TABLE OF CONTENTS

katadata.co.id

Harga Batu Bara Acuan Periode II Agustus 2025, Turun 1,5%

Penulis: Mela Syaharani

HARGA batu bara acuan (HBA) dengan kalori tertinggi pada periode pertama Agustus 2025 turun US$ 1,53 per ton atau 1,5% dibandingkan periode pertama Agustus. HBA periode ini masih berada di atas US$ 100 per ton.

Hal ini berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri ESDM Nomor 271.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 tentang Harga Mineral Logam Acuan dan Harga Batu bara Acuan untuk Periode Kedua Bulan Juli Tahun 2025. Dalam keputusan tersebut, harga batu bara acuan dibedakan menjadi empat golongan:

- HBA dengan nilai kalor 6.322 kilo kalori (kcal) per kilogram (kg) GAR turun 1,5% dibandingkan periode pertama Agustusi 2025, dari US$ 102,22 per ton menjadi US$ 100,69 per ton.
- HBA I dengan nilai kalor 5.300 kcal per kg GAR turun dari US$ 67,33 per ton menjadi US$ 67,20 per ton.
- HBA II dengan nilai kalor 4.100 kcal per kg GAR turun dari US$ 45,74 per ton menjadi US$ 43,70 per ton.
- HBA III dengan nilai kalor 3.400 kcal per kg GAR turun dari US$ 34,86 per ton menjadi US$ 33,48 per ton.

Batubara dengan nilai kalori 6.322 kcal/kg GAR, digunakan sebagai acuan harga jual untuk kebutuhan penyediaan listrik dan bahan bakar industri, kecuali untuk industri pengolahan dan pemurnian mineral logam.

Sebelumnya, Kementerian ESDM telah menerbitkan Keputusan Menteri ESDM Nomor 72.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 tentang Pedoman Penetapan Harga Patokan Untuk Penjualan Komoditas Mineral Logam dan Batu Bara.

Reference Coal Price for Period II, August 2025, Down 1.5%

Written by: Mela Syaharani

THE HIGHEST-calorie coal reference price (HBA) for the first quarter of August 2025 fell by US$1.53 per ton, or 1.5%, compared to the first quarter of August. The HBA for this period remains above US$100 per ton.

This is based on the Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 271.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 concerning Reference Metal Mineral Prices and Reference Coal Prices for the Second Period of July 2025. In this decree, reference coal prices are divided into four groups:

- The HBA with a calorific value of 6,322 kilocalories (kcal) per kilogram (kg) of GAR decreased by 1.5% compared to the first period of August 2025, from US$ 102.22 per ton to US$ 100.69 per ton.
- HBA I with a calorific value of 5,300 kcal per kg GAR fell from US$ 67.33 per ton to US$ 67.20 per ton.
- HBA II with a calorific value of 4,100 kcal per kg GAR fell from US$ 45.74 per ton to US$ 43.70 per ton.
- HBA III with a calorific value of 3,400 kcal per kg GAR fell from US$ 34.86 per ton to US$ 33.48 per ton.

Coal with a calorific value of 6,322 kcal/kg GAR, is used as a reference selling price for electricity supply and industrial fuel needs, except for the metal mineral processing and refining industry.

Previously, the Ministry of EMR issued Ministerial Decree Number 72.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 concerning Guidelines for Determining Benchmark Prices for the Sale of Metal Mineral and Coal Commodities.

Peraturan ini berlaku 1 Maret 2025 sebagai upaya pemerintah dalam menjaga stabilitas harga penjualan komoditas mineral logam dan batu bara di pasar global maupun dalam negeri.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara Tri Winarno menyatakan penetapan Harga Mineral Acuan (HMA) dan Harga Batubara Acuan (HBA) kini dilakukan dua kali sebulan, yaitu setiap tanggal 1 dan 15. Berdasarkan data Kementerian ESDM, grafik HBA memang fluktuatif sejak awal tahun, namun memiliki kecenderungan turun sejak Mei 2025.

Harga Mineral Acuan

Menteri ESDM juga menetapkan harga mineral acuan berbagai komoditas mineral sebagai patokan periode pertama Agustus 2025. HMA nikel dipatok US$ 15.012 per metrik ton kering (dmt). Kemudian kobalt US$ 32.893 per dmt dan timbal US$ 1.969 per dmt.

Berikut Daftar HMA Komoditas lainnya:

- Seng: US$ 2.799,58 per dmt
- Aluminium: US$ 2.611,47 per dmt
- Tembaga: US$ 9.701,83 per dmt
- Emas sebagai mineral ikutan: US$ 3.359,73 per troy ounce
- Perak sebagai mineral ikutan: US$ 38,01 per troy ounce
- Ingot timah Pb 300: settlement price ICDX dan JFX pada hari penjualan
- Ingot timah Pb 200: settlement price ICDX dan JFX pada hari penjualan
- Ingot timah Pb 100: settlement price ICDX dan JFX pada hari penjualan
- Ingot timah Pb 050: settlement price ICDX dan JFX pada hari penjualan
- Ingot timah 4NINE: settlement price ICDX dan JFX pada hari penjualan
- Logam emas: LBMA Gold PM Fix pada hari penjualan

This regulation comes into effect on March 1, 2025, as part of the government's efforts to maintain the stability of the sales prices of metal mineral and coal commodities in both global and domestic markets.

Director General of Minerals and Coal, Tri Winarno, stated that the determination of the Reference Mineral Price (HMA) and the Reference Coal Price (HBA) is now carried out twice a month, namely on the 1st and 15th of each month. Based on data from the Ministry of EMR, the HBA graph has fluctuated since the beginning of the year, but has shown a downward trend since May 2025.

Reference Mineral Price

The Minister of EMR also set reference mineral prices for various mineral commodities as a benchmark for the first period, August 2025. The HMA for nickel was set at US$15,012 per dry metric ton (dmt), followed by cobalt at US$32,893 per dmt, and lead at US$1,969 per dmt.

Here is a list of other HMA commodities:

- Zinc: US$ 2,799.58 per dmt
- Aluminium: US$ 2,611.47 per dmt
- Copper: US$ 9,701.83 per dmt
- Gold as an associated mineral: US$ 3,359.73 per troy ounce
- Silver as an associated mineral: US$ 38.01 per troy ounce
- Pb 300 tin ingot: ICDX and JFX settlement price on the day of sale
- Pb 200 tin ingot: ICDX and JFX settlement price on the day of sale
- Pb 100 tin ingot: ICDX and JFX settlement price on the day of sale
- Pb 050 tin ingot: ICDX and JFX settlement price on the day of sale
- 4NINE tin ingot: ICDX and JFX settlement price on the day of sale
- Gold metal: LBMA Gold PM Fix on sale day

- Logam perak: LBMA Silver Fix pada hari penjualan
- Mangan: US$ 3,27 per dmt
- Bijih besi laterit/hematit/magnetit: US$ 1,48 per dmt
- Bijih krom: US$ 6,37 per dmt
- Konsentrat titanium: US$ 9,77 per dmt. **Editor: Muhammad Almer Sidqi**

- Silver metal: LBMA Silver Fix on sale day
- Manganese: US$ 3.27 per dmt
- Laterite/hematite/magnetite iron ore: US$ 1.48 per dmt
- Chrome ore: US$ 6.37 per dmt
- Titanium concentrate: US$9.77 per dmt. **Editor: Muhammad Almer Sidqi**

Bisnis.com

Freeport Tiba-tiba Tawarkan 100.000 Ton Konsentrat Tembaga ke Pasar, Ada Apa?

Penulis : Newswire

FREEPORT-McMoRan Inc. menjual volume konsentrat tembaga dalam jumlah yang lebih besar dari perkiraan setelah terjadinya gangguan di salah satu smelternya di Indonesia. Hal ini memberikan sedikit angin segar dalam jangka pendek bagi smelter-smelter yang menghadapi kelangkaan pasokan yang belum pernah terjadi sebelumnya.

Melansir Bloomberg, Sabtu (16/8/2025), langkah perusahaan tambang asal Amerika Serikat (AS) tersebut dilakukan menyusul insiden pada fasilitas oksigen PT Smelting, menurut sumber yang mengetahui langsung situasi ini. Gangguan itu membuat perawatan berkala yang semula dijadwalkan berlangsung 4 minggu di pabrik tersebut harus diperpanjang. Pabrik ini mendapatkan pasokan dari tambang tembaga-emas andalan Freeport, Grasberg.

Penghentian operasi smelter PT Smelting tersebut membebaskan hingga 100.000 ton konsentrat tembaga dari Grasberg, kata sumber yang meminta tidak disebutkan namanya karena sifat informasi yang sensitif secara komersial.

Freeport Suddenly Offers 100,000 Tons of Copper Concentrate to the Market, What's Going On?

Written by : Newswire

FREEPORT-McMoRan Inc. sold a larger-than-expected volume of copper concentrate following a disruption at one of its smelters in Indonesia. This provides some short-term relief for smelters facing unprecedented supply shortages.

According to Bloomberg, Saturday (August 16, 2025), the US mining company's move follows an incident at PT Smelting's oxygen facility, according to a source with direct knowledge of the situation. The disruption forced the extension of a scheduled four-week maintenance period at the plant. The plant is supplied by Freeport's flagship Grasberg copper-gold mine.

The shutdown of PT Smelting's smelter freed up to 100,000 tons of copper concentrate from Grasberg, said the source, who asked not to be named due to the commercially sensitive nature of the information.

Freeport disebut berupaya mengirimkan kargo konsentrat tersebut secepat mungkin karena izin ekspor konsentrat hanya berlaku sampai dengan pertengahan September 2025.

“Mereka menawarkannya ke pasar secara tiba-tiba,” ujar Albert Mackenzie, analis tembaga di Benchmark Mineral Intelligence. “Sebagian besar smelter sebenarnya sudah mengamankan kebutuhan mereka untuk beberapa bulan ke depan, jadi saya rasa itu salah satu alasan mengapa hal ini membuat dampaknya terasa begitu mengejutkan.”

Juru bicara Freeport-McMoRan tidak menanggapi permintaan komentar terkait rencana penjualan tersebut. Sementara itu, juru bicara unit perusahaan di Indonesia mengatakan perbaikan pabrik oksigen diharapkan selesai pada awal September.

Meski volumenya relatif kecil terhadap pasar tembaga global, pasokan ini memberikan dorongan jangka pendek yang signifikan terhadap suplai spot bagi smelter yang sedang kesulitan mendapatkan bahan baku setelah kapasitas pengolahan global meningkat.

Pasokan tembaga dari tambang belum mampu mengejar pertumbuhan kapasitas smelter di China dan negara lain, menyebabkan kelangkaan bijih di seluruh dunia semakin parah akibat meningkatnya permintaan dari para trader. Seiring memburuknya kelangkaan ini, smelter-smelter terpaksa menerima penurunan tajam biaya pengolahan dalam kontrak pasokan mereka.

Biaya pengolahan dan pemurnian ini—dikenal sebagai treatment and refining charges (TC/RC)—biasanya dipotong dari harga bijih dan umumnya menyumbang sekitar sepertiga pendapatan smelter. Namun, sepanjang 2025, biaya tersebut di pasar spot justru berada di level negatif, menciptakan dinamika pasar yang belum pernah terjadi sebelumnya di mana smelter kini justru dikenakan biaya untuk mengolah konsentrat, alih-alih dibayar untuk melakukannya.

Freeport is said to be working to ship the concentrate cargo as quickly as possible because the concentrate export permit is only valid until mid-September 2025.

"They're offering it to the market out of the blue," said Albert Mackenzie, a copper analyst at Benchmark Mineral Intelligence. "Most smelters have already secured their needs for the next few months, so I think that's one of the reasons why the impact was so surprising."

A Freeport-McMoRan spokesperson did not respond to a request for comment on the proposed sale. Meanwhile, a spokesperson for the company's Indonesian unit said repairs to the oxygen plant are expected to be completed by early September.

While the volume is small relative to the global copper market, this supply provides a significant short-term boost to spot supply for smelters struggling to secure raw materials as global processing capacity increases.

Copper supply from mines has not kept pace with the growth in smelter capacity in China and other countries, worsening the global ore shortage due to increased demand from traders. As this shortage worsens, smelters are forced to accept sharp reductions in processing costs in their supply contracts.

These processing and refining charges—known as treatment and refining charges (TC/RC)—are typically deducted from the ore price and typically account for about a third of smelter revenues. However, through 2025, these charges in the spot market were negative, creating an unprecedented market dynamic where smelters were now charged for processing concentrate, rather than being paid for it.

Indeks TC/RC spot tercatat sebesar -US$60,10 per ton bijih yang diolah dan -6,01 sen per pound logam terkandung pada 8 Agustus 2025, menurut Fast-markets Ltd. Penjualan kargo dari Freeport mengungkit biaya tersebut dari rekor terendah -US$66,50/66,5 sen yang tercatat pada akhir Juni.

Meski pemulihannya relatif moderat, hal ini dapat memberikan tekanan terhadap para trader yang sebelumnya bersaing secara agresif dengan pabrik peleburan untuk mendapatkan pasokan barang di tengah ketatnya pasar.

Kecemasan soal pemulihan pasokan spot ini meningkat karena terjadi di tengah melemahnya permintaan musiman. Sejumlah pelaku pasar bersiap menghadapi kemungkinan kenaikan biaya TC/RC yang lebih signifikan dalam beberapa minggu ke depan.

Beberapa pembeli di China telah menerima penawaran untuk kargo konsentrat dari Grasberg yang akan dikirim pada Agustus dan September 2025 dengan biaya pengolahan antara -US$20 hingga -US$30 per ton, kata beberapa sumber.

Meski demikian, banyak analis dan pedagang memperkirakan pasar konsentrat tembaga akan menghadapi keterbatasan pasokan jangka panjang yang kemungkinan akan membuat biaya TC/RC tetap rendah.

“Penambahan kapasitas smelter baru kemungkinan akan terus memberi tekanan struktural pada TC,” kata Charles Cooper, kepala riset tembaga di Wood Mackenzie. “Biaya pengolahan spot untuk konsentrat tembaga mungkin belum menyentuh titik terendahnya.”
Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

The spot TC/RC index was recorded at -US$60.10 per tonne of processed ore and -6.01 cents per pound of contained metal on August 8, 2025, according to Fastmarkets Ltd. The sale of cargoes from Freeport lifted those costs from the record low of -US$66.50/66.5 cents recorded in late June.

While the recovery is relatively modest, it could put pressure on traders who previously competed aggressively with smelters for supplies amidst the tight market.

Concerns about the recovery of spot supply are growing amidst weakening seasonal demand. Several market participants are bracing for the possibility of a more significant increase in TC/RC costs in the coming weeks.

Several buyers in China have received offers for concentrate cargoes from Grasberg to be delivered in August and September 2025 with processing costs between -US$20 and -US$30 per tonne, sources said.

However, many analysts and traders expect the copper concentrate market to face long-term supply constraints which will likely keep TC/RC costs low.

"The addition of new smelter capacity is likely to continue to put structural pressure on TC," said Charles Cooper, head of copper research at Wood Mackenzie. "Spot processing costs for copper concentrate may not have bottomed out yet." **Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova**

Kontan.co.id

Laba Merosot, Saham Indo Tambang (ITMG) Dinilai Masih Prospektif

Reporter: Avanty Nurdiana | Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

PT INDO Tambangraya Megah Tbk (ITMG) dinilai memiliki prospek menarik meski kinerja melemah. Hingga semester I tahun ini, laba bersih ITMG menurun 29,5% secara tahunan menjadi US$ 91 juta. Kinerja tersebut jauh di bawah ekspektasi analis.

Menurut Analis Maybank Sekuritas Indonesia Hasan Barakwan dalam riset 14 Agustus 2025, laba ITMG pada semester I tahun ini baru mencerminkan 42,3% dari estimasinya untuk tahun 2025 dan 34,1% dari konsensus pasar. Hasan menyebut, penurunan tersebut disebabkan anjloknya harga jual rata-rata alias average selling price (ASP) sebesar 19,8% secara tahunan. Padahal volume penjualan mengalami pertumbuhan yang kuat.

Hingga semester I tahun ini, pendapatan ITMG turun 12,4% secara tahunan menjadi US$ 919 juta. Sedangkan EBITDA turun 23,8% menjadi US$ 149 juta dan laba operasional anjlok 29,8% menjadi US$ 125 juta. Margin juga tertekan secara menyeluruh di mana gross margin turun menjadi 24,4% di semester I tahun 2025 dari semester I tahun 2024 sebesar 26,2%. Sementara margin laba bersih menyempit menjadi 9,9% dari periode sama tahun 2024 sebesar 12,3%.

Kinerja kuartal II tahun ini secara khusus lebih lemah dengan laba bersih turun 60% secara kuartalan menjadi US$ 26 juta. Ini didorong oleh penurunan berurutan dalam pendapatan sebesar 9,5% secara kuartalan dan laba operasional anjlok 45,2% secara kuartalan.

Profits Decline, Indo Tambang (ITMG) Shares Still Considered Promising

Reporter: Avanty Nurdiana | Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

PT INDO Tambangraya Megah Tbk (ITMG) is considered to have attractive prospects despite weakening performance. As of the first half of this year, ITMG's net profit fell 29.5% year-on-year to US$91 million. This performance was well below analyst expectations.

According to Maybank Sekuritas Indonesia analyst Hasan Barakwan in a research report dated August 14, 2025, ITMG's profit in the first half of this year only reflected 42.3% of his 2025 estimate and 34.1% of market consensus. Hasan attributed the decline to a 19.8% year-on-year decline in average selling prices (ASPs), despite strong sales volume growth.

As of the first half of this year, ITMG's revenue fell 12.4% year-on-year to US$919 million. Meanwhile, EBITDA fell 23.8% to US$149 million, and operating profit plummeted 29.8% to US$125 million. Margins were also under pressure across the board, with gross margin falling to 24.4% in the first half of 2025 from 26.2% in the first half of 2024. Meanwhile, net profit margin narrowed to 9.9% from 12.3% in the same period in 2024.

The second quarter of this year's performance was particularly weak, with net profit falling 60% quarter-on-quarter to US$26 million. This was driven by a sequential decline in revenue of 9.5% quarter-on-quarter and a 45.2% quarter-on-quarter drop in operating profit.

Menurut Hasan, faktor utama pelemahan kinerja berasal dari penurunan harga jual rata-rata sebesar 19,8% secara tahunan menjadi US$ 78 per ton. Penurunan ini menutupi pertumbuhan volume penjualan yang solid sebesar 8,3% secara tahunan dan manfaat biaya dari penurunan stripping ratio (SR) ke 9,3 kali.

Pelemahan ini semakin nyata di kuartal II tahun ini sejalan dengan penurunan volume penjualan sebesar -1,7% secara kuartalan dan harga jual rata-rata turun 5,4% secara kuartalan. Stripping ratio meningkat dinilai kurang menguntungkan dari 8,8x pada kuartal I tahun 2025.

"Kami memperkirakan laba akan pulih secara signifikan pada semester II tahun 2025, ini seiring dengan meningkatnya permintaan batu bara dari China menjelang musim dingin, yang berpotensi mendorong harga dan menutupi kinerja lemah di paruh pertama tahun ini," ujar Hasan dalam riset.

Di sepanjang tahun ini, pendapatan ITMG diperkirakan mencapai US$ 2,17 miliar dengan laba bersih sebesar US$ 215 juta. Sementara di tahun 2026, pendapatan dan laba bersih ITMG masing-masing diperkirakan sebesar Rp US$ 2,16 miliar dan US$ 171 juta.

Karena itu, Hasan mempertahankan rekomendasi Hold untuk saham ITMG dengan target harga yang berbasis DCF yang tidak berubah sebesar Rp 21.000 per saham. Jumat (15/8), harga saham ITMG ditutup di level Rp 22.250 per saham, turun 0,67% dari hari sebelumnya.

According to Hasan, the main factor behind the weaker performance was a 19.8% year-on-year decline in average selling prices to US$78 per ton. This decline offset solid sales volume growth of 8.3% year-on-year and the cost benefits of lowering the stripping ratio (SR) to 9.3 times.

This weakening became even more pronounced in the second quarter of this year, in line with a -1.7% quarter-on-quarter decline in sales volume and a 5.4% quarter-on-quarter decline in average selling prices. The stripping ratio was deemed less profitable than 8.8x in the first quarter of 2025.

"We estimate that profits will recover significantly in the second half of 2025, in line with increasing coal demand from China ahead of the winter season, which has the potential to boost prices and offset the weak performance in the first half of this year," Hasan said in his research.

This year, ITMG's revenue is estimated to reach US$2.17 billion, with a net profit of US$215 million. Meanwhile, in 2026, ITMG's revenue and net profit are projected to reach US$2.16 billion and US$171 million, respectively.

Therefore, Hasan maintained his Hold recommendation for ITMG shares with an unchanged DCF-based target price of Rp 21,000 per share. On Friday (August 15th), ITMG shares closed at Rp 22,250 per share, down 0.67% from the previous day.

Bloomberg Technoz

Harga Batu Bara Bisa Bangkit Minggu Ini Usai Jatuh Pekan Lalu

Hidayat Setiaji

HARGA batu bara melemah pada perdagangan akhir pekan lalu. Sepanjang minggu, harga si batu hitam juga lesu.

Pada Jumat (15/8/2025), harga batu bara di pasar ICE Newcastle untuk kontrak pengiriman bulan mendatang ditutup di US$ 110,85/ton. Turun tipis 0,05% dibandingkan hari sebelumnya. Namun ini menjadi yang terendah dalam 3 pekan terakhir.

Sepanjang minggu lalu, harga batu bara membukukan koreksi 2,08% secara *point-to-point.* Meski dalam sebulan terakhir harga masih naik 0,77%.

Lantas bagaimana proyeksi harga batu bara untuk pekan ini? Apakah bisa bangkit atau malah makin terjepit?

Secara teknikal dengan perspektif mingguan (*weekly time frame*), batu bara sejatinya ada di zona *bullish*. Terbukti dengan *Relative Strength Index* (RSI) yang sebesar 58. RSI di atas 50 menandakan suatu aset sedang dalam posisi *bullish*.

Akan tetapi, indikator *Stochastic* RSI ada di 88. Sudah di atas 80 yang berarti jenuh beli (*overbought*).

Untuk perdagangan minggu ini, harga batu bara berpeluang naik. Target resisten terdekat ada di US$ 112/ton. Jika tertembus, maka US$ 115-117/ton bisa menjadi target berikutnya.

Target paling optimistis atau resisten terjauh adalah US$ 127/ton.

Adapun target *support* terdekat adalah US$ 109/ton. Penembusan di titik ini bisa menyebabkan harga batu bara longsor menuju US$ 103/ton.

Coal Prices Could Rebound This Week After Falling Last Week

By: Hidayat Setiaji

COAL prices weakened in trading last weekend. Prices for the black rock have also been sluggish throughout the week.

On Friday (August 15, 2025), the price of coal on the ICE Newcastle market for next month's delivery closed at US$110.85/ton, a slight decrease of 0.05% compared to the previous day. However, this was the lowest in the last three weeks.

Over the past week, coal prices posted a 2.08% *point-to-point decline.* However, over the past month, prices have still risen 0.77%.

So what's the coal price projection for this week? Will it rebound or will it become even more squeezed?

Technically, using a weekly *timeframe* , coal is actually in a *bullish* zone . This is evidenced by *the Relative Strength Index* (RSI) of 58. An RSI above 50 indicates an asset is in a *bullish* position .

However, the *Stochastic* RSI indicator is at 88. It is above 80, which means *overbought* .

For this week's trading, coal prices have the potential to rise. The nearest resistance target is US$112/ton. If broken through, US$115-117/ton could be the next target.

The most optimistic target or furthest resistance is US$ 127/ton.

The nearest *support* target is US$109/ton. A breakout here could cause coal prices to plummet to US$103/ton.

Penyebab Kenaikan Harga Batu Bara

Salah satu sentimen yang bisa menjadi angin segar bagi harga batu bara adalah perkembangan di China. Sebagai negara produsen dan konsumen batu bara terbesar di dunia, apa yang terjadi di China akan sangat menentukan pembentukan harga.

Pada Juli, produksi batu bara China tercatat sedikit di atas 380 juta ton. Turun 3,8% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya (*year-on-year*/yoy). Ini menjadi koreksi pertama dalam lebih dari setahun terakhir.

Pasokan batu bara China yang membludak menjadi faktor utama pemberat laju harga batu bara tahun ini. Pada 2025, produksi batu bara China diperkirakan mencapai 4,82 miliar ton. Jika terwujud, maka ini menjadi rekor tertinggi sepanjang masa.

Padahal permintaan sedang lesu. Ini terlihat dari penurunan produksi baja, industri yang sangat haus energi.

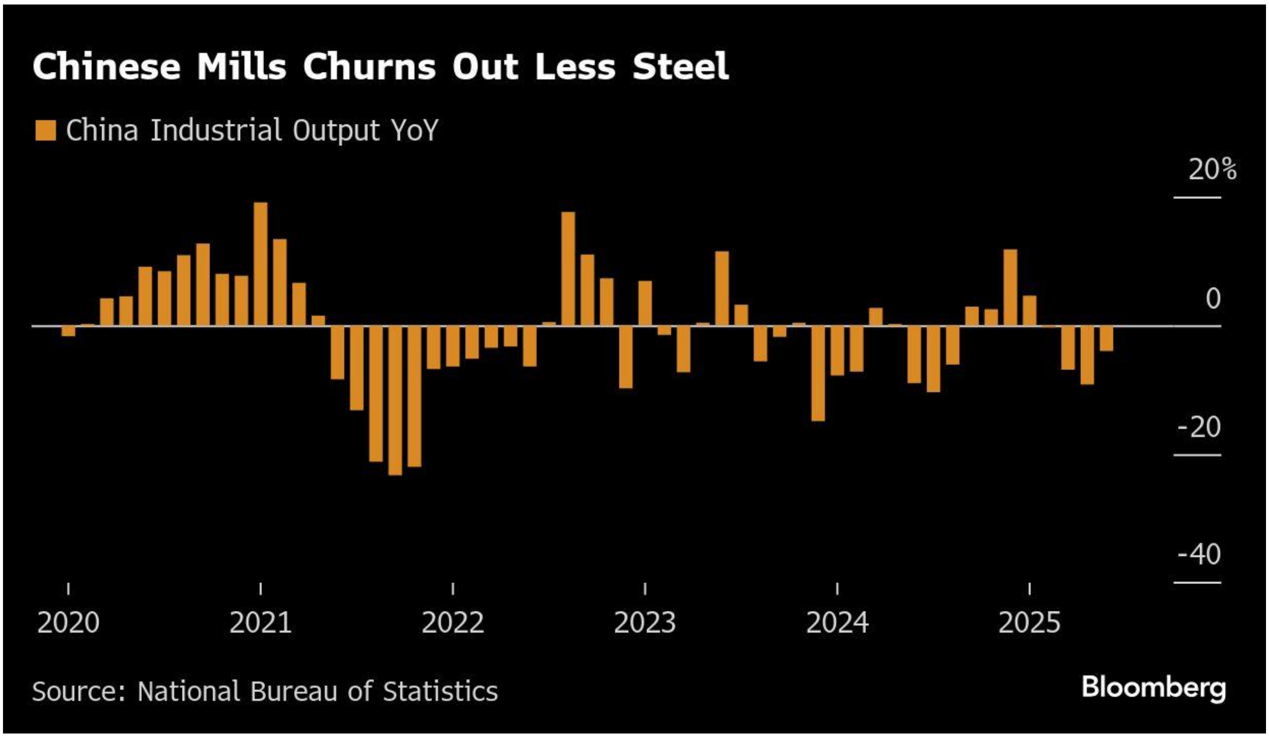
Causes of the Increase in Coal Prices

One sentiment that could provide a breath of fresh air for coal prices is developments in China. As the world's largest coal producer and consumer, events in China will significantly influence price formation.

In July, China's coal production was recorded at just over 380 million tons, down 3.8% year *-on-year* (yoy). This marked the first correction in over a year.

China's abundant coal supply is a major factor weighing down coal prices this year. By 2025, China's coal production is projected to reach 4.82 billion tons. If realized, this would be an all-time high.

Yet demand is sluggish. This is evident in the decline in steel production, a highly energy-hungry industry.



Produksi baja China pada Juli hanya kurang dari 80 juta ton. Turun 4% yoy dan menjadi yang terendah sepanjang 2025.

Dalam 7 bulan pertama 2025, produksi baja China berkurang 3,1% yoy dan menjadi yang terendah sejak 2020.

Penurunan produksi saat permintaan masih lemah bisa menjadi faktor pengungkit harga batu bara. **(aji)**

China's steel production in July was just under 80 million tons, down 4% year-on-year and the lowest since 2025.

In the first seven months of 2025, China's steel production fell 3.1% year-on-year, the lowest level since 2020.

A decrease in production while demand remains weak could be a driving factor for coal prices. **(aji)**

Program Hilirisasi Aluminium Pemerintah Serap Ribuan Tenaga Kerja

Davina G

PROGRAM hilirisasi aluminium terintegrasi yang dijalankan Holding Industri Pertambangan Indonesia (MIND ID) di Mempawah, Kalimantan Barat, berhasil menciptakan dampak signifikan bagi perekonomian daerah. Melalui pengembangan industri dari hulu hingga hilir, inisiatif ini telah menyerap sekitar 3.130 tenaga kerja baru di berbagai sektor terkait.

Corporate Secretary MIND ID, Pria Utama, menyatakan bahwa keberhasilan ini merupakan bukti nyata hilirisasi tidak hanya meningkatkan nilai tambah komoditas, tetapi juga menghadirkan manfaat langsung bagi masyarakat.

“Kami percaya bahwa hilirisasi harus membawa dampak langsung bagi masyarakat sekitar. Lapangan kerja yang tercipta adalah wujud nyata dari misi MIND ID untuk menjadi penggerak pertumbuhan ekonomi yang inklusif, dan berkelanjutan,” ujarnya.

The Government's Aluminum Downstreaming Program Absorbs Thousands of Workers

Davina G

THE INTEGRATED aluminum downstreaming program implemented by the Indonesian Mining Industry Holding (MIND ID) in Mempawah, West Kalimantan, has significantly impacted the regional economy. Through upstream and downstream industrial development, this initiative has created approximately 3,130 new jobs in various related sectors.

MIND ID Corporate Secretary, Pria Utama, stated that this success is clear evidence that downstreaming not only increases the added value of commodities but also brings direct benefits to the community.

"We believe that downstreaming should have a direct impact on the surrounding community. The jobs created are a concrete manifestation of MIND ID's mission to be a driver of inclusive and sustainable economic growth," he said.

Serapan tenaga kerja tersebut berasal dari berbagai proyek strategis, di antaranya Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) Fase I yang telah menyerap sekitar 1.000 pekerja, SGAR Fase II yang sedang dibangun dengan serapan 880 pekerja, Pabrik Smelter Aluminium Baru yang masih dalam tahap perencanaan dengan proyeksi 1.000 pekerja, serta Fasilitas Washed Bauxite yang direncanakan menyerap 250 pekerja.

Pria menegaskan, MIND ID berkomitmen untuk memprioritaskan tenaga kerja lokal dari daerah sekitar proyek. Setiap pekerja yang direkrut akan mendapatkan pelatihan dan pengembangan berkelanjutan guna meningkatkan kapasitas serta daya saing mereka di masa depan.

“Hal ini tentunya juga menjadi fondasi bagi pengembangan hilirisasi dan industrialisasi jangka panjang di daerah, agar penciptaan nilai tambah dari sektor pertambangan lebih berkelanjutan,” tambahnya.

Selain memberikan lapangan kerja langsung, program hilirisasi ini juga diperkirakan memicu efek berganda (multiplier effect) yang besar pada sektor pendukung. Mulai dari infrastruktur dan jasa konstruksi, jasa pertambangan, logistik dan transportasi, hingga UMKM lokal seperti kuliner, akomodasi, dan penyedia barang serta jasa lainnya.

“Kegiatan hilirisasi yang aktif tentu akan membutuhkan banyak kolaborasi dengan masyarakat. Kami yakin hal ini akan mendorong peningkatan serapan tenaga kerja yang jauh lebih besar di sektor-sektor pendukung,” pungkas Pria.

Sejalan dengan amanat UUD 1945, MIND ID menegaskan bahwa pengelolaan sumber daya alam harus ditujukan sebesar-besarnya untuk kemakmuran rakyat.

The workforce absorption comes from various strategic projects, including the Smelter Grade Alumina Refinery (SGAR) Phase I which has absorbed around 1,000 workers, SGAR Phase II which is under construction with an absorption of 880 workers, the New Aluminum Smelter Plant which is still in the planning stage with a projection of 1,000 workers, and the Washed Bauxite Facility which is planned to absorb 250 workers.

Pria emphasized that MIND ID is committed to prioritizing local workers from the project's surrounding areas. Every worker recruited will receive ongoing training and development to enhance their capacity and future competitiveness.

"This will certainly also lay the foundation for long-term downstream development and industrialization in the region, ensuring more sustainable value creation from the mining sector," he added.

In addition to providing direct jobs, this downstreaming program is also expected to trigger a significant multiplier effect on supporting sectors, from infrastructure and construction services, mining services, logistics and transportation, to local MSMEs in the culinary, accommodation, and other goods and services sectors.

"Active downstreaming activities will certainly require significant collaboration with the community. We are confident this will drive significantly greater employment growth in supporting sectors," Pria concluded.

In line with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, MIND ID emphasizes that natural resource management must be directed towards the greatest prosperity of the people.

Melalui hilirisasi aluminium di Mempawah, pemerintah bersama BUMN sektor pertambangan berupaya menciptakan nilai ekonomi dan sosial yang berkelanjutan, sekaligus memperkuat posisi Indonesia dalam rantai pasok global industri aluminium.

Through aluminum downstreaming in Mempawah, the government, along with state-owned mining companies, is striving to create sustainable economic and social value while strengthening Indonesia's position in the global aluminum supply chain.

Bisnis.com

Prabowo Kebut Proyek Hilirisasi Rp618 Triliun, Ekonom Kritisi Efek Nilai Tambah

Penulis : Afiffah Rahmah Nurdifa

EKONOM Institute For Development of Economics and Finance (Indef) menilai efektivitas nilai tambah dari proyek hilirisasi yang ada saat ini belum optimal. Pasalnya, program hilirisasi saat ini disebut tak dibarengi dengan inovasi diversifikasi produk hingga hilir.

Padahal dalam pidato Nota Keuangan dan RAPBN 2026 di DPR RI pada Jumat (15/8/2025) kemarin, Presiden RI Prabowo Subianto berkomitmen akan mengebut proyek hilirisasi yang investasinya ditaksir mencapai US$38 miliar atau setara Rp618 triliun pada 2026.

Peneliti Pusat Industri, Perdagangan, dan Investasi Indef Ariyo Irhamna mengatakan, banyak proyek hilirisasi saat ini masih menitikberatkan pada pemanfaatan jumlah sumber daya alam, utamanya mineral.

Menurut Ariyo, sejatinya tulang punggung hilirisasi adalah kemampuan berinovasi dan mengomersialkan produk turunan baru.

"Dengan kata lain, nilai tambah yang dihasilkan masih relatif rendah dibanding investasi dan insentif yang dikeluarkan," kata Ariyo kepada Bisnis, dikutip Sabtu (16/8/2025).

Prabowo Accelerates Rp618 Trillion Downstream Project, Economists Criticize Value-Added Effect

Written by : Afiffah Rahmah Nurdifa

ECONOMISTS at the Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (Indef) assess that the effectiveness of the added value of current downstreaming projects is suboptimal. This is because the current downstreaming program is reportedly not accompanied by innovation in product diversification downstream.

In fact, in his speech on the Financial Note and the 2026 Draft State Budget at the Indonesian House of Representatives on Friday (15/8/2025), Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto committed to accelerating the downstreaming project, with an estimated investment of US$38 billion or equivalent to Rp618 trillion in 2026.

Ariyo Irhamna, a researcher at the Indef Center for Industry, Trade, and Investment, said that many downstream projects currently still focus on exploiting natural resources, particularly minerals.

According to Ariyo, the true backbone of downstreaming is the ability to innovate and commercialize new derivative products.

"In other words, the added value generated is still relatively low compared to the investment and incentives provided," Ariyo told Bisnis, quoted on Saturday (August 16, 2025).

Tak hanya itu, dia melihat masih ada keterbatasan komersialisasi riset dalam negeri. Pasalnya, pemerintah selama ini disebut hanya memberi dukungan riset dan insentif fiskal, tetapi transisi dari riset dasar ke pilot project dan komersialisasi belum optimal.

Ariyo menegaskan, perlunya pemisahan tugas antara Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, Sains, dan Teknologi yang fokus pada riset dasar hingga paten, sementara Kementerian Investasi dan Hilirisasi bertanggung jawab mendorong inovasi sampai produk siap pasar.

"Saat ini sebagian insentif hanya meningkatkan kapasitas produksi tanpa mendorong inovasi atau hilirisasi produk baru," tuturnya.

Adapun, sejumlah stimulus fiskal maupun non-fiskal yang diberikan pemerintah saat ini dinilai cenderung belum sepenuhnya memacu hilirisasi industri strategis.

Menurut dia, beberapa sektor menerima insentif besar. Namun, output industrialisasi yang tercatat relatif rendah, menunjukkan potensi inefisiensi alokasi insentif.

Untuk itu, dia menyebut, guna mendorong pertumbuhan industri dan hilirisasi dalam 1 tahun ke depan, pemerintah perlu menyiapkan beberapa langkah strategi.

Pertama, memperkuat ekosistem inovasi dan komersialisasi lewat insentif baru yang diarahkan untuk mendukung pilot project dan start-up hilirisasi berbasis teknologi daripada hanya riset dasar.

Kedua, optimalisasi insentif fiskal yakni insentif pajak, kemudahan izin investasi, dan dukungan infrastruktur harus diselaraskan dengan sektor-sektor prioritas hilirisasi. Fokus pada nilai tambah, teknologi, dan ekspor produk olahan.

Furthermore, he noted that there are still limitations in the commercialization of domestic research. The government has reportedly only provided research support and fiscal incentives, but the transition from basic research to pilot projects and commercialization has not been optimal.

Ariyo emphasized the need for a separation of duties between the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology, which focuses on basic research and patents, and the Ministry of Investment and Downstream Development, which is responsible for driving innovation until products are market-ready.

"Currently, some incentives only increase production capacity without encouraging innovation or the downstreaming of new products," he said.

However, a number of fiscal and non-fiscal stimuli currently provided by the government are considered to have not fully stimulated the downstreaming of strategic industries.

According to him, several sectors received substantial incentives. However, the recorded industrialization output was relatively low, indicating potential inefficiencies in incentive allocation.

For this reason, he said, in order to encourage industrial growth and downstreaming in the next year, the government needs to prepare several strategic steps.

First, strengthening the innovation and commercialization ecosystem through new incentives aimed at supporting pilot projects and technology-based downstream start-ups, rather than just basic research.

Second, optimizing fiscal incentives, including tax incentives, ease of investment permits, and infrastructure support, must be aligned with priority downstream sectors. Focus on added value, technology, and processed product exports.

Ketiga, peningkatan kapasitas SDM dan kolaborasi riset-industri. Pasalnya, industri membutuhkan akses ke riset mutakhir. Maka pemerintah harus memfasilitasi kolaborasi universitas–industri dan transfer teknologi.

Keempat, monitoring dan evaluasi berbasis hasil. Sebab, setiap paket stimulus harus disertai indikator keberhasilan yang jelas, misalnya pertumbuhan produksi olahan, jumlah paten yang dikomersialisasikan, atau kontribusi ekspor industri hilir.

Kelima, pemerintah juga perlu mempertimbangkan insentif tambahan jika perlu insentif berbasis hasil (outcome-based incentive) yang disebut lebih efektif daripada insentif input, misal subsidi langsung agar industri terdorong menghasilkan produk yang siap pasar.

"Evaluasi program hilirisasi harus diperketat untuk mengukur dampak investasi pemerintah terhadap output industri, jumlah paten yang dikomersialisasi, dan penciptaan lapangan kerja," pungkasnya.
Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Third, increasing human resource capacity and research-industry collaboration. Industry needs access to cutting-edge research. Therefore, the government must facilitate university-industry collaboration and technology transfer.

Fourth, results-based monitoring and evaluation. Each stimulus package must be accompanied by clear indicators of success, such as growth in processed product production, the number of patents commercialized, or the export contribution of downstream industries.

Fifth, the government also needs to consider additional incentives, if necessary, outcome-based incentives, which are said to be more effective than input incentives, for example direct subsidies to encourage industry to produce market-ready products.

"Evaluation of downstreaming programs must be tightened to measure the impact of government investment on industrial output, the number of patents commercialized, and job creation," he concluded. **Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova**

Kontan.co.id

Nasib Hilirisasi Minerba di Tengah Target Swasembada Energi

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

DALAM pidatonya pada Rapat Paripurna DPR RI Ke-1 Tahun Sidang 2025/2026 dan Penyampaian RAPBN Tahun Anggaran 2026, Presiden Prabowo Subianto menekankan pentingnya pengelolaan sumber daya alam untuk kepentingan rakyat, salah satunya adalah melalui perluasan hilirisasi.

The Fate of Mineral and Coal Downstreaming Amidst the Energy Self-Sufficiency Target

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

IN his speech at the 1st Plenary Session of the Indonesian House of Representatives for the 2025/2026 Session Year and the Submission of the Draft State Budget for the 2026 Fiscal Year, President Prabowo Subianto emphasized the importance of managing natural resources for the benefit of the people, one of which is through expanding downstreaming.

"Hilirisasi akan kita perluas, lapangan kerja mudah kita ciptakan, nilai tambah kita maksimalkan," ungkap Prabowo di Kompleks Parlemen, Senayan, Jakarta Pusat, Jumat (15/8/2025).

Pada masa kepemimpinanya, sektor hilirisasi, termasuk hilirisasi mineral dan batubara (minerba), memang mendapatkan cukup sorotan. Terbukti dari dibentuknya Satuan Tugas (Satgas) Percepatan Hilirisasi dan Ketahanan Energi Nasional pada 3 Januari 2025, melalui Keputusan Presiden (Keppres) nomor 1 tahun 2025.

Prabowo menunjuk sejumlah menteri untuk mengisi Satgas ini. Namun untuk jabatan Ketua, dipegang langsung oleh Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia.

Dalam perkembangannya, Bahlil menyerahkan 18 proyek hilirisasi yang telah melalui proses studi awal atau pra *feasibility study* kepada Badan Pengelola Investasi Daya Anagata Nusantara atau Danantara.

"Agenda hilirisasi sesuai dengan apa yang diamanatkan dalam keputusan presiden, kami ada sekitar 18 proyek yang sudah siap pra FS. Dengan total investasi sebesar US$ 38,63 miliar, atau setara dengan Rp 618,3 triliun. Ini di luar ekosistem baterai mobil (EV)," ungkap Bahlil dalam agenda penyerahan, di Kantor ESDM, Selasa (22/07/2025).

Bahlil menambahkan, proyek-proyek tersebut, telah melewati kajian panjang, diskusi, dan mendalam antar tim ahli. Yang juga melibatkan akademisi, pemangku kepentingan, pengusaha, ahli teknologi dan tim satgas hilirisasi sendiri.

Dari total 18 proyek yang diserahkan, 12 di antaranya masuk dalam sektor energi. Lebih khusus, 8 di antaranya masuk dalam sub sektor minerba, yang memiliki total invesitasi sebesar Rp 322,44 triliun.

"We will expand downstream processing, create jobs easily, and maximize added value," Prabowo said at the Parliament Complex, Senayan, Central Jakarta, Friday (August 15, 2025).

During his leadership, the downstream sector, including mineral and coal (minerba), received considerable attention. This was evident in the establishment of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Downstreaming and National Energy Security on January 3, 2025, through Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 1 of 2025.

Prabowo appointed several ministers to fill this task force. However, the position of chairman is held directly by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Bahlil Lahadalia.

In its development, Bahlil handed over 18 downstream projects that had undergone an initial study or pre- *feasibility study* process to the Daya Anagata Nusantara Investment Management Agency or Danantara.

"The downstreaming agenda aligns with the mandate of the presidential decree. We have approximately 18 projects ready for pre-financing. With a total investment of US$38.63 billion, or the equivalent of Rp 618.3 trillion. This is outside the automotive battery (EV) ecosystem," Bahlil stated during the handover ceremony at the ESDM Office on Tuesday (July 22, 2025).

Bahlil added that these projects had undergone extensive studies, in-depth discussions, and consultations with a team of experts, including academics, stakeholders, entrepreneurs, technology experts, and the downstreaming task force itself.

Of the 18 projects submitted, 12 fall within the energy sector. Specifically, eight fall within the mineral and coal subsector, with a total investment of Rp 322.44 trillion.

1. Industri Smelter Aluminium (Bauksit)
2. Industri DME (batu bara) di 6 lokasi
3. Industri Aspal (Aspal Buton)
4. Industri Mangan Sulfat (Mangan)
5. Industri Stainless Steel Slab (Nikel)
6. Industri Copper Rod, Wire & Tube (Katoda Tembaga)
7. Industri Besi Baja (Pasir Besi)
8. Industri Chemical Grade Alumina (Bauksit)

Terkait target hilirisasi minerba ini, menurut Direktur Eksekutif Indonesia Mining Association (IMA), Hendra Sinadia kewajiban untuk melakukan peningkatan nilai tambah melalui pengolahan/pemurnian dalam negeri (hilirisasi) sudah dilaksanakan dan berjalan baik.

Hendra menambahkan, perkembangan pelaksanaan kewajiban hilirisasi terlihat dari telah menghasilkannya produk hasil pengolahan/pemurnian berupa barang setengah jadi yang selanjutkan menjadi bahan baku bagi industri hilir.

"Menurut kami pada penambang, sudah dilaksanakan dan berjalan baik. Terlihat pelaksanaan kewajiban tersebut menghasilkan produk hasil pengolahan berupa *intermediate product,*" ungkap Hendra saat dihubungi, Sabtu (16/08/2025).

Meski begitu, Hendra bilang, keberhasilan hilirisasi sektor minerba juga harus sejalan dengan kesiapan penyerapan di industri hilir.

"Pengembangan industri hilir yang akan menyerap produk hasil penghiliran dari perusahaan tambang tentu merupakan tanggung jawab bersama yang terus sedang dikembangkan," tambahnya.

Hilirisasi Batubara untuk Menekan Impor LPG

Adapun jika melihat target hilirisasi minerba yang diberakan Bahlil kepada Danantara, sektor mineral yang dibidik paling banyak memiliki proyek hilirisasi adalah batubara, diikuti nikel, bauksit dan tembaga.

1. Aluminum Smelter Industry (Bauxite)
2. DME (coal) industry in 6 locations
3. Asphalt Industry (Buton Asphalt)
4. Manganese Sulfate (Manganese) Industry
5. Stainless Steel Slab Industry (Nickel)
6. Copper Rod, Wire & Tube Industry (Copper Cathode)
7. Iron and Steel Industry (Iron Sand)
8. Chemical Grade Alumina (Bauxite) Industry

Regarding the downstreaming target for minerals and coal, according to the Executive Director of the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), Hendra Sinadia, the obligation to increase added value through domestic processing/refining (downstreaming) has been implemented and is running well.

Hendra added that the progress in implementing the downstreaming obligation can be seen from the production of processed/refined products in the form of semi-finished goods which then become raw materials for downstream industries.

"We believe the miners have been implemented and are proceeding well. The implementation of these obligations has resulted in the production of processed *intermediate products,* " Hendra said when contacted on Saturday (August 16, 2025).

However, Hendra said, the success of downstreaming the mineral and coal sector must also be in line with the readiness of absorption in the downstream industry.

"Developing downstream industries that will absorb products from mining companies is certainly a shared responsibility that is being continuously developed," he added.

Coal Downstreaming to Reduce LPG Imports

Meanwhile, if we look at the mineral and coal downstreaming targets given by Bahlil to Danantara, the mineral sector targeted with the most downstreaming projects is coal, followed by nickel, bauxite, and copper.

Target hilirisasi batubara aslinya sudah lama digaungkan, bahkan sejak masa pemerintahan Presiden Joko Widodo.

Presiden Jokowi bahkan sempat melakukan peletakan batu pertama atau *groundbreaking* proyek hilirisasi batubara menjadi DME sebagai substitusi LPG, yang terletak di Kabupaten Muara Enim, Provinsi Sumatra Selatan (Sumsel) pada tahun 2022 lalu.

Direktur Eksekutif Asosiasi Pertambangan Batu Bara Indonesia (APBI), Gita Mahyarani mengatakan target hilirisasi batubara tetap berjalan namun dengan beberapa catatan.

"Ada kendala keekonomisan, ini masih menjadi tantangan utama. Pengembangan produk hilir lain seperti batubara *upgrade* atau bahan bakar alternatif terus dikaji, namun, keekonomisan proyek hilirisasi sekali lagi masih menjadi kendala besar," ungkap dia.

Kalau dilihat, nilai keekonomisan ini juga lah yang membuat proyek DME Indonesia, yang diwakili Bukit Asam (PTBA), dan PT Pertamina, dengan perusahaan energi asal Amerika, Air Products, batal dilakukan.

"Dalam beberapa kasus biaya produksi hilir bahkan bisa melebihi biaya pembuatan tambang itu sendiri," ungkap Gita.

Selain itu, memasuki semester kedua 2025, industri batubara Indonesia menghadapi tantangan akibat menurunnya permintaan global. Ini juga berakibat pada penurunan harga batubara yang berdampak pada setoran penerimaan negara bukan pajak (PNBP) sektor minerba.

Sebagai gambaran, PNBP minerba sepanjang semester I-2025 mencapai Rp 74,2 triliun dari total target PNBP minerba sepanjang tahun ini senilai Rp 124,7 trilun.

The target of coal downstreaming has long been echoed, even since the administration of President Joko Widodo.

President Jokowi even laid the first stone or *groundbreaking* for the coal downstreaming project to become DME as a substitute for LPG, located in Muara Enim Regency, South Sumatra Province (Sumsel) in 2022.

The Executive Director of the Indonesian Coal Mining Association (APBI), Gita Mahyarani, said the coal downstreaming target remains in place, but with several caveats.

"There are economic constraints, and this remains a major challenge. The development of other downstream products, such as *upgraded* coal or alternative fuels, is under ongoing study. However, the economics of downstream projects once again remains a major obstacle," he said.

If we look at it, this economic value is also what caused the Indonesian DME project, represented by Bukit Asam (PTBA), and PT Pertamina, with the American energy company, Air Products, to be cancelled.

"In some cases, downstream production costs can even exceed the cost of building the mine itself," said Gita.

Furthermore, entering the second half of 2025, the Indonesian coal industry faces challenges due to declining global demand. This has also resulted in lower coal prices, which will impact non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from the mineral and coal sector.

As an illustration, the mineral and coal non-tax revenue (PNBP) throughout the first semester of 2025 reached IDR 74.2 trillion out of the total mineral and coal non-tax revenue target for this year of IDR 124.7 trillion.

Dalam catatan Kontan sebelumnya, Kementerian ESDM bahkan berjanji akan memberikan fasilitas berupa kawasan ekonomi khusus (KEK) untuk pelaku usaha yang ikut dalam pengembangan proyek batubara menjadi DME ini.

Direktur Jenderal Minerba Tri Winarno mengatakan pemberian status KEK, akan dilakukan setelah produsen atau perusahaan batubara berkomitmen untuk menggarap DME mereka sendiri.

"Itu (KEK) kan setelahnya ya, setelah jadi (DME), itu jadi Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus, artinya nanti yang kita finalkan ini dulu (proyek DME), *step by step* dulu lah," ungkap Tri saat ditemui di Jakarta, Kamis (31/07/2025).

Tri menambahkan, pemerintah akan menambah insentif bagi perusahaan batubara yang menggarap DME mereka sendiri. Meski begitu, ia belum bisa menjelaskan detail mengenai insentif yang akan diberikan.

Nikel dan Target Hilirisasi di Tengah Tutupnya Smelter China

Berbeda lagi dengan nikel, setelah pemerintah Indonesia mulai memberlakukan larangan ekspor bijih nikel mentah pada 1 Januari 2020. Mulai bermunculan industri smelter atau pemurnian nikel, yang berkosentrasi di Pulau Sulawesi, misalnya Kawasan Industri Morowali (IMIP) dan Indonesia Weda Bay Industrial Park (IWIP).

Sayangnya, dalam catatan Kontan beberapa smelter yang mayoritas merupakan Penanaman Modal Asing (PMA) dari China memutuskan untuk mengurangi produksi mereka, ditengah tren penurunan permintaan dari China dan anjloknya harga.

Menurut Asosiasi Penambang Nikel Indonesia (APNI) penutupan smelter PMA China jelas menjadi tekanan nyata bagi hilirisasi nikel di Indonesia dalam jangka pendek—baik dari sisi kapasitas operasional maupun kepercayaan investor.

In Kontan's previous report, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources even promised to provide facilities in the form of special economic zones (KEK) for business actors involved in developing coal projects into DME.

Director General of Mineral and Coal, Tri Winarno, stated that the granting of SEZ status would be carried out after coal producers or companies committed to developing their own DME.

"That (KEK) will come after, after it becomes (DME), it will become a Special Economic Zone, meaning that we will finalize this (DME project) first, *step by step*," said Tri when met in Jakarta, Thursday (31/07/2025).

Tri added that the government will increase incentives for coal companies developing their own DME. However, he could not yet provide details about the incentives.

Nickel and Downstream Targets Amid China's Smelter Closures

The situation is different with nickel, after the Indonesian government began to impose a ban on the export of raw nickel ore on January 1, 2020. Nickel smelter or refining industries began to emerge, concentrated on Sulawesi Island, for example the Morowali Industrial Estate (IMIP) and the Indonesia Weda Bay Industrial Park (IWIP).

Unfortunately, according to Kontan's records, several smelters, the majority of which are Foreign Direct Investment (PMA) from China, have decided to reduce their production, amidst the downward trend in demand from China and plunging prices.

According to the Indonesian Nickel Miners Association (APNI), the closure of the Chinese PMA smelter clearly puts real pressure on nickel downstreaming in Indonesia in the short term—both in terms of operational capacity and investor confidence.

"Namun, pemerintah dan APNI tetap optimis bahwa komitmen untuk memperkuat hilirisasi akan bertahan. Strategi mitigasi seperti mencari pasar alternatif, memperkuat *off-taker* domestik," ungkap Anggota dewan Penasehat Pertambangan APNI, Djoko Widajatno.

Menurut dia, memberikan insentif adalah kunci penyeimbang agar hilirisasi tetap berjalan, meski menghadapi berbagai tantangan global dan fiskal.

Sebagai gambaran, terdapat dua jenis teknologi pemurnian nikel. Yang pertama adalah teknologi, Rotary Kiln Electric Furnace (RKEF) yaitu pengolahan bijih nikel saprolit untuk menghasilkan fero-nikel atau Nickel Pig Iron (NPI).

NPI ini adalah produk turunan nikel yang digunakan sebagai bahan baku pem-buatan baja tahan karat dan baja paduan nikel lainnya.

Dan teknologi lainnya adalah High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL) yang menghasilkan nikel sulfat dan kobalt sulfat, yang merupakan bahan baku baterai kendaraan listrik.

Sayangnya jumlah smelter RKEF lebih banyak dari HPAL saat ini di Indonesia, berdasarkan data Kementerian Investasi dan Hilirisasi/BKPM, hingga akhir tahun 2024, terdapat 188 pelaku usaha yang tengah melakukan produksi dan konstruksi smelter nikel di Indonesia. Dengan 144 di antaranya smelter RKEF dan sisanya adalah smelter HPAL.

"Memang harga nikel yang melemah kemudian pelemahan permintaan stainless China, berkaibat pada penutupan sebagian lini RKEF membuat hilirisasi perlu reposisi," kata Djoko.

Dari sisi *mid-steram*, Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) pabrik-pabrik smelter dan atau *refinery* nikel yang sudah terbangun dan beroperasi saat harus dijaga, dibantu dan didukung agar supaya biaya produksi yang keluar tetap kompetitif, berdaya saing terhadap harga nikel dunia saat ini serta dapat tetap beroperasi secara normal.

"However, the government and APNI remain optimistic that the commitment to strengthening downstream processing will persist. Mitigation strategies include seeking alternative markets and strengthening domestic *off-takers* ," said Djoko Widajatno, a member of APNI's Mining Advisory Board.

According to him, providing incentives is key to ensuring that downstreaming continues, despite facing various global and fiscal challenges.

For example, there are two types of nickel refining technologies. The first is Rotary Kiln Electric Furnace (RKEF), which processes saprolite nickel ore to produce ferronickel or Nickel Pig Iron (NPI).

NPI is a nickel derivative product that is used as a raw material for making stainless steel and other nickel alloy steels.

And another technology is High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL) which produces nickel sulfate and cobalt sulfate, which are raw materials for electric vehicle batteries.

Unfortunately, the number of RKEF smelters currently outnumbers HPAL smelters in Indonesia. According to data from the Ministry of Investment and Downstream Development/BKPM, there will be 188 businesses engaged in nickel smelter production and construction in Indonesia by the end of 2024. Of these, 144 are RKEF smelters and the remainder are HPAL smelters.

"Indeed, the weakening nickel price and subsequent weakening demand for stainless steel in China have resulted in the closure of some RKEF lines, necessitating repositioning of downstream operations," Djoko said.

From *the midstream side, the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI) states that nickel smelter and/or refinery* factories that have been built and are currently operating must be maintained, assisted and supported so that the production costs remain competitive, competitive with current world nickel prices and can continue to operate normally.

"Program hilirisasi nikel sejauh ini telah melahirkan pusat-pusat ekonomi baru, dan berdampak sangat signifikan terhadap perekonomian, pendapatan negara, kesempatan kerja, ahli teknologi dan lainnya," ungkap Ketua Umum FINI Arif Perdanakusumah.

Meski begitu, ia mengakui bahwa pengurangan produksi yang berakibat terhadap penghentian dan terhentinya smelter dan *refinery* nikel dapak berdampat luas terhadap kelanjutan hilirisasi nikel di Indonesia.

Untuk mengatasi hal ini, Arief bilang, FINI mengusulkan moratorium atau pembatasan terhadap pembangunan pabrik pengolahan dan pemurnian nikel yang baru.

"Menurut kami, ddapat menjadi salah satu kebijakan pemerintah yang bisa diambil untuk menjaga keseimbangan suplai dan permintaan serta menstabilkan harga pada masa yang akan datang," tambahnya.

Kendala-kendala dalam Hilirisasi Minerba yang Terus Berulang

Di tengah target ambisius untuk dapat mengelola sumber daya mineral sendiri, Indonesia menurut Direktur Eksekutif Pusat Studi Hukum Energi Pertambangan (Pushep) Bisman Bakhtiar masih terbentur pada sektor pembiayaan.

Bisman menyoroti, sekalipun Bahlil sudah menyodorkan 12 proyek hilirisasi minerba kepada Danantara, masih ada kemungkinan, proyek-proyek ini tidak dipilih untuk didanai.

"Industri hilirisasi tambang dan energi membutuhkan modal dan investasi besar. Tanpa investor dari luar akan sangat berat, apalagi jika murni ber-gantung pada dana internal Danantara, itu risiko besar," ungkap Bisman.

Ia menambahkan, jika memang Indonesia serius mengembangkan hilirisasi, perlu ada kepastian hukum agar investor bisa melirik potensi tersebut.

"The nickel downstreaming program has so far created new economic centers and had a significant impact on the economy, state revenue, job opportunities, technology expertise, and more," said FINI Chairman Arif Perdanakusumah.

However, he acknowledged that the reduction in production, which resulted in the shutdown and cessation of nickel smelters and *refineries* , would have a wide-ranging impact on the continuation of nickel downstreaming in Indonesia.

To address this, Arief said, FINI proposed a moratorium or restrictions on the construction of new nickel processing and refining plants.

"We believe this could be one of the government's policies to maintain a balance between supply and demand and stabilize prices in the future," he added.

Obstacles in the Downstream Processing of Minerals and Coal that Continue to Recur

Amidst the ambitious target of being able to manage its own mineral resources, Indonesia, according to the Executive Director of the Center for Mining Energy Law Studies (Pushep), Bisman Bakhtiar, is still hampered by the financing sector.

Bisman highlighted that even though Bahlil had submitted 12 downstream mineral and coal projects to Danantara, there was still a possibility that these projects would not be selected for funding.

"The downstream mining and energy industries require significant capital and investment. Without external investors, it would be very difficult, especially if we rely solely on Danantara's internal funding, which is a significant risk," Bisman said.

He added that if Indonesia is serious about developing downstream processing, legal certainty is needed so that investors can see this potential.

"Untuk itu hal penting agar sejalan harus mampu mendatangkan investasi dari luar. Salah satu caranya dengan memberikan jaminan kepastian hukum yang baik terhadap investasi yang masuk," tambahnya.

Di sisi lain, Direktur Eksekutif Center of Economics and Law Studies (Celios) Bhima Yudhistira memberi catatan bahwa target hilirisasi Indonesia masih berada di pertengahan, ini terlihat dari masih banyaknya produk olahan primer yang diekspor kembali ke negara lain.

"Hilirisasi masih berupa produk olahan primer jadi belum *finished product* atau barang jadi, sehingga jalan masih panjang untuk mendorong industrialisasi bernilai tambah," ungkap dia.

Selain kesiapan industri hilir atau manufaktur dalam negeri yang belum matang, penyerapan teknologi dan pengetahuan terkait hilirisasi dirasa Bhima belum maksimal diterapkan di Indonesia.

"Selain itu perubahan teknologi yang begitu cepat, belum mampu direspon. Hilirisasi juga perlu selaras dengan kesiapan SDM terutama di daerah sekitar smelter," tuturnya.

Bhima juga menegaskan, bahwa proses penambangan dan hilirisasinya pasti akan berdampak pada lingkungan, namun bisa diminimalisasi dan dimitigasi dengan baik.

"Hal penting yang harus menjadi perhatian adalah menjaga daya dukung lingkungan, pengendalian produksi, komitmen terhadap AMDAL dan konsisten melakukan pengawasan dan penegakan hukum," tutupnya.

"Therefore, it's crucial to ensure alignment and the ability to attract foreign investment. One way to do this is by providing sound legal certainty for incoming investment," he added.

On the other hand, Executive Director of the Center of Economics and Law Studies (Celios) Bhima Yudhistira noted that Indonesia's downstreaming target is still in the middle, as seen from the large number of primary processed products that are re-exported to other countries.

"Downstream processing is still in the form of primary processed products, not *finished products* or finished goods, so there's still a long way to go to encourage value-added industrialization," he said.

In addition to the immature readiness of the domestic downstream or manufacturing industry, Bhima feels that the absorption of technology and knowledge related to downstreaming has not been optimally implemented in Indonesia.

"Furthermore, we haven't been able to respond to rapid technological changes. Downstream development also needs to be aligned with human resource readiness, especially in areas surrounding smelters," he said.

Bhima also emphasized that the mining and downstreaming processes will certainly have an impact on the environment, but this can be minimized and mitigated properly.

"The important things to pay attention to are maintaining environmental carrying capacity, controlling production, committing to environmental impact analysis (EIA), and consistently carrying out supervision and law enforcement," he concluded.

JATIMTIMES.com

Freeport Wujudkan Pertambangan Tembaga Terintegrasi Terbesar di Dunia

Penulis : Syaifuddin Anam - Editor : Yunan Helmy

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) melaksanakan Upacara Pengibaran Bendera Merah Putih memperingati Hari Ulang Tahun Ke-80 Kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia secara serentak di enam lokasi kerja yang berada di tiga provinsi. Yakni Papua Tengah, Jawa Timur, dan DKI Jakarta.

Tema "Pertambangan Terintegrasi Hulu Hilir" menjadi pemersatu upacara di area PTFI Tembagapura, yang dimulai pada jam 09.00 WIT/07.00 WIB, bersamaan dengan upacara di Kuala Kencana Kabupaten Mimika, Kabupaten Nabire, Smelter PTFI dan PT Smelting di Kabupaten Gresik, hingga kantor PTFI Jakarta.

Hal ini menggambarkan PTFI telah beroperasi secara terintegrasi dari hulu hingga hilir, dari proses penambangan dan pengolahan di Tembagapura hingga proses pemurnian di Smelter Gresik, Jawa Timur.

Peringatan HUT Kemerdekaan RI telah menjadi tradisi di Freeport Indonesia lebih dari 50 kali kita adakan sejak mulai beroperasi tahun 1973. Upacara tahun ini dipimpin oleh Presiden Direktur PTFI Tony Wenas diikuti peserta upacara sebanyak hampir tiga ribu orang.

"Pada tanggal 23 September 2024 yang lalu, berkat rahmat Tuhan serta dukungan penuh dari pemerintah dan seluruh pemangku kepentingan, Presiden Joko Widodo telah meresmikan dimulainya produksi Smelter Tembaga single line terbesar di dunia. Selanjutnya,…

Freeport Is Realizing The World's Largest Integrated Copper Mine

Author: Syaifuddin Anam - Editor: Yunan Helmy

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) held a flag-raising ceremony to commemorate the 80th anniversary of Indonesian Independence simultaneously at six work sites in three provinces: Central Papua, East Java, and Jakarta.

The theme of “Integrated Upstream and Downstream Mining” became the unifying theme of the ceremony in the PTFI Tembagapura area, which started at 09.00 WIT/07.00 WIB, along with ceremonies at Kuala Kencana, Mimika Regency, Nabire Regency, PTFI Smelter and PT Smelting in Gresik Regency, and the PTFI Jakarta office.

This illustrates that PTFI has operated in an integrated manner from upstream to downstream, from the mining and processing process in Tembagapura to the refining process at the Gresik Smelter, East Java.

The commemoration of the Indonesian Independence Day has become a tradition at Freeport Indonesia, held more than 50 times since it began operations in 1973. This year's ceremony was led by PTFI President Director Tony Wenas and attended by nearly three thousand participants.

"On September 23, 2024, thanks to God's grace and the full support of the government and all stakeholders, President Joko Widodo officially opened the world's largest single-line copper smelter. Furthermore,…

Selanjutnya, pada 17 Maret 2025, Presiden Prabowo Subianto meresmikan operasional Pabrik Pemurnian Logam Mulia yang dibangun di lokasi Smelter PTFI di Gresik, Jawa Timur. Hal ini menunjukkan betapa pentingnya keberadaan PTFI dan hilirisasi yang dilakukan, bagi negara," kata Presiden Direktur PTFI Tony Wenas.

Setelah upacara pengibaran bendera, rangkaian perayaan HUT ke-80 RI di PTFI dilanjutkan dengan penampilan tarian kolosal oleh 500 karyawan PTFI dari Papua hingga Gresik dan Jakarta. Tema tarian kolosal ini adalah Bergerak Bersama dari Hulu ke Hilir untuk Indonesia Maju yang menggambarkan perjalanan tembaga, dimulai dari penambangan di hulu hingga proses pengolahan di hilir.

"Tarian ini membawa pesan dari Dataran Tinggi Papua Tengah di mana proses penambangan mineral tembaga dilakukan di hulu, dan mengalir hingga ke hilir di pabrik pemurnian tembaga di Gresik, Jawa Timur memberikan manfaat bagi Papua dan Indonesia," kata Tony.

PTFI sebagai perusahaan tambang tembaga terintegrasi dari hulu hingga hilir terbesar di dunia, turut merayakan HUT ke-80 RI. Sepanjang Agustus, PTFI menyelenggarakan berbagai kegiatan yang mengalirkan semangat nasionalisme dan gotong royong dari hulu di Papua—meliputi Tembagapura, Kuala Kencana, dan Nabire— hingga ke hilir di Gresik dan Jakarta. Kemeriahan HUT ke-80 RI dari hulu hingga hilir adalah wujud syukur atas kemerdekaan Indonesia.

"Saya ucapkan selamat memperingati Hari Ulang Tahun ke-80 Kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia kepada segenap keluarga besar Freeport Indonesia baik di Tembagapura, Kuala Kencana, Nabire, Gresik dan Jakarta, serta dimanapun berada. Mari kita bekerja bersama-sama, dari Papua untuk Indonesia Maju," kata Tony.

Furthermore, on March 17, 2025, President Prabowo Subianto officially opened the Precious Metal Refinery Plant built at the PTFI smelter site in Gresik, East Java. This demonstrates the importance of PTFI and its downstream operations for the country," said PTFI President Director Tony Wenas.

Following the flag-raising ceremony, the 80th Indonesian Independence Day celebrations at PTFI continued with a colossal dance performance by 500 PTFI employees from Papua to Gresik and Jakarta. The theme of this colossal dance was "Moving Together from Upstream to Downstream for a Progressive Indonesia," depicting the journey of copper, from upstream mining to downstream processing.

"This dance carries a message from the Central Papua Highlands, where copper mining takes place upstream and flows downstream to the copper refining plant in Gresik, East Java, benefiting both Papua and Indonesia," Tony said.

PTFI, the world's largest integrated copper mining company from upstream to downstream, also celebrated the 80th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia. Throughout August, PTFI held various activities that fostered the spirit of nationalism and mutual cooperation from upstream in Papua—including Tembagapura, Kuala Kencana, and Nabire—to downstream in Gresik and Jakarta. The festivities of the 80th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia from upstream to downstream were a manifestation of gratitude for Indonesia's independence.

"I wish the entire Freeport Indonesia family, in Tembagapura, Kuala Kencana, Nabire, Gresik, Jakarta, and wherever they may be, a happy 80th Anniversary of Indonesian Independence. Let's work together, from Papua, for a Progressive Indonesia," said Tony.

Timah Untuk Merah Putih, Ini Langkah PT Timah Jaga Keberlanjutan Timah Indonesia

TIMAH merupakan salah satu komoditas strategis Indonesia, digunakan untuk berbagai industri dan teknologi masa depan. PT Timah Tbk perusahaan pertambangan timah yang merepresentasikan negara terus memperkuat komitmennya dalam mengelola timah.

PT Timah sebagai perusahaan BUMN melaksanakan amanah negara ini untuk memastikan timah dapat dikelola secara berkelanjutan sehingga bisa memberikan manfaat sebesar-besarnya bagi bangsa.

Dengan cadangan timah yang termasuk terbesar di dunia, Indonesia memiliki potensi besar untuk menjadi pemain utama dalam rantai pasok industri global. Untuk itu PT Timah terus berkomitmen untuk mengelola timah guna mendorong pembangunan nasional, meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat, dan memperkuat kedaulatan negara.

Anggota Holding Industri Pertambangan Indonesia, MIND ID, PT Timah melaksanakan sejumlah strategi untuk menjaga keberlanjutan perusahaan seperti melaksanakan hilirasasi, meningkatkan pengamanan Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP), eksplorasi berkelanjutan untuk menemukan sumber daya dan cadangan timah baru, pengelolaan lingkungan yang berkelanjutan, menerapkan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik, dan melaksanakan tanggung jawab sosial dan lingkungan.

PT Timah menerapkan tata kelola pertambangan yang baik untuk memastikan aktivitas penambangan ramah lingkungan, aman, dan memberi dampak positif pada masyarakat.

Tin for the Red and White: PT Timah's Steps to Maintain the Sustainability of Indonesian Tin

TIN is one of Indonesia's strategic commodities, used in various industries and future technologies. PT Timah Tbk, a tin mining company representing the country, continues to strengthen its commitment to tin management.

PT Timah, as a state-owned enterprise, carries out this state mandate to ensure that tin can be managed sustainably so that it can provide the greatest possible benefits to the nation.

With among the world's largest tin reserves, Indonesia has significant potential to become a major player in the global industrial supply chain. Therefore, PT Timah remains committed to managing tin to promote national development, improve people's welfare, and strengthen state sovereignty.

A member of the Indonesian Mining Industry Holding, MIND ID, PT Timah implements a number of strategies to maintain the company's sustainability, such as implementing downstreaming, improving the security of Mining Business Permits (IUP), continuous exploration to find new tin resources and reserves, sustainable environmental management, implementing good corporate governance, and carrying out social and environmental responsibilities.

PT Timah implements good mining governance to ensure that mining activities are environmentally friendly, safe, and have a positive impact on the community.

Reklamasi lahan pasca tambang, pelestarian lingkungan laut, serta mencegah penambangan ilegal di wilayah konsesi menjadi fokus utama agar sumber daya tetap lestari.

Upaya pengamanan IUP yang dilaksanakan perusahaan diantaranya dengan melakukan meningkatkan sistem pengamanan, patroli rutin dari udara maupun langsung. Dalam melaksanakan pengamanan IUP, Perusahaan berkolaborasi dengan Aparat Penegak Hukum di seluruh wilayah operasional.

TINS juga melibatkan masyarakat dalam proses bisnis perusahaan melalui sistem kemitraan, hal ini sebagai upaya bersama untuk meningkatkan pemerataan ekonomi.

PT Timah juga terus mendorong Kesejahteraan masyarakat melalui program pemberdayaan masyarakat, dukungan untuk UMKM, pendidikan, pelatihan keterampilan, dan bantuan modal usaha, PT Timah hadir sebagai mitra pembangunan di wilayah operasionalnya.

Selain itu, kontribusi terhadap penerimaan negara melalui pajak dan PNBP dari sektor timah menjadi modal penting untuk membiayai pembangunan infrastruktur, layanan kesehatan, dan pendidikan di seluruh Indonesia.

Direktur Utama PT Timah Tbk, Restu Widiyantoro mengatakan, momentum HUT RI ke-80 menjadi pengingat bahwa pengelolaan sumber daya alam harus sejalan dengan semangat kemerdekaan, yaitu berdiri di atas kekuatan sendiri dan mengoptimalkan kekayaan negara untuk kepentingan rakyat.

“Pengelolaan timah bukan hanya soal bisnis, tetapi juga memastikan keberlanjutannya agar bisa memberikan manfaat yang optimal bagi Bangsa, negara dan masyarakat di sekitar tambang.

Post-mining land reclamation, marine conservation, and preventing illegal mining in concession areas are key focuses to ensure the sustainability of resources.

The company's IUP security efforts include enhanced security systems, routine aerial and in-person patrols. In securing its IUP, the company collaborates with law enforcement officials throughout its operational areas.

TINS also involves the community in the company's business processes through a partnership system, this is a joint effort to increase economic equality.

PT Timah also continues to promote community welfare through community empowerment programs, support for MSMEs, education, skills training, and business capital assistance, PT Timah is present as a development partner in its operational areas.

In addition, contributions to state revenue through taxes and non-tax state revenues from the tin sector are important capital for financing infrastructure development, health services, and education throughout Indonesia.

PT Timah Tbk President Director, Restu Widiyantoro, said that the momentum of the 80th Indonesian Independence Day is a reminder that the management of natural resources must be in line with the spirit of independence, namely standing on one's own strength and optimizing the country's wealth for the benefit of the people.

"Tin management is not just about business, but also about ensuring its sustainability so that it can provide optimal benefits for the nation, state, and communities surrounding the mine.

Perusahaan berkomitmen untuk tumbuh dan berkembang bersama masyarakat, mendukung pembangunan nasional dan kedaulatan bangsa," katanya.

Pada moment HUT ke-80 RI ini Restu menyampaikan, komitmen PT Timah untuk mengelola sumber daya timah dengan baik menjadi bagian dari perjuangan modern untuk kedaulatan ekonomi.

"Melalui tata kelola yang baik, dan keberpihakan pada rakyat, PT Timah berharap menjadi garda terdepan dalam memastikan kekayaan alam negeri benar-benar menjadi milik rakyat, untuk rakyat, dan dikelola demi kejayaan bangsa," tutupnya.

The company is committed to growing and developing alongside the community, supporting national development and national sovereignty," he said.

On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia, Restu conveyed that PT Timah's commitment to managing tin resources well is part of the modern struggle for economic sovereignty.

"Through good governance and a commitment to the people, PT Timah hopes to be at the forefront of ensuring that the nation's natural resources truly belong to the people, for the people, and are managed for the nation's glory," he concluded.

katadata.co.id

Prabowo Terima Laporan Ada 1.063 Tambang Ilegal, Rugikan Negara Rp 300 Triliun

Penulis: Tia Dwitiani Komalasari, Reporter: Mela Syaharani

PRESIDEN RI Prabowo Subianto menerima laporan ada 1.063 titik aktivitas tambang ilegal yang ada di Indonesia. Ribuan tambang ilegal tersebut menimbulkan kerugian negara hingga Rp 300 triliun.

"Kita akan tertibkan tambang-tambang yang melanggar aturan. Saya telah diberi laporan oleh aparat-aparat bahwa terdapat 1.063 tambang ilegal," katanya saat penyampaian pidato kenegaraan di agenda Sidang Tahunan MPR RI di kompleks Parlemen, Senayan, Jakarta, Jumat (15/8).

Dalam kesempatan itu, Presiden minta dukungan segenap jajaran MPR/DPR, seluruh partai politik untuk mewujudkan penertiban atas praktik ilegal di sektor pertambangan.

Prabowo Receives Report of 1,063 Illegal Mines, Costing the State Rp 300 Trillion

Author: Tia Dwitiani Komalasari, Reporter: Mela Syaharani

INDONESIAN President Prabowo Subianto has received reports of 1,063 illegal mining operations in Indonesia. These thousands of illegal mines have caused state losses of up to Rp 300 trillion.

"We will regulate mines that violate regulations. I have been given a report by the authorities that there are 1,063 illegal mines," he said during his state address at the Annual Session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR RI) at the Parliament complex in Senayan, Jakarta, on Friday (August 15).

On that occasion, the President asked for support from all levels of the MPR/DPR, all political parties to realize control over illegal practices in the mining sector.

Dalam kesempatan itu, Presiden Prabowo memberikan peringatan kepada para oknum jenderal TNI maupun Polri yang terbukti terlibat atau melindungi tambang ilegal.

"Saya beri peringatan apakah ada orang-orang besar, orang-orang kuat, jenderal-jenderal dari manapun, apakah jenderal dari TNI atau jenderal dari polisi, atau mantan jenderal tidak ada alasan kami akan bertindak atas nama rakyat," katanya.

Menteri ESDM Lantik Dirjen Khusus Memberantas Tambang Ilegal

Sebelumnya, Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) telah melantik Direktur Jenderal Penegakan Hukum (Dirjen Gakkum) Rilke Jeffri Huwae mengatakan, yang bertugas khusus untuk memberantas tambang ilegal. Jeffri mengatakan pengalamannya bertugas di daerah-daerah dengan sumber daya tambang membuat dirinya mengetahui celah-celah yang digunakan untuk tambang ilegal.

“Saya tahu lubang tikusnya di mana. Ada jual beli surat, saya tahu,” ucap Jeffri ketika dijumpai setelah pelantikan di Kementerian ESDM, Jakarta, Rabu (25/6).

Pernyataan tersebut merujuk pada pengalamannya bertugas di daerah-daerah yang kaya akan sumber daya tambang. Jeffri pernah menjadi Kepala Kejaksaan Negeri Bangka pada periode 2017–2019, Asisten Perdata dan Tata Usaha Negara Kejaksaan Negeri Maluku Utara pada 2019–2020, hingga menjadi Kepala Kejaksaan Negeri Ternate pada 2020–2021.

Berbekal pengetahuannya ihwal celah-celah yang dimanfaatkan oleh penambang ilegal, dia akan melakukan penataan, terutama terkait regulasi. Jeffri menyampaikan bahwa…

On that occasion, President Prabowo issued a warning to TNI and Polri generals who were proven to be involved in or protecting illegal mining.

"I warn you that whether there are important figures, powerful figures, generals from anywhere, whether they are generals from the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), generals from the police, or former generals, there is no reason for us to act in the name of the people," he said.

The Minister of EMR/ESDM inaugurates a special director general for eradicating illegal mining

Previously, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) appointed Rilke Jeffri Huwae, the Director General of Law Enforcement (Dirjen Gakkum), whose special task is to eradicate illegal mining. Jeffri said his experience in areas with mining resources has made him aware of the loopholes exploited for illegal mining.

"I know where the rat hole is. There's a sale and purchase of documents, I know," Jeffri said when met after his inauguration at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in Jakarta on Wednesday (June 25).

The statement refers to his experience serving in areas rich in mineral resources. Jeffri served as Head of the Bangka District Attorney's Office from 2017 to 2019, Assistant for Civil and State Administration at the North Maluku District Attorney's Office from 2019 to 2020, and then as Head of the Ternate District Attorney's Office from 2020 to 2021.

Armed with his knowledge of the loopholes exploited by illegal miners, he will implement reforms, particularly regarding regulations. Jeffri stated that…

Jeffri menyampaikan bahwa minggu-minggu awal ia bekerja sebagai Dirjen Gakkum akan difokuskan pada kelengkapan struktural Direktorat Jenderal Penegakan Hukum.

Selain Direktur Jenderal, direktorat tersebut nantinya akan terdiri atas Direktur Penindakan, Direktur Pencegahan, Direktur Penyelesaian Sengketa dan Penanganan Aset, serta Sekretaris Dirjen.

Jeffri stated that his first few weeks as Director General of Law Enforcement will focus on improving the structural integrity of the Directorate General of Law Enforcement.

In addition to the Director General, the directorate will consist of the Director of Enforcement, the Director of Prevention, the Director of Dispute Resolution and Asset Handling, and the Secretary to the Director General.

OILPRICE.com
The No. 1 Source for Oil & Energy News

China's Coal Production Drops in July

By Irina Slav

COAL production in China fell by 3.8% on the year last month, to the lowest level since April 2024 in the first annual decline for this year, Reuters reported today, citing figures from China's statistics bureau.

Coal production over the first seven months of the year, however, was higher by 3.8% from last year, the data showed, with the total at 2.78 billion tons.

Per Bloomberg, the reason for the dip in July was, on the one hand, government efforts to curb oversupply, which is already sizable, and, on the other hand, bad weather consisting of high temperatures and heavy rains that curbed activity in coal mines across the country. The same two factors affected China's steel production as well, Bloomberg reported, by 4% in July, extending a decline that started early in the year.

China's government has launched a campaign against overcapacity in numerous industries, which is leading to cut-throat competition, often referred to by the media as a race to the bottom. In coal, the government campaign has taken the form of mine inspections to make sure they are not producing over government-issued quotas.

The record domestic coal output led to a drop in imports, mirrored by India as well, which resulted in a drop in overall coal imports into Asia in July. Per data from Kpler, Asian coal imports last month fell by 7.8%, even though Japan and South Korea imported more coal than in the previous month.

Over the first seven months of the year, coal shipments to Asia declined by 8.4%, again driven by China and India. Chinese coal purchases for the full year 2025 are set to be between 50 million tons and 100 million tons lower compared to 2024, the local industry association, China Coal Transportation and Distribution Association, said earlier this year.

By Irina Slav for Oilprice.com

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold steadies after touching one-week low as markets eye Trump-Zelenskiy meeting

By Reuters

GOLD held steady on Monday after hitting a one-week low, with attention turning to U.S. President Donald Trump's meeting with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskiy and European leaders to discuss a peace deal with Russia.

Spot gold was up 0.1% at $3,340.71 per ounce, as of 0040 GMT, after hitting its lowest level since August 1. U.S. gold futures for December delivery rose 0.1% to $3,385.70.

European leaders are set to join Zelenskiy on Monday for discussions with Trump.

Russia would relinquish tiny pockets of occupied Ukraine and Kyiv would cede swathes of its eastern land which Moscow has been unable to capture, under peace proposals discussed by Russia's Vladimir Putin and Trump at their Alaska summit, sources briefed on Moscow's thinking said.

Benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury yields hovered at near two-week high level, while U.S. dollar index inched lower, making gold less expensive for overseas buyers.

Investors are also looking ahead to the Federal Reserve's annual symposium in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, for insights into interest rate cuts paths.

Last week, consumer and wholesale price data appeared to send mixed signals regarding the economic impact of Trump's import tariffs.

Economists polled by Reuters largely expect the Fed to announce a rate cut in September, its first this year, with a possible second cut by the year-end as concerns mount over the U.S. economy.

Non-yielding bullion, considered a safe-haven assets during periods of uncertainity, tends to perform well in low-interest-rate environment.

Meanwhile, a planned visit by U.S. trade negotiators to New Delhi from August 25-29 has been called off, a source said.

Elsewhere, spot silver rose 0.2% to $38.07 per ounce, platinum gained 0.3% to $1,339.30 and palladium was up 0.8% to $1,121.

Kallanish COMMODITIES

Iron ore prices weaken, US threatens steel tariffs

Kallanish Asia

SEABORNE iron ore prices weakened on Friday following a pullback on the futures market.

The Kallanish KORE 61% Fe index declined by $0.8/tonne on Friday to $99.57/dry metric tonne cfr Qingdao, while the KORE 62% Fe index dropped by $0.9/t to $101.28/dmt cfr. The daily spread between the KORE 61% and 62% Fe index was $1.71/t.

The KORE 65% Fe index slumped by $2.09/t to $118.37/dmt cfr Qingdao, while the KORE 58% Fe index retreated by $0.87/t to $88.24/dmt cfr.

On public platforms, 80,000t of MAC Fines were booked at $98.30/t with the laycan of 18-27 September.

On the Dalian Commodity Exchange (DCE), the most-traded, January 2026 iron ore contract slumped by CNY 7.5/t ($1.04/t) to CNY 777/t on Friday.

On the Singapore Exchange, September 62% Fe futures and 65% Fe futures inched lower by $0.19/t and $0.79/t, respectively, to $101.9/t and $116.7/t. The same contract for 58% Fe futures declined by $0.08/t to $88.97/t.

Tangshan billet remained stable at CNY 3,060/t.

According to the China Iron and Steel Association (CISA), member steel producers in China produced a total of 20.74 million tonnes of crude steel in early-August, with average daily output up 4.7% compared with the prior ten days. Pig iron production reached 19.14mt, with average daily output rising 3.2% from the previous 10-day period.

Data indicates that steel mills remained highly active entering August, with inventories rising slightly. Recent market surveys show that nearly 70% of Chinese mills are currently profitable, maintaining strong production willingness, and suggesting that hot metal output is likely to stay elevated.

Overall, robust demand continues to provide support for iron ore prices.

However, trade policy uncertainty is adding potential volatility for the market. On Friday, US President Donald Trump stated that he would announce tariffs on steel and semiconductor chip imports in the coming weeks. It remains unclear whether Trump's comments on steel tariffs are overstated, given that he already raised steel and aluminium import tariffs to 50% in June.

MINING.COM

Uganda targets higher exports with first large-scale gold mine

Reuters

UGANDA has inaugurated its first large-scale gold mine, a $250 million Chinese-owned project in the country's east that will also refine the bullion to 99.9% purity, according to a statement from the president's office.

The landlocked east African country, which has a variety of minerals including copper, cobalt and iron ore, wants to expand its mining industry and position itself as a major gold producer and exporter.

Last year Uganda raised $3.4 billion from gold exports, according to central bank data, about 37% of the country's total export revenue. The figure includes the re-export of gold brought into the country, with nearly all its domestic production from small-scale artisanal miners.

While its gold export earnings have increased in recent years, it is still far behind Africa's largest bullion producer Ghana, which raised $11.6 billion from shipments of the metal last year.

"In order to wake up in the minerals sector, we must have full value addition for all minerals like gold, lithium, tin among others," President Yoweri Museveni said in a statement issued late on Saturday.

The Wagagai Gold Mining Project, owned by Wagagai Mining (U) Limited and covering just over nine square kilometres in Busia district, was inaugurated by Museveni on Saturday.

The plant, which has started operations, is expected to process 5,000 tons of gold ore per day and produce about 1.2 metric tons of refined gold a year, according to the statement. That compares to Uganda's total domestic production of just 0.0042 tons in 2023.

Uganda will use the revenue generated by exporting gold to develop assets such as power stations and the country's railway, Museveni said.

Landlocked Uganda is currently constructing a 2.7 billion euro ($3.16 billion) standard gauge railway to reduce the cost of transporting its exports and imports via neighbouring Kenya.

($1 = 0.8549 euros) ***(By Elias Biryabarema; Editing by Wendell Roelf and Kirsten Donovan)***

OILPRICE.com
The No. 1 Source for Oil & Energy News

China's Coal and Gas Generation Soars Amid Record Heat

By Irina Slav

ELECTRICITY generation from hydrocarbons in China surged to the highest in a year last month driven by record temperatures, Reuters reports, citing official Beijing data.

Total generation from coal and gas rose by 4.3% last month to 602 billion kWh, as wind and solar cannot meet such swings in demand and as hydropower output declined amid typical summer drought conditions.

The report noted, however, that overall, electricity generation from coal and gas has been on a downward trend since the start of the year and that 2025 may become the first year China's electricity output from hydrocarbon-powered facilities declines. The decline has been modest, at 1.3%, but notable, as the leader in wind and solar capacity keeps expanding said capacity.

Record-high domestic coal production and weaker coal-fired power generation in China this year have resulted in declining demand for thermal coal imports into the world's biggest coal market, with the trend emerging earlier this year, after imports topped 500 million tons in 2024.

Earlier this year, between January and May, domestic coal production broke a record, with the full-year total seen 5% higher than in 2024—despite the observed decline in thermal power generation in the first seven months of the year.

Meanwhile, China has sped up new coal power plan approvals again. After a decline in new permits last year, these are once again on the rise, Greenpeace complained recently. China approved 11.29 GW of new coal power capacity in the first quarter of 2025. This pace of coal-fired generation capacity approvals already exceeds the 10 GW China approved in the first half of 2024.

China is also boosting domestic gas production in evidence of its all-of-the-above approach to energy security. This boost has led to a 12% annual decline in imports of liquefied natural gas as of June, in combination with higher pipeline imports from Russia.
By Irina Slav for Oilprice.com

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

LME to adopt changes to block trades to boost electronic trading

By Reuters

THE LONDON Metal Exchange will go ahead with planned reforms that seek to funnel more trading onto its electronic system to boost liquidity, it said on Friday.

The exchange, the world's oldest and largest market for industrial metals, decided to adopt all the measures that were introduced last September, with some modifications after consultations.

The 148-year-old LME plans to implement them in February and March next year, it said in a statement.

A key element of the new measures is moving small block trades - privately negotiated deals with brokers over the phone - to the LME electronic system to increase volumes on a single date per month.

Most futures exchanges have a single expiry date for monthly contracts, but LME users can trade every day, which enables physical users to tailor their deals to metal deliveries.

The LME, owned by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Ltd. 0388.HK, argues that this system often dilutes liquidity over many dates and the reforms will help focus some of it.

Some LME participants, however, were sceptical about the reforms.

One executive at an LME broker expressed doubt that the reform would increase liquidity.

A trader at another LME member firm said: "I think they are deliberately hurting the bank/broker member models in search of some business that doesn't exist."

Another reform is about private deals, known as over-the-counter trades, which the LME had said in September it wanted to move onto its electronic trading system.

In April, however, the exchange dropped those proposals and said it would instead raise fees for those contracts that use LME prices.

On Friday, it confirmed that decision and published new fees that will apply from October, and which will more than double to $4.72 per lot from $2.24.

The proposed block trade rules, which allow larger trades to be privately negotiated because they might move the market if they are displayed publicly, are in line with other exchanges, the LME has said.

The exchange said previously that the new proposals would not affect its open-outcry floor, one of the last such venues in the world, which is often used for physical trades.