The gold-copper resources in Indonesia mostly associated within the major magmatic arc of late Cretaceous to Pliocene ages. The gold-copper resources in Indonesia mostly associated within the major magmatic arc of Late Cretaceous to Pliocene ages: (1) Sunda-Banda, (2) Central Kalimantan, (3) North Sulawesi-Sangihe, (4) Halmahera, (5) Medial Papua, (6) Aceh, (7) Sumatra-Meratus. During the last 25 years, where the mining law and mining climate were conducive and exploration are very challenging with limited infrastructures and illegal mining, several discoveries are notice along the Sunda-Banda, Halmahera and North Sulawesi-Sangihe magmatic arcs.

Several mine start their production for gold such Way Linggo in Lampung Sumatra, Cibaliung in Banten, Kencana in Halmahera, Tokatidung and Riska in North Sulawesi. While others mine is under preparation for mine development such Martabe and Dairi in North Sumatra. Intensive exploration for gold and copper deposit is exist in North Sulawesi belt such as Poboya, Totopo West, Bahumbung, Bakan, Tombulilato, and Binabase-Bawone deposit. In Sunda Banda belt is represented by several concentrated in Aceh, Jambi and Bengkulu of Sumatra island. In Java Island is focusing in Cibaliung district, Papandayan district in Western Java, Randu Kuning in Central and Tujuh Bukit East Java, Elang in Sumbawa and Selodong in Lombok island. Central Kalimantan belt is concentrated in north and Central Kalimantan. Exploration in eastern Indonesia such as Wabu district and Pegunungan Bintang of Medial Papua belt and Kaputusan-Bacan island of Halmahera belt.

Although since the last few years facing with several problems occur during mining activities in Indonesia, such as new mining law, forestry, environment, and security issues but the country mineral resources still promising and interesting and increasing demand and high price of certain commodities will keep many companies to do exploration in Indonesia.