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JERNIH MELIHAT DUNIA

Produksi Nikel Matte Vale Indonesia Tembus 29.773 Ton, Pendapatan Ikut Naik

Suparjo Ramalan, Andika Aditia - Tim Redaksi

PT VALE Indonesia Tbk (INCO) membukukan produksi nikel matte sebesar 16.153 metrik ton pada kuartal II-2026.

Jumlah ini meningkat sekitar 19 persen dibandingkan produksi pada kuartal I-2026 yang mencapai 13.620 ton.

Dengan capaian itu, total produksi nikel matte sepanjang semester I-2026 mencapai 29.773 ton.

Manajemen INCO mencatat peningkatan produksi mencerminkan membaiknya kinerja operasional setelah selesainya proyek pembangunan kembali Tanur Listrik 3 pada Juni 2026.

Anggota holding BUMN pertambangan itu juga menilai capaian tersebut menjaga perusahaan tetap berada pada jalur yang tepat untuk memenuhi target produksi sepanjang tahun ini.

“Peningkatan ini mencerminkan kinerja operasional yang lebih kuat setelah selesainya proyek pembangunan kembali Tanur Listrik 3 pada Juni 2026, dengan tetap mempertahankan fokus yang tinggi pada keselamatan kerja dan keandalan operasional,” tulis manajemen dalam keterbukaan informasi BEI, Kamis (30/7/2026).

Selain meningkatkan produksi nikel matte, INCO juga mengembangkan tiga pusat operasi pertambangan di Sorowako, Bahodopi, dan Pomalaa. Ekspansi ini mulai terlihat dari meningkatnya produksi dan penjualan bijih nikel.

Vale Indonesia's Matte Nickel Production Reaches 29,773 Tons, Supporting Revenue Increase

Suparjo Ramalan, Andika Aditia – Editorial Team

PT VALE Indonesia Tbk (INCO) recorded nickel matte production of 16,153 metric tons in the second quarter of 2026.

This figure represents an increase of approximately 19 percent compared to production in the first quarter of 2026, which reached 13,620 tons.

With this achievement, total nickel matte production throughout the first half of 2026 reached 29,773 tons.

INCO management noted that the increase in production reflects improved operational performance following the completion of the Electric Furnace 3 rebuilding project in June 2026.

The member of the state-owned mining holding company also assessed that this achievement keeps the company on track to meet its production targets throughout this year.

"This increase reflects stronger operational performance following the completion of the Electric Furnace 3 rebuilding project in June 2026, while maintaining a strong focus on occupational safety and operational reliability," management wrote in an IDX disclosure on Thursday (30/7/2026).

In addition to increasing nickel matte production, INCO is also developing three mining operations in Sorowako, Bahodopi, and Pomalaa. This expansion is already evident in the increased production and sales of nickel ore.

Di Blok Bahodopi, volume penjualan bijih nikel saprolit mencapai 1,07 juta wet metric ton (wmt) pada kuartal II-2026, naik dari 886.094 wmt dibandingkan kuartal sebelumnya. Dengan demikian, total penjualan bijih nikel dari blok tersebut sepanjang semester I-2026 mencapai 1,96 juta wmt.

Sementara, Blok Pomalaa mencatat penjualan bijih nikel menjadi 495.601 wmt pada kuartal II-2026 dari 88.983 wmt pada kuartal I. Secara kumulatif, volume penjualan dari proyek itu mencapai 584.584 wmt selama paruh pertama tahun ini.

Perseroan menyebut peningkatan volume produksi dan penjualan tersebut menunjukkan bertambahnya kapasitas operasi sekaligus memperkuat strategi diversifikasi sumber pendapatan perusahaan.

Lebih jauh, INCO memperoleh manfaat dari kenaikan harga realisasi rata-rata nikel matte menjadi 14.765 dollar AS per ton atau naik 4 persen secara kuartalan. Hal tersebut mendorong pendapatan perseroan menjadi 290 juta dollar AS, meningkat 15 persen dibandingkan kuartal I-2026.

Dari sisi biaya, biaya tunai pokok penjualan (cash cost of sales) nikel matte tetap kompetitif di level 10.005 dollar AS per ton pada kuartal II-2026, membaik dari 10.382 dollar AS per ton pada kuartal I-2026.

Sementara itu, pada bisnis bijih nikel, biaya tunai per unit tetap stabil, yakni 21 dollar AS per ton di Bahodopi dan 7 dollar AS per ton di Pomalaa, termasuk biaya royalti dan logistik.

Khusus operasi Pomalaa, perseroan mencatat optimalisasi biaya tunai yang lebih baik seiring meningkatnya volume penjualan dan bertambahnya kapasitas operasi.

In the Bahodopi Block, saprolite nickel ore sales reached 1.07 million wet metric tons (wmt) in the second quarter of 2026, up from 886,094 wmt in the previous quarter. This brings total nickel ore sales from the block throughout the first half of 2026 to 1.96 million wmt.

Meanwhile, the Pomalaa Block recorded nickel ore sales of 495,601 wmt in the second quarter of 2026 from 88,983 wmt in the first quarter. Cumulatively, sales volume from the project reached 584,584 wmt during the first half of this year.

The company stated that the increase in production and sales volumes indicated an increase in operating capacity and strengthened the company's revenue diversification strategy.

Furthermore, INCO benefited from a 4 percent increase in the average realized price of nickel matte to US$14,765 per tonne, boosting the company's revenue to US$290 million, a 15 percent increase compared to the first quarter of 2026.

In terms of costs, nickel matte cash cost of sales remained competitive at US$ 10,005 per ton in the second quarter of 2026, improving from US$10,382 per ton in the first quarter of 2026.

Meanwhile, in the nickel ore business, unit cash costs remained stable at US$21 per tonne at Bahodopi and US$7 per tonne at Pomalaa, including royalty and logistics costs.

Specifically for Pomalaa operations, the company recorded better cash cost optimization along with increasing sales volume and increasing operating capacity.

Pada kuartal II 2026, konsumsi energi INCO meningkat seiring naiknya produksi nikel matte dibandingkan kuartal sebelumnya. Penurunan konsumsi High Sulphur Fuel Oil (HSFO) pada periode tersebut sebagian besar diimbangi oleh peningkatan penggunaan batu bara untuk memenuhi kebutuhan operasional.

Konsumsi diesel juga mengalami kenaikan, menggambarkan meningkatnya aktivitas penambangan di area operasi Sorowako.

Di sisi lain, harga energi menunjukkan tren kenaikan. Harga HSFO, diesel, dan batu bara masing-masing meningkat sekitar 25 persen, 40 persen, dan 12 persen. Kenaikan dipengaruhi oleh perkembangan situasi geopolitik global yang berdampak pada pasar energi dunia.

In the second quarter of 2026, INCO's energy consumption increased due to higher nickel matte production compared to the previous quarter. The decrease in High Sulfur Fuel Oil (HSFO) consumption during the period was largely offset by increased coal use to meet operational needs.

Diesel consumption also increased, reflecting increased mining activity in the Sorowako operating area.

On the other hand, energy prices are showing an upward trend. HSFO, diesel, and coal prices have risen by around 25 percent, 40 percent, and 12 percent, respectively. The increases are driven by global geopolitical developments impacting global energy markets.

Bisnis.com

JV Arutmin-KPC Pilih Bangun PLTU Sendiri untuk Proyek Metanol, Ini Alasannya

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

PT BUMI Etam Chemical (BEC), perusahaan patungan PT Arutmin Indonesia dan PT Kaltim Prima Coall (KPC) akan membangun pembangkit listrik tenaga uap (PLTU) mandiri untuk menopang proyek hilirisasi batu bara menjadi metanol.

Adapun, proyek hilirisasi batu bara menjadi metanol yang berlokasi di Kutai Timur, Kalimantan Timur itu turut menggandeng PT Istana Karang Laut (IKL) dan China National Chemical Engineering Co., Ltd. (CNCEC).

Presiden Direktur BEC Rio Supin mengatakan, penggunaan PLTU mandiri merupakan pilihan rasional dan efisien untuk proyek tersebut.

The Arutmin-KPC JV Chooses to Build Its Own Coal-Fired Power Plant for its Methanol Project, Here's Why

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

PT BUMI Etam Chemical (BEC), a joint venture between PT Arutmin Indonesia and PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC), will build an independent steam-fired power plant (PLTU) to support the downstream coal-to-methanol project.

Meanwhile, the coal downstreaming project into methanol located in East Kutai, East Kalimantan, also involves PT Istana Karang Laut (IKL) and China National Chemical Engineering Co., Ltd. (CNCEC).

BEC President Director Rio Supin said that using an independent PLTU was a rational and efficient choice for the project.

"Karena kan kita hilirisasi batu bara. Jadi kalau misalnya [pembangkit listrik] yang nonbatu bara jadi enggak masuk secara secara dari awal basic kan yang mau dihilirisasi ini kan batu bara," ucap Rio ditemui di Jakarta, Rabu (29/7/2026).

Rio juga menyebut, pemanfaatan steam atau uap secara langsung dari boiler akan jauh lebih efektif alih-alih mengubah energi secara bertahap.

"Dan juga karena tadi butuh steam yang besar tadi. Kalau kita pakai analoginya, misalnya kita [pembangkit listrik tenaga] solar, terus listrik bikin [dipakai untuk] kompor listrik lagi, padahal yang kita butuh itu dari boiler ambil uapnya langsung. Jadi emang PLTU bangun sendiri," jelas Rio.

BEC baru saja menandatangani kontrak Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) dan Engineering, Procurement, Construction, and Commissioning (EPCC) Framework Agreement untuk pengembangan proyek hilirisasi batu bara menjadi metanol.

Proyek senilai US$2,3 miliar atau setara Rp41,54 triliun (asumsi kurs Rp18.063 per US$) itu ditargetkan dapat beroperasi penuh pada 2030. Pada tahap pertama, produksi dari proyek itu dapat mencapai 2 juta ton metanol dan maksimal 3,6 juta ton metanol pada tahap selanjutnya.

Rio menuturkan, proyek strategis nasional (PSN) itu merupakan bagian dari pelaksanaan kewajiban peningkatan nilai tambah batu bara oleh Arutmin dan KPC.

Proyek ini juga mendukung implementasi kebijakan hilirisasi nasional melalui konversi batu bara menjadi metanol sebagai bahan baku strategis bagi berbagai sektor industri, termasuk petrokimia, manufaktur, energi, dan industri turunannya.

Rio pun mengatakan, kelak metanol yang dihasilkan bakal dijual ke pasar domestik. Apalagi, saat ini pemerintah tengah mendorong penggunaan biodiesel B50.

"Because we're downstreaming coal. So, for example, if [power plants] are non-coal, they won't be included from the start. The basic thing we're going to downstream is coal," Rio said when met in Jakarta on Wednesday (July 29, 2026).

Rio also said that utilizing steam directly from the boiler would be much more effective than converting energy gradually.

"And also because we need a large amount of steam. To use an analogy, for example, we have a solar power plant, and then the electricity is used to power another electric stove, when in fact, what we need is the steam directly from the boiler. So, the PLTU actually builds itself," Rio explained.

BEC has just signed a Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) contract and Engineering, Procurement, Construction, and Commissioning (EPCC) Framework Agreement for the development of a coal-to-methanol downstream project.

The project, worth US$2.3 billion or equivalent to Rp41.54 trillion (assuming an exchange rate of Rp18,063 per US$), is targeted to be fully operational in 2030. In the first phase, production from the project can reach 2 million tons of methanol and a maximum of 3.6 million tons of methanol in the next phase.

Rio said that the national strategic project (PSN) was part of the implementation of the obligation to increase the added value of coal by Arutmin and KPC.

This project also supports the implementation of the national downstreaming policy through the conversion of coal into methanol as a strategic raw material for various industrial sectors, including petrochemicals, manufacturing, energy, and their derivative industries.

Rio also stated that the methanol produced will be sold to the domestic market. Furthermore, the government is currently promoting the use of B50 biodiesel.

"Jadi target utamanya adalah para domestik market. Jadi seperti itu. Nah, tinggal lihat siapa pengguna market, kan sekarang yang paling tinggi yang biodiesel kan. Jadi yang penghasil FAME-FAME [Fatty Acid Methyl Ester] itu ya kan target utamanya," jelas Rio.

Dia mengungkapkan bahwa Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) mencatat kebutuhan metanol di Indonesia mencapai 1,9 juta ton pada 2025. Dari jumlah tersebut, sebanyak 68% atau sekitar 1,3 juta ton masih impor.

Dengan impor tersebut, secara devisa Indonesia menghabiskan sekitar US$400 juta per tahun atau setara Rp7,1 triliun.

"Di tahun 2026 ini dengan kondisi geopolitik perang di Timur Tengah, harga metanol naik secara signifikan sehingga kami perkirakan devisa kita yang keluar untuk impor metanol jauh lebih tinggi. Hal inilah yang mendasari pemilihan kami kepada produk metanol dibandingkan beberapa produk lain yang dapat dihasilkan dari gasifikasi batu bara ini," imbuh Rio. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"So the main target is the domestic market. That's it. Now, we just have to look at who the market users are. Right now, the highest demand is for biodiesel. So, those producing FAMEs (Fatty Acid Methyl Ester), that's the main target," Rio explained.

He revealed that the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded that Indonesia's methanol demand would reach 1.9 million tons by 2025. Of this amount, 68%, or around 1.3 million tons, is still imported.

With these imports, Indonesia spends around US$400 million per year, equivalent to Rp7.1 trillion, in foreign exchange.

"In 2026, with the geopolitical situation of war in the Middle East, methanol prices will rise significantly, so we estimate that our foreign exchange expenditure on methanol imports will be much higher. This is the basis for our choice of methanol over several other products that can be produced from coal gasification," Rio added. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Kontan.co.id

Kinerja TINS Ditopang Harga Timah dan Pemulihan Pasokan, Cek Rekomendasi Sahamnya

Reporter: Muhammad Fatih | Editor: Tri Sulistiowati

PROSPEK kinerja PT Timah Tbk (TINS) hingga kuartal III-2026 diproyeksikan bakal tetap solid, ditopang oleh tren harga timah global yang tinggi serta tingginya konsumsi dari sektor hilir.

TINS's Performance Supported by Tin Prices and Supply Recovery, Check Out Its Stock Recommendations

Reporter: Muhammad Fatih | Editor: Tri Sulistiowati

PT TIMAH TBK's (TINS) performance outlook until the third quarter of 2026 is projected to remain solid, supported by the high global tin price trend and high consumption from the downstream sector.

Analis Kiwoom Sekuritas Indonesia, Adrian Djie, menilai tren positif ini dipicu oleh terjaganya harga timah dunia di kisaran US$ 53.000 per ton serta kuatnya permintaan dari industri elektrifikasi dan semikonduktor.

Di samping itu, pengetatan pasokan global dan langkah pemerintah dalam menertibkan tambang ilegal turut memberikan dampak signifikan bagi operasional perusahaan.

Langkah penegakan hukum tersebut terbukti berhasil mengembalikan arus bahan baku ke fasilitas peleburan (smelter) TINS.

Peningkatan efisiensi ini juga memperkuat posisi perseroan dalam mengamankan pangsa pasar ekspor secara berkelanjutan.

"Volume penjualan berpotensi terdongkrak karena market share membesar, dan harga jual rata-rata ikut terangkat karena pengetatan pasokan global," kata Adrian kepada Kontan, Kamis (30/7/2026).

Lebih lanjut, Adrian menjelaskan bahwa dorongan kinerja TINS hingga paruh kedua tahun ini juga bersumber dari kebutuhan teknologi masa depan.

Integrasi teknologi pada sektor AI, pusat data (data center), hingga kendaraan listrik memerlukan pasokan timah yang jauh lebih tinggi.

"Permintaan tambahan dari sektor elektronik, AI, semikonduktor, dan data center yang mendorong konsumsi timah," jelas Adrian.

Data riset Ciptadana Sekuritas Asia menunjukkan produksi bijih timah TINS pada semester I-2026 telah melonjak 75% YoY menjadi 12.232 ton Sn, semen-tara volume penjualan logam timah melesat 84% YoY mencapai 10.984 ton.

Kiwoom Sekuritas Indonesia analyst Adrian Djie believes this positive trend is driven by the stable global tin price at around US$53,000 per ton and strong demand from the electrification and semiconductor industries.

In addition, tightening global supply and government measures to regulate illegal mining have also had a significant impact on company operations.

These law enforcement measures have proven successful in restoring the flow of raw materials to the TINS smelter facility.

This increase in efficiency also strengthens the company's position in securing export market share in a sustainable manner.

"Sales volume has the potential to increase due to a larger market share, and average selling prices have also risen due to tightening global supply," Adrian told Kontan on Thursday (30/7/2026).

Furthermore, Adrian explained that TINS's performance boost through the second half of this year also stemmed from future technology needs.

Technology integration in the AI sector, data centers, and even electric vehicles requires a much higher supply of tin.

"Additional demand from the electronics, AI, semiconductor, and data center sectors is driving tin consumption," Adrian explained.

Ciptadana Sekuritas Asia research data shows that TINS tin ore production in the first half of 2026 has jumped 75% YoY to 12,232 tons of Sn, while tin metal sales volume has shot up 84% YoY to 10,984 tons.

Pertumbuhan operasional tersebut berhasil mendorong pendapatan konsolidasi TINS melesat 147% YoY menjadi Rp10,4 triliun pada paruh pertama 2026.

Meski demikian, Adrian mengingatkan adanya sejumlah tantangan yang berpotensi membayangi laju kinerja perseroan hingga kuartal III-2026.

"Menurut kami, tantangannya berupa volatilitas harga timah dan juga risiko regulasi royalti," ungkap Adrian.

Di sisi lain, pergerakan harga komoditas global dan kondisi makroekonomi domestik juga tetap perlu dicermati oleh para pemodal.

Adrian menyoroti risiko koreksi harga jika permintaan global melambat, di samping pergerakan IHSG yang masih cenderung fluktuatif.

Senada, Analis Bahana Sekuritas, Jeremy Mikael, memproyeksikan volume penjualan logam timah TINS akan terus bertumbuh secara bertahap mencapai 23,3 ribu ton sepanjang tahun 2026.

Jeremy juga menyoroti keunggulan TINS yang berada di dalam ekosistem BUMN di bawah MIND ID dan Danantara.

Masuknya TINS ke dalam ekosistem Danantara turut membuka ruang apresiasi bagi para pemegang saham, khususnya terkait potensi imbal hasil dividen.

Kehadiran entitas ini diharapkan mampu mengoptimalkan tata kelola modal dan strategi hilirisasi perseroan dalam jangka panjang.

"Berdasarkan rekam jejak historis, beberapa emiten yang berada di dalam ekosistem Danantara memberikan pembagian dividend payout ratio yang besar, sehingga kami menilai potensi pembagian dividen juga akan cukup positif," tambah Adrian.

This operational growth has driven TINS' consolidated revenue up 147% year-on-year to Rp10.4 trillion in the first half of 2026.

However, Adrian warned of a number of challenges that could potentially hamper the company's performance through the third quarter of 2026.

"We believe the challenges include tin price volatility and the risk of royalty regulations," Adrian said.

On the other hand, investors still need to monitor global commodity price movements and domestic macroeconomic conditions.

Adrian highlighted the risk of a price correction if global demand slows, in addition to the JCI's continued volatility.

Similarly, Bahana Sekuritas analyst Jeremy Mikael projects that TINS tin sales volume will continue to grow gradually, reaching 23.3 thousand tons throughout 2026.

Jeremy also highlighted the advantages of TINS which is within the BUMN ecosystem under MIND ID and Danantara.

TINS's entry into the Danantara ecosystem also opens up opportunities for shareholders to appreciate its potential dividend yields.

The presence of this entity is expected to optimize the company's capital management and downstreaming strategy in the long term.

"Based on historical track records, several issuers within the Danantara ecosystem have provided large dividend payout ratios, so we assess the potential for dividend distribution to be quite positive," Adrian added.

Riset Bahana Sekuritas menaksir TINS berpotensi menghasilkan rata-rata dividend yield hingga 13,4% selama periode tahun fiskal 2026-2028.

Ditinjau dari sisi pergerakan harga saham, aliran dana asing (foreign inflow) pada saham TINS juga dinilai menjadi sentimen pendukung yang menarik untuk dicermati.

Dengan prospek pemulihan operasional dan katalis pasar yang kuat, Adrian merekomendasikan Trading Buy untuk saham TINS dengan target harga di level Rp 3.780 per saham.

Bahana Sekuritas research estimates that TINS has the potential to generate an average dividend yield of up to 13.4% during the 2026-2028 fiscal year period.

In terms of share price movements, foreign inflow into TINS shares is also considered an interesting supporting sentiment to observe.

With the prospect of operational recovery and strong market catalysts, Adrian recommends a Trading Buy for TINS shares with a target price of Rp 3,780 per share.

CNN Indonesia

Alasan Freeport Minta Perpanjang Izin Tambang Sebelum 2041

CNN Indonesia

PRESIDEN Direktur PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) Tony Wenas mengkatakan pengembangan tambang baru menjadi alasan perusahaan mengajukan perpanjangan Izin Usaha Pertambangan Khusus (IUPK) dari sekarang.

Tony menjelaskan bahwa tambang bawah tanah merupakan investasi jangka panjang berkisar 15-20 tahun sejak tahap eksplorasi hingga mulai berproduksi. Untuk itu, persiapan tambang baru harus dimulai jauh sebelum masa operasi tambang berakhir.

Langkah tersebut dinilai penting agar tidak terjadi penurunan produksi setelah izin usaha perusahaan berakhir pada 2041.

"Membangun tambang bawah tanah itu tidak terjadi dalam waktu satu-dua tahun. Itu bisa 15-20 tahun. Tambang yang kita tambang di tahun 2016-2017, Grasberg Block Cave, itu kita persiapkan dari 2004. Jadi perlu waktu 13 tahun," ujar Tony dalam wawancara dengan CNN Indonesia TV.

Freeport's Reasons for Requesting Mining Permit Extension Before 2041

CNN Indonesia

PT FREEPORT Indonesia (PTFI) President Director Tony Wenas said the development of a new mine was the reason the company had applied for an extension of its Special Mining Business Permit (IUPK) from now on.

Tony explained that underground mining is a long-term investment, lasting 15-20 years from the exploration stage to the start of production. Therefore, preparation for a new mine must begin well before the mine's operational period ends.

This step is considered crucial to prevent a decline in production after the company's business permit expires in 2041.

"Building an underground mine doesn't happen in a year or two. It can take 15-20 years. The mine we mined in 2016-2017, the Grasberg Block Cave, we started preparing in 2004. So it took 13 years," Tony said in an interview with CNN Indonesia TV.

Ia mengatakan Freeport saat ini juga bersiap mengembangkan tambang baru yang diperkirakan membutuhkan waktu sekitar 15 tahun hingga dapat beroperasi.

"Dan kami akan me-develop tambang baru yang memerlukan waktu kira-kira mungkin 15 tahun. Tapi kan perlu ada kepastian dari sekarang. Oleh karena itu memang diajukan perpanjangannya dari sekarang," kata Tony.

Menurut Bos Freeport, kepastian perpanjangan izin diperlukan agar pengembangan tambang baru dapat dilakukan sebelum produksi dari tambang eksisting menurun setelah 2041.

"Supaya pada saatnya nanti di 2041 tidak terjadi depleting di production. Jadi stabil terus, karena kita sudah berani investasi untuk menemukan cadangan-cadangan baru yang kami yakini ada," ujarnya.

Ia menilai keberlanjutan operasi tambang tidak hanya penting bagi perusahaan, tetapi juga berdampak pada tenaga kerja, masyarakat sekitar, hingga penerimaan negara.

"Perpanjangan IUPK ini penting sekali untuk keberlanjutan tambang, yang mana berarti employment sebesar 35 ribu orang akan tetap berlanjut. Program community development kita sebesar hampir Rp2 triliun per tahun untuk masyarakat akan berlanjut," kata Tony.

Selain itu, ia menyebut kontribusi Freeport kepada negara juga akan tetap terjaga apabila operasional tambang berlanjut.

"Manfaat bagi negara sebesar Rp75 triliun tahun lalu dan kalau 2028 diperkirakan bisa Rp120 triliun per tahun. Itu juga akan berhenti kalau tidak ada keberlanjutan," ujarnya.

He said Freeport is currently preparing to develop a new mine which is estimated to take around 15 years to become operational.

"And we will develop a new mine, which will probably take 15 years. But we need certainty now. That's why we've proposed an extension now," Tony said.

According to the Freeport CEO, certainty regarding the permit extension is necessary so that new mine development can be carried out before production from the existing mine declines after 2041.

"This will ensure that production doesn't deplete by 2041. It will remain stable, because we have boldly invested in discovering new reserves, which we believe exist," he said.

He believes that the sustainability of mining operations is not only important for the company, but also has an impact on the workforce, the surrounding community, and even state revenues.

"The extension of the IUPK is crucial for the sustainability of the mine, meaning the continued employment of 35,000 people. Our community development program, worth nearly Rp 2 trillion per year, will continue," said Tony.

In addition, he said Freeport's contribution to the country would also be maintained if mining operations continued.

"The benefits to the state were Rp 75 trillion last year, and by 2028, it's estimated to reach Rp 120 trillion per year. That, too, will cease if there's no sustainability," he said.

Tony menegaskan tidak ada pihak yang diuntungkan apabila operasi tambang berhenti pada 2041 karena tambang bawah tanah yang telah dieksploitasi tidak bisa begitu saja dialihkan kepada pihak lain.

"Tidak ada yang diuntungkan kalau itu berhenti di 2041. Tidak bisa juga orang lain ganti menambang itu, karena tambangnya akan sudah collapse. Jadi adalah manfaat bagi semua pihak kalau itu diperpanjang," katanya.

Ongkos Besar Investasi Tambang Bawah Tanah

Ketua Indonesian Mining and Energy Forum (IMEF) Singgih Widagdo menilai alasan Freeport mengajukan perpanjangan izin operasi jauh sebelum 2041 masuk akal dari sisi teknis. Menurutnya, pengembangan tambang bawah tanah memang membutuhkan investasi besar dengan tahapan yang panjang, mulai dari eksplorasi hingga produksi.

"Tambang bawah tanah sangat berbeda dengan tambang terbuka, apalagi tambang mineral seperti Freeport. Karakteristik investasi besar, padat teknologi, dan penuh risiko menjadi berbagai hal yang harus dihadapi untuk melakukan underground mining," ujar Singgih kepada CNNIndonesia.com, Rabu (29/7).

Ia menjelaskan perusahaan harus terlebih dahulu memastikan nilai cadangan dan kualitas mineral melalui eksplorasi yang rinci, sekaligus menyiapkan infrastruktur tambang bawah tanah sebelum produksi dimulai.

"High precision technology yang akan dilakukan untuk penambangan tambang dalam dipastikan memerlukan data detail sisi mineral yang akan ditambang dan sekaligus memastikan infrastruktur demi keamanan dan kenyamanan kerja (safety and comfort working). Tahapan eksplorasi sampai commissioning produksi membutuhkan waktu sekitar 15 tahunan," ujarnya.

Tony emphasized that no party would benefit if mining operations ceased in 2041 because the underground mines that had been exploited could not simply be transferred to another party.

"No one benefits if it stops in 2041. Nor can someone else take over the mining operation, because the mine will have collapsed. So, it's beneficial for everyone if it's extended," he said.

The High Cost of Underground Mining Investment

The chairman of the Indonesian Mining and Energy Forum (IMEF), Singgih Widagdo, believes Freeport's reasoning for applying for an operating permit extension well before 2041 is technically sound. He believes that developing an underground mine requires significant investment and a lengthy process, from exploration to production.

"Underground mining is very different from open-pit mining, especially mineral mining like Freeport. The characteristics of large investments, technology-intensive operations, and high risks are some of the challenges faced when conducting underground mining," Singgih told CNNIndonesia.com on Wednesday (July 29).

He explained that companies must first determine the value of reserves and the quality of minerals through detailed exploration, while also preparing underground mining infrastructure before production begins.

"The high-precision technology used for deep-sea mining will require detailed data on the minerals to be mined, as well as ensuring infrastructure for safe and comfortable working conditions. The exploration phase through to commissioning production will take approximately 15 years," he said.

Singgih mengatakan kepastian perpanjangan izin operasi menjadi faktor penting karena perusahaan harus memastikan investasi tambang dapat memberikan keuntungan dalam jangka panjang.

"Jelas, kembali lagi dengan modal yang sangat besar tentu kepastian perpanjangan izin operasi harus dipastikan terlebih dahulu. Lama waktu izin operasi menjadi hal terpenting untuk memastikan investasi tambang akan menguntungkan atau tidak," katanya.

Menurut Singgih, risiko akan muncul apabila kepastian izin diberikan terlalu dekat dengan berakhirnya masa operasi, terutama bila perusahaan hendak membuka tambang baru di wilayah terpencil (remote area).

"Jika memang harus melakukan eksplorasi untuk membuka tambang baru di daerah remote, eksplorasi memastikan cadangan sekaligus membangun infrastruktur serta peralatan operasi tambang dalam, tentu kepastian izin jauh sebelumnya harus didapatkan. Apalagi investor harus melibatkan dan memanfaatkan pihak lenders atau perbankan, baik nasional maupun internasional, dalam pembiayaan tambang baru yang akan dibuka dan dioperasikan," ujarnya. (lau/ins)

Singgih said that ensuring the extension of the operating permit is crucial because the company must ensure that its mining investment will generate long-term profits.

"Clearly, returning with such a large amount of capital, the certainty of extending the operating permit must first be ensured. The length of the operating permit is crucial in determining whether a mining investment will be profitable," he said.

According to Singgih, risks will arise if the certainty of permits being granted is too close to the end of the operational period, especially if the company wants to open a new mine in a remote area.

"If exploration is necessary to open a new mine in a remote area, to confirm reserves, and to build infrastructure and equipment for deep-sea mining operations, permits must be secured well in advance. Furthermore, investors must involve and utilize lenders or banks, both national and international, to finance the new mine to be opened and operated," he said. (lau/ins)

INVESTOR.ID

Petrosea (PTRO) Ungkap Info terkait Lapkeu, Diungkit Rencana Aksi Korporasi

Penulis : Thresa Sandra Desfika

PT PETROSEA TBK (PTRO) mengungkap informasi terkait rencana penyampaian laporan keuangan (lapkeu) yang berakhir pada 30 Juni 2026 alias semester pertama tahun ini.

Petrosea (PTRO) Reveals Financial Statement, Corporate Action Plans Raised

Penulis : Thresa Sandra Desfika

PT PETROSEA TBK (PTRO) has revealed information regarding its planned financial report (lapkeu) submission for the first half of this year, ending June 30, 2026.

Direktur Petrosea (PTRO), Ruddy Santoso mengungkapkan, Petrosea (PTRO) berencana untuk melakukan audit atas laporan keuangan interim yang berakhir pada 30 Juni 2026.

"Audit tersebut direncanakan sehubungan dengan rencana pelaksanaan aksi korporasi oleh perseroan," terang Ruddy dalam keterbukaan informasi, Kamis (30/7/2026).

Sebelumnya, Petrosea (PTRO) telah mengumumkan bahwa pada tanggal 23 Juli 2026 telah menyelesaikan partisipasi dalam pelaksanaan hak memesan efek terlebih dahulu (HMETD) yang dilakukan oleh PT Singaraja Putra Tbk (SINI) melalui penyertaan modal sekitar Rp 1,19 triliun. Sehingga, pada saat ini kepemilikan saham Petrosea pada SINI mencapai 19,88%.

Selain itu, PT Petrosea Tbk (PTRO) juga mengumumkan penandatanganan perjanjian jasa pertambangan dengan dua perusahaan pertambangan batu bara pada 23 Juli 2026, yakni PT Pesona Bara Cakrawala (PBC) serta PT Cakrawala Bara Persada (CBP). Keduanya merupakan anak usaha PT Singaraja Putra Tbk (SINI), emiten Happy Hapsoro.

Sekretaris Perusahaan Petrosea (PTRO) Anto Broto mengungkapkan, PBC merupakan pemegang Izin Usaha Pertambangan – Operasi Produksi (IUP-OP) yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Kapuas, Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah.

Durasi pekerjaan berdasarkan perjanjian adalah sepanjang usia tambang (*life of mine*), dengan estimasi volume produksi lapisan tanah penutup sebesar 189 juta BCM dan produksi batu bara sebesar 42 juta ton.

Estimasi Nilai Kontrak

"Selain itu, estimasi nilai kontrak berdasarkan perjanjian tersebut adalah sebesar Rp 7¸ 7 triliun yang dihitung dengan mengacu pada Indonesian Coal Index (ICI) yang berlaku pada tanggal penandatanganan perjanjian," papar Anto dalam keterbukaan informasi dikutip Jumat (24/7/2026).

Petrosea (PTRO) Director, Ruddy Santoso, revealed that Petrosea (PTRO) plans to conduct an audit of the interim financial statements ending June 30, 2026.

"The audit was planned in connection with the company's planned corporate action," explained Ruddy in an information disclosure on Thursday (30/7/2026).

Previously, Petrosea (PTRO) announced that on July 23, 2026, it had completed its participation in the exercise of pre-emptive rights (HMETD) by PT Singaraja Putra Tbk (SINI) through a capital injection of approximately IDR 1.19 trillion. This brings Petrosea's current share ownership in SINI to 19.88%.

In addition, PT Petrosea Tbk (PTRO) also announced the signing of a mining services agreement with two coal mining companies on July 23, 2026: PT Pesona Bara Cakrawala (PBC) and PT Cakrawala Bara Persada (CBP). Both are subsidiaries of PT Singaraja Putra Tbk (SINI), the issuer of Happy Hapsoro.

Petrosea (PTRO) Corporate Secretary Anto Broto revealed that PBC is the holder of a Mining Business Permit – Production Operation (IUP-OP) located in Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

The duration of the work based on the agreement is for the life *of the* mine , with an estimated overburden production volume of 189 million BCM and coal production of 42 million tons.

Estimated Contract Value

"In addition, the estimated contract value based on the agreement is Rp 7 trillion, calculated using the Indonesian Coal Index (ICI) in effect on the date of the agreement signing," Anto explained in an information disclosure quoted on Friday (24/7/2026).

Sedangkan untuk CBP, lanjut Anto, CBP merupakan pemegang Izin Usaha Pertambangan – Operasi Produksi (IUP-OP) yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Kapuas, Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah. Durasi pekerjaan berdasarkan perjanjian adalah sepanjang usia tambang (*life of mine*), dengan estimasi volume produksi lapisan tanah penutup sebesar 40 juta BCM dan produksi batubara sebesar 8 juta ton.

"Selain itu, estimasi nilai kontrak berdasarkan perjanjian tersebut adalah sebesar Rp 1¸ 6 triliun yang dihitung dengan mengacu pada Indonesian Coal Index (ICI) yang berlaku pada tanggal penandatanganan perjanjian," terang Anto.

Berdasarkan kedua perjanjian tersebut, sambung Anto, Petrosea (PTRO) akan bertindak selaku kontraktor jasa pertambangan dengan ruang lingkup pekerjaan di antaranya mencakup jasa pengupasan dan pemindahan lapisan tanah penutup (*overburden removal*), pemberaian material batuan, serta penambangan batu bara. Editor: Theresa Sandra Desfika

Meanwhile, Anto continued, CBP holds a Mining Business Permit – Production Operations (IUP-OP) located in Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. The contracted duration of work is for the life *of* the mine, with an estimated overburden production volume of 40 million barrels per cubic meter (BCM) and coal production of 8 million tons.

"In addition, the estimated contract value based on the agreement is Rp 1.6 trillion, calculated by referring to the Indonesian Coal Index (ICI) in effect on the date of the agreement signing," Anto explained.

Based on the two agreements, Anto continued, Petrosea (PTRO) will act as a mining services contractor with a scope of work that includes stripping and overburden removal , rock breaking, and coal mining. Editor: Theresa Sandra Desfika

Bisnis.com

Vale Indonesia (INCO) Cetak Laba Bersih Rp1,87 Triliun Semester I/2026

Penulis : Annisa Kurniasari Saumi

PT **VALE** Indonesia Tbk. (INCO) mencetak peningkatan pendapatan dan laba bersih sepanjang semester I/2026. INCO membukukan laba bersih senilai US$104,37 juta atau setara Rp1,87 triliun (kurs Rp17.922 30 Juni 2026).

Berdasarkan laporan keuangan per 30 Juni 2026, laba bersih INCO ini naik 313,4% dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya sebesar US$25,24 juta.

Vale Indonesia (INCO) Posts Rp1.87 Trillion in Net Profit in the First Half of 2026

Author: Annisa Kurniasari Saumi

PT **VALE** Indonesia Tbk. (INCO) reported increased revenue and net profit during the first half of 2026. INCO posted a net profit of US$ 104.37 million, equivalent to Rp1.87 trillion (exchange rate of Rp17,922 on June 30, 2026).

Based on the financial report as of June 30, 2026, INCO's net profit increased by 313.4% compared to the same period the previous year of US$25.24 million.

Laba bersih ini diperoleh dari naiknya pendapatan perseroan menjadi US$543,06 juta atau Rp9,73 triliun, dari sebelumnya US$426,73 juta. Pendapatan ini naik 27,26% secara tahunan.

Manajemen INCO mengungkapkan produksi nikel matte meningkat 19% secara kuartalan (QoQ) menjadi 16.153 ton, sementara volume penjualan tetap stabil di 13.932 ton. Perseroan memperoleh manfaat dari kenaikan harga realisasi rata-rata nikel matte menjadi AS$14.765 per ton, meningkat 4% QoQ.

Rinciannya, pada kuartal II/2026, INCO memproduksi 16.153 metrik ton (ton) nikel dalam matte, meningkat sekitar 19% dibandingkan 13.620 ton pada kuartal I/2026. Dengan demikian, total produksi nikel matte pada semester pertama 2026 mencapai 29.773 ton.

Lalu pada kuartal II/2026, Blok Bahodopi membukukan penjualan bijih nikel saprolit sebesar 1,07 juta wet metric ton (wmt), meningkat dari 886.000 wmt pada triwulan sebelumnya, sehingga total volume penjualan pada semester pertama mencapai 1,96 juta wmt.

Sementara itu, Blok Pomalaa mencatat peningkatan signifikan dalam penjualan bijih nikel menjadi 1,26 juta wmt pada kuartal II/2026, dibandingkan 89.000 wmt pada kuartal I/2026, sehingga volume penjualan kumulatif pada semester pertama mencapai 1,35 juta wmt.

Adapun perseroan merealisasikan belanja modal sekitar AS$116 juta pada tiga bulan di kuartal II/2026, untuk mendukung keberlanjutan operasi serta pengembangan proyek-proyek pertumbuhan strategisnya.

Pada 30 Juni 2026, saldo kas dan setara kas tercatat sebesar AS$111 juta, dibandingkan AS$220 juta pada 31 Maret 2026, hal ini terutama mencerminkan aktivitas investasi yang terus berlangsung selama periode tersebut. Editor : Dwi Nicken Tari

This net profit resulted from an increase in the company's revenue to US$543.06 million, or Rp9.73 trillion, from US$426.73 million. This represents a 27.26% year-on-year increase.

INCO management revealed that nickel matte production increased 19% quarter-on-quarter (QoQ) to 16,153 tons, while sales volume remained stable at 13,932 tons. The company benefited from an increase in the average realized price of nickel matte to US$14,765 per ton, a 4% increase QoQ.

In detail, in the second quarter of 2026, INCO produced 16,153 metric tons (tons) of nickel in matte, an increase of approximately 19% compared to 13,620 tons in the first quarter of 2026. Thus, total nickel matte production in the first half of 2026 reached 29,773 tons.

Then, in the second quarter of 2026, the Bahodopi Block recorded saprolite nickel ore sales of 1.07 million wet metric tons (wmt), an increase from 886,000 wmt in the previous quarter, bringing the total sales volume in the first half to 1.96 million wmt.

Meanwhile, the Pomalaa Block recorded a significant increase in nickel ore sales to 1.26 million wmt in the second quarter of 2026, compared to 89,000 wmt in the first quarter of 2026, bringing the cumulative sales volume in the first half to 1.35 million wmt.

The company realized capital expenditure of approximately US$116 million in the first three months of Q2/2026, to support the sustainability of its operations and the development of its strategic growth projects.

As of June 30, 2026, cash and cash equivalents were US$111 million, compared to US$220 million as of March 31, 2026, primarily reflecting ongoing investing activities during the period. Editor: Dwi Nicken Tari

CNBC INDONESIA

Ledakan Tambang Pakistan Tewaskan 32 Orang, Harga Batu Bara Terdampak?

Mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara jatuh setelah terbang.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Kamis (30/7/2026) ditutup di US$ 134,05 per ton, Harganya jatuh 1,07%.

Pelemahan ini berbanding terbalik dengan lonjakan sebesar 3,5% pada Rabu sebelumnya.

Penurunan harga batu bara disebabkan banyak sentimen, terutama harga minyak. Harga minyak ambles hampir 2% lebih pada penutupan Kamis.

Minyak dan batu bara adalah komoditas substitusi sehingga harganya saling me-mengaruhi.

China juga melaporkan harga batu bara termal di mulut tambang (mine-mouth) China cenderung stabil meskipun beberapa tambang menaikkan harga secara terbatas.

Kondisi ini terjadi karena pasokan yang lebih ketat akibat pembatasan produksi dan inspeksi keselamatan tambang, tetapi permintaan pembeli masih belum cukup kuat untuk mendorong kenaikan harga yang lebih luas.

Sebagian besar tambang mempertahan-kan harga jual, hanya sejumlah kecil yang menaikkan harga. Pembatasan produksi dan inspeksi keselamatan di sejumlah wilayah tambang memang menopang harga batu bara domestik.

Permintaan listrik juga meningkat karena cuaca musim panas yang lebih panas, tetapi stok batu bara di pembangkit dan pelabuhan masih relatif tinggi sehingga membatasi kenaikan harga.

Pakistan Mine Explosion Kills 32, Will Coal Prices Be Affected?

Mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices fell after flying.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US$134.05 per ton on Thursday (30/7/2026), a 1.07% drop.

This weakening is inversely proportional to the spike of 3.5% on the previous Wednesday.

The decline in coal prices was driven by various factors, particularly oil prices. Oil prices plummeted by almost 2% at Thursday's close.

Oil and coal are substitute commodities so their prices influence each other.

China also reported that mine-mouth thermal coal prices in China tended to be stable, although some mines increased prices to a limited extent.

This is due to tighter supply due to production restrictions and mine safety inspections, but buyer demand is still not strong enough to drive broader price increases.

Most mines maintained their selling prices, with only a small number raising them. Production restrictions and safety inspections in some mining areas have supported domestic coal prices.

Electricity demand has also increased due to hotter summer weather, but coal stocks at power plants and ports remain relatively high, limiting price increases.

Namun, aktivitas pembelian dari pengguna akhir dan trader masih berhati-hati, membuat pasar bergerak dalam kisaran sempit.

Pasokan batu bara di pelabuhan dan pembangkit listrik juga masih sangat tinggi sehingga mampu menahan kenaikan harga.

Persediaan batu bara di empat pelabuhan utama China mencapai lebih dari 30 juta ton, tertinggi untuk periode yang sama dalam beberapa tahun terakhir.

Konsumsi batu bara pembangkit listrik memang meningkat, tetapi stok yang tersedia masih cukup untuk sekitar 20 hari pemakaian sehingga pasokan dinilai aman.

Ledakan Tambang di Pakistan

Sedikitnya 32 penambang tewas dan 10 lainnya masih terjebak setelah ledakan mengguncang tambang batu bara di pinggiran Kota Quetta, Provinsi Baluchistan, Pakistan, Kamis (31/7/2026).

Ledakan diduga dipicu oleh akumulasi gas metana di dalam tambang. Tim penyelamat telah menemukan 32 jenazah, sementara operasi pencarian terhadap para penambang yang masih terjebak terus berlangsung.

Pemerintah setempat mengakui proses evakuasi berlangsung sangat sulit. Otoritas Baluchistan juga menjanjikan kompensasi sebesar Rs 500.000 (sekitar US$1.800) bagi keluarga setiap korban meninggal.

Serikat pekerja tambang menduga insiden ini terjadi akibat kelalaian dan mendesak pemerintah mengusut pihak yang bertanggung jawab. Mereka juga meminta penegakan aturan keselamatan yang lebih ketat terhadap perusahaan tambang.

However, buying activity from end users and traders remains cautious, keeping the market moving within a narrow range.

Coal supplies at ports and power plants are also still very high, thus holding back price increases.

Coal inventories at China's four major ports reached more than 30 million tonnes, the highest for the same period in recent years.

Coal consumption for power plants has indeed increased, but available stocks are still sufficient for approximately 20 days of use, so supply is considered secure.

Mine Explosion in Pakistan

At least 32 miners were killed and 10 others remain trapped after an explosion rocked a coal mine on the outskirts of Quetta City, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, Thursday (31/7/2026).

The explosion is believed to have been triggered by the accumulation of methane gas within the mine. Rescue teams have recovered 32 bodies, while search operations for the remaining trapped miners continue.

Local authorities acknowledged that the evacuation process was extremely difficult. Baluchistan authorities also promised compensation of Rs 500,000 (approximately US$1,800) to the families of each deceased.

The mine workers' union suspects the incident was due to negligence and is urging the government to investigate those responsible. They are also calling for stricter enforcement of safety regulations by mining companies.

Kecelakaan tambang mematikan memang kerap terjadi di Pakistan, terutama di Baluchistan. Banyak tambang di wilayah tersebut dinilai masih minim ventilasi, sistem pemantauan gas, dan perlengkapan keselamatan dasar. Meski berisiko tinggi dan bergaji rendah, industri batu bara tetap menjadi sumber penghidupan utama bagi ribuan pekerja di provinsi termiskin Pakistan tersebut.

Inspektur pertambangan pemerintah, Ghani Baloch, mengatakan ledakan diduga dipicu oleh akumulasi gas metana dan terjadi di pinggiran Kota Quetta, ibu kota Provinsi Baluchistan.

Sebanyak tujuh jenazah berhasil dievakuasi beberapa jam setelah ledakan. Tim penyelamat kemudian menemukan 25 jenazah lainnya, menurut pernyataan pejabat setempat dan badan penanggulangan bencana provinsi. Operasi pencarian dan penyelamatan masih berlangsung untuk menemukan para penambang yang masih terjebak.

Baloch mengatakan operasi penyelamatan akan terus dilakukan hingga seluruh korban ditemukan. Namun, ia mengakui jumlah korban tewas kemungkinan masih akan bertambah.

"Peluang menemukan korban dalam keadaan hidup semakin kecil setelah ledakan gas metana karena kadar oksigen turun hingga nol. Selain itu, tim penyelamat juga harus bergerak sangat hati-hati di dalam tambang," ujar Baloch, dikutip dari AP. (mae/mae)

Fatal mining accidents are common in Pakistan, particularly in Baluchistan. Many mines in the region are considered to lack ventilation, gas monitoring systems, and basic safety equipment. Despite the high risks and low wages, the coal industry remains a major source of livelihood for thousands of workers in Pakistan's poorest province.

Government mining inspector Ghani Baloch said the explosion was believed to have been triggered by an accumulation of methane gas and occurred on the outskirts of Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan province.

Seven bodies were recovered within hours of the explosion. Rescuers later recovered 25 more bodies, according to local officials and the provincial disaster management agency. Search and rescue operations are ongoing to locate the remaining trapped miners.

Baloch said rescue operations would continue until all victims were found. However, he acknowledged that the death toll was likely to rise.

"The chances of finding survivors are slim after the methane gas explosion because oxygen levels drop to zero. Furthermore, rescue teams must move extremely carefully inside the mine," Baloch said, as quoted by AP. (mae/mae)

CNBC INDONESIA

RI Masih Bisa Kebanjiran Investasi Nikel US$ 20 Miliar, Tapi...

Khoirul Anam, CNBC Indonesia

NILAI investasi industri nikel terbilang tinggi di Indonesia.

Indonesia Could Still Be Flooded with US$20 Billion in Nickel Investment, But...

Khoirul Anam, CNBC Indonesia

INVESTMENT in the nickel industry is quite high in Indonesia.

Pada 2025, industri ini tercatat menyumbang sekitar US$44 miliar.

Ketua Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) Arif Perdanakusumah bahkan menyebut akan ada penambahan sebesar US$20 miliar pada 2026 hingga 2028.

"Coba bayangkan industri nikel yang sudah terbangun sejak tahun 2014 sampai sekarang sudah menjadikan Indonesia sebagai produsen terbesar di dunia," ungkap Arif dalam Coffee Morning CNBC Indonesia, Kamis (30/7/2026).

Namun, saat ini industri nikel dihadapkan pada tantangan ekspor. Di mana sejumlah pengiriman nickel pig iron (NPI) dilaporkan tertahan karena harus menjalani pengujian tambahan terhadap kandungan unsur Logam Tanah Jarang (LTJ) sebelum dapat diekspor.

Arif memaparkan terdapat 120 kapal yang tidak bisa berlayar karena tidak bisa keluar dari pelabuhan. Hal ini pun menimbulkan kerugian baik bagi pelaku usaha maupun pemerintah.

"Ini sebenarnya terjadi karena kekosongan regulasi. Tidak ada regulasi yang memberi pedoman batasan LTJ sehingga apa yang terjadi di lapangan bisa kita lihat. LTJ ini kajian teknisnya belum dilakukan pemerintah dan pelaku usaha," tegas dia.

Untuk itu, dia berharap harus ada tata kelola yang baik di industri ini. Adapun pembenahan dan pembaruan tata kelola harus mencakup dua aspek, terkait kepastian usaha dan hukum.

"Satu kawasan industri, karyawannya mencapai ratusan ribu. Itulah kenapa pelaku usaha ingin tata kelola, kepastian usaha, dan perlindungan hukum karena investasinya sangat besar. Dan Indonesia sudah mengambil manfaatnya dari relaksasi ekspor dan lain-lain," jelas Arif.

By 2025, the industry is expected to contribute approximately US$44 billion.

The Chairman of the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), Arif Perdanakusumah, even said there would be an increase of US$20 billion between 2026 and 2028.

"Just imagine, the nickel industry that has been established since 2014 has made Indonesia the world's largest producer," Arif said on CNBC Indonesia's Coffee Morning, Thursday (30/7/2026).

However, the nickel industry is currently facing export challenges. Several nickel pig iron (NPI) shipments are reportedly being held up due to the need for additional testing for rare earth metals (LTJ) before they can be exported.

Arif explained that 120 ships were unable to sail because they couldn't leave the port. This resulted in losses for both businesses and the government.

"This actually happened because of a regulatory vacuum. There are no regulations providing guidelines for LTJ limits, so we can see what's happening on the ground. The government and business players haven't conducted technical studies on LTJ," he stressed.

To that end, he hopes there will be good governance in this industry. Improvements and reforms to governance must encompass two aspects: business certainty and legal certainty.

"One industrial area employs hundreds of thousands of people. That's why business owners want governance, business certainty, and legal protection, given the significant investment involved. And Indonesia has already benefited from export relaxations and other measures," Arif explained.

Sementara itu, Ketua Umum Asosiasi Bauksit Indonesia (ABI), Ronald Sulistyanto mengatakan persoalan keberadaan LTJ sebenarnya sudah lama diketahui. Namun, menurutnya, hingga kini belum ada tata kelola yang jelas mengenai penanganan unsur tersebut.

"Ini sebetulnya masalah yang sudah kita ketahui cukup lama bahwa LTJ itu ada. Tapi bagaimana mengejawantahkan LTJ itu ada menjadi sesuatu, itu yang perlu aturan sebetulnya sudah banyak yang membuat itu. Kita kembali ke kitahnya ajalah. Kalau penambangan atau pertambangan ya ada-nya di ESDM. Jangan kemana-mana dulu," kata Ronald.

Ia pun menegaskan pada komoditas seperti bauksit, LTJ umumnya merupakan mineral ikutan bukan produk utama. Oleh sebab itu, pengaturannya harus di-bedakan dengan komoditas utama yang memang memiliki ketentuan tersendiri.

Ronald kemudian menjelaskan bahwa kandungan LTJ pada produk hasil peng-olahan bauksit sangat kecil karena telah melalui proses pencucian, grading, sizing hingga pemurnian menjadi alumina.

"Jadi sebetulnya ini kan masalah-masalah siklus yang sudah kita tahu. Bahwa tadi ditanya, sudah ada yang hitung belum? Ada yang hitung. Nggak bisa, kecil sekali. Ada angkanya? Iya, angkanya sih subjektivitasnya ada," kata dia.

Di tempat yang sama, Direktur Eksekutif Indonesia Mining Association (IMA) Sari Esayanti menilai persoalan yang terjadi saat ini bukan semata-mata masalah ekspor. Namun mencerminkan tantangan dalam sistem identifikasi, pengujian, serta peng-aturan mineral ikutan yang secara alami ter-dapat pada berbagai komoditas tambang.

Menurut Sari, selama ini kegiatan pertambangan berfokus pada komoditas utama sesuai izin usaha dan desain fasilitas pengolahan masing-masing perusahaan. Sementara…

Meanwhile, Ronald Sulistyanto, Chairman of the Indonesian Bauxite Association (ABI), stated that the issue of LTJ has long been known. However, he noted that until now, there has been no clear governance regarding the management of this element.

"We've actually known for quite some time that LTJ exists. But how to translate that existence into something requires regulations, and many have already created them. Let's just go back to our own business. Mining is within the Ministry of ESDM. Let's not go anywhere else," Ronald said.

He also emphasized that for commodities like bauxite, LTJ is generally a by-product mineral, not a primary product. Therefore, its regulation must be differentiated from primary commodities, which have their own regulations.

Ronald then explained that the LTJ content in bauxite processed products is very small because it has gone through a process of washing, grading, sizing and refining into alumina.

"So, actually, these are cyclical issues that we already know about. We were asked earlier, 'Has anyone counted it?' Some have. They can't, it's so small. Are there any numbers? Yes, the numbers are subjective," he said.

At the same location, Sari Esayanti, Executive Director of the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), assessed that the current issue is not solely an export issue. It reflects challenges in the identification, testing, and regulation of associated minerals naturally found in various mining commodities.

According to Sari, mining activities have so far focused on primary commodities, as determined by each company's business permit and processing facility design. Meanwhile,…

Sementara pada komoditas seperti timah, bauksit, nikel, maupun tembaga, unsur LTJ umumnya hanya merupakan mineral ikutan dengan kadar yang sangat kecil.

"Sebagian besar perusahaan juga bahkan belum memiliki fasilitas maupun teknologi yang cukup memadai untuk mengiden-tifikasi memisahkan ataupun memanfaat-kan unsur LTJ ini secara ekonomisnya," kata dia.

Ia menambahkan, munculnya interpretasi baru mengenai kewajiban pelaporan maupun ekspor LTJ telah memunculkan ketidakpastian di kalangan pelaku usaha.

"Yang dibutuhkan dari usaha adalah sebetulnya kembali kepastian mengenai parameter teknis, metodologi pengujian dan mekanisme pelaporan. Sehingga seluruh pelaku usaha itu memiliki standar yang sama," katanya. (dpu/dpu)

Meanwhile, for commodities like tin, bauxite, nickel, and copper, LTJ elements are generally only associated minerals with very small concentrations.

"Most companies don't even have the facilities or technology to identify, separate, or utilize these LTJ elements economically," he said.

He added that the emergence of new interpretations regarding reporting and export obligations for LTJ has given rise to uncertainty among business actors.

"What businesses really need is certainty regarding technical parameters, testing methodologies, and reporting mechanisms. This will ensure all business actors have the same standards," he said. (dpu/dpu)

katadata.co.id

Kebijakan LTJ Bikin Ekspor Mineral Terhambat, Industri Minta Dilakukan Bertahap

Penulis: Mela Syaharani, Editor: Tia Dwitiani Komalasari

FORUM Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) meminta agar penerapan kebijakan ekspor komoditas mineral yang meng-andung logam tanah jarang (LTJ) diterap-kan secara bertahap.

Kegiatan ekspor mineral Indonesia memang terhambat dalam beberapa waktu terakhir. Ketua Umum FINI Arif Perdanakusumah mengatakan hambatan ini terjadi karena ada kewajiban pelak-sanaan pengujian terhadap kandungan LTJ dan unsur radioaktif dalam produk yang akan diekspor.

The LTJ Policy Hampers Mineral Exports, Demanding Phased Implementation

Author: Mela Syaharani, Editor: Tia Dwitiani Komalasari

THE INDONESIAN Nickel Industry Forum (FINI) has requested that the export policy for mineral commodities containing rare earth metals (LTJ) be implemented gradually.

Indonesia's mineral exports have been hampered recently. FINI Chairman Arif Perdanakusumah stated that this delay stems from mandatory testing for LTJ and radioactive elements in exported products.

Pengujian tersebut tidak dapat terlaksana akibat beberapa isu seperti regulasi atau tata kelola, termasuk kesiapan lapangan seperti alat uji dan teknis pengujian.

“Dengan mempertimbangkan kondisi tersebut, kebijakan LTJ perlu dirancang secara proporsional dan diterapkan secara bertahap, dengan masa transisi yang jelas,” kata Arif dalam keterangan resminya, dikutip Kamis (30/7).

Dia menyebut pengujian dalam kegiatan ekspor juga juga perlu mempertimbangkan kesiapan teknologi, keekonomian usaha, serta kemampuan industri dalam mengembangkan rantai nilai baru tanpa mengganggu keberlanjutan industri hilirisasi nikel yang telah berjalan.

Selain itu, Arif menyebut industri hilirisasi nikel Indonesia masih berusia relatif muda dan saat ini tengah menghadapi tekanan yang berat pada bisnis utamanya. Tekanan tersebut berasal dari penurunan permintaan dunia, fluktuasi harga, peningkatan biaya produksi dan energi, kenaikan komponen biaya bahan baku utama dan penolong seperti sulfur serta solar industri, kemudian terakhir terkait beberapa kebijakan pemerintah yang memberikan tantangan tersendiri bagi pelaku usaha.

Arif mengakui bahwa nilai tambah terbesar dari LTJ memang tercipta setelah melalui proses pemisahan dan pemurnian. “Karena itu, arah kebijakan LTJ sebaiknya difokuskan untuk mendorong terbentuknya ekosistem hilir yang mampu melaksanakan proses tersebut secara khusus dan berkelanjutan,” ujarnya.

Hal ini bisa diwujudkan melalui pengarahan agar industri pengolahan/pemurnian nikel yang saat ini telah beroperasi dapat diberikan sejumlah pilihan peran. Smelter dapat berfungsi…

The testing could not be carried out due to several issues such as regulations or governance, including field readiness such as test equipment and testing techniques.

"Taking these conditions into account, the LTJ policy needs to be designed proportionally and implemented gradually, with a clear transition period," Arif said in his official statement, quoted Thursday (30/7).

He stated that testing in export activities also needs to consider technological readiness, business economics, and the industry's ability to develop new value chains without disrupting the sustainability of the existing nickel downstream industry.

Furthermore, Arif stated that Indonesia's nickel downstream industry is still relatively young and currently facing significant pressure on its core business. This pressure stems from declining global demand, price fluctuations, rising production and energy costs, rising costs of primary and auxiliary raw materials such as sulfur and industrial diesel, and finally, several government policies that pose unique challenges for businesses.

Arif acknowledged that the greatest added value of LTJ is created through the separation and purification processes. "Therefore, LTJ policy should focus on encouraging the formation of a downstream ecosystem capable of carrying out these processes specifically and sustainably," he said.

This can be achieved by providing guidance to existing nickel processing/refining industries to provide a number of roles. Smelters can serve…

Smelter dapat berfungsi sebagai penyedia bahan baku atau residu awal dengan skema recovery dan insentif yang wajar. Fasilitas ini juga dapat didorong untuk melakukan pengembangan ke tahap yang lebih hilir apabila berdasarkan kajian terbukti terdapat manfaat serta keekonomian yang jelas.

“Dengan pendekatan tersebut, industri nikel tidak semata-mata dituntut untuk membangun keseluruhan rantai nilai LTJ secara mandiri. Sebaliknya, pengembangan LTJ dapat dilakukan melalui pembagian peran yang terukur, kolaboratif, dan sesuai dengan kompetensi serta kesiapan masing-masing pelaku dalam ekosistem industri,” ucapnya.

Hambatan Ekspor Mineral karena LTJ

Kepala Staf Kepresidenan Jenderal (Purn.) Dudung Abdurachman sebelumnya mengatakan hambatan kegiatan ekspor terjadi karena adanya kekosongan aturan, khususnya berkaitan dengan angka maksimal kandungan mineral ikutan yang diperbolehkan ekspor.

“Kalau LTJ belum diatur (regulasinya), aparat penegak hukum tidak boleh mengada-ada. Jangan ada aparat termasuk TNI yang menghambat ekspor, kalau memang tidak ada aturan yang dilanggar," kata Dudung dalam siaran pers, dikutip Rabu (29/7).

Logam Tanah Jarang merupakan bahan baku utama bagi industri strategis mulai dari semikonduktor, kendaraan listrik, baterai, energi terbarukan, hingga teknologi pertahanan canggih. Dia mengatakan Indonesia memiliki potensi cadangan LTJ berupa Rare Earth Oxides sebesar 350 ribu ton.

Dudung mengungkapkan saat ini ada banyak kapal yang tertahan tidak bisa ekspor karena kakunya aturan terkait kandungan LTJ. "Ada masalah aturan tumpang tindih, karena keragu-raguan, dan rasa ketakutan juga dari pelaku usaha,” ujarnya.

Smelters can serve as suppliers of raw materials or initial residue with reasonable recovery schemes and incentives. These facilities can also be encouraged to expand to more downstream stages if studies demonstrate clear benefits and economic viability.

"With this approach, the nickel industry is not solely required to build the entire LTJ value chain independently. Instead, LTJ development can be carried out through a measured, collaborative division of roles, aligned with the competencies and readiness of each player in the industrial ecosystem," he said.

Mineral Export Barriers Due to LTJ

Presidential Chief of Staff General (Ret.) Dudung Abdurachman previously said that obstacles to export activities occurred due to a lack of regulations, particularly regarding the maximum amount of associated mineral content permitted for export.

"If LTJ hasn't been regulated, law enforcement officials shouldn't be making things up. No official, including the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), should obstruct exports unless there are any regulations being violated," Dudung said in a press release, quoted Wednesday (July 29).

Rare Earth Metals are key raw materials for strategic industries ranging from semiconductors, electric vehicles, batteries, renewable energy, and advanced defense technology. He stated that Indonesia has potential reserves of 350,000 tons of rare earth oxides.

Dudung revealed that many ships are currently being held back from export due to rigid regulations regarding LTJ content. "There are overlapping regulations, due to uncertainty and fear among business actors," he said.

Pemerintah telah menyiapkan kerangka regulasi terkait hal ini, mulai dari Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 tentang Minerba, Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 96 Tahun 2021 beserta perubahannya, hingga Peraturan Menteri ESDM Nomor 18 Tahun 2025.

Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) akan mendalami kendala atau hambatan dalam ekspor mineral yang mengandung logam tanah jarang.

“Sedang kami koordinasikan oleh Direktur Jenderal Penegakkan Hukum dan Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara untuk melihat kondisi eksisting yang ada sekarang,” kata Wakil Menteri ESDM Yuliot Tanjung saat ditemui di BRIN, Selasa (28/7).

Yuliot mengatakan, LTJ di Indonesia bisa didapatkan melalui dua cara yakni langsung diproduksi dari kegiatan penambangan, atau diperoleh melalui industri pengolahan atau sebagai mineral ikutan. Dia menyebut LTJ memang wajib diolah di dalam negeri, hasilnya pun harus dimanfaatkan untuk pengembangan industri dan penguasaan teknologi tinggi di Indonesia.

The government has prepared a regulatory framework related to this, starting with Law Number 3 of 2020 concerning Minerals and Coal, Government Regulation Number 96 of 2021 and its amendments, and Regulation of the Minister of ESDM Number 18 of 2025.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) will investigate the obstacles or barriers to the export of minerals containing rare earth metals.

"We are coordinating with the Director General of Law Enforcement and the Director General of Minerals and Coal to assess the current situation," said Deputy Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Yuliot Tanjung when met at BRIN, Tuesday (28/7).

Yuliot stated that LTJ in Indonesia can be obtained in two ways: directly produced through mining activities, or obtained through the processing industry or as by-products. He emphasized that LTJ must be processed domestically, and the resulting output must be utilized for industrial development and high-tech mastery in Indonesia.

Bloomberg Technoz

Gelombang Panas Landa Dunia, Permintaan Batu Bara China Meroket

News - Bloomberg Technoz

HARGA batu bara termal di China kembali pulih seiring awal musim panas yang relatif hangat akhirnya berganti dengan cuaca yang lebih panas, sehingga meningkatkan penggunaan AC dan permintaan listrik.

Heatwaves Hit the World, Demand for Coal in China Skyrockets

News - Bloomberg Technoz

THERMAL coal prices in China are recovering as a relatively warm start to summer gives way to hotter weather, boosting air conditioning use and electricity demand.

Harga *spot* di Qinhuangdao mencapai 822 yuan per ton pada Senin, memulihkan penurunan 7% pada awal bulan yang sempat membuat harga merosot ke level terendah 797 yuan per ton pada 13 Juli, menurut China Coal Resource.

Harga berpotensi naik lebih lanjut karena panas yang intens melanda sebagian besar negara, menurut Asosiasi Transportasi dan Distribusi Batu Bara China.

“Harga batu bara termal lebih mungkin naik daripada turun, karena musim puncak konsumsi listrik tenaga batu bara masih jauh dari selesai, dampak El Niño belum sepenuhnya terasa, dan efek kumulatif dari pasokan yang semakin ketat serta permintaan yang terus meningkat akan terus bertambah,” kata Li Xuegang, analis senior di asosiasi tersebut, dalam siaran web pada Rabu.

Menurut Badan Meteorologi China, wilayah tengah dan timur China mengalami kondisi panas dan lembap yang meluas karena dua sistem tekanan tinggi bergabung membentuk kubah panas.

Banyak wilayah—mulai dari wilayah barat laut Xinjiang yang terpencil hingga pesisir timur yang padat penduduk—berpotensi mengalami suhu tertinggi 37°C (99°F) dalam beberapa hari mendatang, tambahnya.

China timur laut juga akan mengalami suhu yang luar biasa tinggi hingga akhir pekan, di mana suhu paling anomali terkonsentrasi di kota Beijing dan Shenyang, menurut Paul Markert, ahli meteorologi di lembaga prakiraan cuaca komersial Vaisala.

Harga batu bara sempat turun pada awal musim panas ini karena perusahaan utilitas menimbun persediaan, mengantisipasi bahwa fenomena El Niño akan membawa panas dan meningkatkan permintaan pendingin udara.

Spot prices in Qinhuangdao reached 822 yuan a tonne on Monday, recovering a 7% decline earlier in the month that saw prices plunge to a low of 797 yuan a tonne on July 13, according to China Coal Resource.

Prices are likely to rise further as intense heat hits much of the country, according to the China Coal Transportation and Distribution Association.

"Thermal coal prices are more likely to rise than fall, as the peak season for coal-fired electricity consumption is far from over, the impact of El Niño has not yet been fully felt, and the cumulative effect of tightening supply and rising demand will continue to grow," Li Xuegang, a senior analyst at the association, said in a webcast on Wednesday.

According to the China Meteorological Administration, central and eastern China are experiencing widespread hot and humid conditions as two high-pressure systems merge to form a heat dome.

Many areas—from the remote northwestern region of Xinjiang to the densely populated eastern coast—could potentially see highs of 37°C (99°F) in the coming days, he added.

Northeast China will also experience unusually high temperatures through the weekend, with the most anomalous temperatures concentrated in the cities of Beijing and Shenyang, according to Paul Markert, a meteorologist at commercial weather forecaster Vaisala.

Coal prices fell earlier this summer as utilities stockpiled supplies, anticipating that the El Niño phenomenon would bring heat and increase demand for air conditioning.

Sebaliknya, sebagian besar wilayah negara itu justru diguyur hujan lebat dan berkepanjangan yang mendinginkan suhu dan membantu meningkatkan pembangkit listrik tenaga air—sehingga mengimbangi sebagian permintaan batu bara.

Pembangkit listrik tenaga air kemungkinan akan melemah dalam beberapa bulan mendatang setelah meningkat 9,3% selama paruh pertama tahun ini dari level tahun 2025, menurut asosiasi batu bara. Kelompok tersebut juga memperkirakan pembangkit listrik tenaga angin dan surya akan melemah selama musim panas.

Meski stok batu bara China masih tinggi, produksi dalam negeri tetap terkendala setelah kecelakaan fatal di Shanxi pada akhir Mei memicu inspeksi keselamatan secara luas, sehingga menghambat produksi di salah satu wilayah pertambangan utama negara tersebut. Produksi di provinsi tersebut turun 32% pada Juni. (bbn)

Instead, much of the country has been hit by heavy, prolonged rains that have cooled temperatures and helped boost hydroelectric power generation—thus offsetting some of the demand for coal.

Hydroelectric power generation is likely to weaken in the coming months after increasing 9.3% in the first half of this year from 2025 levels, according to the coal association. The group also expects wind and solar power generation to weaken during the summer.

While China's coal stocks remain high, domestic production remains constrained after a fatal accident in Shanxi in late May prompted widespread safety inspections, hampering production in one of the country's key mining regions. Production in the province fell 32% in June. (bbn)

MINING.COM

Vale posts 35% fall in Q2 net profit; narrows nickel, copper output outlook

Reuters

BRAZILIAN miner Vale (NYSE: VALE) posted on Thursday a 35% fall in its second-quarter net profit from a year earlier, while unveiling fresh shareholder remuneration and narrowing the range of its copper and nickel production estimates for 2026.

Vale, one of the largest iron ore producers in the world, posted a $1.38 billion net profit for the April-June quarter, below the $1.85 billion expected in a LSEG analyst poll.

Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) landed at $3.68 billion, rising 9% year-on-year, while net revenue increased 19% in the period to $10.5 billion.

Separately, Vale projected 2026 copper production to land between 360,000 and 380,000 metric tons, from a previous 350,000-380,000 expected range. For nickel, the firm estimated production between 185,000 and 200,000 tons this year, versus previous 175,000-200,000 range.

Vale also announced a new share buyback program of up to 100 million shares, to be carried out within an 18-month period, and the payment of 2.03 reais per share to shareholders through dividends and interest on equity.

(Reporting by Andre Romani; Editing by Chris Reese and Natalia Siniawski)

Global Times

China marks new green energy breakthrough as renewables top 40%, coal falls below 50% in H1

By GT staff reporters

CHINA's power mix shifted further toward cleaner sources in the first half of the year, with renewables supplying more than 40 percent of its electricity for the first time. Meanwhile, coal-fired power accounted for less than half of total generation - also a first and a milestone in the country's green energy transformation.

The accelerating transition reflects a steadily improving energy mix that will help bolster China's strategic energy security and help ensure reliable energy supplies amid heightened global volatility, analysts said.

Officials from the National Energy Administration (NEA) detailed the changes at a press briefing on Thursday, where they also released the China New Energy Storage Development Report 2026.

China generated nearly 2 trillion kilowatt-hours of renewable electricity in the first half, an increase of about 9 percent year-on-year, according to the NEA. Renewables accounted for 41.2 percent of the country's total electricity generation, surpassing 40 percent for the first time.

As of the end of June, the country's installed wind and solar power capacity had risen 16.8 percent from a year earlier. Combined wind and solar generation exceeded 1.2 trillion kilowatt-hours, equivalent to about one-quarter of the country's total electricity consumption.

Coal-fired generation stood at 2.5 trillion kilowatt-hours, or 49.7 percent of the total. It was the first time that coal's share of China's power generation had fallen below 50 percent over a six-month period, according to the NEA.

"This is an important result of sustained efforts to replace fossil-fuel power generation with non-fossil energy and marks a new breakthrough in China's green and low-carbon energy transition," said Xing Yiteng, deputy director of the NEA's Department of Development and Planning.

The shift in China's energy mix shows that the foundations of the country's electricity supply, as well as market expectations, are undergoing a profound change, Zhou Mi, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, told the Global Times on Thursday.

On the demand side, renewable energy is gaining wider market acceptance; on the industry side, generation efficiency and renewable energy supply capacity are continuing to improve, Zhou said.

"This positive trend reflects both the impact of earlier policy guidance and the growing alignment between industrial development and market demand, laying a more solid foundation for stable energy supplies," he added.

Despite the decline in coal-fired generation, China's capacity to safeguard its energy security has continued to strengthen as the green and low-carbon transition gathers pace.

Domestic oil and gas supplies remained generally stable and orderly in the first half. Crude oil output by industrial enterprises above designated size rose 0.9 percent year-on-year, while natural gas production increased 1.6 percent, according to the NEA.

"The foundations for reliable electricity supplies were also further strengthened. China's total installed power generation capacity surpassed 4 billion kilowatts, far exceeding the capacity of any other major economy," Xing said.

Amid global geopolitical tensions, traditional fossil-fuel supplies remain heavily reliant on maritime and other cross-border transport, leaving them vulnerable to disruptions in producing regions and along shipping routes, Zhou said, adding that in contrast, renewable energy can provide a more continuous and stable source of domestically available energy.

Making rational use of fossil fuels while developing a complementary mix of energy sources can strengthen the resilience of China's energy system in terms of supply stability, sustainability and end-use applications, helping build a safer, more diversified and better-coordinated energy landscape, the expert noted.

On June 25, the National Development and Reform Commission and the NEA jointly issued the 15th Five-Year Plan for Building a New Energy System, setting the goal of initially establishing a clean, low-carbon, secure and efficient new energy system by 2030.

The subsequently released 15th Five-Year Plan for Renewable Energy Development calls for China's power generation mix by 2030 to feature "half from non-fossil energy, nearly half from renewable energy and 30 percent from new energy sources."

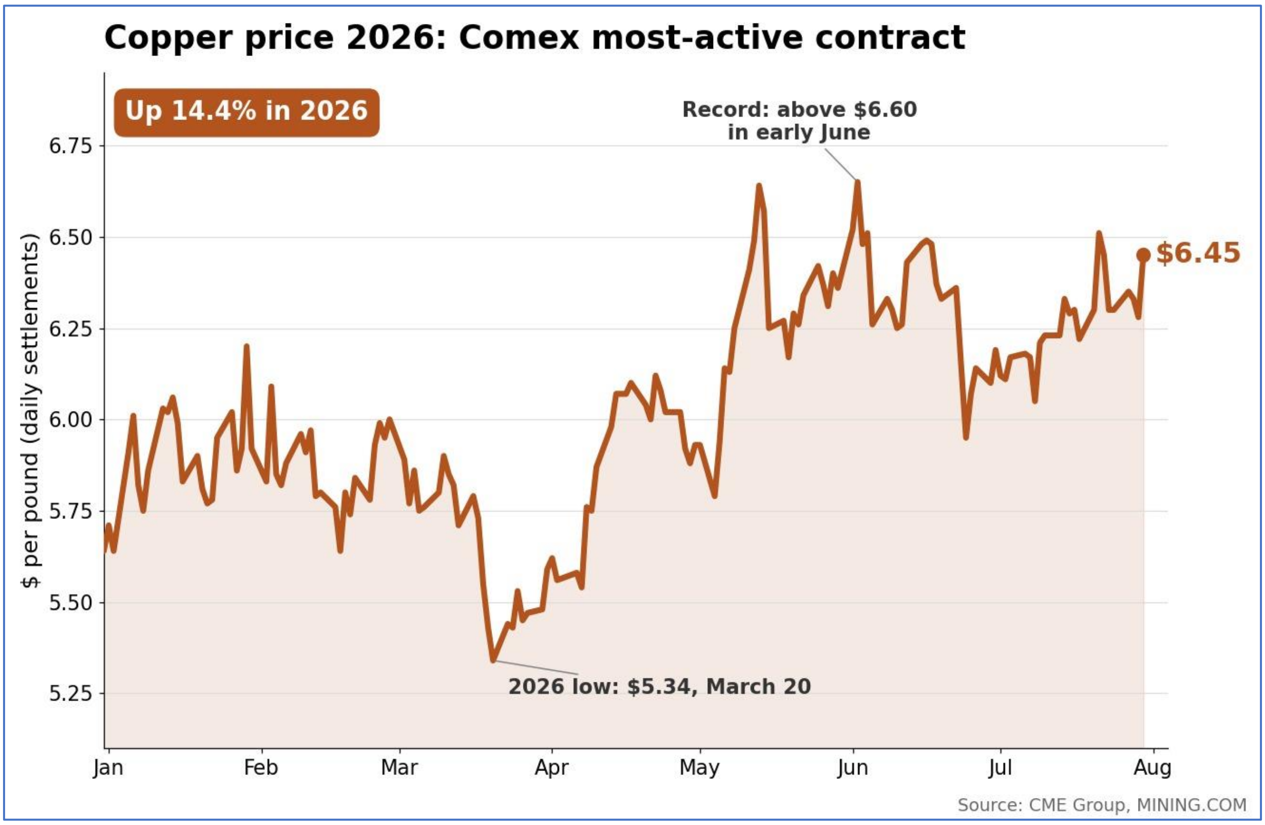
MINING.COM

Copper price jumps on tightening supply, mining stocks rally

Staff Writer

COPPER climbed on Thursday as mounting evidence of a tight physical market and relief that the US Federal Reserve left interest rates unchanged outweighed Beijing's reluctance to launch fresh stimulus.

Copper for September delivery, the most active contract on the Comex market in New York, jumped as much as 2.9% to $6.4930 a pound on Thursday, and was still up 2.2% at $6.4515 ($14,224 a tonne) by late morning. The red metal has gained more than 14% so far in 2026, and Thursday's high brought it within about 2.5% of the record set in early June, when the most active contract moved above $6.60.



Copper on the LME gained 1.3% to $13,753 a tonne in early afternoon London trade, leaving the US premium over the global benchmark at around $470 a tonne.

Signs of tightness are multiplying. Nearby LME contracts traded at a premium of about $24 a tonne over three-month futures, a condition known as backwardation that signals near-term scarcity, after the spread spent most of the year at a discount. LME inventories have fallen by more than 10,000 tonnes this week to 262,300 tonnes, and China's import premiums last week hit their highest level since 2022.

The squeeze comes as supply problems pile up. Codelco this week effectively abandoned its longstanding goal of returning production to pre-pandemic levels, with new chairman Bernardo Fontaine saying there is "no possibility" of reaching a previous target of 1.7 million tonnes within five years, and warning of another difficult year for production at the world's largest copper miner, which in March guided 2026 output of no more than 1.357 million tonnes.

Deadly storms that swept Chile this month have added to disruptions, and the International Energy Agency warns that sulphuric acid shortages put more than a seventh of global output at risk. The main relief in sight is Cobre Panama, where First Quantum's restart momentum is building.

Fed splits, Beijing waits

The Fed's decision to hold was not unanimous: three of the 12 policymakers favoured a quarter-point hike to fight inflation risks fanned by the US-Iran war. Higher borrowing costs typically weigh on growth and demand from metal-consuming industries, and base metals had traded cautiously ahead of the meeting.

In China, top officials struck a more supportive tone on the economy at Thursday's Politburo meeting but stopped short of announcing new measures. The government will "plan to roll out pragmatic and effective new policies in a timely manner," Xinhua reported. A package of spending on manufacturing and consumption would be a boon for industrial metals, but the world's biggest consumer has so far held back despite an abrupt slowdown.

Earnings sweep

Copper miners rallied in New York morning trade, helped by an earnings season showcasing the metal's margins. Teck Resources rose as much as 6.1%, matched by merger partner Anglo American, which reported first-half results buoyed by record copper prices and raised its dividend. Glencore gained as much as 4.6% after reporting a 15% rise in first-half copper output, Freeport-McMoRan climbed as much as 4.1% and Southern Copper 3.7%. Rio Tinto, which posted its best first-half earnings in four years on its growing copper exposure, added as much as 3.3%, while BHP was up 3% at its high.

Most metals on the LME are heading for modest monthly gains in July, with tight physical markets offsetting macroeconomic and geopolitical headwinds. Comex copper is up about 4% for the month.

(With files from Bloomberg)

AL CIRCLE

LME aluminium cash offer price rises 1.5% on July 29 as warehouse stocks edge lower

Edited By : Aranya Mondal

LME aluminium prices strengthened on July 29 compared with July 28, with gains recorded across the cash, three-month and December 2027 contracts, while exchange inventories continued to decline.

The LME aluminium cash bid price stood at USD 3,205 per tonne on July 29, up from USD 3,159 per tonne on July 28, marking an increase of 1.46 per cent. The cash offer price rose to USD 3,207 per tonne from USD 3,159.5 per tonne, an increase of 1.50 per cent.

The LME aluminium three-month bid price increased to USD 3,176 per tonne on July 29 from USD 3,143 per tonne a day earlier, up 1.05 per cent. The three-month offer price also climbed to USD 3,177 per tonne from USD 3,143.5 per tonne, registering a 1.07 per cent increase.

For the forward contract, the December 2027 bid price rose to USD 3,113 per tonne on July 29 from USD 3,080 per tonne on July 28, an increase of 1.07 per cent. The December 2027 offer price advanced to USD 3,118 per tonne from USD 3,085 per tonne, also up 1.07 per cent.

Meanwhile, the LME aluminium three-month Asian Reference Price was assessed at USD 3,180 per tonne on July 29.

On the inventory front, LME aluminium opening stocks declined to 269,300 tonnes on July 29 from 271,275 tonnes on July 28, down 0.73 per cent.

Live warrants remained unchanged at 245,350 tonnes on both days, while cancelled warrants fell to 22,450 tonnes from 23,950 tonnes, a decline of 6.26 per cent.

The LME alumina Platts price stood at USD 337.38 per tonne.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold on track to end four-month slump as investors weigh Fed signals

By Reuters

GOLD was headed for its first monthly gain in five on Friday, as investors assessed the impact of the U.S.-Iran conflict and parsed the Federal Reserve's signals for clues on inflation and the path for interest rates.

Spot gold inched 0.2% lower at $4,096.29 per ounce, as of 0107 GMT, but was headed for a weekly rise of 1.1%. U.S. gold futures for August delivery gained 0.1% to $4,094.10.

The metal was on track to gain more than 2.2% this month, its sharpest gain since February.

Spot gold rose 2% on Wednesday, after the Fed left interest unchanged at its latest policy meeting, and Chairman Kevin Warsh gave little indication on the central bank's next policy move.

Markets are now pricing in a 63% chance of a rate hike in September, down from about 80% prior to the policy meeting, according to CME Group's FedWatch tool. [FEDWATCH]

The dollar gained about 0.3%, after diving 2.4% in its biggest single-day drop since January 2023 on Thursday. [USD/]

A drone strike on gas vessels in Egypt's Mediterranean port of Damietta signalled a potential new front in the U.S.-Iran war, raising the prospect of threats to navigation through the Suez Canal, one of the last remaining export routes for Saudi oil.

U.S. inflation slowed in June, with the Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index slipping 0.1% on a month-over-month basis, the weakest reading since April 2020, but the easing is likely to be temporary as renewed hostilities in the Middle East raise oil prices.

Global gold demand was steady year-on-year at 1,268.9 metric tons in the second quarter of 2026 as central banks sped up purchases, offsetting a slump in investment, the World Gold Council said on Thursday.

Spot silver held steady at $58.98 per ounce, platinum slid 1.3% to $1,638.97, and palladium fell 0.2% to $1,301.94.

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

ICMM calls for further action as fatalities among members remain relatively high

By: Creamer Media Reporter

ALTHOUGH global mining and metals advocacy group the ICMM's 26 members achieved a year-on-year reduction in fatalities to 39 for 2025, from 43 in 2024, the group stresses that fatalities have generally been increasing since 2021, reversing a previous downward trend.

This reinforces the need for a continued focus on fatal risk prevention and critical control effectiveness, the ICMM states.

“Safety is not negotiable. Behind every workplace fatality is a colleague, friend, parent, partner or child whose life was cut tragically short. While fatalities fell slightly this year, the broader trend since 2021 remains deeply concerning. Until every worker returns home safely, we must remain relentless in our efforts to eliminate fatalities across our industry.

“The re-emergence of catastrophic incidents is a stark reminder that critical controls are still failing too often. Addressing this starts with culture. We must strengthen safety cultures and ensure critical controls are consistently identified, implemented and verified. That is why we encourage the entire mining and metals industry to share lessons openly and regularly, maintain a commitment to safety at the highest levels of leadership and use the ICMM’s publicly available resources to help prevent future tragedies,” says ICMM president and CEO Rohitesh Dhawan.

The ICMM's data shows that two catastrophic incidents accounted for 13 fatalities, with the other 26 being single-fatality events. This means that the total number of fatal incidents had decreased by 24% year-on-year.

On another positive note, the ICMM points out that 14 of its 26 members reported no fatalities during 2025, compared with 9 of the 24 members that recorded no fatal incidents in 2024.

Meanwhile, the advisory body notes that fall-of-ground (FoG) and mobile equipment incidents were the most frequently recorded hazards in 2025, with each accounting for ten fatalities. All FoG fatalities occurred in underground operations, while mobile equipment fatalities were recorded across underground operations, other process areas and public roads.

FoG and inrush or outburst incidents were also the causes of the two catastrophic incidents, in Chile and Indonesia, respectively.

Working-at-height incidents accounted for seven fatalities in 2025, while inrush or outburst events accounted for a further seven fatalities.

Together, these four hazards were responsible for 34 of the 39 fatalities.

Geographically, the greatest number of fatalities occurred in South America and Africa, with each region having recorded 11 fatalities in 2025. No fatalities were recorded in Europe within the ICMM membership.

ICMM's members in South Africa recorded six fatalities, accounting for 15% of total fatalities reported by ICMM member companies.

This was lower only than Indonesia, with eight fatalities, and equal to Chile, which also recorded six fatalities.

Nevertheless, South Africa's 2025 fatality count was its lowest in the 2020 to 2025 period and represented a 62.5% reduction compared with 2024, when 16 fatalities were recorded. All but one of the fatalities in South Africa occurred in underground operations, reinforcing the continued importance of risk management and critical control verification in underground mining.

INJURIES

Meanwhile, ICMM member companies reported 6 183 total recordable injuries in 2025 – the lowest number since the ICMM began collecting member safety performance data in 2012.

The total recordable injury frequency rate also reached its lowest recorded level at 2.21 per million hours worked, compared with 5.07 in 2012. Edited by Chanel de Bruyn

NEWS.AZ International

Coal mine explosion in Pakistan leaves 11 dead

By Ulviyya Salmanli - News.Az

A **COAL** mine explosion in Pakistan's Balochistan province has killed at least 11 miners, with dozens more still reported missing.

The bodies of the miners were recovered hours after the deadly blast on Thursday, which is believed to have been triggered by a buildup of methane gas, said government mine inspector Ghani Baloch, Al Jazeera reported.

Rescue workers assisted by the Provincial Disaster Management Authority and other emergency responders will continue the search until all of the trapped miners are accounted for, Baloch added.

A total of 36 people were in the collapsed part of the complex at the time of the explosion, the province's chief inspector of mines, Muhammad Atif, said.

Twenty-eight were still missing by late Thursday night, with rescue efforts ongoing at a depth of 4,000 feet (1,219 metres), he told the news agency Reuters.

“We are hopeful to find some miners alive, but chances are low,” he said.

The explosion occurred in Sorange, a remote area near the provincial capital Quetta.

Accidents are common in Pakistan's coal mining industry, particularly in Balochistan, where many mines lack adequate ventilation, gas monitoring systems and other basic safety measures.

Mineworkers and labour groups have long accused mine owners of failing to enforce safety regulations or provide adequate protective equipment.

Despite the risks and low wages, thousands of miners depend on the coal industry for their livelihoods in Balochistan, which is Pakistan's largest, but least developed, province, where unemployment and poverty remain widespread.