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DMO Batu Bara Susut 24 Juta Ton, Praktisi Ingatkan Ancaman Pasokan PLTU

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

KALANGAN praktisi menilai kebutuhan domestik atau Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) batu bara mengalami kekurangan pada 2026. Hal itu berimbas pada terganggunya pasokan untuk pembangkit listrik tenaga uap (PLTU).

Adapun krisis pasokan batu bara sempat memicu pemadaman listrik bergilir di Pulau Jawa.

Ketua Dewan Penasihat Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) Rizal Kasli menuturkan, pasokan batu bara untuk DMO berkurang sekitar 24 juta ton dibandingkan 2025.

Dia memaparkan, produksi batu bara pada 2025 mencapai 790 juta ton. Sebanyak 32% dari jumlah tersebut atau 254 juta ton merupakan DMO.

Sementara, jatah ekspor mencapai 65% atau 514 juta ton dan stok 3% atau 22 juta ton. Sementara itu, untuk 2026 ini pemerintah memberi sinyal produksi batu bara dipangkas ke level di atas 600 juta ton. Dengan asumsi tersebut, dari total produksi 600 juta ton dan jatah DMO 38%, maka emas hitam untuk kebutuhan domestik itu mencapai 230 juta ton.

Artinya, terdapat disparitas sebanyak 24 juta ton dibanding jumlah DMO batu bara pada 2025. Rizal pun mengatakan angka itu senada dengan kekurangan batu bara untuk PLN yang sebelumnya disinggung Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia, yakni sekitar 20 juta ton pada beberapa waktu lalu.

Coal DMO Shrinks by 24 Million Tons, Practitioners Warn of Threat to Coal Plant Supply

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

PRACTITIONERS estimate that domestic demand, or the Domestic Market Obligation (DMO), will experience a shortage in coal in 2026. This will impact supply disruptions for coal-fired power plants (PLTU).

The coal supply crisis triggered rolling blackouts on Java Island.

Rizal Kasli, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (Perhapi), stated that coal supply for the DMO will decrease by around 24 million tons compared to 2025.

He explained that coal production in 2025 will reach 790 million tons, with 32% of this figure, or 254 million tons, being DMO.

Meanwhile, the export quota reached 65%, or 514 million tons, and stocks reached 3%, or 22 million tons. Meanwhile, the government has signaled that coal production will be cut to above 600 million tons by 2026. Based on this assumption, of the total production of 600 million tons and the 38% DMO quota, the black gold for domestic needs will reach 230 million tons.

This means there is a disparity of 24 million tons compared to the DMO coal amount in 2025. Rizal also said that this figure is in line with the coal shortage for PLN that was previously mentioned by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia, which was around 20 million tons some time ago.

"Domestik kita [kurang] 24 juta ton. Nah inilah yang ribut PLN ini yang sekitar [kekurangan] 20 juta sampai 24 juta ton karena memang produksi [batu bara] dikurangi," ujar Rizal dalam acara Energy Hub Talkshow di Jakarta, Selasa 7/7/ 2026).

Rizal lantas menilai, permasalahan DMO menjadi tantangan sendiri untuk keandalan pasokan batu bara untuk pembangkit. Menurutnya, pasokan batu bara untuk DMO pembangkit listrik tidak cukup diselesaikan hanya dengan menetapkan target produksi.

Dia mengingatkan agar pemerintah membenahi tata kelola mulai dari perencanaan produksi, skema penugasan, hingga mekanisme harga dan pembayaran kepada pemasok.

Rizal menuturkan, pemerintah perlu mempercepat pengesahan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2027 sekaligus menetapkan penugasan pemenuhan DMO sebelum pergantian tahun.

Kepastian tersebut harus diberikan paling lambat pada akhir 2026 agar perusahaan tambang memiliki waktu mempersiapkan tambahan produksi yang akan dialokasikan untuk pembangkit listrik.

"Penugasan pemenuhan batu bara untuk DMO harus selesai di akhir tahun 2026. Jangan menunggu 2027 karena waktunya akan hilang. Di tambang, produksi tidak bisa langsung dinaikkan begitu saja. Perusahaan harus menyiapkan perencanaan tambang, alat berat, hingga tenaga pendukung," tutur Rizal.

Dia berpendapat, penugasan DMO sebaiknya menjadi bagian dari pembahasan RKAB masing-masing perusahaan. Dengan demikian, setiap produsen telah mengetahui volume batu bara yang wajib dipasok beserta tujuan pembangkit listrik yang akan dilayani.

Menurutnya, kepastian penugasan akan memudahkan perusahaan menyusun rencana produksi sekaligus menghindari potensi kekurangan pasokan batu bara ke PLTU.

"Our domestic demand is 24 million tons short. This is what PLN is arguing about, which is a shortfall of 20 million to 24 million tons because coal production has been reduced," Rizal said at the Energy Hub Talkshow in Jakarta on Tuesday, July 7, 2026.

Rizal then assessed that the DMO issue presents a challenge in itself to the reliability of coal supply for power plants. He argued that coal supply for DMO power plants cannot be resolved simply by setting production targets.

He reminded the government to improve governance, starting from production planning, assignment schemes, to pricing mechanisms and payments to suppliers.

Rizal said the government needs to expedite the ratification of the 2027 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) and determine the DMO fulfillment assignments before the new year.

This certainty must be provided by the end of 2026 at the latest to give mining companies time to prepare for additional production that will be allocated to power plants.

"The coal fulfillment assignment for the DMO must be completed by the end of 2026. Don't wait until 2027, because that's wasted time. In mining, production can't be increased immediately. Companies must prepare mine plans, heavy equipment, and support personnel," said Rizal.

He believes that DMO assignments should be part of each company's RKAB (Work Plan and Budget) discussions. This way, each producer knows the volume of coal required to be supplied and the power plant destinations they will serve.

According to him, certainty about the assignment will make it easier for the company to prepare production plans and avoid potential coal supply shortages to the PLTU.

Selain persoalan perencanaan, Rizal juga menilai skema harga DMO yang berlaku saat ini semakin tidak menarik bagi pelaku usaha. Adapun harga DMO tak pernah naik atau masih dipatok di level US\$70 per ton sejak 2018.

Padahal, kata Rizak, biaya operasional perusahaan tambang terus meningkat seiring kenaikan harga solar, suku cadang alat berat, serta biaya tenaga kerja akibat inflasi.

"Ini tadi disparitas harga global dan DMO ya. Nah harga [DMO untuk] PLN itu dari 2018 tidak berubah padahal biaya produksi naik terus," ucap Rizal. Editor : Leo Dwi Jatmiko

Besides planning issues, Rizal also believes the current DMO pricing scheme is increasingly unattractive to businesses. The DMO price has not increased, remaining fixed at US\$70 per ton since 2018.

In fact, said Rizak, the operational costs of mining companies continue to increase along with the increase in prices of diesel fuel, heavy equipment spare parts, and labor costs due to inflation.

"This is the disparity between global prices and the DMO. PLN's DMO price has remained unchanged since 2018, even though production costs have continued to rise," said Rizal. Editor: Leo Dwi Jatmiko

Kontari.co.id

Amankan Pasokan PLN, PTBA Siap Pasok Batubara Kalori Tinggi Hingga Akhir Tahun

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PT BUKIT Asam Tbk (PTBA) siap menyuplai tambahan pasokan batubara ke PT PLN (Persero) guna mencegah risiko pemadaman listrik bergilir di sisa tahun ini.

Anggota Holding BUMN Pertambangan MIND ID ini menegaskan siap memenuhi permintaan tambahan tersebut demi menjaga keandalan energi nasional.

Corporate Secretary PTBA, Eko Prayitno menjelaskan, pemenuhan energi dalam negeri merupakan prioritas utama perseroan dalam menjalankan roda bisnisnya saat ini.

"Sebagai bagian dari Holding Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) Pertambangan (MIND ID), PTBA berkomitmen untuk mendukung kebijakan Pemerintah dalam menjaga keandalan pasokan energi dalam negeri," ujarnya kepada Kontan.co.id, Selasa (7/7/2026).

Securing PLN Supply, PTBA Ready to Supply High-Calorie Coal Until the End of the Year

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PT BUKIT Asam Tbk (PTBA) is ready to supply additional coal supplies to PT PLN (Persero) to prevent the risk of rolling blackouts for the remainder of this year.

Members of the MIND ID Mining State-Owned Enterprise Holding emphasized their readiness to fulfill the additional demand to maintain national energy reliability.

PTBA Corporate Secretary, Eko Prayitno, explained that fulfilling domestic energy needs is the company's main priority in running its current business.

"As part of the State-Owned Mining Enterprises (BUMN) Holding (MIND ID), PTBA is committed to supporting the government's policy of maintaining the reliability of domestic energy supplies," he told Kontan.co.id on Tuesday (7/7/2026).

Eko mengungkapkan, penambahan pasokan ini sangat krusial bagi kelangsungan aktivitas ekonomi masyarakat di tengah dinamika kebutuhan listrik yang terus meningkat.

"Bagi kami, pemenuhan kebutuhan energi domestik, khususnya untuk ketenagalistrikan nasional, merupakan prioritas utama demi mendukung roda perekonomian dan aktivitas masyarakat," ungkapnya.

Dari sisi operasional, PTBA memastikan kapasitas produksi dan seluruh rantai pasok batubara dalam kondisi yang optimal untuk menghadapi permintaan mendadak ini.

"Secara operasional, PTBA senantiasa menjaga performa produksi dan keandalan rantai pasok agar tetap optimal dalam menghadapi dinamika permintaan," jelas Eko.

Di samping itu, Eko menuturkan, pihaknya juga terus memperkuat sinergi dengan kementerian terkait serta penyedia jasa logistik kereta api untuk memastikan pengiriman berjalan tanpa kendala.

PTBA berkoordinasi dengan Kementerian ESDM, PLN, serta PT KAI untuk memastikan bahwa setiap penugasan pemenuhan Domestic Market Obligation (DMO), termasuk batubara kalori tinggi (>4.500 kcal/kg), berjalan lancar.

Terkait kekhawatiran penurunan margin profitabilitas akibat berkurangnya jatah ekspor global, Eko menegaskan perusahaan menerapkan strategi bisnis yang terukur dan seimbang.

"Melalui optimalisasi kapasitas produksi, efisiensi operasional di seluruh lini, serta pengelolaan portofolio produk yang adaptif, kami berupaya meminimalkan dampak fluktuasi pasar terhadap margin profitabilitas perusahaan," pungkasnya.

Diberitakan sebelumnya, guna mengantisipasi terulangnya pemadaman bergilir, PLN mengamankan tambahan pasokan batubara kalori menengah ke atas hingga akhir tahun ini.

Eko explained that this additional supply is crucial for the continuity of people's economic activities amidst the ever-increasing demand for electricity.

"For us, meeting domestic energy needs, particularly for national electricity, is a top priority to support the economy and community activities," he said.

From an operational perspective, PTBA ensures that production capacity and the entire coal supply chain are in optimal condition to meet this sudden demand.

"Operationally, PTBA consistently maintains production performance and supply chain reliability to ensure optimal performance in the face of dynamic demand," Eko explained.

In addition, Eko said, his party also continues to strengthen synergy with relevant ministries and railway logistics service providers to ensure smooth delivery.

PTBA coordinates with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, PLN, and PT KAI to ensure that every assignment to fulfill the Domestic Market Obligation (DMO), including high-calorie coal (>4,500 kcal/kg), runs smoothly.

Regarding concerns about declining profitability margins due to reduced global export quotas, Eko emphasized that the company is implementing a measured and balanced business strategy.

"Through production capacity optimization, operational efficiency across all lines, and adaptive product portfolio management, we strive to minimize the impact of market fluctuations on the company's profitability margins," he concluded.

As previously reported, to anticipate a repeat of rolling blackouts, PLN has secured additional supplies of medium to high-calorie coal until the end of this year.

Direktur Utama PLN Darmawan Prasodjo mengungkapkan, penambahan pasokan ini merupakan langkah korektif bersama Kementerian ESDM atas menyusutnya produksi batubara kalori tinggi. Lewat penugasan khusus, PLN mendapat tambahan batubara kalori 4.500 ke atas di luar kontrak yang ada.

"Ini sebesar 1,8 juta ton on top dari existing supply untuk bulan Juli, dan 3 juta ton per bulan dari bulan Agustus sampai bulan Desember. Sehingga di sini ada penambahan kapasitas daya mampu pasok sebesar 5 GW di atas 35,9 GW, yang tentu saja ini membuat sistem pelistrikan di Pulau Jawa menjadi jauh lebih andal lagi," ujarnya dalam Rapat Dengar Pendapat (RDP) dengan Komisi XII DPR RI, Jakarta, beberapa waktu lalu.

Darmawan mengungkapkan, tambahan pasokan ini diklaim mampu mendongkrak keandalan sistem kelistrikan di Pulau Jawa secara signifikan setelah sempat mengalami kendala.

Dia menyebut, pasokan ekstra ini menjadi solusi instan bagi PLN untuk menyelesaikan persoalan pemadaman bergilir yang sempat dikeluhkan oleh masyarakat dan pelaku industri.

"Ini tentu saja membuat sistem di Jawa ini yang tadinya memang kami mengakui adanya pemadaman bergilir ini sistemnya langsung meningkat menjadi jauh lebih andal," ungkapnya.

Darmawan menjelaskan, penurunan produksi batubara kalori menengah dan tinggi secara nasional sempat menjadi tantangan bagi pasokan pembangkit. Namun, berkat koordinasi intensif dengan Kementerian ESDM, Dirjen Ketenagalistrikan, serta Dirjen Minerba, kendala penyediaan energi primer ini akhirnya berhasil terkoreksi melalui mekanisme penugasan kontrak baru.

PLN President Director Darmawan Prasodjo explained that this additional supply is a joint corrective measure with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to address declining high-calorie coal production. Through a special assignment, PLN secured additional coal with a calorie rating of 4,500 and above, outside of existing contracts.

"This represents 1.8 million tons on top of the existing supply for July, and 3 million tons per month from August to December. So, there's an additional 5 GW of supply capacity, above the 35.9 GW, which of course makes the electricity supply system on Java even more reliable," he said during a recent hearing with Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) in Jakarta.

Darmawan revealed that this additional supply is claimed to be able to significantly boost the reliability of the electricity system on Java Island after previously experiencing problems.

He said that this extra supply was an instant solution for PLN to resolve the rolling blackouts that had been complained about by the public and industry players.

"This has certainly made the system in Java, which we previously acknowledged had rolling blackouts, become much more reliable," he said.

Darmawan explained that the decline in national medium- and high-calorie coal production had posed a challenge to power plant supply. However, thanks to intensive coordination with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Director General of Electricity, and the Director General of Mineral and Coal, this primary energy supply constraint was finally resolved through the assignment of new contracts.

"Kami memberikan apresiasi luar biasa karena untuk bulan Juli ini alokasi penugasan dan kontrak yang sudah kami tindak lanjuti berjalan dengan baik kemudian diikuti juga dengan penugasan untuk bulan Agustus, September, Oktober, November, sampai bulan Desember," tandasnya. ☺

"We express our utmost appreciation for the successful follow-up of assignments and contracts for July, followed by assignments for August, September, October, November, and December," he concluded. ☺



Jadi Fondasi Masa Depan, Kebijakan Hilirisasi Untungkan Bisnis Antam

Teti Purwanti, CNBC Indonesia

CEO Badan Pengelola Investasi Daya Anagata Nusantara (BPI Danantara) Rosan Roeslani sejak awal 2026 menegaskan bahwa hilirisasi mineral adalah fondasi masa depan industri dan transisi energi Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, melalui Danantara, Rosan mendorong investasi jangka panjang dengan tata kelola yang kuat dan prinsip keberlanjutan.

"Hal Ini dilakukan agar nilai strategis sumber daya Indonesia tumbuh dan tetap berada di dalam negeri," ungkap Rosan dikutip Selasa (7/7/2026).

Sebagai salah satu BUMN, Rosan juga mendukung peran serta PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk atau Antam dalam hilirisasi nikel, apalagi hilirisasi nikel menjadi pilar krusial dalam transisi energi melalui penyediaan bahan baku teknologi hijau, seperti nikel dan tembaga untuk baterai, khususnya dalam mendukung ekosistem kendaraan listrik (EV) nasional.

Sehingga dalam jangka panjang, pertumbuhan industri baterai kendaraan listrik dapat meningkatkan nilai tambah bisnis nikel perusahaan.

A Downstream Policy Benefiting Antam's Business as a Foundation for the Future

Teti Purwanti, CNBC Indonesia

SINCE early 2026, Rosan Roeslani, CEO of the Daya Anagata Nusantara Investment Management Agency (BPI Danantara), has emphasized that mineral downstreaming is the foundation of Indonesia's future industry and energy transition. Therefore, through Danantara, Rosan is encouraging long-term investment with strong governance and sustainability principles.

"This is being done to ensure the strategic value of Indonesia's resources grows and remains within the country," Rosan said, as quoted on Tuesday (7/7/2026).

As a state-owned enterprise (BUMN), Rosan also supports the role of PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk or Antam in nickel downstreaming, especially as nickel downstreaming is a crucial pillar in the energy transition through the provision of green technology raw materials, such as nickel and copper for batteries, particularly in supporting the national electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem.

Thus, in the long term, the growth of the electric vehicle battery industry can increase the added value of the company's nickel business.

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

"Melalui berbagai proyek strategis yang terintegrasi, ANTM tidak hanya meningkatkan nilai tambah, tetapi juga mendukung penguatan kemandirian industri nasional serta posisi Indonesia dalam rantai pasok industri global," ungkap dia.

Apalagi Antam sendiri telah menggandeng PT Industri Baterai Indonesia (IBI) dan bekerja sama dengan HYD Investment Limited, konsorsium yang terdiri dari Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt Co., Ltd., EVE Energy Co., Ltd., dan PT Daaz Bara Lestari Tbk dalam mengembangkan ekosistem baterai kendaraan listrik terintegrasi di Indonesia.

Pembangunan pabrik yang berlokasi di Karawang, Jawa Barat, tersebut mencapai progress 90% dan ditargetkan mulai beroperasi secara komersial pada akhir Juli 2026 mendatang.

Kapasitas produksi pada fase pertama tersebut akan segera ditingkatkan melalui rencana ekspansi hingga mencapai minimal 15 GWh. Volume itu diperkirakan setara dengan kebutuhan untuk sekitar 250.000 unit kendaraan listrik.

Adapun total investasi awal keseluruhan proyek baterai terintegrasi hulu-hilir tersebut mencapai US\$ 5,9 miliar atau setara Rp 96,04 triliun (asumsi kurs Rp 16.278 per US\$).

Proyek tersebut terdiri dari total enam usaha patungan (Joint Venture/JV) mulai dari proyek hulu hingga hilir. Detailnya, JV satu hingga tiga merupakan ekosistem baterai di sisi hulu. Sedangkan, JV empat hingga enam merupakan ekosistem baterai di sisi hilir.

Antam's President Director, Untung Budiharto, explained that his company is committed to accepting special assignments from the government to accelerate the nickel downstreaming program and develop the national electric vehicle battery ecosystem.

"Through various integrated strategic projects, ANTM not only increases added value but also supports the strengthening of national industrial independence and Indonesia's position in the global industrial supply chain," he said.

Moreover, Antam itself has partnered with PT Industri Baterai Indonesia (IBI) and collaborated with HYD Investment Limited, a consortium consisting of Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt Co., Ltd., EVE Energy Co., Ltd., and PT Daaz Bara Lestari Tbk in developing an integrated electric vehicle battery ecosystem in Indonesia.

Construction of the factory, located in Karawang, West Java, has reached 90% progress and is targeted to begin commercial operations by the end of July 2026.

Production capacity in the first phase will soon be increased through an expansion plan to reach a minimum of 15 GWh. This volume is estimated to be equivalent to the needs of approximately 250,000 electric vehicles.

The total initial investment for the entire upstream-downstream integrated battery project reached US\$ 5.9 billion, equivalent to Rp 96.04 trillion (assuming an exchange rate of Rp 16,278 per US\$).

The project comprises a total of six joint ventures (JVs) ranging from upstream to downstream. Specifically, JVs one through three represent the upstream battery ecosystem, while JVs four through six represent the downstream battery ecosystem.

Untuk diketahui, Antam berhasil mencatatkan kinerja positif dengan laba tahun berjalan sebesar Rp7,92 triliun pada tahun buku 2025. Capaian tersebut melonjak 106% dibandingkan laba tahun berjalan 2024 yang sebesar Rp3,85 triliun.

Pertumbuhan laba itu sejalan dengan peningkatan pendapatan perseroan yang naik 22% menjadi Rp84,64 triliun pada 2025, dibandingkan Rp69,19 triliun pada tahun sebelumnya. Kinerja tersebut terutama ditopang oleh bisnis emas dan juga nikel. (dpu/dpu)

For your information, Antam successfully recorded positive performance with a current year profit of Rp7.92 trillion in the 2025 financial year. This achievement jumped 106% compared to the 2024 current year profit of Rp3.85 trillion.

This profit growth is in line with the company's revenue, which rose 22% to Rp 84.64 trillion in 2025, compared to Rp 69.19 trillion the previous year. This performance was primarily supported by the gold and nickel businesses. (dpu/dpu)

REPUBLIK **Terapkan Sirkular Ekonomi, MIND ID Daur Ulang Lebih dari 1 Juta Ton Material Sisa**

Penting, sistem pengelolaan limbah terstruktur sebagai fondasi good mining practice.

Redaksi: Ferry kisihandi

MIND ID Grup memperkuat penerapan ekonomi sirkular di sektor pertambangan dengan memanfaatkan lebih dari 1 juta ton material sisa melalui skema penggunaan kembali (*reuse*), daur ulang (*recycle*), dan pemulihan (*recovery*).

Langkah ini turut mendorong penurunan timbulan limbah padat sebesar 11,3 persen secara tahunan. Berdasarkan Laporan Keberlanjutan MIND ID 2025, sebanyak 82.876 ton limbah padat bahan berbahaya dan beracun (B3) serta 946.733 ton limbah padat non-B3 berhasil dialihkan dari pembuangan akhir melalui berbagai skema pemanfaatan kembali.

Total material sisa yang dimanfaatkan sepanjang tahun mencapai lebih dari 1 juta ton. Seiring meningkatnya pemanfaatan material sisa tersebut, total timbulan limbah padat MIND ID Grup turun dari 1.306.835,91 ton pada 2024 menjadi 1.159.049,16 ton pada 2025.

Implementing a Circular Economy, MIND ID Recycles Over 1 Million Tons of Waste Material

It's important to have a structured waste management system as the foundation of good mining practices.

Editorial: Ferry kisihandi

MIND ID Group strengthens the implementation of a circular economy in the mining sector by utilizing more than 1 million tons of waste materials through reuse, recycling, and recovery schemes.

This step has contributed to an 11.3 percent annual reduction in solid waste generation. According to the MIND ID 2025 Sustainability Report, 82,876 tons of hazardous and toxic (B3) solid waste and 946,733 tons of non-B3 solid waste were diverted from final disposal through various recycling schemes.

The total amount of waste material utilized throughout the year reached over 1 million tons. As the utilization of this waste material increased, MIND ID Group's total solid waste generation decreased from 1,306,835.91 tons in 2024 to 1,159,049.16 tons in 2025.

Penurunan terjadi pada dua kategori utama. Limbah padat B3 turun dari 270.478,08 ton menjadi 208.441,10 ton. Sementara itu, limbah padat non-B3 berkurang dari 1.036.357,83 ton menjadi 950.608,06 ton.

Secara tren, penurunan timbulan limbah juga berlangsung konsisten dalam tiga tahun terakhir. Total limbah padat MIND ID Grup tercatat 1.396.034,05 ton pada 2023, turun menjadi 1.306.835,91 ton pada 2024, kembali menurun menjadi 1.159.049,16 ton pada 2025.

Selain limbah padat, laporan tersebut juga mencatat timbulan limbah cair B3 sebesar 4.764,52 ton sepanjang 2025. Jenis limbah tersebut meliputi oli bekas, minyak bekas, *oil sludge*, solar bekas, grease bekas, hingga bahan kimia kedaluwarsa.

Pakar Energi Departemen Teknik Sistem Energi Fakultas Teknik Universitas Indonesia, Eko Adhi Setiawan, menilai capaian ini menunjukkan pentingnya sistem pengelolaan limbah yang terstruktur sebagai fondasi praktik pertambangan yang baik (*good mining practice*).

"Menurut saya, sistem pengelolaan limbah yang terstruktur sangat penting karena dalam operasi tambang risiko terbesar bukan hanya pada volume limbah, tetapi pada putusannya rantai pengelolaan," kata Eko seperti dilansir Selasa (7/7/2026).

Menurut Eko, setiap jenis limbah, baik limbah B3, limbah cair, residu proses, sludge, oli bekas, kemasan bahan kimia, maupun limbah non-B3 dalam volume besar memerlukan jejak pengelolaan yang jelas. Jejak tersebut mencakup asal limbah, penyimpanan, pengangkutan, pengolahan, hingga bukti akhir pengelolaannya.

The decline occurred in two main categories. B3 solid waste decreased from 270,478.08 tons to 208,441.10 tons. Meanwhile, non-B3 solid waste decreased from 1,036,357.83 tons to 950,608.06 tons.

The trend of waste generation has also been consistent over the past three years. MIND ID Group's total solid waste was recorded at 1,396,034.05 tons in 2023, dropping to 1,306,835.91 tons in 2024, and then dropping again to 1,159,049.16 tons in 2025.

In addition to solid waste, the report also recorded the generation of B3 liquid waste amounting to 4,764.52 tons throughout 2025. This type of waste includes used oil, used fuel, *oil sludge*, used diesel, used grease, and expired chemicals.

Energy expert from the Department of Energy Systems Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Indonesia, Eko Adhi Setiawan, assessed that this achievement shows the importance of a structured waste management system as a foundation for good mining *practices*.

"In my opinion, a structured waste management system is crucial because in mining operations, the greatest risk lies not only in the volume of waste, but also in the breakdown of the management chain," Eko said, as reported on Tuesday (7/7/2026).

According to Eko, every type of waste, whether hazardous and toxic waste, liquid waste, process residue, sludge, used oil, chemical packaging, or large-volume non-hazardous and toxic waste, requires a clear management record. This record covers the waste's origin, storage, transportation, processing, and final proof of management.

la mengatakan pendekatan pemanfaatan material sisa juga menunjukkan pengelolaan limbah tidak lagi hanya berorientasi pada pembuangan akhir, tetapi mulai mengoptimalkan material yang masih memiliki nilai ekonomi.

"Limbah tidak hanya dilihat sebagai isu toksisitas yang harus diamankan, tetapi juga sebagai material stream yang perlu diklasifikasi," ujarnya.

Eko berpendapat klasifikasi diperlukan untuk membedakan material yang harus dikendalikan secara ketat, material yang masih dapat dimanfaatkan kembali, didaur ulang, dipulihkan nilainya, maupun yang benar-benar harus dibuang sebagai pilihan terakhir.

Menurut dia, pendekatan tersebut mulai tercermin pada berbagai inisiatif yang dijalankan entitas anggota MIND ID dalam mendukung praktik ekonomi sirkular.

PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM), misalnya, memanfaatkan slag nikel hasil proses pyrometallurgy sebagai bahan konstruksi Pomalaa Beton (POTON) untuk kebutuhan road base, yard base, dan konstruksi internal.

ANTAM juga mengolah tailing emas menjadi Green Fine Aggregate (GFA), sementara Fly Ash and Bottom Ash (FABA) dimanfaatkan bersama slag nikel sebagai bahan baku Pomalaa Beton.

Di PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (INALUM), internal scrap dari proses peleburan dan pengecoran aluminium digunakan kembali untuk mendukung produksi sehingga membantu mengurangi kebutuhan bahan baku primer berupa alumina.

Sementara itu, PT TIMAH Tbk mengelola Sisa Hasil Pengolahan (SHP) menggunakan metode fisik seperti gravitasi, kemagnetan, dan konduktivitas listrik. Pada 2025,...

He said the approach to utilizing waste materials also shows that waste management is no longer solely oriented towards final disposal, but is starting to optimize materials that still have economic value.

"Waste is not only seen as a toxicity issue that must be secured, but also as a material stream that needs to be classified," he said.

Eko believes that classification is necessary to differentiate between materials that must be strictly controlled, materials that can still be reused, recycled, or have their value restored, or those that must really be disposed of as a last resort.

According to him, this approach is starting to be reflected in various initiatives carried out by MIND ID member entities in supporting circular economy practices.


PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTAM), for example, utilizes nickel slag from the pyrometallurgy process as a construction material for Pomalaa Beton (POTON) for road base, yard base, and internal construction needs.

ANTAM also processes gold tailings into Green Fine Aggregate (GFA), while Fly Ash and Bottom Ash (FABA) are used together with nickel slag as raw materials for Pomalaa Beton.


At PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (INALUM), internal scrap from the aluminium smelting and casting process is reused to support production, thereby helping to reduce the need for primary raw materials in the form of alumina.

Meanwhile, PT TIMAH Tbk manages its Processing Residue (SHP) using physical methods such as gravity, magnetism, and electrical conductivity. In 2025,...

Pada 2025, SHP mencapai 1.506,06 ton ore dan masih memiliki potensi dipulihkan melalui proses lanjutan (tin gain).

"Beberapa material sisa dapat memiliki nilai sebagai bahan baku sekunder, substitusi material, atau input untuk industri lain," pungkas Eko. 

In 2025, SHP reached 1,506.06 tons of ore, with potential for recovery through further processing (tin gain).

"Some waste materials can have value as secondary raw materials, material substitutes, or inputs for other industries," Eko concluded. 

TAMBANG

MGR Produksi Emas Sebesar 1.818 Ounces Kuartal I 2026

Rian Wahyuddin

PT MERDEKA Gold Resources Tbk (MGR) mencatat tonggak penting pada kinerja produksi emas kuartal I 2026. Melalui Tambang Emas Pani, perseroan berhasil melakukan *first gold pour* pada Februari 2026 dan merealisasikan penjualan emas perdana pada Maret 2026.

Presiden Direktur PT Merdeka Gold Resources Tbk, Boyke P. Abidin, mengatakan kuartal I 2026 menjadi periode transisi penting bagi EMAS menuju perusahaan produsen emas.

"Kuartal I 2026 merupakan periode penting bagi EMAS, seiring keberhasilan Tambang Emas Pani melakukan *first gold pour* pada Februari 2026 dan menyelesaikan penjualan emas perdana pada Maret 2026. Sepanjang periode tersebut, Pani memproduksi 1.818 ounces emas dan 3.500 ounces perak, serta mencatatkan penjualan emas perdana sebesar 516 ounces. Capaian ini menandai awal transisi kami menjadi perusahaan produsen emas dan menjadi fondasi penting bagi fase *ramp-up* Pani ke depan," ujar Boyke dikutip dalam keterangan resmi, Selasa (7/7).

Sepanjang Januari hingga Maret 2026, Tambang Emas Pani memproduksi 1.818 ounces emas dan 3.500 ounces perak. Produksi tersebut...

MGR Gold Production Reaches 1,818 Ounces in Q1 2026

Rian Wahyuddin

PT MERDEKA Gold Resources Tbk (MGR) recorded a significant milestone in its gold production performance in the first quarter of 2026. Through the Pani Gold Mine, the company successfully conducted its *first gold pour* in February 2026 and realized its first gold sale in March 2026.

President Director of PT Merdeka Gold Resources Tbk, Boyke P. Abidin, said the first quarter of 2026 will be a crucial transition period for EMAS to become a gold producing company.

"The first quarter of 2026 was a crucial period for GOLD, following the success of the Pani Gold Mine in conducting its *first gold pour* in February 2026 and completing its first gold sales in March 2026. During that period, Pani produced 1,818 ounces of gold and 3,500 ounces of silver, and recorded its first gold sales of 516 ounces. This achievement marks the beginning of our transition to becoming a gold producing company and is an important foundation for Pani's future *ramp-up* phase," said Boyke, quoted in an official statement, Tuesday (7/7).

From January to March 2026, the Pani Gold Mine produced 1,818 ounces of gold and 3,500 ounces of silver. This production...

Produksi tersebut merupakan hasil awal setelah fasilitas pengolahan mulai beroperasi dan memasuki fase *ramp-up*. Pada periode yang sama, perseroan membukukan penjualan perdana sebanyak 516 ounces emas.

Kinerja operasional Pani juga ditopang oleh tren harga emas yang menguat sepanjang kuartal I 2026. Perseroan mencatat harga jual rata-rata sebesar USD5.123 per ounce emas.

Di sisi biaya, Tambang Emas Pani membukukan biaya tunai sebesar USD969 per ounce di luar royalti atau USD1.202 per ounce termasuk royalti. Dengan struktur biaya tersebut, perseroan menghasilkan margin tunai sebesar USD3.921 per ounce pada fase awal *ramp-up*.

Perseroan menilai capaian produksi dan penjualan perdana ini menjadi fondasi penting untuk meningkatkan kapasitas operasi Tambang Emas Pani pada kuartal-kuartal berikutnya, seiring berlanjutnya proses *ramp-up* menuju operasi komersial yang lebih optimal. 🔄

This production represents the initial results after the processing facility began operations and entered the *ramp-up* phase. During the same period, the company recorded initial sales of 516 ounces of gold.

Pani's operational performance was also supported by the strengthening gold price trend throughout the first quarter of 2026. The company recorded an average selling price of USD 5,123 per ounce of gold.

On the cost side, the Pani Gold Mine recorded cash costs of USD 969 per ounce excluding royalties or USD 1,202 per ounce including royalties. With this cost structure, the company generated a cash margin of USD 3,921 per ounce during the initial *ramp-up* phase .

The Company considers this initial production and sales achievement to be an important foundation for increasing the operational capacity of the Pani Gold Mine in the following quarters, as the *ramp-up* process continues towards more optimal commercial operations. 🔄

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Melayani dan Memahami Lebih Dalam

AMMAN Gelar Cerita Sasambo 2026, Tantang Jurnalis Mengupas Wajah Baru Industri Tambang

Editor : Ali Rachman

PT AMMAN Mineral Nusa Tenggara (AMMAN) membuka ruang bagi insan pers untuk menghadirkan karya jurnalistik yang lebih mendalam melalui kompetisi nasional bertajuk Cerita Sasambo 2026. Program yang berlangsung pada 6 Juli hingga 4 September 2026 ini...

AMMAN Holds Sasambo Story 2026, Challenges Journalists to Explore the New Face of the Mining Industry

Editor : Ali Rachman

PT AMMAN Mineral Nusa Tenggara (AMMAN) is opening up opportunities for journalists to present in-depth journalistic work through a national competition titled Cerita Sasambo 2026. The program, which runs from July 6 to September 4, 2026,...

Program yang berlangsung pada 6 Juli hingga 4 September 2026 ini menjadi bentuk apresiasi perusahaan terhadap peran media dalam menyajikan informasi yang berkualitas sekaligus memperluas pemahaman publik mengenai industri pertambangan.

Sebagai salah satu perusahaan tambang tembaga dan emas terbesar di Indonesia, AMMAN menilai pemberitaan yang komprehensif memiliki kontribusi penting dalam menjelaskan berbagai aspek industri, mulai dari pemanfaatan teknologi, penerapan praktik pertambangan yang bertanggung jawab, hingga dampaknya terhadap pembangunan ekonomi dan kehidupan masyarakat.

Vice President Corporate Communications AMMAN, Kartika Octaviana, mengatakan kompetisi tersebut dirancang sebagai wadah bagi para jurnalis untuk mengeksplorasi beragam sudut pandang mengenai perubahan dan perkembangan sektor pertambangan melalui karya jurnalistik yang mendalam.

"Cerita Sasambo terinspirasi dari nama tiga suku utama di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB), yaitu Sasak, Samawa, dan Mbojo. Kami berharap ajang ini dapat mendorong lahirnya karya-karya jurnalistik yang mengangkat dinamika industri pertambangan dari tanah NTB untuk masyarakat luas di Indonesia," ujar Kartika dalam keterangannya, Selasa (7/7/2026).

"Kami meyakini jurnalisme yang berkualitas dapat membantu memperluas wawasan publik melalui informasi yang akurat dan mendalam," sambungnya.

Kompetisi ini terbuka bagi jurnalis media nasional dalam dua kategori, yakni Media Online dan Media Cetak yang mencakup karya feature, laporan mendalam (in-depth), opini, maupun analisis. Selain itu,...

The program, which runs from July 6 to September 4, 2026, is a form of the company's appreciation for the media's role in presenting quality information while broadening public understanding of the mining industry.

As one of the largest copper and gold mining companies in Indonesia, AMMAN believes that comprehensive reporting has an important contribution in explaining various aspects of the industry, from the use of technology, the implementation of responsible mining practices, to its impact on economic development and people's lives.

AMMAN's Vice President of Corporate Communications, Kartika Octaviana, said the competition was designed as a platform for journalists to explore diverse perspectives on changes and developments in the mining sector through in-depth journalistic work.

"The story of Sasambo is inspired by the names of three main ethnic groups in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province: Sasak, Samawa, and Mbojo. We hope this event will encourage journalistic works that highlight the dynamics of the mining industry in NTB for the wider Indonesian public," said Kartika in a statement on Tuesday (July 7, 2026).

"We believe that quality journalism can help broaden the public's horizons through accurate and in-depth information," he continued.

This competition is open to national media journalists in two categories: Online Media and Print Media, which include feature pieces, in-depth reports, opinion pieces, and analysis. Besides that,...

Selain itu, tersedia kategori Media Sosial untuk konten jurnalistik yang dipublikasikan melalui akun resmi media di platform digital seperti Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, dan YouTube.

Peserta dapat memilih salah satu dari dua tema yang telah ditetapkan, yaitu Inovasi dan Teknologi dalam Operasi Pertambangan yang Bertanggung Jawab atau Keberlanjutan dan Dampak Sosial bagi Masyarakat dan Lingkungan.

Selama periode kompetisi, setiap peserta diperkenankan mengirimkan maksimal tiga karya untuk masing-masing tema. Seluruh proses pendaftaran dilakukan secara daring melalui laman resmi AMMAN di <https://www.amman.co.id/ceritasasambo> dengan melampirkan identitas sebagai jurnalis aktif beserta bukti publikasi karya yang diikutsertakan.

Selain menjadi ajang apresiasi terhadap karya jurnalistik, kompetisi ini juga menawarkan total hadiah bernilai ratusan juta rupiah bagi para pemenang.

Penilaian akan dilakukan oleh dewan juri yang terdiri atas praktisi dan profesional di bidang jurnalistik, yaitu wartawan senior Budi Suwarna, wartawan senior Ahmad Febrian, serta Vice President Corporate Communications AMMAN Kartika Octaviana.

Kartika berharap Cerita Sasambo mampu menghadirkan lebih banyak karya jurnalistik yang memperkaya diskursus publik mengenai industri pertambangan nasional.

"Melalui Cerita Sasambo 2026, AMMAN berharap makin banyak karya jurnalistik yang mampu memperkaya diskusi publik mengenai perkembangan industri pertambangan Indonesia, sekaligus mengangkat berbagai praktik baik dan kisah inspiratif dari daerah kepada khalayak yang lebih luas, baik di tingkat nasional maupun internasional," pungkasnya. (her)

Besides that, a Social Media category is available for journalistic content published through official media accounts on digital platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, and YouTube.

Participants can choose one of two predetermined themes, namely Innovation and Technology in Responsible Mining Operations or Sustainability and Social Impact on Society and the Environment.

During the competition period, each participant is allowed to submit a maximum of three works for each theme. The entire registration process is conducted online through the official AMMAN website at <https://www.amman.co.id/ceritasasambo>, with proof of identity as an active journalist and proof of publication of the submitted work.

Apart from being a means of appreciation for journalistic work, this competition also offers a total prize worth hundreds of millions of rupiah for the winners.

The assessment will be carried out by a jury consisting of practitioners and professionals in the field of journalism, namely senior journalist Budi Suwarna, senior journalist Ahmad Febrian, and Vice President of Corporate Communications AMMAN Kartika Octaviana.

Kartika hopes that Cerita Sasambo will be able to produce more journalistic works that enrich public discourse on the national mining industry.

"Through Cerita Sasambo 2026, AMMAN hopes to see more journalistic works that can enrich public discussions about the development of the Indonesian mining industry, while also highlighting various good practices and inspiring stories from the regions to a wider audience, both nationally and internationally," he concluded. (her)



Harga Batu Bara Tumbang 5 Hari Beruntun, China Bikin Dunia Meriang

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara melanjutkan tren penurunan. Merujuk Refiniv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Selasa (7/7/2026) ditutup di posisi US\$ 127,95 per ton. Harganya 0,23%.

Pelemahan ini memperpanjang derita batu bara yang sudah turun 1,2% dalam lima hari beruntun.

Dikutip dari Bigmint, sejumlah sentimen kini menghantui harga batu bara.

Pasar batu bara termal Asia memasuki fase koreksi yang cukup tajam seiring melemahnya permintaan dari China. Negara tersebut selama ini menjadi penopang utama harga batu bara di kawasan.

Pelemahan yang awalnya hanya terjadi di pasar domestik China kini telah menyebar ke pasar batu bara laut (seaborne), sehingga menyeret turun harga batu bara acuan Newcastle Australia, harga FOB Indonesia, hingga harga batu bara impor di India.

Kondisi pasar kini berbalik dibandingkan Mei hingga awal Juni, ketika kekhawatiran terhadap pasokan, ketidakpastian ekspor Indonesia, dan permintaan musiman sempat menopang harga.

Kini, stok batu bara pembangkit listrik di Asia berada pada level yang nyaman, aktivitas industri melemah, pasokan batu bara domestik di China dan India melimpah, serta datangnya musim hujan di India membuat aktivitas pembelian semakin berkurang.

Coal Prices Plunge for 5 Days in a Row, China Worries the World

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices continued their downward trend. According to Refiniv, coal prices closed at US\$ 127.95 per ton on Tuesday (July 7, 2026), representing a 0.23% increase.

This decline extended the suffering of coal, which had already fallen 1.2% in five consecutive days.

Quoted from Bigmint, a number of sentiments are now haunting coal prices.

The Asian thermal coal market has entered a sharp correction phase due to weakening demand from China, which has long been the main driver of coal prices in the region.

The weakening that initially occurred only in China's domestic market has now spread to the seaborne coal market, thus dragging down the benchmark coal price from Newcastle Australia, the FOB Indonesia price, and even the price of imported coal in India.

Market conditions have now reversed compared to May and early June, when supply concerns, uncertainty over Indonesian exports, and seasonal demand had supported prices.

Currently, coal stocks for power plants in Asia are at a comfortable level, industrial activity is weakening, domestic coal supplies in China and India are abundant, and the arrival of the monsoon season in India has further reduced purchasing activity.

China Buat Harga Batu Bara Makin Ambruk

Pasar batu bara domestik China melemah cepat dalam dua pekan terakhir, menghilangkan salah satu faktor utama yang menopang harga batu bara Asia.

Kekhawatiran mengenai inspeksi tambang, gangguan pasokan, serta keterbatasan ekspor Indonesia mulai mereda. Sebaliknya, pasar kini dihadapkan pada kondisi persediaan yang meningkat dan konsumsi yang melambat.

Pembangkit listrik di China memiliki stok yang mencukupi. Persediaan di pelabuhan-pelabuhan utara terus bertambah, terminal di China Selatan hampir penuh, sementara kapal pengangkut batu bara impor mulai mengalami keterlambatan bongkar muat.

Curah hujan yang tinggi meningkatkan produksi listrik tenaga air sehingga mengurangi konsumsi batu bara. Di sisi lain, konsumen industri seperti pabrik semen dan produsen bahan kimia hanya membeli batu bara sesuai kebutuhan jangka pendek.

Harga batu bara di mulut tambang turun sekitar 5-20 yuan per ton di sejumlah wilayah produksi karena pembeli mulai lebih berhati-hati.

Tarif angkutan batu bara domestik juga turun tajam. Tarif pengiriman dari Qinhuangdao ke Shanghai merosot dari US\$7,09 per ton pada pertengahan Juni menjadi hanya US\$3,12 per ton pada awal Juli, mencerminkan perlambatan distribusi batu bara di pesisir China.

Harga Batu Bara Ekspor Australia Turun

Harga batu bara Newcastle Australia turun dari kisaran US\$150-an per ton sekitar tiga pekan lalu menjadi sekitar US\$130 per ton pada pekan lalu. Kondisi ini terjadi karena pembelian dari China hampir menghilang, sementara utilitas di negara-negara Asia lainnya masih memiliki stok yang cukup.

China Causes Coal Prices to Fall Further

China's domestic coal market has weakened rapidly in the past two weeks, removing one of the main factors supporting Asian coal prices.

Concerns about mine inspections, supply disruptions, and limited Indonesian exports have begun to ease. Instead, the market is now faced with rising inventories and slowing consumption.

China's power plants have sufficient supplies. Supplies at northern ports continue to increase, terminals in South China are nearly full, and imported coal carriers are experiencing delays in loading and unloading.

Heavy rainfall increases hydroelectric power production, reducing coal consumption. Meanwhile, industrial consumers such as cement plants and chemical manufacturers only purchase coal for short-term needs.

Mine-mouth coal prices have fallen by around 5-20 yuan per tonne in some production areas as buyers have become more cautious.

Domestic coal freight rates have also fallen sharply. Shipping rates from Qinhuangdao to Shanghai plummeted from US\$7.09 per ton in mid-June to just US\$3.12 per ton in early July, reflecting a slowdown in coal distribution along China's coast.

Australian Export Coal Prices Drop

Australian Newcastle coal prices have fallen from around US\$150 per tonne around three weeks ago to around US\$130 per tonne last week. This is because purchases from China have virtually disappeared, while utilities in other Asian countries still have ample stocks.

Hilangnya permintaan spot dari China membuat pasar semakin lemah. Pembeli hanya memenuhi kebutuhan jangka pendek sedangkan penjual mulai lebih bersedia menurunkan harga.

Kontrak berjangka di SGX juga mengindikasikan harga masih berpotensi melemah pada paruh kedua tahun ini karena persediaan diperkirakan tetap tinggi hingga kuartal III.

Pasar Batu Bara Indonesia Ikut Melemah

Kewajiban Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) dan peningkatan pasokan ke PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) masih menyerap sebagian produksi batu bara kalori menengah Indonesia ke pasar domestik.

Sejumlah produsen melaporkan sebagian besar produksi batu bara GAR 5.000 kini dialokasikan untuk kebutuhan dalam negeri setelah terjadinya gangguan pasokan listrik.

Namun, keterbatasan pasokan tersebut tidak lagi mampu menahan pelemahan harga.

Pembeli dari China terus menawar dengan agresif.

Batu bara yang sebelumnya dibeli trader pada harga tinggi kini mulai dijual dengan diskon. Selain itu, ekspektasi pemerintah akan menyetujui tambahan kuota produksi RKAB pada paruh kedua tahun ini juga menekan sentimen pasar.

Akibatnya, harga batu bara FOB Indonesia terus turun pada hampir seluruh spesifikasi kalori.

Impor batu Bara India Tetap Lemah

Musim hujan di India dan melimpahnya pasokan batu bara domestik membuat permintaan impor semakin rendah.

Coal India terus menawarkan volume lelang yang besar, sementara stok di area tambang masih tinggi sehingga pembangkit listrik lebih mengandalkan batu bara domestik.

The loss of spot demand from China has weakened the market further. Buyers are only meeting short-term needs, while sellers are becoming more willing to lower prices.

Futures contracts on SGX also indicate that prices could potentially weaken in the second half of the year, as inventories are expected to remain high until the third quarter.

Indonesia's Coal Market Also Weakens

Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) obligations and increased supply to PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) still absorb some of Indonesia's medium-calorie coal production for the domestic market.

Several producers reported that most of GAR 5,000 coal production is now allocated for domestic needs following power supply disruptions.

However, these supply constraints are no longer sufficient to prevent price declines.

Buyers from China continue to bid aggressively.

Coal previously purchased by traders at high prices is now being sold at discounts. Furthermore, expectations that the government will approve additional production quotas within the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) in the second half of this year are also weighing on market sentiment.

As a result, FOB Indonesia coal prices continue to fall across almost all calorie specifications.

India's Coal Imports Remain Weak

India's monsoon season and abundant domestic coal supplies have further reduced import demand.

Coal India continues to offer large auction volumes, while stocks in mining areas remain high, forcing power plants to rely more on domestic coal.

Impor kini hanya dilakukan untuk kebutuhan pencampuran (blending) atau pembangkit yang memang dirancang menggunakan batu bara impor.

Harga batu bara Indonesia maupun Afrika Selatan di pelabuhan India terus melemah karena pembeli menunda pembelian dengan harapan harga akan turun lebih lanjut.

Produsen baja berbasis sponge iron juga berhati-hati akibat lemahnya permintaan baja. Sementara itu, produsen semen mulai beralih menggunakan petroleum coke (petcoke) setelah harga petcoke internasional turun lebih dari US\$20 per ton dibandingkan puncaknya pada Mei.

Dengan kondisi tersebut, India kini lebih bersifat sebagai importir yang sensitif terhadap harga daripada menjadi motor utama permintaan batu bara Asia.

Tarif Angkutan Kapal Ikut Turun

Tarif pengiriman batu bara dari Kalimantan Timur ke India bagian barat terus melemah karena berkurangnya permintaan ekspor Indonesia.

Rute dari Richards Bay, Afrika Selatan, juga mengalami pelemahan akibat semakin sedikitnya kontrak pengiriman.

Sementara itu, tarif pengiriman dari Australia relatif stabil, terutama karena terbatasnya ketersediaan kapal, bukan karena meningkatnya permintaan batu bara.

Penurunan harga bahan bakar kapal memang membuat biaya angkut lebih murah, tetapi belum mampu mendorong peningkatan pembelian batu bara.

Bagaimana Prospek Harga Batu Bara ke Depan?

China kini berubah dari penopang harga batu bara Asia menjadi faktor utama yang mendorong koreksi harga.

Imports are now only carried out for blending needs or for power plants that are designed to use imported coal.

Prices for Indonesian and South African coal at Indian ports continued to weaken as buyers postponed purchases in the hope of further price declines.

Sponge iron-based steel producers are also cautious due to weak steel demand. Meanwhile, cement producers have begun switching to petroleum coke (petcoke) after international petcoke prices fell more than US\$20 per ton from their peak in May.

Under these conditions, India is now acting more like a price-sensitive importer than a major driver of Asian coal demand.

Ship Freight Rates Also Decrease

Coal shipping rates from East Kalimantan to western India continue to weaken due to reduced demand for Indonesian exports.

The route from Richards Bay, South Africa, has also weakened due to fewer shipping contracts.

Meanwhile, shipping rates from Australia have remained relatively stable, primarily due to limited vessel availability, rather than increased demand for coal.

The decline in ship fuel prices has indeed made shipping costs cheaper, but has not been able to encourage increased coal purchases.

What is the Future Outlook for Coal Prices?

China has now shifted from being a mainstay of Asian coal prices to being the main factor driving price corrections.

Dampaknya menyebar ke Australia, Indonesia, dan India melalui penurunan aktivitas pembelian, melemahnya tarif angkutan, serta turunnya harga batu bara di pasar internasional.

Selama permintaan listrik di Asia Utara tidak meningkat tajam akibat gelombang panas musim panas atau tidak terjadi gangguan pasokan baru, kombinasi stok yang tinggi, lemahnya aktivitas industri, potensi kenaikan ekspor Indonesia, serta rendahnya impor India diperkirakan akan terus menekan harga batu bara termal Asia sepanjang Juli dan kemungkinan berlanjut hingga sebagian besar kuartal III. (mae/mae)

The impact spread to Australia, Indonesia, and India through decreased purchasing activity, weakening freight rates, and falling coal prices on the international market.

As long as electricity demand in North Asia doesn't spike sharply due to summer heat waves or new supply disruptions, the combination of high inventories, weak industrial activity, potential increases in Indonesian exports, and low imports from India is expected to continue to exert downward pressure on Asian thermal coal prices throughout July and likely through most of the third quarter. (mae/mae)



China dan India Tak Lagi Rakus Batu Bara RI, Siapa Pembeli Barunya?

Emanuella Bungasmara Ega Tirta, CNBC Indonesia

EKSPOR batu bara Indonesia anjlok sepanjang tahun ini, terutama ke pasar utama yakni India.

Harga batu bara dunia terus bergerak melemah. Kontrak berjangka thermal coal sudah turun ke bawah US\$130 per ton, level yang terakhir terlihat sebelum konflik di Timur Tengah memanas.

Berdasarkan Refinitiv, harga batu bara berada di US\$128,25 per ton pada 6 Juli 2026, turun dibandingkan hari sebelumnya. Dalam satu bulan terakhir, harganya telah terkoreksi 15,11%. Meski demikian, posisinya masih 17,26% lebih tinggi dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu.

Pelemahan harga berlangsung setelah proses negosiasi antara Amerika Serikat dan Iran kembali berjalan.

China and India Are No Longer Greedy for Indonesian Coal, Who Are the New Buyers?

Emanuella Bungasmara Ega Tirta, CNBC Indonesia

INDONESIA's coal exports have plummeted throughout this year, particularly to its main market, India.

Global coal prices continue to weaken. Thermal coal futures have fallen below US\$130 per ton, levels last seen before the Middle East conflict escalated.

According to Refinitiv, the price of coal was US\$128.25 per ton on July 6, 2026, down from the previous day. In the past month, the price has fallen 15.11%. However, it remains 17.26% higher than the same period last year.

The price decline occurred after negotiations between the United States and Iran resumed.

Dilansir dari Trading Economics, harapan terhadap pembukaan penuh Selat Hormuz membuat kekhawatiran gangguan pasokan energi mereda. Harga minyak dan gas alam ikut turun ke level sebelum konflik sehingga kebutuhan pembangkit listrik untuk beralih menggunakan batu bara ikut berkurang.

Di tengah pelemahan harga global, kinerja ekspor batu bara Indonesia masih menunjukkan dinamika yang berbeda di setiap pasar tujuan.

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) melaporkan nilai ekspor batu bara (HS 2701) pada Mei 2026 mencapai US\$2,17 miliar atau sekitar Rp 39 triliun (US\$1=Rp 17.985).

Angka ini naik 4,11% dibandingkan Mei 2025 dan meningkat 5,14% dibandingkan April 2026.

Namun, jika dilihat secara kumulatif, ekspor masih lebih rendah dibandingkan tahun lalu. Selama Januari-Mei 2026, nilai ekspor batu bara mencapai US\$9,75 miliar (Rp 175,35 triliun) turun 4,95% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

According to Trading Economics, hopes for a full reopening of the Strait of Hormuz have eased concerns about energy supply disruptions. Oil and natural gas prices have also fallen to pre-conflict levels, reducing the need for power plants to switch to coal.

Amid weakening global prices, Indonesia's coal export performance continues to show varying dynamics across destination markets.

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that the value of coal exports (HS 2701) in May 2026 reached US\$2.17 billion or around Rp. 39 trillion (US\$1 = Rp. 17,985).

This figure increased by 4.11% compared to May 2025 and increased by 5.14% compared to April 2026.

However, cumulatively, exports are still lower than last year. From January to May 2026, coal exports reached US\$9.75 billion (Rp 175.35 trillion), a 4.95% decrease compared to the same period the previous year.

	Mei 2026	YoY (%)	MtM (%)	Jan-Mei 2026	YTD (%)
Total	2,174.94	4.11	5.14	9,747.1	-4.95
India	411.81	-18.88	-19.3	2,091.6	-14.55
China	349.88	19.79	82.07	1,370.7	-8.37
Filipina	240.98	2.68	-1.52	1,019	3.34
Vietnam	229.88	38	-14.24	980.9	14.47
Jepang	209.44	27.85	35.57	1,055	11.17
Malaysia	185.44	-14.63	-0.77	797.6	-19.16

Source: BPS • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Volume ekspor batu bara Indonesia pada Mei 2026 tercatat 29,03 juta ton, turun 13,61% secara tahunan meski naik 1,26% dibandingkan April 2026.

Indonesia's coal export volume in May 2026 was recorded at 29.03 million tons, down 13.61% year-on-year, although up 1.26% compared to April 2026.

Secara kumulatif Januari-Mei 2026, volume ekspor mencapai 143,56 juta ton, lebih rendah 8,19% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu.

India masih menjadi tujuan utama ekspor batu bara Indonesia, tetapi permintaannya melemah cukup dalam. Nilai ekspor ke negara tersebut turun 18,88% secara tahunan menjadi US\$411,81 juta pada Mei 2026. Volume pengiriman bahkan merosot 37,75% menjadi 6,36 juta ton.

Sebaliknya, pengiriman ke China melonjak pada Mei. Nilai ekspor naik 19,79% dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya menjadi US\$349,88 juta, sementara volumenya meningkat 5,19% menjadi 5,47 juta ton. Dibandingkan April, lonjakannya jauh lebih tinggi. Nilai ekspor naik 82,07%, sedangkan volume bertambah 82,92%.

Cumulatively, from January to May 2026, export volume reached 143.56 million tonnes, 8.19% lower than the same period last year.

India remains Indonesia's primary coal export destination, but demand has weakened significantly. Exports to the country fell 18.88% year-on-year to US\$ 411.81 million in May 2026. Shipment volumes also plummeted 37.75% to 6.36 million tons.

In contrast, shipments to China surged in May. Export value rose 19.79% year-on-year to US\$349.88 million, while volume increased 5.19% to 5.47 million tons. Compared to April, the surge was significantly higher. Export value rose 82.07%, while volume increased 82.92%.

Volume Ekspor Batu Bara (Ribuan Ton)

	Mei 2026	YoY (%)	MtM (%)	Jan-Mei 2026	YTD (%)
Total	29,026.7	-13.61	1.26	143,562.7	-8.19
India	6,358.9	-37.75	-22.76	36,802.3	-20.7
Tiongkok	5,468.5	5.19	82.92	23,519.2	-9.62
Filipina	3,383.4	-12.31	-4.42	15,683.1	-1.68
Vietnam	3,014	11.45	-19.11	14,041.6	9.89
Jepang	1,590.3	4.51	27.22	9,310.7	10.83
Malaysia	2,146.7	-19.69	-1.18	9,806.7	-17.65

Source: BPS • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper

Beberapa pasar Asia lain juga mencatat pertumbuhan. Nilai ekspor ke Jepang meningkat 27,85% secara tahunan menjadi US\$209,44 juta, sementara Vietnam naik 38% menjadi US\$229,88 juta. Bangladesh mencatat kenaikan 35,17%, Thailand 21,06%, dan Kamboja melonjak 61,98%.

Di sisi lain, permintaan dari Malaysia dan Taiwan masih melemah. Nilai ekspor ke Malaysia turun 14,63% dibandingkan Mei tahun lalu, sedangkan Taiwan turun dengan besaran yang sama. Volume pengiriman ke kedua negara juga mengalami kontraksi.

Several other Asian markets also recorded growth. Exports to Japan increased 27.85% year-on-year to US\$ 209.44 million, while Vietnam rose 38% to US\$229.88 million. Bangladesh recorded a 35.17% increase, Thailand a 21.06% increase, and Cambodia a 61.98% increase.

On the other hand, demand from Malaysia and Taiwan remains weak. Exports to Malaysia fell 14.63% compared to May last year, while Taiwan saw a similar decline. Shipment volumes to both countries also contracted.

Pelemahan harga batu bara global belum langsung diikuti penurunan nilai ekspor Indonesia pada Mei.

Kenaikan pengiriman ke China, Jepang, Vietnam, dan beberapa negara Asia mampu menopang kinerja bulanan.

Namun, akumulasi ekspor sepanjang lima bulan pertama 2026 masih berada di bawah capaian tahun lalu, baik dari sisi nilai maupun volume. Pasar kini akan mencermati apakah tren penurunan harga batu bara dunia akan mulai menekan penerimaan ekspor Indonesia pada paruh kedua tahun ini. CNBC Indonesia Research (emb/emb)

The decline in global coal prices was not immediately followed by a decline in the value of Indonesian exports in May.

Increased shipments to China, Japan, Vietnam, and several Asian countries were able to support monthly performance.

However, accumulated exports for the first five months of 2026 were still below last year's levels, both in terms of value and volume. The market will now be watching to see whether the downward trend in global coal prices will begin to pressure Indonesia's export revenues in the second half of this year. CNBC Indonesia Research (emb/emb)



Produksi Nikel MHP Indonesia Turun, imbas Lonjakan Harga Sulfur

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PRODUKSI bahan baku baterai *mixed hydroxide precipitate* (MHP) dari *smelter* nikel berbasis hidro-metalurgi atau *high pressure acid leach* (HPAL) Indonesia tercatat turun menjadi 29.900 metrik ton (mt) nikel pada Juni 2026, dari besaran Januari 2026 sebesar 42.000 mt nikel.

Shanghai Metals Market (SMM) dalam risetnya melaporkan harga acuan sulfur yang tiba di pelabuhan Indonesia pada 10 Juni mencapai US\$1.250-US\$1.300 per mt dan turun ke level US\$1.100-US\$1.200 per mt pada 25 Juni 2026.

SMM mencatat harga sulfur telah naik lebih dari 126% sepanjang semester I-2026, di mana harga sulfur pada awal tahun ini berada di sekitar US\$563 per mt.

Indonesia's MHP Nickel Production Drops Due to Sulfur Price Surges

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PRODUCTION of mixed hydroxide precipitate (MHP) battery raw material from Indonesia's hydro-metalurgy or *high-pressure acid leach* (HPAL)-based nickel smelters was recorded to have decreased to 29,900 metric tons (mt) of nickel in June 2026, from 42,000 mt in January 2026.

Shanghai Metals Market (SMM) reported in its research that the reference price for sulfur arriving at Indonesian ports on June 10 reached US\$1,250-US\$1,300 per mt and fell to US\$1,100-US\$1,200 per mt on June 25, 2026.

SMM noted that sulfur prices have risen by more than 126% throughout the first half of 2026, with sulfur prices at around US\$563 per mt at the start of this year.

Sulfur digunakan sebagai bahan baku dalam produksi produk antara nikel seperti MHP, melalui proses pelindian asam bertekanan tinggi. Memproduksi 1 ton MHP membutuhkan sekitar 10-12 ton sulfur.

“Pada Juni 2026, produksi MHP Indonesia sekitar 29.900 mt nikel, turun signifikan dibandingkan dengan puncaknya pada Januari sebanyak 42.000 mt, mencerminkan dampak berlanjut dari tingginya harga sulfur terhadap penekanan produksi,” tulis SMM dalam riset terbarunya, Selasa (7/7/2026).

Sulfur is used as a raw material in the production of nickel intermediates such as MHP, through a high-pressure acid leaching process. Producing 1 ton of MHP requires approximately 10-12 tons of sulfur.

“In June 2026, Indonesia's MHP production was approximately 29,900 mt of nickel, down significantly from its peak of 42,000 mt in January, reflecting the continued impact of high sulfur prices on production pressures,” SMM wrote in its latest research, Tuesday (7/7/2026).



SMM juga mencatat Indonesia mengimpor sekitar 1,23 juta ton sulfur pada Januari hingga April 2026. Sementara itu, pada Mei 2026, impor sulfur diproyeksi mencapai 350.000 ton yang mencerminkan permintaan masih cukup kuat meski harga sedang tinggi.

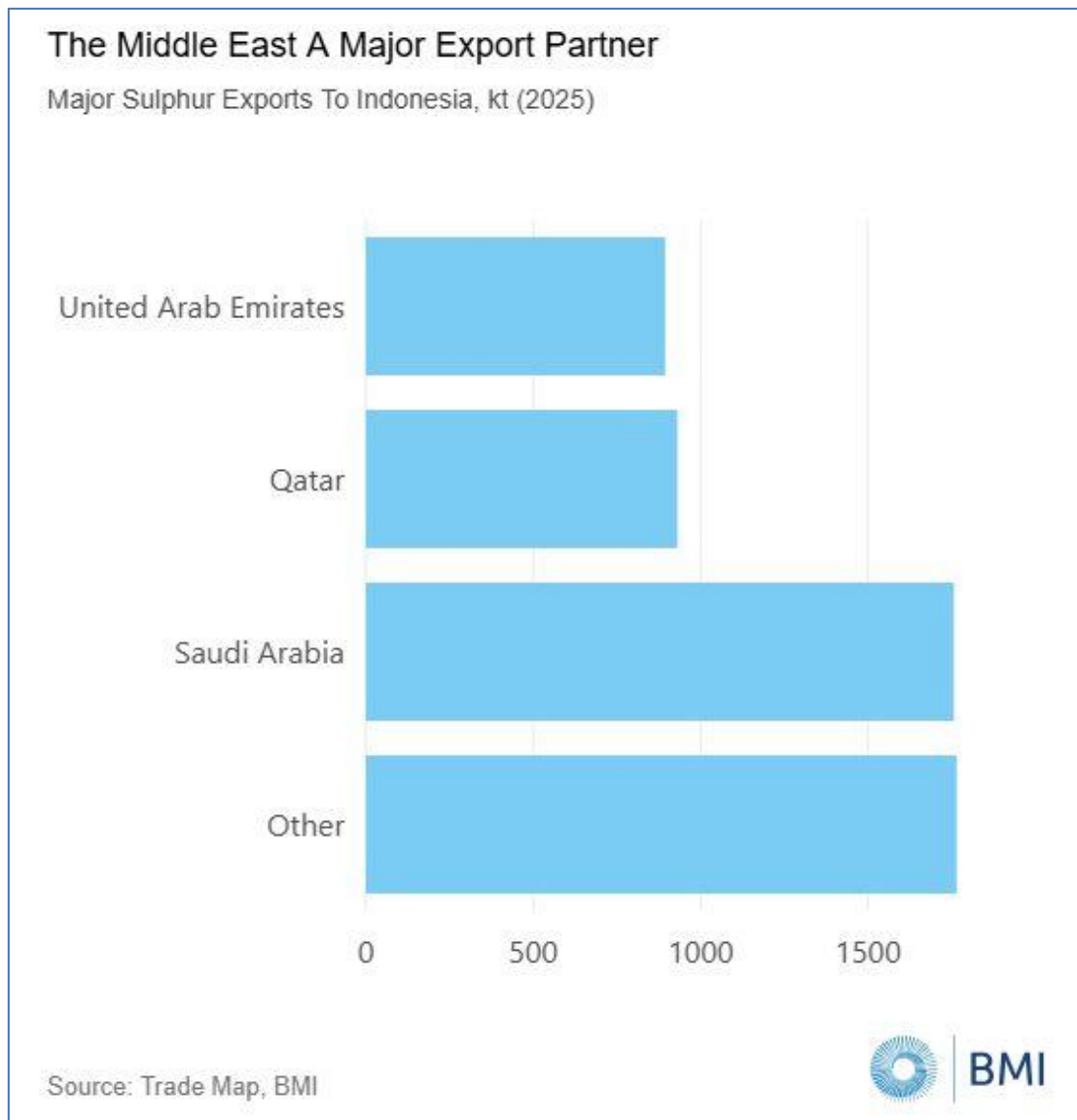
SMM mencatat impor sulfur Indonesia berasal dari negara-negara Timur Tengah, antara lain; Oman, Arab Saudi, Uni Emirat Arab (UEA), dan Qatar.

Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan domestik, Indonesia mengimpor sekitar 75% sulfur dari luar negeri.

The SMM also noted that Indonesia imported around 1.23 million tons of sulfur from January to April 2026. Meanwhile, in May 2026, sulfur imports are projected to reach 350,000 tons, reflecting still quite strong demand despite high prices.

The SMM noted that Indonesia's sulfur imports originate from Middle Eastern countries, including Oman, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Qatar.

To meet domestic needs, Indonesia imports around 75% of its sulfur from abroad.



“Impor sangat terkonsentrasi di Weda Bay, Pulau OBI, dan Morowali — pelabuhan utama yang melayani pabrik HPAL milik Tsingshan, Huayou, dan Lygend,” tulis SMM.

SMM turut mencatat impor asam sulfat sepanjang Januari-Mei 2026 mencapai 449.000 ton, atau mengalami peningkatan dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya.

Kondisi tersebut dinilai memandankan smelter HPAL mulai beralih ke asam sulfat sebagai alternatif di tengah ketatnya pasokan sulfur.

“Sumber utama berasal dari Korea Selatan dan Jepang, sejalan dengan arus perdagangan asam sulfat Asia-Pasifik yang dipantau oleh SMM CFR Indonesia Sulphuric Acid,” ungkap SMM.

Adapun, kenaikan harga sulfur dipengaruhi oleh penutupan Selat Hormuz yang dilakukan sejak perang antara Iran–Amerika Serikat (AS) pecah.

Sekitar 25% produksi sulfur global dipasok dari negara Timur Tengah dan 45% perdagangan sulfur melalui jalur tersebut.

Selama masa blokade, SMM memperkirakan terdapat 800.000 hingga 1 juta metrik ton kargo sulfur menumpuk di Teluk Persia.

Selama periode perang tiga setengah bulan, total pengiriman sulfur hanya mencapai 80.000 metrik ton.

Usai kembali dibukanya Hormuz, SMM mencatat sekitar 640.000 metrik ton sulfur telah keluar melalui selat tersebut.

Akan tetapi, SMM memprediksi pemulihan penuh pasokan sulfur membutuhkan waktu, bahkan diprediksi belum terjadi sebelum Agustus 2026.

“Sebagian besar kargo yang saat ini bergerak merupakan kontrak penjualan lama, sementara belum ada kapal kosong yang kembali untuk memuat kargo baru. Diperkirakan...

“Imports are heavily concentrated in Weda Bay, OBI Island, and Morowali — the main ports serving Tsingshan, Huayou, and Lygend’s HPAL plants,” SMM wrote.

SMM also recorded sulfuric acid imports from January to May 2026 reaching 449,000 tons, an increase compared to the previous year.

This condition is considered to have forced HPAL smelters to start switching to sulfuric acid as an alternative amidst tight sulfur supplies.

“The main sources come from South Korea and Japan, in line with the Asia-Pacific sulfuric acid trade flows monitored by SMM CFR Indonesia Sulphuric Acid,” said SMM.

Meanwhile, the increase in sulfur prices was influenced by the closure of the Strait of Hormuz which was carried out since the war between Iran and the United States (US) broke out.

Around 25% of global sulfur production is supplied from Middle Eastern countries and 45% of sulfur trade passes through this route.

During the blockade, SMM estimated that 800,000 to 1 million metric tons of sulfur cargo accumulated in the Persian Gulf.

During the three and a half month war period, total sulfur shipments reached only 80,000 metric tons.

Following the reopening of Hormuz, the SMM recorded that approximately 640,000 metric tons of sulfur had flowed through the strait.

However, SMM predicts that full recovery of sulfur supply will take time, and may not occur before August 2026.

“Most of the cargo currently moving is under existing sales contracts, while no empty vessels have returned to load new cargo. An estimated...

Diperkirakan 300.000-400.000 mt sulfur masih terdampar di selat tersebut," tegas SMM.

Sekadar catatan, Ketua Umum Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) Arif Perdana Kusumah mengatakan para pelaku usaha hilirisasi nikel telah mulai melakukan diversifikasi impor mengatasi ketatnya pasokan sulfurglobal imbas konflik di Timur Tengah.

"Ada beberapa negara [diversifikasi]. Ada Kanada, Amerika, dan Korea," ungkap Ketua FINI Arif Perdana Kusumah kepada awak media dalam agenda *Indonesia Critical Minerals Conference & Expo 2026* di Jakarta, Jumat (5/6/2026).

Negara-negara tersebut, kata Arif, dipilih karena memiliki industri pengolahan minyak bumi dengan teknologi tinggi. Seperti diketahui, sulfur merupakan produk sampingan (*by-product*) dari proses penyulingan minyak bumi.

Sulfat komersial seringkali berbentuk cair, berbeda dengan sulfur yang umumnya berbentuk bubuk (powder) atau bongkahan padat, sehingga mudah diangkut.

"Mereka impor dalam bentuk sulfat, tapi kan itu tidak mudah karena bentuknya cair. Dari sisi logistics arrangement kemudian kesulitan pengangkutan itu lebih besar dibanding sulfur," jelas Arif.

Dalam kesempatan terpisah, Arif mengungkapkan gejolak yang sempat terjadi di Timur Tengah memberikan dampak langsung terhadap struktur biaya produksi industri smelter nikel.

Saat ini, Arif menyatakan, kenaikan harga energi membuat biaya operasional industri pengolahan dan pemurnian nikel meningkat.

Arif mengatakan industri smelter nikel hidrometalurgi di Indonesia bergantung terhadap sulfur yang diimpor dari Timur Tengah.

An estimated 300,000-400,000 metric tons of sulfur remains stranded in the strait," SMM stated.

For the record, the General Chair of the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), Arif Perdana Kusumah, said that nickel downstream business players have begun diversifying imports to address the tight global sulfur supply impacted by the conflict in the Middle East.

"There are several countries [diversifying]. There are Canada, America, and Korea," FINI Chairman Arif Perdana Kusumah told the media at the *Indonesia Critical Minerals Conference & Expo 2026* in Jakarta on Friday (June 5, 2026).

These countries, Arif said, were chosen because they have high-tech petroleum processing industries. As is known, sulfur is a *by-product* of the petroleum refining process.

Commercial sulfate is often in liquid form, unlike sulfur which is generally in powder or solid lump form, making it easy to transport.

"They import it in sulfate form, but that's not easy because it's a liquid. From a logistics perspective, the transportation difficulties are greater than for sulfur," Arif explained.

On a separate occasion, Arif revealed that the turmoil that occurred in the Middle East had a direct impact on the production cost structure of the nickel smelter industry.

Currently, Arif stated, rising energy prices have increased the operational costs of the nickel processing and refining industry.

Arif said the hydrometallurgical nickel smelter industry in Indonesia relies on sulfur imported from the Middle East.

Saat ini, kata dia, komponen biaya sulfur untuk operasional smelter nikel hidro-metallurgi berbasis HPAL telah naik menjadi 30%-35%, dari sebelumnya sekitar 25%. (azr/wdh)

Currently, he said, the sulfur cost component for HPAL-based hydro-metallurgical nickel smelter operations has increased to 30%-35%, from around 25% previously. (azr/wdh)



Sinyal Kuat Bahlil: India Dapat Prioritas Pasokan Batu Bara RI

Sabrina Mulia Rhamadanty

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia memberikan sinyal kuat bahwa India akan menjadi salah satu negara prioritas utama dalam ekspor batu bara Indonesia.

Bahlil juga menjelaskan bahwa keputusan tersebut akan menyesuaikan dengan permintaan dari India sebagai negara tujuan.

"Tergantung kebutuhan mereka [India]. Namun, pada prinsipnya, kita memberikan prioritas karena India adalah negara sahabat," ujar Bahlil saat ditemui awak media di kompleks Istana Kepresidenan, Jakarta Pusat, Selasa (7/7/2026).

Bahlil menambahkan bahwa hubungan diplomatik dan emosional antara Indonesia dan India sudah mengakar sangat kuat, bahkan jauh sebelum kedua negara memproklamasikan kemerdekaan.

"Hubungan Indonesia dengan India tidak hanya terjalin sejak kita merdeka. Sebelum itu pun sudah terjadi pertukaran budaya dan asimilasi. Karena itu, kita sangat menghargai hubungan ini," tuturnya.

Lebih lanjut, ia menegaskan bahwa penguatan pasokan batu bara ke India sebenarnya bukan hal baru, melainkan kelanjutan dari komitmen yang sudah berjalan intensif belakangan ini.

Bahlil's Strong Signal: India Will Receive Priority for Indonesian Coal Supply

Sabrina Mulia Rhamadanty

MINISTER of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Bahlil Lahadalia, has strongly indicated that India will be one of the top priority countries for Indonesian coal exports.

Bahlil also explained that the decision would be made in accordance with requests from India as the destination country.

"It depends on their [India's] needs. However, in principle, we prioritize them because India is a friendly country," Bahlil said when met by media crews at the Presidential Palace complex in Central Jakarta on Tuesday (July 7, 2026).

Bahlil added that the diplomatic and emotional ties between Indonesia and India are deeply rooted, even long before the two countries declared their independence.

"Indonesia's relationship with India has existed since our independence. Cultural exchange and assimilation have occurred even before that. Therefore, we deeply value this relationship," he said.

He further emphasized that strengthening coal supplies to India is not actually a new initiative, but rather a continuation of a commitment that has been underway intensively recently.

"Kita tahu bahwa salah satu negara tujuan utama ekspor batu bara kita adalah India. Langkah [penguatan] itu sudah kita lakukan sejak dua hingga tiga hari lalu, sebelum kedatangan Perdana Menteri India," kata Bahlil.

Bahlil menegaskan pemerintah Indonesia berkomitmen penuh untuk menjaga dan meningkatkan kualitas hubungan bilateral ini ke tingkat yang lebih produktif.

"Prinsipnya adalah kerja sama hubungan bilateral yang sudah sangat baik ini akan kita tingkatkan dan kita komitmenkan untuk diwujudkan," pungkasnya.

Sebagai informasi, berdasarkan data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), kinerja ekspor batu bara Indonesia sepanjang tahun 2025 tercatat mengalami penurunan sebesar 19,70% secara tahunan dengan total nilai mencapai US\$24,48 miliar dan volume pengiriman sebesar 390,93 juta ton.

Penurunan ini berlanjut pada periode Januari hingga Mei 2026, di mana volume ekspor kumulatif menyusut 8,19% secara *year-on-year* (yoy) menjadi 143,56 juta ton dengan nilai US\$9,75 miliar, yang dipicu oleh kebijakan pemangkasan target produksi domestik serta melambatnya permintaan global.

Meskipun terjadi tren penurunan, pasar Asia tetap mendominasi secara mutlak dengan India dan China sebagai dua negara tujuan ekspor terbesar bagi emas hitam Indonesia.

Sepanjang tahun 2025, India berada di peringkat pertama dengan menyerap volume ekspor hingga 100,2 juta ton untuk memenuhi tingginya kebutuhan pembangkit listrik mereka.

Adapun China di posisi kedua dengan total impor sekitar 81,7 juta ton, meski menunjukkan tren penurunan karena mereka mulai meningkatkan produksi domestik dan beralih ke pasokan Rusia dan Australia.

"We know that India is one of our main coal export destinations. We've been taking these steps for the past two to three days, before the Indian Prime Minister's visit," Bahlil said.

Bahlil emphasized that the Indonesian government is fully committed to maintaining and improving the quality of bilateral relations to a more productive level.

"In principle, we will enhance this already excellent bilateral cooperation and we are committed to making it a reality," he concluded.

For your information, based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia's coal export performance throughout 2025 was recorded to have decreased by 19.70% annually, with a total value reaching US\$24.48 billion and a shipment volume of 390.93 million tons.

This decline continued from January to May 2026, with cumulative export volume shrinking 8.19% *year-on-year* (yoy) to 143.56 million tons with a value of US\$9.75 billion, driven by the policy of reducing domestic production targets and slowing global demand.

Despite the downward trend, the Asian market remains absolutely dominant, with India and China being the two largest export destinations for Indonesian black gold.

Throughout 2025, India will be ranked first, absorbing an export volume of up to 100.2 million tons to meet its high electricity generation needs.

China is in second place with total imports of around 81.7 million tonnes, although it is showing a downward trend as it begins to increase domestic production and shifts to Russian and Australian supplies.

Dominasi kedua negara ini tetap bertahan kuat hingga periode berjalan tahun 2026. Sebagai contoh, selama lima bulan pertama (Januari–Mei 2026), India mengimpor sebanyak 36,80 juta ton batu bara dari Indonesia, sementara China mengekor di posisi kedua dengan total serapan mencapai 23,51 juta ton.

Di luar dua negara tersebut, Filipina mengamankan posisi ketiga sebagai pasar utama di kawasan Asia Tenggara dengan volume impor mencapai 37,7 juta ton sepanjang 2025 dan mengantongi 15,68 juta ton pada periode Januari–Mei 2026.

Volume impor ketiganya kemudian diikuti secara ketat oleh negara tujuan utama lainnya seperti Vietnam, Malaysia, dan Jepang.

— Dengan asistensi laporan dari Dovana Hasiana (smr/ros)

The dominance of these two countries remains strong until the current period of 2026. For example, during the first five months (January–May 2026), India imported 36.80 million tons of coal from Indonesia, while China trailed in second place with total absorption reaching 23.51 million tons.

Beyond these two countries, the Philippines secured its third position as the main market in the Southeast Asian region with an import volume reaching 37.7 million tons throughout 2025 and pocketing 15.68 million tons in the January–May 2026 period.

The import volume of these three countries was then closely followed by other main destination countries such as Vietnam, Malaysia, and Japan.

— With reporting assistance from Dovana Hasiana (smr/ros)

SindoNews

Beyond Headlines

Indonesia Negara Kaya Batu Bara, Mengapa Justru Impor dari AS?

Tim SINDOnews

INDONESIA dikenal sebagai salah satu eksportir batu bara terbesar di dunia. Namun, di tengah melimpahnya produksi dalam negeri, Indonesia justru meningkatkan impor batu bara dari Amerika Serikat (AS). Kondisi ini memunculkan pertanyaan, mengapa negara kaya batu bara masih harus membeli komoditas yang sama dari luar negeri?

Data Badan Administrasi Informasi Energi Amerika Serikat (EIA) menunjukkan ekspor batu bara AS ke Indonesia meningkat signifikan pada kuartal I-2026. Kenaikan tersebut...

Indonesia is a coal-rich country, so why does it import from the US?

SINDOnews Team

INDONESIA is known as one of the world's largest coal exporters. However, amid abundant domestic production, Indonesia has increased coal imports from the United States (US). This situation raises the question: why does a coal-rich country still need to purchase the same commodity from abroad?

Data from the United States Energy Information Administration (EIA) shows that US coal exports to Indonesia increased significantly in the first quarter of 2026. This increase...

Kenaikan tersebut bukan disebabkan kebutuhan bahan bakar pembangkit listrik, melainkan meningkatnya permintaan industri baja nasional terhadap batu bara metalurgi (coking coal).

Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) menjelaskan batu bara yang diimpor dari Amerika Serikat merupakan batu bara metalurgi, bukan batu bara termal yang umum digunakan sebagai bahan bakar Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Uap (PLTU).

Batu bara metalurgi memiliki karakteristik khusus yang dibutuhkan dalam proses pembuatan baja. Komoditas ini diolah menjadi kokas (coke) yang berfungsi sebagai sumber panas sekaligus agen pereduksi dalam tungku sembur (blast furnace) untuk mengubah bijih besi menjadi baja.

Seiring berkembangnya program hilirisasi mineral, pembangunan smelter, serta meningkatnya kebutuhan baja nasional, permintaan terhadap batu bara metalurgi ikut melonjak.

Mengapa Tidak Menggunakan Batu Bara Lokal?

Indonesia memang memiliki cadangan batu bara yang sangat besar. Namun, sebagian besar produksinya merupakan batu bara termal dengan kalori rendah hingga menengah yang lebih cocok digunakan untuk pembangkit listrik maupun industri semen.

Sementara itu, industri baja membutuhkan batu bara metalurgi dengan kualitas tinggi, terutama yang memiliki kemampuan membentuk kokas kuat, kadar abu rendah, serta kandungan sulfur yang kecil. Karakteristik tersebut belum tersedia dalam jumlah memadai dari produksi domestik.

Cadangan batu bara metalurgi memang ditemukan di beberapa wilayah Indonesia, termasuk Kalimantan. Namun,...

This increase was not driven by the need for power plant fuel, but rather by the increasing demand for metallurgical coal (coking coal) by the national steel industry.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) explained that the coal imported from the United States is metallurgical coal, not thermal coal which is commonly used as fuel for Steam Power Plants (PLTU).

Metallurgical coal has special characteristics required in the steelmaking process. This commodity is processed into coke, which serves as both a heat source and a reducing agent in blast furnaces to convert iron ore into steel.

As the mineral downstreaming program, smelter construction, and national steel demand increase, demand for metallurgical coal has also soared.

Why Not Use Local Coal?

Indonesia does indeed have vast coal reserves. However, the majority of its production is low- to medium-calorie thermal coal, which is more suitable for power generation and the cement industry.

Meanwhile, the steel industry requires high-quality metallurgical coal, particularly one with strong coke-forming properties, low ash content, and low sulfur content. These characteristics are not yet available in sufficient quantities from domestic production.

Metallurgical coal reserves are indeed found in several regions of Indonesia, including Kalimantan. However,...

Namun, keterbatasan infrastruktur dan tingginya biaya logistik membuat pasokan dalam negeri belum mampu memenuhi kebutuhan industri secara efisien.

Dalam sejumlah kasus, biaya mendatangkan batu bara metalurgi dari Amerika Serikat melalui jalur pelayaran internasional justru lebih kompetitif dibandingkan mengangkutnya dari lokasi tambang di dalam negeri menuju pusat industri.

Peningkatan impor batu bara juga terjadi setelah Indonesia dan Amerika Serikat memperkuat kerja sama perdagangan melalui Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART). Dalam kesepakatan tersebut, Indonesia berkomitmen meningkatkan pembelian berbagai produk energi dari AS.

Data terbaru menunjukkan volume impor batu bara Indonesia dari Amerika Serikat mencapai sekitar 1,74 juta short ton pada kuartal I-2026 atau meningkat 158,4% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Dengan harga rata-rata ekspor sekitar USD114,22 per short ton, nilai impor diperkirakan mencapai USD198,7 juta, setara sekitar Rp3,57 triliun dengan asumsi kurs Rp18.000 per dolar AS. Lonjakan tersebut menjadikan Indonesia sebagai salah satu pasar terbesar batu bara Amerika Serikat di kawasan Asia.

Meningkatnya impor batu bara metalurgi menunjukkan bahwa kebutuhan industri tidak hanya ditentukan oleh besarnya cadangan sumber daya alam, tetapi juga oleh kualitas bahan baku yang dibutuhkan.

Selama produksi batu bara metalurgi dalam negeri belum mampu memenuhi spesifikasi industri baja, impor masih menjadi pilihan untuk menjaga pasokan bahan baku bagi proyek hilirisasi, pembangunan infrastruktur, serta pengembangan industri manufaktur nasional.

However, limited infrastructure and high logistics costs mean that domestic supply is unable to efficiently meet industrial demand.

In some cases, the cost of bringing metallurgical coal from the United States via international shipping routes is actually more competitive than transporting it from domestic mine sites to industrial centers.

The increase in coal imports also occurred after Indonesia and the United States strengthened trade cooperation through the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART). Under this agreement, Indonesia committed to increasing purchases of various energy products from the US.

The latest data shows that Indonesia's coal imports from the United States reached approximately 1.74 million short tons in the first quarter of 2026, a 158.4% increase compared to the same period the previous year.

With an average export price of around USD 114.22 per short ton, imports are estimated to reach USD 198.7 million, equivalent to approximately IDR 3.57 trillion, assuming an exchange rate of IDR 18,000 per US dollar. This surge makes Indonesia one of the largest markets for US coal in Asia.

The increase in metallurgical coal imports shows that industrial needs are not only determined by the size of natural resource reserves, but also by the quality of the raw materials required.

As long as domestic metallurgical coal production is unable to meet steel industry specifications, imports remain an option to maintain raw material supplies for downstream projects, infrastructure development, and the development of the national manufacturing industry.

Ke depan, pengembangan cadangan batu bara metalurgi domestik beserta infrastruktur logistik menjadi faktor penting agar Indonesia dapat mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap impor sekaligus memperkuat daya saing industri baja nasional. (nng)

Going forward, developing domestic metallurgical coal reserves and logistics infrastructure will be crucial for Indonesia to reduce its dependence on imports and strengthen the competitiveness of its national steel industry. (nng)

TAMBANG

ASPEBINDO: Pasokan Batu Bara Nasional Perlu Strategi Baru, Harga DMO Tak Berubah 8 Tahun

Rian Wahyuddin

KETUA Umum Asosiasi Pemasok Energi, Mineral, dan Batu Bara Indonesia (ASPEBINDO), Anggawira, menilai persoalan pasokan batu bara untuk kebutuhan dalam negeri masih menjadi tantangan yang terus berulang setiap tahun.

Di tengah meningkatnya kebutuhan energi nasional, pelaku usaha juga dihadapkan pada tekanan biaya produksi yang terus naik, sementara harga batu bara untuk kewajiban pasar domestik atau *Domestic Market Obligation* (DMO) belum mengalami penyesuaian selama delapan tahun terakhir.

Hal tersebut disampaikan Anggawira dalam diskusi bertajuk "Menjaga Pasokan Batu Bara untuk Kebutuhan Nasional".

"Persoalan mengenai pasokan batu bara menurut pandangan kami selaku pelaku usaha memang menjadi tantangan pasti dari tahun ke tahun. Di sisi lain, harga DMO sudah delapan tahun ini juga tidak mengalami penyesuaian, sementara biaya produksi terus meningkat. Ini memang menjadi dilema," ujar Anggawira di Jakarta, Selasa (7/7).

ASPEBINDO: National Coal Supply Needs New Strategy, DMO Price Unchanged for 8 Years

Rian Wahyuddin

THE GENERAL Chairman of the Indonesian Energy, Mineral, and Coal Suppliers Association (ASPEBINDO), Anggawira, assessed that the issue of coal supply for domestic needs remains a challenge that recurs every year.

Amidst the increasing national energy demand, businesses are also facing pressure from rising production costs, while coal prices for domestic market obligations (DMO) have not been adjusted for the past eight years.

This was conveyed by Anggawira in a discussion entitled "Maintaining Coal Supply for National Needs".

"In our view, as business players, the issue of coal supply has been a definite challenge year after year. Furthermore, the DMO price has not been adjusted for eight years, while production costs continue to rise. This is indeed a dilemma," said Anggawira in Jakarta on Tuesday (July 7).

Menurutnya, penyesuaian harga DMO 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.

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.

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

Karena itu, Anggawira mendorong pemerintah untuk menyiapkan strategi baru agar pasokan batu bara bagi kebutuhan domestik tetap terjaga tanpa membebani pelaku usaha maupun sektor kelistrikan.

Salah satu opsi yang menurutnya layak dikaji adalah penerapan mekanisme pendanaan seperti yang diterapkan pada industri kelapa sawit melalui skema pungutan atau iuran yang kemudian dimanfaatkan untuk menjaga keberlanjutan sektor.

"Perlu ada strategi bagaimana menjaga pasokan. Apakah modelnya bisa seperti kelapa sawit, ada iuran dan sebagainya, sehingga ada mekanisme yang bisa menjaga keseimbangan," ujarnya.

Selain itu, Anggawira juga menyoroti pentingnya kepastian pasar bagi biomassa sebagai bagian dari upaya diversifikasi energi. Menurutnya, Indonesia memiliki potensi biomassa yang sangat besar, namun pengembangannya masih menghadapi kendala karena belum adanya kepastian penyerapan.

According to him, adjusting the DMO price is no easy task. This is because rising coal prices for power plants have the potential to drive up the cost of electricity supply, while the government has stated that it will not raise electricity tariffs for the public.

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.

"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.

Therefore, Anggawira urged the government to prepare a new strategy to ensure coal supplies for domestic needs are maintained without burdening businesses or the electricity sector.

One option that he believes is worth exploring is the implementation of a funding mechanism similar to that applied to the palm oil industry through a levy or contribution scheme that is then used to maintain the sustainability of the sector.

"There needs to be a strategy for maintaining supply. Could it be modeled like palm oil, with fees and so on, so there's a mechanism to maintain balance," he said.

Furthermore, Anggawira highlighted the importance of market certainty for biomass as part of energy diversification efforts. He stated that Indonesia has enormous biomass potential, but its development still faces obstacles due to the lack of certainty about absorption.

Ia mengatakan, banyak pelaku usaha di daerah, termasuk yang tergabung dalam HIPMI, mengalami kesulitan mengembangkan bisnis biomassa lantaran pemanfaatannya di pembangkit PLN masih sebatas program *co-firing* dan belum menjadi kewajiban.

"Kita punya sumber biomassa yang luar biasa. Namun teman-teman pelaku usaha di daerah kesulitan mengembangkan usahanya karena di PLN IP maupun PLN NP, biomassa belum menjadi KPI yang sifatnya mandatori. Masih sebatas *co-firing*, sehingga penyerapannya tidak memiliki kepastian," jelasnya.

Menurut Anggawira, kepastian permintaan biomassa akan memberikan sinyal positif bagi investasi di sektor tersebut sekaligus mendukung transisi energi tanpa mengganggu keandalan pasokan energi nasional. Ia berharap pemerintah dapat menyusun kebijakan yang mampu menciptakan keseimbangan antara keberlanjutan pasokan batu bara, pengembangan energi baru terbarukan, serta kepastian usaha bagi para pelaku industri.



He said that many regional business actors, including those affiliated with HIPMI, are experiencing difficulties in developing their biomass businesses because its use in PLN power plants is still limited to the *co-firing* program and is not yet mandatory.

"We have extraordinary biomass resources. However, our fellow entrepreneurs in the regions are struggling to develop their businesses because biomass is not yet a mandatory KPI for PLN IP and PLN NP. It's still limited to *co-firing*, so its uptake is uncertain," he explained.

According to Anggawira, certainty about biomass demand will provide a positive signal for investment in the sector and support the energy transition without disrupting the reliability of the national energy supply. He hopes the government can formulate policies that strike a balance between sustainable coal supply, the development of new and renewable energy sources, and business certainty for industry players.



Darma Henwa bags contract outside Bumi; signs XCMG hybrid truck deal

International Mining

INDONESIAN contract mining major PT Darma Henwa Tbk through its subsidiary, PT DH Kontraktama Batubara (DHKB), has successfully obtained a mining service project from PT Sebuku Sejaka Coal (SSC) with an estimated contract value of around IDR 22 trillion (US\$56 million) for a five-year period.

Located in Pulau Laut, South Kalimantan, this project includes integrated mining services with a production capacity of up to 55 million bcm of waste removal and 5 Mt of coal per year. The scope of work agreed upon includes mine planning, land clearing, waste removal, coal mining, hauling, and infrastructure construction and maintenance.

The acquisition of this project is an important milestone for the company as it is the first contract obtained outside PT Bumi Resources, its major stakeholder and operator of mines like Kaltim Prima Coal and Arutmin Indonesia. It says this achievement reflects customer confidence in PT Darma Henwa Tbk's capabilities, experience, and competitiveness in managing large-scale mining operations safely, efficiently, and sustainably.


It adds: "In the midst of the ever-evolving dynamics of the mining industry, this contract strengthens the company's strategic steps in expanding its customer base, diversifying its project portfolio, and driving long-term business growth."

PT Darma Henwa Tbk expressed its appreciation to PT Sebuk Sejaka Coal for the trust given and says it hopes that this collaboration can provide added value for all stakeholders and support the sustainable development of the national mining industry.

PT Darma Henwa has a varied mining fleet including a large number of Liebherr, Komatsu, Caterpillar, Hitachi and other machine brands, but has increasingly included new additions from Chinese OEMs. In 2025, it added 41 XCMG machines consisting of 35 XDE130 rigid dump trucks, four XE2000 excavators, and two XE1250 excavators. These have been deployed at Kaltim Prima's Bengalon operation.

The contractor more recently also signed on May 28 a collaborative agreement and memorandum of understanding with XCMG to jointly develop hybrid mining trucks, supporting efforts to improve operational efficiency and reduce carbon emissions in mining operations.

According to a report in *Petromindo*, the two companies will conduct research and development as well as fabrication of 100-ton rigid dump trucks equipped with hybrid technology. The project is expected to involve the deployment of between 500 and 1,000 units over the coming years.

Darma Henwa said the initiative is aimed at addressing rising fuel costs and growing demand for lower-emission mining equipment as the industry increasingly focuses on ESG performance. 



LME aluminium cash and three-month prices gain nearly 1%; opening stocks fall 0.5%

Edited By : Staff Editor

A **LUMINIUM** prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME) recovered at the close of the July 6 session. Moderate gains were reported across the pricing and contract segments, while the declining trend in inventory continued to persist.

The LME aluminium cash bid price stood at USD 3,104.5 per tonne on July 6, up 0.81 per cent from USD 3,079.5 per tonne on July 3. The cash offer price also increased by 0.81 per cent to USD 3,105 per tonne from USD 3,080 per tonne.

The LME aluminium three-month bid price rose by 0.84 per cent to USD 3,112 per tonne on July 6 from USD 3,086 per tonne on July 3. The three-month offer price increased by 0.84 per cent to USD 3,113 per tonne from USD 3,087 per tonne.


In the longer-dated contracts, the December 2027 bid price stood at USD 3,048 per tonne on July 6, up 0.86 per cent from USD 3,022 per tonne on July 3. The offer price also increased by 0.86 per cent to USD 3,053 per tonne from USD 3,027 per tonne.

The LME aluminium three-month Asian Reference Price stood at USD 3,115.5 per tonne on July 6, marking an increase of 0.81 per cent.

LME aluminium opening stocks declined by 0.5 per cent to 298,775 tonnes on July 6 from 300,275 tonnes on July 3.

Live warrants remained unchanged at 246,600 tonnes as of the previous session.

On the other hand, cancelled warrants fell by 6.18 per cent to 48,950 tonnes on July 6 from 52,175 tonnes on July 3.

The LME alumina Platts price remained unchanged at USD 330 per tonne. 

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold eases as fresh US-Iran tensions lift oil prices, rate-hike bets

By Reuters

GOLD eased on Wednesday to its lowest level in nearly a week, as U.S. strikes on Iran boosted oil prices and the dollar, raising concerns that inflation could keep interest rates higher for longer and weigh on non-yielding bullion.

Spot gold fell 0.1% to \$4,100.32 per ounce by 0107 GMT, after dropping to its lowest since July 2 earlier in the day. U.S. gold futures for August delivery shed 1.1% to \$4,112.50.

The U.S. military unleashed a new wave of strikes against Iran on Tuesday and revoked a licence allowing the country to sell oil after three tankers were hit by projectiles in the Strait of Hormuz, putting pressure on an already fragile ceasefire.

U.S. oil prices jumped nearly 3% in early trade, extending the previous session's gains, while the U.S. dollar clung to its highest levels of the week against most of its peers. [O/R] [FRX/]

Markets have increased their bets for a September Federal Reserve rate hike to over 67% chance, up from about 57% on Tuesday, the CME FedWatch tool showed. [FEDWATCH/]

Investors also awaited minutes of the Federal Open Market Committee's June 16-17 meeting, due later on Wednesday, for fresh clues on the interest rate path under new Fed Chair Kevin Warsh.

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

U.S. consumers grew more concerned about near-term inflation pressures in June, a New York Fed report showed on Tuesday.

China's central bank reported its biggest monthly increase in gold reserves in more than two-and-a-half years in June, official data showed on Tuesday, although bullion prices tumbled.

Beijing and Hong Kong authorities unveiled a range of measures to bolster currency, bond and gold trading in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong launched a central clearing system for gold on Tuesday and revived dollar gold futures trading. It is also looking at introducing yuan-denominated gold futures as it seeks to become a regional reserve hub for the precious metal.

Elsewhere, spot silver fell 0.3% to \$59.82 per ounce, platinum slipped 1.2% to \$1,620.38 and palladium dropped 1.6% to \$1,256.25. 

MINING.COM

China gold reserves rise most since 2023 even as bullion tumbles

Reuters

CHINA's central bank reported its biggest monthly increase in gold reserves in more than two and a half years in June, official data showed on Tuesday, although bullion prices tumbled.

China's central bank maintained gold purchases for a 20th straight month, with its reserves hitting 75.44 million fine troy ounces by the end of June, versus 74.96 million a month earlier.

The 480,000-ounce rise, equivalent to near 15 metric tons, marked the biggest monthly addition since October 2023, when holdings rose by 740,000 ounces, according to data from the People's Bank of China.

The value of the country's gold reserves, however, declined, amounting to \$303.72 billion at the end of last month, down from \$340.75 billion in May, the data showed.

The rise came despite a sharp decline in gold prices. Spot gold tumbled 11.65% in June, the worst since October 2008, while breaking below the \$4,000 an ounce mark briefly. The dollar strengthened and traders priced in a higher chance that the Federal Reserve would keep interest rates elevated. The Iran war also kept concern that inflation could remain sticky despite peace talks.

(By Dylan Duan, Qiaoyi Li and Ryan Woo; Editing by Louise Heavens)

MiningMetalnews.com

Global usage of molybdenum rises while production remains static

Published by Simon Matthis


GLOBAL production of molybdenum was at 168.4 million pounds (mlbs) in Q1, 2026, the same as the previous quarter, a 2% rise when compared to the same quarter of the previous year, figures released by the International Molybdenum Association (IMOA) show.

Global usage rises by 9% in Q1 2026 to 180.7 mlbs when compared to Q4, 2025, a 5% increase compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

China remained the largest producer of molybdenum at 78.5 mlbs – an 8% rise when compared to the previous quarter and a 5% rise when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. South America, the second-largest producer, saw the largest fall in production, 9%, compared to the previous quarter, but fell 3% compared to the same quarter of the previous year. North America also saw a fall in production, 6%, to 33.6 mlbs compared to the previous quarter, but saw a 3% rise compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Production in Other Regions rose 1% to 14.9 mlbs compared to the previous quarter but fell 2% from the same quarter of the previous year.

China remained the largest user of molybdenum at 91.1 mlbs, up 10% from the previous quarter and 7% from the same quarter of the previous year. Europe, the second largest user of molybdenum, saw a 3% rise to 29.7 mlbs compared to the previous quarter, which was a 4% rise compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Other Regions saw use rise by 4% to 24.9 mlbs - a 6% increase compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The USA saw the largest rise in use, 20%, to 19.5 mlbs, although this represented a 10% rise compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Use in Japan rose 15% to 11.5 mlbs, from the previous quarter, but down 1% from the same quarter of the previous year. CIS was the only region to see a fall in use, 11%, to 3.9 mlbs compared to the previous quarter, which represented a 13% fall when compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

IMOA is a non profit trade association, representing the majority of the molybdenum industry worldwide. It works to raise awareness about the unique properties of molybdenum, its beneficial effects on materials performance, its safety in use and its contribution to sustainable development.

Molybdenum is added to alloy steels to improve strength, toughness, hardenability and weldability for numerous applications in the automotive, shipbuilding, construction, mining, chemical, oil & gas and energy generation industries. In stainless steels and superalloys, it improves corrosion resistance and high-temperature performance and finds uses in many industrial applications. It is also used in a variety of products from catalysts and lubricants to pigments and paint. 

Mount Chalmers revival boosts Queensland copper ambitions

By Engel Schmidl

QUEENSLAND has committed \$15 million through the Queensland Investment Corporation's Critical Minerals Fund to accelerate the redevelopment of the historic Mount Chalmers mine, marking a major step towards returning the long-idled copper project to production and strengthening the state's critical minerals sector.

The investment will support QMines' plans to advance the project, located 17 km north-east of Rockhampton, with the company targeting the development of more than 19 million tonnes of mineral resources containing copper, gold, zinc and silver.

The funding is expected to help fast-track development of the former mine, which has remained dormant for more than 40 years, while creating hundreds of regional jobs as operations ramp up.

The announcement also comes as the Queensland Government commits a further \$100 million to expand the Critical Minerals Fund in the 2026–27 State Budget, signalling continued support for projects aimed at boosting the state's role in supplying minerals critical to the global energy transition.

Queensland Minister for Finance, Trade, Employment and Training Ros Bates said the investment would unlock more than mineral resources.

"This investment is about bringing jobs and long-term opportunity back to the region," Bates said.

"We are fast-tracking this project because it has enormous potential to create growth for Central Queensland and supply critical minerals that are in high demand globally."

Queensland Minister for Natural Resources and Mines Dale Last said re-commercialising abandoned mines created opportunities for investment, production and regional employment.

"This is about unlocking new opportunities, restarting operations and giving promising resources projects the confidence to move from exploration to production," Last said.

QMines chairman and managing director Andrew Sparke described the funding as a significant milestone for the project.

"Mount Chalmers has a proud history dating back some 160 years, and our development strategy is focused on positioning this project and this community for the future," Sparke said.

"Our staged approach will allow us to bring the project online efficiently, while building a long-term operation that supports ongoing employment and regional growth.

"Copper is essential to the global energy transition, and projects like Mount Chalmers will help ensure Queensland remains a reliable supplier of these important resources." 