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Harga Batu Bara Berpotensi Naik Imbas Kebijakan RI dan Kecelakaan Tambang di China

Erlangga Djumena - Editor

PASOKAN batu bara global menghadapi tekanan dari dua faktor utama, yakni kecelakaan tambang di China dan ketidakpastian kebijakan ekspor batu bara Indonesia.

Kondisi tersebut diperkirakan dapat mendorong kenaikan harga batu bara di pasar internasional, terutama ketika pasokan gas alam cair (LNG) masih belum sepenuhnya pulih pasca perang Iran.

Analisis dan pelaku industri menilai kombinasi gangguan pasokan tersebut berpotensi memperketat ketersediaan batu bara dunia dalam beberapa bulan mendatang.

Perang yang melibatkan Iran sebelumnya sempat menghentikan aktivitas pelayaran di Selat Hormuz, jalur strategis yang biasanya dilalui sekitar seperlima pasokan minyak dan LNG global.

Situasi itu memicu peningkatan pembelian batu bara berkualitas tinggi oleh Jepang dan Korea Selatan, sekaligus mengangkat harga batu bara acuan Newcastle mendekati level tertinggi dalam hampir dua tahun, yakni di atas 150 dollar AS per ton.

Meski demikian, permintaan terhadap batu bara kalori rendah yang umumnya berasal dari Indonesia sempat melemah akibat rendahnya kebutuhan dari China dan India. Kedua negara tersebut mengandalkan stok batu bara yang memadai serta produksi energi terbarukan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan listrik domestik.

Coal Prices Could Rise Due to Indonesian Policies and Mining Accidents in China

Erlangga Djumena - Editor

GLOBAL coal supply is facing pressure from two main factors: mining accidents in China and uncertainty over Indonesia's coal export policy.

This situation is expected to push up coal prices on the international market, especially as liquefied natural gas (LNG) supplies have not yet fully recovered following the Iran war.

Analysts and industry players believe the combination of supply disruptions has the potential to tighten global coal availability in the coming months.

The war involving Iran previously halted shipping activity in the Strait of Hormuz, a strategic route through which about a fifth of global oil and LNG supplies normally pass.

This situation has triggered increased purchases of high-quality coal by Japan and South Korea, while also pushing Newcastle benchmark coal prices closer to their highest level in almost two years, above US\$150 per tonne.

However, demand for low-calorie coal, which primarily originates from Indonesia, has weakened due to lower demand from China and India. Both countries rely on adequate coal reserves and renewable energy production to meet domestic electricity needs.

Namun kondisi itu mulai berubah setelah ledakan maut di sebuah tambang batu bara di Provinsi Shanxi, China, bulan lalu. Insiden tersebut memicu inspeksi keselamatan secara besar-besaran yang berujung pada pengetatan pasokan batu bara domestik.

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) DBX Commodities Alexandre Claude memperkirakan impor batu bara termal China pada Juni akan meningkat 27,6 persen dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu menjadi 27,8 juta ton.

Kenaikan impor tersebut dilakukan untuk memenuhi permintaan listrik musiman yang meningkat di tengah pasokan domestik yang semakin ketat.

"Kebijakan keselamatan di Shanxi dan transisi pengelolaan ekspor batu bara Indonesia ke Danantara telah memperketat pasokan batu bara laut (seaborne coal). Bantalan persediaan mulai menipis. Dengan permintaan yang tetap kuat dan pasokan yang terbatas, risiko kenaikan harga dalam jangka pendek masih cukup besar," ujar Claude seperti dikutip dari Reuters, Selasa (16/6/2026).

Selain faktor China, pasar juga mencermati rencana Indonesia yang akan menempatkan seluruh ekspor batu bara di bawah pengelolaan perusahaan negara baru, PT Danantara. Kebijakan tersebut dinilai menambah ketidakpastian di pasar batu bara global.

Direktur Eksekutif McCloskey, Scott Dendy, mengatakan produksi batu bara termal Indonesia selama empat bulan pertama tahun ini turun 7 persen dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu.

Ia memperkirakan ekspor batu bara Indonesia dapat turun sekitar 11 persen menjadi 446 juta ton pada tahun ini apabila laju produksi saat ini terus berlanjut.

However, that situation began to change after a deadly explosion at a coal mine in China's Shanxi Province last month. The incident triggered widespread safety inspections that led to tighter domestic coal supplies.

DBX Commodities Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Alexandre Claude estimates that China's thermal coal imports in June will increase 27.6 percent compared to the same period last year to 27.8 million tons.

The increase in imports was made to meet the increasing seasonal demand for electricity amid increasingly tight domestic supplies.

"Safety measures in Shanxi and the transition of Indonesian coal export management to Danantara have tightened seaborne coal supplies. The inventory cushion is starting to dwindle. With demand remaining strong and supply limited, the risk of short-term price increases remains significant," Claude said, as quoted by Reuters on Tuesday (June 16, 2026).

In addition to the China factor, the market is also closely monitoring Indonesia's plan to place all coal exports under the management of a new state-owned company, PT Danantara. This policy is seen as adding uncertainty to the global coal market.

McCloskey Executive Director Scott Dendy said Indonesia's thermal coal production during the first four months of this year fell 7 percent compared to the same period last year.

He estimates that Indonesia's coal exports could fall by around 11 percent to 446 million tonnes this year if current production rates continue.

Gangguan pasokan tersebut terjadi di tengah meningkatnya kebutuhan batu bara di sejumlah negara Asia Tenggara yang selama ini menjadi pasar utama Indonesia.

Direktur I-Energy Resources Vasudev Pamnani mengatakan cuaca yang lebih panas telah meningkatkan konsumsi batu bara di Vietnam dan Filipina. Selain itu, pasokan gas yang lebih ketat di Thailand diperkirakan akan mendorong peningkatan impor batu bara negara tersebut sepanjang tahun ini.


Permintaan batu bara berpotensi naik

Konsultan energi Rystad Energy memperkirakan dampak perang Iran saja dapat meningkatkan konsumsi batu bara di kawasan Asia-Pasifik hingga 70 juta ton pada 2026.

Meskipun pasokan LNG diperkirakan meningkat setelah Amerika Serikat dan Iran menyepakati kerangka kerja untuk membuka kembali Selat Hormuz, pemulihan pasokan secara penuh diperkirakan membutuhkan waktu yang tidak singkat.

Para pejabat industri menilai normalisasi distribusi LNG dapat memakan waktu beberapa pekan, sementara untuk kembali ke tingkat produksi sebelum perang dapat membutuhkan waktu bertahun-tahun.

Di sisi lain, pasokan batu bara global diperkirakan justru menurun. Business Development Manager Argus Bryan Lim mengatakan pasokan batu bara dunia diperkirakan turun 5,7 persen menjadi 985 juta ton pada 2026.

Menurut dia, potensi kemunculan fenomena El Nino dalam waktu dekat juga berisiko meningkatkan kebutuhan listrik dan pada akhirnya mendorong permintaan batu bara lebih tinggi lagi. 

The supply disruption occurred amid rising coal demand in several Southeast Asian countries, which have long been Indonesia's main markets.

I-Energy Resources Director Vasudev Pamnani said hotter weather has increased coal consumption in Vietnam and the Philippines. Furthermore, tighter gas supplies in Thailand are expected to drive up the country's coal imports throughout the year.


Coal demand has the potential to increase

Energy consultant Rystad Energy estimates that the impact of the Iran war alone could increase coal consumption in the Asia-Pacific region by 70 million tonnes by 2026.

Although LNG supplies are expected to increase after the United States and Iran agreed on a framework to reopen the Strait of Hormuz, full supply recovery is expected to take some time.

Industry officials estimate that normalizing LNG distribution could take weeks, while returning to pre-war production levels could take years.

On the other hand, global coal supply is expected to decline. Argus Business Development Manager Bryan Lim stated that global coal supply is projected to drop 5.7 percent to 985 million tons in 2026.

According to him, the potential emergence of the El Nino phenomenon in the near future also risks increasing electricity demand and ultimately driving coal demand even higher. 

Bisnis.com

PLN Butuh 154 Juta Ton Batu Bara, Baru 134 Juta Ton yang Terkontrak

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia mengungkapkan pihaknya telah memberi penugasan kepada pelaku usaha untuk memasok 190 juta ton batu bara untuk pembangkit listrik tenaga uap (PLTU) PT PLN (Persero).

Hal itu dia sampaikan dalam Rapat Kerja bersama Komisi XII DPR RI, Senin (15/6/2026). Pernyataan Bahlil juga dilontarkan di tengah isu kelangkaan stok batu bara PLN menyusul maraknya pemadaman listrik bergilir di wilayah Jawa.

Bahlil menjelaskan, pihaknya telah melakukan rapat koordinasi dengan Direktur Utama PLN Darmawan Prasodjo dan jajaran direksi selama hampir 5,5 jam. Rapat tersebut membahas kepastian pasokan batu bara untuk pembangkit listrik PLN.

Ketua Umum Golkar itu menuturkan, PLN membutuhkan pasokan batu bara sebanyak 154 juta ton. Oleh karena itu, pihaknya memberikan penugasan kepada pelaku usaha untuk memasok sekitar 190 juta ton.

"Dari 190 juta ton yang sudah dilakukan konfirmasi kurang lebih sekitar 150-160 juta ton. Dan sudah dilakukan kontrak sebesar 134 juta ton. Artinya dari total kebutuhan PLN 154 juta yang sudah dikontrak 134 juta, berarti kan tinggal kurang 20 juta yang belum dikontrakkan," ucap Bahlil.

Di samping itu, dia mengakui PLN membutuhkan batu bara berkalori medium yang kualitasnya lebih baik untuk operasional pembangkit. Namun, jenis batu bara tersebut semakin sedikit.

PLN Needs 154 Million Tons of Coal, Only 134 Million Tons Contracted

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

MINISTER of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia revealed that his party has assigned business actors to supply 190 million tons of coal for PT PLN (Persero)'s steam-fired power plant (PLTU).

He conveyed this during a Working Meeting with Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives on Monday (June 15, 2026). Bahlil's statement also came amid concerns about PLN's coal shortages following widespread rolling blackouts in Java.

Bahlil explained that his office had held a coordination meeting with PLN President Director Darmawan Prasodjo and the board of directors for nearly 5.5 hours. The meeting discussed the certainty of coal supplies for PLN's power plants.

The Golkar Party chairman stated that PLN requires a coal supply of 154 million tons. Therefore, his party has assigned businesses to supply approximately 190 million tons.

"Of the 190 million tons, approximately 150-160 million tons have been confirmed. Contracts for 134 million tons have been signed. This means that of PLN's total demand of 154 million tons, 134 million have been contracted, leaving only 20 million tons uncontracted," Bahlil said.

He also acknowledged that PLN requires better-quality, medium-calorie coal for power plant operations. However, this type of coal is becoming increasingly scarce.

Bahlil mengaku dirinya telah diberikan arahan oleh Presiden Prabowo Subianto untuk memperkuat pengawasan pengadaan energi primer PLN. Adapun dalam arahan tersebut kemudian diputuskan untuk membentuk tim pengadaan PLN.

"Semalam sudah rapat diarahkan langsung oleh Bapak Presiden bahwa dalam rangka pengawasan energi primer agar tidak begini terus maka kita membentuk tim pengadaan PLN, Irjen, Dirjen Minerba, dan BPKP agar tidak ada dusta di antara kita. Jangan kita baku tipu terus kerjanya," tutur Bahlil.

Serangkaian pemadaman listrik bergilir di wilayah Jawa dalam beberapa waktu terakhir.

Adapun laporan pemadaman muncul dari berbagai wilayah mulai dari Bandung, Jakarta hingga Cileungsi. Sebagian pelanggan mengalami gangguan selama satu hingga dua jam, sementara di beberapa daerah pemadaman berlangsung hingga lima jam.

Dalam kesempatan terpisah, Bahlil membantah spekulasi bahwa pemadaman disebabkan oleh kelangkaan batu bara untuk PLTU.

Menurut Bahlil, pasokan batu bara domestik untuk sektor ketenagalistrikan masih dalam kondisi aman. Pemerintah juga telah menjalankan kebijakan Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) sesuai kebutuhan pembangkit.

"Kalau dikatakan bahwa masalah batu bara langka itu enggak benar, karena penugasan kita sudah mencapai 170 juta ton," kata Bahlil beberapa waktu lalu.

Dia menjelaskan, gangguan pasokan listrik lebih disebabkan oleh masalah teknis pada sejumlah unit pembangkit yang sedang ditangani PLN. Editor : Aprianto Cahyo Nugroho

Bahlil admitted that President Prabowo Subianto had instructed him to strengthen oversight of PLN's primary energy procurement. This directive led to the decision to form a PLN procurement team.

"Last night, the President directly instructed us to establish a procurement team from PLN, the Inspector General, the Director General of Mineral and Coal Mining, and the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) to ensure there are no lies among us. We must not continue to work in a deceptive manner," Bahlil said.

A series of rolling blackouts have occurred in the Java region in recent times.

Reports of outages have emerged from various regions, from Bandung and Jakarta to Cileungsi. Some customers experienced disruptions for one to two hours, while in some areas the outages lasted up to five hours.

On a separate occasion, Bahlil denied speculation that the blackout was caused by a shortage of coal for the PLTU.

According to Bahlil, domestic coal supply for the electricity sector remains secure. The government has also implemented a Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) policy based on power plant needs.

"If you say that coal is scarce, that's not true, because our allocation has reached 170 million tons," Bahlil said some time ago.

He explained that the power supply disruption was primarily due to technical issues with several generating units being handled by PLN. Editor: Aprianto Cahyo Nugroho

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**Dividen TINS, ANTM, dan PTBA
Cair Serempak**

Penulis : Muawwan Daelami

SAHAM emiten BUMN Holding Industri Pertambangan atau MIND ID yang terdiri dari TINS, ANTM, dan PTBA telah menetapkan jadwal pembayaran dividen tunai untuk tahun buku 2025. Semuanya sepakat akan mencairkan dividen pada 10 Juli 2026.

TINS sesuai hasil rapat umum pemegang saham tahunan (RUPST) telah memutuskan akan membagikan dividen tunai sebesar Rp656 miliar atau Rp88,19 per saham. Angka tersebut mencerminkan rasio pembayaran dividen (dividend payout ratio/DPR) sebesar 50% dari laba bersih TINS pada tahun buku 2025 yang sebesar Rp1,31 triliun.

Sedangkan 50% lagi dari laba bersih atau setara Rp656 miliar ditetapkan sebagai saldo laba ditahan. Investor yang berhak menerima dividen TINS adalah yang namanya tercatat dalam daftar pemegang saham (DPS) pada 25 Juni 2026.

Dengan demikian, akhir periode perdagangan dengan hak dividen (cum dividen) jatuh pada 23 Juni 2026 untuk pasar reguler dan negosiasi serta 24 Juni 2026 untuk pasar tunai.

Sebaliknya, awal periode perdagangan tanpa hak dividen (ex dividen) jatuh pada 25 Juni 2026 untuk pasar reguler dan negosiasi serta 26 Juni 2026 untuk pasar tunai. Untuk dividen TINS akan dicairkan pada 10 Juli 2026.

Sama seperti TINS, saham emiten MIND ID di sektor pertambangan emas, Antam atau ANTM, juga akan mencairkan dividen tunai sebesar Rp5 triliun atau Rp209,99 per saham pada 10 Juli 2026 kepada investor yang tercatat pada 23 Juni 2026.

**Dividends from TINS, ANTM,
and PTBA Disbursed
Simultaneously**

Author: Muawwan Daelami

SHARES of state-owned mining holding company MIND ID, consisting of TINS, ANTM, and PTBA, have set a cash dividend payment schedule for the 2025 financial year. All have agreed to disburse the dividends on July 10, 2026.

TINS, in accordance with the results of its annual general meeting of shareholders (AGM), has decided to distribute a cash dividend of Rp656 billion, or Rp88.19 per share. This figure reflects a dividend payout ratio (DPR) of 50% of TINS's net profit for the 2025 fiscal year, which amounted to Rp1.31 trillion.

Meanwhile, the remaining 50% of net profit, equivalent to IDR 656 billion, is designated as retained earnings. Investors eligible to receive TINS dividends are those whose names are registered on the shareholders register (DPS) as of June 25, 2026.

Thus, the end of the trading period with dividend rights (cum dividend) falls on June 23, 2026 for the regular and negotiation markets and June 24, 2026 for the cash market.

Conversely, the ex-dividend trading period begins on June 25, 2026, for the regular and negotiated markets, and June 26, 2026, for the cash market. TINS dividends will be disbursed on July 10, 2026.

Similar to TINS, MIND ID's shares in the gold mining sector, Antam or ANTM, will also pay out cash dividends of Rp5 trillion or Rp209.99 per share on July 10, 2026, to investors registered as of June 23, 2026.

Cum dividen jatuh pada 19 Juni 2026 untuk pasar reguler dan negosiasi serta 23 Juni 2026 untuk pasar tunai. Sedangkan, ex dividen ditetapkan pada 22 Juni 2026 untuk pasar reguler dan negosiasi serta 24 Juni 2026 untuk pasar tunai.

Tidak ketinggalan, PTBA juga akan mencairkan dividen sebesar Rp2,92 triliun atau setara Rp114,509 per saham dari laba bersih tahun buku 2025 pada 10 Juli 2026. Pemegang saham yang berhak atas dividen adalah DPS yang tercatat pada 24 Juni 2026.

Karena itu, cum dividen PTBA jatuh pada 22 Juni 2026 untuk pasar reguler dan negosiasi serta 24 Juni 2026 untuk pasar tunai. Sedangkan, ex dividen saham PTBA jatuh pada 23 Juni 2026 untuk pasar reguler dan negosiasi serta 25 Juni 2026 untuk pasar tunai.

Jadwal Dividen INCO

Berbeda dengan anggota MIND ID yang lain, Vale atau INCO justru akan mendistribusikan dividen lebih cepat. RUPST emiten yang bergerak di sektor pertambangan nikel ini akan mencairkan dividen tunai sebesar US\$45,6 juta atau ekuivalen US\$0,00433 per saham pada 26 Juni 2026 kepada investor yang tercatat pada 12 Juni 2026.

Sehubungan dengan itu, cum dividen INCO jatuh pada 10 Juni 2026 untuk pasar reguler dan negosiasi serta 12 Juni 2026 untuk cum dividen di pasar tunai. Sedangkan, ex dividen di pasar reguler dan negosiasi jatuh pada 11 Juni 2026 serta ex dividen di pasar tunai jatuh pada 15 Juni 2026. Editor: Muawwan Daelami

Cum dividend will be on June 19, 2026, for the regular and negotiated markets and June 23, 2026, for the cash market. Ex-dividend will be on June 22, 2026, for the regular and negotiated markets and June 24, 2026, for the cash market.

Not to be missed, PTBA will also disburse dividends of IDR 2.92 trillion or equivalent to IDR 114,509 per share from net profit for the 2025 fiscal year on July 10, 2026. Shareholders entitled to dividends are DPS registered on June 24, 2026.

Therefore, PTBA's cum dividend will fall on June 22, 2026, for the regular and negotiated markets and June 24, 2026, for the cash market. Meanwhile, PTBA's ex-dividend will fall on June 23, 2026, for the regular and negotiated markets and June 25, 2026, for the cash market.

INCO Dividend Schedule

Unlike other MIND ID members, Vale, or INCO, will distribute dividends earlier. The nickel mining company's AGM will disburse a cash dividend of US\$45.6 million, equivalent to US\$0.00433 per share, on June 26, 2026, to investors registered as of June 12, 2026.

Accordingly, INCO's cum dividend will be June 10, 2026, for the regular and negotiated markets, and June 12, 2026, for the cash market. Meanwhile, the ex-dividend date for the regular and negotiated markets will be June 11, 2026, and the ex-dividend date for the cash market will be June 15, 2026. Editor: Muawwan Daelami

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

Strategi MIND ID Kelola Sisa Hasil Produksi, Tekan Limbah B3 Hingga 38%

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana |
Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

MINING Industry Indonesia (MIND ID) memanfaatkan kembali material sisa proses produksi sebagai bagian dari praktik pertambangan berkelanjutan. Holding Industri Pertambangan Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) ini menjalankan sejumlah langkah, salah satunya dengan menekan limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun (B3) maupun non-B3.

Division Head of Sustainability MIND ID, Binahidra Logiardi, mengungkapkan komoditas dan produk mineral seperti aluminium, bauksit, nikel, tembaga, dan timah semakin dibutuhkan untuk mendukung elektrifikasi, pengembangan baterai, kendaraan listrik, serta perluasan jaringan energi. Binahidra menegaskan, peningkatan pengelolaan mineral strategis tersebut harus diimbangi dengan pengelolaan sisa hasil produksi yang bertanggung jawab.

"Karena itu, MIND ID menerapkan kerangka strategi keberlanjutan grup atau Sustainability Pathway. Salah satu fokusnya adalah minimisasi limbah melalui efisiensi operasional dan pemanfaatan kembali material hasil kegiatan pertambangan," kata Binahidra melalui keterangan tertulis yang disiarkan pada Senin (15/6/2026).

MIND ID mencatat volume limbah padat B3 yang dihasilkan turun sekitar 38% dalam dua tahun terakhir. MIND ID menekan volume limbah padat B3 dari sebesar 351 kiloton pada 2023 ke 279 kiloton pada 2024, dan kembali turun menjadi 217 kiloton pada 2025.

MIND ID's Strategy for Managing Production Residues Reduces Hazardous and Toxic Waste by Up to 38%

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana |
Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

MINING Industry Indonesia (MIND ID) reuses waste materials from production processes as part of sustainable mining practices. This State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) Mining Industry Holding has implemented several measures, including reducing hazardous and toxic (B3) and non-B3 waste.

Binahidra Logiardi, Division Head of Sustainability at MIND ID, stated that mineral commodities and products such as aluminum, bauxite, nickel, copper, and tin are increasingly needed to support electrification, battery development, electric vehicles, and energy network expansion. Binahidra emphasized that improved management of these strategic minerals must be balanced with responsible management of production waste.

"Therefore, MIND ID has implemented a group sustainability strategy framework, the Sustainability Pathway. One focus is waste minimization through operational efficiency and the reuse of mining materials," said Binahidra in a written statement released on Monday (June 15, 2026).

MIND ID recorded a 38% decrease in the volume of hazardous and solid waste generated over the past two years. MIND ID aims to reduce the volume of hazardous and solid waste from 351 kilotons in 2023 to 279 kilotons in 2024, and then again to 217 kilotons in 2025.

Pada periode yang sama, limbah padat non-B3 turun dari 1.082 kiloton menjadi 956 kiloton. "Limbah B3 maupun limbah non-B3 terus menurun karena operasi dilakukan secara lebih efisien sehingga limbah yang dihasilkan semakin berkurang," ungkap Binahidra.

Binahidra menjelaskan, limbah Grup MIND ID dikelola secara mandiri maupun dengan menggandeng pihak ketiga berizin. Hasil pengelolaan limbah operasi tambang dimanfaatkan kembali untuk mendukung kegiatan operasional maupun pembangunan infrastruktur bagi masyarakat di sekitar daerah operasional.

Salah satu program yang sudah berjalan secara berkelanjutan adalah dari PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam) melalui Unit Bisnis Pertambangan Nikel Kolaka. Antam memanfaatkan slag feronikel menjadi batako dan paving block.

"Material slag diangkut dari area penampungan, dicampur dengan semen dan air, kemudian dicetak dan dikeringkan untuk menghasilkan produk konstruksi yang memiliki nilai tambah dengan total produksi tahunan mencapai 5.000 ton per tahun," terang Binahidra.

Sementara itu, PT Freeport Indonesia memanfaatkan tailing sebagai material agregat campuran paste backfill untuk operasi tambang bawah tanah dengan kapasitas pemanfaatan sekitar 1.500 kiloton per tahun. Sedangkan PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (INCO) memanfaatkan slag nikel untuk pembangunan jalan, infrastruktur tambang, dan stabilisasi lahan dengan volume pemanfaatan mencapai 5.300 kiloton per tahun.

Menurut Binahidra, berbagai inisiatif tersebut menunjukkan bahwa pengelolaan limbah tidak lagi dipandang hanya sebagai kewajiban kepatuhan, tetapi telah menjadi bagian dari strategi penciptaan nilai dan pengelolaan risiko perusahaan.

During the same period, non-B3 solid waste decreased from 1,082 kilotons to 956 kilotons. "Both B3 and non-B3 waste continue to decline because operations are more efficient, resulting in less waste production," said Binahidra.


Binahidra explained that the MIND ID Group's waste is managed independently and in collaboration with licensed third parties. The waste from mining operations is reused to support operational activities and infrastructure development for communities surrounding the operational areas.


One program that has been running continuously is that of PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam), through its Kolaka Nickel Mining Business Unit. Antam utilizes ferronickel slag to produce concrete blocks and paving blocks.

"The slag material is transported from the storage area, mixed with cement and water, then molded and dried to produce value-added construction products with a total annual production of 5,000 tons per year," explained Binahidra.

Meanwhile, PT Freeport Indonesia utilizes tailings as aggregate material for paste backfill mixtures for underground mining operations with a capacity of approximately 1,500 kilotons per year. PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (INCO) utilizes nickel slag for road construction, mining infrastructure, and land stabilization, with a utilization volume of up to 5,300 kilotons per year.

According to Binahidra, these initiatives demonstrate that waste management is no longer viewed merely as a compliance obligation but has become part of a company's value creation and risk management strategy.

"Sustainability Pathway bukan sekadar alat pelaporan, tetapi instrumen untuk mengelola dampak, memitigasi risiko, dan menciptakan nilai tambah jangka panjang yang bermanfaat," tandasnya. 

"The Sustainability Pathway is not just a reporting tool, but an instrument for managing impacts, mitigating risks, and creating long-term, beneficial added value," he concluded. 

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Harga Emas Ekspor Turun 3,51% Periode Kedua Juni 2026, Ini Penyebab Utamanya

Penulis: Chelsea Anastasia | Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

KEMENTERIAN Perdagangan (Kemendag) menetapkan harga patokan ekspor (HPE) dan harga referensi (HR) emas menurun pada periode kedua Juni 2026 atau 15-30 Juni 2026.

HPE emas ditetapkan sebesar US\$ 143.190,64 per kilogram (kg) atau turun 3,51% dari periode pertama Juni 2026 yang sebesar US\$ 148.396,49 per kg.

Sementara itu, HR emas juga turun menjadi US\$ 4.453,73 per ons troy dari US\$ 4.615,65 per ons troy pada periode sebelumnya.

Direktur Jenderal Perdagangan Luar Negeri Kemendag, Tommy Andana mengatakan, selama periode pengumpulan data, nilai emas turun sebesar 3,51% yang salah satunya dipicu pelemahan permintaan.

"Penurunan HPE dan HR emas pada periode kedua Juni 2026 terjadi penurunan minat investor terhadap emas sebagai instrumen investasi akibat tingginya suku bunga yang meningkatkan daya tarik aset berbunga," jelas Tommy, dalam keterangan resmi, Senin (15/6/2026).

Export Gold Prices Drop 3.51% in the Second Quarter of June 2026, Here's the Main Cause

Author: Chelsea Anastasia | Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

THE MINISTRY of Trade (Kemendag) has set a decrease in the export benchmark price (HPE) and reference price (HR) for gold in the second period of June 2026, or June 15-30, 2026.

The gold price (HPE) was set at US\$ 143,190.64 per kilogram (kg), down 3.51% from the first quarter of June 2026, which was US\$148,396.49 per kg.

Meanwhile, the gold price also fell to US\$ 4,453.73 per troy ounce from US\$ 4,615.65 per troy ounce in the previous period.

The Director General of Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Trade, Tommy Andana, said that during the data collection period, the value of gold fell by 3.51%, partly due to weakening demand.

"The decline in gold's HPE and HR in the second period of June 2026 was due to a decline in investor interest in gold as an investment instrument due to high interest rates, which increased the attractiveness of interest-bearing assets," explained Tommy, in an official statement, Monday (June 15, 2026).

Menurutnya dari sisi permintaan, aktivitas pembelian emas global cenderung melambat seiring masih berlangsungnya volatilitas pasar internasional.


Di sisi lain, pasokan emas yang tetap tersedia di tengah melemahnya permintaan, turut menyebabkan terjadinya koreksi harga di pasar internasional, sehingga berdampak pada turunnya HPE dan HR emas.

Lebih lanjut, era suku bunga tinggi di berbagai negara terutama negara maju dinilai turut menjadi pemicu penurunan harga emas.

"Penurunan juga terjadi akibat kebijakan suku bunga di berbagai negara maju yang berada pada level tinggi, sehingga menekan harga emas," kata Tommy.

Sebagai informasi, HPE dan HR emas ditetapkan berdasarkan data dan masukan teknis dari Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) yang mengacu pada publikasi London Bullion Market Association (LBMA).

"Proses penetapan dilakukan melalui koordinasi lintas kementerian dan lembaga berdasarkan informasi, data, dan masukan yang disampaikan oleh Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian, Kementerian ESDM, Kementerian Keuangan, dan Kementerian Perindustrian," ujar Tommy.

Adapun HPE dan HR emas ditetapkan dalam "Keputusan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 1453 Tahun 2026 tentang Harga Patokan Ekspor dan Harga Referensi atas Produk Pertambangan yang Dikenakan Bea Keluar" yang berlaku untuk periode 15–30 Juni 2026. 

According to him, from the demand side, global gold purchasing activity tends to slow down due to ongoing international market volatility.


On the other hand, the continued availability of gold supplies amidst weakening demand has also contributed to price corrections in the international market, resulting in a decline in the HPE and HR of gold.

Furthermore, the era of high interest rates in various countries, especially developed countries, is considered to have contributed to the decline in gold prices.

"The decline also occurred due to high interest rate policies in various developed countries, which put pressure on gold prices," said Tommy.

For information, the HPE and HR of gold are determined based on data and technical input from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) which refers to the publication of the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA).

"The determination process is carried out through coordination across ministries and institutions based on information, data, and input submitted by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Industry," said Tommy.

The HPE and HR for gold are stipulated in the "Decree of the Minister of Trade Number 1453 of 2026 concerning Export Benchmark Prices and Reference Prices for Mining Products Subject to Export Duty" which is valid for the period 15–30 June 2026. 



Airlangga Tegaskan PT DSI Beroperasi Penuh 1 Januari 2027

Romys Binekasri, CNBC Indonesia

MENTERI Koordinator Bidang Per-ekonomian Airlangga Hartarto menegaskan Badan Pengelola Investasi Daya Anagata Nusantara (BPI Danantara) ditargetkan beroperasi penuh pada 1 Januari 2027. Hal ini ditegaskan Airlangga usai rapat Dewan Pengawas (Dewas) Danantara di Wisma Danantara, Jakarta, Senin lalu (15/6/2026).

"Kemudian juga dilaporkan terkait dengan DSI. DSI juga tadi menjadi bahan pembahasan karena diharapkan per 1 Januari 2027 sudah bisa beroperasi secara lengkap," ujar Airlangga usai pertemuan, dikutip Rabu (17/6/2026).

Dalam kesempatan ini, Airlangga mengungkapkan rapat Dewas Danantara tidak membahas perihal penambahan komoditas baru yang akan dikelola oleh DSI. Dia mengatakan fokus DSI saat ini adalah mematangkan struktur yang ada. Adapun, perihal penambahan sektor komoditas merupakan wewenang pemerintah pusat.

"Itu kan tugas dari Danantara adalah DSI-nya, sedangkan penambahan (komoditas) itu nanti dari sektor pemerintah," ujar Airlangga.

Sebelumnya, Chief Operating Officer (COO) Badan Pengelola Investasi (BPI) Danantara Dony Oskaria menegaskan bahwa PT DSI menjadi perantara tunggal ekspor 3 komoditas yakni batu bara, minyak kelapa sawit, ferro alloy.

Airlangga Affirms PT DSI Will Be Fully Operational on January 1, 2027

Romys Binekasri, CNBC Indonesia

COORDINATING Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto emphasized that the Daya Anagata Nusantara Investment Management Agency (BPI Danantara) is targeted to be fully operational on January 1, 2027. This was emphasized by Airlangga after the Danantara Supervisory Board (Dewas) meeting at Wisma Danantara, Jakarta, last Monday (15/6/2026).

"Then, there was also a report regarding the DSI. The DSI was also discussed earlier because it is expected to be fully operational by January 1, 2027," Airlangga said after the meeting, as quoted on Wednesday (June 17, 2026).

On this occasion, Airlangga revealed that the Danantara Supervisory Board meeting did not discuss adding new commodities to be managed by the DSI. He stated that the DSI's current focus is on finalizing the existing structure. However, the issue of adding commodity sectors is the responsibility of the central government.

"Danantara's responsibility is to manage the DSI, while the additional commodities will come from the government sector," said Airlangga.

Previously, the Chief Operating Officer (COO) of the Danantara Investment Management Agency (BPI) Dony Oskaria emphasized that PT DSI is the sole intermediary for the export of 3 commodities, namely coal, palm oil, and ferro alloy.

Hal ini sebagai implementasi dari terbitnya Presiden RI Prabowo Subianto baru saja menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 24 Tahun 2026 tentang Tata Kelola Ekspor Komoditas Sumber Daya Alam Strategis. Aturan ini resmi diteken pada 20 Mei 2026.

Atas terbitnya aturan itu, Dony menerangkan, bahwa untuk periode Juni sampai 31 Desember DSI akan beroperasi sebagai perantara tunggal kegiatan ekspor.

"Pertama bahwa untuk periode Juni sampai 31 Desember, DSI akan beroperasi sebagai Perantara Tunggal dan ini diamanatkan dalam PP. Tugas kita adalah memastikan tidak terjadi under-invoicing dan transfer pricing di dalam ekspor sumber daya alam yang kita miliki. Kami akan lakukan secara transparan dan akuntabel," terang Dony. (haa/haa)

This is an implementation of Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto's recently issued Government Regulation (PP) Number 24 of 2026 concerning the Governance of Strategic Natural Resource Commodity Exports. This regulation was officially signed on May 20, 2026.

Regarding the issuance of this regulation, Dony explained that for the period from June to December 31, DSI will operate as the sole intermediary for export activities.

"First, for the period from June to December 31, DSI will operate as the Sole Intermediary, as mandated by the Government Regulation. Our task is to ensure there is no underinvoicing and transfer pricing in the export of our natural resources. We will do so transparently and accountably," explained Dony. (haa/haa)



Harga Batu Bara Jatuh 8%, Pesta Berakhir Lebih Cepat

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara anjlok sejalan dengan ambruknya harga minyak. Harga batu bara pada perdagangan Selasa (16/6/2026) ditutup di posisi US\$ 135,5 per ton atau melemah 1,09%. Pelemahan ini memperpanjang derita batu bara yang ambruk 8,8% dalam tiga hari beruntun. Padahal, harga batu bara sempat menyentuh US\$ 148,5 pada 12 Juni 2026.

Melemahnya harga batu bara dipicu jatuhnya harga minyak. Batu bara dan minyak adalah komoditas substitusi sehingga harganya saling memengaruhi.

Coal Prices Fall 8%, Party Ends Early

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices plummeted in line with the collapse in oil prices.

Coal prices closed at US\$135.5 per ton on Tuesday (June 16, 2026), down 1.09%. This decline extended the coal price's woes, which have plummeted 8.8% in three consecutive days. Coal prices had previously reached US\$148.5 on June 12, 2026.

The decline in coal prices was triggered by the fall in oil prices. Coal and oil are substitute commodities, so their prices influence each other.

Kontrak berjangka Brent turun 5,06% dan ditutup di US\$78,96 per barel, sedangkan West Texas Intermediate (WTI) AS merosot 5,82% ke US\$76,05 per barel. Ini merupakan penutupan pertama di bawah US\$80 per barel bagi kedua kontrak sejak awal Maret.

Pelemahan harga batu bara juga dipicu faktor dari China.

Pasar impor batu bara termal berkalori rendah di China saat ini menghadapi dua sentimen yang berlawanan.

Dalam jangka pendek, harga tertekan akibat kelebihan pasokan kargo batu bara yang siap kirim dan tingginya stok di pelabuhan-pelabuhan China. Namun, dalam jangka menengah hingga akhir tahun, pelaku pasar masih optimistis karena ada potensi pengetatan pasokan.

SXcoal melaporkan harga batu bara impor kalori rendah asal Indonesia berada di bawah tekanan karena pasokan melimpah dan persediaan di pelabuhan China selatan masih tinggi.

Beberapa penjual bahkan menawarkan kargo dengan diskon untuk mengurangi biaya demurrage (biaya kapal menunggu bongkar muat).

Di sisi lain, harga kontrak pengiriman ke depan masih relatif kuat karena pasar memperkirakan pasokan akan lebih ketat pada paruh kedua 2026.

Permintaan dari pembangkit listrik dan industri di China juga masih lemah sehingga membatasi kenaikan harga batu bara.

Tingginya produksi batu bara domestik China dan stok yang besar membuat kebutuhan impor tidak sekuat tahun lalu.

Dari pasar batu bara kokas, reli harga metalurgical coke di China mulai menghadapi ujian berat karena produsen baja semakin menolak kenaikan harga setelah tujuh putaran kenaikan berturut-turut.

Brent futures fell 5.06% to close at US\$78.96 per barrel, while US West Texas Intermediate (WTI) slumped 5.82% to US\$76.05 per barrel. This was the first close below US\$80 per barrel for both contracts since early March.

The weakening of coal prices was also triggered by factors from China.

China's low-calorie thermal coal import market is currently facing two opposing sentiments.

In the short term, prices are under pressure due to an oversupply of ready-to-ship coal cargoes and high inventories at Chinese ports. However, in the medium term to the end of the year, market participants remain optimistic due to the potential for supply tightening.

SXcoal reports that prices of imported low-calorie coal from Indonesia are under pressure due to abundant supplies and high inventories at ports in southern China.

Some sellers even offer cargo at a discount to reduce demurrage costs (the cost of the ship waiting to be loaded or unloaded).

On the other hand, forward delivery contract prices remain relatively strong as the market expects supply to tighten in the second half of 2026.

Demand from power plants and industry in China also remains weak, limiting coal price increases.

China's high domestic coal production and large stocks mean that import demand is not as strong as last year.

In the coking coal market, the rally in metallurgical coke prices in China is starting to face a tough test as steel producers increasingly resist price hikes after seven consecutive rounds of increases.

Harga met coke China kembali menguat pada 16 Juni setelah putaran ketujuh kenaikan harga mulai berlaku sehari sebelumnya.

Kenaikan harga didorong oleh pasokan coking coal yang ketat, gangguan produksi tambang, serta tingginya biaya bahan baku bagi pabrik kokas.

Namun, produsen baja mulai menunjukkan resistensi yang semakin kuat karena margin keuntungan mereka tergerus oleh melemahnya harga baja dan permintaan hilir yang belum pulih sepenuhnya.

Banyak pelaku pasar menilai reli harga kokas kini memasuki fase kritis, di mana kemampuan pabrik baja untuk terus menerima kenaikan harga menjadi semakin terbatas. (mae/mae)

China's met coke prices rose again on June 16 after the seventh round of price increases took effect the day before.

The price increase was driven by tight coking coal supplies, disruptions to mine production, and high raw material costs for coking plants.

However, steel producers are starting to show increasing resistance as their profit margins are being eroded by weakening steel prices and downstream demand that has not yet fully recovered.

Many market participants believe the coke price rally is now entering a critical phase, with steel mills' ability to continue absorbing price increases becoming increasingly limited. (mae/mae)

detikfinance

Anggaran ESDM Rp 27 T Disetujui DPR, Dipakai buat Apa Saja?

Andi Hidayat – detikFinance

KOMISI XII DPR RI menyetujui pagu indikatif sebesar Rp 27,33 triliun untuk Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) pada Tahun Anggaran 2027. Sebanyak 82% dari anggaran tersebut akan dialokasikan untuk program yang dirasakan langsung oleh masyarakat.

Alokasi anggaran tersebut akan difokuskan untuk pembangunan infrastruktur energi dan pelaksanaan program strategis, seperti jaringan gas (jargas) kota, listrik desa (lisdas), hingga bantuan pasang baru listrik (BPBL) bagi keluarga kurang mampu.

The House of Representatives Approved the IDR 27 Trillion ESDM Budget, What Will It Be Used For?

Andi Hidayat – detikFinance

COMMISSION XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives approved an indicative budget of Rp 27.33 trillion for the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) in the 2027 Fiscal Year. Eighty-two percent of the budget will be allocated to programs directly impacting the community.

The budget allocation will be focused on energy infrastructure development and the implementation of strategic programs, such as city gas networks (jargas), village electricity (lisdas), and new electricity installation assistance (BPBL) for low-income families.

"Jadi, hanya 13 persen dari (total) pagu anggaran Kementerian ESDM saja yang dipergunakan untuk operasional ESDM, karena semua anggaran yang ada kita fokuskan untuk menyentuh pada program-program yang ada di masyarakat," ujar Menteri ESDM, Bahlil Lahadalia dikutip dari laman resmi Kementerian ESDM, Selasa (16/6/2026).

Bahlil menjelaskan sejumlah program prioritas yang disiapkan antara lain converter kit untuk petani, pembangunan jargas kota, proyek pipa gas Dumai-Sei Mangkei (Dusem), pipa transmisi gas Semarang-Solo dan Cirebon-Bandung, serta program listrik desa dan BPBL.

"80% anggaran akan kita alokasikan untuk rakyat. Yang pertama, converter kit untuk petani sebesar Rp 158,50 miliar. Pipa Gas Dusem Rp 3.948,16 milyar yang akan mengalirkan gas dari daerah yang surplus ke yang membutuhkan antara Sumatera dan Jawa. Proyek selanjutnya Jargas, untuk mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap LPG dengan menggunakan gas alam dengan jargas, kita mendapat anggaran sebesar Rp 5.212,62 miliar," ujarnya.

Bahlil juga akan melakukan pembangunan infrastruktur listrik desa memperoleh alokasi sebesar Rp 9,746 triliun. Selentara program BPBL bagi keluarga kurang mampu mendapat dukungan anggaran sebesar Rp 520 miliar.

Di sisi lain, pemerintah juga melanjutkan pembangunan infrastruktur energi strategis melalui proyek pipa transmisi gas Semarang-Solo yang dialokasikan sebesar Rp 702,38 miliar dan pipa transmisi gas Cirebon-Bandung sebesar Rp 577,56 miliar.

"So, only 13 percent of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' (ESDM) total budget is used for ESDM operations, because we focus all of our existing budget on supporting community programs," said ESDM Minister Bahlil Lahadalia, as quoted from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' official website, Tuesday (16/6/2026).

Bahlil explained that several priority programs being prepared include converter kits for farmers, the construction of city highways, the Dumai-Sei Mangkei (Dusem) gas pipeline project, the Semarang-Solo and Cirebon-Bandung gas transmission pipelines, as well as the village electricity program and BPBL.

"We will allocate 80% of the budget for the people. First, converter kits for farmers amounting to Rp 158.50 billion. The Dusem Gas Pipeline, worth Rp 3,948.16 billion, will channel gas from surplus areas to those in need between Sumatra and Java. The next project, the gas network (Jargas), to reduce dependence on LPG by using natural gas through the network, has received a budget of Rp 5,212.62 billion," he said.

Bahlil will also undertake village electricity infrastructure development, receiving an allocation of Rp 9.746 trillion. Meanwhile, the BPBL program for low-income families received budget support of Rp 520 billion.

On the other hand, the government is also continuing the development of strategic energy infrastructure through the Semarang-Solo gas transmission pipeline project allocated Rp 702.38 billion and the Cirebon-Bandung gas transmission pipeline at Rp 577.56 billion.

Kemudian untuk mendukung pengembangan EBT, Kementerian ESDM mengalokasikan anggaran sebesar Rp 635,2 miliar untuk program motor listrik, Rp 815,6 miliar untuk program kompor listrik, serta Rp 58,58 miliar untuk pembangunan infrastruktur Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Mikrohidro (PLTMH).

"Program kompor listrik kita lakukan juga untuk mengurangi ketergantungan kita terhadap LPG. Kita mencari sumber energi lain kedepan tidak hanya LPG saja termasuk pemanfaatan CNG," imbuhnya. (ahi/ara)

Then, to support the development of renewable energy, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources allocated a budget of IDR 635.2 billion for the electric motor program, IDR 815.6 billion for the electric stove program, and IDR 58.58 billion for the construction of Microhydro Power Plant (PLTMH) infrastructure.

"We're also implementing the electric stove program to reduce our dependence on LPG. We're exploring other energy sources, not just LPG, in the future, including the use of CNG," he added. (ahi/ara)



Harga Batu Bara Acuan (HBA) Akhir Juni 2026 Naik, Tembus US\$123/T

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia menetapkan harga batu bara acuan (HBA) untuk periode kedua Juni 2026. Seluruh harga acuan batu bara mengalami kenaikan dibandingkan dengan posisi periode pertama Juni 2026

Ketetapan HBA itu tertuang dalam Keputusan Menteri ESDM Nomor 253.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2026 tentang Harga Mineral Logam Acuan dan Harga Batubara Acuan Untuk Periode Kedua Bulan Juni Tahun 2026.

Rinciannya, HBA dengan nilai kalor 6.322 kcal per kilogram saat naik 1,71% menjadi US\$123,91 per ton dibandingkan harga acuan awal Juni 2026 sebesar US\$121,83 per ton.

Selain itu, HBA dengan nilai kalor 5.300 kcal per kilogram dipatok sebesar US\$88,4 atau naik 4,58% dari harga acuan periode I Juni 2026 di angka US\$84,53 per ton.

The Reference Coal Price (HBA) for June 2026 Increased to US\$123/T

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE MINISTER of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Bahlil Lahadalia, has set the reference coal price (HBA) for the second period of June 2026. All coal reference prices have increased compared to the position in the first period of June 2026.

The HBA stipulation is stated in the Decree of the Minister of ESDM Number 253.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2026 concerning the Reference Metal Mineral Price and Reference Coal Price for the Second Period of June 2026.

In detail, the HBA with a calorific value of 6,322 kcal per kilogram rose 1.71% to US\$123.91 per ton compared to the initial reference price in June 2026 of US\$121.83 per ton.

In addition, the HBA with a calorific value of 5,300 kcal per kilogram was set at US\$ 88.4, a 4.58% increase from the reference price for the first period of June 2026 at US\$84.53 per ton.

Selanjutnya, HBA untuk kalor 4.100 kcal per kilogram dipatok pada level US\$60,19 per ton atau naik 2,35% dibandingkan dengan harga periode pertama Juni 2026 sebesar US\$58,81 per ton.

Sementara itu, HBA dengan nilai kalor 3.400 kcal per kilogram dipatok seharga US\$41,19 per ton. HBA untuk kalor rendah itu menguat 2,16% dibandingkan dengan periode pertama Juni 2026 sebesar US\$40,32 per ton.

Adapun, formula perhitungan HBA diatur sesuai dengan Kepmen ESDM Nomor 72 Tahun 2025 tentang Pedoman Penetapan Harga Patokan untuk Penjualan Komoditas Mineral Logam dan Batubara.

Berdasarkan regulasi ini, formula perhitungan HBA sesuai harga penjualan batu bara aktual perusahaan pertambangan batu bara di e-PNBP Minerba pada tanggal pengapalan Minggu kedua 2 bulan sebelumnya sampai dengan Minggu 1 bulan sebelumnya.

Berdasarkan HBA, selanjutnya dihitung Harga Patokan Batubara (HPB) yang dipengaruhi oleh kualitas batu bara, yaitu nilai kalor batu bara, kandungan air, kandungan sulfur, dan kandungan abu.

Nilai HBA Periode Kedua Juni 2026 yang berlaku untuk tanggal 15 Juni sampai dengan 30 Juni 2026 sebagai berikut:

HBA (6.322 GAR): US\$123,91 per ton.

Naik 1,71% dibandingkan dengan HBA Periode I Juni 2026 sebesar US\$121,83 per ton.

HBA I (5.300 GAR): US\$88,4 per ton.

Naik 4,58% dibandingkan dengan HBA Periode I Juni 2026 sebesar US\$84,53 per ton.

HBA II (4.100 GAR): US\$60,19 per ton.

Naik 2,35% dibandingkan dengan HBA Periode I Juni 2026 sebesar US\$58,81 per ton.

Furthermore, the HBA for 4,100 kcal per kilogram of heat is pegged at US\$60.19 per ton, a 2.35% increase compared to the price in the first period of June 2026 of US\$58.81 per ton.

Meanwhile, the HBA for coal with a calorific value of 3,400 kcal per kilogram was set at US\$41.19 per ton. This low-calorie HBA increased 2.16% compared to the first quarter of June 2026, which was US\$40.32 per ton.

Meanwhile, the HBA calculation formula is regulated in accordance with ESDM Ministerial Decree Number 72 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Determining Benchmark Prices for the Sale of Metal Mineral and Coal Commodities.

Based on this regulation, the HBA calculation formula is based on the actual coal sales price of the coal mining company in e-PNBP Minerba on the shipping date of the second week of the previous 2 months to the first week of the previous month.

Based on the HBA, the Coal Benchmark Price (HPB) is then calculated, which is influenced by the quality of the coal, namely the calorific value of the coal, water content, sulfur content, and ash content.

The HBA value for the Second Period of June 2026 which is valid for June 15 to June 30, 2026 is as follows:

HBA (6,322 GAR): US\$123.91 per tonne.

Increased by 1.71% compared to the HBA for Period I June 2026 of US\$121.83 per ton.

HBA I (5,300 GAR): US\$88.4 per tonne.

An increase of 4.58% compared to the HBA for Period I, June 2026, which was US\$84.53 per ton.

HBA II (4,100 GAR): US\$60.19 per tonne.

An increase of 2.35% compared to the HBA for Period I, June 2026, which was US\$58.81 per ton.

HBA III (3.400 GAR): US\$41,19 per ton.

Naik 2,16% dibandingkan dengan HBA Periode I Juni 2026 sebesar US\$40,32 per ton. (azr)

HBA III (3,400 GAR): US\$41.19 per tonne.

This represents a 2.16% increase compared to the HBA for Period I, June 2026, of US\$40.32 per ton. (azr)

**PTBA Uji Coba Cofiring Tahap II di PLTU Mulut Tambang Banko Barat**

Rio Indrawan

PT BUKIT Asam (Persero) Tbk atau PTBA, anggota Holding Industri Pertambangan MIND ID, terus mempertegas komitmennya dalam mendukung transisi energi dan pengurangan emisi karbon melalui pelaksanaan Uji Coba Cofiring Tahap II di PLTU Mulut Tambang Banko Barat berkapasitas 3×10 MW pada 9–10 Juni 2026.

Pada uji coba tahap kedua ini, PTBA memanfaatkan biomassa berupa wood pellet Kaliandra Merah sebesar 2% dan biomassa campuran dari tanaman pulai, akasia, dan puspa sebesar 3%. Persentase tersebut meningkat dibandingkan Uji Coba Tahap I pada September 2025 yang menggunakan biomassa hasil land clearing masing-masing sebesar 1%.

Ferry Fadri Al Ilham, Mine Development Department Head PTBA, mengatakan bahwa uji coba ini dilakukan dengan parameter yang sama seperti tahap sebelumnya, namun dengan peningkatan jenis dan volume biomassa.

“Uji coba ini merupakan bagian dari upaya berkelanjutan PTBA untuk mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan biomassa sebagai sumber energi pendamping batu bara. Hasilnya akan...

PTBA Conducts Phase II Cofiring Trial at the West Banko Mine-Mouth Power Plant

Rio Indrawan

PT BUKIT Asam (Persero) Tbk or PTBA, a member of the MIND ID Mining Industry Holding, continues to emphasize its commitment to supporting the energy transition and reducing carbon emissions through the implementation of the Phase II Cofiring Trial at the Banko Barat Mine Mouth PLTU with a capacity of 3×10 MW on June 9–10, 2026.

In this second phase of the trial, PTBA utilized 2% of the biomass in the form of red Kaliandra wood pellets and 3% of the biomass from a mixture of pulai, acacia, and puspa plants. This percentage is an increase from the Phase I Trial in September 2025, which used 1% of the biomass from land clearing.

Ferry Fadri Al Ilham, Mine Development Department Head of PTBA, said that this trial was conducted with the same parameters as the previous stage, but with increased types and volumes of biomass.

"This trial is part of PTBA's ongoing efforts to optimize the use of biomass as a complementary energy source to coal. The results will...

Hasilnya akan menjadi dasar evaluasi dalam pengembangan implementasi cofiring ke depan,” kata Ferry dalam keterangannya, Selasa (16/6).

Dia menambahkan, pelaksanaan uji coba berjalan lancar tanpa memerlukan perubahan pada konstruksi maupun sistem utama pembangkit yang telah ada.

Zulkurniadi, Direktur PT Bukit Energi Servis Terpadu (PT BEST), menjelaskan bahwa implementasi co-firing tidak mengubah sistem operasional PLTU yang sudah berjalan.

Keandalan operasional tersebut didukung oleh penggunaan boiler tipe Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) yang dimiliki PLTU Banko Barat. “Meskipun biomassa memiliki nilai kalor yang lebih rendah dibandingkan batu bara, performa dan keandalan pembangkit tetap terjaga dengan baik,” kata dia.

Penyediaan biomassa Kaliandra Merah merupakan hasil kolaborasi PTBA dengan Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Yogyakarta (UPN VYK) yang telah mengembangkan Kebun Energi sejak Januari 2024, termasuk pembangunan fasilitas pengolahan wood pellet.

Mohammad Nurcholis, Guru Besar Fakultas Pertanian UPN “Veteran” Yogyakarta, menjelaskan bahwa Kaliandra Merah memiliki kemampuan menyerap karbon dioksida dan menghasilkan biomassa berkualitas tinggi dengan nilai kalor di atas 4.300 kilokalori per kilogram, sehingga dapat mendukung proses pembakaran tanpa menurunkan kualitas energi yang dihasilkan.

Selain mendukung dekarbonisasi, PTBA juga menyiapkan keberlanjutan pasokan biomassa melalui pengembangan Kebun Energi. Kaliandra Merah dipilih karena merupakan tanaman cepat tumbuh (fast-growing), memiliki kandungan energi tinggi, serta mampu tumbuh kembali setelah dipanen tanpa perlu penanaman ulang.

The results will form the basis for evaluation in developing future cofiring implementations,” Ferry said in a statement on Tuesday (June 16).

He added that the trial run went smoothly without requiring changes to the existing power plant's construction or main systems.

Zulkurniadi, Director of PT Bukit Energi Servis Terpadu (PT BEST), explained that the implementation of co-firing does not change the existing operational system of the PLTU.

This operational reliability is supported by the use of a Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) boiler at the Banko Barat PLTU. “Although biomass has a lower calorific value than coal, the plant's performance and reliability are well maintained,” he said.

The provision of Red Kaliandra biomass is the result of a collaboration between PTBA and the Yogyakarta “Veteran” National Development University (UPN VYK), which has been developing the Energy Garden since January 2024, including the construction of a wood pellet processing facility.

Mohammad Nurcholis, Professor of the Faculty of Agriculture at UPN “Veteran” Yogyakarta, explained that Red Kaliandra has the ability to absorb carbon dioxide and produce high-quality biomass with a calorific value above 4,300 kilocalories per kilogram, so it can support the combustion process without reducing the quality of the energy produced.

In addition to supporting decarbonization, PTBA is also preparing for a sustainable biomass supply through the development of Energy Plantations. Red Kaliandra was chosen because it is a fast-growing plant, has a high energy content, and can regrow after being harvested without the need for replanting.

Eko Prayitno, Corporate Secretary Division Head PTBA, mengatakan bahwa kolaborasi antara industri, akademisi, dan perusahaan menjadi bagian penting dalam memperkuat transformasi PTBA menuju perusahaan energi yang berkelanjutan.

"Langkah ini merupakan bukti nyata komitmen Perseroan dalam mendukung ketahanan energi nasional, mengurangi emisi karbon, dan mempercepat transisi menuju masa depan energi yang lebih bersih," kata Eko. (RI)

Eko Prayitno, Corporate Secretary Division Head of PTBA, said that collaboration between industry, academia, and companies is an important part of strengthening PTBA's transformation into a sustainable energy company.

"This step demonstrates the Company's commitment to supporting national energy security, reducing carbon emissions, and accelerating the transition to a cleaner energy future," said Eko. (RI)



Daftar Jenis Batu Bara yang Wajib Diekspor Lewat PT DSI

Iqbal Dwi Purnama, Jurnalis

EKSPOR komoditas kini hanya satu pintu melalui PT Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia (DSI). Batu bara menjadi salah satu komoditas yang akan diatur ekspornya melalui BUMN baru tersebut.

Mengacu pada Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan (Permendag) Nomor 15 Tahun 2026 tentang Kebijakan dan Pengaturan Ekspor Komoditas Sumber Daya Alam Strategis Batu Bara, hampir seluruh jenis batu bara akan ditangani oleh PT DSI.

Komoditas yang masuk dalam pengaturan ekspor meliputi antrasit, batu bara bituminus, batu bara lainnya yang digunakan sebagai bahan bakar, lignit, hingga gambut atau peat.

"Ekspor komoditas SDA strategis batu bara hanya dapat dilakukan oleh BUMN ekspor," demikian bunyi Pasal 2 Permendag 15/2026, dikutip Selasa (16/6/2026).

List of Coal Types that Must be Exported Through PT DSI

Iqbal Dwi Purnama, Journalist

Commodity exports are now handled through a single portal, PT Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia (DSI). Coal is one of the commodities whose exports will be regulated through this new state-owned enterprise.

Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Trade (Permendag) Number 15 of 2026 concerning the Policy and Regulation of the Export of Strategic Natural Resource Commodities of Coal, almost all types of coal will be handled by PT DSI.

Commodities included in export regulations include anthracite, bituminous coal, other coal used as fuel, lignite, and peat.

"Exports of strategic natural resource commodities, coal, may only be carried out by state-owned exporting companies," reads Article 2 of Trade Minister Regulation 15/2026, quoted on Tuesday (16/6/2026).

Melalui peraturan baru tersebut, pemerintah tidak hanya mengawasi ekspor batu bara kalori tinggi yang banyak digunakan industri baja dan pembangkit listrik, tetapi juga batu bara kalori rendah yang selama ini menjadi salah satu komoditas ekspor utama Indonesia ke pasar Asia.

Kebijakan ini merupakan tindak lanjut dari Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 2026 tentang Tata Kelola Ekspor Komoditas Sumber Daya Alam Strategis yang bertujuan memperkuat pengawasan negara terhadap komoditas strategis nasional.

Melalui aturan baru ini, pemerintah juga mewajibkan setiap ekspor batu bara dilengkapi dengan Perizinan Berusaha berupa Eksportir Terdaftar (ET) Batu Bara serta Laporan Surveyor (LS) yang diterbitkan setelah dilakukan verifikasi atau penelusuran teknis oleh surveyor yang ditunjuk Menteri Perdagangan.

Selain itu, eksportir juga diwajibkan membuktikan bahwa batu bara yang diekspor berasal dari tambang yang sah sesuai ketentuan perundang-undangan. Hal ini sebagaimana tercantum dalam persyaratan pada Permendag tersebut.

Pengawasan juga diperkuat melalui integrasi sistem digital antara Sistem Indonesia National Single Window (SINSW), Sistem INATRADE Kementerian Perdagangan, serta sistem pada kementerian dan lembaga terkait. Melalui integrasi tersebut, data perizinan, ekspor, hingga kepabeanan dapat diverifikasi secara elektronik.

Langkah tersebut dinilai sebagai upaya pemerintah untuk meningkatkan transparansi perdagangan batu bara, memperkuat pengawasan volume ekspor, serta memastikan penerimaan negara dari sektor pertambangan dapat dipantau secara lebih optimal. (Feby Novalius)

Through this new regulation, the government will not only oversee the export of high-calorie coal, which is widely used in the steel industry and power plants, but also low-calorie coal, which has long been one of Indonesia's main export commodities to the Asian market.

This policy is a follow-up to Government Regulation Number 24 of 2026 concerning the Governance of Strategic Natural Resource Commodity Exports, which aims to strengthen state supervision of national strategic commodities.

Through this new regulation, the government also requires every coal export to be accompanied by a Business License in the form of a Registered Coal Exporter (ET) and a Surveyor Report (LS) issued after verification or technical investigation by a surveyor appointed by the Minister of Trade.

Furthermore, exporters are also required to prove that the coal they export originates from legitimate mines in accordance with statutory provisions. This is as stipulated in the requirements of the Minister of Trade Regulation.

Oversight is also strengthened through digital system integration between the Indonesia National Single Window (SINSW) System, the Ministry of Trade's INATRADE System, and systems at relevant ministries and agencies. This integration allows data on permits, exports, and customs to be verified electronically.

This measure is seen as a government effort to increase transparency in the coal trade, strengthen oversight of export volumes, and ensure more optimal monitoring of state revenues from the mining sector. (Feby Novalius)

China mine disaster, Indonesia policy changes upend global coal market

Reuters

A DEADLY mining accident in China's biggest coal-producing region and mounting policy chaos around Indonesian exports are choking global supplies, which analysts and industry officials say could boost prices as liquefied natural gas (LNG) supplies remain tight due to the US-Israeli war on Iran.

The war in Iran halted shipping in the Strait of Hormuz – through which, during normal times, a fifth of global oil and LNG supplies passes – triggering purchases of high-grade coal by Japan and South Korea and pushing the Newcastle benchmark to near two-year highs of over \$150 a metric ton.

However, purchases of lower-grade coal – typically from top exporter Indonesia – have been soft due to tepid demand from China and India, which have leaned upon sufficient inventories and renewable output to meet power demand.

That is changing after a fatal explosion at a Shanxi mine last month, analysts say, with the accident triggering sweeping safety inspections in the province and tightening domestic supplies.

China's June thermal coal imports are expected to rise 27.6% from a year earlier to 27.8 million metric tons to meet higher seasonal demand as local supply tightens, DBX Commodities CEO Alexandre Claude said – a substantial increase relative to tepid demand until May.

In addition, Indonesia's plan to bring all coal exports under the control of a new state-run company called Danantara has compounded the uncertainty.

"Shanxi safety curbs, Indonesia's Danantara transition tightened seaborne supply," Claude said. "The inventory cushion has thinned. With demand firm and supply constrained, near-term price risk remains skewed to the upside."

For the first four months of this year, Indonesia's thermal coal production was down 7% from a year earlier, said Scott Dendy, the executive director at McCloskey, a consultancy. He added that exports could decline by about 11% this year to 446 million tons if production tracks current pace.

The disruptions come as Southeast Asian economies that typically buy Indonesian coal are cranking up their coal-fired power capacity.

Hotter weather is driving higher coal use in Vietnam and the Philippines, while tighter gas supplies in Thailand are expected to push imports higher this year, said Vasudev Pamnani, director at India-based I-Energy Resources.

Fallout from Iran war, El Nino incoming

The fallout from the Iran war alone is expected to drive an additional 70 million tons of coal consumption across the Asia-Pacific region in 2026, consultancy Rystad Energy said in a June note.

While LNG supplies are expected to rise after the US and Iran agreed on a framework to reopen the Strait of Hormuz, officials say a return to normal supply levels will take weeks and getting back to pre-war production levels could take years.

That additional demand comes as global supply is expected to decline 5.7% to 985 million tons in 2026, said Bryan Lim, business development manager at Argus, a consultancy, with analysts expecting an approaching El Nino to further boost demand.

Peng Qihua, associate professor at Nanjing University's School of Atmospheric Sciences, said drought-like conditions in northern China could hurt hydropower output and hotter weather could drive air-conditioning demand.

Lower hydropower output typically pushes coal use higher in China. And major coal producers are also facing issues affecting their exports, McCloskey's Dendy said.

In Russia, the world's third-largest coal exporter, output is down as roughly two-thirds of producers are operating at a loss due to a stronger rouble and rising transportation costs, he said.

Dendy expects Australia's exports to rise this year, but analysts expect higher mining costs and restricted diesel supplies to choke output.

South Africa is drawing increased interest from Indian buyers seeking alternatives to uncertain Indonesian supplies, Pamnani said, but DBX expects "lumpy vessel clearances and shipment timing" to hurt exports in June.

(By Sudarshan Varadhan, Sam Li and Colleen Howe; Editing by Thomas Derpinghaus)

Glencore, Trafigura said set to invest in Merdeka's HK listing — Bloomberg

Dave Sebastian & Archie Hunter / Bloomberg

GLENCORE Plc, Mercuria Energy Group and Trafigura Group are among key investors planning to buy shares in the Hong Kong listing of Indonesian gold miner PT Merdeka Gold Resources, according to people familiar with the matter.

The commodity trading giants are planning to participate as cornerstone investors, which get guaranteed allocation in a deal in exchange for holding their allocations for a period of time, the people said, asking not to be named to discuss a private matter. Deliberations are ongoing, and details of the deal may change, the people added.

The Jakarta-listed company is set to start taking investor orders for its second float as soon as Wednesday, the people added. The company is aiming to raise upwards of US\$300 million, the people said. It previously considered raising at least US\$500 million. The listing's size ultimately depends on the trajectory of gold prices, people familiar with the matter have said.

Representatives for Merdeka Gold, Trafigura and Mercuria declined to comment. Glencore didn't immediately respond to a request for comment.

While gold prices have more than doubled over the past three years, prices have shifted lower this year after the Middle East conflict lifted energy costs and fuelled bets that interest rates will need to stay higher for longer, dimming the appeal of non-yielding bullion.

Jakarta-listed shares of Merdeka Gold, whose market capitalisation stands at US\$5.8 billion, have more than doubled since the company's stock-market debut last September, though they have fallen from an April peak. Global investors have rapidly lost confidence in Indonesia as the commodity-rich nation's stocks tumbled and after index compiler MSCI Inc earlier this year said the country could be downgraded to frontier status from emerging market.

Uploaded by Evelyn Chan

live**mint**

Aluminum Rises as Traders Weigh Chinese Output, Mideast Supply

Bloomberg

ALUMINUM edged higher as investors assessed the potential for long-term supply limitations despite booming Chinese production and the possible return of Middle East smelters to the global market.

The metal gained 0.3% to settle at \$3,388.50 a metric ton on the London Metal Exchange. It's still down since the US-Iran agreement was announced over the weekend.

This week's decline is largely a response to the prospect of the Iran deal, which offers a pathway, although uncertain, for the Middle East's substantial aluminum industry to recover output. But while the Iran war has roiled trading for months, a quieter effort in China to put smelters into overdrive has also become a key talking point and risk.

Production of primary aluminum hit a fresh monthly record in May, according to China's National Bureau of Statistics, potentially weighing on prices if sustained. Annualized output of the first five months of the year has reached 46.5 million tons — significantly above a government-imposed cap on annual capacity at about 45 million tons.

"Old smelter capacity is being replaced by more energy efficient technology and the industry as a whole should be able to produce more aluminum on the same amount of energy," David Wilson, senior metal strategist at BNP Paribas SA, said in an interview.

Still, analysts in China say there's not that much room for further growth beyond this year. Most of the possible efficiency gains have already been implemented over the course of the last few years.

There has also been a renewed government drive to inspect energy use and efficiency, which may also impinge on output. Smelters in Guangxi, a key production hub, have already been forced to trim production, and output in May was down slightly on a daily basis versus April.

"The broader message is consistent: China's aluminum system is operating at historically elevated utilization levels with limited remaining supply elasticity," Citigroup wrote in a note last month.

Aluminum ends up in very disparate corners of global manufacturing — from cars to drinks cans and power equipment. Global buyers have faced higher costs since late February, when smelters in the Middle East were effectively cut off from the global market. China's rising output and exports have offered some relief, taking some of the edge of the global supply shock.

Analysts say that firms in China have engineered their smelters, especially more modern ones, to produce beyond the “nameplate” specifications used by authorities. As a result, plants can run at several percentage points above their notional maximum.

China's imposed its aluminum capacity cap last decade to curb power usage and carbon emissions linked to the highly energy-intensive industry. But only now is the cap's true flexibility being tested and scrutinized by investors globally.

There may be other factors allowing elevated production. For example, analysts at Citigroup Inc. have also pointed to potential production overlaps as companies fire up new replacement smelters before old ones have been fully halted.

Other base metals on the LME were mixed, with copper up 0.2% while zinc was down 0.6%.

--With assistance from Kanupriya Kapoor, Jason Rogers and Yvonne Yue Li.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold edges up as rate-hike fears ease; Fed rate decision in focus

By Reuters

GOLD edged higher on Wednesday, extending gains for a fifth straight session, as optimism around the U.S.-Iran peace deal eased concerns over interest rate hikes, while investors awaited further details on the deal and the Federal Reserve's policy meeting.

Spot gold was up 0.4% at \$4,348.93 per ounce, as of 0107 GMT. U.S. gold futures for August delivery rose 0.3% to \$4,368.40.


Details began to emerge of the U.S. and Iran's interim agreement to end the war in the Middle East, with U.S. President Donald Trump saying it will rule out a nuclear weapon for Tehran and a U.S. official saying it allows Iran to sell oil upon signing.

The memorandum of understanding signed this week, though yet to be made public, extends a tenuous ceasefire announced in April by another 60 days to allow the warring countries to negotiate a permanent truce.

Investors now await the Federal Reserve policy decision and remarks, the first under Chair Kevin Warsh, later in the day, with rates widely expected to remain unchanged.

A majority of Fed policymakers now feel they will need to keep U.S. short-term borrowing costs on hold all year, projections due out on Wednesday are expected to show, with a small number seen penciling in a rate hike to stop a spike in inflation from getting entrenched in the economy.

A record 45% of the reserve managers surveyed by the World Gold Council expect to increase their own institutions' gold holdings over the next 12 months, the international organization said on Tuesday.

Spot silver rose 0.4% to \$70.47 per ounce, platinum gained 0.9% to \$1,819.45, and palladium was up 0.6% to \$1,360.32. 



Soaring scrap aluminum exports threaten UK defence, auto supply chains, industry group says

By Reuters

SOARING exports of aluminum scrap risk leaving Britain short of a critical material needed for defence, clean energy, digital technologies and the auto industry, manufacturing trade body Make UK said.

It warned the UK could face a crisis if more scrap continues to flow overseas, with industry moving abroad in search of better access to scrap markets. This risks jobs, investment and supply chain resilience.

Make UK said domestic industry could need as much as 6 million metric tons of available scrap for recycling by 2035 to help meet projected aluminum demand of 8 million tonnes under the government's Critical Minerals Strategy and Modern Industrial Strategy.

"The size of the prize is significant, with UK aluminum (scrap) collection and sorting alone needing to grow by 25% each year," said Daniel Paterson, director of sector specialisms at Make UK.

"But this important opportunity will be lost if the UK continues to export a critical material that our future economic growth sectors and national security and resilience depend on."

Data from information provider Trade Data Monitor showed UK exports of aluminum waste and scrap at 624,314 metric tons last year, a 43% jump from 2016. Over the same period UK aluminum scrap shipments to India increased 94% to 198,779 tons.

UK aluminum scrap exports to the United States at 23,560 tons last year showed a jump of 989% from 2024.

"UK exports to the US increased dramatically after Section 232 tariffs excluded aluminum scrap from their scope," Make UK said in a release.

US President Donald Trump imposed 50% tariffs on aluminum imports in June last year.

Make UK called for investment in domestic sorting and pre-processing capacity, stronger collection and enforcement standards and targeted measures to retain certain aluminum alloys in the UK. It also urged the government to engage urgently with the EU to secure equivalent treatment if Brussels introduces aluminum scrap export restrictions.

The European Commission is working on measures to curb aluminum scrap leaving Europe after warning that scrap exports risk leaving EU metals industries short of material needed for recycling and decarbonization.

(By Pratima Desai; Editing by Nia Williams)



China's top coal region to expand coal-to-oil output in energy security push

By Reuters

CHINA's top coal-producing region plans to build the country's largest base for turning coal into oil, gas and chemicals to help reduce reliance on imports, highlighting how the Iran war has sharpened China's focus on energy security.

Inner Mongolia is also China's top producer of renewable energy, making it a microcosm of the country's complicated energy transition, with a reliance on foreign oil sitting alongside a relative abundance of coal.

At the same time, the process of converting coal into petroleum products is a significant and growing source of carbon emissions, challenging China's climate goals.

"We are scaling up and strengthening the domestic production capacity of coal-to-oil, coal-to-gas and coal-to-chemical projects in order to increase the domestic self-sufficiency of oil and gas," Huang Zhiqiang, the number two official in the region, said at a press conference on Thursday without providing further details.

A growing industry found almost nowhere else, production is still small compared to the vast amount of oil and gas China imports. China's production volume of gas, liquids and chemicals from coal in 2024 was enough to replace only about 6 percent of the gas and crude oil China imported that year.

However, production is growing and in May, China's environment ministry signed off on a 22.1 billion yuan (US\$3.3 billion), 800,000 metric-tons-per-year coal-to-olefin demonstration project in Ordos, Inner Mongolia. Olefin is a basic building block for plastics and chemicals.

Profits for the coal-to-petrochemicals industry have surged since the Iran war as the use of cheap domestic coal puts it at an advantage over petrochemical competitors who rely on more expensive oil as a feedstock.

CARBON COSTS CHALLENGE CLIMATE GOALS

Huang did not directly respond to questions on how policymakers would address the carbon cost of the process, but said Inner Mongolia is balancing utilisation of its massive coal reserves with growing development of renewable energy, which has risen to 53 percent of the region's installed capacity.

Government documents show plans to promote green hydrogen in coal-to-chemicals projects, a move that clean energy advocates warn should not be used to justify further expansion of the sector.

Inner Mongolia produces around 1.25 billion to 1.28 billion tons of coal every year, Huang said, more than a quarter of China's total. Two-thirds of that is produced in Ordos, where the government is building the coal-to-petrochemicals base. 