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Pelaku Usaha Harap Implementasi DSI Tak Jadi Hambatan Eksportir

Penulis : Rio Sandy Pradana

KALANGAN dunia usaha menilai kredibilitas PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI) ditentukan oleh transparansi rekrutmen manajemen, kepastian hukum, serta kemampuan menjalankan pengawasan tanpa menambah beban birokrasi bagi eksportir.

Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia (Apindo) menilai dunia usaha kini menunggu realisasi komitmen tersebut melalui proses seleksi yang terbuka, jajaran manajemen yang kredibel, serta kebijakan benturan kepentingan yang jelas.

Wakil Ketua Bidang Kebijakan Publik Apindo Chandra Wahjudi mengatakan pelaku pasar membutuhkan kepastian bahwa DSI memiliki kapasitas teknis untuk menghadapi dinamika perdagangan global sekaligus menjalankan mandatnya secara profesional.

"Ini tentunya akan membantu meredakan kekhawatiran investor terkait kapasitas teknis lembaga baru tersebut," kata Chandra dalam keterangannya, Kamis (25/6/2026).

Dia menambahkan legitimasi DSI di mata dunia usaha juga bergantung pada dasar hukum yang kuat, tata kelola yang akuntabel, serta pelaksanaan kebijakan yang tidak menciptakan hambatan baru bagi pelaku ekspor.

Menurutnya, DSI dapat membantu menekan praktik under invoicing melalui integrasi data dan analitik risiko tanpa menambah lapisan perizinan baru.

Businesses Hope DSI Implementation Will Not Be an Obstacle for Exporters

Author: Rio Sandy Pradana

THE BUSINESS community assesses that the credibility of PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI) is determined by the transparency of management recruitment, legal certainty, and the ability to carry out supervision without increasing the bureaucratic burden on exporters.

The Indonesian Employers' Association (Apindo) believes the business world is now waiting for the realization of this commitment through an open selection process, credible management, and a clear conflict of interest policy.

Apindo Deputy Chairperson for Public Policy, Chandra Wahjudi, said market players need assurance that the DSI has the technical capacity to address the dynamics of global trade while carrying out its mandate professionally.

"This will certainly help alleviate investor concerns regarding the technical capacity of the new institution," Chandra said in a statement on Thursday (June 25, 2026).

He added that the DSI's legitimacy in the eyes of the business world also depends on a strong legal basis, accountable governance, and the implementation of policies that do not create new obstacles for exporters.

According to him, DSI can help reduce under-invoicing practices through data integration and risk analytics without adding new layers of licensing.

Chandra berpendapat efektivitas pengawasan akan lebih optimal apabila DSI terhubung dengan sistem perbankan, otoritas pelabuhan, bea cukai, serta lembaga terkait lainnya. Integrasi data lintas sektor dinilai mampu menutup celah yang selama ini dimanfaatkan eksportir yang tidak patuh.

Kendati demikian, dia mengingatkan upaya penguatan pengawasan tidak boleh berujung pada tambahan proses administrasi maupun prosedur manual yang justru membebani eksportir yang telah memenuhi ketentuan.

Apindo juga memandang masa transisi hingga 1 Januari 2027 sebagai pendekatan yang tepat karena memberi waktu bagi pelaku usaha beradaptasi. Selama tahap awal, kewajiban yang diberlakukan masih terbatas pada pelaporan ekspor tanpa mengubah jalur perdagangan yang telah berjalan sehingga dinilai dapat meminimalkan risiko guncangan regulasi.

Menurutnya, komunikasi pemerintah yang konsisten serta forum konsultasi dengan eksportir dan asosiasi perlu terus dilakukan agar masukan dunia usaha benar-benar tercermin dalam implementasi kebijakan.

Sebelumnya, Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Airlangga Hartarto menegaskan DSI dibentuk untuk memperkuat pengawasan tata kelola ekspor komoditas strategis.

"Tujuannya untuk mencegah praktik under invoicing, transfer pricing, dan terkait dengan pelarian devisa hasil ekspor," katanya.

Pada tahap awal, DSI akan mengelola tata niaga tiga komoditas strategis, yakni batu bara, kelapa sawit, dan ferroalloys. Nilai ekspor ketiga komoditas tersebut pada 2025 mencapai US\$66,13 miliar atau sekitar 23,4% dari total ekspor nasional. Editor : Rio Sandy Pradana

Chandra believes that monitoring effectiveness will be more optimal if the DSI is connected to banking systems, port authorities, customs, and other relevant institutions. Cross-sector data integration is considered capable of closing loopholes that have been exploited by non-compliant exporters.

However, he cautioned that efforts to strengthen supervision should not result in additional administrative processes or manual procedures that would burden exporters who have already complied with the requirements.

Apindo also views the transition period until January 1, 2027, as the appropriate approach, as it allows businesses time to adapt. During the initial phase, the applicable obligations will be limited to export reporting without changing existing trade channels, thus minimizing the risk of regulatory disruption.

According to him, consistent government communication and consultation forums with exporters and associations are necessary to ensure that input from the business community is truly reflected in policy implementation.

Previously, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto emphasized that the DSI was formed to strengthen oversight of strategic commodity export governance.

"The goal is to prevent under-invoicing, transfer pricing, and other practices related to foreign exchange misappropriation from exports," he said.

In the initial phase, DSI will manage the trade of three strategic commodities: coal, palm oil, and ferroalloys. Exports of these three commodities are expected to reach US\$66.13 billion in 2025, or approximately 23.4% of total national exports. Editor: Rio Sandy Pradana

RKAB Nikel Masih Dibahas, Belum Ada Keputusan Kuota Produksi

Penulis : Prisma Ardianto

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) menegaskan belum ada keputusan terkait besaran total Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) nikel tahun 2026. Pemerintah saat ini masih mengevaluasi berbagai usulan perubahan RKAB yang diajukan pelaku usaha sebelum menetapkan kebijakan final.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara (Minerba), Tri Winarno, mengatakan bahwa pembahasan RKAB nikel masih berlangsung dan belum mengarah pada penetapan angka produksi tertentu.

"Terkait RKAB nikel, pemerintah tetap akan menggunakan mekanisme evaluasi resmi sebelum menetapkan perubahan RKAB. Belum sampai pada keputusan angka, masih dalam pembahasan," kata Tri dalam keterangan resminya, Kamis (25/6/2026).

Pernyataan tersebut disampaikan di tengah berkembangnya spekulasi pasar mengenai kemungkinan perubahan kuota produksi nikel menjelang periode revisi RKAB yang dijadwalkan berlangsung pada bulan depan.

Tri menegaskan, proses yang sedang berjalan merupakan evaluasi kebutuhan industri dan kondisi pasar, bukan relaksasi kuota produksi secara otomatis. "Nanti tetap akan ada evaluasi. Jadi tidak bisa serta merta (relaksasi)," ujarnya.

Menurut dia, pemerintah perlu memastikan tingkat produksi tetap selaras dengan kebutuhan industri pengolahan dan pemurnian (smelter), sekaligus menjaga keseimbangan pasar dan keberlanjutan sumber daya mineral nasional. Dengan pendekatan tersebut,...

Nickel's RKAB Still Under Discussion, No Production Quota Decision Yet

Author: Prisma Ardianto

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) confirmed that no decision has been made regarding the total size of the 2026 nickel Work Plan and Budget (RKAB). The government is currently evaluating various proposed changes to the RKAB submitted by business actors before establishing the final policy.

The Director General of Minerals and Coal (Minerba), Tri Winarno, said that discussions on the nickel RKAB are still ongoing and have not yet led to the determination of a specific production figure.

"Regarding the nickel RKAB, the government will continue to use the official evaluation mechanism before establishing changes to the RKAB. We haven't yet reached a finalized figure; it's still under discussion," Tri said in an official statement on Thursday (June 25, 2026).

The statement was made amid growing market speculation regarding possible changes to the nickel production quota ahead of the RKAB revision period scheduled for next month.

Tri emphasized that the ongoing process is an evaluation of industry needs and market conditions, not an automatic relaxation of production quotas. "There will still be an evaluation. So it can't be done immediately," he said.

According to him, the government needs to ensure production levels remain aligned with the needs of the processing and refining industry (smelters), while maintaining market balance and the sustainability of national mineral resources. This approach...

Dengan pendekatan tersebut, pasokan bahan baku bagi industri hilir dapat terjaga tanpa mengorbankan stabilitas harga komoditas maupun cadangan mineral jangka panjang.

Tri menjelaskan, sesuai Peraturan Menteri ESDM Nomor 17 Tahun 2025, badan usaha memang memiliki kesempatan mengajukan perubahan RKAB setelah menyampaikan laporan berkala hingga triwulan II atau paling lambat 31 Juli pada tahun berjalan.

Namun demikian, pengajuan revisi RKAB tidak serta-merta disetujui oleh pemerintah. Setiap usulan akan melalui proses evaluasi yang komprehensif sebelum diputuskan. "Setiap usulan dievaluasi secara hati-hati berdasarkan data produksi, kebutuhan industri, kondisi pasar, serta keseimbangan rantai pasok nasional," tegas Tri.

Ia menambahkan, revisi RKAB tidak semata-mata bertujuan menambah atau mengurangi kuota produksi, melainkan memastikan angka yang ditetapkan benar-benar mencerminkan kebutuhan riil di lapangan.

Tri menuturkan, pemerintah berupaya menjaga keseimbangan antara kepentingan sektor hulu dan hilir. Di satu sisi, perusahaan tambang membutuhkan kepastian usaha dan ruang untuk menjalankan investasi. Di sisi lain, industri hilirisasi memerlukan pasokan bahan baku yang memadai agar operasional smelter tetap berjalan optimal.

Pada saat yang sama, pemerintah juga harus menghindari produksi yang berlebihan. Produksi yang terlalu tinggi berpotensi menekan harga komoditas, mempercepat pengurasan cadangan mineral, serta mengurangi efektivitas tata kelola pertambangan nasional.

This approach will ensure the supply of raw materials for downstream industries without compromising the stability of commodity prices or long-term mineral reserves.

Tri explained that, according to Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation Number 17 of 2025, business entities have the opportunity to submit changes to their RKAB after submitting periodic reports until the second quarter or no later than July 31 of the current year.

However, the government does not immediately approve a proposed revision to the RKAB. Each proposal undergoes a comprehensive evaluation process before being finalized. "Each proposal is carefully evaluated based on production data, industry needs, market conditions, and the balance of the national supply chain," Tri emphasized.

He added that the revision of the RKAB was not solely aimed at increasing or decreasing production quotas, but rather ensuring that the figures set truly reflected real needs in the field.

Tri explained that the government is striving to maintain a balance between the interests of the upstream and downstream sectors. On the one hand, mining companies require business certainty and space to pursue investments. On the other hand, the downstream industry requires an adequate supply of raw materials to ensure optimal smelter operations.

At the same time, the government must also avoid overproduction. Excessive production has the potential to depress commodity prices, accelerate the depletion of mineral reserves, and reduce the effectiveness of national mining governance.

Oleh karena itu, setiap keputusan terkait RKAB nikel akan mempertimbangkan aspek pasokan, kebutuhan industri, kondisi pasar, dan keberlanjutan sumber daya secara menyeluruh. Editor: Prisma Ardianto

Therefore, every decision regarding the nickel RKAB will take into account supply, industry needs, market conditions, and resource sustainability as a whole. Editor: Prisma Ardianto

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Pemerintah & Pengusaha Sepakat Evaluasi RKAB Nikel Mesti Jaga Keseimbangan Industri

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana |
Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PEMERINTAH akan membuka pengajuan revisi Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026 pada bulan Juli. Menjelang pembukaan revisi, muncul beragam spekulasi di kalangan pelaku pasar mengenai penambahan kuota produksi bijih nikel nasional.

Sempat beredar kabar bahwa kuota produksi bijih nikel bakal naik menjadi 360 juta ton. Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) membantah rumor tersebut dengan menegaskan bahwa belum ada keputusan terkait besaran total RKAB nikel untuk tahun 2026.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara (Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno menyatakan pemerintah masih membahas berbagai usulan perubahan RKAB yang diajukan pelaku usaha dan belum menetapkan angka produksi tertentu. Proses yang berjalan merupakan evaluasi terhadap kebutuhan industri, bukan relaksasi kuota produksi.

Sesuai Peraturan Menteri ESDM Nomor 17 Tahun 2025, badan usaha dapat mengajukan perubahan RKAB...

Government and Businesses Agree on Nickel RKAB Evaluation to Maintain Industry Balance

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana |
Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

THE GOVERNMENT will open submissions for the revised 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) in July. Ahead of the revision's release, market participants have speculated about increasing the national nickel ore production quota.

Rumors had circulated that the nickel ore production quota would increase to 360 million tons. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) denied these rumors, asserting that no decision had been made regarding the total nickel ore production quota for 2026.

Tri Winarno, Director General of Minerals and Coal (Minerba) at the Ministry of ESDM, stated that the government is still discussing various proposed changes to the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) submitted by business actors and has not yet set a specific production figure. The ongoing process is an evaluation of industry needs, not a relaxation of production quotas.

According to Minister of ESDM Regulation No. 17 of 2025, business entities may submit changes to their RKAB...

badan usaha dapat mengajukan perubahan RKAB setelah menyampaikan laporan berkala hingga triwulan kedua atau paling lambat 31 Juli pada tahun berjalan. Tetapi, pengajuan perubahan RKAB tidak serta-merta disetujui.

Tri menegaskan, pemerintah akan memastikan produksi tetap sejalan dengan kebutuhan pasar dan industri hilir. Dengan demikian, pasokan bahan baku untuk smelter dapat terjaga, sementara keseimbangan pasar, harga komoditas, dan keberlanjutan cadangan mineral nasional tetap menjadi perhatian.

Keseimbangan antara kepentingan sektor hulu dan hilir tetap dijaga, sehingga proses revisi tidak semata-mata bertujuan menambah atau mengurangi kuota produksi, melainkan memastikan angka yang ditetapkan mencerminkan kebutuhan riil di lapangan.

"Setiap usulan dievaluasi secara hati-hati berdasarkan data produksi, kebutuhan industri, kondisi pasar, serta keseimbangan rantai pasok nasional," tegas Tri melalui keterangan tertulis yang disiarkan pada Kamis (25/6/2026).

Asosiasi Penambang Nikel Indonesia (APNI) menyambut klarifikasi tersebut. Sekretaris Jenderal APNI Meidy Katrin Lengkey menyatakan bahwa pihaknya mendukung langkah pemerintah yang berhati-hati dalam melakukan evaluasi RKAB 2026. APNI sepakat, kebijakan pengendalian produksi mesti dilakukan secara terukur.

Menurut Meidy, pengendalian produksi melalui pemangkasan kuota menjadi sekitar 250 juta - 270 juta ton sejauh ini telah membantu memperbaiki keseimbangan antara pasokan dan permintaan (supply - demand). Dengan begitu, harga nikel dunia kembali bergerak menanjak ke kisaran US\$ 17.000 - US\$ 19.000 per ton.

business entities may submit changes to their RKAB after submitting periodic reports until the second quarter or no later than July 31 of the current year. However, RKAB changes are not automatically approved.

Tri emphasized that the government will ensure production remains in line with market and downstream industry needs. This will ensure a secure supply of raw materials for smelters, while maintaining market balance, commodity prices, and the sustainability of national mineral reserves.

The balance between the interests of the upstream and downstream sectors is maintained, so that the revision process is not solely aimed at increasing or decreasing production quotas, but rather ensuring that the figures set reflect real needs in the field.

"Each proposal is carefully evaluated based on production data, industry needs, market conditions, and the balance of the national supply chain," Tri emphasized in a written statement released on Thursday (June 25, 2026).

The Indonesian Nickel Miners Association (APNI) welcomed the clarification. APNI Secretary General Meidy Katrin Lengkey stated that her organization supports the government's cautious approach in evaluating the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB). APNI agrees that production control policies must be implemented in a measured manner.

According to Meidy, production controls by cutting quotas to around 250 million to 270 million tons have helped improve the supply-demand balance. This has helped global nickel prices climb back to around US\$17,000 to US\$19,000 per ton.

"Kondisi ini menunjukkan bahwa pengelolaan produksi yang disiplin mampu memperkuat posisi Indonesia sebagai salah satu penentu harga nikel dunia," kata Meidy melalui keterangan yang disampaikan kepada Kontan.co.id pada Kamis (25/6/2026).

Revisi RKAB harus didasarkan pada evaluasi yang komprehensif terhadap kebutuhan bahan baku smelter domestik, kemampuan serapan industri, kondisi pasar global, serta keberlanjutan cadangan mineral nasional.

APNI berharap proses evaluasi memberikan ruang bagi para perusahaan tambang lokal untuk tetap beroperasi secara optimal dan adil.

Sekaligus memastikan pasokan untuk fasilitas pengolahan dan pemurnian atau smelter tetap terjaga tanpa memicu kelebihan pasokan (oversupply).

"APNI siap berkolaborasi untuk memetakan serapan pasokan domestik agar bijih nikel yang ditambang benar-benar terserap optimal oleh smelter tanpa harus mengorbankan stabilitas harga," ujar Meidy.

Perusahaan Siap Ajukan Tambahan Kuota Produksi

Sementara itu, sejumlah perusahaan tambang nikel menyatakan minat untuk mengajukan tambahan kuota produksi bijih dalam revisi RKAB 2026. PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (INCO) menjadi salah satu perusahaan yang sedang bersiap mengajukan revisi RKAB 2026.

Chief Executive Officer & Presiden Direktur Vale Indonesia Bernardus Irmanto mengungkapkan, INCO akan mengajukan tambahan kuota produksi bijih nikel demi mengamankan kebutuhan bahan baku untuk Indonesia Growth Project (IGP).

Adapun, Vale bersama mitra strategisnya sedang membangun tiga fasilitas pengolahan nikel kadar rendah (limonit) menggunakan teknologi High Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL).

"This situation demonstrates that disciplined production management can strengthen Indonesia's position as a global nickel price determinant," Meidy said in a statement to Kontan.co.id on Thursday (June 25, 2026).

The revision of the RKAB must be based on a comprehensive evaluation of domestic smelter raw material needs, industrial absorption capacity, global market conditions, and the sustainability of national mineral reserves.

APNI hopes that the evaluation process will provide space for local mining companies to continue operating optimally and fairly.

At the same time, ensuring that supplies for processing and refining facilities or smelters are maintained without triggering oversupply.

"APNI is ready to collaborate to map domestic supply absorption so that mined nickel ore is optimally absorbed by smelters without sacrificing price stability," Meidy said.

Companies Ready to Apply for Additional Production Quotas

Meanwhile, several nickel mining companies have expressed interest in submitting additional ore production quotas in the revised 2026 RKAB. PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (INCO) is one of the companies preparing to submit a revised 2026 RKAB.

Vale Indonesia Chief Executive Officer & President Director Bernardus Irmanto revealed that INCO will apply for an additional nickel ore production quota to secure raw material needs for the Indonesia Growth Project (IGP).

Meanwhile, Vale and its strategic partners are building three low-grade nickel (limonite) processing facilities using High Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL) technology.

Proyek tersebut meliputi IGP Sorowako Limonite, IGP Pomalaa, serta IGP Morowali. Pria yang akrab disapa Anto ini menyampaikan bahwa rencananya IGP akan beroperasi secara bertahap dengan penyelesaian konstruksi dan pengoperasian awal mulai tahun ini. Dimulai dari IGP Pomalaa yang dijadwalkan bisa menyelesaikan konstruksi dan memulai produksi untuk line pertama pada Agustus 2026.

"Kami sedang menyiapkan semua kelengkapan teknis dan data-data. Tujuannya lebih terkait dengan proyek-proyek tadi, supaya kami bisa memasok (bijih nikel) seperti apa yang diperjanjikan. Tentu kami mengikuti proses yang ada, sebisa mungkin menyiapkan dokumen dengan kualitas terbaik, sehingga (Ditjen Minerba) tidak kesulitan me-review revisi RKAB kami," kata Anto saat ditemui KONTAN di kantornya pada pekan lalu.

Anto belum membeberkan berapa tambahan kuota produksi yang ingin diajukan oleh INCO melalui revisi RKAB. Anto menegaskan, tujuan INCO bukan untuk memproduksi bijih nikel sebanyak-banyaknya. Sebab, INCO memahami salah satu tujuan pemerintah mengontrol kuota produksi nikel nasional adalah untuk menjaga keseimbangan supply - demand di pasar global.

"Jadi kalau kita lihat, pasar nikel sedang oversupply, menambah volume ke pasar sebetulnya justru menambah tekanan terhadap keseimbangan supply - demand. Jadi bukan masalah bagaimana (memproduksi) lebih besar," terang Anto.

Emiten nikel lain yang akan mengajukan tambahan kuota produksi adalah PT Central Omega Resources Tbk (DKFT). Direktur Central Omega Resources, Andi Jaya mengungkapkan bahwa kuota produksi yang diperoleh DKFT dalam RKAB 2026 mengalami penurunan sekitar 35% dibandingkan tahun lalu.

The project includes the Sorowako Limonite IGP, the Pomalaa IGP, and the Morowali IGP. Anto, familiarly known as Anto, stated that the IGPs are planned to operate in stages, with construction completion and initial operations beginning this year. The Pomalaa IGP is scheduled to complete construction and begin production for the first line in August 2026.

"We are currently preparing all the technical requirements and data. The goal is more related to the aforementioned projects, so we can supply (nickel ore) as promised. Of course, we are following the existing process, preparing the highest quality documents possible, so that (the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal) will have no difficulty reviewing our revised RKAB," Anto said when met by KONTAN at his office last week.

Anto has not yet disclosed how much additional production quota INCO plans to request through the revised RKAB. He emphasized that INCO's goal is not to produce as much nickel ore as possible. INCO understands that one of the government's goals in controlling the national nickel production quota is to maintain a supply-demand balance in the global market.

"So, if we look at it, the nickel market is currently oversupplied. Increasing volume actually puts pressure on the supply-demand balance. So, it's not a matter of increasing production," Anto explained.

Another nickel issuer that will apply for an additional production quota is PT Central Omega Resources Tbk (DKFT). Central Omega Resources Director Andi Jaya revealed that the production quota DKFT obtained in its 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) decreased by approximately 35% compared to last year.

Guna mengoptimalkan kapasitas produksi dan menjaga performa penjualan, DKFT akan mengajukan tambahan kuota. Andi belum merinci tambahan kuota produksi yang akan diajukan oleh DKFT.

Dia hanya memberikan gambaran bahwa pada tahun ini DKFT ingin mengoptimalkan produksi bijih nikel mendekati level 4 juta ton. "Kami berencana untuk mengajukan revisi RKAB pada bulan Juli mendatang," kata Andi.

Selain dua emiten tersebut, Weda Bay Nickel (WBN) juga berupaya untuk menambah kuota produksi. Sebagai salah satu pemegang saham WBN, Eramet, mengungkapkan bahwa pada akhir Mei 2026, WBN telah mencapai pemanfaatan penuh dari kuota yang diberikan. Sehingga saat ini memasuki fase perawatan dan pemeliharaan (care and maintenance).

Manajemen Eramet menyatakan bahwa dalam fase ini, operasional tidak berhenti sepenuhnya. Melainkan difokuskan pada kegiatan kritis, antara lain mencakup pengelolaan lingkungan termasuk water management, rehabilitasi lahan, dan revegetasi serta menjaga kesiapan operasional tambang.

"WBN terus berkoordinasi dan mengikuti arahan dari Kementerian ESDM terkait keberlanjutan produksi. Eramet akan terus memantau perkembangan ini dan mendukung koordinasi yang dilakukan WBN dengan Kementerian ESDM," ungkap Representatif Manajemen Eramet kepada Kontan.co.id, pada pekan lalu.

Sebelumnya, Ketua Umum Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) Arif Perdana Kusumah mengungkapkan bahwa pihaknya memahami langkah pemerintahan melakukan kontrol atas kuota produksi bijih nikel dalam RKAB 2026. Hal ini bertujuan untuk mengatasi oversupply nikel di pasar global, sehingga akan diikuti dengan kenaikan harga nikel.

To optimize production capacity and maintain sales performance, DKFT will request additional quotas. Andi has not yet detailed the additional production quotas DKFT will request.

He only outlined that DKFT aims to optimize nickel ore production to nearly 4 million tons this year. "We plan to submit a revised RKAB (work and budget) in July," Andi said.

In addition to these two issuers, Weda Bay Nickel (WBN) is also working to increase its production quota. Eramet, a WBN shareholder, revealed that by the end of May 2026, WBN had achieved full utilization of its allocated quota. Therefore, it is currently entering the care and maintenance phase.

Eramet management stated that operations will not cease completely during this phase. Instead, they will focus on critical activities, including environmental management, water management, land rehabilitation, and revegetation, as well as maintaining operational readiness for the mine.

"WBN continues to coordinate and follow the direction of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources regarding production sustainability. Eramet will continue to monitor these developments and support WBN's coordination with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources," an Eramet management representative told Kontan.co.id last week.

Previously, the General Chair of the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), Arif Perdana Kusumah, stated that his party understands the government's move to control the nickel ore production quota in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB). This aims to address the oversupply of nickel in the global market, which will be followed by an increase in nickel prices.

Hanya saja, jika pemangkasan kuota produksi dilakukan dengan terlalu ketat, maka industri hilir nikel Indonesia seolah sedang mengalami "rem paksa". Pasalnya, industri hilirisasi sedang membutuhkan pasokan bahan baku bijih nikel untuk memenuhi kapasitas yang sudah berjalan, juga untuk proyek-proyek ekspansi dan pembangunan fasilitas baru.

Dalam catatan FINI, beberapa lini produksi operasi smelter Rotary Kiln Electric Furnace (RKEF) di Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara dan Maluku Utara telah beralih ke mode "hot idle" atau beroperasi di bawah 50% kapasitas.

FINI pun mengusulkan agar relaksasi penambahan kuota produksi bijih nikel disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan smelter atau target utilisasi RKEF dan HPAL nasional.

Hal ini dapat mencegah penambahan kuota produksi yang terlalu banyak dan tidak termanfaatkan, sekaligus menjaga keseimbangan pasar.

"Proses evaluasi dan persetujuan revisi RKAB 2026 agar dapat dilakukan segera, sebelum masuk musim penghujan di Indonesia bagian timur dan memberikan kesempatan kepada para penambang untuk persiapan meningkatkan produksinya," ujar Arif.

However, if production quota cuts are implemented too strictly, it will be as if Indonesia's downstream nickel industry is experiencing a "forced brake." This is because the downstream industry is in dire need of raw nickel ore supplies to meet existing capacity, as well as for expansion projects and the construction of new facilities.

FINI records indicate that several production lines of Rotary Kiln Electric Furnace (RKEF) smelter operations in Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, and North Maluku have switched to "hot idle" mode, operating at below 50% capacity.

FINI also proposed that the relaxation of additional nickel ore production quotas be adjusted to smelter needs or national RKEF and HPAL utilization targets.

This can prevent excessive and unused production quota additions, while maintaining market balance.

"The evaluation and approval process for the revised 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) should be carried out immediately, before the rainy season begins in eastern Indonesia, and provide miners with an opportunity to prepare to increase production," Arif said.

[Kontari.co.id](https://www.kontari.co.id)

DSI Berpotensi Perkuat Ekspor SDA, Asal Tak Jadi Regulator Baru

Reporter: kompas.com | Editor: Noverius Laoli

KEHADIRAN PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI) dinilai berpotensi memperkuat tata kelola ekspor sumber daya alam (SDA) sekaligus meningkatkan nilai tambah komoditas nasional.

DSI Has the Potential to Strengthen Natural Resource Exports, As Long as It Doesn't Become a New Regulator

Reporter: kompas.com | Editor: Noverius Laoli

THE PRESENCE of PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI) is considered to have the potential to strengthen the governance of natural resource (SDA) exports while increasing the added value of national commodities.

Namun, efektivitas peran tersebut sangat bergantung pada kejelasan regulasi dan kemampuan DSI menghindari penambahan birokrasi baru bagi pelaku usaha.

Direktur Eksekutif Pusat Studi Hukum Energi dan Pertambangan (PUSHEP), Bisman Bhaktiar, menilai legitimasi DSI sebagai badan usaha milik negara yang menangani ekspor SDA akan kuat apabila pemerintah memberikan landasan hukum dan mandat yang jelas.

Menurutnya, DSI harus berperan sebagai operator bisnis yang mendukung tata niaga ekspor, bukan menjadi regulator baru yang berpotensi menimbulkan tumpang tindih kewenangan. Bisman mengatakan, keberadaan DSI juga berpeluang membantu menekan praktik manipulasi nilai ekspor atau under invoicing yang selama ini dinilai merugikan penerimaan negara.

Melalui integrasi data dan transparansi informasi perdagangan, pengawasan terhadap transaksi ekspor dapat dilakukan lebih efektif.

"Jika mekanismenya baik, transparan, dan tidak menambah beban birokrasi, maka tidak akan berdampak buruk terhadap investasi," ujarnya, Kamis (25/6).

Ia menambahkan, penerapan sistem pelacakan transaksi yang terintegrasi akan memperkuat pengawasan terhadap volume maupun harga komoditas ekspor.

Dengan dukungan penegakan hukum yang konsisten, sistem tersebut diyakini dapat memperbaiki tata kelola perdagangan komoditas nasional.

Pemerintah sendiri menetapkan masa transisi implementasi kebijakan DSI mulai Juni hingga Desember 2026. Pada tahap awal, kewajiban yang diberlakukan kepada eksportir masih terbatas pada pelaporan kegiatan ekspor.

However, the effectiveness of this role depends heavily on the clarity of regulations and the DSI's ability to avoid adding new bureaucracy for business actors.

The Executive Director of the Center for Energy and Mining Law Studies (PUSHEP), Bisman Bhaktiar, assessed that DSI's legitimacy as a state-owned enterprise handling natural resource exports would be strengthened if the government provided a clear legal basis and mandate.

According to him, the DSI should act as a business operator supporting the export trade system, not as a new regulator that could potentially lead to overlapping authorities. Bisman said the DSI's existence also has the potential to help curb the practice of export value manipulation, or under-invoicing, which has long been considered detrimental to state revenue.

Through data integration and transparency of trade information, monitoring of export transactions can be carried out more effectively.

"If the mechanism is good, transparent, and does not increase the bureaucratic burden, it will not have a negative impact on investment," he said, Thursday (25/6).

He added that implementing an integrated transaction tracking system would strengthen oversight of the volume and prices of export commodities.

With consistent law enforcement support, the system is believed to be able to improve national commodity trade governance.

The government itself has set a transition period for the implementation of the DSI policy from June to December 2026. In the initial phase, the obligations imposed on exporters will be limited to reporting export activities.

Bisman menilai pendekatan tersebut cukup tepat karena memberi ruang bagi pelaku usaha untuk beradaptasi sekaligus meminimalkan risiko gangguan terhadap kontrak perdagangan yang telah berjalan.

Ia juga mengapresiasi rencana pemerintah membuka ruang diskusi selama masa transisi untuk menyusun aturan operasional yang lebih sesuai dengan kondisi di lapangan. Menurutnya, masukan dari pelaku usaha perlu menjadi bagian penting dalam perumusan kebijakan.

"Suara dan aspirasi pelaku usaha harus benar-benar didengar agar kualitas kebijakan mempertimbangkan kondisi lapangan, meski keputusan akhir tetap harus mengutamakan kepentingan nasional," katanya.

Sementara itu, Chief Operating Officer (COO) Danantara, Dony Oskaria, mengatakan pihaknya akan memanfaatkan masa transisi untuk berdialog dengan para pelaku usaha guna mematangkan peran DSI sebagai pengelola devisa hasil ekspor (DHE).

Salah satu agenda utama yang akan dibahas adalah penyusunan patokan harga komoditas bersama pemerintah dan kalangan eksportir.

"Dalam tahapan transisi selama enam bulan, akan banyak diskusi yang dilakukan, termasuk penentuan patokan harga bersama pemerintah dan pelaku usaha," ujar Dony.

Menurut dia, proses tersebut dilakukan agar implementasi kebijakan baru tidak merugikan eksportir dan dapat memberikan manfaat bagi seluruh pelaku usaha. Danantara juga akan melakukan evaluasi pada tiga bulan pertama masa transisi. Hasil evaluasi itu akan menjadi dasar penyempurnaan kebijakan sebelum mekanisme ekspor melalui DSI diterapkan secara penuh pada 1 Januari 2027.

Bisman believes this approach is quite appropriate because it provides room for business actors to adapt while minimizing the risk of disruption to existing trade contracts.

He also appreciated the government's plan to open a discussion forum during the transition period to develop operational regulations that better reflect conditions on the ground. He believes that input from business actors needs to be a crucial part of policy formulation.

"The voices and aspirations of business actors must be truly heard so that the quality of policies takes into account field conditions, although the final decision must still prioritize national interests," he said.

Meanwhile, Danantara's Chief Operating Officer (COO), Dony Oskaria, said that his party would utilize the transition period to engage in dialogue with business actors to further develop DSI's role as a manager of export proceeds (DHE).

One of the main agenda items to be discussed is the preparation of commodity price benchmarks with the government and exporters.


"During the six-month transition phase, there will be many discussions, including setting benchmark prices with the government and business actors," said Dony.

According to him, this process is being carried out to ensure that the implementation of the new policy does not disadvantage exporters and benefits all business actors. Danantara will also conduct an evaluation during the first three months of the transition period. The results will form the basis for policy refinements before the export mechanism through the DSI is fully implemented on January 1, 2027.

Di sisi lain, Bisman mengingatkan bahwa tantangan terbesar DSI tidak hanya berada di dalam negeri, tetapi juga dalam membangun kepercayaan pasar internasional. Di tengah persaingan global, DSI perlu memiliki tata kelola perusahaan yang kuat, jaringan pasar yang luas, serta reputasi yang kredibel.

Menurutnya, pembeli global sangat memperhatikan kepastian pasokan, konsistensi kualitas produk, kepatuhan terhadap kontrak, hingga kemampuan pembiayaan.


Karena itu, DSI harus menjadikan transparansi, profesionalisme, dan tata kelola yang bersih sebagai fondasi utama operasionalnya.

"DSI perlu fokus meningkatkan transparansi dan nilai tambah ekspor nasional. Tata kelola yang profesional dan adil harus menjadi prioritas agar mendapat kepercayaan pasar global. Tata kelola harus bersih dan menghindari praktik rente," tegas Bisman. 

On the other hand, Bisman reminded that DSI's biggest challenge lies not only domestically, but also in building trust in the international market. Amidst global competition, DSI needs strong corporate governance, an extensive market network, and a credible reputation.

According to him, global buyers pay close attention to certainty of supply, consistency of product quality, compliance with contracts, and financing capabilities.

Therefore, DSI must make transparency, professionalism, and clean governance the main foundations of its operations.

"DSI needs to focus on increasing transparency and adding value to national exports. Professional and fair governance must be a priority to gain the trust of the global market. Governance must be clean and avoid rent-seeking practices," Bisman emphasized. 



Harga Batu Bara Ambruk di Tengah Adu Kekuatan China & India

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara masih ambruk di tengah tarik menarik sentimen di Asia.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Kamis (15/6/2026) ditutup di posisi US\$ 128,5 per ton. Harganya melemah 0,43%.

Dengan demikian, harganya sudah melemah 2,3% dalam dua hari terakhir. Harga penutupann kemarin adalah yang terendah sejak 22 April 2026 atau dua bulan lebih.

Harga batu bara melemah di tengah tarik menarik sentimen.

Coal Prices Plunge Amid China-India Power Contest

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices continue to tumble amidst a tug-of-war of sentiment in Asia.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US\$128.50 per ton on Thursday (June 15, 2026), down 0.43%.

Thus, the price has weakened 2.3% in the past two days. Yesterday's closing price was the lowest since April 22, 2026, or more than two months.

Coal prices weakened amid a tug of war in sentiment.

Impor batu bara termal melalui jalur laut (seaborne thermal coal) di Asia kembali meningkat karena China memperbesar pembelian untuk mengimbangi melemahnya produksi domestik, sementara Jepang dan Korea Selatan memperkuat ketahanan energi di tengah dampak perang Amerika Serikat (AS)-Israel melawan Iran.

Impor batu bara termal kawasan Asia diperkirakan mencapai 77,37 juta metrik ton pada Juni 2026, tertinggi dalam enam bulan terakhir. Angka tersebut naik dari 68,39 juta ton pada Mei, berdasarkan data perusahaan analisis komoditas Kpler.

Dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu yang mencapai 63,24 juta ton, impor Juni melonjak sekitar 22,3%.

Peningkatan tersebut terutama didorong oleh Jepang dan Korea Selatan, dua negara maju yang relatif mudah beralih antara batu bara dan gas alam cair (LNG) sebagai sumber energi.

Harga LNG Melonjak Akibat Perang Iran

Harga LNG di pasar spot melonjak tajam setelah AS dan Israel menyerang Iran pada 28 Februari. Setelah serangan tersebut, Teheran secara efektif menutup Selat Hormuz, jalur yang dilalui sekitar 20% pasokan LNG global yang diproduksi Qatar.

Harga LNG spot untuk pengiriman ke Asia Utara melonjak 143%, dari US\$ 10,40 per juta British thermal units (mmBtu) pada pekan yang berakhir 27 Februari menjadi US\$25,30/mmBtu pada 20 Maret.

Meski kemudian turun menjadi US\$ 15,30/mmBtu pada pekan yang berakhir 19 Juni, harganya masih 47% lebih tinggi dibandingkan sebelum perang.

Batu Bara Jadi Alternatif Lebih Murah

Harga batu bara termal juga ikut naik.

Imports of seaborne thermal coal in Asia have risen again as China increases purchases to offset weakening domestic production, while Japan and South Korea strengthen energy security amid the impact of the United States (US)-Israel war against Iran.

Thermal coal imports in Asia are expected to reach 77.37 million metric tons in June 2026, the highest in six months. This figure is up from 68.39 million tons in May, according to data from commodity analytics firm Kpler.

Compared to the same period last year, which reached 63.24 million tonnes, imports in June jumped by around 22.3%.

The increase was driven primarily by Japan and South Korea, two developed countries that have relatively easily switched between coal and liquefied natural gas (LNG) as energy sources.

LNG Prices Soar Due to Iran War

LNG prices in the spot market surged sharply after the US and Israel attacked Iran on February 28. Following the attack, Tehran effectively closed the Strait of Hormuz, the route through which about 20% of global LNG supplies produced by Qatar pass.

Spot LNG prices for North Asia jumped 143%, from US\$10.40 per million British thermal units (mmBtu) in the week ending February 27 to US\$25.30/mmBtu on March 20.

Although it later fell to US\$15.30/mmBtu in the week ending June 19, the price was still 47% higher than before the war.

Coal Becomes a Cheaper Alternative

Thermal coal prices also rose.

Harga batu bara berkualitas tinggi Australia di Pelabuhan Newcastle melonjak sekitar 30%, dari US\$115,96 per ton saat konflik dimulai menjadi US\$ 150,25 per ton pada pertengahan Juni.

Pada Rabu, harga batu bara Newcastle berada di US\$134,09 per ton, atau sekitar 15,7% lebih tinggi dibanding sebelum perang.

Meski demikian, secara relatif batu bara tetap lebih murah dibanding LNG sejak perang Iran pecah. Perbedaan harga ini mendorong utilitas listrik di Jepang dan Korea Selatan meningkatkan konsumsi batu bara.

Jepang, importir batu bara terbesar ketiga di dunia, diperkirakan mengimpor 7,82 juta ton batu bara termal pada Juni. Angka ini menjadi kenaikan bulanan ketiga berturut-turut dan melonjak 33% dibandingkan 5,89 juta ton pada Juni tahun lalu.

Sementara itu, impor Korea Selatan diperkirakan mencapai 7,30 juta ton, tertinggi sejak Januari dan naik 41% dibandingkan 5,16 juta ton pada Juni 2025.

China Tingkatkan Impor, Mengapa?

China sebagai importir batu bara terbesar di dunia juga meningkatkan pembelian.

Kpler memperkirakan impor batu bara termal China melalui jalur laut mencapai 27,65 juta ton pada Juni, tertinggi dalam enam bulan terakhir dan melonjak 48% dibandingkan 18,62 juta ton pada Juni 2025.

Berbeda dengan Jepang dan Korea Selatan, lonjakan impor China bukan dipicu konflik Iran, melainkan dinamika pasar domestik.

Permintaan listrik berbasis pembangkit termal meningkat, sementara produksi batu bara domestik justru melemah.

The price of high-quality Australian coal at the Port of Newcastle jumped about 30%, from US\$115.96 per tonne when the conflict began to US\$150.25 per tonne in mid-June.

On Wednesday, Newcastle coal prices were at US\$134.09 per tonne, or about 15.7% higher than before the war.

However, coal has remained relatively cheaper than LNG since the Iran war broke out. This price difference has encouraged power utilities in Japan and South Korea to increase coal consumption.

Japan, the world's third-largest coal importer, is expected to import 7.82 million tons of thermal coal in June. This is the third consecutive monthly increase and a 33% jump from 5.89 million tons in June last year.

Meanwhile, South Korea's imports are expected to reach 7.30 million tonnes, the highest since January and up 41% from 5.16 million tonnes in June 2025.

China Increases Imports, Why?

China, the world's largest coal importer, has also increased its purchases.

Kpler estimates that China's seaborne thermal coal imports reached 27.65 million tonnes in June, the highest in six months and a 48% jump compared to 18.62 million tonnes in June 2025.

Unlike Japan and South Korea, China's surge in imports was not triggered by the Iran conflict, but rather by domestic market dynamics.

Demand for thermal power-based electricity is increasing, while domestic coal production is actually weakening.

Data resmi menunjukkan pembangkitan listrik termal China naik 2,1% pada Mei, sehingga sepanjang Januari-Mei meningkat 3,4%.

Di sisi lain, produksi batu bara turun 1,7% secara tahunan menjadi 397,22 juta ton pada Mei.

Selama lima bulan pertama tahun ini, produksi batu bara China juga turun 0,3% menjadi 1,98 miliar ton.

Salah satu penyebabnya adalah kecelakaan tambang yang menewaskan 82 pekerja, sehingga pemerintah memperkuat inspeksi keselamatan di seluruh wilayah pertambangan. Kebijakan tersebut menyebabkan produksi turun dan harga batu bara domestik meningkat.

Harga batu bara termal di Qinhuangdao, menurut konsultan SteelHome, naik menjadi 860 yuan (sekitar US\$126,28) per ton, tertinggi sejak Oktober 2024.

Pada level harga tersebut, batu bara Indonesia berkualitas rendah maupun batu bara Australia kualitas menengah menjadi lebih kompetitif dibandingkan batu bara domestik China, sehingga mendorong perusahaan listrik China meningkatkan impor melalui jalur laut.

India Justru Mengurangi Pembelian

Berbeda dengan negara Asia lainnya, India belum meningkatkan impor batu bara.

Impor batu bara termal melalui jalur laut diperkirakan mencapai 12,32 juta ton pada Juni, relatif stabil dibandingkan 12,27 juta ton pada Mei, tetapi turun dari 14,14 juta ton pada Juni tahun lalu.

Kenaikan harga batu bara diperkirakan membuat perusahaan pembangkit listrik India menahan pembelian, meski produksi domestik belum menunjukkan peningkatan signifikan.

Official data shows China's thermal power generation rose 2.1% in May, bringing the January-May increase to 3.4%.

On the other hand, coal production fell 1.7% year-on-year to 397.22 million tonnes in May.

During the first five months of this year, China's coal production also fell 0.3% to 1.98 billion tonnes.

One of the causes was a mining accident that killed 82 workers, prompting the government to tighten safety inspections across all mining areas. This policy led to a decline in production and an increase in domestic coal prices.

Thermal coal prices in Qinhuangdao rose to 860 yuan (about US\$126.28) per tonne, the highest since October 2024, according to consultancy SteelHome.

At these price levels, low-quality Indonesian coal and medium-quality Australian coal become more competitive than domestic Chinese coal, prompting Chinese electricity companies to increase imports by sea.

India Reduces Purchases

Unlike other Asian countries, India has not increased coal imports.

Imports of thermal coal by sea are estimated to reach 12.32 million tonnes in June, relatively stable compared to 12.27 million tonnes in May, but down from 14.14 million tonnes in June last year.

Rising coal prices are expected to force Indian power companies to hold back purchases, even though domestic production has not shown a significant increase.

Sebagai gantinya, India memanfaatkan persediaan batu bara yang ada sekaligus mempercepat penggunaan energi terbarukan.

Produksi listrik dari energi terbarukan India melonjak 29,3% pada Mei dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu, sehingga menyumbang rekor 17,9% dari total pembangkitan listrik nasional. (mae/mae)

Instead, India is leveraging existing coal reserves while accelerating the use of renewable energy.

India's renewable energy generation surged 29.3% in May compared to the same period last year, contributing a record 17.9% of the nation's total electricity generation. (mae/mae)



Bahlil Tahan Ekspor Batu Bara Demi Listrik PLN

Tim | CNN Indonesia

MENTERI ESDM Bahlil Lahadalia menahan ekspor batu bara demi memastikan pasokan ke PT PLN (Persero) terpenuhi. Bahlil mengatakan atas perintah Presiden Prabowo Subianto kejadian pemadaman listrik jangan sampai terulang lagi.

Menurutnya kebutuhan batu bara untuk pembangkit listrik tahun ini masih kurang 13 juta metrik ton.

Bahlil menyebutkan total kebutuhan batu bara PLN selama setahun sebesar 154 juta metrik ton. Namun, saat ini baru terpenuhi 141 juta metrik ton (MT).

Padahal, harusnya dengan kebijakan kewajiban pemenuhan pasar domestik (Domestic Market Obligation/ DMO) pasokan PLN tak ada masalah, bahkan melebihi kebutuhan.

Sebab, perusahaan batu bara yang berkomitmen dan bersedia untuk menyuplai ke PLN itu dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) sebanyak 160 juta MT-170 juta MT.

"Artinya dari 1 Januari sampai dengan bulan Juni, dari 154 juta kurang 141 juta. Itu kan berarti tinggal 13 juta,...

Bahlil Holds Back Coal Exports to Support PLN's Electricity Supply

Team | CNN Indonesia

ENERGY and Mineral Resources Minister Bahlil Lahadalia has halted coal exports to ensure adequate supplies to state electricity company PT PLN (Persero). Bahlil stated that President Prabowo Subianto ordered the power outages to be prevented from happening again.

According to him, the coal requirement for power plants this year is still short by 13 million metric tons.

Bahlil stated that PLN's total annual coal demand is 154 million metric tons. However, currently, only 141 million metric tons (MT) are being met.

In fact, with the Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) policy, PLN's supply should be smooth and even exceed demand.

This is because coal companies are committed and willing to supply PLN with 160 million MT-170 million MT in their Work Plan and Budget (RKAB).

"This means that from January 1 to June, 154 million coal was reduced by 141 million. That leaves 13 million coal....

Itu kan berarti tinggal 13 juta, masak batubara habis di bulan enam (Juni)? Ini ilmu Abu Leke apalagi gitu loh," ujar Bahlil dalam Energy Forum CNBC Indonesia, Kamis (25/6).

Bahlil mencurigai ada sesuatu yang membuat perusahaan tidak melaksanakan komitmennya. Oleh sebab itu, pemerintah memutuskan untuk menahan sementara ekspor batu bara.

"Karena seperti itu, maka atas arahan Bapak Presiden, kami tidak ingin kejadian ini terulang lagi, sekarang kan sudah jalan normal ini sekarang, dari beberapa yang harus ekspor keluar kita tahan, kebutuhan dalam negeri," jelasnya.

Selain itu, Bahlil menekankan akan membentuk tim pengadaan energi primer dengan melibatkan Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian ESDM, PLN, serta berada dalam pengawasan aparat penegak hukum guna memastikan proses pengadaan berjalan transparan dan tidak lagi memunculkan masalah yang sama setiap tahun.

"Bagaimanapun, PLN ini menyangkut hajat hidup orang banyak, dan karena itu menjadi kewajiban kita khususnya pemerintah dan PLN untuk menjaga dan memastikan agar masyarakat dapat dilayani dengan baik," pungkasnya. (ldy/sfr)

That leaves 13 million coal. "That means there's only 13 million left. How can coal run out in June? What's more, Abu Leke's knowledge?" Bahlil said at CNBC Indonesia's Energy Forum on Thursday (June 25).

Bahlil suspected something was preventing the company from fulfilling its commitments. Therefore, the government decided to temporarily suspend coal exports.

"Because of that, under the President's direction, we don't want this to happen again. Now things are back to normal. We're holding back on some of the exports we need to meet domestic needs," he explained.

Bahlil also emphasized the formation of a primary energy procurement team involving the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, PLN, and under the supervision of law enforcement officials to ensure the procurement process is transparent and does not recur annually.

"After all, PLN concerns the livelihoods of many people, and therefore it is our responsibility, especially the government and PLN, to safeguard and ensure that the public is well served," he concluded. (ldy/sfr)



Penambang Usul MIP Batu Bara Dilanjut, DSI Didorong Jadi Operator

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PERHIMPUNAN Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) menyarankan Mitra Instansi Pengelola (MIP) kembali dibentuk untuk mengatur iuran batu bara perusahaan tambang, bahkan PT Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia (DSI) dinilai dapat menjadi operatornya.

Miners Propose Continuation of Coal Mining Project, DSI Encouraged to Become Operator

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE **INDONESIAN** Mining Experts Association (Perhapi) has suggested that the Management Agency Partner (MIP) be re-established to regulate coal mining companies' fees, and that PT Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia (DSI) could even be considered a suitable operator.

Ketua Bidang Kajian Batu Bara Perhapi F. Hary Kristiono menilai pembentukan MIP dapat mengatasi masalah disparitas harga dan kualitas batu bara.

Nantinya, menurut Kris, DSI dapat menjadi pihak yang memungut kewajiban kompensasi dari perusahaan yang tidak memenuhi kewajiban pasok domestik atau *domestic market obligation* (DMO).

Hal tersebut diungkapkan Kristiono menyusul rencana Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) merevisi harga batu bara DMO atau *domestic price obligation* (DPO).

Untuk diketahui, harga batu bara DMO khusus untuk kelistrikan dipatok US\$70/ton sedangkan ke sektor industri seperti semen dan pupuk US\$90/ton. Ketentuan harga DMO tersebut tidak berubah sejak 2018 atau selama 8 tahun terakhir.

"Isu utama dan struktural adalah disparitas harga DMO US\$7/ton melawan harga ekspor US\$140/ton, ini yang harus dibenahi. Bisa mengikuti model MIP seperti 2023 dengan DSI sebagai operatornya," kata Kris ketika dihubungi, Kamis (25/6/2026).

Jika DSI ditunjuk sebagai operator pemungut MIP, lanjutnya, maka anak usaha BPI Danantara itu juga disarankan membangun terminal batu bara agar pemenuhan batu bara sesuai kualitas yang dibutuhkan masing-masing sektor dapat berjalan mulus.

"Kemudian, isu utama yang kedua adalah rasionalitas kualitas batu bara yang dipasok untuk PLTU milik PLN dengan membangun *coal terminal* oleh DSI," ujarnya.

Tiru Sawit

Kris juga menyarankan Kementerian ESDM mengkaji sistem DPO seperti yang diterapkan pada komoditas minyak kelapa sawit atau *crude palm oil* (CPO), di mana penentuan harganya mempertimbangkan biaya produksi dan distribusi.

Head of the Coal Research Division of Perhapi, F. Hary Kristiono, assessed that the formation of the MIP could address the problem of disparities in coal prices and quality.

In the future, according to Kris, DSI can become the party that collects compensation obligations from companies that do not fulfill their domestic supply obligations or *domestic market obligations* (DMO).

Kristiono made this statement following the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' (ESDM) plan to revise the DMO or *domestic price obligation* (DPO) coal price.

For your information, the DMO coal price specifically for electricity is set at US\$70/ton, while for industrial sectors like cement and fertilizer, it's US\$90/ton. These DMO prices have remained unchanged since 2018, or for the past eight years.

"The main structural issue is the disparity between the DMO price of US\$7/ton and the export price of US\$140/ton. This needs to be addressed. We could follow the MIP model, as in 2023, with DSI as the operator," Kris said when contacted on Thursday (June 25, 2026).

If DSI is appointed as the MIP collection operator, he continued, the subsidiary of BPI Danantara is also advised to build a coal terminal so that the fulfillment of coal according to the quality required by each sector can run smoothly.

"Then, the second main issue is the rationality of the coal quality supplied to PLN's *coal-fired* power plants, which are being built by DSI," he said.

Imitating DPO Palm Oil

Kris also suggested that the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources review the DPO system, similar to that applied to *crude palm oil* (CPO), where pricing takes production and distribution costs into account.

"DPO CPO dalam penentuan harga turut mempertimbangkan biaya produksi dan distribusi, sedangkan DPO [batu bara] sejak 2018 US\$70 tidak berubah," tegasnya.

Adapun, Kementerian ESDM sempat menyatakan MIP batu bara awalnya diinisiasi oleh Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi (Kemenko Marves) yang saat itu dipimpin oleh Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan pada era Presiden ke-7 RI Joko Widodo.

Namun, dalam pemerintahan Presiden Prabowo Subianto di Kabinet Merah Putih, Kemenko Marves dihapuskan.

Penghapusan itu tertuang dalam Peraturan Presiden No. 140/2024 tentang Organisasi Kementerian Negara. Perpres ini menggantikan Perpres No. 68/2019.

Sejak ditiadakan, pegawai Kemenko Marves banyak dipindah ke Kemenko Infrastruktur dan Pembangunan Kewilayahan.

Direktur Pembinaan Program Mineral dan Batu Bara terdahulu, Julian Ambassador Shiddiq, sempat menyatakan perpres MIP sebenarnya sudah dalam tahap finalisasi pada medio Agustus 2024. Akan tetapi, hingga kini beleid tersebut tak kunjung terbit.

Adapun, MIP dirancang untuk berfungsi sebagai pihak yang menarik kewajiban kompensasi dari perusahaan yang tidak memenuhi kewajiban DMO.

Skema itu nantinya akan diterapkan ke seluruh penjualan batu bara, kecuali batu bara kokas atau metalurgi (*coking coal*).

Selain itu, besaran pungutan dana kompensasi batu bara akan berbeda terhadap masing-masing perusahaan, yang dilandasi oleh tiga faktor.

"The CPO DPO price also takes production and distribution costs into account when determining the price, while the DPO [for coal] has remained unchanged at US\$70 since 2018," he stressed.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of ESDM stated that the coal MIP was initially initiated by the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment (Kemenko Marves), which was then led by Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan during the era of the 7th President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo.

However, during the administration of President Prabowo Subianto in the Red and White Cabinet, the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment was abolished.

The abolition is stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 140/2024 concerning the Organization of State Ministries. This Presidential Regulation replaces Presidential Regulation No. 68/2019.

Since it was abolished, many Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment employees have been transferred to the Coordinating Ministry for Infrastructure and Regional Development.

The former Director of Mineral and Coal Program Development, Julian Ambassador Shiddiq, had stated that the MIP presidential regulation was actually in the finalization stage in mid-August 2024. However, the policy has not yet been issued.

Meanwhile, MIP is designed to function as a party that collects compensation obligations from companies that do not fulfill DMO obligations.

This scheme will later be applied to all coal sales, except *coking coal*.

In addition, the amount of coal compensation fund levies will differ for each company, based on three factors.

Pertama, rasio tarif yang ditetapkan oleh pemerintah dan berlaku sama untuk semua perusahaan. *Kedua*, selisih harga pasar dengan harga khusus batu bara, baik US\$70 untuk pembangkit listrik tenaga uap (PLTU) atau US\$90 untuk penjualan semen pupuk.

Pungutan dari MIP juga akan digunakan untuk menutup selisih harga jual batu bara dalam negeri bagi perusahaan yang melakukan kewajiban DMO.

Pemerintah sendiri menetapkan harga batu bara di dalam negeri atau tidak mengacu pada harga batu bara dunia.

Ketiga, volume penjualan batu bara pada masing-masing transaksi penjualan batu bara. Besaran pungutan dana kompensasi tidak tergantung pada realisasi DMO, tetapi besaran dana kompensasi yang disalurkan kembali ke perusahaan sebesar selisih harga akan tergantung pada realisasi DMO.

Sekadar informasi, Menteri ESDM Bahlil Lahadalia menegaskan hingga saat ini belum memutuskan kenaikan harga batu bara untuk program wajib pasok domestik atau DMO.

Bahlil mengatakan Kementerian ESDM masih melakukan kajian ihwal rencana revisi harga pasok domestik atau DPO tersebut.

"Tidak ada, [harga batu bara] DMO tetap. Kita masih kaji, belum ada keputusan," kata Bahlil kepada awak media di Kompleks Istana Kepresidenan, Senin (22/6/2026). (azr/wdh)

First, the tariff ratio is set by the government and applies equally to all companies. *Second*, the difference between the market price and the specific coal price, whether it's US\$70 for a coal-fired power plant (PLTU) or US\$90 for cement and fertilizer sales.

The MIP levy will also be used to cover the difference in domestic coal selling prices for companies fulfilling DMO obligations.

The government itself sets the price of coal domestically or does not refer to world coal prices.

Third, the volume of coal sales in each coal sales transaction. The amount of compensation funds collected does not depend on the realization of the DMO, but the amount of compensation funds distributed back to the company, equal to the price difference, will depend on the realization of the DMO.

For your information, Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Bahlil Lahadalia emphasized that he has not yet decided on a coal price increase for the mandatory domestic supply program (DMO).

Bahlil said the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is still reviewing the planned revision of the domestic supply price (DPO).

"Nothing, the DMO [coal price] remains the same. We're still reviewing it; no decision has been made yet," Bahlil told the media at the Presidential Palace Complex on Monday (June 22, 2026). (azr/wdh)

Dkatadata.co.id

Implementasi B50 Dipastikan Mulai 1 Juli, Masa Transisi 3 Bulan

Penulis: Mela Syaharani

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral memastikan, implementasi kewajiban atau mandatory bahan bakar nabati B50 tetap dimulai pada 1 Juli 2026. Namun, Direktur Jenderal Energi Baru, Terbarukan, dan Konservasi Energi (EBTKE) Eniya Listiani Dewi mengatakan, akan ada masa transisi hingga 3 bulan sejak implementasi tersebut dimulai.

Biodiesel adalah bahan bakar alternatif terbuat dari minyak nabati atau hewani yang dapat digunakan untuk menggantikan solar pada mesin diesel. Indonesia saat ini menerapkan campuran biodiesel 40% atau B40, dan akan meningkatkan persentasenya menjadi B50.

"Masa transisi itu dilakukan untuk menghabiskan stok (B40). Kalau di kilang-kilang masih ada B40, nanti bisa blending dengan B50 jadi spesifikasinya sedikit berbeda. Nah ini yang kami berikan masa transisi," kata Bahlil saat ditemui dalam acara Energy Forum, Kamis (25/6).

Eniya mengatakan, Pertamina akan menghabiskan seluruh stok B40 dalam dua bulan. Secara keseluruhan, ada 30 badan usaha BBM yang akan melakukan blending biodiesel ini. Namun dua distributor BBM yang memiliki porsi terbesar adalah Pertamina dan AKR yang memiliki kontribusi mencapai 70%.

Dia menyampaikan masa transisi ini dilakukan dari 1 Juli hingga 30 September 2026. Adapun pada 1 Oktober 2026, seluruh titik dan perusahaan akan menjual B50.

B50 Implementation Confirmed to Begin July 1, with a 3-Month Transition Period

Author: Mela Syaharani

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources confirmed that the implementation of the mandatory B50 biofuel will still begin on July 1, 2026. However, the Director General of New, Renewable Energy, and Energy Conservation (EBTKE), Eniya Listiani Dewi, said there will be a transition period of up to three months after the implementation begins.

Biodiesel is an alternative fuel made from vegetable or animal oils that can be used as a substitute for diesel fuel in diesel engines. Indonesia currently uses a 40% biodiesel blend, or B40, and plans to increase this percentage to B50.

"The transition period is being implemented to deplete (B40) stocks. If refineries still have B40, it can be blended with B50, resulting in slightly different specifications. That's why we're implementing the transition period," Bahlil said at the Energy Forum on Thursday (June 25).

Eniya stated that Pertamina will use up its entire B40 stock within two months. In total, 30 fuel companies will be blending biodiesel. However, the two fuel distributors with the largest share are Pertamina and AKR, with a contribution of 70%.

He stated that the transition period will run from July 1 to September 30, 2026. As of October 1, 2026, all locations and companies will be selling B50.

"Jika ada perusahaan yang mungkin tidak bisa menepati atau melakukan blending ya nanti per 1 Januari itu akan diberikan peringatan, diberikan sanksi administratif," ujarnya.

Implementasi Tetap Jalan Meski Harga Minyak Turun

Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia sebelumnya mengatakan tetap ingin menggenjot implementasi B50 pada 1 Juli nanti, meskipun harga minyak dunia turun setelah gencatan senjata di Timur Tengah.

"Ini sudah menjadi kebijakan negara, ini kita sedang mode bertahan (survival mode), supaya tidak bergantung pada pasokan global untuk memenuhi kebutuhan BBM khususnya Solar," kata Bahlil saat ditemui di Kementerian ESDM, Jumat (10/4).

Dia menyebut pemerintah menginginkan terwujudnya kedaulatan energi di Indonesia. Bahlil mengatakan, dulu Indonesia mulai menerapkan B10, B20, dan B30 saat harga minyak dunia stabil.

"(Intinya) kami ingin mencari sumber-sumber energi yang ada di dalam negeri untuk memenuhi kebutuhan. Kami tidak mau tergantung," ujarnya. Editor: Agustiyanti

"If there are companies that fail to meet the requirements or are blending, they will be given warnings and given administrative sanctions as of January 1," he said.

Implementation Continues Despite Falling Oil Prices

Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Minister Bahlil Lahadalia previously stated that he still wanted to accelerate the implementation of B50 on July 1, despite falling global oil prices following the ceasefire in the Middle East.

"This has become state policy. We are currently in survival mode so we don't have to rely on global supplies to meet our fuel needs, especially diesel," Bahlil said when met at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources on Friday (April 10).

He stated that the government wants to achieve energy sovereignty in Indonesia. Bahlil explained that Indonesia initially implemented B10, B20, and B30 when global oil prices were stable.

"(Essentially) we want to find domestic energy sources to meet our needs. We don't want to be dependent," he said. Editor: Agustiyanti

REPUBLIK

Bahlil Pastikan Kendala Pasokan Batu Bara Medium Rank untuk PLTU Sudah Tuntas

Reporter: Antara/ Redaksi: Antara

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia menegaskan bahwa kendala pasokan batu bara dengan spesifikasi *medium rank* atau kalori menengah untuk pembangkit listrik tenaga uap (PLTU) telah sepenuhnya tuntas.

Bahlil Assures Medium Rank Coal Supply Constraints for Steam-Powered Power Plants Have Been Resolved

Reporter: Antara/ Editorial: Antara

ENERGY and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Minister Bahlil Lahadalia confirmed that the supply constraints on *medium-rank* coal for coal-fired power plants (PLTU) have been fully resolved.

Kepastian ini disampaikan langsung oleh Bahlil di Tuban, Jawa Timur, pada Kamis, setelah meresmikan Mini LNG Plant PT Sumber Aneka Gas.

"Sekarang, batu bara semua sudah *on progress*, jadi enggak ada masalah lagi," ujar Bahlil dengan tegas. Pernyataan ini merespons adanya gangguan layanan kelistrikan yang sempat terjadi di sejumlah wilayah akibat terhambatnya pasokan batu bara, khususnya dengan spesifikasi sekitar 5.200 kcal per kg GAR yang dibutuhkan oleh pembangkit milik PT PLN (Persero).

Tim Khusus Awasi Pengadaan

Untuk mencegah terulangnya persoalan serupa yang berpotensi mengganggu ketahanan energi nasional, Bahlil sebelumnya telah membentuk tim khusus. Tim ini bertugas mengawasi secara ketat proses pengadaan batu bara bagi PLN. Ia mengingatkan bahwa masalah pasokan ini bukanlah yang pertama kali terjadi.

"Hal serupa juga terjadi pada 2022, sehingga perlu langkah pengawasan yang lebih ketat agar tidak terulang setiap tahun," jelas Bahlil, menyoroti pentingnya perbaikan tata kelola yang berkelanjutan.

PLN Pastikan Pasokan Lancar

Selaras dengan pernyataan Menteri ESDM, Direktur Utama PT PLN (Persero) Darmawan Prasodjo juga memastikan bahwa penyaluran pasokan batu bara yang sesuai spesifikasi kini berjalan dengan lancar. "Pasokan energi primer (batu bara) yang sesuai dengan spesifikasi yang dibutuhkan oleh pembangkit kami berjalan dengan lancar," ujar Darmawan dalam rekaman suara yang dikonfirmasi di Jakarta, Senin (22/6).

Darmawan menambahkan, dengan lancarnya pasokan ini, upaya perbaikan sistem kelistrikan di Pulau Jawa berjalan mulus dan kondisinya berangsur-angsur membaik. Ke depannya,...

Bahlil made the statement in Tuban, East Java, on Thursday after inaugurating PT Sumber Aneka Gas's Mini LNG Plant.

"Now, all coal is *in progress*, so there are no more problems," Bahlil stated firmly. This statement was in response to the electricity service disruptions that occurred in several areas due to the hampered supply of coal, particularly with a specification of around 5,200 kcal per kg GAR, which is required by power plants owned by PT PLN (Persero).

Special Team to Supervise Procurement

To prevent a recurrence of similar issues that could potentially disrupt national energy security, Bahlil previously formed a special team tasked with closely monitoring the coal procurement process for PLN. He noted that this was not the first time supply issues had occurred.

"A similar incident occurred in 2022, so stricter oversight is needed to prevent a repeat every year," Bahlil explained, highlighting the importance of continuous governance improvements.

PLN Ensures Smooth Supply

In line with the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources' statement, PT PLN (Persero) President Director Darmawan Prasodjo also confirmed that the distribution of coal supply that meets specifications is now running smoothly. "The supply of primary energy (coal) that meets the specifications required by our power plants is running smoothly," Darmawan said in an audio recording confirmed in Jakarta on Monday (June 22).

Darmawan added that with this smooth supply, efforts to repair the electricity system on Java are progressing smoothly, and conditions are gradually improving. Going forward,...

Ke depannya, PLN berkomitmen untuk memperbaiki tata kelola rantai pasok batu bara serta memperkuat pembangkit listrik agar sistem kelistrikan di Pulau Jawa dapat terus terjaga dan ditingkatkan keandalannya. Sumber: Antara

Going forward, PLN is committed to improving coal supply chain governance and strengthening power plants to ensure the continued maintenance and increased reliability of the electricity system on Java. Source: Antara

TAMBANG

Strategi PAMA Hadapi Perubahan Iklim: dari Energi Terbarukan hingga Konservasi Hutan

Rian Wahyuddin

ANAK usaha PT United Traktors Tbk (UT), PT Pamapersada Nusantara (PAMA Group), menegaskan komitmennya terhadap prinsip keberlanjutan (ESG) melalui berbagai program yang berfokus pada pengurangan emisi dan perlindungan lingkungan.

Dalam Media Gathering PAMA Group 2026 di Semarang, Direktur PT United Traktors Tbk (UT) Ari Sutrisno mengungkapkan bahwa keberlanjutan telah menjadi bagian dari strategi bisnis perusahaan dan grup secara keseluruhan.

Menurut Ari, keberlanjutan bukan sekadar narasi, melainkan komitmen nyata yang diwujudkan melalui berbagai inisiatif untuk menghadapi tantangan perubahan iklim.

"Profit yang besar tidak akan berarti jika tidak berkelanjutan. Perusahaan harus mampu menjaga keseimbangan antara kinerja bisnis, pengelolaan sumber daya manusia, hubungan dengan masyarakat, dan perlindungan lingkungan," ujar Ari, Rabu (24/6).

Ari menjelaskan, PAMA Group menjalankan empat pendekatan utama dalam mendukung upaya mitigasi perubahan iklim. Pertama,...

PAMA's Strategy for Facing Climate Change: From Renewable Energy to Forest Conservation

Rian Wahyuddin

PT PAMAPERSADA Nusantara (PAMA Group), a subsidiary of PT United Traktors Tbk (UT), has affirmed its commitment to sustainability principles (ESG) through various programs focused on reducing emissions and protecting the environment.

At the 2026 PAMA Group Media Gathering in Semarang, PT United Traktors Tbk (UT) Director Ari Sutrisno revealed that sustainability has become part of the company's and the group's overall business strategy.

According to Ari, sustainability is not just a narrative, but a real commitment realized through various initiatives to face the challenges of climate change.

"Large profits are meaningless if they aren't sustainable. Companies must be able to maintain a balance between business performance, human resource management, community relations, and environmental protection," said Ari on Wednesday (June 24).

Ari explained that the PAMA Group is implementing four main approaches to support climate change mitigation efforts. First,...

Pertama, transformasi portofolio bisnis (*portfolio movement*) melalui pengembangan sektor energi terbarukan, seperti energi surya, panas bumi, pembangkit listrik tenaga air, hingga pengolahan sampah menjadi energi.

Kedua, penerapan bauran energi (*energy mix*) dengan meningkatkan penggunaan energi terbarukan. Salah satunya melalui pemanfaatan panel surya di berbagai fasilitas Grup Astra, penggunaan biodiesel, serta riset energi alternatif berbasis mikroalga.

Ketiga, efisiensi penggunaan bahan bakar (*fuel efficiency*), terutama di sektor pertambangan yang memiliki konsumsi energi tinggi. Langkah ini dilakukan untuk meningkatkan efisiensi operasional sekaligus menekan emisi gas rumah kaca.

Sementara pendekatan keempat adalah perlindungan dan pemulihan lingkungan melalui konservasi hutan, rehabilitasi lahan, serta penanaman pohon dan mangrove. Penanaman mangrove akan dilaksanakan pada Kamis, 25 Juni 2026.

Menurut Ari, perusahaan saat ini juga menjaga sekitar 130 ribu hektare kawasan hutan di Papua untuk mendukung penyerapan karbon dan menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem.

"PAMA dan seluruh grup perusahaan berkomitmen menjadikan keberlanjutan sebagai bagian dari cara kami menjalankan bisnis. Ini bukan hanya untuk hari ini, tetapi untuk masa depan," katanya.

Direktur PAMA, Abdul Nasir Maksum menjelaskan bahwa kawasan pesisir bukan hanya menjadi tempat hidup bagi berbagai spesies flora dan fauna, tetapi juga berfungsi sebagai benteng alami yang melindungi wilayah daratan dari abrasi, gelombang laut, serta berbagai dampak perubahan lingkungan.

"Oleh karena itu, keberadaan mangrove menjadi sangat penting untuk menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem sekaligus membantu mencegah abrasi yang dapat mengancam kawasan pesisir," jelas Abdul Nasir dalam kesempatan yang sama.

First, a business portfolio transformation (*portfolio movement*) through the development of renewable energy sectors, such as solar, geothermal, hydroelectric power, and waste-to-energy conversion.

Second, implementing an energy mix by increasing the use of renewable energy. This includes the use of solar panels at various Astra Group facilities, the use of biodiesel, and research into alternative energy sources based on microalgae.

Third, fuel efficiency, especially in the mining sector, which has high energy consumption. This step is taken to improve operational efficiency while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The fourth approach is environmental protection and restoration through forest conservation, land rehabilitation, and tree and mangrove planting. Mangrove planting will take place on Thursday, June 25, 2026.

According to Ari, the company is currently also protecting around 130 thousand hectares of forest area in Papua to support carbon absorption and maintain ecosystem balance.

"PAMA and the entire group of companies are committed to making sustainability part of how we do business. This is not just for today, but for the future," he said.

PAMA Director, Abdul Nasir Maksum explained that coastal areas are not only a habitat for various species of flora and fauna, but also function as natural barriers that protect land areas from abrasion, sea waves, and various impacts of environmental change.

"Therefore, the existence of mangroves is very important for maintaining ecosystem balance and helping prevent abrasion that can threaten coastal areas," explained Abdul Nasir on the same occasion.

Kata dia, di tengah berbagai tantangan lingkungan yang dihadapi saat ini, upaya pelestarian ekosistem pesisir menjadi semakin relevan. Mangrove memiliki kemampuan luar biasa dalam menyerap karbon, menjaga kualitas lingkungan pesisir, melindungi garis pantai, serta menjadi habitat bagi berbagai jenis biota yang mendukung keberlangsungan ekosistem.

"Kami juga berharap kegiatan ini dapat membangun pemahaman bersama bahwa menjaga lingkungan pesisir bukan hanya tanggung jawab satu pihak, melainkan tanggung jawab kita semua. Setiap pohon mangrove yang ditanam hari ini merupakan investasi untuk masa depan," imbuhnya. 🌿

He said that amidst the various environmental challenges currently faced, efforts to preserve coastal ecosystems are becoming increasingly relevant. Mangroves have extraordinary capabilities in absorbing carbon, maintaining coastal environmental quality, protecting shorelines, and providing habitat for various types of biota that support ecosystem sustainability.

"We also hope this activity will foster a shared understanding that protecting the coastal environment is not just one party's responsibility, but the responsibility of all of us. Every mangrove tree planted today is an investment for the future," he added. 🌿

MINING
[DOT] **COM**

Major Indonesian nickel smelter enters court-ordered debt halt

Bloomberg News

ONE of Indonesia's largest nickel smelters has been placed under a temporary debt suspension by a local court, as the Southeast Asian nation's industry grapples with ore shortages and low metal prices.

PT Gunbuster Nickel Industry has been put under a so-called PKPU by the Central Jakarta Commercial Court, according to the court's website. That's the initial stage of the restructuring process, and gives a debtor temporary protection from creditors as a workout or settlement is negotiated.

Indonesia is the world's largest nickel producer following a breakneck expansion driven largely by Chinese capital and expertise, and the country accounts for more than 60% of global supply. Still, producers have been struggling amid a slump refined metal prices, as well as shortages of ore.

The smelter was inaugurated in 2021 by then-President Joko Widodo, and became a symbol of the rapid rise of the nation's nickel sector, as well as its challenges, including overcapacity, industrial accidents and deaths. Able to produce more than 1.8 million tons a year of nickel pig iron, its one of the country's biggest individual plants.

Gunbuster may have been impacted by the restructuring of an affiliate company, China's Jiangsu Delong Nickel Industry Co. Efforts by *Bloomberg News* to contact the companies did not get an immediate reply.

The application to place Gunbuster under the temporary debt suspension was made by PT Pancaran Karya Shipping and PT Pancaran Maritim Transportindo, according to the website.

(By Eddie Spence)



Action imperative for future success of global mining industry – PwC

By: Tasneem Bulbulia, Deputy Editor Online

THE MINING industry is delivering a solid financial performance despite grappling with rising geopolitical pressures, energy transition demands and structural investment gaps.

However, despite this performance, future success requires extending beyond traditional geological advantages and addressing policy, capital and productivity challenges.

This is according to PwC's latest global mining report, 'Mine 2026: Ambition to Action', which showed that the world's top 40 mining companies experienced a strong financial year in 2025, with revenues having increased by 3.3% to \$909-billion and net profits having increased to \$120-billion, supported by higher commodity prices and disciplined cost management.

Presenting key findings from the report on June 25, PwC South Africa energy, utilities and resources leader Andries Rossouw pointed out that the top 40 global mining companies are looking to convert ambition into action.

This requires governments creating frameworks that support stable investment and profitability.

"Achieving sustainable growth will require coordinated action across governments, investors, and mining companies," PwC South Africa energy, utilities and resource assurance partner Vuyiswa Khutlang says.

To meet burgeoning demand for critical minerals, companies must increase production while improving efficiency and resilience, the report emphasises.

In South Africa, Rossouw said, the government is aiming to capitalise on the country's mineral potential by creating the conditions that favour investment, beneficiation and industrial scaling. The country's strategy is currently more diagnostic than demonstrative, he pointed out.

Rossouw highlighted key trends as including productivity and technology, with AI adoption set to drive considerable gains for mining companies.

The firm's analysis posits that companies leading in AI adoption can achieve performance benefits up to 7.2 times greater than peers.

PwC identifies three critical levers shaping the future of mining, namely policy in motion, capital in motion and productivity through technology.

For the first, this requires companies and countries capitalising on resource endowments by making projects investable through policy stability, access to capital and processing capability.

“Geology determines where mining can happen, but policy, capital and capability determine who captures value,” Rossouw explained.

As alluded to, governments must implement stable regulatory frameworks and investment incentives to ensure mining projects are viable and competitive.

Policy clarity, permitting efficiency, and midstream processing capabilities will determine long-term value capture, according to PwC.

For the second, there is a need to close the investment gap, through measures such as innovative financing structures, public-private partnerships and mechanisms such as offtake agreements and price guarantees.

Mining development capital stood at about \$55-billion, a small percentage of the \$3.3-trillion invested in global energy systems yearly.

For the third, productivity is emerging as a central strategic priority, with AI and digital technologies offering transformative potential.

However, mining currently ranks lowest among sectors in AI readiness, limiting its ability to capture efficiency gains, the report reveals.

The report also shows uneven performance across commodities. Precious metals and copper drove profitability and led market gains, while copper recorded strong earnings growth, and coal revenues declined despite improved margins.

Mergers and acquisitions remain active but selective, with deal values exceeding \$70-billion, focused on future-facing commodities such as lithium and copper.

PwC forecasts continued momentum this year, including revenue rising to \$1.04-trillion and net profit increasing to \$184-billion.

Success in the next phase of mining will be hinged on the ability to align policy, capital and technology, combined with resource availability, the report avers.

“Mining companies, governments, and investors must collaborate to convert ambition into action,” the report notes, emphasising that disciplined execution and innovation will determine who captures value in a rapidly evolving global landscape. Edited by Chanel de Bruyn

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Copper rebounds on bargain hunting amid softer dollar, firmer risk appetite

By Reuters

COPPER prices bounced on Thursday after two days of heavy losses, as investors swooped in on bargain prices, while a slightly weaker dollar and optimism across wider financial markets also helped.

London Metal Exchange's benchmark three-month copper gained 1.1% to \$13,233 a metric ton by 0915 GMT, after giving up more than 4% during the previous two sessions.

"Copper is recovering after a steep sell-off earlier this week, supported by a softer dollar and improved risk appetite," said Ewa Manthey, commodities strategist at ING. Globally, stocks surged after strong earnings and forecasts from chip giants Micron and Qualcomm helped reignite the AI rally.

Metals were also supported by a slightly weaker dollar index, which hit a 13-month peak on Wednesday ahead of U.S. inflation data that could support the growing belief among investors that interest rates will be hiked at least once this year.


A weaker dollar makes commodities priced in the U.S. currency cheaper for buyers using other currencies.

Sentiment, however, was cautious, Manthey added.

"The broader macro backdrop remains challenging, with higher-for-longer U.S. rate expectations weighing on industrial metals more broadly." LME aluminium rose 0.8% to \$3,148 a ton after having given up all its gains since the Iran war started, in the previous session.

The decline "highlights how quickly the market has repriced once energy concerns eased and the narrative shifted from disruption to normalisation," analysts at Sucden Financial wrote in a note.

The most-traded aluminium contract on the Shanghai Futures Exchange shed 2.6% to close daytime trading at 22,865 yuan (\$3,360.82) a ton, having earlier dropped to its lowest in 2026. LME nickel added 0.3% to \$16,860 a ton after top producer Indonesia said it had not yet decided its nickel production quota for 2026 amid speculation the cap would be increased.

Among other metals, LME zinc rose 0.3% to \$3,432 a ton, lead added 0.4% to \$1,921 and tin advanced 1.1% to \$50,245. 



LME aluminium price graph falters on June 24: Cash slips 3.5%, stocks drop to 311,725t

Edited By : Nilanjana Banerjee

AFTER remaining above USD 3,200 per tonne at the June 23 session, the LME aluminium price dropped below the figure across all the pricing segments, barring the live warrants and alumina price, on the June 24 session.

The LME aluminium cash bid price eased 3.52 per cent day-on-day on June 24, down to USD 3,148 per tonne from USD 3,263 per tonne. Similarly, the offer shifted to USD 3,150 per tonne from USD 3,263.5 per tonne, indicating a 3.48 per cent difference.

In the near-term contracts, both the LME aluminium three-month bid price slipped to USD 3,160 per tonne from USD 3,269 per tonne, reporting a drop of 3.33 per cent. The offer price eased by 3.38 per cent, settling at USD 3,160.5 per tonne from USD 3,271 per tonne.


In terms of the longer-dated contracts, the Dec-27 bid as well as offer prices recorded a 2.47 per cent decline over the previous session. The bid closed at USD 3,038 per tonne, slipping from USD 3,115 per tonne, and the offer slumped to USD 3,043 per tonne to USD 3,120 per tonne.

The LME aluminium three-month Asian Reference Price closed at USD 3,122.5 on June 24, down 3.4 per cent from USD 3,232.5 per tonne on June 23.

LME aluminium stocks recorded a further decline as of June 24. The opening stocks slipped from 313,800 tonnes to 311,725 tonnes, marking a 0.66 per cent decrease.

Live Warrants, mirroring the previous three sessions, remained stable at 247,575 tonnes.

Cancelled warrants, however, amounted to 62,650 tonnes, softening 2.34 per cent from 64,150 tonnes.

LME alumina platts closed at USD 307.33 per tonne on June 24, indicating a 0.07 per cent gain over the USD 307.1 per tonne recorded at the June 23 close. 

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold poised for fourth weekly loss as hawkish Fed bets buoy dollar

By Reuters

GOLD was set for a fourth straight weekly fall on Friday, pressured by a stronger dollar driven by expectations of U.S. interest rate hikes, while investors also assessed the fragile U.S.-Iran peace agreement.

Spot gold slipped 0.1% to \$4,022.95 per ounce by 0046 GMT and was on track for a weekly loss of 3.4%. U.S. gold futures for August delivery lost 0.2% to \$4,038.10.

The U.N. International Maritime Organization paused its operation to escort ships through the Strait of Hormuz on Thursday after a vessel reported an attack, re-igniting fears over the preliminary U.S.-Iran deal.

The U.S. dollar index was headed for a second straight weekly gain, making gold more expensive for holders of other currencies. [USD/]


Data on Thursday showed that U.S. inflation increased further in May, breaking above 4.0% for the first time in three years as the Middle East conflict boosted energy prices.

Chicago Federal Reserve President Austan Goolsbee said there was a "glimmer of hope" on services inflation in the latest inflation report, but underlying inflation pressures are still too high and trending the wrong way.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York President John Williams said that while inflation pressures are likely to moderate this year they remain too high, as he pushed back his expectation of getting inflation back to the Fed's 2% target.

Traders expect three Fed rate hikes this year and are pricing in an about 63% chance of a September increase, according to the CME FedWatch Tool. [FEDWATCH/]

China's net gold imports via Hong Kong fell about 38% month-on-month in May, with Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department data showing that they reached 53.674 metric tons, down from 86.715 tons in April.

Spot silver fell 0.2% to \$57.77 per ounce, platinum was steady at \$1,600.95, while palladium gained 0.4% at \$1,188.97. All metals were headed for a weekly loss. 



China's net gold imports via Hong Kong fell 38% in May

By Reuters

CHINA's net gold imports via Hong Kong fell about 38% month-on-month in May, with Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department data showing on Thursday that they reached 53.674 metric tons, down from 86.715 tons in April.

As the world's largest bullion consumer, China's buying behaviour can influence global gold markets.

The Hong Kong data may not provide a complete picture of Chinese purchases, because gold is also imported via Shanghai and Beijing.

China's total gold imports via Hong Kong stood at 65.562 tons in May, down around 34% from April's 99.327 tons.

"With direct import into China already having been very strong in recent months, it seems that there was less need to import from Hong Kong," said UBS analyst Giovanni Staunovo.

China's central bank increased its gold reserves for a 19th consecutive month in May, data from the People's Bank of China showed earlier this month.

Gold reserves rose to 74.96 million fine troy ounces by the end of May versus the previous month's 74.64 million ounces.

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong Futures Exchange said late last month that it would introduce a market-wide trading fee discount and incentive program for gold futures in a bid to boost liquidity and revitalize the contract.

Spot gold prices fell below the key psychological level of \$4,000 per ounce for the first time since November 2025 on Wednesday, pressured by a firmer US dollar and growing expectations of US interest rate hikes.

(By Noel John; Editing by Louise Heavens and Joe Bavier)



Antofagasta to ramp up copper output on critical minerals demand, World Mining Congress 2026 delegates hear

International Mining

THE MINING industry has both the opportunity and the responsibility to respond to the growing global demand for critical minerals required for the energy transition, according to Iván Arriagada, Executive Chairman and CEO of Antofagasta PLC.

In this context, Arriagada announced that Antofagasta aims to increase its production by 30% by 2030 through the expansion of its operations in Chile, the incorporation of new technologies and the optimisation of existing infrastructure, outlining this during the panel discussion “From Urgency to Action” at the *World Mining Congress 2026*, in Lima, Peru, this week.

“The urgency is to respond to this demand with new and growing production, but to do so responsibly and while generating benefits for the communities and countries where we operate,” he stated.

Arriagada emphasised that innovation will be one of the key enablers for achieving this goal. He explained that the adoption of new technologies and more efficient processes will help accelerate project development and improve operational productivity, while reducing risks and optimising capital allocation.

He also highlighted the potential of brownfield expansions – projects that leverage existing infrastructure and operations – to respond more quickly to market needs. According to Arriagada, these initiatives offer significant competitive advantages due to their established geological knowledge, installed infrastructure and existing relationships with local communities.

“Knowledge of the resource base, existing infrastructure and community trust are key elements for scaling up production more quickly and efficiently,” he noted.

During his remarks, the executive also stressed the need to address the barriers that continue to limit the development of new mining projects. In particular, he pointed to lengthy regulatory timelines and the importance of strengthening collaboration between governments and companies to accelerate strategic investments.

Arriagada recalled that several studies project a significant copper supply deficit by 2035, representing both a challenge and an opportunity for producing countries. In this regard, he noted that Latin America possesses geological and operational advantages that position the region to play a critical role in meeting future global mineral demand.

Finally, he called for greater recognition and differentiation of minerals produced under high environmental and social standards, promoting mechanisms that reward responsible and sustainable practices throughout the global supply chain.

“The challenge is not only to produce more, but to do so in a way that generates wellbeing for communities and strengthens trust in mining as a driver of development,” he concluded.

