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Penerimaan Negara dari Sektor ESDM Capai Rp96,26 Triliun per Juli 2026

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

REALISASI penerimaan negara bukan pajak (PNBP) dari sektor energi dan sumber daya mineral (ESDM) mencapai Rp96,26 triliun per Juli 2026. Angka itu mencapai 70,69% dari target PNBP sektor ESDM 2026 yang sebesar Rp136,18 triliun.

Menteri ESDM Bahlil Lahadalia mengatakan, capaian tersebut mencerminkan upaya kementerian mengoptimalkan penerimaan negara dari sektor energi dan sumber daya mineral.

Namun, peningkatan penerimaan juga perlu berjalan seiring dengan akuntabilitas, transparansi, keberlanjutan pengelolaan sumber daya alam, dan kepatuhan pelaku usaha.

"Peningkatan penerimaan harus tetap dilaksanakan secara akuntabel, transparan, serta memperhatikan keberlanjutan pengelolaan sumber daya alam dan kepatuhan para pelaku usaha," ujar Bahlil melalui keterangan resmi dikutip Kamis (6/8/2026).

Adapun, realisasi PNBP sektor ESDM sepanjang 2025 mencapai Rp138,4 triliun. Angka itu melampaui target sebesar Rp127,48 triliun.

Menurut Bahlil, capaian penerimaan tersebut berjalan bersamaan dengan upaya menjaga akuntabilitas pengelolaan keuangan, yang kembali memperoleh opini Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian (WTP) dari Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK).

State Revenue from the ESDM Sector Reached IDR 96.26 Trillion as of July 2026

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

REALIZATION of non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from the energy and mineral resources (ESDM) sector reached Rp96.26 trillion as of July 2026. This figure reached 70.69% of the 2026 ESDM sector PNBP target of Rp136.18 trillion.

Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Bahlil Lahadalia said the achievement reflects the ministry's efforts to optimize state revenue from the energy and mineral resources sector.

However, increasing revenue also needs to go hand in hand with accountability, transparency, sustainable natural resource management, and business actor compliance.

"Increased revenue must continue to be implemented in an accountable and transparent manner, while also taking into account the sustainability of natural resource management and the compliance of business actors," Bahlil said in an official statement quoted on Thursday (August 6, 2026).

Meanwhile, the realization of non-tax state revenues (PNBP) from the energy and mineral resources (ESDM) sector throughout 2025 reached Rp138.4 trillion, exceeding the target of Rp127.48 trillion.

According to Bahlil, this revenue achievement coincided with efforts to maintain accountability in financial management, which again received an Unqualified Opinion (WTP) from the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK).

"Capaian ini menunjukkan konsistensi Kementerian ESDM dalam menjaga kualitas pengelolaan dan pertanggung-jawaban keuangan negara," ucap Bahlil.

Sementara itu, Anggota I BPK Nyoman Adhi Suryadnyana mengapresiasi capaian Kementerian ESDM. Berdasarkan rangkuman pemeriksaan BPK, dia menilai capaian positif kementerian terutama berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan tugas utama di sektor energi dan sumber daya mineral.

"Tidak banyak kementerian yang keberhasilannya didominasi terkait dengan core bisnisnya. Jadi, saya mengucapkan selamat kepada pimpinan Kementerian ESDM dan jajaran yang telah melaksanakan kegiatannya dengan baik," ujar Nyoman.

Opini WTP diberikan BPK apabila laporan keuangan dinilai wajar dalam semua hal yang material.

Penilaian tersebut didasarkan pada kesesuaian dengan Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan, kecukupan pengungkapan informasi, kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan, dan efektivitas sistem pengendalian internal. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"This achievement demonstrates the Ministry of ESDM' consistency in maintaining the quality of state financial management and accountability," Bahlil said.

Meanwhile, BPK Member I, Nyoman Adhi Suryadnyana, praised the Ministry of ESDM' achievements. Based on the BPK audit summary, he assessed the ministry's positive achievements, particularly related to the implementation of its core duties in the energy and mineral resources sector.

"There aren't many ministries whose success is dominated by their core business. Therefore, I congratulate the leadership of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and its staff for carrying out their activities so well," said Nyoman.

The BPK gives an unqualified opinion if the financial report is deemed fair in all material respects.

The assessment is based on compliance with Government Accounting Standards, the adequacy of information disclosure, compliance with laws and regulations, and the effectiveness of internal control systems. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

ANTARASULTRA

ESDM batasi kuota produksi pertambangan demi cegah eksploitasi berlebih

Pewarta : Putu Indah Savitri, Editor: Zabur Karuru

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) menegaskan bahwa penurunan produksi di sektor pertambangan bertujuan untuk menjaga sumber daya alam dari eksploitasi berlebih.

ESDM limits mining production quotas to prevent over-exploitation

Reporter: Putu Indah Savitri, Editor: Zabur Karuru

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) emphasized that the reduction in production in the mining sector aims to protect natural resources from over-exploitation.

"Kalau hanya berdasarkan produksi (komoditas tambang), kita memang turun. Tapi kan memang kita ada sumber daya alam jangan dihambur-hamburkan," ujar Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu bara (Dirjen Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno ketika ditemui di Kantor Kementerian ESDM, Jakarta, Kamis (6/8).

Pernyataan tersebut menanggapi data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). BPS mencatat pertumbuhan terjadi pada hampir seluruh lapangan usaha, kecuali pertambangan dan penggalian yang terkontraksi sebesar 1,64 persen.

Sektor pertambangan dinilai mengalami perlambatan akibat pembatasan kuota produksi. Tri pun membenarkan bahwa penurunan terjadi dari segi produksi.

"Tetapi kalau misalnya dari sisi nilai uangnya, itu hampir sama meski secara produksi kita turun. Kenapa? Karena secara harga itu naik," ujar Tri.

Sementara itu, untuk produksi tembaga, Tri menyampaikan memang terjadi penurunan produksi oleh PT Freeport Indonesia sejak insiden longsor di area tambang bawah tanah Grasberg Block Cave (GBC), Mimika, Papua Tengah, pada 8 September 2025.

Insiden tersebut menyebabkan Freeport Indonesia sempat menghentikan produksi di tambang GBC.

"Jadi terkait dengan tembaga, memang karena produksi Freeport turun drastis, karena longsoran itu," kata Tri.

Pada semester I-2026, Freeport Indonesia melaporkan kapasitas produksi tambang GBC setelah insiden longsor berada di kisaran 50 persen dari kapasitas normal. Kemudian, Freeport memperkirakan pada semester II-2026, kapasitas produksi akan meningkat menjadi 65 persen.

"If we only look at production (of mining commodities), we've seen a decline. But we do have natural resources, so we shouldn't waste them," said Tri Winarno, Director General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, when met at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources office in Jakarta on Thursday (August 6th).

This statement was in response to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). BPS noted that growth occurred in almost all business sectors, except mining and quarrying, which contracted by 1.64 percent.

The mining sector is considered to have slowed down due to production quota restrictions. Tri also confirmed that the decline occurred in production.

"But in terms of monetary value, it's almost the same, even though our production has decreased. Why? Because prices have increased," Tri said.

Meanwhile, regarding copper production, Tri said that PT Freeport Indonesia has experienced a decline in production since the landslide incident in the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) underground mining area in Mimika, Central Papua, on September 8, 2025.

The incident caused Freeport Indonesia to temporarily halt production at the GBC mine.

"So, regarding copper, it's because Freeport's production has dropped drastically due to the landslide," said Tri.

In the first half of 2026, Freeport Indonesia reported that production capacity at the GBC mine after the landslide was around 50 percent of normal capacity. Freeport then estimated that production capacity would increase to 65 percent in the second half of 2026.

Pada semester I-2027, kapasitas produksi ditargetkan mulai pulih hingga 75 persen, sebelum menuju 100 persen sepanjang semester II-2027.

In the first semester of 2027, production capacity is targeted to start recovering to 75 percent, before reaching 100 percent throughout the second semester of 2027.

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Weda Bay Nickel Diisukan Dapat Tambahan Kuota RKAB 25 Juta Ton, Ini Kata Bahlil

Penulis : Akbar Evandio

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia membantah kabar yang menyebut PT Weda Bay Nickel telah memperoleh tambahan kuota produksi nikel dalam rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) 2026 sebesar 25 juta ton.

Pernyataan itu disampaikan Bahlil usai menghadiri agenda Pertemuan Presiden RI dengan 150 Periset Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN) di Halaman Tengah Istana Kepresidenan, Jakarta, Kamis (6/8/2026).

Saat ditanya mengenai kabar tambahan RKAB bagi Weda Bay Nickel, Bahlil memberikan jawaban singkat. "Belum, belum, belum ada ya," ujar Bahlil.

Pernyataan tersebut sekaligus membantah spekulasi yang berkembang mengenai adanya persetujuan pemerintah atas penambahan kuota produksi bijih nikel perusahaan tersebut.

Sebelumnya, Weda Bay Nickel memang mengajukan permohonan revisi kuota produksi nikel dalam RKAB 2026 kepada Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM).

Weda Bay Nickel Rumored to Receive 25 Million Tons of Additional RKAB Quota, Bahlil Says

Penulis : Akbar Evandio

ENERGY and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Minister Bahlil Lahadalia denied reports that PT Weda Bay Nickel had received an additional nickel production quota of 25 million tons in the 2026 work plan and budget (RKAB).

Bahlil made the statement after attending the meeting between the President of the Republic of Indonesia and 150 researchers from the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) at the Central Courtyard of the Presidential Palace, Jakarta, Thursday (6/8/2026).

When asked about news of additional RKAB for Weda Bay Nickel, Bahlil gave a brief response. "Not yet, not yet, not yet," Bahlil said.

The statement also refuted growing speculation regarding government approval for the company's nickel ore production quota increase.

Previously, Weda Bay Nickel had submitted a request to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) to revise its nickel production quota in the 2026 RKAB.

Pasalnya, perusahaan patungan Eramet (Prancis), Tsingshan Holding Group Co (China), dan PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam) itu hanya menerima persetujuan kuota produksi dan penjualan sebesar 12 juta wet metric ton (wmt). Volume itu turun 71,43% dibandingkan kuota yang disetujui pada 2025 sebesar 42 juta wmt.

"Permohonan tambahan ini akan mencerminkan kebutuhan pasokan dari fasilitas smelter dan fasilitas HPAL yang telah terpasang di kawasan industri IWIP, yang diperkirakan melebihi 100 juta wmt," tulis Eramet melalui pernyataan resminya, dikutip Kamis (12/2/2026).

Belakangan, pemangkasan kuota produksi nikel Weda Bay Nickel memicu pemangkasan tenaga kerja sekitar 65% hingga pertengahan tahun ini.

“Pekerja Weda Bay Nickel beserta seluruh kontraktor jumlahnya mencapai sekitar 18.000 hingga 19.000 orang. Dari angka tersebut, kami akan melakukan pengurangan sebesar 65% dan itulah kondisi yang kemungkinan akan kami hadapi hingga akhir Juni,” ujar CEO Eramet Indonesia sekaligus perwakilan pemegang saham Weda Bay Nickel, Jerome Baudelet dalam Exclusive Media Briefing: Eramet Outlook 2026, di Jakarta, Rabu (20/5/ 2026).

Jerome menjelaskan, perusahaan tengah bersiap memasuki fase care and maintenance setelah kuota RKAB dipangkas dari 42 juta wet metric ton (wmt) pada 2025 menjadi hanya 12 juta wmt pada 2026.

Menurut dia, kondisi tersebut membuat operasional tambang secara bertahap harus dihentikan lantaran kuota produksi hampir habis digunakan sejak kuartal I/2026.

Dalam fase ini, perusahaan masih menjalankan pengelolaan lingkungan seperti pengolahan air, rehabilitasi lahan, hingga revegetasi. Namun, aktivitas produksi dan kebutuhan tenaga kerja mengalami penurunan signifikan.

This is because the joint venture between Eramet (France), Tsingshan Holding Group Co (China), and PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam) only received approval for a production and sales quota of 12 million wet metric tons (wmt). This volume is down 71.43% from the 42 million wmt quota approved in 2025.

"This additional request will reflect the supply needs of the smelter and HPAL facilities already installed in the IWIP industrial area, which are estimated to exceed 100 million wmt," Eramet wrote in an official statement, quoted Thursday (12/2/2026).

Recently, a cut in Weda Bay Nickel's nickel production quota triggered a workforce reduction of around 65% until the middle of this year.

"Weda Bay Nickel and all contractors number around 18,000 to 19,000 workers. Of that number, we will reduce 65%, and that is the situation we will likely face until the end of June," said Eramet Indonesia CEO and Weda Bay Nickel shareholder representative Jerome Baudelet at the Exclusive Media Briefing: Eramet Outlook 2026, in Jakarta on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

Jerome explained that the company is preparing to enter the care and maintenance phase after the RKAB quota was cut from 42 million wet metric tons (wmt) in 2025 to just 12 million wmt in 2026.

According to him, this situation forced mining operations to be gradually halted because the production quota was nearly exhausted in the first quarter of 2026.

During this phase, the company continues to carry out environmental management activities such as water treatment, land rehabilitation, and revegetation. However, production activities and labor requirements have decreased significantly.

Jerome menegaskan, perusahaan berupaya meminimalkan dampak pemutusan hubungan kerja dengan mendorong perpindahan pekerja ke proyek industri lain di kawasan Weda Bay. Di wilayah tersebut saat ini masih berlangsung pembangunan sejumlah fasilitas industri, termasuk smelter dan proyek aluminium yang dinilai masih dapat menyerap sebagian tenaga kerja terdampak.

“Sebagian besar pekerja sebenarnya masih bisa dialihkan ke aktivitas lain,” imbuhnya.

Kendati begitu, dia mengakui pengurangan produksi tetap menekan penciptaan lapangan kerja baru di Maluku Utara yang selama ini tumbuh seiring ekspansi industri nikel. Menurut Jerome, tanpa pengurangan RKAB, ribuan pekerja yang saat ini dialihkan ke proyek lain seharusnya dapat membuka peluang kerja tambahan bagi masyarakat sekitar.

“Seharusnya akan ada sekitar 10.000 lapangan kerja baru. Jadi itu salah satu dampak negatif dari program care and maintenance ini,” imbuhnya. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Jerome emphasized that the company is working to minimize the impact of layoffs by encouraging workers to relocate to other industrial projects in the Weda Bay area. Construction of several industrial facilities is currently underway in the area, including a smelter and an aluminum project, which are believed to still be able to absorb some of the affected workforce.

"Most workers can actually still be transferred to other activities," he added.

However, he acknowledged that production cuts would still put pressure on new job creation in North Maluku, which has been growing alongside the expansion of the nickel industry. According to Jerome, without the reduction in the RKAB (Regional Work Plan and Budget), the thousands of workers currently being diverted to other projects could have created additional job opportunities for the surrounding community.

"There should be around 10,000 new jobs. So that's one of the negative impacts of this care and maintenance program," he added. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

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Freeport Ajukan Perpanjangan IUPK, Investasi Tambang Bawah Tanah Butuh Kepastian Izin

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Handoyo

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) dilaporkan mengajukan perpanjangan Izin Usaha Pertambangan Khusus (IUPK) pasca 2041.

Freeport Requests IUPK Extension; Underground Mining Investment Requires Permit Certainty

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Handoyo

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) has reportedly applied for an extension of its Special Mining Business Permit (IUPK) after 2041.

Langkah tersebut dinilai sebagai keputusan yang rasional mengingat karakteristik investasi pada tambang bawah tanah (underground mining) membutuhkan modal yang sangat besar, teknologi canggih, serta kepastian hukum dalam jangka panjang.

Ketua Indonesian Mining Institute (IMEF), Singgih Widagdo, mengatakan kepastian perpanjangan izin operasi menjadi faktor penting sebelum perusahaan memutuskan untuk menggelontorkan investasi baru.

Menurutnya, proyek tambang bawah tanah memiliki siklus investasi yang panjang sehingga investor membutuhkan masa konsesi yang memadai agar pengembalian modal dari kegiatan penambangan maupun pengembangan fasilitas pengolahan mineral di sektor hilir dapat tercapai.

"Harus diakui, tambang bawah tanah sangat berbeda dengan tambang terbuka, apalagi tambang dalam untuk jenis mineral dan bukan tambang dalam batubara seperti freeport. Karakteristik investasi besar, padat teknologi dan penuh resiko menjadi berbagai hal yang harus dihadapi untuk mengoperasikan underground mining," ujarnya kepada Kontan.co.id, Kamis (6/8/2026).

Singgih menjelaskan, penambangan mineral di kedalaman tinggi memerlukan tingkat presisi yang sangat tinggi, mulai dari pemetaan cadangan hingga pembangunan infrastruktur keselamatan kerja. Seluruh tahapan tersebut membutuhkan waktu yang tidak singkat sebelum tambang dapat beroperasi secara komersial.

Ia menyebut proses mulai dari eksplorasi awal, pembangunan infrastruktur, hingga tahap commissioning produksi dapat memakan waktu sekitar 15 tahun.

This step is considered a rational decision considering the characteristics of investment in underground mining, which requires very large capital, advanced technology, and long-term legal certainty.

The chairman of the Indonesian Mining Institute (IMEF), Singgih Widagdo, said that certainty about the extension of operating permits is an important factor before companies decide to invest in new projects.

According to him, underground mining projects have a long investment cycle, so investors need an adequate concession period to achieve a return on investment from mining activities and the development of mineral processing facilities in the downstream sector.

"It must be acknowledged that underground mining is very different from open-pit mining, especially deep mining for minerals, rather than coal mining like Freeport. The characteristics of large investments, technology-intensive operations, and high risks are some of the challenges faced when operating underground mining," he told Kontan.co.id on Thursday (August 6, 2026).

Singgih explained that mining minerals at great depths requires a very high level of precision, from reserve mapping to the development of safety infrastructure. All of these stages require considerable time before the mine can operate commercially.

He said the process from initial exploration, infrastructure development, to the production commissioning stage could take around 15 years.

"High precition technology yang akan dilakukan untuk penambangan tambang dalam dipastikan memperlukan data detail sisi mineral yang akan ditambang dan sekaligus memastikan infrastruktur demi keamanan dan kenyamanan kerja (safety and comfort working), apalagi terkait dengan problem ventilasi, memastikan operasi kontrol dengan multi peralatan otomatisasi aatau komputerisasi peralatan tambang bawah tanah, menjadikan tahapan eksplorasi sampai coommisioning production membutuhkan waktu 15 tahunan," terangnya.

Lebih lanjut, Singgih menilai besarnya kebutuhan investasi untuk eksplorasi, pembangunan infrastruktur tambang bawah tanah, pengadaan sistem otomatisasi, hingga pembangunan fasilitas pengolahan seperti smelter membuat kepastian izin menjadi aspek krusial.

Kepastian hukum tersebut juga dibutuhkan untuk meningkatkan keyakinan lembaga pembiayaan, termasuk konsorsium perbankan dan lender internasional, dalam menyalurkan pendanaan kepada proyek-proyek pertambangan berskala besar.

"Jadi besarnya investasi, baik untuk eksplorasi, pembangunan infrastruktur dan sampai penempatan peralatan komputerisasi peralatan tambang bawah tanah serta sisi hilir, seperti pembangunan smelter, serta tentunya harga produk akhir, menjadi satu alur bagaimana lamanya ijin pertimbangan investor untuk memberanikan masuk ke tambang dalam," pungkasnya.

"The high-precision technology used for deep mining will certainly require detailed data on the minerals to be mined, as well as ensuring infrastructure for safety and comfort at work. This is especially true with regard to ventilation issues and ensuring operational control with multi-automation equipment or computerized underground mining equipment. This means that the exploration phase through to commissioning production will take 15 years," he explained.

Furthermore, Singgih assessed that the large investment requirements for exploration, underground mining infrastructure development, automation system procurement, and the construction of processing facilities such as smelters make permit certainty a crucial aspect.

This legal certainty is also needed to increase the confidence of financing institutions, including banking consortiums and international lenders, in channeling funding to large-scale mining projects.

"So, the size of the investment, whether for exploration, infrastructure development, and the deployment of computerized underground mining equipment, as well as downstream operations, such as smelter construction, and of course, the price of the final product, are all factors that determine how long it takes for investors to obtain permits before venturing into deep mining," he concluded.

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Relaksasi RKAB Perusahaan Pembayar Royalti Tinggi Diprioritaskan, Begini Respons PTBA

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

PT **BUKIT** Asam Tbk (PTBA) menyatakan dukungannya terhadap langkah Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) yang memprioritaskan relaksasi kuota Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) bagi perusahaan pertambangan dengan kontribusi royalti tinggi.

Corporate Secretary PTBA, Eko Prayitno menegaskan, sebagai bagian dari BUMN Holding Pertambangan MIND ID, perseroan mematuhi seluruh regulasi yang ditetapkan oleh pemerintah. Evaluasi tata kelola RKAB maupun skema fiskal dipandang demi menjaga keberlanjutan industri serta pasokan energi di dalam negeri.

"Sebagai anggota Holding BUMN Pertambangan MIND ID, PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk (PTBA) menghormati dan mendukung setiap kebijakan Pemerintah, termasuk Kementerian ESDM, yang bertujuan mengoptimalkan penerimaan negara dari sektor pertambangan sekaligus menjaga keberlanjutan industri," ujarnya kepada Kontan.co.id, Rabu (5/8/2026) malam.

Eko menuturkan, penetapan kebijakan pemerintah pada dasarnya telah memperhitungkan dampak ekonomi jangka panjang dan kesejahteraan masyarakat.

Oleh karena itu, emiten tambang batubara plat merah ini berupaya mempertahankan efisiensi operasional dengan senantiasa menerapkan tata kelola pertambangan yang baik (good mining practice) di seluruh wilayah kerjanya.

PTBA Responds to Prioritizing Relaxation of RKAB for High-Royalty Paying Companies

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

PT **BUKIT** Asam Tbk (PTBA) expressed its support for the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' (ESDM) move to prioritize relaxation of the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) quota for mining companies with high royalty contributions.

PTBA Corporate Secretary Eko Prayitno emphasized that, as part of the state-owned mining holding company MIND ID, the company complies with all government regulations. The evaluation of the company's work plan (RKAB) governance and fiscal schemes is seen as crucial for maintaining the sustainability of the industry and the domestic energy supply.

"As a member of the MIND ID Mining State-Owned Enterprises Holding, PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk (PTBA) respects and supports every government policy, including that of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, which aims to optimize state revenue from the mining sector while maintaining the industry's sustainability," he told Kontan.co.id on Wednesday (5/8/2026) evening.

Eko said that the government's policy-making had basically taken into account the long-term economic impact and public welfare.

Therefore, this state-owned coal mining issuer strives to maintain operational efficiency by consistently implementing good mining practices throughout its working areas.

"Pada prinsipnya, Perseroan akan mengikuti seluruh ketentuan yang ditetapkan pemerintah terkait tata kelola RKAB maupun mekanisme fiskal yang berlaku. Kami meyakini bahwa setiap kebijakan pemerintah dirumuskan dengan mempertimbangkan kepentingan nasional, keberlanjutan pasokan energi, serta optimalisasi manfaat bagi negara dan masyarakat," tuturnya.

Terkait dengan kewajiban pembayaran royalti, Eko menjelaskan bahwa besaran yang disetorkan perseroan selalu merujuk pada aturan bertarif progresif yang ditetapkan oleh pemerintah.

Besaran kontribusi tersebut sangat dipengaruhi oleh fluktuasi harga jual batu-bara serta jenis komoditas yang diproduksi oleh perusahaan.

"Mengenai besaran royalti yang dibayarkan PTBA, dapat kami sampaikan bahwa Perseroan mengikuti ketentuan pemerintah sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Tarif royalti yang dikenakan bersifat progresif dan bergantung pada berbagai faktor, termasuk jenis dan harga jual batubara sesuai formula yang ditetapkan pemerintah," jelasnya.

Lebih lanjut, Eko menambahkan, per 6 Maret 2026, PTBA telah mengantongi persetujuan RKAB tanpa adanya pengurangan volume dengan target produksi pada tahun ini sebesar 49,5 juta ton.

"In principle, the Company will comply with all government regulations regarding the management of the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) and applicable fiscal mechanisms. We believe that every government policy is formulated with consideration for national interests, sustainable energy supply, and optimal benefits for the state and the community," he said.

Regarding the obligation to pay royalties, Eko explained that the amount paid by the company always refers to the progressive tariff regulations set by the government.

The amount of this contribution is greatly influenced by fluctuations in coal selling prices and the types of commodities produced by the company.

"Regarding the amount of royalties paid by PTBA, we can confirm that the company complies with government regulations as stipulated in applicable laws and regulations. The royalty rate charged is progressive and depends on various factors, including the type and selling price of coal, according to a government-determined formula," he explained.

Furthermore, Eko added, as of March 6, 2026, PTBA had obtained approval for the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) without any reduction in volume, with a production target this year of 49.5 million tons.

CNBC INDONESIA

Smelter Raksasa Bahan Baku Baterai EV Mulai Beroperasi di Sulteng!

Firda Dwi Muliawati, CNBC Indonesia

PT VALE Indonesia Tbk menjadwalkan operasional atau startup proyek High Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL) raksasa di Pomalaa, Kabupaten Kolaka, Sulawesi Tenggara, pada Agustus 2026 ini.

A Giant Smelter for EV Battery Raw Materials Begins Operation in Central Sulawesi!

Firda Dwi Muliawati, CNBC Indonesia

PT VALE Indonesia Tbk has scheduled the operational or startup of its giant High Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL) project in Pomalaa, Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, in August 2026.

Proyek itu targetnya akan menjadi tulang punggung bagi pengembangan ekosistem baterai kendaraan listrik nasional.

Chief Sustainability & Corporate Affairs Officer PT Vale Budiawansyah memaparkan kesiapan proyek yang berlokasi di kawasan Indonesia Pomalaa Industrial Park (IPIP) tersebut.

Ia menegaskan rencana operasional smelter HPAL ini merupakan salah satu upaya perusahaan dalam mendukung program hilirisasi yang dicanangkan pemerintah.

"Nah jika tidak ada halang melintang bulan Agustus ini siap untuk di-startup. Ini adalah cikal bakal integrated ecosystem baterai salah satu ekosistem baterai yang ada di Indonesia," katanya dalam acara Grand Seminar HIPMI, di Jakarta, Kamis (6/8/2026).

Proyek di Pomalaa ini memiliki kapasitas produksi mencapai 120 kiloton, atau hampir dua kali lipat dari kapasitas operasional Vale saat ini. Produk antara yang dihasilkan berupa Mixed Hydroxide Precipitate (MHP) sebagai bahan baku utama untuk industri baterai listrik masa depan.

"Jadi di kawasan industri IPIP, Indonesia Pomalaa Industrial Park, which is industrial itu hadir karena adanya angkor plan yaitu kerjasama antara Vale, Huayou sebagai technological providers dan juga Ford Motor," katanya.

Budiawansyah menjelaskan bahwa kolaborasi strategis dengan Ford dan Huayou ini didesain sebagai industri jangkar yang akan menarik investasi lanjutan di sektor hilir. Kawasan ini disiapkan untuk menampung investor yang akan mengolah produk antara tersebut menjadi prekursor hingga katoda.

"Jadi di sini memang sudah didesain sebagai angkor industrinya dan juga sebagai sampai kepada prekursor dan katoda nanti banyak beberapa investor-investor yang akan datang," tambahnya.

The project aims to become the backbone for the development of a national electric vehicle battery ecosystem.

Chief Sustainability & Corporate Affairs Officer of PT Vale Budiawansyah explained the readiness of the project located in the Indonesia Pomalaa Industrial Park (IPIP) area.

He emphasized that the HPAL smelter operational plan is one of the company's efforts to support the downstreaming program initiated by the government.

"So, if all goes well, it will be ready for launch this August. This is the beginning of an integrated battery ecosystem, one of the battery ecosystems in Indonesia," he said at the HIPMI Grand Seminar in Jakarta on Thursday (August 6, 2026).

The Pomalaa project has a production capacity of 120 kilotons, nearly double Vale's current operational capacity. The intermediate product is Mixed Hydroxide Precipitate (MHP), a key raw material for the future electric battery industry.

"So, in the IPIP industrial area, the Indonesia Pomalaa Industrial Park, which is industrial, exists because of the Angkor Plan, a collaboration between Vale, Huayou as technological providers, and also Ford Motor," he said.

Budiawansyah explained that this strategic collaboration with Ford and Huayou is designed to serve as an anchor industry that will attract further investment in the downstream sector. This area is being prepared to accommodate investors who will process these intermediate products into precursors and cathodes.

"So, this place has been designed as an industrial hub, and also as a precursor and cathode hub. Many investors will come," he added.

Melalui proyek HPAL ini, perusahaan berkomitmen memperkuat industri nikel Indonesia agar tidak hanya berhenti pada pengolahan hulu. Perusahaan fokus memastikan seluruh rantai pasok dari tambang hingga material baterai dapat berjalan secara bertanggung jawab dan berkelanjutan.

Asal tahu saja, HPAL merupakan smelter yang menghasilkan bahan baku baterai kendaraan listrik. Proyek HPAL yang digarap Vale Indonesia sejatinya terletak di tiga provinsi, yakni Pomalaa Sulawesi Tenggara, Morowali Sulawesi Tengah, dan Sorowako Sulawesi Selatan.

Khusus proyek smelter teknologi HPAL di Pomalaa memiliki nilai investasi hingga US$ 4,5 miliar atau sekitar Rp 80,6 triliun (asumsi kurs Rp 17.911 per US$). Smelter ini akan memproduksikan 120 ribu ton per tahun Mixed Hydroxide Precipitate (MHP).

Proyek ini juga melibatkan perusahaan otomotif asal Amerika Serikat (AS) yakni Ford Motor Co. dan perusahaan asal China yakni Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt. (arj/arj)

Through this HPAL project, the company is committed to strengthening the Indonesian nickel industry beyond upstream processing. The company is focused on ensuring the entire supply chain, from mining to battery materials, operates responsibly and sustainably.

For your information, HPAL is a smelter that produces raw materials for electric vehicle batteries. Vale Indonesia's HPAL projects are located in three provinces: Pomalaa, Southeast Sulawesi, Morowali, Central Sulawesi, and Sorowako, South Sulawesi.

The HPAL technology smelter project in Pomalaa has an investment value of up to US$4.5 billion, or approximately Rp 80.6 trillion (assuming an exchange rate of Rp 17,911 per US$). This smelter will produce 120,000 tons of Mixed Hydroxide Precipitate (MHP) per year.

This project also involves the United States (US) automotive company Ford Motor Co. and the Chinese company Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt. (arj/arj)

CNBC INDONESIA

Harga Batu Bara Bangkit, Ada Kabar Baik Buat Pengusaha RI

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara menguat tipis di tengah kembali naiknya harga minyak.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Kamis (6/8//2026) ditutup di posisi US$ 129,75 per ton atau menguat tipis 0,35%.

Kenaikan ini memutus tren negatif batu bara yang ambruk 3,68% dalam dua hari sebelumnya.

Coal Prices Rise, Good News for Indonesian Entrepreneurs

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices rose slightly amid rising oil prices.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US$129.75 per ton on Thursday (August 6, 2026), a slight increase of 0.35%.

This increase broke the negative trend of coal which had collapsed 3.68% in the previous two days.

Kenaikan tipis ini ditopang menguatnya kembali harga minyak dan menipisnya pasokan di China.

Harga minyak mentah Brent naik US$3,04 atau 3,83% menjadi US$82,49 per barel.

Sementara minyak mentah West Texas Intermediate (WTI) AS menguat US$2,07 atau 2,75% menjadi US$77,29 per barel.

Minyak dan batu bara adalah dua komoditas yang saling mensubtitusi sehingga harga-nya saling memengaruhi.

Kenaikan juga ditopang melemahnya pasokan. Pasar batu bara termal di pelabuhan-pelabuhan utara China masih menguat karena stok pelabuhan terus menyusut sehingga ketersediaan beberapa jenis batu bara menjadi lebih ketat. Kondisi ini menopang harga dan memperbaiki sentimen pasar.

Penurunan stok terjadi seiring meningkat-nya konsumsi pembangkit listrik akibat cuaca panas dan tingginya permintaan listrik pada musim panas. Persediaan di pela-buhan turun dibanding pekan sebelumnya.

Meski harga mendapat dukungan dari sisi pasokan, pembeli tetap berhati-hati. Banyak utilitas listrik masih memiliki stok yang cukup dan lebih mengandalkan kontrak jangka panjang dibanding pembelian spot.

Akibatnya, pembeli tidak terburu-buru mengejar harga yang lebih tinggi, sehingga ruang kenaikan harga batu bara masih terbatas.

Di sisi pasokan, harga batu bara di mulut tambang (mine-mouth) terus naik karena persediaan tambang yang rendah dan pasokan yang relatif ketat.

Harga Batu Bara RI Mulai Naik

Pasar impor juga mulai menguat. Kenaikan harga batu bara domestik membuat batu bara impor, terutama dari Indonesia dan Australia, kembali kompetitif. Namun aktivitas perdagangan masih terbatas karena permintaan pengguna akhir belum pulih sepenuhnya.

This slight increase was supported by the strengthening of oil prices and dwindling supplies in China.

Brent crude oil prices rose US$3.04, or 3.83%, to US$82.49 per barrel.

Meanwhile, US West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil rose US$2.07, or 2.75%, to US$77.29 per barrel.

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

The increase was also supported by weakening supply. The thermal coal market at China's northern ports remained strong as port stocks continued to dwindle, tightening the availability of certain coal types. This supported prices and improved market sentiment.

The decline in stocks occurred due to increased power plant consumption due to hot weather and high summer electricity demand. Port inventories decreased compared to the previous week.

Despite supply-side support for prices, buyers remain cautious. Many electric utilities still have ample inventory and rely more on long-term contracts than spot purchases.

As a result, buyers are in no rush to chase higher prices, so the room for coal price increases remains limited.

On the supply side, mine-mouth coal prices continue to rise due to low mine inventories and relatively tight supply.

Indonesian Coal Prices Start to Rise

The import market is also starting to strengthen. Rising domestic coal prices have made imported coal, particularly from Indonesia and Australia, competitive again. However, trading activity remains limited as end-user demand has not fully recovered.

Dari India dilaporkan per 4 Agustus, pembangkit listrik tenaga termal di India memiliki sekitar 34,55 juta ton batu bara.

India memiliki stok batu bara yang cukup untuk memenuhi kebutuhan konsumsi sektor kelistrikan domestik selama sekitar 62 hari, demikian disampaikan Kementerian Batu Bara India pada Kamis.

Hingga 4 Agustus, pembangkit listrik tenaga termal di negara itu menyimpan sekitar 34,55 juta ton (MT) batu bara. Selain itu, sekitar 113 juta ton batu bara berada di area tambang (pithead) dan dalam proses pengiriman (in-transit).

Secara keseluruhan, total stok batu bara yang tersedia mencapai 148 juta ton, menurut kementerian tersebut. (mae/mae)

From India, it was reported that as of August 4, thermal power plants in India had around 34.55 million tonnes of coal.

India has sufficient coal stocks to meet the domestic power sector's consumption needs for about 62 days, the Coal Ministry said on Thursday.

As of August 4, the country's thermal power plants had approximately 34.55 million tonnes (MT) of coal stored. Additionally, approximately 113 million tonnes of coal was in pitheads and in transit.

Overall, the ministry said the total available coal stock reached 148 million tons. (mae/mae)

detikfinance

RI Terancam Kehilangan Ekspor Nikel 5 Juta Ton

Heri Purnomo – detikFinance

KAMAR Dagang dan Industri (Kadin) Indonesia memperkirakan ekspor nikel Indonesia akan berkurang hingga jutaan ton. Hal ini terjadi karena pemerintah memangkas kuota produksi nikel menjadi 260 juta hingga 270 juta ton dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026.

Wakil Ketua Umum Bidang Keanggotaan Kadin Indonesia Widiyanto Saputro mengkatakan pemangkasan kuota produksi nikel berpotensi mengurangi ekspor sebesar 3,5 juta hingga 5 juta ton, atau sekitar 0,3%-0,5%.

Menurutnya, proyeksi tersebut sebelumnya telah disampaikan pelaku usaha dalam forum Strategic Response Meeting (SRM) Kadin. Saat itu, dunia usaha telah mengingatkan adanya potensi kehilangan ekspor akibat pemangkasan kuota produksi nikel.

Indonesia Threatened with Losing 5 Million Tons of Nickel Exports

Heri Purnomo – detikFinance

THE INDONESIAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) estimates that Indonesia's nickel exports will decline by millions of tons. This is because the government cut its nickel production quota to 260 million to 270 million tons in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB).

Widiyanto Saputro, Deputy Chairman for Membership at the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin), said that cutting the nickel production quota could potentially reduce exports by 3.5 million to 5 million tons, or around 0.3% to 0.5%.

According to him, this projection had previously been conveyed by business actors at the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) Strategic Response Meeting (SRM). At that time, the business community warned of potential export losses due to nickel production quota cuts.

"Di SRM Kadin dunia usaha sudah mengingatkan bahwa kepastian RKAB sebagai prioritas dari SRM kita itu sudah memproyeksikan loss-nya itu 3,5 sampai dengan 5 juta ton ekspor nikel yang akan hilang. Dari 0,3 sampai 0,5%, teman-teman. Nah, ini ternyata terjadi," ujarnya dalam acara Grand Seminar Registration: HIPMI Miners 2026 di Jakarta, Kamis (6/8/2026).

Karena itu, Widiyanto mengatakan Kadin mendorong pemerintah segera memberikan kepastian terkait tata kelola RKAB agar dunia usaha memiliki kepastian dalam menjalankan investasi dan kegiatan operasional.

Menurutnya, hingga kini masih terdapat kekhawatiran di kalangan pelaku usaha pertambangan mengenai kepastian tata kelola RKAB.

"Jadi berangkat dari situ, Kadin meyakini bahwa diskusi berkelanjutan, pertemuan berkelanjutan, dan konsolidasi yang terarah, terstruktur, itu memang bisa berdampak signifikan kepada kepentingan dunia usaha terkait kebijakan pemerintah," katanya.

Sebelumnya, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) memastikan target produksi batu bara dan nikel dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026 dipangkas.

Sebelumnya, Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Dirjen Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno menjelaskan target produksi batu bara dipangkas menjadi sekitar 600 juta ton.

Target produksi nikel juga akan disesuaikan dengan kapasitas produksi smelter yang diperkirakan berada di kisaran 250 juta hingga 260 juta ton.

"Kan Pak Menteri sudah sampaikan, kurang lebih 600 juta ton itu batu bara. Nikel kita sesuaikan dengan kapasitas produksi dari smelter. Kemungkinan sekitar 250-260 (juta ton)," ujar Tri di Kantor Kementerian ESDM, Jakarta, Rabu (14/1/2026). (fdl/fdl)

"In the SRM Kadin, the business community has reminded us that ensuring the RKAB (Regional Budget Plan) as a priority of our SRM has projected a loss of 3.5 to 5 million tons of nickel exports. From 0.3 to 0.5%, my friends. Well, this has happened," he said at the Grand Seminar Registration: HIPMI Miners 2026 in Jakarta, Thursday (August 6, 2026).

Therefore, Widiyanto said that Kadin is urging the government to immediately provide certainty regarding the governance of the RKAB so that the business world has certainty in carrying out investments and operational activities.

According to him, there are still concerns among mining business actors regarding the certainty of RKAB governance.

"From that perspective, Kadin believes that ongoing discussions, ongoing meetings, and focused, structured consolidation can have a significant impact on the interests of the business world regarding government policies," he said.

Previously, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) confirmed that the coal and nickel production targets in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) had been cut.

Previously, the Director General of Minerals and Coal (Dirjen Minerba) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, explained that the coal production target had been cut to around 600 million tons.

The nickel production target will also be adjusted to the smelter's production capacity, which is estimated to be in the range of 250 million to 260 million tons.

"The Minister has already said that approximately 600 million tons of coal will be used. We will adjust the nickel production capacity of the smelters. It's likely around 250-260 million tons," Tri said at the Ministry of ESDM office in Jakarta on Wednesday (January 14, 2026). (fdl/fdl)

Bloomberg Technoz

Isu LTJ Rampung, Pemerintah Resmikan Normalnya Ekspor Logam Besok

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

KEMENTERIAN Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian dan Kantor Staf Presiden (KSP) disebut bakal menggelar seremoni kembali normalnya ekspor produk logam olahan Indonesia, usai sebelumnya sempat terkendala pemeriksaan logam tanah jarang (LTJ).

Seremoni tersebut dijadwalkan digelar di Pontianak pada besok, Jumat (7/8/2026).

Hal tersebut diungkapkan oleh PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia (BAI), yang turut terdampak permasalahan pemeriksaan 17 unsur LTJ dan unsur radioaktif dalam ekspor alumina.

“Jadi besok ada acara seremonial dari Kemenko [Perekonomian] yang di-*lead* oleh KSP di Pontianak untuk mulai ekspor kembali,” kata Direktur Produksi PT BAI Dindin Rajidin kepada awak media di kawasan Jaksel, Kamis (6/8/2026).

Lebih lanjut, dia mengungkapkan perseroan sangat terdampak oleh kendala ekspor gegara pemeriksaan LTJ tersebut.

Dindin mencatat terdapat 15 kontainer alumina milik PT BAI dengan volume sekitar 300 ton yang ekspornya terhambat.

Kendati begitu, dia menegaskan perseroan bakal dapat kembali melakukan ekspor pada besok, Jumat (7/8/2026), usai terdapat kepastian yang diberikan pemerintah.

“BAI sangat terdampak dengan tidak bisanya ekspor karena ada kandungan LTJ-nya ya. Tapi setelah dikoordinasikan dengan KSP, kondisi sudah kembali normal. Jadi per Jumat besok ya, kita sudah akan bisa ekspor kembali,” ucap Dindin.

LTJ Issue Resolved, Government Officially Normalizes Metal Exports Tomorrow

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE COORDINATING Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Presidential Staff Office (KSP) are said to be holding a ceremony to mark the return to normal exports of Indonesian processed metal products, following previous obstacles in the inspection of rare earth metals (LTJ).

The ceremony is scheduled to be held in Pontianak tomorrow, Friday (7/8/2026).

This was revealed by PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia (BAI), which was also affected by the problem of examining 17 LTJ elements and radioactive elements in alumina exports.

"So tomorrow there will be a ceremonial event from the Coordinating Ministry [for the Economy] led *by* the Presidential Staff Office in Pontianak to restart exports," said PT BAI Production Director Dindin Rajidin to the media crew in the South Jakarta area, Thursday (6/8/2026).

Furthermore, he revealed that the company was severely impacted by export constraints due to the LTJ inspection.

Dindin noted that there were 15 containers of alumina belonging to PT BAI with a volume of around 300 tons whose exports were hampered.

However, he emphasized that the company would be able to resume exports tomorrow, Friday (7/8/2026), after the government provided certainty.

"BAI was severely impacted by the inability to export due to its LTJ content. However, after coordinating with the Presidential Staff Office (KSP), conditions have returned to normal. So, starting next Friday, we will be able to export again," said Dindin.

Sebelumnya, KSP telah menggelar rapat koordinasi tata kelola ekspor mineral kritis dan LTJ, yang dihadiri perwakilan kementerian/lembaga (K/L), BUMN dan BUMD, aparat penegak hukum, serta asosiasi pelaku usaha terkait.

Usai rapat, Kepala Staf Kepresidenan Dudung Abdurachman menyatakan terdapat kekosongan aturan terkait dengan kandungan maksimal LTJ dalam mineral kritis yang diekspor.

Untuk itu, dia menegaskan aparat penegak hukum (APH) tidak boleh menghambat ekspor mineral kritis, sebab tidak terdapat aturan yang dilanggar.

“Ekspor yang mengandung LTJ sebagai logam ikutan menjadi masalah seperti kasus di Pangkal Pinang. Ini karena ada kekosongan aturan tentang kandungan maksimal mineral ikutan LTJ yang diperbolehkan,” kata Dudung melalui tayangan resmi KSP, Senin (27/7/2026).

Dalam perkembangannya, KSP mengungkapkan 85 LS ekspor komoditas olahan tambang telah resmi diterbitkan.

Adapun, mayoritas laporan surveyor yang tertunda berasal dari perusahaan eksportir komoditas, antara lain alumina, katoda tembaga, dan komoditas turunan dari nikel.

KSP menegaskan surveyor pelat merah PT Sucofindo (Persero) telah menyepakati batas toleransi kandungan mineral ikutan. Selama hasilnya memenuhi standar kesepakatan, proses ekspor tetap disetujui.

"Lembaga resmi yang mengecek telah menyepakati bahwa kandungan sebesar 0,00 sekian persen itu diperbolehkan. Pihak surveyor, dalam hal ini PT Sucofindo, baru saja menerbitkan Surat Penetapan [SP] agar kegiatan ekspor dapat berjalan," ungkap Kepala KSP Dudung Dudung Abdurachman, Senin (3/8/2026).

Previously, the Presidential Staff Office (KSP) held a coordination meeting on the management of critical mineral and LTJ exports, which was attended by representatives of ministries/agencies (K/L), state-owned enterprises (BUMN) and regionally-owned enterprises (BUMD), law enforcement officials, and related business associations.

Following the meeting, Presidential Chief of Staff Dudung Abdurachman stated that there was a regulatory gap regarding the maximum LTJ content in exported critical minerals.

For this reason, he emphasized that law enforcement officers (APH) must not hinder the export of critical minerals, because no regulations have been violated.

"Exports containing LTJ as associated metals are problematic, as in the case in Pangkal Pinang. This is because there is a lack of regulation regarding the maximum permissible content of LTJ associated minerals," Dudung said in an official KSP broadcast on Monday (July 27, 2026).

In its development, KSP revealed that 85 LS for export of processed mining commodities had been officially issued.

Meanwhile, the majority of pending surveyor reports come from commodity export companies, including alumina, copper cathodes, and nickel-derived commodities.

The Presidential Staff Office (KSP) confirmed that state-owned surveyor PT Sucofindo (Persero) had agreed on a tolerance limit for associated mineral content. As long as the results meet the agreed standards, the export process will remain approved.

"The official inspection agency has agreed that a content of 0.00 percent is permissible. The surveyor, in this case PT Sucofindo, has just issued a Determination Letter (SP) to allow export activities to proceed," said Dudung Abdurachman, Head of the Dudung KSP, on Monday (August 3, 2026).

Adapun, Ketua Umum Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) Arif Perdana Kusuma mencatat sebanyak 120 laporan surveyor (LS) ekspor komoditas logam sempat tertahan dan belum terbit.

Arif menyampaikan bahwa 120 LS yang belum tuntas tersebut berasal dari berbagai komoditas hasil operasional pertambangan di Sulawesi, Kalimantan Barat, hingga Bangka Belitung.

Sekadar caratan, berdasarkan data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), ekspor alumina yang masuk dalam kode HS 28182000 (aluminium oksida) sepanjang 2025 mencapai 5,27 juta ton. (azr/ros)

Meanwhile, the General Chair of the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), Arif Perdana Kusuma, noted that as many as 120 surveyor reports (LS) on metal commodity exports had been held up and had not yet been published.

Arif said that the 120 unfinished LS came from various commodities resulting from mining operations in Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, and Bangka Belitung.

For your information, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), exports of alumina, classified under HS code 28182000 (aluminum oxide), reached 5.27 million tons in 2025. (azr/ros)

Bloomberg Technoz

Bedah Aturan Tanah Jarang di Dunia Saat RI Mau Larang Ekspor LTJ

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PEMERINTAH Indonesia sedang menyusun aturan tata kelola ekspor mineral kritis yang mengandung logam tanah jarang (LTJ), usai ekspor sejumlah logam olahan Indonesia tertahan gegara harus menjalani pemeriksaan kandungan 17 *rare earth elements* (REE) dan sejumlah unsur radioaktif.

Saat ini belum terdapat aturan di Tanah Air yang spesifik mengatur pembatasan ekspor LTJ sebagai mineral ikutan yang terkandung dalam produk logam olahan. Pembatasan ekspor hanya diberlakukan terhadap LTJ yang dijadikan produk utama.

Kepala Staf Kepresidenan (KSP) Dudung Abdurachman sempat mengungkapkan aturan tata kelola ekspor LTJ tersebut bakal meregulasi definisi LTJ sebagai mineral ikutan, batas kadar LTJ dalam produk logam olahan, hingga metode pengujian laboratorium.

A Look at the World's Rare Earth Regulations as Indonesia Considers Banning Rare Earth Exports

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE INDONESIAN government is currently drafting regulations governing the export of critical minerals containing rare earth metals (REEs), after exports of a number of Indonesian processed metals were halted due to the need to undergo inspections for the content of 17 *rare earth elements* (REEs) and a number of radioactive elements.

Currently, there are no specific regulations in Indonesia that restrict the export of LTJ as a by-product of processed metal products. Export restrictions only apply to LTJ that is used as the primary product.

Presidential Chief of Staff (KSP) Dudung Abdurachman had previously revealed that the regulations governing the export of LTJ would regulate the definition of LTJ as an associated mineral, the limits on LTJ content in processed metal products, and laboratory testing methods.

Selanjutnya, beleid tersebut bakal mengatur mekanisme verifikasi LTJ pengaturan *naturally occurring radioactive material* (NORM), serta perdoman penerbitan laporan surveyor (LS).

Furthermore, the policy will regulate the verification mechanism for LTJ for the regulation of *naturally occurring radioactive material* (NORM), as well as guidelines for issuing surveyor reports (LS).

"Ya jadi kalau ekspor LTJ produk utama itu memang dilarang. Bukan serta merta terhadap kandungan LTJ yang terdapat sebagai unsur ikutan dalam produk pertambangan utama dan turunannya," ujar Dudung dalam konferensi pers di Kompleks Istana Kepresidenan, Senin (3/8/2026).

Dalam perkembangannya, Menko Perekonomian Airlangga Hartarto menyatakan akan melakukan revisi Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan (Permendag) No. 6/2026 tentang Perubahan Keempat atas Permendag No. 22/2023 tentang Barang yang Dilarang untuk Diekspor.

Revisi permendag tersebut akan disusun berdasarkan rekomendasi teknis yang dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM).

Aturan yang digodok terletak pada penentuan batas kadar unsur kimia yang akan menjadi acuan bagi pihak surveyor dan Ditjen Bea dan Cukai dalam melakukan pengawasan ekspor.

Lantas, bagaimana aturan tata kelola niaga dan ekspor LTJ yang sudah ada di berbagai negara?

China

International Energy Agency (IEA) mencatat China menerapkan pelarangan ekspor LTJ sejak April 2025. Langkah tersebut dilakukan terhadap tujuh unsur tanah jarang berat, semua senyawa, logam, dan magnet terkait.

Kala itu, para eksportir diwajibkan memperoleh izin dan harus memberikan informasi mengenai pengguna akhir logam tanah jarang tersebut.

“Pada April 2025, China memberlakukan pembatasan ekspor terhadap tujuh unsur tanah jarang berat, senyawa terkait, dan magnet. Volume ekspor unsur-unsur tanah jarang tersebut serta magnet permanen yang mengandungnya anjlok tajam pada April dan Mei,” tulis IEA dalam laporannya.

"Yes, so the export of primary LTJ products is indeed prohibited. This doesn't necessarily apply to the LTJ content found as a by-product in primary mining products and their derivatives," Dudung said at a press conference at the Presidential Palace Complex on Monday (August 3, 2026).

In its development, Coordinating Minister for the Economy Airlangga Hartarto stated that he would revise the Minister of Trade Regulation (Permendag) No. 6/2026 concerning the Fourth Amendment to Permendag No. 22/2023 concerning Goods Prohibited from Export.

The revised regulation will be prepared based on technical recommendations issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM).

The regulations being drafted focus on determining the limits of chemical elements that will serve as a reference for surveyors and the Directorate General of Customs and Excise in carrying out export supervision.

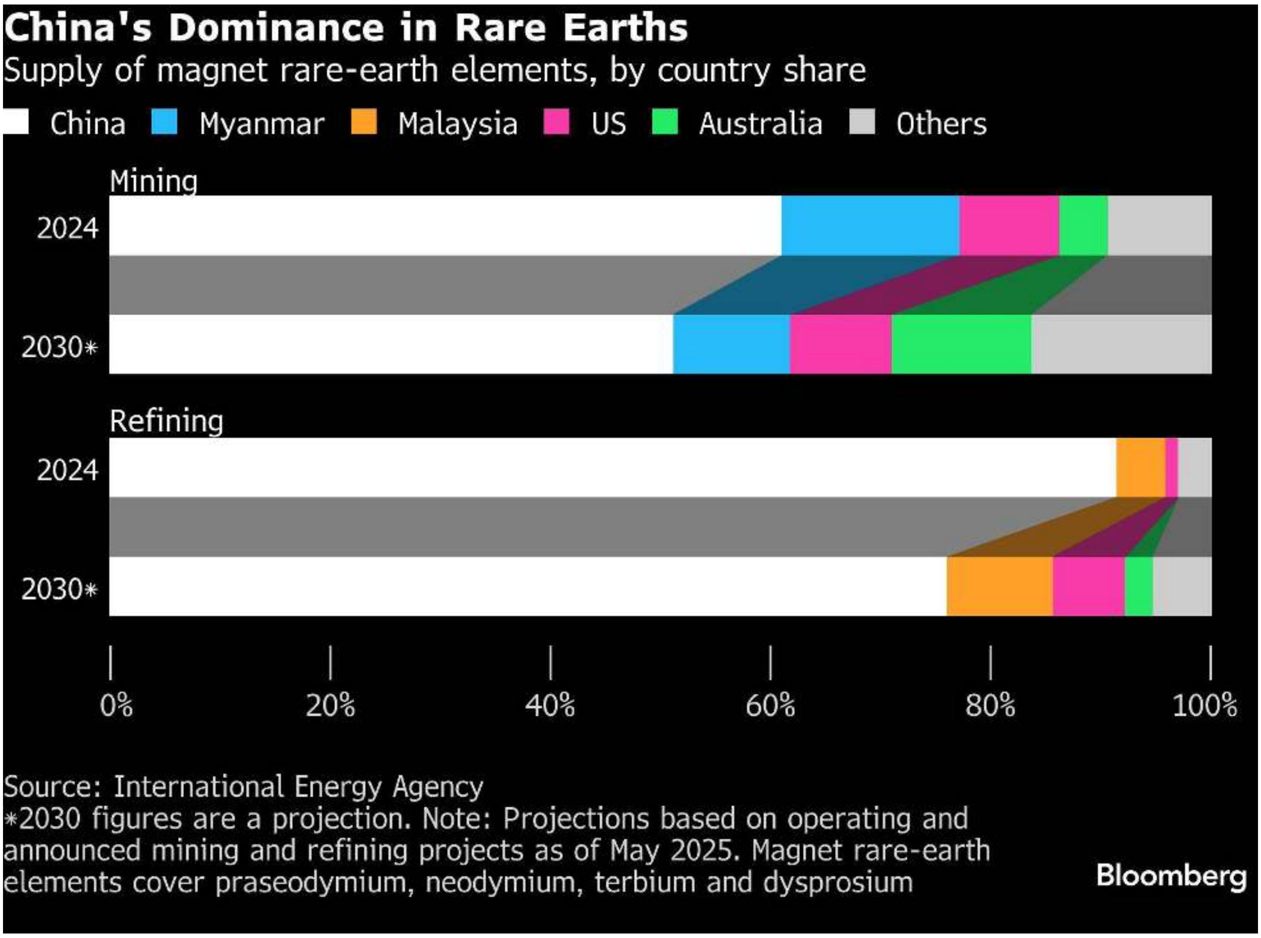
So, what are the existing regulations for the trade and export of LTJ in various countries?

China

The International Energy Agency (IEA) noted that China has implemented a ban on LTJ exports since April 2025. This measure applies to seven heavy rare earth elements, all related compounds, metals, and magnets.

At that time, exporters were required to obtain permits and had to provide information about the end users of the rare earth metals.

"In April 2025, China imposed export restrictions on seven heavy rare earth elements, related compounds, and magnets. Export volumes of these rare earth elements and permanent magnets containing them fell sharply in April and May," the IEA wrote in its report.



Setelah itu, pada Oktober 2025, China mengumumkan pembatasan ekspor unsur tanah jarang baru. Daftar unsur tanah jarang yang dikenai pembatasan diperluas untuk mencakup lima unsur tambahan.

Selain memperluas pembatasan terhadap unsur tanah jarang tertentu serta peralatan dan teknologi pengolahannya, China juga menerapkan persyaratan izin baru untuk perdagangan seluruh bagian, komponen, dan rakitan yang diproduksi di luar negeri tetapi mengandung material tanah jarang asal China atau dibuat menggunakan teknologi China.

Pada November 2025, China menangguh-kan kebijakan tersebut selama satu tahun.

Meski demikian, pada Januari 2026, China kembali memperketat pengendalian ekspor barang penggunaan ganda atau *dual use goods* yang ditujukan ke Jepang.

Subsequently, in October 2025, China announced new export restrictions on rare earth elements. The list of restricted rare earth elements was expanded to include five additional elements.

In addition to expanding restrictions on certain rare earth elements and their processing equipment and technology, China is also implementing new licensing requirements for trade in all parts, components, and assemblies manufactured abroad but containing rare earth materials of Chinese origin or made using Chinese technology.

In November 2025, China suspended the policy for one year.

However, in January 2026, China again tightened export controls on dual-use *goods* destined for Japan.

Uni Eropa

Uni Eropa (UE) memiliki aturan Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA), di mana LTJ menjadi salah satu komoditas yang di-regulasi.

Dalam riset Parlemen Uni Eropa dijelas-kan bahwa aturan CRMA menargetkan bahwa, pada 2030, sedikitnya 40% kebutuhan tahunan bahan baku mineral strategis dipenuhi melalui pengolahan di dalam negeri, 10% dari penambangan domestik, dan 25% dari daur ulang.

Aturan itu juga membatasi ketergan-tungan pada satu negara pemasok, di mana tidak lebih dari 65% kebutuhan tahunan setiap bahan baku mineral strategis boleh berasal dari satu negara ketiga.

Selain menetapkan target produksi, CRMA juga mendorong pengembangan proyek-proyek strategis yang mencakup seluruh rantai nilai logam tanah jarang, mulai dari penambangan, pengolahan, hingga daur ulang; baik di dalam maupun di luar Uni Eropa.

Amerika Serikat

Amerika Serikat (AS) bakal melarang ekspor limbah tungsten dan bahan baterai daur ulang mulai akhir Agustus 2026.

Bloomberg News melaporkan langkah tersebut dilakukan usai Presiden AS Donald Trump memberikan kewenangan kepada pihak berwenang untuk mem-pertahankan bahan-bahan yang ber-potensi kritis di dalam negeri.

European Union

The European Union (EU) has a Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA) regulation, in which LTJ is one of the regulated commodities.

The European Parliament's research explains that the CRMA rules target that, by 2030, at least 40% of the annual demand for strategic mineral raw materials will be met through domestic processing, 10% from domestic mining, and 25% from recycling.

The rule also limits dependence on a single supplier country, with no more than 65% of the annual requirement for any strategic mineral raw material being allowed to come from a single third country.

In addition to setting production targets, CRMA also encourages the development of strategic projects covering the entire rare earth metals value chain, from mining and processing to recycling, both within and outside the European Union.

United States of America

The United States (US) will ban the export of tungsten waste and recycled battery materials starting at the end of August 2026.

Bloomberg News reported the move came after US President Donald Trump authorized authorities to retain potentially critical materials within the country.

Top Rare Earth Mines by Ore Grade

Rare Earth Mine	Country Location	Ore Grade of Reserves (%)
Tomtorskoye	Russia	14.500
Steenkampskraal	South Africa	8.680
Mt Weld	Australia	6.400
Mountain Pass	United States	5.960
Ngualla	Tanzania	4.800
Ozango	Angola	3.040
Kangankunde	Malawi	2.900
Nolans Bore	Australia	2.900
Bayan Obo	China	2.555
Wicheeda	Canada	2.430
Nechalacho	Canada	1.700
Kvanefjeld	Greenland	1.430
Songwe Hill	Malawi	1.160

Trump baru-baru ini menandatangani sebuah kebijakan yang memungkinkan pejabat pemerintah membatasi ekspor limbah industri yang mengandung mineral dan bahan kritis.

Langkah tersebut dilakukan dengan maksud memperkuat pasokan mineral kritis untuk industri pertahanan AS dan mengurangi ketergantungan pada China.

Australia

Australia mengatur pengembangan mineral kritis melalui Critical Minerals Strategy 2023—2030, yang menjadi kerangka untuk memperkuat industri mineral kritis hingga 2030.

Dalam dokumen resmi Kementerian Industri, Sains, dan Sumber Daya Australia; strategi tersebut menargetkan Australia menjadi produsen global mineral kritis, baik dalam bentuk bahan mentah maupun produk olahan.

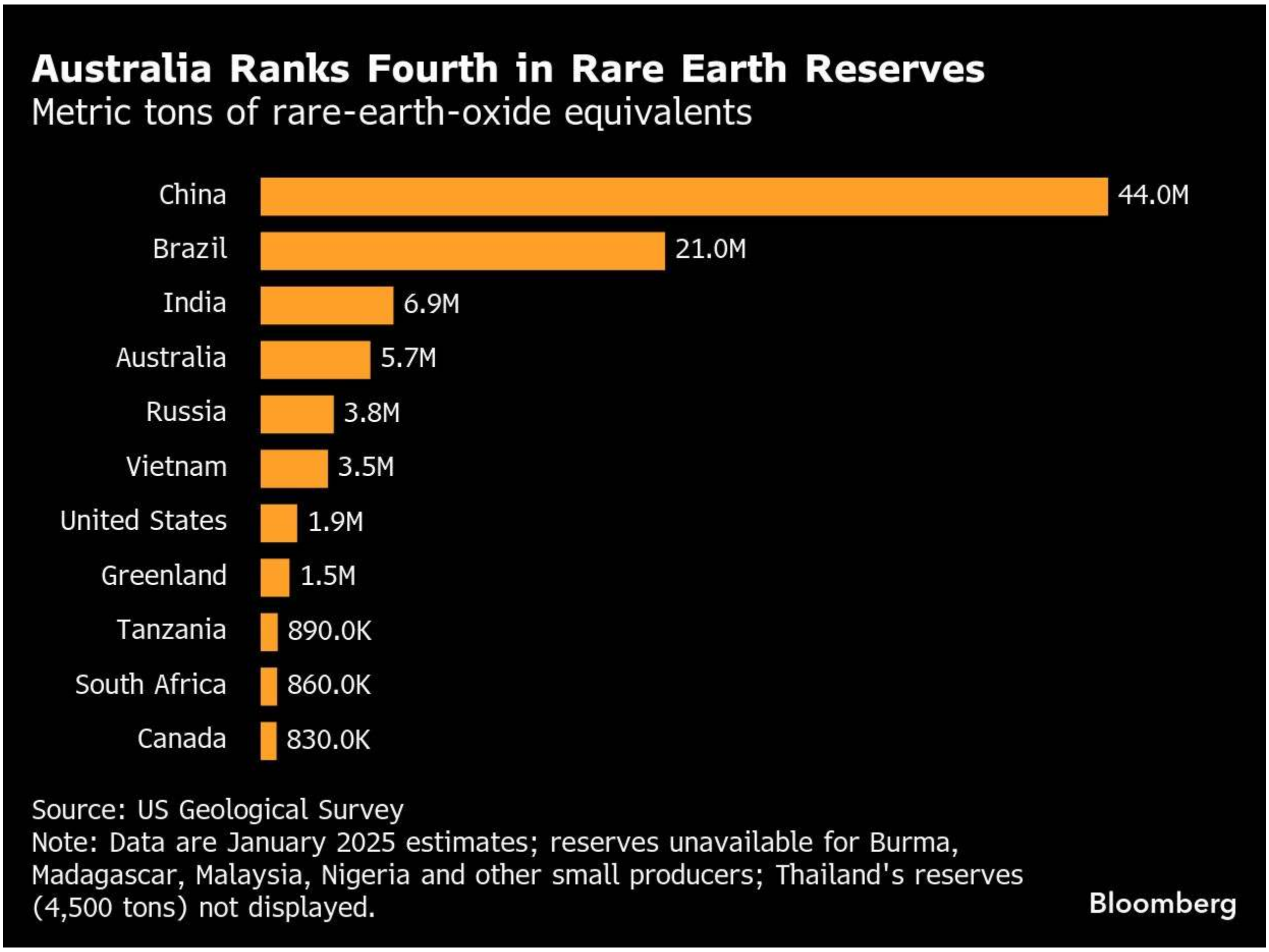
Trump recently signed a policy that allows government officials to limit the export of industrial waste containing critical minerals and materials.

The move was intended to strengthen the supply of critical minerals for the US defense industry and reduce dependence on China.

Australia

Australia regulates the development of critical minerals through the Critical Minerals Strategy 2023—2030, which provides a framework for strengthening the critical minerals industry until 2030.

In an official document from the Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources, the strategy aims for Australia to become a global producer of critical minerals, both in the form of raw materials and processed products.



Untuk mencapai target tersebut, Pemerintah Australia menetapkan enam fokus utama, yakni mempercepat pengembangan proyek strategis, menarik investasi dan memperkuat kemitraan internasional, meningkatkan keterlibatan masyarakat adat dalam pengembangan proyek.

Selanjutnya, memperkuat standar lingkungan, sosial, dan tata kelola (ESG), membangun infrastruktur pendukung industri, serta menyiapkan tenaga kerja terampil bagi industri pengolahan mineral kritis.

Jepang

Pemerintah Jepang menempatkan mineral kritis sebagai bagian dari strategi keamanan ekonomi nasional dengan memperkuat pasokan melalui investasi pada proyek penambangan dan pengolahan di luar negeri.

To achieve this target, the Australian Government has set six main focuses, namely accelerating the development of strategic projects, attracting investment and strengthening international partnerships, and increasing the involvement of indigenous communities in project development.

Furthermore, strengthening environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards, building supporting industrial infrastructure, and preparing a skilled workforce for the critical mineral processing industry.

Japan

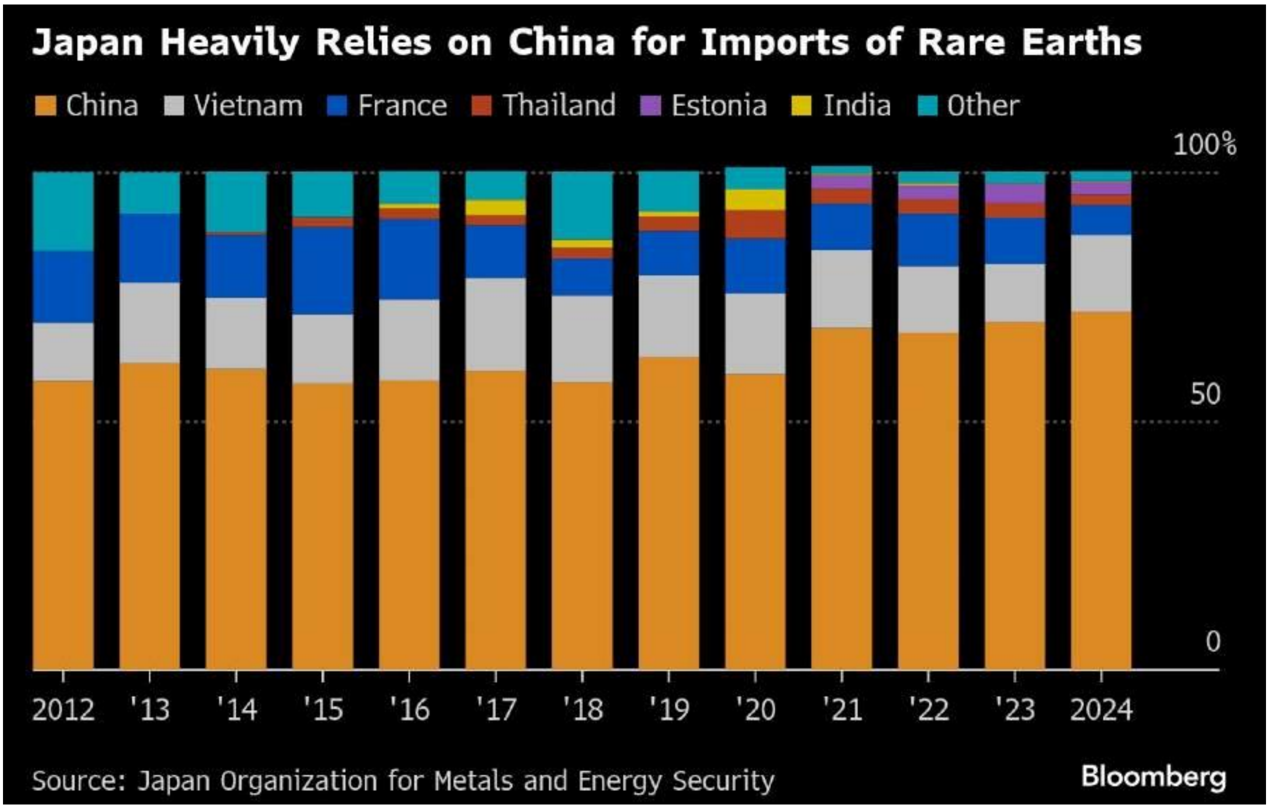
The Japanese government has positioned critical minerals as part of its national economic security strategy by strengthening supply through investment in overseas mining and processing projects.

Langkah tersebut juga dilakukan Jepang melalui pemberian pembiayaan dan penjaminan melalui Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security (JOGMEC).

Jepang juga membentuk cadangan strategis untuk sejumlah mineral penting. Selain itu, kebijakan tersebut diarahkan untuk mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap satu negara pemasok.

Japan also took this step by providing financing and guarantees through the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security (JOGMEC).

Japan has also established strategic reserves for a number of critical minerals. Furthermore, this policy is aimed at reducing dependence on a single supplier country.



“JOGMEC juga secara aktif melakukan pengembangan teknologi serta memberikan dukungan teknis pada setiap tahap pengembangan sumber daya logam, dan mengelola program penimbunan nasional sebagai langkah pengamanan terhadap gangguan pasokan *rare earth* [LTJ], yang distribusinya tidak merata di berbagai wilayah,” tulis JOGMEC dalam situs resminya. (azr/wdh)

"JOGMEC also actively develops technology and provides technical support at every stage of metal resource development. It also manages a national stockpiling program as a safeguard against disruptions to the supply of *rare earths* (LTJ), which are unevenly distributed across various regions," JOGMEC wrote on its official website. (azr/wdh)

VALIDNEWS.id

Kadin Yakin Kepastian RKAB Pulihkan Sektor Pertambangan

Pada kuartal II/2026, pertumbuhan terjadi pada hampir seluruh lapangan usaha, kecuali pertambangan dan penggalian yang terkontraksi sebesar 1,64%.

Editor: Esther Fin Harini

WAKIL Ketua Umum Bidang Keanggotaan Kadin Indonesia Widiyanto Saputro meyakini kepastian kuota produksi melalui revisi rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) 2026 dapat memulihkan sektor pertambangan.

"Kami melihatnya optimistis. Artinya, ini tinggal masalah kebijakan," ujar Widiyanto ketika ditemui di sela-sela acara Grand Seminar Mining Nation Revolution yang digelar di Jakarta, Kamis (6/8), dilansir dari *Antara*.

Widiyanto menyampaikan kepastian RKAB telah menjadi fokus dari Kadin. Dalam *Strategic Response Meeting* (RSM) Kadin pun, lanjut dia, salah satu poin yang disuarakan oleh pelaku usaha terkait dengan kepastian RKAB.

Berdasarkan catatan Kadin, lanjut dia, rencana pemangkasan produksi nikel dalam RKAB 2026, memunculkan potensi kehilangan (*potential lost*) ekspor produk turunan nikel sebesar 3,5 juta hingga 5 juta ton.

Untuk mendorong kepastian RKAB, Widiyanto menyampaikan Kadin sudah berdiskusi dengan pemerintah. Selain itu, Widiyanto juga menyampaikan Kadin telah merumuskan usulan dan masukan dari para pelaku usaha secara umum yang disampaikan kepada pemerintah.

"Ini menjadi masukan kepada pemerintah. Kami cukup banyak forum dan ruang-ruang diskusi yang bisa kami lakukan untuk menyampaikan itu," kata Widiyanto.

Kadin Confident RKAB Certainty Will Revitalize Mining Sector

In the second quarter of 2026, growth was recorded across nearly all business sectors, with the exception of mining and quarrying, which contracted by 1.64%.

Editor: Esther Fin Harini

WIDIYANTO Saputro, Deputy Chairman for Membership at the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin), believes that ensuring production quotas through a revision of the 2026 work plan and budget (RKAB) can revitalize the mining sector.

"We view it optimistically. This means it's just a matter of policy," Widiyanto said on the sidelines of the Mining Nation Revolution Grand Seminar held in Jakarta on Thursday (August 6), as reported by *Antara* .

Widiyanto stated that ensuring the certainty of the RKAB has become a focus for the Kadin. He continued, explaining that one of the points raised by business actors during the Kadin *Strategic Response* Meeting (RSM) was related to the certainty of the RKAB.

Based on Kadin's records, he continued, the plan to cut nickel production in the 2026 RKAB, gives rise to the potential loss *of* nickel derivative product exports of 3.5 million to 5 million tons.

To ensure certainty regarding the RKAB (Regional Budget Plan), Widiyanto stated that the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) has held discussions with the government. Furthermore, Widiyanto stated that Kadin has formulated proposals and input from business actors in general, which he has submitted to the government.

"This is input for the government. We have quite a few forums and discussion spaces where we can convey this," said Widiyanto.

Pernyataan tersebut terkait dengan data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). BPS mencatat ekonomi RI pada kuartal II/2026 tumbuh 5,29% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu.

Angka tersebut lebih tinggi dibandingkan pertumbuhan kuartal II/2025 yang sebesar 5,12%, meski melambat dari kuartal I/2026 yang mencapai 5,61%

Pertumbuhan terjadi pada hampir seluruh lapangan usaha, kecuali pertambangan dan penggalian yang terkontraksi sebesar 1,64%.

Sektor pertambangan dinilai mengalami perlambatan akibat pembatasan kuota produksi.

Relaksasi

Sebelumnya, Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia memprioritaskan relaksasi RKAB untuk perusahaan yang membayar royalti tinggi.

“Aku harus memprioritaskan yang royalti bayar gede, dong. Karena kami membuat kebijakan itu harus mempunyai manfaat yang baik sebesar-besarnya untuk kepentingan negara, rakyat,” ujar Bahlil di Kantor Kementerian ESDM, Jakarta, Senin (3/8).

Bahlil memastikan terdapat perubahan kuota produksi melalui revisi RKAB. Akan tetapi, ia menolak untuk merinci perubahan kuota produksi yang diberikan.

Penolakan untuk mengungkap volume kuota produksi yang ditetapkan setelah revisi RKAB bertujuan untuk mencegah gejolak harga komoditas di pasar internasional.

“Karena begitu saya sampaikan (volumenya), harga bisa gejolak lagi. Itu bisa mempengaruhi harga dunia,” kata Bahlil.

Ia menegaskan bahwa harga komoditas pertambangan di Indonesia, baik nikel, batu bara, dan lain-lainnya, harus dijual dengan harga yang bagus. Terlebih, komoditas tersebut bukan komoditas yang diperbaharui.

This statement is related to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). BPS recorded that the Indonesian economy grew 5.29% in the second quarter of 2026 compared to the same period last year.

This figure is higher than the growth in the second quarter of 2025 which was 5.12%, although it slowed down from the first quarter of 2026 which reached 5.61%.

Growth occurred in almost all business sectors, except mining and quarrying, which contracted by 1.64%.

The mining sector is considered to have experienced a slowdown due to production quota restrictions.

Previously, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia prioritized RKAB relaxation for companies that pay high royalties.

"I have to prioritize those paying large royalties. Because we're making policies that have the greatest possible benefit for the state and the people," Bahlil said at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources office in Jakarta on Monday (August 3).

Bahlil confirmed that there had been changes to the production quota through the revised RKAB. However, he declined to elaborate on the specifics of the changes.

The refusal to disclose the production quota volume set after the RKAB revision aims to prevent commodity price fluctuations in the international market.

"Because once I announce (the volume), prices could fluctuate again. That could affect global prices," Bahlil said.

He emphasized that mining commodities in Indonesia, including nickel, coal, and others, must be sold at a fair price. Furthermore, these commodities are not renewable.

"Barang kami ini enggak boleh murah. Itu yang disebut dengan kemandirian dalam mengelola sumber daya alam kita untuk mewujudkan amanah Pasal 33 Undang-Undang Dasar (UUD) 1945," imbuhnya.

Sebelumnya, Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu bara (Dirjen Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno menyatakan tidak ada tambahan kuota produksi untuk nikel, kecuali untuk memenuhi kebutuhan smelter yang masih kekurangan pasokan nikel.

Sementara itu, tambahan kuota produksi batu bara diberikan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan operasional pembangkit listrik PT PLN (Persero).

Pemerintah tidak ingin menahan produksi batu bara yang menyebabkan permasalahan pasokan untuk pembangkit, tetapi juga berupaya agar pasokan batu bara di pasar internasional tidak mengalami *oversupply* atau kelebihan pasokan.

"Untuk mengejar yang itu (kebutuhan dalam negeri), tapi jangan sampai ada *oversupply*. Itu aja," ujar Tri.

"Our products cannot be cheap. That's what we call independence in managing our natural resources to fulfill the mandate of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution," he added.

Previously, the Director General of Minerals and Coal (Dirjen Minerba) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, stated that there would be no additional production quota for nickel, except to meet the needs of smelters that are still short of nickel supplies.

Meanwhile, additional coal production quotas are provided to meet the operational needs of PT PLN (Persero)'s power plants.

The government does not want to hold back coal production, which could lead to supply problems for power plants. It is also working to ensure that coal supply on the international market does not experience *oversupply*.

"To meet domestic demand, but to avoid *oversupply*. That's all," Tri said.

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Lelang Batubara Hasil Penindakan Tambah PNBP Rp 20,97 Miliar, ESDM Kawal Pascalelang

ESDM memastikan proses pengeluaran batubara tetap diawasi hingga selesai.

Reporter: Frederikus Dominggus Bata/ Redaksi: Gita Amanda

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) meraup tambahan Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak (PNBP) sebesar Rp 20.976.670.000 dari lelang batubara hasil penegakan hukum di Kalimantan Timur.

Auction of Seized Coal Adds IDR 20.97 Billion to PNBP; ESDM Oversees Post-Auction Phase

The Ministry of ESDM ensures the coal release process remains under supervision until completion.

Reporter: Frederikus Dominggus Bata / Editors: Gita Amanda

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) earned additional Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) of Rp 20,976,670,000 from a coal auction resulting from law enforcement in East Kalimantan.

Tambahan penerimaan tersebut berasal dari lelang Barang yang Dikuasai Negara (BDN) yang dilaksanakan Direktorat Jenderal Penegakan Hukum (Ditjen Gakkum) ESDM.

Direktur Jenderal Penegakan Hukum (Gakkum) ESDM Rilke Jeffri Huwae mengatakan, keberhasilan lelang tersebut menunjukkan penegakan hukum di sektor ESDM tidak berhenti pada proses penindakan, tetapi juga memberikan kontribusi nyata terhadap penerimaan negara.

"Keberhasilan lelang ini menunjukkan bahwa penegakan hukum di sektor ESDM tidak berhenti pada proses penindakan. Kami memastikan setiap hasil penegakan hukum dapat dikelola secara profesional sehingga memberikan kontribusi nyata terhadap penerimaan negara melalui PNBP," ujar Jeffri di Jakarta, Kamis (6/8/2026).

Lelang dilaksanakan oleh Kantor Pelayanan Kekayaan Negara dan Lelang (KPKNL) Samarinda melalui laman *lelang.go.id*. PT Wisesa Janitra Sejahtera ditetapkan sebagai pemenang pada 8 Juli 2026. Objek lelang berupa satu paket komoditas batubara dengan total sekitar 76.742 metrik ton (MT) yang berada di 11 titik *stockpile* di Kota Samarinda dan Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara.

Sesuai ketentuan, pemenang lelang diberi waktu paling lama 60 hari kalender atau hingga 10 September 2026 untuk melakukan pembongkaran, pemuatan, dan pengangkutan batubara dari seluruh lokasi penyimpanan.

ESDM Kawal Proses Pengeluaran Batubara Pascalelang

Jeffri menegaskan, Ditjen Gakkum ESDM akan terus mengawal seluruh tahapan pascalelang hingga proses pengeluaran batubara selesai dilaksanakan.

The additional revenue came from the auction of State-Controlled Goods (BDN) conducted by the Directorate General of Law Enforcement (Ditjen Gakkum) of ESDM.

The Director General of Law Enforcement (Gakkum) of the Ministry of ESDM, Rilke Jeffri Huwae, stated that the successful auction demonstrates that law enforcement in the energy and mineral resources sector does not stop at the enforcement process but also provides a real contribution to state revenue.

"The success of this auction demonstrates that law enforcement in the energy and mineral resources sector doesn't stop at the prosecution process. We ensure that every law enforcement outcome is managed professionally so that it makes a real contribution to state revenue through non-tax state revenues," Jeffri said in Jakarta on Thursday (August 6, 2026).

The auction was conducted by the Samarinda State Asset and Auction Service Office (KPKNL) through *the lelang.go.id* website . PT Wisesa Janitra Sejahtera was declared the winner on July 8, 2026. The auction object was a coal commodity package totaling approximately 76,742 metric tons (MT) located in 11 *stockpiles* in Samarinda City and Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

According to the provisions, the auction winner is given a maximum of 60 calendar days or until September 10, 2026 to carry out unloading, loading, and transporting coal from all storage locations.

ESDM Monitors Coal Release Process Post-Tendering

Jeffri emphasized that the ESDM Directorate General of Law Enforcement will continue to monitor all post-auction stages until the coal export process is completed.

"Proses lelang bukanlah akhir dari rangkaian penegakan hukum. Kami akan terus melakukan pengawasan dan pendampingan agar proses pengeluaran batubara dari seluruh lokasi *stockpile* berjalan tertib, aman, transparan, dan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku," katanya.

Menurut Jeffri, pengawasan tersebut dilakukan untuk memastikan seluruh tahapan pembongkaran, pemuatan, hingga pengangkutan batubara berlangsung sesuai prosedur. Dalam pelaksanaannya, Ditjen Gakkum ESDM juga berkoordinasi dengan Kantor Kesyahbandaran dan Otoritas Pelabuhan (KSOP) serta aparat penegak hukum di daerah guna memastikan proses pengeluaran batubara berjalan lancar dan memenuhi seluruh ketentuan yang berlaku.

Lelang Barang yang Dikuasai Negara tersebut dilaksanakan berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri ESDM Nomor 162.K/HK.02/MEM.H/2026. Kementerian ESDM menegaskan penegakan hukum di sektor pertambangan tidak hanya memberikan efek jera terhadap pelanggaran, tetapi juga memperkuat tata kelola sumber daya alam yang transparan, akuntabel, dan memberikan manfaat bagi negara.

"The auction process is not the end of the law enforcement process. We will continue to monitor and provide assistance to ensure that the coal removal process from all stockpiles *is* orderly, safe, transparent, and in accordance with applicable regulations," he said.

According to Jeffri, this supervision is carried out to ensure that all stages of coal unloading, loading, and transportation are carried out according to procedures. In carrying out this process, the Directorate General of Law Enforcement of ESDM also coordinates with the Harbormaster and Port Authority Office (KSOP) and local law enforcement officials to ensure the coal release process runs smoothly and complies with all applicable regulations.

The auction of state-controlled assets was carried out based on the Decree of the Minister of ESDM No. 162.K/HK.02/MEM.H/2026. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources emphasized that law enforcement in the mining sector not only provides a deterrent effect against violations but also strengthens transparent, accountable natural resource governance and provides benefits to the state.

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

Subianto's radical commodity export plan for Indonesia faces dueling visions

By Bloomberg

MORE than two months after President Prabowo Subianto unveiled plans to take control of Indonesia's top commodity exports, the agency charged with carrying out the proposal is caught between competing visions of its role in the economy's most vital export industry.

The President shocked producers and traders in May by announcing he would centralize trade in key raw materials as part of an effort to increase transparency and crack down on tax evasion. To turn that blueprint into reality, he set up a State-owned entity, Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI), under the country's similarly named sovereign wealth fund.

But as DSI races to set up structures and staffing, a fundamental issue remains unresolved: Should the agency prepare to take on a narrow price-monitoring role, or should it instead become the state trading powerhouse the president envisions? That decision could determine the future of Indonesia's commodities industry and rattle global trade in its top exports, including palm oil and thermal coal.

Subianto recently said he hoped DSI would be operating as a one-stop shop for natural resource exports by September. That stands in contrast to statements from some Danantara officials, who have laid out its mission as ensuring exports are sold at fair prices, rather than trading directly.

The debate has continued behind closed doors, people familiar with the matter say, with some executives wary that Prabowo's all-encompassing vision could threaten an economy under pressure, as well as their own careers. Shipments are largely carrying on as normal for now, but the next steps could upend those flows and influence the president's relationship with Danantara.

"The uncertainty, rather than the regulatory change itself, is probably the greatest concern," said Baldev Bhinder, MD at Singapore-based specialist commodities law firm Blackstone and Gold. "Commodity markets can adapt, but a prolonged lack of clarity on the precise powers and role of the agency means operational friction, buyer hesitancy and possibly a slowdown on new deals."

Subianto's ambition is to make the State the sole exporter of the country's vast natural resource wealth, acting as a commercial intermediary between Indonesia's producers and overseas buyers. That's a role currently filled by an array of private commodity traders each with their own expertise, specialties and client base.

Tasking Danantara with the issue mimics a strategy used before: When faced with problems, Subianto often turns to the sovereign wealth fund — which he created last year — to find solutions, sidestepping Indonesia's sprawling bureaucracy. But the rift that's forming as DSI ramps up shows how Subianto's radical views on Indonesia's economy are unnerving even those at his most favored institution.

Senior figures behind the project envisage it as a monitoring agency, which would collect data on exports and ensure they're being booked at their true value, the people said, asking not to be named as the discussions are private. That would be in keeping with the entity's original task: curbing a practice known as under-invoicing, in which producers shift profits to lower tax jurisdictions offshore by declaring exports to be worth less than their true value.

Danantara COO Dony Oskaria said in June that the plan was not for the agency to seize control of exports or act as a middleman reselling commodities, but rather prevent transfer pricing and ensure strategic goods are traded at fair market prices. The fund's chief executive, Rosan Roeslani, said in July that while DSI would become Indonesia's sole sales agent, exporters would still be able to execute shipments, transact with overseas buyers and maintain long-term contracts.

Some within the sovereign wealth fund disagree on the scale of the problem that prompted the creation of DSI. Estimates produced by Danantara show revenue losses to under-invoicing were far smaller than the as much as $150-billion annually Subianto has claimed the country was losing to the practice, according to the people familiar with the matter.

In contrast, the prospect of a monopoly on the buying and selling of Indonesia's commodities is seen as being massively disruptive to existing businesses that form the bedrock of the economy and a deterrent to investment in the sector. Subianto's fiscal expansion, aggressive governance and haphazard policy execution have already put him at odds with foreign investors and battered the rupiah.

Enthusiasm for a full-scale trading business is low within Danantara, including with DSI's CEO Luke Mahony, according to people who have spoken to him in recent months. The Australian, a former executive at PT Vale Indonesia, joined the sovereign wealth fund last year and was unaware of the scale of Subianto's plans before he took the helm, the people said.

In a statement, Mahony said Subianto's objective is to strengthen the governance of Indonesia's strategic commodity exports and the agency is intended to complement the existing ecosystem.

DSI's "current focus remains on institution building, recruitment, digital capability development, operational readiness, and stakeholder engagement," Mahony said. "Market principles remain fundamental, with commercial negotiations, contractual arrangements, and pricing continuing to be determined by market participants."

The Government Communication Agency referred queries to Danantara.
Even so, recent statements from Subianto show little inclination to compromise on his vision.

"We face a massive problem, with a vital issue," the president said in a July address to the cabinet. "If we let this happen, if the leaking of hundreds of billions of dollars of Indonesia's wealth is allowed to continue, we can imagine what our nation will look like."

Bringing on top talent will be central to that goal. Danantara has sought to hire from large commodity traders to run three divisions, specializing in nickel, coal and palm oil — the trio of goods the policy initially will focus on, the people said. The products together account for more than $65-billion in annual exports, sourced from a patchwork of miners, plantations and smelters across the archipelago.

Danantara is exploring opportunities for DSI on the London Metal Exchange, with the city's commodity trading talent a key draw, according to Chief Investment Officer Pandu Sjahrir.

But the personal jeopardy involved in working for DSI has impacted its ability to bring people on. At least two traders working at major international commodity firms recently turned down senior positions, saying the salaries offered failed to compensate for the risks involved, according to people familiar with their discussions. Both feared eventual prosecution if their trading led to losses for the state, despite additional protections offered to Danantara directors.

Part of that is due to Indonesian law, which exposes employees at State-owned enterprises to criminal prosecution for causing losses to state finances, even unintentionally. Those regulations have led to the jailing of a number of high-level executives over the years, and the risks are heightened in an inherently volatile business like commodity trading.

“There will be many factors that make foreigners worried to accept these kind of jobs,” said Siwage Negara, a research fellow at the ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute in Singapore. “They know how difficult it is working with the Indonesian bureaucracy.”

While the agency is already collecting price data, the caliber of DSI’s prospective hires indicates plans to go beyond export monitoring — in line with Prabowo’s vision. A job description for a business head role seen by Bloomberg details the need to be able to build a fully-fledged trading business, from signing off-take agreements with producers to acquiring external customers.

That’s also outlined by law. The government regulation underpinning the agency says that after December 31, covered commodities may only be exported by a designated state body, which will have the authority to set sale prices and margins.

“This isn’t a monitoring role, it’s a commercial one,” said Khairunnisa A. Damayanti, an analyst for Southeast Asia-focused risk assessment and strategic advisory firm Cascade Asia.

INTERNATIONAL MINING

Metso passes 200th unit milestone for its HRC™8 high pressure roll crusher at Alwar factory

International Mining

METSO has marked a major milestone for its HRC™8 high pressure roll crusher, with 200 units now having been made at its Alwar, Rajasthan factory in India. Metso states: “Designed for high-quality manufactured sand and aggregates production, the HRC™ technology helps customers turn challenging feed materials and waste streams into valuable end products while delivering excellent product shape and low operating costs. The solution is also optimised for energy-efficient operation and reduced wear part consumption.”

The HRC™ is a type of high pressure roll crusher offering versatility in recycling; process rebalancing; and sand quality improvement. Metso stated: “This achievement would not have been possible without the dedication of our teams, the trust of our customers, and the continued commitment to innovation across our operations.”

The HRC™ 8 and 800 high pressure roll crusher can convert quarry waste into a saleable product, reducing the pollution from earth moving equipment doing the double handling of those large volumes of waste materials. “HRC roll crushers excel in challenging applications, reprocessing waste materials from crushing and screening processes. These materials, often with low mass gradings are difficult to crush using VSI or other compression crushers, can be transformed into high-quality, saleable products. Additionally, in some cases, non-saleable waste can be processed to correct the gradation curve and particle shape.”

HRC™ 8 and HRC™ 800 crushers Metso adds work in applications where other crushers cannot. “They can handle small in size and very difficult feed materials, that are difficult to process by any other technology, with high abrasiveness, low crushability, moisture, fines, even clay and turn them into a valuable product.”

These machines it says excel in manufacturing sand, meeting the growing demand for economical and efficient crushed sand production. “As natural sand deposits dwindle and environmental regulations tighten, HRC™ 8 and HRC™ 800 offer a robust design, low operational costs, and superior product shape and gradation. The application is sustainable because it replaces the use of natural sand, reducing the need for loading and hauling natural sand into cities, which helps to avoid fuel burning and pollution. Furthermore, HRC equipment produces high-quality sand that reduces the demand for water and cement in concrete mixes, as well as in asphalt.”

economies.com

Copper prices hit a fresh record high as tariff fears and tightening global supplies fuel rally

Reviewed by Rami Haddad, Editor-in-Chief

COPPER prices climbed to a new record high in the United States on Wednesday as shipments of the metal continued flowing into the US market ahead of potential import tariffs, while mounting supply constraints added further support to prices.

The September copper contract on COMEX rose to $6.7045 per pound, equivalent to $14,781 per metric ton, surpassing the previous record of $6.69 per pound set in mid-May.

The most actively traded contract later stabilized at $6.6825 per pound during late morning trading, up 0.6% from Tuesday's close and bringing its gains since the start of the year to around 17%.

On the London Metal Exchange, copper traded at $14,050 per metric ton after breaking above the $14,000 level for the first time in two months, approaching its January record high of $14,500.

The price gap between the two markets also widened, with New York copper trading at a premium of around $640 per metric ton over London. The average premium throughout July exceeded $350 per ton.

Tariff uncertainty drives copper stockpiling

Markets continue to await a decision from the US administration on copper import tariffs after the June 30 deadline set by Commerce Secretary Howard Lutnick for recommendations passed without an official announcement.

The proposal includes phased tariffs starting at 15% in January 2027 and rising to 30% the following year. The administration is also considering expanding the existing 50% tariffs on semi-finished copper products to include raw copper, while adding 14 new product categories, including electrical cables, under Section 232 trade measures.

Those expectations have prompted companies to accelerate imports, with US ports receiving more than 200,000 metric tons of copper in July, the highest monthly total since records began in 2014.

COMEX copper inventories have climbed more than 40% since the beginning of the year to record highs, while total copper stockpiles within the United States, including private port warehouses, are estimated to exceed one million metric tons.

Michael Cuoco, Head of Metals at StoneX Financial, said tariff-related speculation has become the dominant driver of copper prices, outweighing the impact of underlying demand growth.

Global supply pressures persist

The rally has also coincided with growing optimism over the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, as the United States, Iran, and Oman prepare to implement a temporary 60-day arrangement governing maritime traffic.

President Donald Trump said an agreement could be reached "tomorrow or the day after," boosting investor confidence, easing inflation concerns, and reducing expectations for additional US interest rate hikes, all of which have supported industrial metals.

Despite that optimism, global supply chains remain under pressure. The disruption of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz has affected roughly half of seaborne sulfur shipments from the Gulf, while China's export restrictions on sulfur through December have reduced global sulfuric acid supplies by around 25%.

Sulfuric acid is a critical input for solvent extraction and electrowinning (SX-EW), a production method accounting for more than 15% of global copper output.

The Democratic Republic of Congo produces around 1.5 million metric tons of copper annually using SX-EW technology, while Chile produces approximately 1.2 million metric tons. Industry estimates suggest that some mines now hold sulfuric acid inventories sufficient for only 30 to 60 days.

In Chile, state-owned Codelco has suspended the Andes Norte expansion project at its El Teniente mine, the world's largest underground copper mine, after detecting new seismic activity that could threaten operational safety.

The decision follows last year's fatal rock collapse that killed six workers, leaving annual production at around 300,000 metric tons, well below pre-accident levels.

Chairman Bernardo Fontaine said there is "no possibility" of reaching the company's annual production target of 1.7 million metric tons within the next four to five years.

Mining shares advance

The surge in copper prices lifted mining stocks across the sector.

Glencore reported first-half results showing adjusted EBITDA jumped 86% to $10.1 billion, supported by strong trading profits during the conflict and a 15% increase in copper production. The company also confirmed plans for a secondary listing on the Sydney Stock Exchange in October, sending its US-listed shares up about 3%.

Anglo American gained 1.7%, while Antofagasta extended its rally after surging nearly 7% in the previous session.

Shares of BHP rose 2.0%, Rio Tinto advanced 2.3%, Freeport-McMoRan gained 3.3%, First Quantum Minerals climbed 3.2%, Ivanhoe Mines added 2.9%, Southern Copper rose 2.4%, and Teck Resources increased 1.7%.

Copper prices have surged more than 50% over the past 12 months, and research firms including BMI expect the structural supply deficit to persist, supporting higher prices over the coming years.

AL CIRCLE

LME aluminium cash price eases to $3,228.5/t as stocks decline to 260,900t

Edited By : Staff Editor

THE LONDON Metal Exchange (LME) aluminium market witnessed a mixed performance on August 5, with spot and three-month prices declining while longer-dated contracts and the Asian Reference Price strengthened.

LME aluminium cash bid and offer prices fell by 1.3 per cent day-on-day. The cash bid slipped from USD 3,270 per tonne to USD 3,228.5 per tonne, while the offer eased from USD 3,271 per tonne to USD 3,229 per tonne.

On August 5, the LME aluminium three-month bid price edged down by 0.22 per cent to USD 3,229 per tonne from USD 3,236 per tonne on August 4. The offer price also declined by 0.22 per cent, falling to USD 3,229.5 per tonne from USD 3,236.5 per tonne.

In the longer-dated contracts, both the Dec-27 bid and offer prices advanced by 0.38 per cent over the previous session. The bid increased to USD 3,160 per tonne from USD 3,148 per tonne, while the offer rose to USD 3,165 per tonne from USD 3,153 per tonne.

The LME aluminium three-month Asian Reference Price closed at USD 3,241 per tonne on August 5, representing a gain of 0.56 per cent from USD 3,223 per tonne on August 4.

LME aluminium opening stocks continued to decline on August 5, slipping from 262,650 tonnes to 260,900 tonnes, marking a 0.67 per cent decrease.

Live Warrants remained unchanged at 244,650 tonnes.

Meanwhile, cancelled warrants dropped by 9.23 per cent to 14,750 tonnes from 16,250 tonnes.

LME alumina Platts closed at USD 344.6 per tonne on August 5, indicating a 0.44 per cent increase from USD 343.1 per tonne recorded on August 4.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold heads for strongest week since January, US payrolls data in focus

By Reuters

GOLD steadied on Friday and was on track for its biggest weekly gain since January, helped by weaker oil prices, while investors awaited key U.S. nonfarm payrolls data for clues on the interest rate outlook.

Spot gold was little changed at $4,235.57 per ounce, as of 0045 GMT, but was up 4.8% for the week. U.S. gold futures fell 0.1% to $4,293.80.

U.S. President Donald Trump told reporters that he believed the war with Iran would be over soon and said the armed forces were experiencing issues with supplies of some weapons.

Crude oil prices were headed for a weekly loss. Lower energy prices help ease inflation concerns and reduce expectations of higher-for-longer interest rates. Gold is an inflation hedge, but elevated interest rates tend to weigh on its appeal as it offers no yield. [O/R]

Market participants braced for the U.S. Labor Department's employment report for July, scheduled for release at 1230 GMT.

Traders currently see a 55% chance of a U.S. rate hike in September, according to the CME FedWatch Tool.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis President Alberto Musalem added his voice to the chorus of central bankers who believed the central bank should have raised its interest rate target last week.

The Fed held its interest rate target range steady at 3.5% to 3.75% on July 29 despite inflation standing well above 2%.

Data showed the number of Americans filing claims for unemployment benefits increased slightly last week, while layoffs dropped to a two-year low in July, consistent with a stable labour market.

Among other metals, spot silver lost 0.4% to $61.26 per ounce, platinum fell 0.5% to $1,720.75 and palladium dropped 0.5% to $1,363.50.

MINING.COM

Congo bans copper and cobalt concentrates exports, official order says

Reuters

THE DEMOCRATIC Republic of Congo has banned exports of copper concentrate and cobalt concentrate as it escalates efforts to force domestic processing and retain more value from its mineral resources, a government order reviewed by Reuters on Thursday shows.

After Reuters reported the ban, benchmark three-month copper on the London Metal Exchange rose by as much as 1.8% to $14,369.50 a metric ton, the highest since January 29 when the metal hit an all-time peak of $14,527.50.

Congo is seeking to leverage its position as the world's largest cobalt supplier and a major source of other energy-transition minerals, including copper, to build domestic processing capacity and retain a greater share of the wealth flowing from its mines.

The June 29 order, signed by Mines Minister Louis Kabamba Watum, Foreign Trade Minister Julien Paluku Kahongya and Economy Minister Daniel Mukoko Samba, says "the export of copper and cobalt concentrates is prohibited".

The ban takes effect immediately, although one-year export waivers may be granted under strategic circumstances, the order said, without explaining further.

It also introduced a tax regime with a three-month transition period for economically significant mining by-products.

In a statement posted on the LSEG platform on Thursday, Ivanhoe Mines (TSX: IVN) said its Kamoa-Kakula copper complex – a joint venture with China's Zijin Mining and the Congolese government – had received multiple exemptions allowing it to export copper concentrate since production began in 2021.

"Currently, copper concentrate produced by Kamoa-Kakula is smelted at the on-site smelter or at the Lualaba copper smelter, in Kolwezi. In addition, the Kipushi Mine has a derogation in place allowing the export of the operation's zinc concentrates," the company said.

Congo pushes for local processing

The ban was motivated by "the need to encourage mining operators to market or export commercial mineral products with high added value," the order said.

Congo has imposed bans on copper and cobalt concentrate exports in 2013, 2019 and 2023, while granting waivers where domestic smelting capacity was insufficient.

The latest order repeals the 2023 order and its exemptions, and replaces it with a broader framework governing mineral exports and the taxation of economically significant mining by-products.

Congo mostly exports copper in the form of refined metal. It exported 696,725 tons of copper cathodes in the first quarter of 2026, compared with 53,926 tons of copper concentrates containing 18,863 tons of copper metal, according to official data.

It also shipped 51,940 tons of cobalt hydroxides containing 17,054 tons of cobalt metal over the same period.

Christian-Geraud Neema, a mining analyst at non-profit organisation the China-Global South Project, said the latest ban was unlikely to have a severe impact on most operators as the bulk of Congo's copper and cobalt is already refined domestically.

He said the most affected could be Kamoa-Kakula as it still exports some concentrate under exemptions. Zijin did not immediately respond to a request for comment and neither did the Congolese chamber of mines.

The new tax regime covers a wide range of minerals and says the tax on mining by-products applies to trace and ultra-trace minerals recovered during refining using a 55% valuation coefficient, with royalties charged alongside those on the main mineral.

(Reporting by Ange Adihe Kasongo and Maxwell Akalaare Adombila; additional reporting by Tom Daly in London and Ernest Scheyder in Houston; Editing by Veronica Brown, Louise Heavens and Barbara Lewis)

THE NORTHERN MINER
GLOBAL MINING NEWS · SINCE 1915

Bigger plants drive Australia's next gold gains

Posted By: Henry Lazenby

AUSTRALIAN gold output is set to rise as producers expand existing mines before a new set of projects starts later this decade, Melbourne-based mining consultants Surbiton Associates says.

The country produced 303 tonnes worth A$54 billion (C$53.2 billion) last year. Northern Star Resources' (ASX: NST) Super Pit, about 600 km east of Perth, anchors the near-term gains, with commissioning underway on a plant that is to more than double annual processing capacity to 27 million tonnes from 13 million tonnes.

"Late 2026 and during 2027 will see several substantial expansions of existing operations," Surbiton Associates director Sandra Close said in a release this week prepared for the Diggers & Dealers conference. "Of these Super Pit will be the largest by far, with its treatment capacity doubling."

The build-out could push national production beyond the level it has held since 2017 and replace ounces lost as older mines close. Higher gold prices have made low-grade stockpiles and smaller deposits more profitable to process across Australia's roughly 80 primary gold mines and 20 operations that recover gold as a by-product.

Early gains

Northern Star plans to feed the expanded Super Pit plant with large stockpiles of low-grade material that stronger gold prices have made economic. The company has started commissioning the new circuit.

Newmont (NYSE, ASX: NEM; TSX: NGT) has spent more than A$2.3 billion on a new shaft at its Tanami mine in the Northern Territory. The shaft is designed to hoist 3.8 million tonnes of ore a year, replacing a truck haulage system limited to 2.7 million tonnes. The major expects the project to cut costs and add about 150,000 oz. of annual production.

Capricorn Metals (ASX: CMM) is expanding its Karlawinda plant in Western Australia to 6.5 million tonnes a year from 4 million tonnes. The company expects the upgrade to lift production to 150,000 oz. a year.

Vault Minerals (ASX: VAU) plans to raise processing capacity at King of the Hills by 50%, to 7.5 million tonnes annually, increasing gold output by an estimated 35%. Commissioning is scheduled for mid-2027, although Vault's planned merger with Genesis Minerals (ASX: GMD) could change the scope or timing.

Next wave

Ora Banda Mining (ASX: OBM) plans to build a 3-million-tonne-per-year plant at Davyhurst in Western Australia for A$375 million. The company aims to start production in the second half of 2028.

Capricorn Metals targets early 2028 commissioning at Mt Gibson, where it plans to build production to 260,000 oz. per year. The project holds 150.9 million indicated tonnes grading 1 gram gold per tonne for 4.7 million oz. and 38.1 million inferred tonnes at 0.8 gram for 969,000 ounces. Probable reserves total 119.3 million tonnes at 1 gram for 3.67 million ounces.

Minerals 260 (ASX: MI6) plans first production from Bullabulling in late 2028. The Western Australian project holds 140 million indicated tonnes grading 0.98 gram gold per tonne for 4.4 million oz. and 51 million inferred tonnes at 1 gram for 1.7 million ounces. Probable reserves total 90 million tonnes at 0.86 gram for 2.5 million oz., based on the earlier December 2025

Longer term

Northern Star's Hemi project represents the largest later-stage addition in Surbiton's forecast. The company plans to process 10 million tonnes of ore per year from 2030 and produce about 550,000 oz. annually.

Vista Gold (TSX, NYSE-A: VGZ) aims to bring Mt Todd in the Northern Territory into production by 2030. The company targets about 150,000 oz. a year from 5 million tonnes of ore.

Mt Todd carries execution risk. Hard ore, weak recoveries and high reagent use contributed to the failure of a previous development attempt, leaving Vista to prove it can operate the deposit at a profit.

Regis Resources' (ASX: RRL) McPhillamys project in New South Wales remains contingent on securing regulatory approvals before a planned final investment decision in 2028.