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AMMAN Optimalkan Produksi Pakai AI, Genjot Recovery Mineral

Penulis : Rio Sandy Pradana

PT AMMAN Mineral Nusa Tenggara, bagian dari PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk. (AMMAN), meningkatkan produksi tembaga dan emas melalui optimalisasi proses pengolahan bijih berbasis teknologi kecerdasan buatan (artificial intelligence/AI).

Vice President Corporate Communications AMMAN Kartika Octaviana mengatakan perusahaan mengembangkan Artificial Intelligence Dashboard Automation (AIDA), sistem pendukung keputusan berbasis AI yang digunakan di pabrik pengolahan mineral.

Dia menjelaskan AIDA memanfaatkan lebih dari 25 tahun data operasional serta data produksi secara real time untuk menganalisis kondisi proses pengolahan. Sistem kemudian memberikan rekomendasi parameter operasi yang dinilai paling optimal guna meningkatkan perolehan mineral.

"Peningkatan recovery menjadi faktor penting bagi industri pertambangan karena berdampak langsung terhadap volume logam yang dapat diproduksi dari setiap ton bijih. Kenaikan beberapa persen saja mampu menghasilkan tambahan nilai ekonomi yang signifikan sekaligus meningkatkan pemanfaatan sumber daya mineral," kata Kartika dalam keterangannya, Rabu (8/7/2026).

Perseroan menyebut kombinasi penyempurnaan proses dan pemanfaatan AI berhasil meningkatkan mineral recovery sekitar 2,5% pada operasi tambang Batu Hijau.

AMMAN Optimizes Production Using AI, Boosts Mineral Recovery

Author: Rio Sandy Pradana

PT AMMAN Mineral Nusa Tenggara, part of PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk. (AMMAN), is increasing copper and gold production by optimizing ore processing using artificial intelligence (AI) technology.

AMMAN Corporate Communications Vice President Kartika Octaviana said the company developed Artificial Intelligence Dashboard Automation (AIDA), an AI-based decision support system used in mineral processing plants.

He explained that AIDA utilizes more than 25 years of operational and real-time production data to analyze processing conditions. The system then recommends the most optimal operating parameters to increase mineral recovery.

"Increasing recovery is a crucial factor for the mining industry because it directly impacts the volume of metal that can be produced from each ton of ore. An increase of just a few percent can generate significant additional economic value while also improving the utilization of mineral resources," Kartika said in a statement on Wednesday (July 8, 2026).

The company said the combination of process improvements and the use of AI successfully increased mineral recovery by around 2.5% at the Batu Hijau mining operation.

Tambahan perolehan tersebut turut meningkatkan volume logam yang diproduksi sekaligus mengurangi kandungan mineral berharga yang masih tertinggal pada tailings.

Dia menambahkan melalui fitur Set Point Optimizer, AIDA merekomendasikan penyesuaian berbagai parameter proses, seperti dosis reagen dan laju aliran air, agar proses flotasi berjalan lebih efisien dan menghasilkan tingkat recovery yang lebih tinggi.

Meski mengandalkan AI, lanjutnya, AIDA tidak menggantikan peran manusia. Setiap empat jam, tim operasi dan metallurgi mengevaluasi rekomendasi yang dihasilkan sistem sebelum memutuskan penyesuaian proses berdasarkan kondisi di lapangan.

Selain membangun model AI, AMMAN juga menyempurnakan proses pengolahan mineral, termasuk peningkatan kualitas sensor, instrumen, dan sistem pengumpulan data agar menghasilkan informasi yang akurat sebagai dasar pengambilan keputusan.

AIDA merupakan bagian dari transformasi digital perusahaan untuk meningkatkan efisiensi operasional sekaligus memperkuat konservasi sumber daya mineral. Editor : Rio Sandy Pradana

This additional recovery also increases the volume of metal produced while reducing the content of valuable minerals remaining in the tailings.

He added that through the Set Point Optimizer feature, AIDA recommends adjustments to various process parameters, such as reagent dosage and water flow rate, so that the flotation process runs more efficiently and produces a higher recovery rate.

Despite relying on AI, he continued, AIDA doesn't replace human intervention. Every four hours, the operations and metallurgy teams evaluate the system's recommendations before deciding on process adjustments based on field conditions.

In addition to building AI models, AMMAN is also refining its mineral processing processes, including improving the quality of sensors, instruments, and data collection systems to produce accurate information as a basis for decision-making.

AIDA is part of the company's digital transformation to improve operational efficiency while strengthening mineral resource conservation. Editor: Rio Sandy Pradana

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Bukit Asam (PTBA) Terus Terang

Penulis : Thresa Sandra Desfika

EMITEN batu bara, PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) terus terang dengan menyampaikan laporan eksplorasi triwulanan perseroan untuk periode hingga kuartal II-2026.

Bukit Asam (PTBA) Opens Up

Author: Thresa Sandra Desfika

COAL issuer PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) has been forthright in submitting the company's quarterly exploration report for the period up to the second quarter of 2026.

Sekretaris Perusahaan PTBA Eko Prayitno menjelaskan, operasional penambangan di PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) dilakukan sesuai dengan izin usaha pertambangan operasi produksi (IUP-OP) yang dimiliki oleh PTBA di lokasi Tanjung Enim-Sumatera Selatan, Peranap-Riau, dan Ombilin-Sumatera Barat serta entitas anak PT Internasional Prima Coal di Samarinda-Kalimantan Timur.

"PTBA mengumumkan laporan eksplorasi triwulanan untuk periode triwulan II Tahun 2026, pada bulan Juli 2026 sebagai ketentuan Bursa Efek Indonesia," papar Eko dalam laporannya dikutip Rabu (8/7/2026).

Eko memaparkan, kegiatan eksplorasi di bulan April-Juni 2026 (triwulan II) tahun 2026 dilakukan di Tanjung Enim Mining Site (TEMS) oleh internal PTBA dan pihak ketiga (kontraktor jasa pengeboran) dengan jumlah biaya yang telah dikeluarkan sebesar Rp 29,17 miliar (*unaudited*).

"Kegiatan eksplorasi meliputi pemetaan geologi, pengeboran (*coring* dan *open hole*), *logging* geofisika, pengambilan dan pengujian sampel batu bara dan batuan, serta monitoring TOC (Top of Coal) dan BOC (Bottom of Coal)," terang Eko.

Kegiatan eksplorasi yang dilakukan di PTBA di Tanjung Enim Mining Site (TEMS) pada periode Triwulan II Tahun 2026 meliputi kegiatan pengeboran, *logging* geofisika, pengambilan sampel batubara dan batuan serta monitoring ToC-BoC Mine Front Tambang.

Kegiatan pengeboran dilaksanakan di 4 (empat) IUP yaitu IUP Air Laya, IUP MTB, IUP Banko Barat dan Banko Tengah B sebanyak 95 titik dengan total kedalaman 15.514 meter. Kegiatan pengeboran pre production di Triwulan II...

PTBA Corporate Secretary Eko Prayitno explained that mining operations at PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) are carried out in accordance with the production operation mining business permit (IUP-OP) held by PTBA at the Tanjung Enim-South Sumatra, Peranap-Riau, and Ombilin-West Sumatra locations as well as the subsidiary PT Internasional Prima Coal in Samarinda-East Kalimantan.

"PTBA will announce its quarterly exploration report for the second quarter of 2026 in July 2026, as required by the Indonesia Stock Exchange," Eko explained in his report, quoted on Wednesday (July 8, 2026).

Eko explained that exploration activities in April-June 2026 (second quarter) of 2026 were carried out at the Tanjung Enim Mining Site (TEMS) by PTBA internally and third parties (drilling service contractors) with total costs incurred amounting to IDR 29.17 billion (*unaudited*).

"Exploration activities include geological mapping, drilling (*coring* and *open hole*), geophysical *logging*, coal and rock sample collection and testing, as well as TOC (Top of Coal) and BOC (Bottom of Coal) monitoring," explained Eko.

Exploration activities carried out at PTBA at the Tanjung Enim Mining Site (TEMS) in the second quarter of 2026 include drilling, geophysical logging, coal and rock sampling, and monitoring of the ToC-BoC Mine Front.

Drilling activities were carried out in 4 (four) IUPs, namely IUP Air Laya, IUP MTB, IUP Banko Barat and Banko Tengah B, totaling 95 points with a total depth of 15,514 meters. Pre-production drilling activities in the second quarter...

Kegiatan pengeboran pre production di Triwulan II bertujuan untuk peningkatan akurasi model geologi di dalam area rencana operasional tambang dan pengeboran infill bertujuan untuk verifikasi sumber daya dan cadangan batubara di area TEMS.

Kegiatan eksplorasi lain dilakukan di 5 (lima) IUP PTBA di TEMS seperti pengambilan sampel batubara dan batuan pada titik bor eksplorasi maupun sampel batubara pada pit aktif untuk kontrol kualitas batubara (QC), dengan realisasi sebanyak 1.533 contoh batubara (intibor dan front Tambang), 308 contoh batuan intibor untuk uji keasaman batuan dan 398 contoh batuan intibor untuk uji mekanika batuan. Kegiatan monitoring pengukuran TOC (Top of Coal) dan BOC (Bottom of Coal) terealisasi seluas 661 ha.

Selain itu, sambung Eko, kegiatan eksplorasi juga dilakukan di Ombilin Mining Site (TEMS) pada periode Triwulan II Tahun 2026 meliputi kegiatan pengeboran dan logging geofisika. Kegiatan pengeboran dilaksanakan di IUP Ombilin sebanyak 10 titik dengan total kedalaman 833,1 meter. Kegiatan pengeboran pre production di Triwulan II bertujuan untuk peningkatan akurasi model geologi di dalam area rencana operasional tambang dan pengeboran infill bertujuan untuk verifikasi sumber daya dan cadangan batubara di area IUP Ombilin.

"Pada area pertambangan milik PT Internasional Prima Coal (PT IPC) sebagai entitas PTBA, rencana kegiatan eksplorasi untuk periode tahun 2026 akan dilaksanakan pada semester II tahun 2026," pungkas Eko. Editor: Theresa Sandra Desfika

Pre-production drilling activities in the second quarter aimed to improve the accuracy of the geological model within the planned mining operational area and infill drilling aimed to verify coal resources and reserves in the TEMS area.

Other exploration activities were carried out in 5 (five) PTBA IUPs in TEMS such as coal and rock sampling at exploration drill points and coal samples in active pits for coal quality control (QC), with the realization of 1,533 coal samples (core drill and Mine front), 308 core drill rock samples for rock acidity testing and 398 core drill rock samples for rock mechanics testing. Monitoring activities for TOC (Top of Coal) and BOC (Bottom of Coal) measurements were realized over an area of 661 ha.

Furthermore, Eko continued, exploration activities were also conducted at the Ombilin Mining Site (TEMS) in the second quarter of 2026, including drilling and geophysical logging. Drilling activities were carried out at 10 locations in the Ombilin Mining Permit (IUP) with a total depth of 833.1 meters. Pre-production drilling activities in the second quarter aimed to improve the accuracy of geological models within the planned mining operations area, while infill drilling aimed to verify coal resources and reserves in the Ombilin IUP area.

"In the mining area owned by PT Internasional Prima Coal (PT IPC), a PTBA entity, the exploration activities planned for 2026 will be carried out in the second semester of 2026," Eko concluded. Editor: Theresa Sandra Desfika

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Diversifikasi Bisnis Perkokoh Fundamental BUMI

Reporter: Dina Mirayanti Hutauruk |
Editor: Dina Hutauruk

PT BUMI Resources Tbk (BUMI) mencatat kemajuan dalam diversifikasi bisnis melalui anak usahanya di Australia, Wolfram Limited. Proyek tambang Mt. Carlton di Queensland berkembang lebih cepat dari rencana dengan dimulainya penambangan bawah tanah di area A39 yang menghasilkan bijih berkadar lebih tinggi.

Sebelumnya, sejak April 2026, tambang terbuka V2 telah menjadi sumber utama produksi emas, perak, dan tembaga yang diproses di lokasi lalu dikirim ke Glencore melalui kontrak offtake tujuh tahun. Peresmian kembali operasional Mt. Carlton oleh Menteri Pertambangan Queensland pada 30 Juni 2026 menjadi tonggak penting bagi peningkatan produksi dan ekspansi bisnis mineral BUMI.

Percepatan pengembangan proyek tersebut dinilai menjadi sinyal kuat bahwa eksekusi operasional tidak sekadar berjalan sesuai rencana, tetapi mampu melampaui target yang telah ditetapkan.

Dimulainya operasi bawah tanah juga dipandang sebagai titik balik strategis yang membuka akses terhadap cadangan bijih berkadar tinggi, sehingga berpotensi mendongkrak produktivitas sekaligus memperkuat profitabilitas perusahaan.

Analisis Panin Sekuritas, Cliff Nathaniel, menilai dimulainya operasi underground merupakan tonggak penting yang mencerminkan percepatan kemajuan proyek dibandingkan jadwal semula.

Business Diversification Strengthens BUMI's Fundamentals

Reporter: Dina Mirayanti Hutauruk |
Editor: Dina Hutauruk

PT BUMI Resources Tbk (BUMI) has made progress in business diversification through its Australian subsidiary, Wolfram Limited. The Mt. Carlton mine project in Queensland is progressing ahead of schedule, with the commencement of underground mining in the A39 area, producing higher-grade ore.

Previously, since April 2026, the V2 open-pit mine has been the primary source of gold, silver, and copper production, processed on-site and shipped to Glencore under a seven-year offtake contract. The recommissioning of Mt. Carlton operations by the Queensland Minister for Mines on June 30, 2026, marked a significant milestone in increasing production and expanding BUMI's minerals business.

The accelerated development of the project is considered a strong signal that operational execution is not only proceeding according to plan, but is also capable of exceeding the established targets.

The commencement of underground operations is also seen as a strategic turning point that opens access to high-grade ore reserves, potentially boosting productivity and strengthening the company's profitability.

Panin Sekuritas analyst Cliff Nathaniel assessed that the commencement of underground operations was an important milestone reflecting the accelerated progress of the project compared to the original schedule.


"Akses terhadap bijih berkadar tinggi berpotensi menjadi pengungkit kinerja operasional melalui peningkatan produktivitas dan efisiensi, sekaligus memberikan dorongan terhadap margin di tengah prospek harga komoditas yang masih menjanjikan," kata Cliff, Rabu (8/7).

Lebih jauh, Cliff berpandangan bahwa perkembangan di Mt. Carlton semakin menegaskan transformasi BUMI dari emiten yang selama ini identik dengan batu bara menjadi perusahaan sumber daya alam yang memiliki portofolio lebih beragam, dengan eksposur yang semakin besar terhadap logam mulia dan logam dasar seperti emas, perak, dan tembaga.

Diversifikasi tersebut dinilai memiliki nilai strategis karena mampu mengurangi ketergantungan perusahaan terhadap siklus industri batu bara yang cenderung fluktuatif.

Seiring meningkatnya kontribusi aset logam, struktur pendapatan dan laba BUMI diperkirakan akan menjadi lebih berimbang, lebih tangguh menghadapi volatilitas pasar, serta memiliki fondasi pertumbuhan jangka panjang yang semakin kuat.

Selain memberikan tambahan sumber pertumbuhan, Cliff menilai keberadaan kontrak penjualan konsentrat selama tujuh tahun dengan Glencore turut memberikan visibilitas terhadap pemasaran hasil produksi. Hal ini dinilai mampu mengurangi risiko komersial pada tahap awal pengembangan proyek sekaligus mendukung keberlangsungan arus kas operasional.

"Ke depan, pasar akan mencermati potensi peningkatan volume produksi dari tambang bawah tanah, realisasi pengiriman konsentrat, serta besarnya kontribusi proyek Mt. Carlton terhadap kinerja konsolidasi BUMI." Ujar Cliff. 


"Access to high-grade ore has the potential to boost operational performance by increasing productivity and efficiency, while also boosting margins amidst the promising commodity price outlook," Cliff said on Wednesday (July 8).

Furthermore, Cliff believes that the developments at Mt. Carlton further underscore BUMI's transformation from a coal-focused issuer to a natural resources company with a more diverse portfolio, with increasing exposure to precious and base metals such as gold, silver, and copper.

This diversification is considered to have strategic value because it can reduce the company's dependence on the coal industry cycle, which tends to fluctuate.

As the contribution of metal assets increases, BUMI's revenue and profit structure is expected to become more balanced, more resilient to market volatility, and have a stronger foundation for long-term growth.

In addition to providing additional growth resources, Cliff believes the seven-year concentrate sales contract with Glencore provides visibility into the marketing of production. This is considered to mitigate commercial risk in the early stages of project development while supporting sustainable operational cash flow.

"Going forward, the market will be closely monitoring the potential for increased production volume from the underground mine, actual concentrate shipments, and the significant contribution of the Mt. Carlton project to BUMI's consolidated performance," Cliff said. 

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Perusahaan Jasa Tambang Tunggu Revisi RKAB, Prospek Semester II-2026 Masih Menantang

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana |
Editor: Noverius Laoli

INDUSTRI jasa pertambangan mengalami kontraksi pada semester I-2026. Memasuki periode paruh kedua, kontraktor tambang masih menanti hasil revisi Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026, khususnya untuk kuota produksi batubara dan nikel.

Direktur Eksekutif Asosiasi Jasa Pertambangan Indonesia (Aspindo) Bambang Tjahjono mengungkapkan kinerja operasional kontraktor jasa pertambangan mengalami penurunan sejalan dengan pemangkasan kuota produksi RKAB 2026.

Bahkan, sejumlah kontraktor tambang melakukan pengurangan tenaga kerja serta jumlah alat berat seiring aktivitas operasional yang melambat.

Hanya saja, Bambang belum memberikan gambaran lebih rinci terkait persentase penurunan kinerja serta jumlah pengurangan tenaga kerja yang terjadi di industri jasa pertambangan.

Bambang bilang, dampaknya akan tergantung dari seberapa signifikan pemangkasan kuota produksi di masing-masing perusahaan.

"Sudah jelas karena RKAB dipangkas, produksi semester I-2026 secara umum turun drastis juga, kecuali yang RKAB-nya tidak dipotong. Data tersebut tidak bisa didapat dari rata-rata, karena tergantung masing-masing tambang, dan berapa RKAB-nya," terang Bambang kepada Kontan.co.id, Rabu (8/7/2026).

Mining Services Companies Await Revised RKAB, Second Semester 2026 Outlook Remains Challenging

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana |
Editor: Noverius Laoli

THE MINING services industry contracted in the first half of 2026. As the second half approaches, mining contractors are still awaiting the revised 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB), particularly regarding coal and nickel production quotas.

The Executive Director of the Indonesian Mining Services Association (Aspindo), Bambang Tjahjono, revealed that the operational performance of mining services contractors has decreased in line with the reduction in production quotas in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB).

In fact, a number of mining contractors have reduced their workforce and the number of heavy equipment as operational activities slow down.

However, Bambang has not provided a more detailed picture regarding the percentage decline in performance and the number of workforce reductions that occurred in the mining services industry.

Bambang said the impact would depend on how significant the production quota cuts were in each company.

"It's clear that because the RKAB was cut, production in the first half of 2026 also dropped drastically, except for those whose RKABs weren't cut. This data cannot be obtained from averages, as it depends on each mine and its RKAB," Bambang explained to Kontan.co.id on Wednesday (July 8, 2026).

Sekalipun ada peningkatan kuota produksi dalam revisi RKAB 2026, Bambang menyatakan bahwa capaian tahun ini akan sulit menyamai realisasi tahun lalu. Sebab, kontraktor jasa tambang bakal kesulitan untuk mengejar tambahan produksi pada sisa tahun 2026.

"Kalau misalnya RKAB dikembalikan sama dengan tahun yang lalu pun sudah terlambat. Misalnya bagi yang (kuota produksi) dipotong 50%, untuk mengejar sisa volume tahun ini butuh alat dan tenaga kerja dua kali lipat, dan itu hampir mustahil," ujar Bambang.

Praktisi Pertambangan sekaligus Ketua Dewan Penasehat Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) Rizal Kasli menambahkan bahwa operasional jasa pertambangan praktis hanya berjalan normal hingga bulan Maret 2026.

Sebab, perusahaan tambang masih mengantongi kuota produksi sebesar 25% dari persetujuan RKAB sebelumnya.

Setelah itu, banyak perusahaan tambang yang terlambat mendapatkan persetujuan RKAB dan mendapat pemotongan kuota produksi. Kondisi ini menyebabkan perusahaan jasa pertambangan mengalami kontraksi pada semester I-2026.

"Bahkan beberapa perusahaan harus merumahkan karyawan karena alat beratnya idle tidak beroperasi," ujar Rizal.

Direktur PT Zubay Mining Indonesia, Muhammad Emil mengamini bahwa kinerja industri jasa pertambangan pada semester I-2026 lebih selektif dan menantang dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu.

Emil mengungkapkan, aktivitas operasional masih berjalan, tetapi tidak seagresif tahun lalu.

Despite the increased production quota in the revised 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB), Bambang stated that this year's performance will be difficult to match last year's. This is because mining service contractors will struggle to meet additional production for the remainder of 2026.

"Even if the RKAB were to be restored to the same level as last year, it would be too late. For example, if the production quota was cut by 50%, meeting the remaining volume this year would require twice the equipment and labor, and that would be nearly impossible," Bambang said.

Mining practitioner and Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (Perhapi), Rizal Kasli, added that mining service operations will only run normally until March 2026.

This is because mining companies still have a production quota of 25% of the previous RKAB approval.

Subsequently, many mining companies experienced delays in obtaining RKAB approval and experienced production quota cuts. This situation caused mining services companies to experience a contraction in the first half of 2026.

"Some companies even had to lay off employees because their heavy equipment was idle and not operating," said Rizal.

PT Zubay Mining Indonesia Director Muhammad Emil acknowledged that the mining services industry's performance in the first half of 2026 was more selective and challenging compared to the same period last year.

Emil revealed that operational activities are still ongoing, but not as aggressive as last year.

Kondisi ini terutama disebabkan oleh pengetatan RKAB dan penyesuaian kuota produksi, serta tekanan biaya operasional seperti solar, spare parts, hauling cost, dan biaya maintenance alat berat.

Emil menyatakan, banyak pemilik tambang dan kontraktor mulai menahan ekspansi, mengevaluasi stripping ratio, mengatur ulang fleet utilization, dan lebih berhati-hati dalam mengambil kontrak baru.

"Jika dibandingkan dengan semester I-2025, semester I-2026 lebih banyak diwarnai oleh efisiensi. Jadi bukan berarti industri berhenti, tetapi pola kerjanya berubah dari growth-oriented menjadi cost-control oriented," ujar Emil.

Di samping soal RKAB, hal lain yang menjadi sorotan adalah lonjakan harga solar industri yang pada April 2026 sempat menembus Rp 31.000 per liter untuk wilayah timur Indonesia.

Bahkan, di area operasional Zubay Mining yang menggarap tambang nikel di lokasi yang cukup terpencil, harga riil solar mencapai sekitar Rp 35.000 per liter.

Harga yang diterima di lokasi operasional lebih tinggi dibanding harga dasar dari pemasok karena telah ditambah biaya logistik hingga ke site. Kondisi ini mendorong beban operasional, lantaran porsi biaya bahan bakar bisa mencapai sekitar 25%–35% dari total biaya operasional.

"Karena itu, setiap kenaikan harga solar akan langsung memengaruhi cost per ton maupun cost per bcm (bank cubic meter), sehingga kami harus menjaga produktivitas alat, mengurangi idle time, mengoptimalkan fuel burn rate, dan meningkatkan efisiensi operasional agar margin tetap terjaga," terang Emil.

This condition is mainly caused by the tightening of the RKAB and adjustments to production quotas, as well as pressure on operational costs such as diesel, spare parts, hauling costs, and heavy equipment maintenance costs.

Emil stated that many mine owners and contractors are starting to hold back on expansion, evaluate stripping ratios, rearrange fleet utilization, and be more cautious in taking on new contracts.

"Compared to the first half of 2025, the first half of 2026 will be marked by greater efficiency. So, it doesn't mean the industry is stalling, but rather that work patterns are shifting from growth-oriented to cost-control-oriented," said Emil.

Besides the RKAB issue, another issue that has come under scrutiny is the surge in industrial diesel prices, which in April 2026 reached Rp 31,000 per liter in eastern Indonesia.

In fact, in Zubay Mining's operational area, which operates a nickel mine in a fairly remote location, the real price of diesel fuel reaches around IDR 35,000 per liter.

Prices received at operational locations are higher than the base price from suppliers due to the addition of logistics costs to the site. This increases operational costs, as fuel costs can account for around 25%–35% of total operating costs.

"Therefore, every increase in diesel prices will directly affect the cost per ton and cost per bcm (bank cubic meter), so we must maintain equipment productivity, reduce idle time, optimize fuel burn rates, and increase operational efficiency to maintain margins," Emil explained.

Memasuki paruh kedua 2026, Emil berharap harga energi dapat lebih stabil sehingga tekanan terhadap biaya operasional berkurang.

Sebagai bagian dari strategi mitigasi, Zubay Mining akan lebih selektif dalam mengambil proyek, dengan fokus pada pelanggan yang memiliki kepastian RKAB dan arus kas (cashflow) yang sehat.

"Untuk semester II-2026, kami melihat prospeknya masih ada. Tetapi sangat bergantung pada kepastian RKAB, revisi kuota, harga komoditas, serta kesiapan perusahaan dalam mengendalikan biaya produksi," ungkap Emil.

Sekretaris Perusahaan PT United Tractors Tbk (UNTR) Ari Setiyawan sepakat bahwa hasil dari revisi RKAB akan sangat krusial bagi prospek industri jasa pertambangan pada sisa tahun ini.

UNTR akan melakukan review terhadap outlook semester II-2026 dengan mempertimbangkan penyesuaian kuota produksi dalam revisi RKAB 2026.

"Outlook juga terkait peluang adanya revisi RKAB 2026 yang saat ini sedang diajukan oleh para operator tambang. Untuk itu kami masih menunggu hasilnya, sambil terus melakukan koordinasi dengan klien," ungkap Ari.

Rizal punya catatan serupa, persetujuan RKAB dan kuota produksi akan sangat menentukan prospek industri jasa pertambangan, terutama dalam keputusan investasi peralatan tambang.

Di samping itu, Rizal mengingatkan bahwa implementasi mandatori bahan bakar B50 juga bisa membawa implikasi terhadap industri jasa pertambangan.

Emil mengamini, implementasi B50 turut menjadi perhatian pengusaha jasa pertambangan. Dari sisi teknis operasional,...

Entering the second half of 2026, Emil hopes that energy prices will be more stable, thereby reducing pressure on operational costs.

As part of its mitigation strategy, Zubay Mining will be more selective in taking on projects, focusing on customers with a certainty of their RKAB and healthy cash flow.

"For the second half of 2026, we see prospects remaining. However, this depends heavily on the certainty of the RKAB (Work Plan and Budget), quota revisions, commodity prices, and the company's readiness to control production costs," Emil said.

PT United Tractors Tbk (UNTR) Corporate Secretary Ari Setiyawan agreed that the results of the revised RKAB will be crucial for the prospects of the mining services industry for the remainder of this year.

UNTR will review the outlook for the second half of 2026, taking into account adjustments to production quotas in the revised 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB).

"The outlook also relates to the potential for revisions to the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB), which are currently being proposed by mining operators. Therefore, we are still awaiting the results while continuing to coordinate with clients," Ari explained.

Rizal noted similarly that approval of the RKAB and production quotas would significantly determine the prospects of the mining services industry, particularly in decisions about investment in mining equipment.

In addition, Rizal reminded that the implementation of the B50 fuel mandate could also have implications for the mining services industry.

Emil acknowledged that the implementation of B50 is also a concern for mining service providers. From a technical operational perspective,...

Dari sisi teknis operasional, penggunaan B50 membuat pengusaha harus melakukan penyesuaian terhadap fuel management, maintenance engine, filter, storage, dan konsistensi kualitas bahan bakar di lapangan.

"Secara prinsip, kami mendukung kebijakan energi nasional, tetapi di sektor pertambangan implementasinya perlu dikawal agar tidak menimbulkan downtime atau tambahan biaya yang terlalu besar bagi kontraktor," tandas Emil. ☺

From a technical operational perspective, the use of B50 requires operators to make adjustments to fuel management, engine maintenance, filters, storage, and consistent fuel quality in the field.

"In principle, we support the national energy policy, but in the mining sector, its implementation needs to be monitored to prevent downtime or excessive additional costs for contractors," Emil emphasized. ☺



Lewat Proyek Ini, Kinerja Antam Makin Solid untuk Jangka Panjang

Khoirul Anam, CNBC Indonesia

BADAN Pengelola Investasi Daya Anagata Nusantara (BPI Danantara) resmi memulai pembangunan proyek Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) Fase 2 di Mempawah, Kalimantan Barat. PT ANTAM (Persero) Tbk (ANTM), sebagai BUMN turut serta dalam memasuki fase penting ini.

Proyek dengan nilai investasi Rp 14,8 triliun ini dibangun dengan kolaborasi antar-BUMN dan anak usaha MIND ID, yakni antara PT Inalum bersama dengan PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM), dan PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA).

Seperti diketahui, keterlibatan ANTM bukan tanpa alasan, mengingat ANTM tidak hanya mengandalkan emas, tetapi juga nikel, bauksit dan alumina. Diversifikasi ini membuat ANTM lebih tahan terhadap fluktuasi harga satu komoditas tertentu.

Through this project, Antam's performance will become more solid for the long term

Khoirul Anam, CNBC Indonesia

THE DAYA Anagata Nusantara Investment Management Agency (BPI Danantara) has officially begun construction of the Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) Phase 2 project in Mempawah, West Kalimantan. State-owned enterprise PT ANTAM (Persero) Tbk (ANTM) is participating in this crucial phase.

This project with an investment value of IDR 14.8 trillion was built through collaboration between state-owned enterprises and MIND ID subsidiaries, namely PT Inalum together with PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM), and PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA).

As is well known, ANTM's involvement is not without reason, considering that ANTM relies not only on gold but also on nickel, bauxite, and alumina. This diversification makes ANTM more resilient to price fluctuations in a single commodity.

Dioperasikan melalui PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia (BAI), proyek ini akan memproduksi 1 juta ton alumina per tahun. Ditambah dengan SGAR Mempawah Fase 1 yang telah beroperasi, maka total produksi alumina dari Mempawah ini akan mencapai 2 juta ton per tahun.

Ketika proyek SGAR Mempawah Fase 2 ini beroperasi pada akhir 2028, Indonesia diperkirakan akan terbebas dari impor alumina yang merupakan bahan baku industri aluminium.

Adapun bijih bauksit yang akan diserap mencapai sekitar 6 juta ton per tahun dari PT Aneka Tambang, khususnya dari wilayah tambang bauksit di Mempawah dan Landak. Sementara pasokan listrik untuk SGAR Mempawah Fase 2 ini akan dipasok oleh PT Bukit Asam.

"Melalui strategi hilirisasi, ANTAM menjalankan mengolah bauksit hingga menjadi aluminium berkualitas tinggi, sesuai dengan mandat pengolahan bahan baku mineral di dalam negeri," tulis ANTAM dikutip dari akun Instagram perusahaan, Rabu (8/7/2026).

"Ini bukan hanya tentang proses dan hasil di industri dan pasar, tetapi juga kedaulatan mineral bangsa. Kita tidak lagi sekadar menghasilkan bahan baku bauksit mentah tapi memberikan nilai tambah hingga 70 kali lipat, dan hasilnya dapat dinikmati oleh seluruh bangsa," tambah pihak ANTAM.

Sementara itu, Direktur Utama MIND ID Maroef Sjamsoeddin mengatakan proyek ini berperan strategis dalam memperkuat pasokan bahan baku, mengurangi ketergantungan impor, dan meningkatkan posisi Indonesia dalam pasokan global.

"Dapat menimbulkan multiplier effect yang dapat meningkatkan output ekonomi domestik, akan terdapat peningkatan PDB sekitar Rp 71,8 triliun per tahun," paparnya.

Operated by PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia (BAI), the project will produce 1 million tons of alumina per year. Combined with the already operational Mempawah SGAR Phase 1, Mempawah's total alumina production will reach 2 million tons per year.

When the Mempawah SGAR Phase 2 project is operational at the end of 2028, Indonesia is expected to be free from imports of alumina, which is a raw material for the aluminum industry.

Approximately 6 million tons of bauxite ore will be sourced annually from PT Aneka Tambang, specifically from the bauxite mining areas in Mempawah and Landak. Meanwhile, electricity for the Mempawah SGAR Phase 2 will be supplied by PT Bukit Asam.

"Through a downstreaming strategy, ANTAM processes bauxite into high-quality aluminum, in accordance with the mandate for processing mineral raw materials domestically," ANTAM wrote, as quoted from the company's Instagram account, Wednesday (8/7/2026).

"This isn't just about processes and outcomes in industry and the market, but also about the nation's mineral sovereignty. We're no longer just producing raw bauxite, but adding up to 70 times the added value, and the results can be enjoyed by the entire nation," ANTAM added.

Meanwhile, MIND ID President Director Maroef Sjamsoeddin said this project plays a strategic role in strengthening the supply of raw materials, reducing dependence on imports, and improving Indonesia's position in global supply.

"This can create a multiplier effect that can increase domestic economic output, resulting in an increase in GDP of around IDR 71.8 trillion per year," he explained.

"Pembangunan dan operasi fasilitas dan peleburan alumina merupakan program strategis nilai investasi Rp 104,55 triliun atau setara dengan US\$ 6,23 miliar," tambahnya.

Sebagai informasi, SGAR mulai dibangun pada 2020 di Kabupaten Mempawah, Kalimantan Barat. Smelter alumina menghubungkan rantai pasokan antara mineral bijih bauksit (Kalimantan Barat) dengan pabrik peleburan aluminium (INALUM). (dpu/dpu)

"The construction and operation of the alumina smelting facility is a strategic program with an investment value of Rp 104.55 trillion, equivalent to US\$ 6.23 billion," he added.

For your information, construction of the SGAR began in 2020 in Mempawah Regency, West Kalimantan. The alumina smelter connects the supply chain between bauxite ore (West Kalimantan) and the aluminum smelter (INALUM). (dpu/dpu)



Mati Suri 5 Hari, Harga Batu Bara Bangkit dengan Menakutkan

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara akhirnya bangkit setelah ambruk lima hari beruntun.

Merujuk Refiniv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Rabu (8/7/2026) ditutup di posisi US\$ 130,85 per ton. Harganya melesat 2,27%.

Harga penutupan kemarin adalah yang tertinggi sejak 23 Juni 2026.

Pelemahan ini memutus tren negatif batu bara yang sudah turun 1,2% dalam lima hari beruntun sebelumnya.

Lonjakan harga batu bara ditopang harga minyak dan permintaan.

Pada perdagangan Rabu kemarin, kontrak berjangka Brent ditutup naik 5,43% menjadi US\$78,19 per barel, sedangkan West Texas Intermediate (WTI) menguat 4,37% ke US\$73,52 per barel.

Minyak dan batu bara adalah komoditas yang saling memengaruhi karena bisa saling mensubstitusi.

Permintaan batu bara juga masih tinggi.

After a 5-Day Cessation, Coal Prices See a Scary Rise

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices have finally recovered after falling for five consecutive days.

According to Refiniv, coal prices closed at US\$130.85 per ton on Wednesday (July 8, 2026), up 2.27%.

Yesterday's closing price was the highest since June 23, 2026.

This decline broke the negative trend for coal, which had fallen 1.2% in the previous five consecutive days.

The surge in coal prices was supported by oil prices and demand.

In trading last Wednesday, Brent futures closed up 5.43% to US\$78.19 per barrel, while West Texas Intermediate (WTI) strengthened 4.37% to US\$73.52 per barrel.

Oil and coal are commodities that influence each other because they can substitute for each other.

Coal demand is also still high.

Dikutip dari Reuters, Vietnam tengah mempertimbangkan pembangunan lebih banyak pembangkit listrik tenaga uap (PLTU) berbahan bakar batu bara guna memastikan kebutuhan energi domestik tetap terpenuhi.

Langkah ini diambil di tengah perang Iran yang semakin memperumit pengembangan infrastruktur gas alam cair (LNG) di negara tersebut.

Vietnam, yang merupakan salah satu pusat manufaktur terbesar di Asia Tenggara, berupaya meningkatkan kapasitas pembangkit listrik untuk menopang pertumbuhan ekonominya yang pesat. Mereka juga tetap fokus pada pengembangan energi terbarukan dan LNG.

Namun, pemerintah Vietnam menyatakan konflik yang terus berlangsung di Timur Tengah telah mengganggu keamanan pasokan LNG.

"Dalam beberapa waktu terakhir, konflik yang berkembang di Timur Tengah telah memengaruhi keamanan pasokan LNG, sehingga muncul kebutuhan untuk memperkuat ketahanan energi," kata pemerintah Vietnam dalam pernyataannya pada Rabu (8/7/2026).

Karena itu, pemerintah membuka peluang untuk merevisi Rencana Pengembangan Ketenagalistrikan Nasional dengan menambah porsi pembangkit berbahan bakar batu bara dalam bauran energi.

Sebelumnya, Vietnam menargetkan memiliki pembangkit listrik berbasis LNG dengan kapasitas gabungan 22,5 gigawatt (GW) pada 2030.

Namun hingga kini realisasinya baru mencapai sekitar 7,3% dari target tersebut, terutama akibat kendala regulasi dan minimnya minat investor. Perang Iran juga semakin meningkatkan kekhawatiran terhadap keamanan pasokan LNG.

According to Reuters, Vietnam is considering building more coal-fired power plants (PLTU) to ensure domestic energy needs are met.

This step comes amid the Iran war which has further complicated the development of liquefied natural gas (LNG) infrastructure in the country.

Vietnam, one of Southeast Asia's largest manufacturing hubs, is striving to increase its power generation capacity to support its rapid economic growth. It also remains focused on developing renewable energy and LNG.

However, the Vietnamese government stated that the ongoing conflict in the Middle East has disrupted the security of LNG supplies.

"In recent times, the growing conflict in the Middle East has affected the security of LNG supplies, thus creating a need to strengthen energy security," the Vietnamese government said in a statement on Wednesday (July 8, 2026).

Therefore, the government is opening up the opportunity to revise the National Electricity Development Plan by increasing the share of coal-fired power plants in the energy mix.

Previously, Vietnam targeted to have LNG-based power plants with a combined capacity of 22.5 gigawatts (GW) by 2030.

However, to date, realization has only reached around 7.3% of this target, primarily due to regulatory constraints and minimal investor interest. The Iran war has also heightened concerns about the security of LNG supplies.

Dalam rencana yang berlaku saat ini, Vietnam menargetkan kapasitas pembangkit listrik terpasang mencapai 183-236 GW pada 2030. Dari total tersebut, PLTU batu bara diproyeksikan menyumbang 13,1%-16,9% bauran energi, sementara LNG berkontribusi 9,5%-12,3%.

Data perusahaan listrik negara Vietnam (EVN) menunjukkan produksi listrik pada semester I-2026 mencapai 171,5 miliar kilowatt-jam (kWh), naik 9,8% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu. Dari total produksi tersebut, 54,5% masih berasal dari pembangkit listrik tenaga batu bara.

Ekspor RI

Ekspor batu bara Indonesia melalui jalur laut turun pada Juni 2026 dan kembali berada di bawah level 40 juta ton. Meski demikian, volumenya masih jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu.

Berdasarkan data pelacakan kapal Kpler, ekspor batu bara Indonesia pada Juni mencapai 39,22 juta ton, naik 17,04% dibandingkan Juni 2025 yang sebesar 33,51 juta ton. Namun secara bulanan, ekspor turun 1,97% dari 40,01 juta ton pada Mei 2026.

Ekspor ke kawasan Asia mencapai 38,65 juta ton, atau sekitar 98,5% dari total pengiriman. Angka tersebut naik 15,08% secara tahunan, tetapi turun 2,59% dibandingkan Mei.

China masih menjadi tujuan utama ekspor batu bara Indonesia dengan volume 16,52 juta ton, melonjak 50,79% dibandingkan tahun lalu, meski turun 2,54% dari bulan sebelumnya.

Sementara itu, ekspor ke India mencapai 6,49 juta ton, turun 9,31% secara tahunan namun naik 4,37% secara bulanan. Pengiriman ke Filipina meningkat menjadi 3,32 juta ton, sedangkan ekspor ke Vietnam mencapai 2,58 juta ton dan ke Malaysia sebesar 2,37 juta ton.

Under its current plan, Vietnam is targeting an installed power generation capacity of 183-236 GW by 2030. Of this total, coal-fired power plants are projected to contribute 13.1%-16.9% of the energy mix, while LNG contributes 9.5%-12.3%.

Data from Vietnam's state-owned electricity company (EVN) shows that electricity production reached 171.5 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) in the first half of 2026, a 9.8% increase compared to the same period last year. Of this total production, 54.5% still came from coal-fired power plants.

Indonesian Exports

Indonesia's seaborne coal exports declined in June 2026, returning to below 40 million tons. However, volumes remained significantly higher than the same period last year.

Based on Kpler ship tracking data, Indonesian coal exports reached 39.22 million tons in June, a 17.04% increase compared to 33.51 million tons in June 2025. However, on a monthly basis, exports fell 1.97% from 40.01 million tons in May 2026.

Exports to Asia reached 38.65 million tons, or approximately 98.5% of total shipments. This figure represents a 15.08% year-on-year increase but a 2.59% decrease compared to May.

China remains Indonesia's primary coal export destination, with a volume of 16.52 million tonnes, a 50.79% year-on-year increase, although down 2.54% from the previous month.

Meanwhile, exports to India reached 6.49 million tons, down 9.31% year-on-year but up 4.37% month-on-month. Shipments to the Philippines increased to 3.32 million tons, while exports to Vietnam reached 2.58 million tons and to Malaysia 2.37 million tons.

Secara kumulatif, ekspor batu bara Indonesia sepanjang semester I-2026 mencapai 227 juta ton, turun tipis 0,44% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu. Di sisi lain, ekspor ke China selama enam bulan pertama tahun ini justru naik 6,21% menjadi 87,49 juta ton.

China Masih Lesu

Pasar batu bara termal di mulut tambang China masih lesu, meskipun beberapa tambang mulai mencoba menaikkan harga secara terbatas.

Permintaan batu bara masih lemah, sehingga harga di mulut tambang terus tertekan.

Persediaan batu bara di pembangkit listrik masih tinggi, sementara konsumsi listrik belum cukup kuat untuk menguras stok. Konsumsi batu bara harian di enam grup pembangkit listrik pesisir utama China tercatat 786.300 ton per hari, turun 7,3% dibandingkan tahun lalu.

Produksi listrik tenaga air (PLTA) yang tinggi akibat curah hujan deras di wilayah Sungai Yangtze dan dampak Topan Maysak semakin mengurangi kebutuhan pembangkit listrik berbahan bakar batu bara.

Karena stok masih melimpah, pembangkit listrik lebih memilih memenuhi kebutuhan melalui kontrak jangka panjang dan hanya membeli batu bara spot jika benar-benar diperlukan. Hal ini membuat permintaan di pasar spot tetap lemah.

Akibatnya, stok batu bara di tambang terus meningkat dan banyak perusahaan tambang terpaksa menurunkan harga untuk mendorong penjualan. Di Ordos (Inner Mongolia), harga batu bara turun 10-20 yuan/ton, sedangkan di Yulin (Shaanxi) dan Shanxi juga terjadi pemotongan harga. (mae/mae)

Cumulatively, Indonesia's coal exports reached 227 million tons in the first half of 2026, a slight decrease of 0.44% compared to the same period last year. Meanwhile, exports to China during the first six months of this year actually rose 6.21% to 87.49 million tons.

China Still Sluggish

China's mine-mouth thermal coal market remains sluggish, although some mines have begun to attempt limited price increases.

Coal demand is still weak, so prices at the mine mouth continue to be depressed.

Coal inventories at power plants remain high, while electricity consumption hasn't been strong enough to deplete stocks. Daily coal consumption at China's six major coastal power generation groups reached 786,300 tons per day, down 7.3% year-on-year.

High hydroelectric power production due to heavy rainfall in the Yangtze River region and the impact of Typhoon Maysak further reduced the need for coal-fired power plants.

Because stocks remain abundant, power plants prefer to meet their needs through long-term contracts and only purchase spot coal when absolutely necessary. This has kept spot market demand weak.

As a result, coal stocks in mines continue to rise, and many mining companies are forced to lower prices to stimulate sales. In Ordos (Inner Mongolia), coal prices have dropped by 10-20 yuan per ton, while prices have also been cut in Yulin (Shaanxi) and Shanxi. (mae/mae)



Tenggat Mepet, Penambang Dikejar RKAB 2027 Usai Revisi Produksi

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

INDONESIAN Mining and Energy Forum (IMEF) menilai sistem persetujuan rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) tahunan bakal menyulitkan penambang dalam mengatur operasional dan produksinya.

Ketua IMEF Singgih Widagdo menyatakan saat ini sudah banyak penambang yang kehabisan kuota produksi, sehingga tidak bisa beroperasi dan sedang mengajukan revisi RKAB 2026.

Usai proses revisi RKAB rampung pada kuartal III-2026, penambang bakal harus langsung menyusun RKAB 2027 untuk diajukan ke Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) pada akhir tahun ini.

Dia menilai, penambang bakal kesulitan mengatur laju produksi, terlebih operasional tambang tak dapat dipacu tiba-tiba secara cepat usai sempat stop operasi.

"Menurut menurut saya RKAB harusnya tetap tiga tahun. Kemarin ada relaksasi kan, itu menurut saya juga karena kesalahan. Menurut saya relaksasi itu cukup berat, bahkan tambang yang mungkin pitnya belum dibuka, *overbuden*, alat berat harus mobilisasi, disuruh relaksasi, belum tentu cukup waktu," kata Singgih dalam diskusi Aspebindo, Selasa (7/7/2026).

Walhasil, Singgih menyarankan agar RKAB dikembalikan ke sistem tiga tahunan. Dia menilai sistem pelaporan dan persetujuan RKAB per tiga tahun memberikan kepastian jangka panjang bagi penambang dan perusahaan pendukung pertambangan.

Miners Face Tight Deadlines for 2027 RKAB After Production Revision

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE INDONESIAN Mining and Energy Forum (IMEF) believes that the annual work plan and budget (RKAB) approval system will make it difficult for miners to manage their operations and production.

IMEF Chairman Singgih Widagdo stated that currently many miners have exhausted their production quotas, so they cannot operate and are submitting a revision to the 2026 RKAB.

After the RKAB revision process is completed in the third quarter of 2026, miners will be required to immediately prepare the 2027 RKAB for submission to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) by the end of this year.

He believes that miners will have difficulty regulating production rates, especially since mining operations cannot be suddenly accelerated after a temporary halt in operations.

"In my opinion, the RKAB should remain three years. There was a relaxation yesterday, but I think that was also a mistake. I think that relaxation is quite burdensome. Even mines whose pits haven't been opened yet, *overburden*, and heavy equipment must be mobilized, are told to relax, but there's not necessarily enough time," Singgih said in an Aspebindo discussion on Tuesday (7/7/2026).

As a result, Singgih recommended returning the RKAB to a three-year system. He believes the three-year RKAB reporting and approval system provides long-term certainty for miners and mining-supporting companies.

"Satu tahun itu cukup berat, perusahaan memetakan berat, jasa pertambangan berat, karena 85% tambang itu dikerjakan oleh jasa pertambangan. Perbankan juga akan berat. *Gimana* dia memberikan *leasing* alat berat kalau hanya satu tahun? Dengan demikian, menurut saya, tiga tahun itu memastikan kontrak panjang, baik *lender*-nya sendiri atau PLN sendiri," tegas dia.

Sebelumnya, Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) memprediksi penambang batu bara Indonesia membutuhkan waktu yang tidak sebentar dan biaya yang cukup besar untuk memacu produksi, ketika kuota produksi batu bara dalam RKAB 2026 direvisi.

Ketua Umum Perhapi Sudirman Widhy Hartono meyakini penambang batu bara pada awal tahun ini sudah menurunkan kecepatan produksi, sebab kuota produksi nasional hanya disetujui sekitar 600 juta ton.

Kondisi tersebut, kata dia, bahkan telah menyebabkan sejumlah perusahaan pertambangan terpaksa menutup tambangnya karena kuota produksi telah habis.

"Menghidupkan kembali operasional tambang yang sudah dihentikan akan memerlukan waktu yang tidak sebentar dan juga memerlukan biaya yang tidak sedikit. Dalam banyak kasus, kondisi wilayah tambang yang sudah dihentikan operasionalnya akan mengalami kerusakan sebagai akibat kondisi cuaca dan lingkungan," kata Sudirman ketika dihubungi, medio Juni.

Sudirman menilai meningkatkan produksi tersebut bakal memerlukan waktu dan biaya yang tak sedikit untuk penanganannya, hingga akhirnya kondisi operasional tambang dapat berproduksi dengan kapasitas penuh.

"One year is quite demanding. The company's mapping is demanding, and mining services are demanding, as 85% of the mining is handled by mining services. Banking will also be under pressure. *How can* they provide heavy equipment *leasing* if it's only for one year? Therefore, in my opinion, three years ensures a long-term contract, whether with the *lender* or PLN itself," he stressed.

Previously, the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (Perhapi) predicted that Indonesian coal miners would need considerable time and significant costs to boost production when the coal production quota in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) was revised.

Perhapi Chairman Sudirman Widhy Hartono believes coal miners have already reduced production rates at the start of this year, as the national production quota was only approved at around 600 million tons.

This condition, he said, has even caused a number of mining companies to be forced to close their mines because their production quotas have been exhausted.

"Reviving suspended mining operations will take a significant amount of time and cost a significant amount of money. In many cases, the condition of the mined area will be damaged by weather and environmental conditions," Sudirman said when contacted in mid-June.

Sudirman assessed that increasing production would require considerable time and expense until the mine's operational conditions could finally produce at full capacity.

Bahkan, Sudirman mewaspadai sejumlah perusahaan pertambangan batu bara yang memiliki kondisi finansial yang tidak kuat, bakal kesusahan meningkatkan produksi tambangnya yang telah dihentikan dalam waktu cepat.

"Sehingga kesempatan atau *opportunity* untuk peningkatan produksi batubara pun tidak akan dapat terlaksana dengan cepat; sementara kondisi harga market juga selalu mengalami volatilitas yang bisa saja kemudian turun kembali pada kemudian hari," ungkap dia.

Kementerian ESDM memangkas target produksi batu bara pada tahun ini di dalam RKAB 2026. Produksi batu bara pada RKAB 2026 menjadi sekitar 600 juta ton, turun dari realisasi produksi pada 2025 sebanyak 817,48 juta ton.

Dalam perkembangannya, Menteri ESDM Bahlil Lahadalia mengungkapkan bahwa pihaknya akan melakukan relaksasi terhadap target RKAB batu bara sepanjang 2026.

"Kita selalu mengikuti perkembangan dengan kita akan melakukan relaksasi [RKAB] yang terukur. Artinya, kalau harganya bagus kita akan meningkatkan produksi. Kalau harganya mulai mentok kita juga akan membuat kebijakan agar *supply and demand* itu bisa kita jaga," ujar Bahlil dalam konferensi pers di gedung DPR, Senin (8/6/2026).

Adapun, salah satu alasan untuk melakukan relaksasi menurut Bahlil adalah terkait dengan pergerakan geopolitik yang terjadi akibat adanya ketegangan di Timur Tengah yang mempengaruhi fluktuasi harga komoditas global.

"Maka idealnya pemerintah atau pengusaha atau rakyat pun berkepentingan untuk harga yang bagus, produksi kita juga harus banyak. Supaya pengusahanya untung, negara untung, rakyatnya juga bisa mendapat dampak positif," ungkap Bahlil.

In fact, Sudirman is wary that a number of coal mining companies with weak financial conditions will have difficulty increasing production from their mines that have been stopped quickly.

"Therefore, the opportunity to increase coal production will not be realized quickly, while market prices are always volatile and could drop again later," he said.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has cut its coal production target for this year in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB). Coal production in the 2026 RKAB is expected to be around 600 million tons, down from the 2025 production of 817.48 million tons.

In its development, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Bahlil Lahadalia revealed that his party would relax the coal RKAB target throughout 2026.

"We are closely monitoring developments and will implement measured relaxations of the [RKAB]. This means that if prices are good, we will increase production. If prices start to plateau, we will also implement policies to maintain *supply and demand*," Bahlil said in a press conference at the House of Representatives building on Monday (June 8, 2026).

Bahlil stated that one of the reasons for the relaxation is related to geopolitical movements resulting from tensions in the Middle East, which have affected global commodity price fluctuations.

"So, ideally, the government, businesses, and the people should all be interested in good prices, and our production should also be high. This will benefit businesses, the country, and the people," Bahlil said.

Sekadar informasi, berdasarkan catatan Kementerian ESDM, hingga April 2026 Indonesia telah memproduksi 229 juta ton batu bara atau sekitar 38,2% dari kuota produksi sekitar 600 juta ton.

Dari besaran itu, sekitar 145 juta ton dari produksi batu bara Indonesia diserap untuk pasar ekspor.

Sisanya, sekitar 84 juta ton, batu bara Indonesia digunakan untuk memenuhi kewajiban wajib pasok domestik atau *domestic market obligation* (DMO). (azr/wdh)

For your information, according to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Indonesia has produced 229 million tons of coal by April 2026, or around 38.2% of its production quota of around 600 million tons.

Of that figure, around 145 million tonnes of Indonesian coal production is absorbed for the export market.

The remaining 84 million tons of Indonesian coal is used to meet the *domestic market obligation* (DMO). (azr/wdh)



PNBP Minerba Diramal Turun 23,5% Jika RKAB Batu Bara Tak Direvisi

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PERHIMPUNAN Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) memprediksi penerimaan negara bukan pajak (PNBP) dari sektor mineral dan batu bara (minerba) 2026 tidak mencapai target, jika kuota produksi batu bara dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026 tidak direvisi.

Dewan Penasihat Perhapi Rizal Kasli memproyeksikan, dengan kuota produksi batu bara dipangkas menjadi 600 juta ton dari produksi tahun lalu sekitar 817 juta ton, maka PNBP dari sektor pertambangan bakal lebih rendah 23,54% dari target 2026 sebanyak Rp133,93 triliun.

Rizal mengungkapkan, dengan kuota produksi dibatasi 600 juta ton, maka porsi batu bara untuk ekspor diperkirakan mencapai 360 juta ton atau turun dari besaran tahun lalu sebesar 523,35 juta ton.

Mineral and Coal PNBP Predicted to Drop 23.5% if Coal RKAB Not Revised

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE **INDONESIAN** Mining Experts Association (Perhapi) predicts that non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from the mineral and coal (minerba) sector in 2026 will not reach the target if the coal production quota in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) is not revised.

Perhapi Advisory Board Member Rizal Kasli projects that with the coal production quota cut to 600 million tons from last year's production of around 817 million tons, PNBP from the mining sector will be 23.54% lower than the 2026 target of Rp133.93 trillion.

Rizal revealed that with the production quota limited to 600 million tons, the portion of coal for export is estimated to reach 360 million tons, or down from last year's figure of 523.35 million tons.

Sementara itu, pasokan untuk kebutuhan dalam negeri diproyeksikan menjadi 230 juta ton atau turun dari realisasi tahun lalu sebesar 264,88 juta ton.

Sudirman menambahkan, sekitar 15 juta ton batu bara bakal dicadangkan dari kuota produksi 600 juta ton.

“Jadi untuk ekspor, kita kurang 144 juta ton dari tahun lalu, sedangkan untuk domestik kita kurang 24 juta ton. Inilah yang diributkan PLN, yaitu sekitar 20 juta sampai 24 juta ton, karena memang produksinya dikurangi. PNBP sendiri saya coba kalkulasi secara kasar, nanti kita akan mengalami penurunan PNBP, terutama dari batu bara,” kata Rizal dalam diskusi publik Aspebindo, Selasa (7/7/2026).

Adapun, Direktur Jenderal Minerba Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno melaporkan setoran PNBP dari sektor minerba mencapai Rp48,95 triliun pada Januari—April 2026 dari target sepanjang tahun ini sebesar Rp133,93 triliun.

Torehan tersebut tercatat lebih tinggi sekitar 6,21% dibandingkan setoran PNBP sektor minerba pada Januari—April 2025 sebesar Rp46,09 triliun.

Tri mengklaim hingga 15 Mei 2026 setoran PNBP dari sektor minerba telah mencapai Rp55 triliun, atau lebih tinggi dibandingkan torehan yang dilaporkan.

“Dari periode Januari sampai April mencapai Rp48,95 triliun, sebetulnya kalau ditarik sampai 15 Mei mencapai Rp55 triliun dan secara tahunan terdapat kenaikan 6,21%. Dan dari sisi target tahun 2026 juga mencapai jumlah yang meningkat dibanding tahun 2025,” kata Tri dalam RDP di Komisi XII DPR, Selasa (19/5/2026).

Secara bulanan, PNBP dari sektor minerba pada Januari 2026 tercatat sebesar Rp11,18 triliun, turun 9,33% dibanding Januari 2025 mencapai Rp12,33 triliun.

Meanwhile, supply for domestic needs is projected to be 230 million tons, down from last year's realization of 264.88 million tons.

Sudirman added that around 15 million tons of coal would be reserved from the 600 million ton production quota.

“So, for exports, we're 144 million tons short compared to last year, while for domestic consumption, we're 24 million tons short. This is what PLN is arguing about, around 20 million to 24 million tons, because its production has been reduced. I've roughly calculated the non-tax state revenue (PNBP) and we'll see a decline, particularly from coal,” Rizal said in a public discussion with Aspebindo on Tuesday (July 7, 2026).

Meanwhile, the Director General of Mineral and Coal at the Ministry of ESDM, Tri Winarno, reported that PNBP deposits from the mineral and coal sector reached IDR 48.95 trillion in January-April 2026, out of the target for the entire year of IDR 133.93 trillion.

This figure was recorded as being around 6.21% higher than the non-tax state revenue (PNBP) deposits from the mineral and coal sector in January—April 2025, which amounted to IDR 46.09 trillion.

Tri claimed that as of May 15, 2026, PNBP deposits from the mineral and coal sector had reached IDR 55 trillion, or higher than the reported figure.

“From January to April, it reached Rp 48.95 trillion. Actually, if we look at the figures as of May 15, it reached Rp 55 trillion, representing a 6.21% annual increase. The 2026 target also represents an increase compared to 2025,” Tri said during a hearing with Commission XII of the House on Tuesday (May 19, 2026).

On a monthly basis, PNBP from the mineral and coal sector in January 2026 was recorded at IDR 11.18 trillion, down 9.33% compared to January 2025, which reached IDR 12.33 trillion.

Memasuki Februari, realisasi naik 7,55% secara tahunan menjadi Rp9,97 triliun dibandingkan Februari 2025 sebesar Rp9,27 triliun.

Pada Maret 2026, PNBPN minerba naik 3% secara tahunan menjadi Rp12,01 triliun dari Rp11,66 triliun pada Maret 2025.

Sementara itu, pada April 2026, setoran PNBPN dari sektor minerba naik 23,07% menjadi Rp15,79 triliun dibandingkan April 2025 sebesar Rp12,83 triliun.

Kementerian ESDM memangkas target produksi batu bara dalam RKAB 2026 menjadi sekitar 600 juta ton, turun dari realisasi produksi pada 2025 sebanyak 817,48 juta ton.

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"Maka idealnya pemerintah atau pengusaha atau rakyat pun berkepentingan untuk harga yang bagus, produksi kita juga harus banyak. Supaya pengusahanya untung, negara untung, rakyatnya juga bisa mendapat dampak positif," ungkap Bahlil.

Entering February, realization rose 7.55% annually to Rp9.97 trillion compared to February 2025's Rp9.27 trillion.

In March 2026, non-tax revenue from minerals and coal rose 3% annually to Rp12.01 trillion from Rp11.66 trillion in March 2025.

Meanwhile, in April 2026, PNBPN deposits from the mineral and coal sector rose 23.07% to IDR 15.79 trillion compared to IDR 12.83 trillion in April 2025.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has cut its coal production target in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) to around 600 million tons, down from the 2025 production target of 817.48 million tons.

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Freeport dan KLH Perkuat Ketahanan Pesisir NTB dengan Tanam 1,5 Juta Mangrove

Penulis: Try Surya Anditya, Tim Publikasi Katadata

PT FREEPORT Indonesia (PTFI) menuntaskan program penanaman 1,5 juta bibit mangrove di Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) pada area seluas 484 hektare. Program yang menjadi bagian dari rehabilitasi mangrove nasional tersebut dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Sumbawa dan Kabupaten Lombok Timur.

Peresmian penyelesaian program ditandai dengan penanaman mangrove di Desa Labuhan Alas, Kabupaten Sumbawa, Rabu (8/7), yang dihadiri Menteri Lingkungan Hidup/Kepala Badan Pengendali Lingkungan Hidup Moh Juhur Hidayat, Presiden Direktur PT Freeport Indonesia Tony Wenas, Gubernur NTB Lalu Muhammad Iqbal, serta masyarakat setempat.

Freeport and the Ministry of Environment Strengthen NTB's Coastal Resilience by Planting 1.5 Million Mangroves

Author: Try Surya Anditya, Katadata Publication Team

PT FREEPORT Indonesia (PTFI) has completed its program of planting 1.5 million mangrove seedlings in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) across 484 hectares. The program, part of the national mangrove rehabilitation program, was implemented in Sumbawa Regency and East Lombok Regency.

The inauguration of the program's completion was marked by the planting of mangroves in Labuhan Alas Village, Sumbawa Regency, Wednesday (8/7), which was attended by the Minister of Environment/Head of the Environmental Control Agency Moh Juhur Hidayat, President Director of PT Freeport Indonesia Tony Wenas, Governor of NTB Lalu Muhammad Iqbal, and the local community.

Menteri Lingkungan Hidup/Kepala Badan Pengendali Lingkungan Hidup, Moh Jumhur Hidayat mengatakan, rehabilitasi mangrove menjadi tanggung jawab bersama dalam menjaga ekosistem pesisir dan mengatasi dampak perubahan iklim. Menurutnya, langkah yang dilakukan PTFI sejalan dengan program pemerintah yang mendorong penanaman dua miliar pohon sebagai respons terhadap krisis lingkungan.

PTFI telah merehabilitasi hampir 500 hektare mangrove di Nusa Tenggara Barat dan menargetkan rehabilitasi 12.000 hektare di seluruh Indonesia, terutama di Papua.

"Mangrove memiliki peran penting dalam melindungi ekosistem pesisir, menyerap karbon, dan mendukung mata pencaharian masyarakat. Karena itu, kolaborasi antara pemerintah, dunia usaha, dan masyarakat perlu terus diperkuat untuk mempercepat pemulihan lingkungan," kata Jumhur.

Presiden Direktur PTFI, Tony Wenas menjelaskan, total area rehabilitasi mangrove di NTB mencapai 484 hektare, terdiri atas 445 hektare di Kabupaten Sumbawa dan 39 hektare di Kabupaten Lombok Timur. Luasan tersebut setara dengan sekitar 73% dari total rehabilitasi mangrove yang dilakukan perusahaan di luar wilayah operasional Papua.

Program penanaman berlangsung sepanjang 2025 hingga 2026 dengan total 1,5 juta bibit mangrove. Kegiatan ini merupakan tindak lanjut Perjanjian Kerja Sama (PKS) antara Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove (BRGM), Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (kini Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup), serta PTFI yang ditandatangani pada 2023.

Melalui kerja sama tersebut, PTFI menargetkan rehabilitasi mangrove seluas 2.000 hektare di luar wilayah operasional perusahaan. Penentuan lokasi...

The Minister of Environment/Head of the Environmental Control Agency, Moh. Jumhur Hidayat, stated that mangrove rehabilitation is a shared responsibility in protecting coastal ecosystems and addressing the impacts of climate change. He stated that PTFI's steps align with the government's program encouraging the planting of two billion trees in response to the environmental crisis.

PTFI has rehabilitated nearly 500 hectares of mangroves in West Nusa Tenggara and is targeting the rehabilitation of 12,000 hectares across Indonesia, particularly in Papua.

"Mangroves play a vital role in protecting coastal ecosystems, absorbing carbon, and supporting community livelihoods. Therefore, collaboration between the government, the business world, and the community needs to be continuously strengthened to accelerate environmental recovery," said Jumhur.

PTFI President Director Tony Wenas explained that the total mangrove rehabilitation area in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) covers 484 hectares, consisting of 445 hectares in Sumbawa Regency and 39 hectares in East Lombok Regency. This area represents approximately 73% of the company's total mangrove rehabilitation efforts outside its Papua operations.

The planting program will run from 2025 to 2026, with a total of 1.5 million mangrove seedlings. This activity follows up on the Cooperation Agreement (PKS) signed in 2023 between the Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (now the Ministry of Environment), and PTFI.

Through this collaboration, PTFI is targeting 2,000 hectares of mangrove rehabilitation outside the company's operational area. The location was determined...

Penentuan lokasi dilakukan berdasarkan usulan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup yang kemudian diverifikasi oleh Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM).

Hingga saat ini, lokasi rehabilitasi yang telah terverifikasi mencapai 834 hektare. Dari luasan tersebut, PTFI telah merealisasikan penanaman mangrove seluas 666 hektare di delapan provinsi, yakni Nusa Tenggara Barat, Bali, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Selatan, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, Riau, Sumatra Barat, dan Sumatra Utara, dengan total sekitar dua juta bibit mangrove.

"Kemudian untuk Papua khususnya di Kabupaten Mimika, PTFI telah menanam sekitar 5,5 juta bibit mangrove di area seluas lebih dari 2.184 hektare di Papua," kata Tony.

Tony mengatakan program rehabilitasi di NTB juga memberikan dampak sosial melalui pelibatan sekitar 1.500 masyarakat lokal. Mereka terlibat dalam berbagai tahapan, mulai dari pembibitan, penanaman, hingga pemeliharaan mangrove.

Menurutnya, keterlibatan masyarakat tidak hanya mendukung keberhasilan rehabilitasi kawasan pesisir, tetapi juga meningkatkan kesadaran mengenai pentingnya menjaga ekosistem mangrove secara berkelanjutan.

Salah satu anggota Komunitas Mangrove Sumbawa, Muhammad Tisnaini menilai, program tersebut telah memberikan manfaat bagi masyarakat pesisir, terutama melalui pemberdayaan kelompok masyarakat dan peningkatan produktivitas kawasan mangrove.

"Kami telah membina lima kelompok masyarakat yang kini mampu memproduksi bibit hingga melakukan penanaman secara mandiri. Keberadaan mangrove juga membantu nelayan karena menjadi habitat berbagai jenis ikan, sehingga mereka tidak perlu melaut terlalu jauh untuk mendapatkan hasil tangkapan," kata Tisnaini.

The location was determined based on a proposal from the Ministry of Environment, which was then verified by Gadjah Mada University (UGM).

To date, verified rehabilitation sites cover 834 hectares. Of this area, PTFI has planted 666 hectares of mangroves across eight provinces: West Nusa Tenggara, Bali, East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, the Bangka Belitung Islands, Riau, West Sumatra, and North Sumatra, with a total of approximately two million mangrove seedlings.

"Then for Papua, specifically in Mimika Regency, PTFI has planted around 5.5 million mangrove seedlings across an area of more than 2,184 hectares in Papua," said Tony.

Tony said the rehabilitation program in NTB also had a social impact through the involvement of around 1,500 local people. They were involved in various stages, from nursery and planting to mangrove maintenance.

According to him, community involvement not only supports the success of coastal area rehabilitation, but also raises awareness about the importance of maintaining mangrove ecosystems sustainably.

One member of the Sumbawa Mangrove Community, Muhammad Tisnaini, assessed that the program has provided benefits for coastal communities, especially through empowering community groups and increasing the productivity of mangrove areas.

"We have mentored five community groups who are now able to produce seedlings and plant them independently. The presence of mangroves also helps fishermen because they provide habitat for various fish species, so they don't have to go out to sea too far to catch their catch," said Tisnaini.

la berharap semakin banyak masyarakat, khususnya yang tinggal di kawasan pesisir, ikut menjaga dan merawat mangrove agar manfaat ekologis maupun ekonomi dapat dirasakan secara berkelanjutan.

Tony menambahkan, kolaborasi pemerintah, dunia usaha, akademisi, dan masyarakat menjadi kunci dalam memperkuat rehabilitasi ekosistem pesisir sekaligus meningkatkan ketahanan terhadap dampak perubahan iklim.

"PTFI berharap kolaborasi ini dapat terus memperkuat upaya rehabilitasi ekosistem pesisir serta menciptakan manfaat lingkungan, sosial, dan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan bagi generasi mendatang," kata Tony. Editor: Try Surya Anditya

He hopes that more people, especially those living in coastal areas, will participate in protecting and caring for mangroves so that they can enjoy both ecological and economic benefits in a sustainable manner.

Tony added that collaboration between the government, business, academics, and the community is key to strengthening coastal ecosystem rehabilitation while increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change.

"PTFI hopes this collaboration can continue to strengthen coastal ecosystem rehabilitation efforts and create sustainable environmental, social, and economic benefits for future generations," said Tony. Editor: Try Surya Anditya

LIPUTAN 6

DEN Pilih Dekarbonisasi Fosil Dibanding Setop Batu Bara

Guna menghindari krisis energi, DEN sebut Indonesia tetap andalkan batu bara lewat teknologi rendah karbon.

Oleh : Arief Rahman H

ANGGOTA Dewan Energi Nasional (DEN), Satya W. Yudha, menegaskan batu bara masih memegang peran strategis dalam menjaga ketahanan energi nasional. Menurutnya, Indonesia memilih strategi dekarbonisasi energi fosil, bukan menghentikan penggunaannya secara bertahap (*phasing out*), agar pasokan energi tetap terjamin selama masa transisi.

Satya menjelaskan, berdasarkan Kebijakan Energi Nasional (KEN) yang tertuang dalam Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 40 Tahun 2025, porsi batu bara dalam bauran energi primer mencapai 41,5% pada 2025. Kontribusinya diperkirakan...

DEN Chooses Fossil Decarbonization Over Coal Removal

To avoid an energy crisis, the DEN stated that Indonesia will continue to rely on coal through low-carbon technology.

By: Arief Rahman H

NATIONAL Energy Council (DEN) member Satya W. Yudha emphasized that coal still plays a strategic role in maintaining national energy security. He stated that Indonesia has chosen a strategy of decarbonizing fossil fuels, rather than phasing out their use, to ensure a secure energy supply during the transition period.

Satya explained that, based on the National Energy Policy (KEN) as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 40 of 2025, coal's share in the primary energy mix will reach 41.5% in 2025. Its contribution is expected...

Kontribusinya diperkirakan relatif stabil hingga 2030 sebelum mulai menurun setelah 2040 seiring target penurunan emisi.

Penurunan tersebut disesuaikan dengan proyeksi puncak emisi Indonesia pada 2035. Perhitungan itu mempertimbangkan masih beroperasinya sejumlah pembangkit listrik tenaga uap (PLTU) yang merupakan bagian dari program pembangunan pembangkit berkapasitas 35.000 megawatt (MW).

"Strategi transisi Indonesia bukan *phasing out fossil*, tetapi *decarbonize fossil*. Yang paling penting adalah menjaga keamanan pasokan energi. Jangan sampai kita mengalami krisis energi padahal memiliki sumber daya fosil yang besar," ujar Satya dalam forum ASPEBINDO yang disiarkan secara daring, dikutip Rabu (8/7/2026).

Menurutnya, batu bara tidak akan sepenuhnya ditinggalkan setelah 2035. Selain tetap dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan baku industri, batu bara yang digunakan untuk pembangkit listrik akan didukung teknologi rendah karbon, seperti carbon capture and storage (CCS) maupun carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), untuk menekan emisi.

Lebih Realistis

Satya menilai pendekatan tersebut lebih realistis dibandingkan menghentikan penggunaan batu bara secara total. Ia mencontohkan sejumlah negara yang menghadapi gangguan pasokan energi akibat transisi yang tidak memperhatikan aspek ketahanan energi.

"Kita mengutamakan pasokan energi terlebih dahulu. Kalau aspek energy security diabaikan, kita bisa terjebak dalam krisis seperti yang pernah dialami sejumlah negara," katanya.

Its contribution is expected to remain relatively stable until 2030 before starting to decline after 2040 in line with the emission reduction target.

The reduction is adjusted to Indonesia's projected peak emissions in 2035. The calculation takes into account the continued operation of a number of coal-fired power plants (PLTU), which are part of the 35,000 megawatt (MW) power plant development program.

"Indonesia's transition strategy isn't *to phase out fossil fuels*, but *to decarbonize them*. The most important thing is to maintain a secure energy supply. We must not experience an energy crisis despite having vast fossil fuel resources," Satya said at the ASPEBINDO forum, broadcast online on Wednesday (July 8, 2026).

According to him, coal will not be completely abandoned after 2035. In addition to continuing to be used as an industrial raw material, coal used for power generation will be supported by low-carbon technologies, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), to reduce emissions.

More Realistic

Satya believes this approach is more realistic than completely eliminating coal use. He cited the example of several countries facing energy supply disruptions due to transitions that failed to address energy security.

"We prioritize energy supply. If we ignore energy security, we could be trapped in a crisis like those experienced by several countries," he said.

Data DEN menunjukkan kapasitas pembangkit listrik berbasis energi fosil masih mendominasi sistem kelistrikan nasional. Dari total kapasitas terpasang sekitar 108 gigawatt (GW), sekitar 85% masih berasal dari pembangkit berbahan bakar fosil. PLTU berbahan bakar batu bara menyumbang sekitar 60,53 GW.

Sementara itu, produksi listrik nasional tercatat mencapai 165,51 terawatt hour (TWh), dengan kontribusi terbesar berasal dari batu bara sebesar 107,36 TWh. Adapun gas bumi menyumbang 22,94 TWh, energi baru dan terbarukan (EBT) 29,62 TWh, serta minyak bumi 5,59 TWh.

Kebutuhan Investasi Tinggi

Di sisi lain, Satya mengingatkan implementasi Rencana Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik (RUPTL) masih menghadapi sejumlah tantangan. Selain kebutuhan investasi yang diperkirakan mencapai sekitar Rp 3.000 triliun, proyek ketenagalistrikan juga terkendala proses perizinan, kebutuhan lahan yang besar, serta waktu pembangunan yang panjang.

Menurutnya, kondisi tersebut membuat RUPTL perlu disesuaikan secara berkala agar tetap relevan dengan perkembangan ekonomi dan dinamika global.

Satya juga menilai evaluasi terhadap kinerja PLTU harus dilakukan secara menyeluruh. Hasil kunjungan DEN ke sejumlah pembangkit menunjukkan kemampuan produksi listrik tidak semata-mata dipengaruhi kualitas batu bara, tetapi juga faktor teknis seperti usia pembangkit, pemeliharaan, hingga kondisi peralatan.

Karena itu, ia mendorong dilakukannya audit teknologi terhadap seluruh PLTU di Indonesia agar penyebab penurunan kinerja pembangkit dapat diidentifikasi secara objektif.

DEN data shows that fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity still dominates the national electricity system. Of the total installed capacity of approximately 108 gigawatts (GW), approximately 85% still comes from fossil-fueled power plants. Coal-fired power plants contribute approximately 60.53 GW.

Meanwhile, national electricity production reached 165.51 terawatt hours (TWh), with coal contributing the largest amount, at 107.36 TWh. Natural gas contributed 22.94 TWh, new and renewable energy (NRE) 29.62 TWh, and oil 5.59 TWh.


High Investment Needs


On the other hand, Satya noted that the implementation of the Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL) still faces several challenges. In addition to the estimated investment requirement of around Rp 3,000 trillion, electricity projects are also hampered by permitting processes, large land requirements, and lengthy construction timelines.

According to him, these conditions require periodic adjustments to the RUPTL to ensure it remains relevant to economic developments and global dynamics.

Satya also believes that a comprehensive evaluation of coal-fired power plant performance is essential. DEN's visits to several power plants indicate that electricity production capacity is not solely influenced by coal quality, but also by technical factors such as the plant's age, maintenance, and equipment condition.

Therefore, he encouraged the conduct of technology audits on all coal-fired power plants in Indonesia so that the causes of declining power plant performance could be identified objectively.

"Kita tidak bisa langsung menyalahkan kualitas batu bara. Aspek teknis pembangkit juga harus menjadi bagian dari evaluasi agar keandalan sistem kelistrikan nasional tetap terjaga," ujar Satya. 

"We can't simply blame the quality of the coal. The technical aspects of the power plant must also be part of the evaluation to ensure the reliability of the national electricity system," said Satya. 

TAMBANG

Harga Batu Bara DMO Diusulkan Naik USD10–15 per Ton

Rian Wahyuddin

PELAKU usaha mengusulkan penyesuaian harga batu bara untuk kewajiban pemenuhan kebutuhan dalam negeri (*Domestic Market Obligation/ DMO*) sebesar USD 10-15 per ton.

Ketua Umum Asosiasi Pemasok Energi, Mineral dan Batubara Indonesia (ASPEBINDO), Anggawira, menilai kenaikan tersebut diperlukan mengingat harga DMO belum mengalami penyesuaian selama hampir delapan tahun.

"Sebenarnya kan kalau DMO itu low rank sama medium rank ya, ya mungkin paling nggak ya menurut saya harus ada kenaikan 10-15 dolar ya, dari yang sekarang ada sih, hitungan-hitungan kita, karena kan ini udah hampir 8 tahun ya," ujar Anggawira di Jakarta, dikutip Rabu (8/7).

Harga batu bara DMO untuk sektor kelistrikan nasional saat ini dipatok sebesar USD70 per ton dan batu bara DMO untuk sektor industri smelter, semen, pupuk sebesar USD90 per ton.

Menurutnya, penyesuaian harga batu bara DMO diperlukan karena biaya produksi di industri pertambangan terus mengalami kenaikan. Kondisi tersebut dirasakan baik oleh perusahaan tambang berskala besar maupun kecil.

DMO Coal Price Proposed to Increase by USD 10–15 per Ton

Rian Wahyuddin

BUSINESS actors proposed adjusting coal prices to meet domestic *market obligations* (DMO) by USD 10-15 per ton.

The Chairman of the Indonesian Energy, Mineral and Coal Suppliers Association (ASPEBINDO), Anggawira, assessed that the increase was necessary considering that the DMO price had not been adjusted for almost eight years.

"Actually, if the DMO is low rank or medium rank, then I think there should be a minimum increase of 10-15 dollars, from what we have now, based on our calculations, because this has been going on for almost 8 years," said Anggawira in Jakarta, quoted on Wednesday (8/7).

The DMO coal price for the national electricity sector is currently set at USD 70 per ton and DMO coal for the smelter, cement, and fertilizer industries is USD 90 per ton.

According to him, the DMO coal price adjustment is necessary because production costs in the mining industry continue to rise. This situation is felt by both large and small-scale mining companies.

la menilai, apabila harga DMO tidak disesuaikan, kemampuan pelaku usaha untuk mengembangkan kegiatan usaha, termasuk melakukan eksplorasi dan ekspansi tambang, akan semakin terbatas.

"Kalau tidak ada penyesuaian, industri tambang akan sulit tumbuh. Padahal eksplorasi dan ekspansi penting untuk menambah serta memverifikasi cadangan batu bara di masa depan," ujarnya.

Meski begitu, penyesuaian harga DMO menurutnya bukan perkara mudah. Pasalnya, kenaikan harga batu bara untuk pembangkit listrik berpotensi mendorong kenaikan biaya pokok penyediaan listrik, sementara pemerintah telah menyatakan tidak akan menaikkan tarif listrik kepada masyarakat.

"Kalau harga DMO dinaikkan, tentu harga jual listrik juga akan terdampak. Apalagi pemerintah sudah menyampaikan tidak akan melakukan penyesuaian tarif listrik," katanya.

Senada, Ketua Indonesia Mining and Energy Forum (IMEF), Singgih Widagdo, menilai harga batu bara DMO saat ini, khususnya untuk batu bara berkalori rendah (*low rank*), sudah berada di bawah biaya produksi sejumlah perusahaan tambang.

Menurutnya, dengan harga acuan batu bara yang menjadi dasar DMO, harga batu bara *low rank* yang diterima produsen hanya berkisar USD34-39 per ton. Angka tersebut dinilai cukup berat bagi pelaku usaha untuk menutup biaya produksi.

"Saya melihatnya, kalau kita berbasis *low rank*, itu rata-rata harga, yang USD70 itu kan basis 6.322 kalori, sehingga harga itu (*low rank*) hanya 34-39 dolar, memang di bawah cost ini berat. Dulu, waktu rapat yang harga 70 dollar, usulannya kan antara 85-an, sehingga menurut saya antara 80, 85-90 menurut saya pilihan terbaik untuk kondisi saat ini," ujar Singgih.

He believes that if the DMO price is not adjusted, business actors' ability to develop business activities, including conducting mining exploration and expansion, will be increasingly limited.

"If there are no adjustments, the mining industry will struggle to grow. Yet exploration and expansion are crucial for increasing and verifying future coal reserves," he said.

However, he said adjusting the DMO price is not easy. Rising coal prices for power plants have the potential to drive up the cost of electricity supply, while the government has stated it will not raise electricity tariffs for the public.


"If the DMO price is raised, electricity selling prices will certainly be affected. Moreover, the government has stated that it will not adjust electricity tariffs," he said.

Similarly, the Chairman of the Indonesia Mining and Energy Forum (IMEF), Singgih Widagdo, assessed that the current DMO coal price, especially for low-calorie (low rank) coal, is already below the production costs of a number of mining companies.


According to him, with the coal reference price as the basis for the DMO, producers receive only around USD 34-39 per ton for low-rank coal. This figure is considered quite difficult for businesses to cover production costs.

"I see it this way: if we base it on *the low-rank* price, that's the average price. The USD 70 price is based on 6,322 calories, so the price (*low-rank*) is only USD 34-39. It's certainly difficult to go below this cost. Previously, during the meeting, the price for USD 70 was proposed to be around USD 85. So, in my opinion, between USD 80 and USD 85-90 is the best choice for the current situation," Singgih said.

Meski demikian, ia menilai besaran penyesuaian harga DMO tetap menjadi kewenangan pemerintah, khususnya melalui koordinasi antara Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) dan Kementerian Keuangan karena berkaitan dengan biaya pokok penyediaan (BPP) listrik dan subsidi.

"Tapi pilihan yang tepat berapa, tinggal bagaimana ESDM dan dengan Kementerian Keuangan karena ini menyangkut BPP dan subsidi juga. Kalau PLN sih mau beli berapa pun, tapi kan harga itu bukan ditentukan oleh PLN, oleh pemerintah. Sehingga kita harus berani revisi itu karena kembali ke masalah hukum, tidak mungkin investor rugi," katanya. 

However, he assessed that the amount of the DMO price adjustment remains the government's authority, particularly through coordination between the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) and the Ministry of Finance because it is related to the basic cost of electricity provision (BPP) and subsidies.

"But the right choice depends on how the Ministry of ESDM and the Ministry of Finance decide, as this also involves the cost of electricity (BPP) and subsidies. PLN is willing to buy whatever it wants, but the price isn't determined by PLN, it's determined by the government. Therefore, we must be bold enough to revise this, as it comes back to the legal issue; investors can't lose money," he said. 



Kerjasama RI-India Buka Peluang Hilirisasi dan Diversifikasi Pasar Mineral Kritis

Yurika

INDONESIA dan India menyepakati penguatan rantai pasok komoditas strategis. Komitmen itu mencakup mineral kritis dan baja.

Perdana Menteri (PM) India Narendra Modi menyebut perusahaan dari kedua negara akan memulai kemitraan baru dalam pengembangan industri baja tahan karat stainless steel dan magnet tanah jarang rare earth magnets.

"Kami juga mencapai kesepakatan penting untuk memperkuat rantai pasok di sektor mineral kritis dan baja," ujar Modi usai pertemuan bilateral dengan Presiden RI Prabowo Subianto di Istana Merdeka, Jakarta (7/7).

Indonesia-India Cooperation Opens Opportunities for Downstreaming and Diversification of Critical Mineral Markets

Yurika

INDONESIA and India have agreed to strengthen supply chains for strategic commodities. This commitment covers critical minerals and steel.

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi said companies from both countries will start a new partnership in the development of stainless steel and rare earth magnets industries.

"We also reached an important agreement to strengthen supply chains in the critical minerals and steel sectors," Modi said after a bilateral meeting with Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto at the Merdeka Palace, Jakarta (7/7).

Bisman Bakhtiar, Direktur Eksekutif Pusat Studi Hukum Energi dan Pertambangan (Pushep), menyambut positif kerjasama Indonesia – India.

“Implikasinya bagus, kerja sama ini bisa membuka peluang diversifikasi pasar dan mitra untuk pengembangan mineral kritis. Jadi akan semakin banyak opsi, tidak tergantung hanya pada negara tertentu,” ujar Bisman, Rabu(8/7).

Selain itu, kata Bisman, juga bisa lebih meningkatkan nilai tambah hilirisasi. Ini juga membuat posisi Indonesia dalam rantai pasok industri teknologi semakin kuat.

“Harapannya, agar kerja sama tersebut tidak hanya perdagangan bahan baku, tetapi harus terus berkembang termasuk bisa meningkatkan investasi. Kemitraan ini harus jadi momentum untuk mempercepat industrialisasi sekaligus mendukung pengembangan ekosistem energi bersih,” kata Bisman.

Kunjungan PM Modi ke Indonesia memiliki makna historis sebagai kunjungan kedua kalinya PM Narendra Modi ke Indonesia setelah lawatannya pada tahun 2018. Sejak menjalin hubungan diplomatik pada tahun 1951, Indonesia dan India terus membangun kemitraan yang semakin erat sebagai dua negara demokrasi besar di Asia. Kerja sama kedua negara mencakup perdagangan, investasi, pertahanan, keamanan maritim, energi, teknologi, pendidikan, hingga hubungan antarmasyarakat.

Melalui kunjungan kenegaraan ini, Indonesia dan India menegaskan komitmen untuk terus memperluas kerja sama strategis yang memberikan manfaat bagi kedua negara. Kolaborasi di sektor energi dan sumber daya mineral diharapkan dapat menjadi salah satu pilar penting dalam memperkuat ketahanan energi, mendorong investasi, serta membuka peluang pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan bagi Indonesia dan India di masa mendatang. (RA)

Bisman Bakhtiar, Executive Director of the Center for Energy and Mining Law Studies (Pushep), welcomed the Indonesia-India cooperation.

“The implications are positive. This collaboration can open up opportunities for market diversification and partnerships for critical mineral development. This will create more options, and we won't be dependent on just one country,” Bisman said on Wednesday (July 8).

Furthermore, Bisman said, it could further increase the added value of downstream processing. This would also strengthen Indonesia's position in the technology industry supply chain.

“The hope is that this collaboration will not only focus on raw material trade, but will also continue to expand, including increasing investment. This partnership should serve as momentum to accelerate industrialization while supporting the development of a clean energy ecosystem,” Bisman said.

Prime Minister Modi's visit to Indonesia holds historic significance, marking Prime Minister Narendra Modi's second visit to Indonesia, following his 2018 visit. Since establishing diplomatic relations in 1951, Indonesia and India have steadily built a closer partnership as two major democracies in Asia. Cooperation between the two countries spans trade, investment, defense, maritime security, energy, technology, education, and people-to-people relations.

Through this state visit, Indonesia and India affirmed their commitment to further expanding strategic cooperation that benefits both countries. Collaboration in the energy and mineral resources sector is expected to be a crucial pillar in strengthening energy security, encouraging investment, and opening up opportunities for sustainable economic growth for both countries in the future. (RA)

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold dips as Mideast hostilities revive inflation concerns

By Reuters

GOLD prices fell on Thursday after hitting a one-week low in the previous session, as U.S. President Donald Trump's declaration that an interim agreement to end the war with Iran was "over" reignited concerns over higher inflation and interest rates.

Spot gold fell 0.3% to \$4,066.24 per ounce by 0105 GMT, after dropping to its lowest since July 1 on Wednesday. U.S. gold futures for August delivery were down 0.1% at \$4,077.

The U.S. military said on Wednesday that it was launching fresh strikes on Iran aimed at keeping the critical Strait of Hormuz open to traffic, hours after Trump said that the memorandum of understanding signed to end the conflict was "over."

Oil prices extended gains after settling nearly 5% higher on Wednesday, while the dollar and stock markets dipped in response to the latest escalation in the U.S.-Iran war. [MKTS/GLOB] [O/R] [USD/]

Renewed hostilities in the Middle East underscored how quickly the oil market can reignite worries about inflation and volatility.

Concern about high inflation also mounted at the U.S. central bank's meeting last month, as officials followed Federal Reserve Chairman Kevin Warsh's lead to a more stripped-down policy statement even amid concerns that price increases were broadening and might require interest rate hikes.


While gold is seen as an inflation hedge, high interest rates tend to weigh on the non-yielding asset.

The International Monetary Fund on Wednesday lowered its 2026 global growth forecast again to 3.0%.

Bank of America said it is reducing its 2026 average gold forecast by 14% to \$4,360 an ounce, citing a more hawkish Fed.

Tanzania's central bank has bought about 28 metric tons of gold over the past 18 months to bolster its international reserves and support the shilling currency, its Governor Emmanuel Tutuba said.

India's restrictions on silver imports have created shortages in the world's biggest market for the precious metal, pushing premiums to their highest levels in six months despite weaker-than-usual demand.

Elsewhere, spot silver eased 0.3% to \$58.13 per ounce, platinum rose 0.4% to \$1,585.11 and palladium gained 0.4% to \$1,218. 



LME aluminium price rises to \$3,119/t as stocks drop 1.08% on the July 7 close

Edited By : Nilanjana Banerjee

THE LONDON Metal Exchange (LME) aluminium price chart showed improvement on the July 7 session. Gains were posted across all the pricing segments, barring the opening stocks and cancelled warrants, which continued to edge lower.

On July 7, the cash bid reached USD 3,118 per tonne, up 0.44 per cent from USD 3,104.5 per tonne on July 6. The offer price rose by 0.45 per cent to USD 3,119 per tonne from USD 3,105 per tonne.

The LME three-month contract bid edged up to USD 3,126.5 per tonne, marking a 0.47 per cent gain over USD 3,112 per tonne. The offer, settling at USD 3,127.5 per tonne, also increased by 0.47 per cent from USD 3,113 per tonne.


In the longer-dated contracts, the December 27 bid as well as offer prices surged by 0.56 per cent. The bid closed at USD 3,065 per tonne from USD 3,048 per tonne, and the offer reached USD 3,070 per tonne from USD 3,053 per tonne.

The LME aluminium Asian Reference Price settled at USD 3,137.5 per tonne on July 7, up 0.71 per cent from USD 3,115.5 on July 6.

On the inventory front, the LME aluminium opening stocks dropped to 295,550 tonnes from 298,775 tonnes, posting a decline of 1.08 per cent.

Live warrants reported no change from the previous session, remaining steady at 246,600 tonnes.

Cancelled warrants, however, dipped to 45,825 tonnes, down by 6.38 per cent from 48,950 tonnes.

The LME alumina Platts price rose to USD 333.72 per tonne, marking a 1.13 per cent hike over USD 330 per tonne. 



Ivanhoe sees Congo copper output rising in second half 2026

By Reuters

IVANHOE Mines said on Wednesday copper production at its flagship Kamoakakula complex in Democratic Republic of Congo is set to rise in the second half of 2026 as mining rates increase and inventories are drawn down, offering a boost to supply from one of the world's largest copper operations.

Vancouver-based Ivanhoe's Congo unit is one of the mining industry's key sources of copper supply growth, as analysts forecast a tighter global market in 2026.

The company in April cut its 2026 and 2027 copper output forecasts following seismic disruptions at the Kakula mine.

Kamoa-Kakula produced 64,328 metric tons of copper in anode, blister and saleable concentrate in the second quarter, according to the statement, bringing first-half output to 135,745 tons.

Ivanhoe maintained its 2026 production guidance of 290,000–330,000 tons, implying a roughly 28% step-up in the second half based on the midpoint, according to Reuters calculations.

Ivanhoe said mining rates at Kakula would increase 30% in the second half as production ramps up, while a planned destocking of up to 10,000 tons of inventory will also take place in H2 2026.

The miner also said sulphuric acid prices remained exceptionally strong, with July sales contracts priced at about \$840 per ton, a record level. Its on-site smelter produced 112,307 tons of acid during the quarter.

Elsewhere, Ivanhoe's Kipushi mine in Congo delivered a record 70,177 tons of zinc in concentrate, up 8% from the previous quarter.

(By Maxwell Akalaare Adombila; Editing by Vijay Kishore)

MINING.COM

BHP awards over \$138M contract to Chinese firm for South Australian expansion project

Reuters

BHP on Wednesday awarded a contract worth more than A\$200 million (\$138.80 million) to China Nerin Engineering to design and supply key processing facilities in South Australia.

The contract is a part of BHP's proposed smelter and refinery expansion project in South Australia, the company said.

China Nerin Engineering, a metallurgical engineering design firm, will execute the contract in stages as BHP advances studies on the project ahead of a potential final investment decision (FID) in 2027.

The supply part of the agreement depends on BHP approving the FID on the smelter and refinery expansion, it added.

The contract is tied to BHP's planned expansion of the Olympic Dam smelter and refinery and is central to its plan to boost copper production in South Australia to 500,000 metric tons a year through the 2030s.

China Nerin Engineering said in a separate statement that completion is set for early 2032. (\$1 = 1.4409 Australian dollars) (By Keshav Singh Chundawat; Editing by Sonia Cheema)

First-half gold ETF flows remained positive – World Gold Council

By: Lumkile Nkomfe, Creamer Media Online Writer

INDUSTRY body the World Gold Council reports that global investors have continued to reduce their exposure to physically backed gold exchange-traded funds (ETFs) in June, but inflows for the first half of the year remained positive.

Global gold ETFs in assets under management (AUM) reached \$526-billion at the end of June, with a 6% fall in the first half of the year, mainly owing to a lower gold price.

Collective gold holdings, however, were up in the first half by 18 t to 4 047 t.

Global gold ETFs recorded net outflows of \$8.9-billion during June, with funds listed in every region experiencing investor withdrawals, as North America accounted for the largest share of the outflows.

Asia led global demand, recording its strongest first-half inflows on record, while Europe also posted healthy inflows.

North America was the only region to record net outflows over the six-month period, and although AUM declined by 6% during the first half, mainly owing to lower gold prices, total holdings still increased by 18 t.

The council attributes North America's weak performance to a combination of lower gold prices and changing expectations for US interest rates. The region recorded outflows of \$5.5-billion in June, taking first-half outflows to \$7.7-billion, the weakest first-half performance since 2013.

“The notable gold price pullback in the month served as a key driver for investors to dial back their allocation to gold ETFs. As new [US Federal Reserve] chairperson Kevin Warsh sent hawkish – as the market interpreted – signals and the US-Iran conflict pushed inflation fears up, expectations intensified of higher interest rates ahead.

“This anticipation contributed to rising real yields and a strengthening dollar, pushing up investors’ opportunity costs of holding gold,” the council notes.

At present, the council expects flows into North American gold ETFs to stabilise during the second half of the year. While its base-case outlook points to relatively steady gold prices, it believes that continued geopolitical tensions, economic uncertainty and financial market risks could continue supporting demand for gold as a safe-haven asset.

European funds recorded outflows of \$818-million in June, reducing first-half inflows to \$3.2-billion. In this regard, the Council comments that weaker gold prices have encouraged investors to take profits, while the European Central Bank's (ECB) decision to increase interest rates by 25 basis points also weighed on investor demand.

Asia recorded its largest monthly outflow on record in June, with investors withdrawing \$2.3-billion. However, the region still delivered the strongest first half in its history, attracting net inflows of \$12-billion.

Most of the June outflows came from Chinese funds as improving equity markets and lower gold prices have reduced demand for the precious metal, and Japanese funds also experienced outflows after the Bank of Japan raised interest rates.

However, the council also highlights that investors in India continued to buy gold ETFs as they viewed the lower gold price as an opportunity to increase their holdings.

Funds in other regions posted relatively modest outflows of \$262-million in June. Australian funds recorded withdrawals of \$197-million, while South African funds lost \$36-million, trimming year-to-date inflows.

Meanwhile, activity across the global gold market remained strong despite easing in June as the average daily trading volumes declined by 13% month-on-month to \$373-billion a day, reflecting lower activity in over-the-counter and exchange-traded markets.

Further, the average daily trading volumes reached a record \$488-billion during the first half of 2026, supported by strong institutional participation and increased investor interest in gold amid ongoing macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty.

“Looking ahead, regional gold ETF flows could stabilise. The macro consensus scenario in our 2026 Mid-Year Gold Outlook suggests relatively stable gold performances in the second half, with potential catalysts possibly brewing a breakout in other scenarios.

“Meanwhile, uncertainties surrounding geopolitics, economic growth and financial markets linger. This backdrop may continue to support investor demand for portfolio protection and sustain interest in gold ETFs as a strategic safe-haven allocation,” the council says. Edited by Chanel de Bruyn

Australian Mining

India PM visit expected to unlock new mining opportunities

By Engel Schmidl

THE AUSTRALIAN mining industry could be set for a major boost as Australia and India prepare to strengthen trade ties during Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s visit to Melbourne this week.

Uranium producers are expected to be among the biggest beneficiaries, with critical minerals, copper and other commodity exporters also likely to gain from closer economic cooperation between the two countries.

Modi will meet Prime Minister Anthony Albanese today, with critical minerals, trade, defence and security cooperation high on the agenda.

According to *The Australian Financial Review*, the two leaders are expected to discuss an agreement to expand uranium exports to India. While Australia and India signed a civil nuclear cooperation agreement in 2014, uranium exports have remained limited due to safeguards ensuring Australian uranium is used only for peaceful purposes, including electricity generation.

Asked about the prospect of a uranium agreement, Albanese indicated announcements were expected following the meeting.

“But we’ve engaged constructively, and so I look forward to — there’ll be a range of announcements that we make together,” he told reporters.

A uranium agreement would represent a significant opportunity for Australian producers as India accelerates investment in nuclear energy to support growing electricity demand driven by artificial intelligence, data centres and broader industrial growth.

India plans to add 18 nuclear reactors by 2032, substantially expanding its nuclear generation capacity. Increased uranium imports from Australia would mark a major shift in a trade relationship that has seen only limited shipments since the first exports began in 2017.

The visit also follows growing cooperation between Australia and India on critical minerals through the Quad Critical Minerals Initiative, agreed with fellow Quad partners the United States and Japan.

The framework aims to strengthen diversified supply chains across mining, processing, refining and recycling, with the four countries seeking to mobilise up to \$20 billion in government and private sector support for projects that address critical minerals supply chain gaps.

Resources Minister Madeleine King said the initiative formed part of a broader strategy to build alternative supply chains for critical minerals and rare earths, highlighting government support for projects such as Arafura Rare Earths as evidence that international partnerships are helping advance new developments.

The agreement also promotes closer cooperation on project investment, permitting, geological mapping, resource assessment and the recovery of critical minerals from recycled materials.

Australia is already seeing commercial benefits from India’s growing demand for critical minerals.

Arafura’s Nolans rare earths project recently secured a binding offtake agreement to supply up to 500 tonnes per annum of neodymium-praseodymium (NdPr) oxide to an emerging Indian rare earth magnet manufacturer. The initial five-year agreement, with an option to extend for a further two years, supports India’s ambition to establish 6000 tonnes per annum of permanent magnet manufacturing capacity under a \$1.2 billion government incentive program.

India has also emerged as an increasingly important market for Australian copper.

South Australia exported a record \$5.2 billion worth of copper during the 12 months to April 2026, with India becoming the state’s largest export destination after purchasing \$1.32 billion worth of copper, a 195 per cent increase year-on-year.

India is also emerging as one of the most important growth markets for Australian coal, with demand expected to increase as the country expands its steelmaking capacity and energy consumption. Coal Australia chief executive officer Stuart Bocking said Australia remained India’s largest supplier of metallurgical coal throughout 2025, with shipments in December rising nearly 40 per cent year-on-year.

“India is already one of Australia’s most important export markets for metallurgical coal and its role is only set to grow,” Bocking said.

Bocking said India’s plans to increase steel production capacity to 300 million tonnes by 2030 and 500 million tonnes by 2047 underpin strong long-term demand for Australian metallurgical coal, while thermal coal exports to India have also been steadily increasing since 2020. 