Indonesian Mining Association

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Bisnis.com

Vale Indonesia (INCO) Targetkan Produksi Nikel Matte 73.000 Ton pada 2027

Penulis : Desyinta Nuraini

PT VALE Indonesia Tbk. (INCO) menargetkan peningkatan produksi nikel dalam matte menjadi sekitar 73.000 metrik ton pada 2027. Target tersebut naik 7,9% dibandingkan dengan target produksi perseroan pada tahun ini.

Presiden Direktur dan CEO INCO Bernardus Irmanto mengatakan, peningkatan target produksi tersebut ditopang oleh optimalisasi kapasitas fasilitas pengolahan di Sorowako, Sulawesi Selatan, setelah rampungnya pembangunan kembali Tanur Listrik 3 atau Furnace 3 Rebuild pada Juni 2026.

Dengan selesainya pekerjaan tersebut, perseroan memiliki kesiapan empat tanur untuk mendukung kegiatan produksi. Pada tahun depan, manajemen akan berfokus menjaga stabilitas operasional sekaligus meningkatkan efisiensi proses pengolahan.

"Untuk tahun 2027, Vale Indonesia menargetkan produksi nikel dalam matte sekitar 73.000 metrik ton, meningkat jika dibandingkan target produksi 2026 sebesar 67.645 metrik ton," ujar Bernardus kepada Bisnis, dikutip Kamis (26/11/2026).

Dia menjelaskan, optimalisasi fasilitas pengolahan menjadi salah satu strategi utama perseroan untuk menjaga kesinambungan produksi. Selain kesiapan fasilitas, ketersediaan dan kualitas bahan baku juga menjadi faktor penting dalam merealisasikan target tersebut.

Vale Indonesia (INCO) Targets Nickel Matte Production of 73,000 Tons by 2027

Author: Desyinta Nuraini

PT VALE Indonesia Tbk. (INCO) is targeting an increase in nickel in matte production to approximately 73,000 metric tons by 2027, a 7.9% increase compared to the company's production target this year.

INCO President Director and CEO Bernardus Irmanto said the increase in production targets was supported by the optimization of processing facility capacity in Sorowako, South Sulawesi, following the completion of the rebuilding of Electric Furnace 3 or Furnace 3 Rebuild in June 2026.

With the completion of this work, the company has four furnaces ready to support production activities. Next year, management will focus on maintaining operational stability while increasing processing efficiency.

"For 2027, Vale Indonesia is targeting nickel in matte production of around 73,000 metric tons, an increase compared to the 2026 production target of 67,645 metric tons," Bernardus told Bisnis, quoted on Thursday (11/26/2026).

He explained that optimizing processing facilities is one of the company's main strategies to maintain production continuity. In addition to facility readiness, the availability and quality of raw materials are also crucial factors in achieving this target.

Kinerja produksi Vale Indonesia sendiri mulai menunjukkan tren pemulihan sepanjang 2026 setelah terdampak kegiatan pemeliharaan besar fasilitas pengolahan pada semester pertama.

Hingga akhir September 2026, produksi nikel dalam matte perseroan tercatat sebesar 48.114 metrik ton, turun dibandingkan dengan 54.975 metrik ton pada periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Kendati demikian, produksi secara kuartalan terus meningkat. Bernardus menjelaskan, produksi nikel matte tercatat sebesar 13.620 ton pada kuartal I/2026, kemudian naik menjadi 16.153 ton pada kuartal II/2026, dan mencapai 18.341 ton pada kuartal III/2026.

Capaian pada kuartal III/2026 tersebut menjadi tingkat produksi triwulanan tertinggi sepanjang tahun ini.

"Pemulihan tersebut terutama didukung oleh rampungnya pekerjaan pembangunan kembali Tanur Listrik 3 (Furnace 3 Rebuild) pada Juni 2026, stabilitas operasional pabrik, serta kondisi kadar nikel dari area penambangan yang semakin mendukung optimalisasi proses pengolahan," jelas Bernardus.

Selain mengoptimalkan produksi nikel matte di Sorowako, Vale Indonesia juga melanjutkan pengembangan bisnis bijih nikel melalui wilayah Bahodopi dan Pomalaa. Hingga September 2026, total penjualan bijih nikel dari kedua wilayah tersebut mencapai sekitar 4,27 juta wet metric ton (wmt).

Untuk memperkuat kontribusi bisnis tersebut, perseroan menyiapkan peningkatan kesiapan infrastruktur logistik, optimalisasi rantai pasok, serta penguatan kerja sama komersial dengan mitra.

Vale Indonesia's production performance began to show a recovery trend throughout 2026 after being impacted by major maintenance activities at its processing facilities in the first half.

As of the end of September 2026, the company's nickel in matte production was recorded at 48,114 metric tons, down compared to 54,975 metric tons in the same period the previous year.

However, quarterly production continues to increase. Bernardus explained that nickel matte production was recorded at 13,620 tons in the first quarter of 2026, then increased to 16,153 tons in the second quarter of 2026, and reached 18,341 tons in the third quarter of 2026.

The achievement in the third quarter of 2026 was the highest quarterly production level so far this year.

"This recovery is primarily supported by the completion of the Furnace 3 Rebuild in June 2026, the stability of plant operations, and the nickel content of the mining area, which increasingly supports the optimization of the processing process," Bernardus explained.

In addition to optimizing nickel matte production in Sorowako, Vale Indonesia is also continuing to develop its nickel ore business through the Bahodopi and Pomalaa areas. By September 2026, total nickel ore sales from these two areas will reach approximately 4.27 million wet metric tons (wmt).

To strengthen this business contribution, the company is preparing to increase the readiness of its logistics infrastructure, optimize its supply chain, and strengthen commercial cooperation with partners.

Di sisi lain, pengembangan proyek hilirisasi tetap menjadi bagian dari strategi pertumbuhan perseroan. Pelaksanaannya akan disesuaikan dengan tahapan kesiapan teknis, operasional, dan komersial masing-masing proyek.

Meski membidik kenaikan produksi, Vale Indonesia tetap mencermati sejumlah tantangan yang berpotensi memengaruhi pencapaian target pada 2027. Faktor tersebut meliputi keandalan fasilitas produksi, stabilitas pasokan dan kualitas bahan baku, dinamika harga energi dan komoditas, serta perkembangan pasar nikel global.

Dalam pengembangan bisnis di Bahodopi dan Pomalaa, kesiapan infrastruktur pendukung, tahapan pembangunan fasilitas hilirisasi, hingga proses persetujuan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) juga menjadi aspek yang perlu dikelola.

"Meski demikian, Vale Indonesia tetap mencermati sejumlah faktor yang dapat memengaruhi pencapaian target, antara lain keandalan fasilitas produksi, stabilitas pasokan dan kualitas bahan baku, dinamika harga energi dan komoditas, serta perkembangan kondisi pasar nikel global," tutur Bernardus.

Dia menambahkan perseroan akan terus memperkuat keunggulan operasional dan menjalankan inisiatif efisiensi secara berkelanjutan. Pengelolaan risiko dan disiplin alokasi modal juga menjadi bagian dari strategi untuk mendukung pertumbuhan jangka panjang.

"Prioritasnya bukan semata-mata meningkatkan volume produksi, tetapi memastikan bahwa setiap pertumbuhan dapat dicapai secara aman, efisien, bertanggung jawab, dan memberikan nilai/manfaat ekonomi, sosial, serta lingkungan hidup bagi seluruh pemangku kepentingan," sebut Bernardus.
Editor : Dwi Nicken Tari

Meanwhile, the development of downstream projects remains part of the company's growth strategy. Implementation will be tailored to each project's technical, operational, and commercial readiness.

Despite targeting increased production, Vale Indonesia remains vigilant about a number of challenges that could potentially impact the achievement of its 2027 target. These factors include the reliability of production facilities, the stability of raw material supply and quality, the dynamics of energy and commodity prices, and developments in the global nickel market.

In business development in Bahodopi and Pomalaa, the readiness of supporting infrastructure, the stages of downstream facility development, and the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) approval process are also aspects that need to be managed.

"Nevertheless, Vale Indonesia continues to monitor several factors that could impact target achievement, including the reliability of production facilities, the stability of raw material supply and quality, the dynamics of energy and commodity prices, and developments in the global nickel market," Bernardus said.

He added that the company will continue to strengthen operational excellence and implement sustainable efficiency initiatives. Risk management and disciplined capital allocation are also part of the strategy to support long-term growth.

"The priority is not simply increasing production volume, but ensuring that any growth can be achieved safely, efficiently, responsibly, and provides economic, social, and environmental value/benefits for all stakeholders," said Bernardus.
Editor: Dwi Nicken Tari

Bisnis.com

Bumi Resources (BUMI) Kerek Produksi Batu Bara 11% jadi 60,8 Juta Ton

Penulis : Hafiyyan

PT BUMI Resources Tbk. (BUMI) mencatatkan kenaikan produksi batu bara sebesar 11% menjadi 60,8 juta ton sepanjang sembilan bulan pertama 2026, dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya sebanyak 54,9 juta ton.

VP of Corporate Communications & Sustainability Bumi Resources Anita Bernardus menyampaikan bahwa peningkatan produksi tersebut diikuti pertumbuhan volume penjualan sebesar 11% menjadi 60,4 juta ton dari sebelumnya 54,4 juta ton pada 9 bulan 2025.

“Dengan capaian tersebut, Bumi Resources tetap melangkah sesuai jalur untuk merealisasikan target 2026,” paparnya dalam keterangan resmi, Kamis (26/11/2026).

Perseroan juga mencatatkan perbaikan rasio kupasan tanah (strip ratio) menjadi 7,6 kali, dibandingkan 8,1 kali pada periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Sejalan dengan peningkatan kinerja operasional, Bumi Resources membukukan pendapatan sebesar US$1,44 miliar sepanjang 9 bulan 2026. Nilai tersebut meningkat 38,9% dibandingkan US$1,04 miliar pada periode yang sama tahun lalu.

Kenaikan pendapatan yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan pertumbuhan beban pokok pendapatan turut mendorong laba bruto perseroan naik 77,2% menjadi US$285,9 juta dari US$161,3 juta.

Bumi Resources (BUMI) Increases Coal Production by 11% to 60.8 Million Tons

Author: Hafiyyan

PT BUMI Resources Tbk. (BUMI) recorded an 11% increase in coal production to 60.8 million tons in the first nine months of 2026, compared to 54.9 million tons in the same period last year.

Bumi Resources' VP of Corporate Communications & Sustainability, Anita Bernardus, stated that the increase in production was accompanied by an 11% increase in sales volume, reaching 60.4 million tons from 54.4 million tons in the first nine months of 2025.

"With this achievement, Bumi Resources remains on track to realize its 2026 target," he explained in an official statement, Thursday (11/26/2026).

The company also recorded an improvement in the strip ratio to 7.6 times, compared to 8.1 times in the same period the previous year.

In line with improved operational performance, Bumi Resources posted revenue of US$1.44 billion for the first nine months of 2026. This figure increased 38.9% compared to US$1.04 billion in the same period last year.

The higher revenue increase compared to the growth in cost of revenue also contributed to the company's gross profit increasing 77.2% to US$285.9 million from US$161.3 million.

Laba usaha BUMI juga meningkat 113,2% menjadi US$179,9 juta, sedangkan margin usaha naik menjadi 12,5% dari 8,1% pada 9 bulan 2025.

Adapun laba bersih yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk tercatat sebesar US$148,5 juta, melonjak 404,9% dibandingkan US$29,4 juta pada periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Anita menambahkan, Bumi Resources tetap menjaga disiplin alokasi modal dan melanjutkan strategi diversifikasi, termasuk melalui integrasi aset yang baru diakuisisi di Australia.

Langkah tersebut menjadi bagian dari strategi perseroan dalam membangun ketahanan usaha terhadap siklus komoditas.

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BUMI's operating profit also increased 113.2% to US$179.9 million, while its operating margin rose to 12.5% from 8.1% in the first nine months of 2025.

Meanwhile, net profit attributable to owners of the parent entity was recorded at US$148.5 million, a 404.9% jump compared to US$29.4 million in the same period the previous year.

Anita added that Bumi Resources continues to maintain disciplined capital allocation and continues its diversification strategy, including through the integration of newly acquired assets in Australia.

This step is part of the company's strategy to build business resilience against commodity cycles.

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detikfinance

Begini Harita Nickel Kelola Dampak Hilirisasi Tambang di Pulau Obi

Nada Herwando Kartika – detikFinance

SEBAGIAN jalan dan saluran drainase di kawasan operasi Harita Nickel di Pulau Obi, Maluku Utara, dibangun menggunakan terak, material yang tersisa setelah bijih nikel dilebur. Sebagian terak juga dicampurkan ke media tanam untuk menumbuhkan pohon di lahan bekas tambang.

How Harita Nickel Manages the Impact of Mining Downstreaming on Obi Island

Nada Herwando Kartika – detikFinance

SOME roads and drainage channels in Harita Nickel's operational area on Obi Island, North Maluku, were built using slag, the material left over after nickel ore is smelted. Some of the slag is also mixed into the planting medium to grow trees on the former mining area.

Dalam paparannya saat COP31, Harita Nickel mencatat total 958.408 ton terak telah dimanfaatkan kembali. Pengelolaan sisa produksi ini menjadi salah satu sisi hilirisasi nikel yang relevan dengan pembahasan iklim pada COP31 di Antalya, Turki, 9-20 November 2026.

Meski nikel kerap dikaitkan dengan baterai kendaraan listrik, sebagian besar nikel dunia digunakan untuk membuat baja nirkarat. Bahannya hadir dalam barang sehari-hari, dari panci dan bak cuci hingga peralatan medis.

Beroperasi sejak 2010 dan tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia (NCKL) sejak 2023, area operasional Harita Nickel memiliki luas 4,58 persen dari luas Pulau Obi. Lewat teknologi Rotary Kiln Electric Furnace (RKEF) dan High Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL), perusahaan menyerap lebih dari 26.000 pekerja, yang mencakup lebih dari 85 persen WNI, 45 persen asal Maluku Utara, dan 52 persen berusia 30 tahun ke bawah.

Harita Nickel merehabilitasi total 2.889 hektare lahan, yakni 272 hektare reklamasi pascatambang, 2.592 hektare rehabilitasi Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) dengan 2.214.234 bibit, serta 25 hektare mangrove dengan 72.031 bibit. Fasilitas Loji Central Nursery memproduksi lebih dari 300.000 bibit per tahun, yakni kayu putih, cemara laut, jabon merah, sesuai Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP).

Di laut, pemantauan kualitas air dan terumbu karang berjalan rutin bersama pihak independen dengan penanaman 2.185 unit kubus terumbu karang buatan seluas 995,52 meter persegi. Studi keanekaragaman hayati radius 50 kilometer bersama Environmental Resources Management (ERM) mengacu pada IFC Performance Standard 6 (PS6) dan standar Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA), dan menurut perusahaan tidak menemukan habitat kritis di sekitar lokasi operasi.

In its presentation at COP31, Harita Nickel noted that a total of 958,408 tons of slag had been reused. Managing this waste production is one aspect of nickel downstreaming that is relevant to climate discussions at COP31 in Antalya, Turkey, November 9-20, 2026.

Although nickel is often associated with electric vehicle batteries, most of the world's nickel is used to make stainless steel. The material is found in everyday items, from pots and sinks to medical equipment.

Operating since 2010 and listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (NCKL) since 2023, Harita Nickel's operational area covers 4.58 percent of Obi Island. Using Rotary Kiln Electric Furnace (RKEF) and High Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL) technology, the company employs more than 26,000 workers, comprising over 85 percent Indonesian citizens, 45 percent from North Maluku, and 52 percent aged 30 and under.

Harita Nickel has rehabilitated a total of 2,889 hectares of land: 272 hectares of post-mining reclamation, 2,592 hectares of watershed rehabilitation with 2,214,234 seedlings, and 25 hectares of mangroves with 72,031 seedlings. The Loji Central Nursery produces over 300,000 seedlings annually, including eucalyptus, sea pine, and red jabon, in accordance with the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP).

At sea, water quality and coral reef monitoring are routinely conducted in collaboration with independent parties, with the planting of 2,185 artificial coral reef units covering 995.52 square meters. A 50-kilometer biodiversity study conducted with Environmental Resources Management (ERM) adheres to IFC Performance Standard 6 (PS6) and the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) standards, and the company reports no critical habitats have been identified near the operation site.

Harita Nickel juga menyusun kajian dampak kumulatif (Cumulative Impact Assessment) yang mengacu pada standar IRMA serta IFC Performance Standard 4, 5, dan 6. Kajian itu mencakup air, udara, laut, tanah, iklim, jasa ekosistem, sosial-ekonomi, dan budaya lokal.

Pada pengelolaan residu, 958.408 ton terak nikel (nickel slag) RKEF dimanfaatkan ulang menjadi bata, batako, kubus berongga, jalan, drainase, dan media tanam reklamasi dengan tingkat hidup tanaman 90 persen. Residu HPAL dikelola lewat dry stack tailings berkapasitas 49 juta ton (25 juta meter kubik) dengan pengolahan air lanjutan dan kolam sedimen yang dipantau daring oleh Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup (KLH).

Reduksi emisi Harita Nickel mencapai 2,3 juta ton tCO2e pada 2025, naik dari 1,9 juta tCO2e pada 2024, dan 308 ribu tCO2e pada 2023. Upayanya mencakup pemanfaatan gas batubara (1.185.608 tCO2e), waste heat recovery (997.339 tCO2e), biosolar B40 (125.200 tCO2e), minyak jelantah, serta Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS) 40 MW. Perusahaan juga mengoperasikan pembangkit listrik tenaga uap 50 MW yang memanfaatkan panas buangan dari proses produksi.

"Perhatian dunia terhadap cara mineral dihasilkan terus meningkat. Bagi kami, itu berarti pengelolaan lahan, residu, dan emisi harus terus dijalankan dan dilaporkan secara terbuka," kata Direktur Health, Safety and Environment Harita Nickel, Tonny Gultom.

Direktur Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Harita Nickel, Tonny Gultom, menyampaikan paparan dalam sesi diskusi di Paviliun Indonesia pada Konferensi Perubahan Iklim COP31 yang berlangsung di Antalya, Turki. Selain pengelolaan lahan dan residu, Harita Nickel juga menjalani sejumlah penilaian standar keberlanjutan internasional, mulai dari audit tambang IRMA hingga audit rantai pasok RMAP.

Harita Nickel also prepared a Cumulative Impact Assessment that refers to the IRMA standards and IFC Performance Standards 4, 5, and 6. The study covers water, air, sea, land, climate, ecosystem services, socio-economics, and local culture.

In residue management, 958,408 tons of RKEF nickel slag were recycled into bricks, concrete blocks, hollow cubes, roads, drainage, and reclamation planting media with a 90 percent plant survival rate. HPAL residues are managed through a 49 million ton (25 million cubic meter) dry stack tailings with advanced water treatment and sediment ponds monitored online by the Ministry of Environment (KLH).

Harita Nickel's emission reduction will reach 2.3 million tons tCO2e in 2025, up from 1.9 million tCO2e in 2024, and 308 thousand tCO2e in 2023. The efforts include the utilization of coal gas (1,185,608 tCO2e), waste heat recovery (997,339 tCO2e), B40 biodiesel (125,200 tCO2e), used cooking oil, and a 40 MW Solar Power Plant (PLTS). The company also operates a 50 MW steam power plant that utilizes waste heat from the production process.

"Global attention to how minerals are produced continues to grow. For us, this means that land management, residue management, and emissions must be continuously implemented and reported openly," said Harita Nickel's Director of Health, Safety, and Environment, Tonny Gultom.

Harita Nickel's Director of Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE), Tonny Gultom, delivered a presentation during a discussion session at the Indonesian Pavilion at the COP31 Climate Change Conference in Antalya, Turkey. In addition to land and residue management, Harita Nickel has also undergone several international sustainability standard assessments, from IRMA mine audits to RMAP supply chain audits.

Untuk Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA), audit lapangan oleh SCS Global Services berlangsung pada April 2025, dan perusahaan menerima draft laporan audit pada Oktober 2025. Harita Nickel memilih memakai masa tindakan korektif opsional (CAP) sebelum hasil audit dipublikasikan.

Menurut Harita Nickel, kajian risiko alam tingkat lanskap (LNRA) yang dilakukan pada 2024 dengan mengacu pada kerangka Taskforce on Nature-related Disclosures (TNFD) mencakup seluruh Pulau Obi, lebih luas dari IRMA, sehingga keduanya saling melengkapi.

Agus P. Sari, CEO The Landscape Group, menjelaskan salah satu bekal Harita Nickel dalam penilaian IRMA adalah kajian risiko alam tingkat lanskap (LNRA) di Pulau Obi. Temuan kajian itu mendukung tiga aspek dalam standar IRMA, yakni kajian dampak lingkungan dan sosial, perlindungan keaneka-ragaman hayati, dan pengelolaan air.

"Di Pulau Obi, apa yang terjadi di hulu dapat memengaruhi sungai hingga ke pesisir. Dengan mengkaji seluruh pulau, Harita dapat melihat bagaimana dampak dari berbagai kegiatan saling berkaitan, termasuk yang berasal dari luar konsesi. Di situlah LNRA dan IRMA saling melengkapi. Harita punya dasar untuk menentukan risiko yang perlu diprioritas-kan, lalu melalui IRMA, perusahaan membuka praktik pengelolaannya untuk dinilai secara independen," ujar Agus.

Di jalur rantai pasok, Harita Nickel menyatakan PT Halmahera Persada Lygend (HPL) dan PT Obi Nickel Cobalt (ONC) telah menuntaskan audit Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP). Perusahaan juga men-jalani audit RMAP+.

For the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA), the field audit by SCS Global Services took place in April 2025, and the company received a draft audit report in October 2025. Harita Nickel chose to use the optional corrective action (CAP) period before the audit results were published.

According to Harita Nickel, the landscape-level nature risk assessment (LNRA) conducted in 2024, based on the Taskforce on Nature-related Disclosures (TNFD) framework, covers the entire Obi Island, extending beyond the IRMA, thus complementing each other.

Agus P. Sari, CEO of The Landscape Group, explained that one of Harita Nickel's assets for the IRMA assessment was a landscape-level natural risk assessment (LNRA) on Obi Island. The study's findings support three aspects of the IRMA standard: environmental and social impact assessment, biodiversity protection, and water management.

"On Obi Island, what happens upstream can affect the river all the way to the coast. By assessing the entire island, Harita can see how the impacts of various activities are interconnected, including those originating outside the concession. That's where the LNRA and IRMA complement each other. Harita has a basis for determining which risks to prioritize, and through IRMA, the company opens its management practices to independent assessment," said Agus.

In the supply chain, Harita Nickel stated that PT Halmahera Persada Lygend (HPL) and PT Obi Nickel Cobalt (ONC) have completed Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) audits. The company is also undergoing an RMAP+ audit.

Harita Nickel juga telah menjalani sejumlah sertifikasi dan sistem manajemen, termasuk standar ISO terkait lingkungan, keselamatan kerja, dan energi. Meski begitu, industri mineral tetap membutuhkan pengawasan berkelanjutan, transparansi data, dan evaluasi independen agar komitmen perusahaan terukur dan tercermin dalam dampak nyata bagi lingkungan dan masyarakat. (akn/ega)

Harita Nickel has also undergone several certifications and management systems, including ISO standards related to the environment, occupational safety, and energy. However, the minerals industry still requires ongoing monitoring, data transparency, and independent evaluation to ensure that company commitments are measurable and reflected in tangible impacts on the environment and society. (akn/ega)

Ini Strategi Trakindo Dorong Transformasi Layanan Pelanggan Alat Berat

Yurika

DI TENGAH percepatan transformasi digital, pelanggan industri alat berat kini menuntut lebih. Mereka tidak hanya mengharapkan produk yang andal, tapi juga layanan yang mudah diakses, responsif, dan terintegrasi untuk menjaga produktivitas operasional mereka.

Pergeseran ekspektasi inilah yang dibedah dalam Bincang PERSpektif 2026 yang digelar Trakindo, bertema Transformasi Pengalaman Pelanggan: Peran Digitalisasi dalam Membentuk Masa Depan Industri Alat Berat, Kamis (26/11/2026).

M. Darliansa Hilmy, Mining Director Accenture Indonesia, menilai ekspektasi pelanggan sudah bergeser total.

Pelanggan kini tidak lagi hanya mempertimbangkan kualitas dan keandalan equipment atau *product experience*. Mereka juga menilai…

Trakindo's Strategy to Drive Heavy Equipment Customer Service Transformation

Yurika

AMIDST the accelerating digital transformation, customers in the heavy equipment industry are now demanding more. They expect not only reliable products but also accessible, responsive, and integrated services to maintain their operational productivity.

This shift in expectations was discussed in the 2026 PERSpektif Talk held by Trakindo, themed Customer Experience Transformation: The Role of Digitalization in Shaping the Future of the Heavy Equipment Industry, Thursday (11/26/2026).

M. Darliansa Hilmy, Mining Director of Accenture Indonesia, believes that customer expectations have completely shifted.

Customers today no longer solely consider equipment quality and reliability or *product experience*. They also assess…

Mereka juga menilai keseluruhan pengalaman sepanjang siklus penggunaan alat atau *lifecycle experience*. Mulai dari kemudahan akses informasi, dukungan layanan, hingga kecepatan respons perusahaan.

Riset Accenture terhadap industrial B2B buyers menemukan enam faktor utama pembentuk pengalaman pelanggan.

“Dari penelitian tersebut, terdapat enam aspek yang sangat menentukan pengalaman pelanggan, yaitu kualitas, keandalan, kemudahan, transparansi, responsivitas, dan proaktivitas,” ujar Darliansa.

Menurutnya, pelanggan semakin mengharapkan informasi yang mudah diperoleh dan akurat, proses yang lebih sederhana, visibilitas operasional yang lebih baik, serta respons yang cepat ketika dibutuhkan.

“Ke depan, kemampuan perusahaan untuk mengantisipasi kebutuhan pelanggan melalui pemanfaatan teknologi dan data akan semakin penting,” tambahnya.

Artinya, digitalisasi bukan lagi sekadar soal efisiensi. Tapi sudah menjadi faktor penting dalam menciptakan pengalaman pelanggan yang lebih baik.

Menanggapi perubahan itu, Trakindo terus mengembangkan pendekatan layanan yang lebih terintegrasi dan berorientasi pada kemudahan pelanggan.

Daniel Setyadi, Chief Innovation Officer PT Trakindo Utama, menegaskan digitalisasi di Trakindo bukan sekadar adopsi teknologi.

“Bagi kami, digitalisasi bukan semata-mata tentang mengadopsi teknologi, tetapi bagaimana memanfaatkannya untuk menjawab kebutuhan pelanggan. Karena itu, pengembangan layanan digital perlu melihat keseluruhan perjalanan pelanggan, termasuk bagaimana kami dapat memberikan dukungan yang semakin mudah diakses dan terintegrasi,” jelas Daniel.

They also assess the overall experience throughout the equipment's lifecycle, from ease of access to information and service support to the company's responsiveness.

Accenture's research on industrial B2B buyers found six key factors shaping customer experience.

"From the research, there are six aspects that really determine the customer experience, namely quality, reliability, convenience, transparency, responsiveness, and proactivity," said Darliansa.

According to him, customers increasingly expect easily accessible and accurate information, simpler processes, better operational visibility, and rapid responses when needed.

"Going forward, companies' ability to anticipate customer needs through the use of technology and data will become increasingly important," he added.

This means that digitalization is no longer just about efficiency. It has become a crucial factor in creating a better customer experience.

In response to these changes, Trakindo continues to develop a more integrated and customer-oriented service approach.

Daniel Setyadi, Chief Innovation Officer of PT Trakindo Utama, emphasized that digitalization at Trakindo is not just about adopting technology.

"For us, digitalization isn't just about adopting technology, but also about leveraging it to meet customer needs. Therefore, developing digital services requires looking at the entire customer journey, including how we can provide increasingly accessible and integrated support," explained Daniel.

Pendekatan itu diwujudkan lewat pengembangan superapps Trakindo, yaitu Trakindo Customer App (TCA).

Sejak diluncurkan pada 2020, TCA terus dikembangkan untuk menghubungkan berbagai kebutuhan pelanggan dalam satu ekosistem digital yang terintegrasi.

Lewat aplikasi ini, pelanggan bisa mengakses informasi produk dan layanan, memantau aktivitas dan produktivitas alat pelanggan lewat VisionLink, memperoleh informasi dan melakukan pembelian suku cadang secara online lewat http://Parts.Cat.Com, serta mengajukan dan memantau permintaan servis secara lebih praktis dan real-time.

Semua dalam satu kanal. Tidak perlu lagi bolak-balik telepon, email, atau datang ke cabang.

Dari sisi pelanggan, layanan digital yang terintegrasi ini diakui membantu menghadirkan pengalaman yang lebih sederhana dan efisien.

Faiz Muslim Alkindy, Managing Director PT Yamika, mengungkapkan kemudahan memperoleh informasi dan mengakses layanan dalam satu platform mendukung kelancaran operasional sehari-hari.

“Bagi kami, kemudahan mengakses informasi dan layanan dalam satu platform sangat membantu memenuhi kebutuhan operasional. Teknologi seperti ini akan memberikan nilai ketika manfaatnya benar-benar dapat dirasakan dalam pekerjaan sehari-hari, terutama dalam membantu kami bekerja lebih efektif,” ujarnya.

Pengalaman tersebut menunjukkan bagaimana digitalisasi tidak hanya mempermudah akses layanan, tapi juga membantu menciptakan pengalaman pelanggan yang lebih cepat, praktis, dan relevan dengan kebutuhan operasional.

This approach is realized through the development of Trakindo's superapp, namely the Trakindo Customer App (TCA).

Since its launch in 2020, TCA has continued to develop to connect various customer needs in one integrated digital ecosystem.

Through this application, customers can access product and service information, monitor customer equipment activity and productivity via VisionLink, obtain information and make spare parts purchases online via http://Parts.Cat.Com, and submit and monitor service requests more practically and in real-time.

All in one channel. No more back and forth between calls, emails, or visits to branches.

From a customer perspective, these integrated digital services are recognized for helping to deliver a simpler and more efficient experience.

Faiz Muslim Alkindy, Managing Director of PT Yamika, said that the ease of obtaining information and accessing services on one platform supports smooth daily operations.

"For us, easy access to information and services on a single platform is incredibly helpful in meeting operational needs. Technology like this only provides value when its benefits are truly felt in our daily work, especially in helping us work more effectively," he said.

This experience demonstrates how digitalization not only simplifies service access but also helps create a faster, more convenient, and more relevant customer experience for operational needs.

Seiring terus berkembangnya teknologi digital, pengalaman pelanggan akan semakin menjadi faktor pembeda dalam industri alat berat.

Bagi Trakindo, transformasi digital bukan hanya tentang menghadirkan teknologi baru, tetapi juga memastikan setiap inovasi dapat memberikan nilai tambah yang nyata bagi pelanggan.

“Kami percaya bahwa teknologi memiliki peran penting dalam menciptakan pengalaman pelanggan yang lebih baik. Karena itu, Trakindo akan terus mengembangkan dan mengoptimalkan layanan yang terintegrasi, mudah diakses, serta mampu memberikan dukungan yang dibutuhkan pelanggan untuk menjaga produktivitas dan keberlanjutan operasionalnya,” kata Daniel. (RA)

As digital technology continues to evolve, customer experience will increasingly become a differentiating factor in the heavy equipment industry.

For Trakindo, digital transformation is not just about introducing new technology, but also ensuring that every innovation can provide real added value for customers.

"We believe that technology plays a critical role in creating a better customer experience. Therefore, Trakindo will continue to develop and optimize integrated, easily accessible services that provide the support customers need to maintain productivity and operational sustainability," said Daniel. (RA)

TAMBANG

Eramet Journalist Class Vol. II, Perkuat Pemahaman Jurnalis terhadap Dinamika Industri Nikel Global

Rian Wahyuddin

PERKEMBANGAN industri nikel yang semakin kompleks dan strategis dalam rantai pasok mineral kritis global menuntut pemahaman yang komprehensif, tidak hanya bagi pelaku industri, tetapi juga insan media. Berangkat dari kebutuhan tersebut, Eramet Indonesia menyelenggarakan Eramet Journalist Class Vol. II pada Rabu (25/11/2026). Kegiatan ini menjadi penyelenggaraan kedua dari inisiatif tersebut sepanjang periode 2025–2026.

Mengusung tema “Membedah Industri Nikel Indonesia: Kerangka Analisis Makro, Dinamika Pasar Global, dan Tata Kelola Berkelanjutan”, kegiatan ini bertujuan memperdalam pemahaman jurnalis mengenai berbagai faktor yang memengaruhi industri nikel.

Eramet Journalist Class Vol. II: Strengthening Journalists' Understanding of Global Nickel Industry Dynamics

Rian Wahyuddin

THE INCREASINGLY complex and strategic development of the nickel industry within the global critical mineral supply chain demands a comprehensive understanding, not only for industry players but also for the media. To address this need, Eramet Indonesia held Eramet Journalist Class Vol. II on Wednesday, November 25, 2026. This activity marked the second edition of the initiative during the 2025–2026 period.

Carrying the theme "Dissecting the Indonesian Nickel Industry: Macro-Analysis Framework, Global Market Dynamics, and Sustainable Governance", this activity aims to deepen journalists' understanding of the various factors that influence the nickel industry.

Pembahasan mencakup kebijakan domestik, dinamika pasokan dan permintaan global, kebutuhan industri baterai kendaraan listrik (*electric vehicle*/EV) dan baja tahan karat (*stainless steel*), hingga penerapan standar lingkungan, sosial, dan tata kelola (*Environmental, Social, and Governance*/ESG).

Eramet Journalist Class Vol. II menghadirkan sejumlah narasumber, yakni Agus Superiadi, Konsultan/Senior Advisor Pertambangan Nikel; Arif Perdana Kusumah, Ketua Umum Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI); Irwandy Arif, Chairman Indonesia Mining Institute (IMI); serta Dewi Permatasari, Independent Sustainability & ESG Advisor.

CEO Eramet Indonesia, Jérôme Baudelet, mengatakan inisiatif ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi positif terhadap keberlanjutan industri nikel Indonesia dalam jangka panjang.

“Sebagai perusahaan global yang telah hadir di Indonesia sejak 2006, Eramet Indonesia memandang penguatan pemahaman publik sebagai bagian penting dalam mendukung perkembangan industri pertambangan dan metalurgi yang bertanggung jawab. Melalui Journalist Class, kami berharap dapat berbagi pengetahuan dan mendukung jurnalis dalam menghasilkan pemberitaan yang lebih berkualitas dan berbasis fakta,” kata Jérôme, CEO Eramet Indonesia, di Jakarta (25/11/26).

Dalam sesi diskusi, Konsultan/Senior Advisor Pertambangan Nikel, Agus Superiadi menyoroti posisi dominan Indonesia dalam peta industri nikel dunia, baik dari sisi cadangan maupun kapasitas produksi. Menurutnya, kebijakan pasokan Indonesia akan menjadi salah satu faktor penting yang memengaruhi dinamika pasar nikel global.

“Ke depan, dinamika pasar nikel global juga akan sangat dipengaruhi oleh kebijakan pasokan Indonesia. Karena itu,…

The discussion covers domestic policies, global supply and demand dynamics, the needs of the electric vehicle (EV) and stainless steel battery industries , and *the* implementation of environmental, social, and governance (*ESG*) standards.

Eramet Journalist Class Vol. II presents several speakers, namely Agus Superiadi, Nickel Mining Consultant/ Senior Advisor; Arif Perdana Kusumah, General Chair of the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI); Irwandy Arif, Chairman of the Indonesia Mining Institute (IMI); and Dewi Permatasari, Independent Sustainability & ESG Advisor.

Eramet Indonesia CEO, Jérôme Baudelet, said this initiative is expected to make a positive contribution to the long-term sustainability of the Indonesian nickel industry.

"As a global company with a presence in Indonesia since 2006, Eramet Indonesia views strengthening public awareness as a crucial part of supporting the responsible development of the mining and metallurgy industry. Through the Journalist Class, we hope to share knowledge and support journalists in producing higher-quality, fact-based reporting," said Jérôme, CEO of Eramet Indonesia, in Jakarta (November 25, 2026).

During the discussion, Nickel Mining Consultant/Senior Advisor Agus Superiadi highlighted Indonesia's dominant position in the global nickel industry, both in terms of reserves and production capacity. He stated that Indonesia's supply policy will be a key factor influencing global nickel market dynamics.

"Going forward, the dynamics of the global nickel market will also be significantly influenced by Indonesia's supply policies. Therefore,…

Karena itu, pengelolaan kapasitas produksi menjadi penting untuk menjaga keseimbangan pasar dan menghindari *oversupply*. Tantangannya adalah bagaimana mengelola sumber daya tersebut secara berkelanjutan, dengan mempertimbangkan ketersediaan bijih, kebutuhan industri pengolahan, serta perkembangan permintaan global. Keseimbangan antara faktor-faktor tersebut akan turut menentukan keberlanjutan industri nikel Indonesia ke depan," kata Agus.

Dari sisi industri hilir, Ketua Umum Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI), Arif Perdana Kusumah menggarisbawahi tekanan ekonomi yang tengah dihadapi fasilitas pengolahan nikel di dalam negeri. Tantangan tersebut mencakup aspek operasional hingga biaya produksi yang membutuhkan dukungan kebijakan untuk menjaga daya saing industri.

"Industri pengolahan saat ini menghadapi tantangan dari sisi operasional maupun biaya produksi. Diperlukan kebijakan yang memberikan kepastian bagi pelaku industri, termasuk dalam penetapan Harga Patokan Mineral (HPM), pengaturan RKAB, dan insentif fiskal. Keseimbangan kepentingan antara sektor hulu dan hilir menjadi penting agar kegiatan pengolahan tetap kompetitif dan investasi hilirisasi dapat berkelanjutan," ujar Arif.

Selain dinamika pasar dan regulasi, daya saing industri nikel Indonesia di tingkat internasional juga ditentukan oleh penerapan standar operasional pertambangan. Guru Besar Teknik Pertambangan Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB)Irwandy, Arif menekankan bahwa praktik pertambangan yang baik atau *Good Mining Practice* (GMP) tidak cukup hanya dipandang sebagai pemenuhan kewajiban administratif.

"GMP tidak cukup hanya memastikan tahapan penambangan berjalan sesuai prosedur, tetapi harus ditopang manajemen yang solid,…

Therefore, production capacity management is crucial to maintain market balance and avoid *oversupply* . The challenge is how to manage these resources sustainably, taking into account ore availability, processing industry needs, and developments in global demand. The balance between these factors will also determine the future sustainability of the Indonesian nickel industry," Agus said.

From the downstream industry perspective, Arif Perdana Kusumah, Chairman of the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), emphasized the economic pressures currently facing domestic nickel processing facilities. These challenges range from operational aspects to production costs, requiring policy support to maintain the industry's competitiveness.

"The processing industry currently faces challenges in terms of operations and production costs. Policies are needed that provide certainty for industry players, including in setting the Mineral Benchmark Price (HPM), regulating the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB), and fiscal incentives. Balancing interests between the upstream and downstream sectors is crucial to ensure processing activities remain competitive and ensure sustainable downstream investment," said Arif.

In addition to market dynamics and regulations, the international competitiveness of Indonesia's nickel industry is also determined by the implementation of mining operational standards. Irwandy Arif, Professor of Mining Engineering at the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), emphasized that Good Mining Practice *(*GMP) is not simply seen as fulfilling administrative obligations.

"GMP is not enough to simply ensure that mining processes follow procedures; it must be supported by solid management,…

tetapi harus ditopang manajemen yang solid, keselamatan kerja, pengelolaan lingkungan, dan tanggung jawab kepada masyarakat. Tantangannya adalah memastikan seluruh aspek tersebut benar-benar diterapkan secara konsisten di lapangan," jelas Irwandy.

Sementara itu, dari perspektif standar ESG global, Independent Sustainability & ESG Advisor, Expert Advisor to the IRMA Standards Director, Dewi Permatasari menjelaskan pentingnya inisiatif internasional, termasuk *Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance* (IRMA), dalam memperkuat transparansi dan akuntabilitas praktik pertambangan.

"Standar global membantu menerjemahkan komitmen ESG menjadi praktik yang terukur dan dapat diverifikasi melalui audit independen serta transparansi hasil penilaian, sehingga pemangku kepentingan dapat memahami capaian, area yang perlu diperkuat, dan tindak lanjut perbaikan perusahaan," jelas Dewi.

Hal yang sama juga berlaku dalam pelaksanaan program keberlanjutan, termasuk rehabilitasi lahan dengan pendekatan *nature-based solutions*, yang keberhasilannya tidak hanya diukur dari jumlah pohon yang ditanam, tetapi juga dari tingkat keberhasilan tumbuh, pemulihan fungsi ekosistem, dan dampak yang dihasilkan.

"Karena itu, setiap klaim keberlanjutan perlu didukung bukti yang terukur, dapat ditelusuri, dan mencerminkan hasil nyata," imbuhnya.

Selain mendorong literasi industri melalui diskusi bersama media, Eramet juga menjalankan berbagai program keberlanjutan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat di Indonesia.

Sepanjang 2026, Eramet menjalankan program LAKSMI, yakni pengembangan kapasitas pelaku UMKM perempuan bersama YCAB Foundation di Jakarta dan Ternate. Selain itu,…

it must be supported by solid management, occupational safety, environmental management, and accountability to the community. The challenge is ensuring that all of these aspects are consistently implemented in the field," explained Irwandy.

Meanwhile, from the perspective of global ESG standards, Independent Sustainability & ESG Advisor, Expert Advisor to the IRMA Standards Director, Dewi Permatasari explained the importance of international initiatives, including *the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance* (IRMA), in strengthening transparency and accountability in mining practices.

"Global standards help translate ESG commitments into measurable and verifiable practices through independent audits and transparent assessment results, so stakeholders can understand company achievements, areas for strengthening, and follow-up improvements," Dewi explained.

The same thing also applies in the implementation of sustainability programs, including land rehabilitation with a *nature-based solutions* approach, the success of which is not only measured by the number of trees planted, but also by the level of growth success, restoration of ecosystem function, and the resulting impact.

"Therefore, every sustainability claim needs to be supported by measurable, traceable evidence that reflects real results," he added.

In addition to promoting industry literacy through discussions with the media, Eramet also runs various sustainability and community empowerment programs in Indonesia.

Throughout 2026, Eramet will run the LAKSMI program, which focuses on capacity building for female MSMEs in collaboration with the YCAB Foundation in Jakarta and Ternate. Furthermore,…

Selain itu, melalui program beasiswa Eramet Beyond yang bekerja sama dengan Kitong Bisa Foundation, perusahaan turut mendukung pendidikan 41 mahasiswa asal Indonesia Timur.

“Melalui berbagai inisiatif tersebut, Eramet tetap berkomitmen untuk menjadi bagian dari perjalanan Indonesia dalam mengembangkan industri mineral yang berdaya saing, memberikan nilai tambah bagi masyarakat, serta mengedepankan prinsip keberlanjutan,” kata Jérôme.

Furthermore, through the Eramet Beyond scholarship program in collaboration with the Kitong Bisa Foundation, the company will support the education of 41 students from Eastern Indonesia.

"Through these various initiatives, Eramet remains committed to being part of Indonesia's journey in developing a competitive mineral industry, providing added value to society, and prioritizing the principles of sustainability," said Jérôme.

investortrust

MIND ID Jaga Ekosistem Laut lewat Tata Kelola Pertambangan Bertanggung Jawab

Editor | Whisnu Bagus Prasetyo

SEMAKIN banyak aktivitas ekonomi yang memanfaatkan ruang laut, mulai dari pelayaran, logistik, energi, perikanan, pariwisata, hingga pertambangan. Tantangannya kini bukan memilih antara pertumbuhan industri dan kelestarian laut, melainkan memastikan keduanya berjalan bersama.

Pesan itu ditegaskan Holding Industri Pertambangan Indonesia PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) atau MIND ID dalam Global Marine Spatial Planning Conference & Expo 2026 di Bali.

Forum internasional tersebut mempertemukan pemerintah, pelaku industri, akademisi, dan organisasi lingkungan untuk membahas bagaimana industri yang menggunakan ruang laut dapat terus tumbuh tanpa mengorbankan keberlanjutan ekosistem laut.

MIND ID Protects Marine Ecosystems through Responsible Mining Governance

Editor | Whisnu Bagus Prasetyo

MORE and more economic activities utilize the ocean, from shipping and logistics to energy and fisheries, tourism, and even mining. The challenge now is not choosing between industrial growth and marine sustainability, but rather ensuring both work together.

This message was emphasized by the Indonesian Mining Industry Holding PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) or MIND ID at the Global Marine Spatial Planning Conference & Expo 2026 in Bali.

The international forum brought together governments, industry players, academics, and environmental organizations to discuss how industries that use marine space can continue to grow without compromising the sustainability of marine ecosystems.

Sebagai Holding Industri Pertambangan Indonesia, PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) atau MIND ID memandang pertumbuhan industri pertambangan, transportasi laut, pelabuhan, dan berbagai aktivitas pendukung lainnya harus berjalan seiring dengan perlindungan ekosistem pesisir dan laut. Bagi MIND ID, pengelolaan mineral yang bertanggung jawab tidak dapat dipisahkan dari tata kelola ruang laut yang baik.

Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Sakti Wahyu Trenggono menekankan laut yang sehat dan pertumbuhan ekonomi harus berkembang bersama. Di tengah meningkatnya kompetisi pemanfaatan ruang laut untuk pangan, energi, transportasi, pariwisata, dan konservasi, penataan ruang laut atau Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) tidak hanya berfungsi mengatur zonasi. Lebih dari itu, MSP menjadi instrumen untuk menciptakan kepastian hukum, melindungi ekosistem, serta memberikan kepastian bagi investor.

"Investasi mengikuti kepercayaan, dan kepercayaan bergantung pada regulasi yang jelas, alokasi ruang yang pasti, prioritas yang terukur, serta konsistensi kebijakan jangka panjang. Dalam hal ini, penataan ruang laut mengubah ruang laut menjadi ruang yang layak diinvestasikan (investable ocean space)," kata Trenggono saat membuka secara resmi konferensi tersebut dalam keterangannya, Jumat (27/11/2026).

Trenggono menyampaikan bahwa komitmen Indonesia untuk terus memperluas kawasan konservasi laut hingga 30 persen dari total perairan pada 2045. Agenda tersebut diwujudkan pemerintah melalui enam program prioritas nasional 2025–2029 yang membuka peluang investasi biru. Program tersebut, meliputi pengembangan 5.000 Kampung Nelayan Merah Putih, pemberdayaan sekitar 40.000 hektare tambak budidaya di pantai utara Jawa, serta pengembangan budidaya ikan seluas 2.000 hektare di Sumba.

As the Indonesian Mining Industry Holding, PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) or MIND ID believes that the growth of the mining industry, maritime transportation, ports, and various other supporting activities must go hand in hand with the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems. For MIND ID, responsible mineral management is inseparable from sound marine spatial governance.

Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Sakti Wahyu Trenggono emphasized that healthy oceans and economic growth must coexist. Amid increasing competition for marine space for food, energy, transportation, tourism, and conservation, marine spatial planning (MSP) serves more than just zoning. Furthermore, MSP serves as an instrument for creating legal certainty, protecting ecosystems, and providing certainty for investors.

"Investment follows trust, and trust depends on clear regulations, definite spatial allocation, measurable priorities, and consistent long-term policies. In this regard, marine spatial planning transforms marine space into investable ocean space," Trenggono said at the official opening of the conference in a statement on Friday (November 27, 2026).

Trenggono conveyed Indonesia's commitment to continue expanding marine conservation areas to 30 percent of its total waters by 2045. The government is realizing this agenda through six national priority programs for 2025–2029 that will open up opportunities for blue investment. These programs include the development of 5,000 Red and White Fishing Villages, the empowerment of approximately 40,000 hectares of aquaculture ponds on the north coast of Java, and the development of 2,000 hectares of fish farming in Sumba.

Division Head of Institutional Relations MIND ID, Selly Adriatika, mengatakan bahwa sebagai pengelola berbagai komoditas mineral strategis nasional, MIND ID memandang pengelolaan ruang laut sebagai bagian penting dari upaya mewujudkan pertambangan yang bertanggung jawab.

“Melalui forum Global Marine Spatial Planning Conference & Expo ini, kami menegaskan komitmen MIND ID bersama seluruh anggota grup untuk terus menjalankan mandat pengelolaan mineral dan terus mendukung perlindungan serta pemulihan ekosistem pesisir dan laut,” ujarnya.

Komitmen tersebut diwujudkan melalui berbagai program pemulihan lingkungan yang tidak hanya berfokus pada reklamasi daratan, tetapi juga rehabilitasi kawasan pesisir dan ekosistem laut.

Dalam laporan Sustainability Report MIND ID, capaian nyata tercermin dengan penanaman

67.700 pohon mangrove pada 2025, untuk memastikan kawasan yang terdampak dapat kembali memiliki fungsi ekologis dan mendukung keberlangsungan habitat flora serta fauna setempat.

Di wilayah pesisir dan laut, PT Timah (Persero) Tbk juga menjalankan program konservasi melalui pengembangan coral garden atau kebun terumbu karang buatan. Sepanjang 2025, sebanyak 45 unit Coral Garden telah ditempatkan di Pulau Putri dan Perairan Tuing, Kabupaten Bangka. Program tersebut dirancang untuk mendukung pertumbuhan terumbu karang sekaligus menciptakan habitat baru bagi berbagai biota laut.

Selain itu, penguatan keberlanjutan juga dilakukan melalui berbagai program efisiensi energi, pengelolaan emisi, pemanfaatan kembali material hasil pengolahan mineral, serta berbagai inisiatif lingkungan lainnya yang mendukung praktik pertambangan yang semakin bertanggung jawab.

MIND ID's Division Head of Institutional Relations, Selly Adriatika, said that as the manager of various national strategic mineral commodities, MIND ID views marine space management as an important part of efforts to realize responsible mining.

"Through this Global Marine Spatial Planning Conference & Expo, we affirm MIND ID's commitment, along with all group members, to continue carrying out the mineral management mandate and supporting the protection and restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems," he said.

This commitment is realized through various environmental restoration programs that not only focus on land reclamation, but also the rehabilitation of coastal areas and marine ecosystems.

In the MIND ID Sustainability Report, real achievements are reflected in the planting of

67,700 mangrove trees by 2025, to ensure that affected areas can regain their ecological function and support the sustainability of local flora and fauna habitats.

In coastal and marine areas, PT Timah (Persero) Tbk also implements a conservation program through the development of coral gardens. By 2025, 45 coral gardens will be installed on Putri Island and Tuing Waters, Bangka Regency. The program is designed to support coral reef growth while creating new habitats for various marine life.

In addition, strengthening sustainability is also carried out through various energy efficiency programs, emissions management, reuse of mineral processing materials, and various other environmental initiatives that support increasingly responsible mining practices.

Menurut Selly, keberhasilan pengelolaan sumber daya alam tidak hanya diukur dari kontribusi ekonomi yang dihasilkan, tetapi juga dari kemampuan menjaga kualitas lingkungan dan memberikan manfaat yang berkelanjutan bagi lingkungan dan masyarakat.

“Bagi kami laut merupakan kekuatan yang menjadi fondasi untuk mendukung kedaulatan Indonesia, dan kekuatan ini perlu terus dirawat sehingga mampu terus menopang Indonesia untuk masa depan dan seterusnya," katanya.

According to Selly, the success of natural resource management is not only measured by the economic contribution generated, but also by the ability to maintain environmental quality and provide sustainable benefits to the environment and society.

"For us, the sea is a strength that serves as a foundation for supporting Indonesia's sovereignty, and this strength needs to be continuously nurtured so that it can continue to support Indonesia for the future and beyond," he said.

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Oversupply Nikel Diperkirakan hingga 2029, Prospek Nikel Kelas Dua Lebih Cerah

Penulis: Chelsea Anastasia | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PASAR nikel global diperkirakan masih mengalami kelebihan pasokan atau oversupply hingga 2029. Pasar komoditas ini baru berpotensi mengalami defisit mulai 2030. Namun, prospek pasokan dan permintaan nikel diperkirakan berbeda antara produk nikel kelas satu dan kelas dua.

Konsultan Independen sekaligus Senior Advisor Pertambangan Nikel, Agus Superiadi menjelaskan, tekanan oversupply diperkirakan lebih besar terjadi pada nikel kelas satu, seperti mixed hydroxide precipitate (MHP) dan nickel matte.

Kondisi ini sejalan dengan peningkatan kapasitas produksi nikel metal di Indonesia dan China, termasuk melalui pengembangan smelter berteknologi high pressure acid leach (HPAL).

Nickel Oversupply Predicted Until 2029, Prospects for Second-Grade Nickel Brighter

Author: Chelsea Anastasia | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

THE GLOBAL nickel market is expected to remain oversupplied until 2029. This commodity market has the potential to experience a deficit starting in 2030. However, the supply and demand prospects for nickel are expected to differ between first-class and second-class nickel products.

Independent Consultant and Senior Advisor for Nickel Mining, Agus Superiadi, explained that oversupply pressure is expected to be greater for first-class nickel, such as mixed hydroxide precipitate (MHP) and nickel matte.

This condition is in line with the increase in nickel metal production capacity in Indonesia and China, including through the development of smelters with high pressure acid leach (HPAL) technology.

"Saya kasih catatan, yang akan over-supply lebih banyak atau yang jadi masalah itu adalah nikel kelas satu. Karena kapasitas produksi Indonesia dan China itu melonjak drastis untuk nikel metal," ujarnya dalam Eramet Journalist Class Vol. II di Jakarta, Rabu (25/11/2026).

Sebaliknya, nikel kelas dua seperti feronikel (FeNi) dan nickel pig iron (NPI) dinilai memiliki prospek lebih cerah. Pasalnya, penambahan kapasitas smelter NPI atau yang menggunakan teknologi rotary kiln electric furnace (RKEF) diperkirakan tidak lagi signifikan.

Di sisi lain, kebutuhan nikel untuk industri baja tahan karat atau stainless steel masih mendominasi, dengan porsi lebih dari 60% permintaan nikel global. Kondisi tersebut dinilai dapat membuat pasar nikel kelas dua mengalami defisit lebih cepat dibandingkan nikel kelas satu.

"Karena stainless steel itu menguasai di atas 60%, maka nikel kelas dua tuh akan jauh lebih cepat defisitnya. Bahkan ada beberapa analis mengatakan tahun ini sudah mulai defisit atau tahun depan," kata Agus.

Dengan kondisi tersebut, Agus menilai prospek NPI dan FeNi berpotensi lebih baik dibandingkan MHP dan nickel matte. Dia mengingatkan, peningkatan kapasitas produksi produk nikel kelas satu perlu dikendalikan agar tidak mengulang kelebihan pasokan yang sebelumnya terjadi pada NPI dan FeNi.

"Menurut saya kalau pemerintah tidak mulai mengendalikan, akan terulang kejadian FeNi dengan NPI. Pasar nanti akan oversupply lagi tapi di kelas satu, bukan yang di kelas dua," jelasnya.

Ia melihat, jika pemerintah ke depan berhasil memangkas pasokan secara signifikan, harga nikel dapat meningkat signifikan terutama untuk NPI dan FeNi, akibat kondisi pasar nikel kelas dua yang defisit.

"I'd like to note that the oversupply, or the problem, will be primarily in first-grade nickel. This is because Indonesia and China's production capacity for nickel metal has increased drastically," he said at Eramet Journalist Class Vol. II in Jakarta on Wednesday (November 25, 2026).

In contrast, second-grade nickel, such as ferronickel (FeNi) and nickel pig iron (NPI), is considered to have brighter prospects. This is because increasing capacity at NPI smelters, or those using rotary kiln electric furnace (RKEF) technology, is no longer expected to be significant.

On the other hand, the stainless steel industry still dominates nickel demand, accounting for over 60% of global nickel demand. This situation is expected to cause the second-grade nickel market to experience a deficit more rapidly than the first-grade nickel market.

"Because stainless steel dominates over 60% of the market, second-class nickel will experience a deficit much faster. Some analysts even say it will start to run into a deficit this year or next," Agus said.

Given these conditions, Agus assessed that the prospects for NPI and FeNi have the potential to be better than those for MHP and nickel matte. He cautioned that increasing production capacity for first-class nickel products needs to be controlled to avoid a repeat of the oversupply experienced by NPI and FeNi.

"I think if the government doesn't start taking control, the FeNi incident with the NPI will repeat itself. The market will be oversupplied again, but in the first class, not the second class," he explained.

He believes that if the government manages to significantly reduce supply in the future, nickel prices could rise significantly, especially for NPI and FeNi, due to the deficit in the second-grade nickel market.

Agus menambahkan, kebijakan pemerintah Indonesia akan menjadi salah satu faktor penentu keseimbangan pasar nikel global. Pasalnya, perubahan kebijakan produksi dan kuota bijih nikel Indonesia dapat memengaruhi proyeksi pasokan global.

Agus memperkirakan pemerintah Indonesia akan mengupayakan harga nikel bertahan di atas US$ 18.000 per ton. Salah satu pertimbangannya berkaitan dengan ketentuan tarif royalti yang berbeda berdasarkan tingkat harga nikel.

"Kebijakan Indonesia sangat menentukan. Kenapa di atas US$ 18.000 per ton targetnya pemerintah? Karena royalty rate-nya berbeda kan, batasannya US$ 18.000 kan. Jadi di atas US$ 18.000 itu 15% royalti, bukan 14%," tandasnya.

Agus added that Indonesian government policies will be a determining factor in the balance of the global nickel market. Changes in Indonesia's nickel ore production policies and quotas could impact global supply projections.

Agus estimates that the Indonesian government will strive to maintain nickel prices above US$18,000 per ton. One consideration relates to the different royalty rates based on nickel price levels.

"Indonesia's policy is crucial. Why is the government targeting above US$18,000 per ton? Because the royalty rate is different, right? The limit is US$18,000. So, anything above US$18,000 is a 15% royalty, not 14%," he emphasized.

CNBC INDONESIA

Harga Batu Bara Bangkit, Kazakhstan Bikin Kaget Dunia

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara berbalik arah dengan menguat tipis meski tidak ada katalis positif yang sangat signifikan.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Kamis (26/11/2026) ditutup di posisi US$ 151,5 per ton. Harganya naik 0,87%.

Kenaikan ini menjadi kabar baik setelah harganya melemah 0,2% pada Rabu lalu.

Pasar batu bara termal China menunjukkan pergerakan berbeda di tingkat tambang dan pelabuhan.

Harga di mulut tambang masih melanjutkan kenaikan akibat pasokan yang mengetat, sementara momentum penguatan di pelabuhan utara mulai kehilangan tenaga.

Coal Prices Rebound; Kazakhstan Shocks the World

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices reversed course, rising slightly despite the absence of any significant positive catalysts.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US$151.50 per ton on Thursday (November 26, 2026), up 0.87%.

This increase is good news after the price weakened 0.2% last Wednesday.

China's thermal coal market shows mixed movements at the mine and port levels.

Prices at the mine mouth continued to rise due to tight supply, while strengthening momentum at the northern ports began to lose steam.

Mengutip laporan Sxcoal, Kamis (26/11/2026), keterbatasan pasokan di tingkat tambang dipicu habisnya kuota produksi, pemeliharaan tambang, serta inspeksi keselamatan. Kondisi ini mendorong produsen menaikkan harga. Aktivitas pengisian kembali stok (restocking) yang membaik juga menopang penjualan.

Namun, kenaikan harga belum sepenuhnya mencerminkan penguatan permintaan. Pembelian dari pembangkit listrik masih lemah, sementara persediaan batu bara yang relatif melimpah membuat konsumen cenderung berhati-hati.

Di pasar pelabuhan utara, reli harga mulai tertahan oleh tipisnya permintaan dan aksi ambil untung. Para pedagang bahkan mulai mengurangi persediaan untuk membatasi risiko.

Kondisi tersebut membuat prospek harga batu bara dalam jangka pendek cenderung bergerak terbatas. Meski pasokan dari tambang semakin ketat, lemahnya permintaan dan sikap hati-hati pelaku pasar masih menjadi penghambat kenaikan lebih lanjut.

Hujan Reda, Produksi Batu Bara India Siap Ngebut Lagi

Produksi dan distribusi batu bara India diperkirakan meningkat seiring meredanya hujan monsun di wilayah pertambangan utama. Kondisi tambang yang mulai membaik telah mendorong peningkatan produksi dan pengiriman batu bara.

Coal India Limited (CIL) memasok 322,90 juta ton batu bara selama April-Agustus tahun fiskal berjalan, naik 6,7% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu sebesar 302,60 juta ton.

Produksi harian yang sempat tertekan hujan juga mulai pulih. Pada awal September, produksi meningkat dari rata-rata 1,36 juta ton menjadi sekitar 1,7 juta ton per hari pada 4 September.

Citing a report from Sxcoal on Thursday (November 26, 2026), limited supply at the mine level was triggered by the exhaustion of production quotas, mine maintenance, and safety inspections. This situation prompted producers to raise prices. Improved restocking activity also supported sales.

However, the price increase does not fully reflect the strengthening demand. Purchases from power plants remain weak, while relatively abundant coal supplies are making consumers cautious.

In the northern port market, the price rally began to be restrained by thin demand and profit-taking. Traders even began reducing inventory to limit risk.

These conditions mean that the short-term outlook for coal prices tends to be limited. Although supply from mines is tightening, weak demand and market caution remain obstacles to further price increases.

Rains Subside, India's Coal Production Ready to Ramp Up Again

India's coal production and distribution are expected to increase as monsoon rains ease in key mining areas. Improving mining conditions have boosted coal production and shipments.

Coal India Limited (CIL) supplied 322.90 million tonnes of coal during April-August of the current fiscal year, up 6.7% compared to the same period last year of 302.60 million tonnes.

Daily production, which had been depressed by rain, has also begun to recover. In early September, production increased from an average of 1.36 million tons per day to around 1.7 million tons by September 4.

CIL juga mencatat stok sekitar 76 juta ton di area tambang, ditambah 46 juta ton batu bara yang siap ditambang. Pada Agustus 2026, pasokan batu bara mencapai 60,60 juta ton, naik 5,5% secara tahunan. Pengiriman ke sektor pembangkit listrik meningkat 4,5% menjadi 48,46 juta ton.

Untuk memperlancar distribusi, CIL memperkuat infrastruktur pengangkutan, termasuk fasilitas penanganan batu bara, jalur kereta, dan kapasitas penghancuran batu bara. Perusahaan juga menawarkan tambahan pasokan kepada pembangkit listrik yang memiliki perjanjian pasokan dengan CIL, termasuk melalui jalur transportasi darat.

Dengan kondisi cuaca yang semakin kering, CIL memperkirakan produksi dan pengiriman batu bara akan terus meningkat dalam beberapa hari ke depan guna menjaga pasokan bagi sektor kelistrikan.

Rusia Hambat Ekspor, Kazakhstan Cari Jalur Baru

Kazakhstan mencari jalur alternatif ekspor batu bara setelah Russian Railways (RZD) sejak Agustus-September 2026 membatasi persetujuan pengiriman melalui pelabuhan Rusia. Akibatnya, eksportir kesulitan mengirim batu bara sesuai target.

Sejumlah rute alternatif kini dikaji, mulai dari Belarus melalui Stasiun Orsha, Pelabuhan Poti di Georgia, hingga pelabuhan Riga dan Ventspils di Latvia.

Menurut Vedomosti, volume transit batu bara Kazakhstan melalui Rusia merosot tajam, dari sekitar 1 juta ton pada Agustus menjadi 500.000 ton pada September dan hanya 30.000 ton pada Oktober. Tak ada pula permohonan pengiriman ke pelabuhan Laut Baltik yang disetujui untuk Oktober dan November.

CIL also recorded stocks of approximately 76 million tons in the mining area, plus 46 million tons of coal ready for mining. By August 2026, coal supply reached 60.60 million tons, a 5.5% year-on-year increase. Deliveries to the power generation sector increased 4.5% to 48.46 million tons.

To streamline distribution, CIL is strengthening its transportation infrastructure, including coal handling facilities, railway lines, and coal crushing capacity. The company is also offering additional supplies to power plants with existing supply agreements with CIL, including via road transportation.

With increasingly drier weather conditions, CIL expects coal production and shipments to continue to increase in the coming days to maintain supply for the electricity sector.

Kazakhstan Seeks New Routes as Russia Impedes Exports

Kazakhstan is seeking alternative coal export routes after Russian Railways (RZD) restricted shipment approvals through Russian ports from August to September 2026. As a result, exporters are struggling to deliver coal on target.

Several alternative routes are currently being explored, starting from Belarus via Orsha Station, the Port of Poti in Georgia, to the ports of Riga and Ventspils in Latvia.

According to Vedomosti, Kazakhstan's coal transit volume through Russia has plummeted, from around 1 million tons in August to 500,000 tons in September and just 30,000 tons in October. No shipment requests to Baltic Sea ports have been approved for October and November.

Kazakhstan dijadwalkan berunding dengan RZD pada November untuk membahas volume pengiriman dan rencana transportasi 2027. Kepadatan jalur kereta Rusia akibat gangguan pengiriman di Laut Azov dan Laut Hitam turut memperburuk situasi. (mae/mae)

Kazakhstan is scheduled to hold talks with RZD in November to discuss shipping volumes and a 2027 transportation plan. Congestion on Russian railways due to shipping disruptions in the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea has exacerbated the situation. (mae/mae)

Bloomberg Technoz

Pengusaha Waswas Pertambangan Lesu padahal PNBP Minerba Moncer

Redaksi

PENERIMAAN negara bukan pajak (PNBP) dari sektor mineral dan batu bara (minerba) yang menembus 106% dari target 2026 per Oktober berbanding terbalik dengan kinerja pertumbuhan lapangan usaha sektor pertambangan nyaris sepanjang tiga kuartal terakhir.

Menurut Ketua Komite Pertambangan Mineral dan Batu Bara Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia (Apindo) Hendra Sinadia, kondisi tersebut merefleksikan bahwa moncernya setoran PNBP minerba belum memberi efek berganda terhadap ekonomi riil di sektor pertambangan.

“Darahnya ekonomi kita kan dari ekspor. Komoditas unggulannya di minerba dan sawit. Namun, [hal] yang perlu diprioritaskan pemerintah adalah lapangan pekerjaan,” ujarnya kepada *Bloomberg Technoz*, Rabu (25/11/2026).

“Kalau kita mengejar penerimaan dalam waktu singkat, [tetapi] mengorbankan operasional perusahaan dan investasi, dampaknya akan terasa di lapangan kerja.”

Kondisi tersebut, lanjut Hendra, diperparah dengan mulai banyaknya operasional pertambangan yang sudah mulai digantikan oleh teknologi, padahal sektor tersebut semestinya membuka peluang kerja yang besar.

Entrepreneurs Worry About Mining Sluggishness Despite Strong Mineral and Coal PNBP

Editorial Team

NON-TAX state revenue (PNBP) from the minerals and coal (minerba) sector, which reached 106% of the 2026 target as of October, is in stark contrast to the mining sector's growth performance for most of the past three quarters.

According to the Chairman of the Mineral and Coal Mining Committee of the Indonesian Employers Association (Apindo), Hendra Sinadia, this condition reflects that the impressive non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from minerals and coal has not yet had a multiplier effect on the real economy in the mining sector.

"The lifeblood of our economy is exports. Our leading commodities are minerals and palm oil. However, the government needs to prioritize jobs," he told *Bloomberg Technoz* on Wednesday (November 25, 2026).

"If we pursue short-term revenue, [but] sacrifice company operations and investment, the impact will be felt in the job market."

This condition, Hendra continued, is exacerbated by the fact that many mining operations are starting to be replaced by technology, even though this sector should open up large job opportunities.

Dia mengelaborasi kinerja industri pertambangan—yang akhirnya tumbuh tipis pada kuartal III-2026 setelah dua kuartal sebelumnya terkontraksi—lebih ditopang oleh kontribusi dari sektor nikel. Sementara itu, kinerja pertambangan batu bara masih terkontraksi.

Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) melaporkan realisasi PNBP minerba per Oktober 2026 sudah mencapai Rp141,9 triliun, atau 106% dari target sepanjang tahun ini senilai Rp134,05 triliun.

Realisasi PNBP sektor minerba sepan-jang Januari—Oktober 2026 sejumlah Rp141,9 triliun itu telah melampaui realisasi sepanjang 2025 sekitar Rp130 —Rp135 triliun.

Dengan tingginya setoran PNBP sektor minerba tersebut, Menteri ESDM Bahlil Lahadalia memproyeksikan sepanjang tahun ini setoran dari PNBP minerba bisa mencapai sekitar Rp160—Rp165 triliun.

"Kita targetkan nanti pada 2026 akhir itu bisa mencapai Rp160—Rp165 triliun. Arti-nya terjadi peningkatan yang sangat signifikan," ujar Bahlil dalam acara Minerba Convex 2026, Senin (2/11/2026).

Di sisi lain, Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) melaporkan lapangan usaha pertambang-an tumbuh 0,91% secara *year on year* (yoy) pada kuartal III-2026.

Dengan demikian, sektor pertambangan akhirnya berhasil tumbuh tipis di zona positif usai terkontraksi sepanjang semes-ter I-2026.

Sektor pertambangan tercatat menyum-bang porsi sekitar 9,19% terhadap pertum-buhan ekonomi Indonesia sepanjang kuartal III-2026, sekaligus menjadi lapangan usaha kelima terbesar yang ber-kontribusi terhadap ekonomi.

Sayangnya, pertumbuhan sektor industri tambang pada kuartal III-2026 masih belum merata, sebab sejumlah subsektor usaha malih terkontraksi.

He elaborated on the mining industry's performance—which finally grew slightly in the third quarter of 2026 after contracting in the previous two quarters—being largely supported by contributions from the nickel sector. Meanwhile, coal mining performance continued to contract.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) reported that the realization of non-tax revenues from mineral and coal as of October 2026 had reached Rp141.9 trillion, or 106% of the year's target of Rp134.05 trillion.

The realization of PNBP in the mineral and coal sector throughout January-October 2026 amounting to IDR 141.9 trillion has exceeded the realization throughout 2025 of around IDR 130-IDR 135 trillion.

With the high level of non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from the mineral and coal sector, Minister of ESDM Bahlil Lahadalia projects that this year's non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from mineral and coal could reach around Rp160-Rp165 trillion.

"We're targeting Rp160-Rp165 trillion by the end of 2026. This represents a very significant increase," Bahlil said at the Minerba Convex 2026 event on Monday (November 2, 2026).

On the other hand, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that the mining sector grew 0.91% *year-on-year* (yoy) in the third quarter of 2026.

Thus, the mining sector finally managed to grow slightly in the positive zone after contracting throughout the first half of 2026.

The mining sector contributed approxi-mately 9.19% to Indonesia's economic growth throughout the third quarter of 2026, making it the fifth-largest sector contributing to the economy.

Unfortunately, growth in the mining industry in the third quarter of 2026 was still uneven, as several business sub-sectors contracted.

Sektor pertambangan batu bara belum pulih sebab pada kuartal III-2026 tercatat masih terkontraksi 0,38% yoy. Di sisi lain, pertambangan minyak, gas, dan panas bumi juga minus 1,35% yoy.

Namun, sektor pertambangan dan penggalian lainnya berhasil tumbuh 3,82% yoy, sedangkan pertambangan bijih logam tumbuh 2,96% yoy. (wdh)

The coal mining sector has yet to recover, with a 0.38% year-on-year contraction recorded in the third quarter of 2026. Meanwhile, oil, gas, and geothermal mining also contracted 1.35% year-on-year.

However, the mining and other quarrying sector managed to grow 3.82% year-on-year, while metal ore mining grew 2.96% year-on-year. (wdh)

CNBC INDONESIA

Produksi Emas Ilegal RI Kalahkan yang Resmi, Jumlahnya Gak Kira-Kira

Azura Yumna, CNBC Indonesia

INDONESIA Mining Institute (IMI) buka-bukaan bahwa produksi emas yang dilakukan secara ilegal saat ini lebih banyak ketimbang produksi emas yang beredar secara resmi atau sesuai izin pemerintah.

Chairman IMI Irwandy Arif mencatat berdasarkan laporan Asosiasi Pertambangan Rakyat Indonesia (APRI) dan laporan lainnya, produksi emas dari sektor non-formal mencapai 120-150 ton. Sementara produksi emas yang tercatat legal hanya sekitar 100-120 ton atau berada di bawah produksi emas non-formal.

"Kalau produksi dari PETI itu antara kalau saya meneliti dari data-data laporan APRI itu kan 120 ton kurang lebih. Sekarang ada pernyataan sudah 120 sampai 150 ton. Nah, produksi kita kan masih di bawah 100, maksimum 120 lah lancar semua. Jadi lebih besar PETI-nya," kata Irwandy di sela Eramet Journalist Class, di Jakarta Pusat, dikutip Jumat (27/11/2026).

Indonesia's Illegal Gold Production Outpaces Official Gold, by a Number Unbelievable

Azura Yumna, CNBC Indonesia

THE INDONESIAN Mining Institute (IMI) has openly stated that illegal gold production currently exceeds the amount of gold produced officially or in accordance with government permits.

IMI Chairman Irwandy Arif noted that, based on reports from the Indonesian People's Mining Association (APRI) and other sources, gold production from the informal sector reaches 120-150 tons. Meanwhile, legally recorded gold production is only around 100-120 tons, significantly less than informal gold production.

"If I examine the APRI report data, PETI production is approximately 120 tons. Now, there are statements that it's already 120 to 150 tons. Well, our production is still below 100 tons, a maximum of 120 tons, and everything is running smoothly. So, PETI is much larger," Irwandy said on the sidelines of the Eramet Journalist Class in Central Jakarta, as quoted on Friday (November 27, 2026).

Selain pemberantasan, Irwandy menyatakan sejumlah tambang ilegal tersebut bisa saja dilegalkan melalui skema Izin Pertambangan Rakyat (IPR). Nantinya, tambang emas tersebut harus mengurus perizinan dan beroperasi sesuai aturan yang berlaku.

"Ya berantas PETI-nya dong, berantas PETI-nya. Ini kan sampai sekarang kan enggak ini juga. Nah, ada juga saran bagaimana kalau memang itu dari penduduk asli ya, tidak ada cukongnya gitu, itu nanti di-IPR-kan. Gitu. Nanti dikelola," tutur Irwandy.

Dia menegaskan, tambang ilegal yang berada di dalam Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP) suatu perusahaan bakal lebih mudah dibina, utamanya melalui skema Izin Usaha Jasa Pertambangan.

"Dikumpulkan semuanya, didirikan koperasi, diuruskan Izin Usaha Jasa Pertambangan, mereka mulai menambang di arahan teknis dari perusahaan," paparnya.

Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) membeberkan terdapat sebanyak 150 ton emas ilegal beredar di Indonesia. Hal tersebut lantaran masih masifnya PETI di dalam negeri.

"Itu kan spotnya bukan satu. Jadi secara nasional dibilang ada 150 ton, tapi itu kan tersebar semua di Indonesia," kata Direktur Jenderal Penegakan Hukum (Dirjen Gakkum) Kementerian ESDM, Rilke Jeffri Huwae, ditemui di Taman Makam Pahlawan (TMP) Kalibata, dikutip Rabu (25/11/2026).

Hal tersebut disampaikan ketika Jeffri menjelaskan penanganan aktivitas pertambangan tanpa izin di Tapanuli Selatan (Tapsel), Sumatra Utara, termasuk wilayah sekitar operasi PT Agincourt Resources.

In addition to eradication, Irwandy stated that a number of illegal mines could be legalized through the People's Mining Permit (IPR) scheme. These gold mines would then have to obtain permits and operate in accordance with applicable regulations.

"Yes, eradicate PETI (Mining Illegal Mining). This hasn't been done until now. There's also a suggestion that if it's from indigenous people, and there aren't any financiers, then it could be regulated by an IPR (Land Development Permit). That's it. It would then be managed," said Irwandy.

He emphasized that illegal mining within a company's Mining Business Permit (IUP) would be easier to control, particularly through the Mining Services Business Permit scheme.

"They gathered everything, established a cooperative, and took care of the Mining Services Business Permit. They started mining under the company's technical direction," he explained.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) revealed that as much as 150 tons of illegal gold are circulating in Indonesia. This is due to the continued prevalence of illegal gold mining (PETI) within the country.

"That's not just one spot. So nationally, it's said to be 150 tons, but it's spread all over Indonesia," said the Director General of Law Enforcement (Dirjen Gakkum) at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Rilke Jeffri Huwae, when met at the Kalibata Heroes Cemetery (TMP), as quoted on Wednesday (November 25, 2026).

This was conveyed when Jeffri explained the handling of illegal mining activities in South Tapanuli (Tapsel), North Sumatra, including the area around PT Agincourt Resources' operations.

Menurut dia, pihaknya tidak menghitung secara khusus berapa produksi emas ilegal yang berasal dari wilayah tertentu. Pasalnya, titik-titik aktivitas pertambang-an tanpa izin tersebar dan tidak berada di satu lokasi saja. (pgr/pgr)

According to him, his team does not specifically calculate how much illegal gold production originates from a specific region. This is because illegal mining activities are scattered and not concentrated in a single location. (pgr/pgr)

MINING.COM

Copper price bounces as AI equities recover, zinc jumps by most since January

Traders said the drop had created buying opportunities for investors looking for exposure to copper.

Reuters

COPPER bounced on Thursday as a recovery in equity markets, particularly AI stocks, triggered buying by bargain hunters betting on healthier demand prospects, while zinc saw its biggest jump since January on news of a smelter shutdown.

Benchmark copper on the London Metal Exchange was up 1.9% at $11,867 a metric ton as of 1700 GMT. Prices of the metal used to make cables for conducting electricity have fallen around 17% over the past four weeks.

Traders said the drop had created buying opportunities for investors looking for exposure to copper.

Expectations of growing demand from data centres needed for AI and power grid investment took copper to a record high of $14,875 in September.

“The metal may have become too closely tied to the AI trade, prompting some investors to reassess that link,” said Benchmark Mineral Intelligence analyst Albert Mackenzie.

“Recent concerns about AI spending have centred on data-centre investment, while a stronger dollar and a weaker economic outlook have added pressure.”

A rising US currency makes dollar-priced metals more expensive for holders of other currencies, which would weigh on demand. This is a relationship used by funds that trade using short-term buy and sell signals from numerical models.

A negative for copper, however, can be seen in the slight discount for the cash contract over the three-month forward CMCU0-3, suggesting ample supplies on the LME, where stocks have been rising.

Zinc was up 3.5% at $3,511 a ton. It earlier rose as much as 5.3%, its biggest intraday jump since January 29, after Trafigura-owned Nyrstar said it would stop production at its 315,000 ton per year Budel smelter in the Netherlands from November 30.

Aluminium climbed 2.1% to $2,809. Focus remains on large holdings of warrants and cash contracts, which have exacerbated concerns about low aluminium inventories MAL-STOCKS and created a steep backwardation for nearby contracts against longer-dated forwards.

The premium for the cash aluminium contract over the three-month forward was last at $145 a ton.

Elsewhere, lead added 2.2% to $1,871, nickel climbed 3.7% to $15,725 and tin gained 2% to $37,930.

(Reporting by Pratima Desai; additional reporting by Tom DalyEditing by Kirsten Donovan, Alexandra Hudson and Tomasz Janowski)

THE NORTHERN MINER
GLOBAL MINING NEWS · SINCE 1915

Cobalt price jumps 33% ahead of Congo export ban

By: Northern Miner Staff

COBALT prices have soared this week after the Democratic Republic of Congo announced its second export ban in less than two years, BMO Capital Markets said Thursday.

London Metal Exchange-traded cobalt futures recently hit US$43,855 (C$62,360) a tonne, up from US$33,080 on Monday, BMO commodity analysts Helen Amos and George Heppel said Thursday in a note. The ban takes effect Nov. 30 and includes previously authorized shipments that have not left the country by then, according to Congo's strategic minerals regulator, ARECOMS.

"Authorities plan to review the ban after four months, while also reassessing the existing quota allocation system," Amos and Heppel said. The review does not automatically end the ban; exports can resume only after a separate regulatory decision.

Congo accounted for 230,000 of the 310,000 tonnes of cobalt mined worldwide in 2025, the United States Geological Survey estimates. Congolese miners recover much of it alongside copper. A halt to shipments can squeeze buyers overseas while cobalt continues to accumulate at home.

Immediate changes

Glencore (LSE: GLEN) has already changed how it handles cobalt under Congo's export restrictions. The company produced 13,700 tonnes of cobalt in the first nine months of 2026, down 52% from a year earlier. It increasingly retained cobalt in solution rather than processing it into saleable hydroxide while focusing on copper production, Glencore said in October.

Chinese futures also rose after the announcement. The December cobalt contract on the Wuxi Stainless Steel Exchange hit their daily limit of 316 yuan per kilogram on Tuesday, the highest since Aug. 18, *Reuters* reported.

Congo's first export ban ran from February to October 2025, when the regulator introduced quotas. Miners have no automatic right to carry unused quotas forward, the regulator said in its Nov. 23 notice.

MINING.COM.AU

Gold price drifts lower in thin US Thanksgiving trading

Written By Jackson Chen

GOLD edged lower on Thursday (26 November), as inflation worries and expectations of a US Federal Reserve interest rate hike next month continued to weigh on the metal.

Spot gold fell around 0.4% to US$3,576 ($5,398) per ounce by 9:30am ET, with the US Thanksgiving holiday keeping trading volumes subdued.



Prices briefly fell below the psychologically important US$3,500 level on Wednesday, reaching their lowest point in 15 months before recovering some ground.

Gold has come under sustained pressure in recent weeks as investors priced in a more hawkish Fed, while a slump in equities triggered broader selling across financial markets.

US economic data released on Wednesday showed that domestic demand remains robust, while a measure of underlying inflation recorded its largest year-on-year increase since late 2023.

The figures reinforced expectations that the Fed will raise interest rates in December and again in early 2027, following its first rate hike in three years in September.

Recovery remains elusive

ByBit Chief Market Analyst Han Tan tells Reuters that gold is unlikely to recover sustainably until markets sense the Fed is nearing the end of its rate-hike cycle.

Tan adds that spot gold is currently testing support around the mid-US$3,000 region.

ANZ Group Holdings (ASX:ANZ) Analyst Soni Kumari also notes that overall market sentiment remains bearish.

"Rate-hike expectations are tightening financial conditions ahead of the FOMC meeting," Kumari tells Bloomberg, referring to the Fed's Federal Open Market Committee.

Longer-term upside

Despite the prevailing bearish sentiment, some analysts remain optimistic about gold's longer-term prospects.

Analysts at TD Securities, part of Canada's TD Bank Group (TSX:TD), say in a note cited by Reuters that, given the persistent downside risks, *"it is likely too early to call a bottom in gold, and indeed in the precious metals complex.*

"Long-term, however, the yellow metal along with the precious metals complex should see significant upside."

Analysts expect gold prices to trend toward US$5,000 an ounce in the latter part of 2027 as investors begin anticipating a shift toward monetary easing.

Meanwhile, US gold futures for December delivery rose 0.8% to above US$3,600 on Thursday. Silver also gained, rising 0.6% to around US$41.70 an ounce.

Write to Jackson Chen at *Mining.com.au*

KITCO NEWS

Heavy rain hampers Indonesian rescue of 13 people trapped inside illegal mine, agency says

By Reuters

HEAVY rain has forced rescuers to call a temporary halt to the search for 13 workers still trapped underground in an illegal gold mine in Indonesia's West Java, authorities said on Thursday, hours after confirming that 13 had already been found dead.

In the region of Bogor, south of the capital Jakarta, a total of 26 workers entered the mine on Monday when heavy rains inundated the shaft and left them trapped 100 m (328 ft) underground.

The search and rescue agency said heavy rain forced authorities to halt the search momentarily, with streams of water flowing into the mine.

Hengki, West Java's police chief, told Reuters earlier on Thursday that of the 13 fatalities, six have already been identified.

Access to the mine has been made more difficult by the narrow, slippery and dark conditions of the shaft, authorities said.

The agency said rescuers were focusing on two mine shafts, and were using ropes to gain access, but the 100-metre depth of the excavation complicated search efforts.

Small-scale and illegal mining has caused a series of accidents in Indonesia, where mineral resources are located in remote areas in conditions that are difficult for authorities to regulate.

In January, several miners were killed by carbon monoxide poisoning at an illegal gold mine in the same area, local news outlet Detik reported.

State miner Antam (IDX: ANTM), which runs gold mining operations in the region, said the incident occurred at an unauthorised mine and was not part of its operations.

(Reporting by Stanley Widianto; Editing by David Stanway)

ASIA TIMES

China-Indonesia coal-to-ethanol deal is neither green nor clean

US$1.8 billion agreement rewards political players and their crony coal interests, while Beijing sidesteps its own green pledge

By Bhima Yudhistira Adhinegara and Muhammad Zulfikar Rakhmat

LAST week in Shenzhen, Indonesia and China signed a US$1.8 billion agreement to turn Indonesian coal into ethanol, a liquid that can be mixed into petrol.

President Prabowo Subianto oversaw the signing. The partners include state oil company Pertamina, Indonesia's Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology and Beijing Petrochemical Engineering. The stated goal is to reduce Indonesia's petrol imports.

A few days later, Energy Minister Bahlil Lahadalia announced in Jakarta that the Bakrie Group, one of Indonesia's best-known business families, will join the project. He also announced that construction had already started.

But Pertamina says the deal is still only a memorandum of understanding, a first step before any binding contract. A full study of costs and risks has not yet been done. Nobody yet knows where the plant will be located, how much it will produce or where the coal will come from.

So the partner was picked before the numbers were known. There are three key problems with all this.

Who benefits?

Bahlil is not only the energy minister. Since August 2024, he has also led Golkar, one of the country's biggest political parties.

Aburizal Bakrie, the senior figure of the Bakrie family and former Golkar chairman, sits on the party's honorary council. When a minister who also runs a party hands a role in a state-backed project to a group linked to his party's elder, without any study, the public has every right to ask why.

The license matters, too. Bahlil said the Bakrie Group's old coal contract has been turned into a new special mining license. In Indonesia, large coal miners who want longer contracts must promise to build plants that process coal at home.

In 2023, the energy minister at the time confirmed that these coal processing projects would go ahead as part of that deal. Put simply, a coal company can keep mining for decades if it promises to build a factory.

Whether the factory ever makes money is someone else's problem. This kind of industrial policy rewards political closeness and protects old coal interests. It does not grow a new industry.

In 2022, then-President Joko Widodo broke ground on a $2.1 billion plant in South Sumatra to turn coal into dimethyl ether, or DME, a gas meant to replace imported cooking gas.

A year later, the main investor, US firm Air Products, walked away. A senior energy ministry official admitted that the project simply did not make economic sense. Air Products also left a coal-to-methanol plan in East Kalimantan that involved Bakrie companies.

The Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis calculated that making DME would cost almost twice as much as importing cooking gas, and that the plant would need a state subsidy of at least $354 per tonne to earn a profit.

By 2025, state miner Bukit Asam said its possible new partners wanted to invest far less than Air Products had planned. Coal-to-ethanol faces the same basic problem. Turning solid coal into liquid fuel needs huge machines, a lot of energy and a lot of water. That makes the fuel costly.

When oil prices fall, the plant loses money and the government is asked to cover the gap through subsidies, tax breaks or cheap loans from state banks. In the end, taxpayers pay.

China's green headfake

In 2021, President Xi Jinping promised the United Nations that China would help developing countries build green energy and would stop building new coal power plants abroad.

A coal-to-fuel plant is not a power plant, so it slips through a gap in that promise. But it carries the same environmental harm.

Inside China, this industry is already a worry. The Center for Research on Energy and Clean Air found that coal-to-chemicals was the only major sector where China's emissions were still rising, and that its planned growth could add 2% to the country's total emissions by 2029.

Some analysts warn that China risks repeating old mistakes and being left with plants nobody needs. Sending the same technology to Indonesia exports that risk.

A plant like this runs for 25 to 30 years. Once built, it gives Indonesia a reason to keep digging coal long after other countries have moved on.

And if climate rules get stricter or clean fuels become cheaper, the plant could lose its value long before its time. The cost would land on Pertamina, on state banks and finally on the public.

Indonesia should still work with China on energy. China makes most of the world's solar panels, wind turbines and batteries, and builds them cheaply.

Indonesia has plenty of sun and a fast-growing need for power. If the real aim is to import less petrol, the better path is to switch motorbikes and buses to electric and charge them with solar and wind power.

Jakarta should pause this project until an independent study of its costs and risks is made public. And if Beijing wants to be seen as a green partner, it should spend its money where its promises are.

Bhima Yudhistira Adhinegara is the executive director of the Center of Economic and Law Studies (CELIOS), a Jakarta-based think tank. Muhammad Zulfikar Rakhmat is the director of the China-Indonesia and MENA-Indonesia desks at CELIOS.

MINING.COM

Congo closes in on Chile's long-held copper crown

Record African shipments and slowing South American mine output are reshaping global supply.

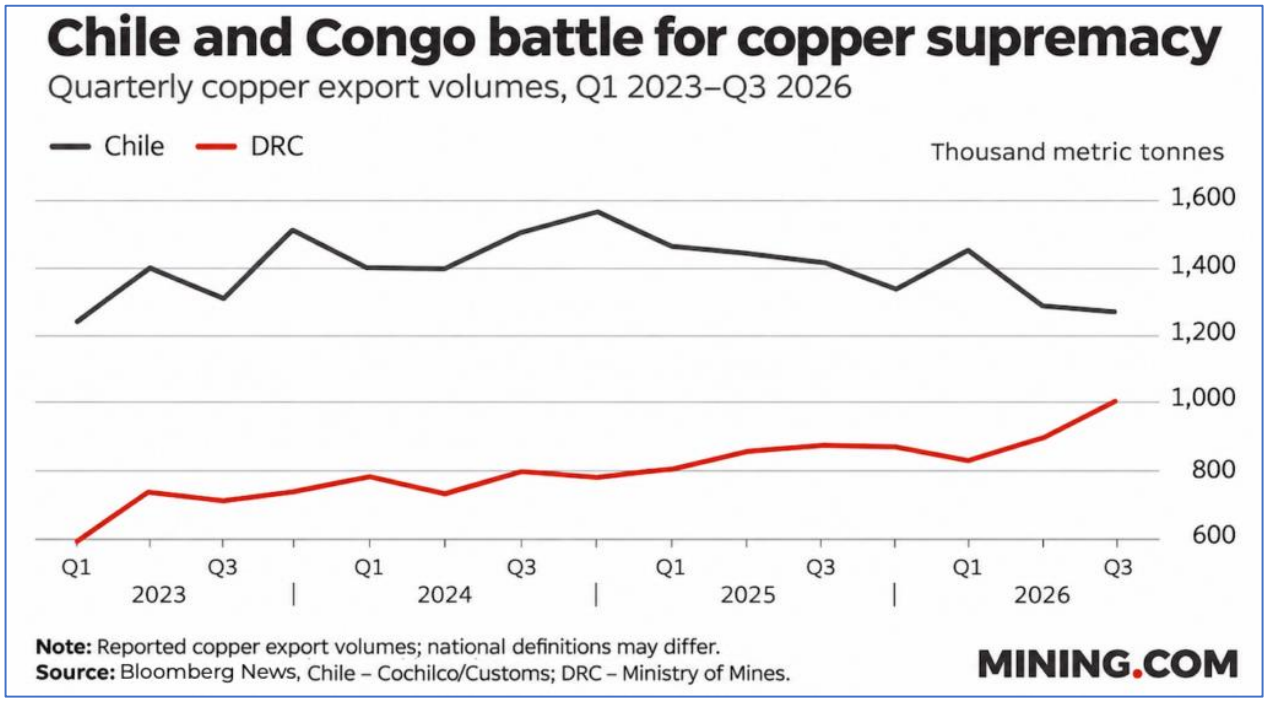
Staff Writer

THE DEMOCRATIC Republic of Congo is challenging Chile's dominance as the world's largest copper producer after quarterly exports surpassed 1 million tonnes for the first time.

Congolese copper shipments rose 8% year-on-year to 2.7 million tonnes in the first nine months of 2026, according to government data. Chile exported 1.28 million tonnes in the third quarter, putting the South American nation's lead within striking distance.

High-grade deposits and a wave of investment have more than tripled Congo's output over the past decade, transforming the Central African nation into the world's second-largest producer of the metal.

Congo's ascent comes as the world races to secure enough copper to meet rising demand from power grids, electric vehicles and data centres. Chile and Peru, which together account for about a third of global mined output, have struggled to revive growth amid declining ore grades, project delays and permitting challenges.



Production race

Two large Congolese mines owned by China's CMOC Group (HKEX: 3993) accounted for almost 550,000 tonnes of exports through September, while Glencore's (LON: GLEN) operations and the Sicomines complex each contributed 212,000 tonnes.

Sicomines is a joint venture between China Railway Group (HKEX: 390; SSE: 601390), Power Construction Corp. of China (SSE: 601669), known as PowerChina, and a Congolese state-owned mining company.

Kamoa-Kakula, co-owned by Canada's Ivanhoe Mines (TSX: IVN) and Zijin Mining Group (HKEX: 2899), exported 187,000 tonnes. The lesser-known Brother Mining Sasu, a joint venture involving China's Chengtun Mining Group (SSE: 600711), shipped 112,000 tonnes.

Chile's annual output is expected to fall below 5 million tonnes this year, its lowest level since 2003. That would still be about 40% higher than Congo's 2025 production.

The narrowing gap may prove short-lived, however. Chile expects supply to gradually recover as mine expansions and new projects come online, putting the country on track to produce about 6 million tonnes annually by the end of the decade.

Trading ambitions

Congo's growing clout is also fuelling ambitions to capture more value from its mineral wealth by expanding its role in international commodities trading.

State-owned Gécamines, which holds minority stakes in several major mines and has already ventured into copper marketing, plans to establish a trading desk in Switzerland, CEO Baraka Kabemba said Wednesday at the Makutano conference in Kinshasa, *Le Point* reported.

"We cannot be the leading copper producer in the world, be the custodian of the next technological revolution, and not have a presence in the commodities market," Kabemba said. "From my point of view, that doesn't make sense."

(With files from Bloomberg)

Australian Mining

CME urges emissions policy that supports WA resources growth

By Jackson Haddad

THE CHAMBER of Minerals and Energy of Western Australia (CME) is calling for emissions policy settings that maintain the competitiveness of the state's resources sector, warning that higher carbon costs could undermine investment in mining and processing.

The industry body has urged the Federal Government to reject a recommendation from the Climate Change Authority (CCA) to align the Safeguard Mechanism, the primary policy for cutting greenhouse gas emissions from large industrial facilities, with the upper end of Australia's 2035 emissions reduction target range of 62–70 per cent.

The CCA's 2026 Annual Progress Advice proposes reducing emissions baselines by about 6.7 per cent annually from 2031. This compares with the current 4.9 per cent rate and the 3.285 per cent decline rate scheduled to apply from 2030.

CME chief executive officer Aaron Morey said the proposed changes needed to be assessed against their potential impact on the sector's ability to attract investment and maintain production in Australia.

"WA's resources operations are among the least emissions-intensive in the world," Morey said.

"The CCA itself accepts that when production shifts to higher-emitting countries, global emissions can rise. Yet, its modelling holds every facility's production fixed. It recommends a much steeper carbon constraint without asking whether production and investment will move offshore as a result."

Morey said maintaining a competitive operating environment was important as Western Australian producers sought to secure investment against international jurisdictions.

"Our members pay some of the highest energy and labour costs of any global producer, wait longer for approvals, and build their own rail, ports and power," he said.

"Indonesia, Guinea and Argentina are cutting tax and fast-tracking approvals to win the same investment, and none of them face a carbon cost like this."

The CCA has also recommended restructuring trade-exposed assistance, which it acknowledges would shift more of the burden onto some of Western Australia's largest export industries.

CME welcomed the recommendation to retain access to carbon credits, which it had advocated for in its submission to the review.

Morey called for the Federal Government to model the potential effects on production and investment before setting post-2030 emissions baseline decline rates, which are due by July 1, 2027.

“Trade-exposed support also needs to cover WA’s export and processing industries,” he said.

“Meeting our emissions targets by exporting our industries to countries with weaker climate policies would needlessly damage our economy while delivering no net benefit to the global pursuit of net zero.”