggot. Sepanjang 2025, program ini mencatat serapan sekitar 63 ton sampah anorganik, yang memberikan kontribusi positif terhadap pengurangan limbah di lingkungan sekitar masyarakat.

Inisiatif lain dijalankan anggota Grup MIND ID yaitu PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) melalui Program Bara Agro Sirkular, yang mengoptimalkan lahan non-produktif bekas aktivitas tambang ilegal menjadi kawasan agrikultur terpadu.

Program ini menerapkan konsep 9R dan sistem sirkular terintegrasi, di mana limbah dari satu aktivitas dimanfaatkan sebagai input bagi aktivitas lainnya. Sebagai contoh, kotoran puyuh diolah menjadi pupuk organik untuk perkebunan, sementara maggot hasil pengolahan limbah organik dimanfaatkan sebagai pakan ternak dan perikanan.

“The business world has a crucial role to play in implementing clean technology, improving environmental compliance, and accelerating the circular economy,” Jumhur said at the opening of INDO ENVIROTECH 2026 in Jakarta, Thursday (June 11, 2026).

He added that the technology developed must be able to provide real benefits to the environment. “Technology must help industry meet its environmental obligations,” he said.

In practice, a number of mining industry players have begun implementing waste management programs that are not only oriented towards compliance, but also towards creating added value for the environment.

One example comes from MIND ID Group member PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM) through its Smart Waste Bank program, which integrates community-based waste management. Through a structured collection, sorting, and processing system, collected waste can be converted into Precious Metal gold savings.

Organic waste is processed into various useful products such as compost, compost, biocleaner, and maggots. Throughout 2025, this program recorded the absorption of approximately 63 tons of inorganic waste, making a positive contribution to waste reduction in the surrounding community.


Another initiative is being carried out by MIND ID Group member PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) through the Circular Agro Bara Program, which optimizes non-productive land formerly used for illegal mining activities into an integrated agricultural area.

This program implements the 9R concept and an integrated circular system, where waste from one activity is used as input for another. For example, quail manure is processed into organic fertilizer for plantations, while maggots from processed organic waste are used as animal and fish feed.

Anggota Grup MIND ID berikutnya yakni PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) mengembangkan Pusat Transformasi Bersama (PTB), fasilitas pengolahan sampah berbasis daur ulang yang dibangun melalui kolaborasi dengan yayasan masyarakat di sekitar wilayah operasional Gresik, Jawa Timur.

Melalui program ini, limbah kayu dan besi dari aktivitas konstruksi smelter diolah menjadi produk seperti meja dan kursi, yang kemudian disalurkan untuk mendukung program sosial, termasuk bagi anak-anak yatim dan kegiatan pemberdayaan masyarakat. Hal ini meminimalisir limbah konstruksi yang terbuang ke lingkungan.


Berbagai inisiatif tersebut menunjukkan, pengelolaan limbah di sektor pertambangan berperan mengurangi dampak lingkungan, sekaligus juga mampu menciptakan manfaat ekonomi dan sosial secara berkelanjutan.

Pendekatan ini sekaligus menegaskan, industri pertambangan dan kelestarian lingkungan adalah hal yang saling mendukung, dan dapat diimplementasikan melalui inovasi dan kolaborasi yang tepat. 

The next member of the MIND ID Group, PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI), is developing the Joint Transformation Center (PTB), a recycling-based waste processing facility built in collaboration with community foundations around the Gresik operational area, East Java.

Through this program, wood and metal waste from smelter construction activities is processed into products such as tables and chairs, which are then distributed to support social programs, including orphanages and community empowerment activities. This minimizes construction waste discharged into the environment.

These initiatives demonstrate that waste management in the mining sector plays a role in reducing environmental impacts while also creating sustainable economic and social benefits.

This approach also emphasizes that the mining industry and environmental sustainability are mutually supportive and can be implemented through appropriate innovation and collaboration. 

TAMBANG

Permintaan Timah Diproyeksi Melonjak, Ditopang Solar Panel dan Data Center

Rian Wahyuddin

INDUSTRI timah diperkirakan akan memasuki fase pertumbuhan baru seiring meningkatnya kebutuhan untuk pengembangan teknologi energi terbarukan dan infrastruktur digital. Selain masih didominasi sektor elektronik, permintaan timah ke depan diproyeksikan mendapat dorongan signifikan dari industri solar panel dan data center.

Tin Demand Projected to Surge, Supported by Solar Panels and Data Centers

Rian Wahyuddin

THE TIN industry is expected to enter a new phase of growth as demand for renewable energy technology and digital infrastructure increases. While the electronics sector remains dominant, future tin demand is projected to receive significant growth from the solar panel and data center industries.

Vice President Director PT Timah Tbk (TIMAH), Harry Budi Sidharta mengatakan selama ini konsumsi timah dunia relatif stabil karena mayoritas digunakan untuk kebutuhan industri manufaktur, khususnya elektronik. Berbeda dengan emas yang sebagian besar juga berfungsi sebagai instrumen investasi dan disimpan dalam bentuk cadangan, timah hampir seluruhnya digunakan untuk kegiatan industri.

"Timah itu kebutuhan dunia relatif segitu-segitu saja. Beda dengan emas. Emas kan banyak dikoleksi atau disimpan. Kalau timah, kebutuhannya memang untuk industri, khususnya elektronik," ujar Hary kepada awak media di Jakarta, Kamis (11/6).

Meski demikian, Harry melihat adanya sumber permintaan baru yang berpotensi mengubah peta konsumsi timah global dalam beberapa tahun mendatang. Menurutnya, pengembangan pembangkit listrik tenaga surya (PLTS) dan pembangunan pusat data akan menjadi faktor utama yang mendorong peningkatan kebutuhan logam tersebut.

"Ke depannya kita punya demand baru sebenarnya di industri timah ini, yaitu di solar panel dan data center. Itu yang akan menjadi driver pertumbuhan kebutuhan timah," imbuhnya.

Ia menjelaskan, konsumsi timah dunia saat ini berada di kisaran 380 ribu ton per tahun. Namun, dengan masifnya pembangunan fasilitas energi terbarukan dan digitalisasi yang berlangsung di berbagai negara, angka tersebut berpotensi meningkat secara signifikan.

"Kalau sekarang kurang lebih sekitar 380 ribu ton per tahun. Tahun-tahun mendatang mungkin bisa dua kali lipat dari angka itu," ungkapnya.

Di sisi lain, peningkatan permintaan tersebut berhadapan dengan tantangan pasokan yang relatif terbatas. Harry menilai sumber daya timah global tidak mengalami pertumbuhan yang signifikan sehingga berpotensi menciptakan ketatnya pasokan di masa depan.

Harry Budi Sidharta, Vice President Director of PT Timah Tbk (TIMAH), stated that global tin consumption has been relatively stable, as it is primarily used for the manufacturing industry, particularly electronics. Unlike gold, which is largely used as an investment instrument and held as reserves, tin is almost entirely used for industrial purposes.

"The world's demand for tin is relatively constant. Unlike gold, which is often collected or stored. Tin is needed for industry, particularly electronics," Hary told the media in Jakarta on Thursday (June 11).

However, Harry sees new sources of demand that have the potential to change the global tin consumption landscape in the coming years. He believes the development of solar power plants (PLTS) and the construction of data centers will be the main factors driving increased demand for the metal.

"In the future, we actually have new demand in the tin industry, namely solar panels and data centers. That will be the driver of growth in tin demand," he added.


He explained that global tin consumption currently stands at around 380,000 tons per year. However, with the massive development of renewable energy facilities and digitalization underway in various countries, this figure has the potential to increase significantly.

"Currently, it's around 380,000 tons per year. In the coming years, it could possibly double that figure," he said.

On the other hand, this increased demand faces the challenge of relatively limited supply. Harry assessed that global tin resources have not experienced significant growth, potentially creating tight supplies in the future.


"Resources-nya ternyata juga segitu-segitu saja. Jadi ketika demand naik, pasokannya tidak serta-merta bertambah banyak," ujarnya.

Indonesia sendiri masih menjadi salah satu pemain utama dalam industri timah dunia. Namun, sebaran sumber daya timah nasional juga tergolong terbatas dan terkonsentrasi di beberapa wilayah tertentu.

"Kalau di Indonesia, yang memiliki timah ya Bangka Belitung, kemudian sedikit di Kunder, Kepulauan Riau. Jadi sumber dayanya memang tidak tersebar luas," kata Harry. 

"It turns out the resources are pretty much the same. So when demand increases, supply doesn't necessarily increase," he said.

Indonesia itself remains a major player in the global tin industry. However, the distribution of national tin resources is also relatively limited and concentrated in certain regions.

"In Indonesia, Bangka Belitung has tin, with a small amount in Kunder, Riau Islands. So, the resources are not widely distributed," Harry said. 



Ekspor Batu Bara Wajib via BUMN, Kemendag Terbitkan Aturan Perketat Tata Kelola

Yurika

PEMERINTAH resmi mewajibkan ekspor tiga komoditas strategis SDA hanya melalui BUMN mulai 1 Juni 2026. Aturan baru ini tertuang dalam tiga Permendag yang mengatur batu bara, kelapa sawit, dan paduan besi.

Kementerian Perdagangan menerbitkan Permendag Nomor 15, 16, dan 17 Tahun 2026 sebagai turunan PP Nomor 24 Tahun 2026. Tiga aturan itu mengatur kebijakan dan pengaturan ekspor batu bara, kelapa sawit, serta paduan besi oleh BUMN Ekspor.

Menteri Perdagangan Budi Santoso menyebut instrumen ini untuk memastikan ekspor SDA strategis berjalan tertib, transparan, dan akuntabel.

Coal Exports Required to be Via State-Owned Enterprises, Ministry of Trade Issues Regulations Tightening Governance

Yurika

THE GOVERNMENT officially requires the export of three strategic natural resource commodities to be carried out only through state-owned enterprises starting June 1, 2026. This new regulation is contained in three MoT Regulations (Permendag) that regulate coal, palm oil, and iron alloys.

The Ministry of Trade issued Ministerial Regulation Number 15, 16, and 17 of 2026 as derivatives of Gov't Regulation Number 24 of 2026. The three regulations regulate the export policies and regulations of coal, palm oil, and iron alloys by state-owned export companies.

Trade Minister Budi Santoso stated that this instrument ensures that exports of strategic natural resources are orderly, transparent, and accountable.

"Kemendag menerapkan berbagai instrumen pengaturan ekspor untuk memastikan pelaksanaan ekspor komoditas SDA strategis oleh BUMN Ekspor berjalan tertib, transparan, akuntabel, dan sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan," kata Budi Santoso, dalam keterangan resmi Rabu (10/6/2026).

Aturan ini bertujuan untuk memperkuat tata kelola ekspor komoditas strategis agar pemanfaatan SDA memberi manfaat ekonomi optimal. Berlaku untuk batu bara, CPO dan turunannya, serta paduan besi. Semua ekspor wajib lewat BUMN yang ditunjuk.

Aturan dibuat untuk menjaga keseimbangan ekspor dan kebutuhan dalam negeri, sekaligus mendukung hilirisasi dan stabilitas ekonomi.

Dirjen Perdagangan Luar Negeri Kemendag Tommy Andana menegaskan kebijakan ini dirancang agar SDA memberi manfaat lebih besar ke perekonomian. "Melalui kebijakan ini, pemerintah memperkuat tata kelola ekspor komoditas SDA strategis, mengoptimalkan manfaat ekonomi bagi negara, memastikan kebutuhan dalam negeri tetap terpenuhi, serta mendukung hilirisasi," ujar Tommy.

Ketiga Permendag dan PP 24/2026 sama-sama berlaku efektif 1 Juni 2026. Dengan skema satu pintu via BUMN, pemerintah menargetkan pengawasan devisa, penerimaan negara, dan pasokan domestik lebih terkontrol.

Tommy menjelaskan, implementasi kebijakan ini diberlakukan secara bertahap untuk menjaga kelancaran transisi dan memberi ruang penyesuaian bagi pemangku kepentingan. Pada Tahap I, atau dalam rentang waktu 1 Juni—31 Desember 2026, ekspor masih dapat dilakukan melalui perizinan yang telah diterbitkan sebelumnya. Namun,...

"The Ministry of Trade is implementing various export regulatory instruments to ensure that exports of strategic natural resources commodities by state-owned exporting companies are orderly, transparent, accountable, and in accordance with laws and regulations," said Budi Santoso in an official statement on Wednesday (June 10, 2026).

This regulation aims to strengthen the export governance of strategic commodities so that the utilization of natural resources provides optimal economic benefits. It applies to coal, crude palm oil (CPO) and its derivatives, and iron alloys. All exports must go through designated state-owned enterprises.

The regulations were created to maintain a balance between exports and domestic demand, while also supporting downstream and economic stability.

The Ministry of Trade's Director General of Foreign Trade, Tommy Andana, emphasized that this policy is designed to ensure natural resources provide greater benefits to the economy. "Through this policy, the government is strengthening the export governance of strategic natural resource commodities, optimizing economic benefits for the country, ensuring domestic needs are met, and supporting downstream processing," said Tommy.

The three Minister of Trade Regulations and Government Regulation 24/2026 will both take effect on June 1, 2026. With a one-stop shop scheme via state-owned enterprises, the government aims to better control foreign exchange, state revenue, and domestic supply.

Tommy explained that the policy will be implemented in stages to ensure a smooth transition and provide adjustments for stakeholders. In Phase I, from June 1 to December 31, 2026, exports will still be permitted through previously issued permits. However,...

Namun, ada penambahan kewajiban untuk menyampaikan laporan dan dokumen ekspor kepada BUMN Ekspor. Pemerintah juga akan melakukan evaluasi dalam jangka waktu tiga bulan sejak berlakunya PP Nomor 24 Tahun 2026.

Selanjutnya, pada Tahap II yang dimulai paling lambat 1 Januari 2027, ekspor komoditas SDA strategis hanya oleh BUMN Ekspor. Seluruh proses ekspor, mulai dari tahapan prakepabeanan (pre-clearance), kepabeanan (customs clearance), hingga pascakepabeanan (post-clearance), dilaksanakan sesuai dengan mekanisme yang ditetapkan dalam peraturan perundang-undangan.

Untuk komoditas batubara, cakupan pengaturan meliputi antrasit, batubara termal, lignit, dan gambut yang beberapa diantaranya masuk ke dalam kode HS 2701 sampai dengan HS 2703. Selama Tahap I, kegiatan ekspor tetap menggunakan Eksportir Terdaftar (ET) dan Laporan Surveyor (LS) atas nama pelaku usaha. Perizinan ET yang telah diterbitkan tetap berlaku sampai dengan paling lambat 31 Desember 2026.

Pengaturan ekspor paduan besi mencakup 15 pos tarif 8 digit turunan HS 7202 yang terdiri atas kelompok barang yang dilarang diekspor, kelompok barang yang ekspornya wajib disertai LS, dan kelompok barang yang dapat diekspor tanpa LS.

Dengan berlakunya ketiga Permendag tersebut, ketentuan ekspor batu bara dan paduan besi dalam "Permendag Nomor 23 Tahun 2023 tentang Kebijakan dan Pengaturan Ekspor" sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Permendag Nomor 12 Tahun 2026 dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku.

Tommy menegaskan, penguatan tata kelola ekspor SDA strategis merupakan bagian dari upaya pemerintah untuk memastikan sumber daya alam Indonesia dapat memberikan manfaat jangka panjang bagi pembangunan nasional. (RA)

However, there will be an additional requirement to submit export reports and documents to the State-Owned Exporting Company (SOE). The government will also conduct an evaluation within three months of the enactment of Government Regulation No. 24 of 2026.

Furthermore, in Phase II, which will begin no later than January 1, 2027, exports of strategic natural resource commodities will be limited to state-owned exporting companies. The entire export process, from pre-clearance, customs clearance, to post-clearance, will be carried out in accordance with mechanisms stipulated in laws and regulations.

For coal commodities, the scope of regulations includes anthracite, thermal coal, lignite, and peat, some of which fall under HS codes 2701 to 2703. During Phase I, export activities will continue to use Registered Exporters (ET) and Surveyor Reports (LS) in the name of the business actors. Existing ET permits will remain valid until December 31, 2026, at the latest.

The export regulations for iron alloys include 15 8-digit tariff lines derived from HS 7202, which consist of groups of goods prohibited from being exported, groups of goods whose export must be accompanied by a LS, and groups of goods that can be exported without a LS.

With the enactment of these three Ministerial Regulations, the provisions on the export of coal and iron alloys in "Ministerial Regulation of Trade Number 23 of 2023 concerning Export Policies and Regulations" as amended several times, most recently by Ministerial Regulation of Trade Number 12 of 2026, are revoked and declared invalid.

Tommy emphasized that strengthening the governance of strategic natural resource exports is part of the government's efforts to ensure that Indonesia's natural resources provide long-term benefits for national development. (RA)

Indonesia raids gold company in \$1.4B laundering probe

Staff Writer

INDONESIA's national police raided on Thursday a gold processing company as part of a 25 trillion rupiah (\$1.44 billion) investigation into alleged money laundering linked to illegal mining operations across the country.

Investigators from the Directorate of Special Crime conducted coordinated searches on Feb. 19 at three locations in East Java and seized processing facilities owned by PT Simba Jaya Utama, according to local media reports citing police official Ade Safri Simanjuntak.

Authorities said last month they had identified five suspects connected to the case. The investigation covers gold transactions between 2019 and 2025 and involves illegal mining operations in regions including Kalimantan and Papua.


"This investigation underscores our commitment to cracking down on all parties involved in illegal mining operations, including those who store, exploit, process, refine or sell unlawfully sourced gold," Ade said.

The probe highlights the growing scale of Indonesia's illegal mining industry as soaring gold prices drive expansion across the archipelago.

The Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK) estimated transactions linked to illegal gold mining reached 185 trillion rupiah between 2023 and 2025, with more than 155 trillion rupiah traced to accounts allegedly controlled by major operators.

The National Police Criminal Investigation Agency has identified 1,517 illegal mining sites across Indonesia this year, extracting commodities ranging from gold and tin to coal.

According to environmental group Auriga Nusantara, the area affected by illegal gold mining expanded from 366 hectares in 2021 to 7,232 hectares in 2023, underscoring the rapid growth of the sector.

Indonesia's military-backed forestry task force took in January over 8,800 hectares of land where nickel, coal, quartz sand and limestone were being mined. It also seized palm plantations across 4.1 million hectares (10.1 million acres), an area roughly the size of the Netherlands. 

Metso expands mineral analysis capabilities

By Staff writer

METSO has strengthened its mineralogy capabilities with a new investment at its Research Center in Pori, Finland, aimed at helping mining customers make faster and more informed decisions throughout the lifecycle of their minerals processing projects.

The investment includes the installation of a TESCAN TIMA™ automated mineralogy analyser, which combines high-resolution field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM) imaging with multidetector elemental analysis in a fully automated system.

According to Metso, the new equipment complements its existing mineralogical expertise while significantly increasing analysis speed and sample capacity. This will enable specialists to generate quantitative data on ore characteristics, mineral associations and metallurgical behaviour across a greater volume of samples.

The company said the enhanced capabilities will support faster execution and better-informed flowsheet development by delivering high-quality mineralogical data more rapidly.

“In minerals processing and metals refining, the mineralogy of the feed material dictates the outcome of the entire process,” Metso senior mineralogist Tero Kravtsov said.

“By applying detailed mineralogical analysis to feed, concentrates, tailings, and other process products across mineral processing, hydrometallurgy, and pyrometallurgy, the foundation for selecting the appropriate metallurgical route at an early stage can be provided.”

Metso director of minerals processing Matthew Hicks said the investment builds on decades of expertise.


“This investment strengthens the mineralogy expertise we have applied for decades,” Hicks said.

“By expanding our analytical capacity and shortening turnaround times, the experts at the Pori Research Center can deliver clear, actionable mineralogical data for a greater number of cases. Such clarity directly reduces project risk and improves resource efficiency across the entire process.”

Metso said its mineralogy, laboratory testing, pilot work and flowsheet development capabilities help customers improve recoveries, optimise resource efficiency and develop more sustainable processing routes.

The Pori Research Center serves as one of Metso’s key research and product development hubs, supporting mineral processing, hydrometallurgy, battery material process solutions and smelting technologies.

“Strengthening our mineralogy capabilities in Pori further enhances our ability to support early engagement with customers and improve efficiency,” Metso vice president of minerals processing solutions Rodrigo Grau said.

“Mineralogical characterization is essential in defining the optimal metallurgical route.” 

**WORLD
COAL**

Asia's coal demand to rise by 100 million tonnes in wake of Middle East conflict

Published by Jody Dodgson, Editorial Assistant

Rystad Energy explores the impact of conflict in the Middle East on Asia-Pacific thermal coal demand

THE MIDDLE East conflict has dealt a lasting blow to Gulf energy infrastructure, causing billions of dollars in damage and catapulting energy security to the top of the global agenda. Rystad Energy's research shows the fallout is driving a significant near-term surge in Asia-Pacific (APAC) thermal coal demand, with an additional 150 million t of cumulative consumption projected through 2030, roughly half of which is expected to land in 2026 alone. The driver is not a policy reversal but a supply gap, with a liquefied natural gas shortfall of 35 million t estimated this year. This is forcing gas-dependent utilities to run existing coal capacity harder, backed by regulatory cap removals across Northeast Asia.

Qatar's Ras Laffan facility, damaged in the conflict, has triggered force majeure and removed close to 10.2 million tpy of LNG supply to Asia, with the partial shutdown expected to extend through late summer. This has tightened regional gas markets and pushed the Japan Korea Marker (JKM) near three-year highs, discouraging some demand and leaving an estimated 35 million tpy supply gap in 2026 that the region cannot easily replace. The shortfall is increasingly being absorbed through higher coal utilisation, with roughly 90 terawatt-hours (TWh) shifting directly to coal-fired power generation.

Rystad Energy expects incremental coal consumption in Asia to rise by close to 70 million t in 2026 under a sustained tight gas market scenario, driven not by large-scale new capacity additions but by existing coal-fired fleets running at higher utilisation rates. Coal-fired generation across Northeast and Southeast Asia has risen sharply as gas output retreats and global seaborne coal shipments to the region step up materially. Japan's coal-fired generation grew 11% even as gas output fell 13%, and South Korean and Japanese coal imports are tracking more than 50% and 20% above year-ago levels for May. Across affected economies, the pivot reflects necessity over choice, with coal's supply chain remaining untouched by the conflict.

"What we are seeing is not a coal comeback but a reality check for APAC's energy transition. LNG price volatility has shifted costs without reversing the move toward cleaner energy and thermal coal prices have responded to that tightness with cautious buying, stockpiling, and a geopolitical risk premium rather than any structural change. Coal is stepping in when gas prices spike, supply tightens or mothballed plants are briefly restarted. The response so far remains more contained than in 2022 Russia-Ukraine crisis when disruptions to Russian gas supplies triggered a sharp surge in global coal demand.


At the time, renewable capacity additions were limited, and thermal coal inventories across major Asian markets were significantly lower. In contrast, strong coal inventories and record alternate energy availability in India, China and major Asian countries have prevented the market from becoming as structurally strained this time. Until storage, grid flexibility, and firm low-carbon capacity scale sufficiently to cover peak demand and

periods of low wind or hydro output, coal will continue to serve as the system's fallback," says Tonmit Talukdar, Analyst, Coal Research at Rystad Energy.

Newcastle 6000 kcal coal, the global benchmark for seaborne thermal coal, reflects marginal pricing conditions in the region where shifts in gas availability, nuclear output and import dependence are most visible, serving as the reference price for Australian exports into Northeast Asia and remaining highly sensitive to supply-demand imbalances that shape marginal power generation economics. Under Rystad Energy's base case, Newcastle coal averages around US\$125 per tonne in 2026 before easing to US\$115 in 2027, as nuclear restarts in Northeast Asia and gradually improving LNG supply conditions ease regional fuel tightness.

Against this pricing backdrop, incremental coal demand growth is concentrated in APAC gas-exposed power systems, with Japan leading the increase as policy adjustments and nuclear restarts reshape its generation mix, and South Korea and Taiwan seeing higher coal burn from LNG supply disruptions and reduced nuclear output. In Southeast Asia, Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines add incremental demand as coal fleets run harder to offset tighter gas balances, while China remains comparatively insulated by its low gas penetration in the power sector, contributing only marginal seaborne coal demand. In a downside scenario where hostilities resume, Rystad Energy estimates coal demand could rise by around 90 million t in 2026 alone, with cumulative near-term demand reaching approximately 190 million t, materially above the base case.

Despite the scale of the near-term response, no major producer has moved to sanction large scale new coal mining projects or materially extend mine lives, a marked contrast to the period following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022. Governments have largely characterised recent demand increases as emergency-driven, reflecting system constraints and limited flexibility in managing supply shocks rather than a structural policy shift.

The key signal to monitor is capital allocation on the supply side, where any meaningful move by producers such as Glencore, BHP, Adaro or Bumi toward new mine commissioning or significant life extensions would indicate a more durable shift in industry expectations. For now, such investment responses remain limited, suggesting producers still view current conditions as cyclical rather than structural. 

yahoo!finance

Copper Declines as Fresh US-Iran Flareup Stokes Inflation Fears

Bloomberg News

COPPER inched lower for a third day as fresh fighting in the Middle East raised concern around faster inflation, higher interest rates and slower economic growth.

The US Central Command carried out what it called "additional self-defense strikes," which followed action on Tuesday in retaliation for the downing of an American helicopter. The moves underscored President Donald Trump's growing impatience that the US and Iran have so far failed to reach a peace agreement.

The latest US strikes underlined how far both sides are from reaching a peace deal to end the conflict that's roiled financial markets and pushed up oil prices. That raised fears of faster inflation, with US consumer-price gains accelerating at the fastest pace in more than three years in May.

Expectations of Federal Reserve rate hikes due to the escalation in fighting are pressuring base metals, Zhan Dapeng, an analyst at Everbright Futures Co., said in a note. The volatility in copper prices is also making Chinese buyers cautious ahead of the seasonal summer lull, he said.

Copper dropped 0.6% to \$13,436 a ton on the London Metal Exchange as of 8:57 a.m. in London, after falling to \$13,378 earlier, the lowest since May 20. Zinc was down 1.2%, while aluminum rose 0.5% after tumbling 2.3% on Wednesday.

--With assistance from Jack Ryan.



LME aluminium prices decline on June 10 amid lower inventories and weaker contract values

Edited By : Staff Editor

THE LME aluminium price graph showed a broadly weaker trend on June 10, with cash, three-month and December 2027 contracts all recording declines compared to the last date.

The LME aluminium cash bid price fell to USD 3,488 per tonne on June 10 from USD 3,607 per tonne on June 9, marking a decline of around 3.30 per cent.

The LME aluminium cash offer price also decreased by 3.30 per cent to USD 3,489 per tonne on June 10 from USD 3,608 per tonne in the previous session.

In the three-month contract, the LME aluminium 3-month bid price stood at USD 3,480.5 per tonne on June 10, down 2.92 per cent from USD 3,585 per tonne recorded on June 9. The 3-month offer price slipped 2.93 per cent to USD 3,481 per tonne from USD 3,586 per tonne.


Meanwhile, the December 2027 aluminium contract also moved lower over the two trading sessions. The December 27 bid price declined 1.17 per cent to USD 3,207 per tonne on June 10 from USD 3,245 per tonne on June 9, while the offer price dropped 1.17 per cent to USD 3,212 per tonne from USD 3,250 per tonne.

The Asian Reference Price was recorded at USD 3,466 per tonne on June 10, down 2.30 per cent from USD 3,547.50 per tonne on June 9.

On the inventory front, LME aluminium opening stocks fell to 327,750 tonnes on June 10 from 330,950 tonnes on June 9, reflecting a decline of around 0.97 per cent.

Live warrants declined to 250,525 tonnes from 254,625 tonnes, registering a decrease of 1.61 per cent.

Cancelled warrants, however, increased to 74,300 tonnes on June 10 from 73,125 tonnes in the previous session, marking a rise of around 1.61 per cent.

Separately, the LME alumina Platts price remained unchanged at USD 305 per tonne on both June 9 and June 10. 

BusinessLine

Gold prices edge lower on inflation worries and rate hike expectations

Precious metal set for weekly loss as Trump signals possible US-Iran peace deal

By Reuters

GOLD prices edged lower on Friday and were on track for a weekly loss amid inflation concerns and potential US Federal Reserve interest rate hikes.

Spot gold was down 0.3 per cent at \$4,200.82 per ounce, as of 0101 GMT, and was set for a weekly loss of 2.8 per cent. US gold futures for August delivery rose 2.6 per cent to \$4,222.10.

Gold fell to an over six-month low on Thursday before closing higher at \$4,219.69 as US President Donald Trump called off planned military strikes on Iran and signalled an imminent peace deal.


President Donald Trump on Thursday said the United States and Iran could sign a peace deal as soon as this weekend that would reopen the Strait of Hormuz to shipping, but Iran countered that it had not reached a final decision on an agreement.

US producer prices increased more than expected in May, leading to the largest annual gain in 3-1/2 years as the West Asia conflict drove up the cost of energy products.

Traders are currently pricing a 60 per cent chance of a US rate hike in December, according to the CME Group's FedWatch tool.

While gold is seen as a hedge against inflation, higher interest rates tend to weigh on the non-yielding metal.

DBS Group, Singapore's biggest bank by assets, said on Thursday it will offer tokenised physical gold to retail customers as demand for the precious metal grows and the city-state pushes to become a gold trading hub.

Spot silver fell 0.4 per cent to \$67.11 per ounce, platinum gained 0.3 per cent to \$1,724.45, while palladium rose 1 per cent to \$1,281.75. 

 CREAMER MEDIA'S
MINING WEEKLY

PGMs, manganese, chrome drive South Africa's April mining output up 8.2% y/y

By: Creamer Media Reporter

SOUTH Africa's mining production increased by 8.2% year-on-year in April, with the largest positive contributions made by platinum group metals (PGMs), manganese ore and chromium ore and the largest negative contribution made by coal.

PGM output was up 36.5%, contributing 8.8 percentage points; manganese ore by 19%, contributing 1.3 percentage points; and chromium ore by 17.5%, contributing 1.1 percentage point.

Coal production decreased by 5.8% and contributed -1.5 percentage points.

Further, seasonally adjusted mining production increased by 3.3% month-on-month in April. This followed month-on-month changes of -4.8% in March and 3% in February.

Seasonally adjusted mining production increased by 2.4% in the three months ended April, compared with the previous three months. The largest positive contributors were PGMs (10.2% and contributing 2.8 percentage points) and gold (8.6% and contributing 0.8 of a percentage point).

Coal (-2.6% and contributing -0.6 of a percentage point) and 'other' metallic minerals (-15% and contributing -0.4 of a percentage point) were the largest negative contributors.

Meanwhile, mineral sales at current prices increased by 30.3% year-on-year in April, with PGMs, gold, chromium ore and coal making the largest positive contributions.

PGM sales increased by 120.3%, contributing 22.4 percentage points; gold by 12.2%, contributing 3.1 percentage points; chromium ore by 34.8%, contributing 2.7 percentage points; and coal by 8.1%, contributing 1.8 percentage points.

Seasonally adjusted mineral sales at current prices increased by 3.1% month-on-month in April. This followed month-on-month changes of -8.1% in March and 9.2% in February.

Seasonally adjusted mineral sales at current prices increased by 4.9% in the three months ended April, compared with the previous three months. Edited by Chanel de Bruyn