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PNBP Minerba 2026 Dipatok Rp113,4 Triliun, Penurunan Harga Jadi Tantangan Utama

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor:
Handoyo

PENDAPATAN Sumber Daya Alam (SDA) yang berasal dari Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara (Minerba) diproyeksikan sebesar Rp113,389 miliar dalam Rancangan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (RAPBN) atau tumbuh 7,3 persen dari *outlook* tahun 2025.

Adapun, jika mengutip Buku II Nota Keuangan beserta RAPBN 2026, peningkatan PNBP sektor minerba ini dibidik setelah berlakunya tarif iuran produksi atau royalti mineral dan batubara setelah ditetapkan melalui Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 19 Tahun 2025.

Terkait target ini, Direktur Eksekutif Indonesia Mining Association (IMA), Hendra Sinadia mengatakan target PNBP tahun depan sudah dipertimbangkan lebih matang dengan proyeksi harga komoditas yang mungkin kurang lebih tidak beda jauh dengan rerata harga komoditas di tahun ini.

"Keputusan ini tidak terlepas dari *outlook* perekonomian global yang diperkirakan masih diliputi ketidakpastian akibat dinamika geopolitik serta tarif perdagangan," ungkap Hendra, Selasa (19/08/2025).

Hendra mengatakan, dengan permintaan dan penawaran minerba yang fluktuatif di tahun ini, tidak mudah untuk memprediksi harga komoditas ke depannya.

"Naik atau turunnya harga komoditas tentu akan berpengaruh terhadap setoran PNBP," tambahnya.

2026 Mineral and Coal PNBP Set at IDR 113.4 Trillion, Price Reduction a Major Challenge

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor:
Handoyo

NATURAL Resource (SDA) revenues from Mineral and Coal Mining (Minerba) are projected at IDR 113,389 billion in the Draft State Budget (RAPBN), or a 7.3 percent growth from the 2025 *outlook*.

Meanwhile, citing Book II of the Financial Notes and the 2026 Draft State Budget, the increase in PNBP from the mineral and coal sector is targeted after the enactment of production fee rates or mineral and coal royalties after being stipulated through Government Regulation Number 19 of 2025.

Regarding this target, the Executive Director of the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), Hendra Sinadia, said that next year's PNBP target has been carefully considered, taking into account commodity price projections that are likely to be approximately the same as the average commodity prices this year.

"This decision is inseparable from the global economic *outlook*, which is expected to remain shrouded in uncertainty due to geopolitical dynamics and trade tariffs," Hendra said on Tuesday (August 19, 2025).

Hendra said that with fluctuating demand and supply for minerals and coal this year, it is not easy to predict future commodity prices.

"The rise or fall in commodity prices will certainly impact PNBP deposits," he added.

Hal senada juga disampaikan, Pelaksana Tugas (Plt) Direktur Eksekutif Asosiasi Pertambangan Batubara Indonesia (APBI) Gita Mahyarani.

Menurut Gita, target PNBP tahun depan memang lebih rendah dari target PNBP sektor minerba tahun ini yang mencapai Rp 124 triliun. Meski begitu, menurutnya, PNBP 2026 masih termasuk tinggi, dengan hitungan di atas Rp 100 triliun.

"Sebenarnya targetnya masih di atas Rp 100 triliun. Hanya saja, kalau dibandingkan dengan target 2025 sebesar Rp124 triliun, terlihat lebih rendah. Hal ini karena tahun ini ekspor dan harga komoditas turun," kata dia.

Untuk proyeksi PNBP batubara 2026, tren penurunan harga dan ekspor masih akan berpengaruh. Tahun ini saja realisasi PNBP sektor minerba berdasarkan data ESDM hingga semester I-2025 baru Rp74,2 triliun atau 59,5% dari target, naik tipis 1,1% YoY dari 2024.

"Ke depan, dengan ekspor dan harga komoditas yang turun ditambah situasi geopolitik yang tidak menentu juga bisa jadi pengaruh," tambahnya.

Sementara itu, pada pelaku sektor minerba masih menunggu keputusan resmi terkait bea keluar ekspor dari Kementerian Keuangan (Kemenkeu).

"Kita juga belum tahu persis berapa besarannya, tapi dengan kondisi sekarang kemungkinan besar akan menjadi beban tambahan baru bagi perusahaan tambang batubara," ungkapnya.

Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) mengatakan positif akan terjadi koreksi, pada target PNBP sektor Minerba di tahun 2026 dibandingkan pencapaian di tahun 2024 dan 2025.

The Acting Executive Director of the Indonesian Coal Mining Association (APBI), Gita Mahyarani, expressed similar sentiments.

According to Gita, next year's PNBP target is indeed lower than this year's PNBP target for the mineral and coal sector, which reached Rp 124 trillion. However, she believes the 2026 PNBP is still considered high, estimated at over Rp 100 trillion.

"Actually, the target is still above Rp 100 trillion. However, compared to the 2025 target of Rp 124 trillion, it appears lower. This is because exports and commodity prices have fallen this year," he said.

The 2026 coal non-tax revenue projections, as well as the downward price and export trends, will continue to influence. This year, according to ESDM data, the realization of non-tax revenue from the mineral and coal sector through the first half of 2025 was only IDR 74.2 trillion, or 59.5% of the target, a slight increase of 1.1% year-on-year from 2024.

"Going forward, declining exports and commodity prices, coupled with the uncertain geopolitical situation, could also have an impact," he added.

Meanwhile, those in the mineral and coal sector are still awaiting an official decision regarding export duties from the Ministry of Finance (Kemenkeu).

"We don't know the exact amount yet, but given the current situation, it will likely be an additional burden for coal mining companies," he said.

The Indonesian Mining Experts Association (Perhapi) stated that it expects a correction in the 2026 non-tax state revenue (PNBP) target for the mineral and coal sector compared to the 2024 and 2025 figures.

"Mengingat harga komoditas minerba juga cenderung mengalami penurunan yang menurut beberapa analisa dapat berlangsung hingga tahun depan, sehingga menyebabkan penurunan angka target PNBP Minerba tersebut dibandingkan tahun 2024 dan 2025, namun demikian menurut kami angka ini masih cukup realistis," ungkapnya.

Adapun, hal-hal yang harus dilakukan oleh pemerintah guna memastikan target PNBP tercapai antara lain adalah dengan melakukan pengawasan guna meningkatkan kepatuhan perusahaan tambang untuk melakukan kewajiban pembayaran PNBP; memperbaiki tata kelola management PNBP guna meng-optimalisasi PNBP termasuk juga pemanfaatan aset Barang Milik Negara (BMN).

"Tidak lupa untuk meningkatkan konservasi Sumberdaya Alam guna mendapatkan optimalisasi bahan galian tambang; melakukan evaluasi dan penyempurnaan kebijakan yang dikeluarkan agar terjadi *win-win solution* antara pemerintah dengan pengusaha tambang; serta juga peningkatan pemanfaatan teknologi untuk memonitor data-data PNBP," jelasnya.

Dalam catatan Kementerian Keuangan (Kemenkeu) pendapatan SDA Pertambangan Minerba adalah kontributor terbesar pada Pendapatan SDA Nonmigas, yang mengalami pertumbuhan rata-rata sebesar 64,7 persen dalam periode 2021–2024.

Pertumbuhan tertinggi terjadi pada tahun 2022 sebesar 147,1 persen yang disebabkan oleh peningkatan harga komoditas minerba terutama batubara. Rata-rata HBA tahun 2022 sebesar US\$276,6 per ton lebih tinggi dari rata-rata HBA tahun 2021 yang sebesar US\$121,5 per ton. 🔄

"Given that mineral and coal commodity prices are also trending downward, which according to some analyses could continue into next year, this will result in a decrease in the target PNBP for mineral and coal compared to 2024 and 2025. However, we believe this figure is still quite realistic," he said.

The government must ensure that the PNBP target is achieved by conducting supervision to improve mining companies' compliance with PNBP payment obligations and improving PNBP management to optimize PNBP, including the utilization of State Property (BMN) assets.

"We must also enhance natural resource conservation to optimize the use of mining materials; evaluate and refine existing policies to achieve a *win-win solution* between the government and mining companies; and increase the use of technology to monitor non-tax state revenue (PNBP) data," he explained.

According to the Ministry of Finance (Kemenkeu), mineral and coal mining revenue is the largest contributor to non-oil and gas natural resource revenue, experiencing an average growth of 64.7 percent in the 2021–2024 period.

The highest growth occurred in 2022, reaching 147.1 percent, driven by rising prices for mineral and coal commodities, particularly coal. The average HBA in 2022, at US\$276.6 per ton, was higher than the 2021 average of US\$121.5 per ton. 🔄

Bloomberg Technoz

Batas Ekspor Kurang Sebulan, Konsentrat Freeport Berisiko Numpuk

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT FREEPORT Indonesia (PTFI) berisiko mengalami kelebihan pasokan (*oversupply*) konsentrat tembaga setelah izin ekspornya berakhir pertengahan bulan depan, sementara *smelter* katodanya di Manyar, Gresik, Jawa Timur masih belum bisa beroperasi dan memproduksi dalam kapasitas penuh.

Dalam kaitan itu, analis komoditas dan Presiden Komisaris HFX International Berjangka Sutopo Widodo berpendapat, ketika *smelter* katoda Freeport belum beroperasi penuh, perusahaan perlu mencari cara mengolah konsentrat yang tak lagi bisa diekspor.

Jika kapasitas *smelter* di dalam negeri belum mencukupi untuk mengolah konsentrat tembaga Freeport, lanjutnya, perseroan pun rawan menghadapi tantangan dalam penyerapan produksi.

"Ada kemungkinan selama masa transisi ini, PTFI harus mencari cara untuk menampung atau mengolah konsentrat yang tidak bisa diekspor," kata Sutopo ketika dihubungi, Kamis (21/8/2025).

Pengaruhi Global

Tidak hanya itu, Sutopo menyebut penghentian ekspor konsentrat Freeport diprediksi memengaruhi pasar tembaga global. Hilangnya pasokan konsentrat tembaga dari PTFI akan memicu kelangkaan (*shortage*), terutama di negara yang industri *smelter*-nya mengandalkan pasokan konsentrat dari Indonesia seperti di China.

With Less Than a Month to Go, Freeport's Concentrate Risks Piling Up

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT FREEPORT Indonesia (PTFI) is at risk of experiencing an oversupply of *copper* concentrate after its export permit expires mid-next month, while its cathode *smelter* in Manyar, Gresik, East Java is still unable to operate and produce at full capacity.

In this regard, commodity analyst and President Commissioner of HFX International Berjangka Sutopo Widodo is of the opinion that while Freeport's cathode *smelter* is not yet fully operational, the company needs to find a way to process concentrate that can no longer be exported.

If domestic smelter capacity is insufficient to process Freeport's copper concentrate, he continued, the company is also vulnerable to facing challenges in absorbing production.

"It's possible that during this transition period, PTFI will have to find a way to accommodate or process concentrate that cannot be exported," Sutopo said when contacted on Thursday (21/8/2025).

Global Influence

Furthermore, Sutopo stated that the halt to Freeport's concentrate exports is predicted to impact the global copper market. The loss of PTFI's copper concentrate supply will trigger shortages, particularly in countries whose smelters *rely* on concentrate supplies from Indonesia, such as China.

Dengan begitu, negara pengimpor konsentrat tembaga Indonesia perlu mencari sumber pasokan alternatif, yang pada akhirnya dapat menyebabkan perubahan pola perdagangan tembaga global.

"Berakhirnya izin ekspor konsentrat tembaga ini akan memiliki beberapa dampak signifikan, baik bagi PTFI maupun pasar global," terang Sutopo.

Sekadar catatan, realisasi ekspor konsentrat tembaga Freeport hingga pertengahan Agustus 2025 baru mencapai sekitar 65% dari kuota izin ekspor sebesar 1,4 juta ton basah atau *wet metric ton* (wmt). Sementara itu, *smelter* katoda di Manyar saat ini baru mencapai sekitar 60% dari kapasitas produksi maksimum.

Izin ekspor konsentrat tembaga Freeport diberikan selama enam bulan yakni sejak 17 Maret 2025 hingga 16 September 2025, atau tersisa kurang dari satu bulan lagi.

"Hingga pertengahan Agustus 2025, realisasi ekspor sudah mencapai sekitar 65% dari kuota izin ekspor," kata Vice President (VP) Corporate Communications PT Freeport Indonesia Katri Krisnati kepada *Bloomberg Technoz*, Rabu (20/8/2025).

Sekadar catatan, Freeport diizinkan untuk melanjutkan ekspor konsentrat tembaga pada 2025, setelah perseroan menghadapi keadaan kahar akibat *smelter* katodanya di Manyar, Gresik, Jawa Timur terbakar pada 14 Oktober 2024.

Dalam kaitan itu, Katri memastikan *smelter* katoda milik Freeport telah beroperasi kembali sejak akhir Mei 2025. Dia mengklaim fasilitas tersebut telah menghasilkan katoda tembaga pada pekan ketiga Juli 2025.

Thus, countries importing Indonesian copper concentrate need to find alternative supply sources, which could ultimately lead to changes in global copper trade patterns.

"The expiration of the copper concentrate export permit will have several significant impacts, both for PTFI and the global market," Sutopo explained.

For the record, Freeport's copper concentrate exports by mid-August 2025 had only reached around 65% of the export permit quota of 1.4 million wet *metric tons* (wmt). Meanwhile, the cathode *smelter* in Manyar is currently operating at only around 60% of its maximum production capacity.

Freeport's copper concentrate export permit was granted for six months, namely from March 17, 2025 to September 16, 2025, or less than one month remaining.

"As of mid-August 2025, export realization has reached around 65% of the export permit quota," said Vice President (VP) of Corporate Communications of PT Freeport Indonesia, Katri Krisnati, to *Bloomberg Technoz*, Wednesday (20/8/2025).

For the record, Freeport was permitted to resume copper concentrate exports in 2025, after the company faced force majeure due to a fire at its cathode *smelter* in Manyar, Gresik, East Java on October 14, 2024.

In this regard, Katri confirmed that Freeport's cathode *smelter* had been operational again since the end of May 2025. He claimed that the facility had produced copper cathodes in the third week of July 2025.

"Saat ini rata-rata *ramp up* di tingkat 60%," tegas dia.

Katri juga memastikan korporasi menjual bijih tembaga sesuai dengan harga yang berlaku di praktik internasional.

Hal tersebut sekaligus merespons kabar terdapat ekspor konsentrat tembaga yang lebih besar dengan harga di bawah pasaran menuju China yang dilakukan Freeport.

"Terkait dengan harga, baik penjualan di dalam dan luar negeri, semua transaksi merujuk pada praktik internasional," tegas Katri.

Untuk diketahui, volume ekspor yang didapatkan Freeport, dalam satuan *dry metric ton* (dmt), sesuai dengan pengajuan kuota yang dilayangkan perseroan ke Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) usai persetujuan revisi rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB).

Atas kebijakan perpanjangan ekspor tersebut, Kementerian ESDM telah menerbitkan Peraturan Menteri ESDM No. 6/2025 tentang Perubahan atas Permen ESDM No. 6/2024 tentang Penyelesaian Pembangunan Fasilitas Pemurnian Mineral di Dalam Negeri. (azr/wdh)

"Currently, the average *ramp up* is at 60%," he stressed.

Katri also ensured that the corporation sold copper ore according to the prevailing international prices.

This was also a response to news that Freeport was exporting larger amounts of copper concentrate at below-market prices to China.

"Regarding pricing, both domestic and international sales, all transactions refer to international practices," Katri emphasized.

For your information, the export volume obtained by Freeport, in *dry metric tons* (dmt), is in accordance with the quota application submitted by the company to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) after approval of the revised work plan and budget (RKAB).

In response to the export extension policy, the Ministry of EMR has issued Ministerial Regulation No. 6/2025 concerning Amendments to Ministerial Regulation No. 6/2024 concerning the Completion of the Construction of Domestic Mineral Refining Facilities. (azr/wdh)

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BUMA (DOID) Batal Akuisisi Tambang Australia

Penulis : Eva Fitriani

PT BUMA Internasional Group Tbk (DOID) mengakhiri perjanjian mengikat antara anak usaha perseroan, PT Bukit Makmur Internasional (BMI) dan Peabody Energy Corporation (Peabody) melalui anak perusahaannya, Peabody SMC Pty. Ltd, untuk mengakuisisi 51% saham di Dawson Complex (Dawson) senilai US\$455 juta atau setara Rp7,42 triliun.

BUMA (DOID) Cancels Acquisition of Australian Mine

Written by: Eva Fitriani

PT BUMA Internasional Group Tbk (DOID) has terminated a binding agreement between its subsidiary, PT Bukit Makmur Internasional (BMI), and Peabody Energy Corporation (Peabody), through its subsidiary, Peabody SMC Pty. Ltd., to acquire a 51% stake in the Dawson Complex (Dawson) for US\$455 million, equivalent to Rp7.42 trillion.

Pengakhiran tersebut membuat DOID batal mengakuisi salah satu tambang batu bara metalurgi terbesar di Australia tersebut.

Direktur BUMA Internasional Dian Paramita mengungkapkan, batalnya akuisisi tersebut disebabkan tidak tercapainya kesepakatan antara Peabody selaku calon pembeli, dan Anglo American yang merupakan calon penjual saham Dawson Complex.

"Peabody mengumumkan pada tanggal 19 Agustus 2025 bahwa mereka telah mengakhiri perjanjian pembelian dengan Anglo American (Anglo) terkait dengan aset steelmaking coal milik Anglo, karena tidak tercapainya kesepakatan mengenai Material Adverse Change," kata Dian dalam keterangan resminya, Rabu (20/8/2025).

Pada hari yang sama, lanjut Dian, BMI sebagai entitas terkendali perseroan melalui PT Bukit Makmur Mandiri Utama, menerima surat pemberitahuan dari Peabody, yang antara lain mengakhiri perjanjian antara BMI dan Peabody tertanggal 25 November 2024 sehubungan dengan rencana transaksi.

Sebelumnya pada akhir November tahun lalu, DOID melalui BMI telah mengadakan perjanjian yang mengikat dengan Peabody untuk mengakuisisi saham Dawson Complex (Dawson) senilai US\$455 juta, memberikan BUMA International kepemilikan pengendali atas salah satu tambang batu bara metalurgi terbesar di Australia. Dawson merupakan bagian dari portofolio Steelmaking Coal Anglo American, yang rencananya dijual kepada Peabody berdasarkan perjanjian penjualan yang terpisah setelah proses penjualan yang kompetitif.

Akuisisi tersebut meliputi 51% partisipasi saham di Dawson Complex, yang terletak di Bowen Basin, Australia, yang terdiri dari joint ventures Dawson, Dawson South, Dawson South Exploration, dan Theodore South. Sisa 49% saham di Dawson Complex dipegang oleh Mitsui Resources Pty. Ltd. (Mitsui).

The termination resulted in DOID canceling its acquisition of one of Australia's largest metallurgical coal mines.

BUMA Internasional Director Dian Paramita revealed that the cancellation of the acquisition was due to the failure to reach an agreement between Peabody as the prospective buyer, and Anglo American as the prospective seller of Dawson Complex shares.

"Peabody announced on August 19, 2025, that it had terminated its purchase agreement with Anglo American (Anglo) for Anglo's steelmaking coal assets due to a failure to reach an agreement regarding Material Adverse Change," Dian said in an official statement on Wednesday (20/8/2025).

On the same day, Dian continued, BMI as the company's controlled entity through PT Bukit Makmur Mandiri Utama, received a notification letter from Peabody, which, among other things, terminated the agreement between BMI and Peabody dated November 25, 2024 in connection with the proposed transaction.

Previously in late November last year, DOID, through BMI, entered into a binding agreement with Peabody to acquire the Dawson Complex (Dawson) for US\$455 million, giving BUMA International controlling interest in one of Australia's largest metallurgical coal mines. Dawson is part of Anglo American's Steelmaking Coal portfolio, which is planned to be sold to Peabody under a separate sale agreement following a competitive sale process.

The acquisition includes a 51% participating interest in the Dawson Complex, located in the Bowen Basin, Australia, comprising the joint ventures Dawson, Dawson South, Dawson South Exploration, and Theodore South. The remaining 49% interest in the Dawson Complex is held by Mitsui Resources Pty. Ltd. (Mitsui).

Operasional bervolume tinggi di Dawson Complex menghasilkan batu bara metalurgi premium terkemuka untuk industri pembuatan baja, didukung oleh infrastruktur yang mapan termasuk pabrik pengolahan batu bara, konveyor, serta kapasitas pelabuhan dan rel yang memadai. Rekam jejak produksi Dawson yang panjang telah berhasil membina hubungan yang erat dengan pasar-pasar utama di Asia seperti India dan Jepang.

Dawson Complex memiliki kapasitas produksi lebih dari 8 juta ton per tahun (Mtpa), cadangan yang terkonfirmasi yang mendukung proyeksi umur operasional lebih dari 20 tahun, dan Sumber Daya yang mendukung umur tambang lebih dari 50 tahun.

Dalam rencana akuisisi tersebut, BUMA Group menunjuk Macquarie Capital (Australia) Limited sebagai penasihat keuangan, dan Corrs Chambers Westgarth sebagai penasihat hukum sehubungan dengan transaksi tersebut. **Editor: Muawwan Daelami**

The high-volume operations at the Dawson Complex produce leading premium metallurgical coal for the steelmaking industry, supported by established infrastructure including coal processing plants, conveyors, and adequate port and rail capacity. Dawson's long production track record has fostered strong relationships with key Asian markets such as India and Japan.

The Dawson Complex has a production capacity of over 8 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa), confirmed reserves supporting a projected operational life of over 20 years, and Resources supporting a mine life of over 50 years.

In the acquisition plan, BUMA Group appointed Macquarie Capital (Australia) Limited as financial advisor, and Corrs Chambers Westgarth as legal advisor in connection with the transaction. **Editor: Muawwan Daelami**



Bukit Asam (PTBA) Genjot Lini Bisnis Non-Batubara

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PT BUKIT Asam Tbk (PTBA) mempertegas komitmennya dalam mengembangkan lini bisnis di luar batubara. Emiten pelat merah ini menyiapkan strategi diversifikasi melalui dua pilar utama, yakni *downstream-energy* dan utilitas serta *green business*.

Corporate Secretary PTBA Niko Chandra mengatakan, strategi ini merupakan bagian dari upaya jangka panjang untuk memastikan pertumbuhan yang berkelanjutan.

Bukit Asam (PTBA) Boosts Non- Coal Business Lines

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PT BUKIT Asam Tbk (PTBA) has reaffirmed its commitment to expanding its business lines beyond coal. The state-owned company is preparing a diversification strategy through two main pillars: *downstream energy* and utilities, and *green business*.

PTBA Corporate Secretary Niko Chandra said this strategy is part of a long-term effort to ensure sustainable growth.

"Kami tidak hanya melihat ini sebagai tren, tetapi sebagai keharusan untuk menjaga keberlanjutan perusahaan di masa depan," jelas Niko kepada Kontan, Rabu (20/8).

Niko menjelaskan, pada pilar downstream—energi dan utilitas, PTBA menggarap peningkatan nilai tambah batubara. Sejumlah proyek riset dan pengembangan tengah dijalankan, antara lain pembuatan artificial graphite & anode sheet untuk baterai, asam humat untuk sektor pertanian, serta pengembangan gasifikasi batubara menjadi produk kimia seperti DME, metanol, dan amonia.

Sementara itu, pilar green business difokuskan pada pengembangan energi terbarukan. Salah satu langkah konkret yang ditempuh adalah produksi wood pellet sebagai sumber energi biomassa yang ramah lingkungan.

PTBA juga telah menyiapkan alokasi investasi signifikan dan menggandeng mitra lokal maupun global untuk akselerasi proyek-proyek non-batubara tersebut. Strategi ini sejalan dengan agenda pemerintah terkait transisi energi dan hilirisasi industri.

Meski kontribusi bisnis non-batubara terhadap pendapatan PTBA saat ini masih minim, perusahaan optimistis kontribusi itu akan terus meningkat seiring selesainya sejumlah proyek.

"Kami percaya diversifikasi ini akan menciptakan nilai jangka panjang bagi pemegang saham dan seluruh pemangku kepentingan," tegas Niko.

Selain itu, PTBA fokus pada pengembangan energi terbarukan dan hilirisasi batu bara menjadi produk yang semakin memiliki nilai tambah. Pada sektor energi terbarukan, PTBA aktif mengembangkan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS).

"We don't just see this as a trend, but as a necessity to maintain the company's sustainability in the future," Niko explained to Kontan, Wednesday (20/8).

Niko explained that in the downstream energy and utilities sector, PTBA is working to increase the added value of coal. Several research and development projects are underway, including the production of artificial graphite and anode sheets for batteries, humic acid for the agricultural sector, and the development of coal gasification into chemical products such as DME, methanol, and ammonia.

Meanwhile, the green business pillar focuses on renewable energy development. One concrete step taken is the production of wood pellets as an environmentally friendly biomass energy source.

PTBA has also allocated significant investment and partnered with local and global partners to accelerate these non-coal projects. This strategy aligns with the government's agenda regarding energy transition and industrial downstreaming.

Although the contribution of non-coal businesses to PTBA's revenue is currently minimal, the company is optimistic that this contribution will continue to increase as several projects are completed.

"We believe this diversification will create long-term value for shareholders and all stakeholders," Niko emphasized.

Furthermore, PTBA is focused on developing renewable energy and downstreaming coal into increasingly value-added products. In the renewable energy sector, PTBA is actively developing solar power plants (PLTS).

Niko menuturkan, bukti terbaru adalah peresmian PLTS Timah Industri berkapasitas 303,1 kWp di Kawasan Industri Cilegon pada 17 Juni 2025 lalu, melalui anak usaha, PT Bukit Energi Investama (BEI).

Selain itu, disampaikan Niko, PTBA juga berkontribusi pada proyek energi bersih nasional di infrastruktur vital, seperti PLTS pada AOCC Bandara Soekarno-Hatta dan PLTS Jalan Tol Bali Mandara. Inisiatif ini tidak hanya mendukung dekarbonisasi, tetapi juga menunjukkan kontribusi PTBA dalam mendukung pariwisata dan lingkungan berkelanjutan.

"Tak hanya itu, kami juga turut serta dalam peningkatan ketahanan pangan melalui PLTS Irigasi yang membantu pengairan sawah di sekitar wilayah operasi kami," ujar Niko.

Di sisi hilirisasi batubara, PTBA terus mengembangkan potensi proyek strategis salah satunya adalah Artificial Graphite dan Anode Sheet.

"Kami telah melakukan kajian tahap awal bersama BRIN, dan hasilnya menunjukkan kelayakan serta potensi pasar yang besar," ungkapnya.

Lebih lanjut, mengingat sebagian besar kebutuhan anode sheet di Indonesia masih diimpor dan seiring pesatnya perkembangan industri kendaraan listrik, kebutuhan akan produk ini akan terus meningkat signifikan. Grafit buatan ini merupakan bahan baku krusial untuk baterai kendaraan listrik dan berbagai industri berteknologi tinggi. 🌐

Niko said that the latest evidence is the inauguration of the Timah Industri PLTS with a capacity of 303.1 kWp in the Cilegon Industrial Area on June 17, 2025, through a subsidiary, PT Bukit Energi Investama (BEI).

Furthermore, Niko stated that PTBA also contributes to national clean energy projects in vital infrastructure, such as the solar power plant at the AOCC Soekarno-Hatta Airport and the solar power plant on the Bali Mandara Toll Road. These initiatives not only support decarbonization but also demonstrate PTBA's contribution to tourism and environmental sustainability.

"Not only that, we also participate in improving food security through Irrigation Solar Power Plants (PLTS) which help irrigate rice fields around our operational areas," said Niko.

In the coal downstream sector, PTBA continues to develop potential strategic projects, one of which is Artificial Graphite and Anode Sheet.

"We have conducted an initial study with BRIN, and the results show feasibility and significant market potential," he said.

Furthermore, given that most of Indonesia's anode sheet requirements are still imported, and the rapid development of the electric vehicle industry, demand for this product will continue to increase significantly. This synthetic graphite is a crucial raw material for electric vehicle batteries and various high-tech industries. 🌐



Presiden Prabowo pimpin ratas bahas izin tambang komoditas strategis

Pewarta: Genta Tenri Mawangi, Editor :
Debby H. Mano

PRESIDEN Prabowo Subianto memimpin rapat terbatas (ratas) di kediaman pribadinya di Bukit Hambalang, Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat, Rabu, membahas tata kelola dan perizinan tambang untuk komoditas-komoditas strategis.

Sekretaris Kabinet (Seskab) Teddy Indra Wijaya, yang mengikuti rapat tersebut, saat dihubungi di Jakarta, Rabu, menjelaskan rapat terbatas mengenai tata kelola tambang itu merupakan ratas kedua dari tiga rangkaian ratas yang dipimpin oleh Presiden Prabowo sejak Rabu siang sampai dengan malam hari.

"Rapat kedua, yang dihadiri para direktur utama (dirut) BUMN bidang pertambangan, membahas mengenai izin dan pengelolaan tambang nikel, emas, timah, dan jenis tambang lainnya," kata Seskab Teddy.

Walaupun demikian, Teddy tidak dapat menjelaskan lebih lanjut isi rapat, termasuk arahan-arahan Presiden Prabowo yang diberikan kepada pimpinan-pimpinan BUMN bidang pertambangan serta jajaran menteri terkait yang mengikuti rapat.

Dalam rapat mengenai tata kelola dan izin pertambangan itu, Presiden Prabowo didampingi oleh sejumlah menteri Kabinet Merah Putih, yaitu Menteri Koordinator Bidang Pangan Zulkifli Hasan, Menteri Investasi dan Hilirisasi sekaligus CEO Danantara Rosan Perkasa Roeslani, Menteri ESDM...

President Prabowo led a limited meeting to discuss mining permits for strategic commodities

Reporter: Genta Tenri Mawangi, Editor:
Debby H. Mano

PRESIDENT Prabowo Subianto led a limited meeting (ratas) at his private residence in Bukit Hambalang, Bogor Regency, West Java, Wednesday, to discuss governance and mining permits for strategic commodities.

Cabinet Secretary Teddy Indra Wijaya, who attended the meeting, when contacted in Jakarta on Wednesday, explained that the limited meeting on mining management was the second of three limited meetings led by President Prabowo from Wednesday afternoon until evening.

"The second meeting, attended by the main directors (dirut) of state-owned mining companies, discussed permits and management of nickel, gold, tin, and other types of mining," said Cabinet Secretary Teddy.

However, Teddy could not explain further the contents of the meeting, including the directions given by President Prabowo to the heads of state-owned mining companies and the relevant ministers who attended the meeting.

In the meeting regarding mining governance and permits, President Prabowo was accompanied by a number of ministers of the Red and White Cabinet, namely Coordinating Minister for Food Zulkifli Hasan, Minister of Investment and Downstreaming and CEO of Danantara Rosan Perkasa Roeslani, Minister of EMR...

Menteri ESDM Bahlil Lahadalia, Menteri Pertanian Andi Amran Sulaiman, Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Sakti Wahyu Trenggono, Menteri Sekretaris Negara Prasetyo Hadi, dan Sekretaris Kabinet Teddy Indra Wijaya, serta Wakil Menteri Pertanian Sudaryono.

Presiden Prabowo sehari sebelumnya (19/8) juga memimpin rapat terbatas di Hambalang membahas penertiban kawasan hutan dan tambang ilegal. Rapat itu berlangsung selama kurang lebih 4 jam, diikuti oleh sejumlah menteri Kabinet Merah Putih, dan Panglima TNI Jenderal TNI Agus Subiyanto.

Tata kelola tambang komoditas-komoditas strategis menjadi salah satu perhatian Presiden mengingat Indonesia memiliki hampir semua mineral langka (unsur tanah jarang/*rare earth*) yang bernilai tinggi, dan saat ini beberapa dari mineral langka itu menjadi bahan baku dari produksi teknologi-teknologi tinggi.

Dalam pidatonya di hadapan para wakil rakyat di Gedung Nusantara, Kompleks Parlemen, Jakarta, pada 15 Agustus 2025, Presiden Prabowo menyebutkan Indonesia memiliki semua *rare earth* yang saat ini dibutuhkan banyak negara di dunia.

"Alhamdulillah yang Maha Kuasa telah memberi karunia kepada kita. Kita memiliki mineral-mineral yang disebut tanah jarang, *rare earth*. Kita memiliki semua *rare earth* yang ada di dunia kita miliki. Dan *rare earth* ini vital untuk kehidupan teknologi tinggi, untuk kehidupan modern, dan juga untuk pertahanan modern," kata Presiden Prabowo.

"Kita harus menciptakan sumber daya manusia yang unggul agar semua sumber daya alam kita bisa kita manfaatkan secepat-cepatnya," sambung Presiden. 

Minister of EMR Bahlil Lahadalia, Minister of Agriculture Andi Amran Sulaiman, Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Sakti Wahyu Trenggono, Minister of State Secretary Prasetyo Hadi, and Cabinet Secretary Teddy Indra Wijaya, as well as Deputy Minister of Agriculture Sudaryono.

The previous day (August 19), President Prabowo also led a limited meeting in Hambalang to discuss the regulation of forest areas and illegal mining. The meeting lasted approximately four hours and was attended by several ministers from the Red and White Cabinet and Indonesian National Armed Forces Commander General Agus Subiyanto.

The management of strategic commodity mining is one of the President's concerns considering that Indonesia has almost all the rare minerals (*rare earth elements*) that are of high value, and currently some of these rare minerals are raw materials for the production of high technologies.

In his speech before the people's representatives at the Nusantara Building, Parliament Complex, Jakarta, on August 15, 2025, President Prabowo said that Indonesia has all *the rare earths* that are currently needed by many countries in the world.

"Thank God, the Almighty has blessed us. We possess minerals called *rare earths*. We possess all the *rare earths* in the world. And these rare earths are vital for high-tech life, modern life, and modern defense," said President Prabowo.

"We must create superior human resources so that we can utilize all our natural resources as quickly as possible," the President continued. 

Bisnis.com

Freeport Kaji Dampak Perbaikan Smelter, 100.000 Ton Konsentrat Tak Terserap

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) mengonfirmasi bahwa pabrik oksigen di salah satu unit smelter-nya yang dikelola PT Smelting tengah dalam perbaikan. Hal ini menyebabkan kapasitas penyerapan konsentrat tembaga berkurang.

VP Corporate Communications PTFI Katri Krisnati menuturkan, perbaikan pada pabrik oksigen di PT Smelting telah menyebabkan penundaan startup fasilitas smelter, setelah shutdown selama 1 bulan untuk perawatan. Alhasil, smelter tersebut tak bisa menyerap sebagian konsentrat tembaga yang dihasilkan dari tambang di Grasberg, Papua.

Perlu diketahui, kapasitas pemurnian konsentrat di smelter PT Smelting mencapai 1,3 juta ton per tahun. Adapun, smelter yang berlokasi di Gresik, Jawa Timur ini, 65% sahamnya dimiliki oleh PTFI dan sisanya 35% dimiliki oleh PT Mitsubishi Material Corporation.

"Dengan demikian, penundaan startup ini diperkirakan mengakibatkan sekitar 100.000 ton konsentrat tidak dapat diproses," jelas Katri kepada Bisnis, Selasa (19/8/2025).

Namun, Katri tak memerinci terkait waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk proses perbaikan smelter tersebut. Menurutnya, PTFI masih mengkaji lebih dalam dampak dari perbaikan fasilitas oksigen pada smelter PT Smelting tersebut.

"Kami sedang melakukan analisis mendalam terhadap dampak penundaan ini terhadap operasi produksi upstream PT Freeport Indonesia," katanya.

Freeport Assesses Impact of Smelter Repairs, 100,000 Tons of Concentrate Unabsorbed

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) confirmed that the oxygen plant at one of its smelters, operated by PT Smelting, is undergoing repairs. This has reduced the copper concentrate absorption capacity.

PTFI VP of Corporate Communications Katri Krisnati stated that repairs to the oxygen plant at PT Smelting have delayed the smelter's startup, following a month-long shutdown for maintenance. As a result, the smelter has been unable to absorb some of the copper concentrate produced from the mine in Grasberg, Papua.

It's worth noting that PT Smelting's concentrate refining capacity reaches 1.3 million tons per year. Located in Gresik, East Java, the smelter is 65% owned by PTFI and the remaining 35% by PT Mitsubishi Material Corporation.

"Thus, this startup delay is estimated to result in around 100,000 tons of concentrate not being able to be processed," Katri explained to Bisnis, Tuesday (19/8/2025).

However, Katri did not provide details on the time required for the smelter repairs. He stated that PTFI is still further assessing the impact of the oxygen facility repairs at PT Smelting's smelter.

"We are conducting an in-depth analysis of the impact of this delay on PT Freeport Indonesia's upstream production operations," he said.

Diberitakan Bloomberg sebelumnya, Freeport tiba-tiba menawarkan konsentrat tembaga dalam jumlah di luar perkiraan ke pasar ekspor setelah terjadinya gangguan di smelter PT Smelting. Hal ini memberikan sedikit angin segar dalam jangka pendek bagi smelter-smelter yang menghadapi kelangkaan pasokan yang belum pernah terjadi sebelumnya.

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 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."

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.

As previously reported by Bloomberg, Freeport suddenly offered an unexpected amount of copper concentrate to the export market following a disruption at the PT Smelting smelter. This provided some short-term relief for smelters facing unprecedented supply shortages.

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 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."

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.

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.

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.
Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

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.

Several buyers in China have received offers for concentrate cargoes from Grasberg, due to be delivered in August and September 2025, with processing costs ranging from -US\$20 to -US\$30 per tonne, sources said. **Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova**



Usai Restrukturisasi dan Ekspansi, Prospek Saham Darma Henwa (DEWA) Kian Menterang

Reporter: Avanty Nurdiana | Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

TRANSFORMASI PT Darma Henwa Tbk (DEWA) memberi daya tarik tersendiri bagi perusahaan yang telah bertahun-tahun menghadapi banyak tantangan. Langkah-langkah strategis seperti konversi utang menjadi ekuitas telah memberikan ruang gerak finansial yang lebih longgar, diikuti dengan upaya peningkatan margin yang akan mendorong pertumbuhan laba dan arus kas yang lebih kuat ke depan.

Vanessa Taslim, Analis Mandiri Sekuritas dalam riset 19 Agustus 2025 memaparkan, DEWA menunjukkan komitmen untuk memperbaiki fundamental perusahaan secara menyeluruh.

Following Restructuring and Expansion, Darma Henwa (DEWA) Stock Prospects Are Brighter

Reporter: Avanty Nurdiana | Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

THE TRANSFORMATION of PT Darma Henwa Tbk (DEWA) offers a unique appeal for a company that has faced numerous challenges for years. Strategic steps such as converting debt to equity have provided more financial flexibility, followed by efforts to improve margins that will drive profit growth and stronger cash flow going forward.

Vanessa Taslim, an analyst at Mandiri Sekuritas, explained in a research report dated August 19, 2025, that DEWA demonstrated its commitment to comprehensively improving the company's fundamentals.

Salah satu langkah penting adalah restrukturisasi neraca melalui konversi utang sebesar Rp 1,4 triliun menjadi ekuitas melalui skema rights issue tanpa HMETD (NPR). Hal ini meningkatkan fleksibilitas keuangan DEWA, yang terlihat dari peningkatan current ratio menjadi 1,1x dan penurunan DER menjadi 1,0x.

Meskipun terjadi dilusi kepemilikan, dua anak usaha BUMI, Goldwave Capital Ltd. dan Zurich Asset International Ltd. tetap menjadi pemegang saham pengendali dengan kepemilikan gabungan sebesar 15,6%.

Sebagai bagian dari strategi efisiensi, DEWA kini memperluas kapasitas operasionalnya sendiri. Melalui pembiayaan sindikasi sebesar Rp 3,1 triliun, DEWA mengakuisisi alat berat baru dan meningkatkan modal kerja, didukung kemitraan pembiayaan vendor dengan XCMG. Hal ini bertujuan untuk mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap kontraktor pihak ketiga dan meningkatkan margin profitabilitas.

Saat ini, DEWA baru menangani 20,7% dari volume produksi batu bara BUMI, membuka peluang pertumbuhan yang signifikan ke depan. "Secara historis, margin DEWA memang berada di bawah rata-rata industri, namun dengan inisiatif yang sedang berjalan, kami yakin DEWA berada pada posisi yang tepat untuk menutup kesenjangan margin dan menghasilkan arus kas yang lebih solid ke depan," ujar Vanessa dalam riset.

DEWA juga memiliki bisnis jasa pertambangan melalui kepemilikan 99,8% saham di PT Gayo Mineral Resources (GMR) yang saat ini tengah eksplorasi dan pengeboran tembaga serta emas di Gayo Lues, Aceh. Bisnisnya ini dinilai berpotensi menjadi diversifikasi yang menarik dalam jangka menengah-panjang.

One key step was balance sheet restructuring by converting Rp 1.4 trillion in debt into equity through a rights issue without pre-emptive rights (NPR). This increased DEWA's financial flexibility, as evidenced by an increase in the current ratio to 1.1x and a decrease in the DER to 1.0x.

Despite the ownership dilution, two BUMI subsidiaries, Goldwave Capital Ltd. and Zurich Asset International Ltd. remain controlling shareholders with a combined ownership of 15.6%.

As part of its efficiency strategy, DEWA is expanding its own operational capacity. Through syndicated financing of IDR 3.1 trillion, DEWA acquired new heavy equipment and increased working capital, supported by a vendor financing partnership with XCMG. This aims to reduce reliance on third-party contractors and improve profitability margins.

Currently, DEWA only handles 20.7% of BUMI's coal production volume, opening up significant growth opportunities going forward. "Historically, DEWA's margins have been below the industry average, but with ongoing initiatives, we believe DEWA is well-positioned to close the margin gap and generate more solid cash flow going forward," Vanessa said in the research.

DEWA also has a mining services business through its 99.8% ownership of PT Gayo Mineral Resources (GMR), which is currently exploring and drilling for copper and gold in Gayo Lues, Aceh. This business is considered to have attractive diversification potential in the medium to long term.

"Kami menginisiasi cakupan atas saham DEWA dengan rekomendasi buy dan target harga Rp 300 per saham, berdasarkan metode Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) dengan asumsi WACC 9,4% dan pertumbuhan jangka panjang 3,0%," ujar Vanessa.

Menurut dia, target harga DEWA mencerminkan valuasi P/E 2026 sebesar 30,6x dan EV/EBITDA 2026F sebesar 9,1x, sejalan dengan ekspektasi pertumbuhan laba bersih CAGR 207,7% untuk periode 2024-2027.

Dalam jangka pendek, valuasi DEWA memang terlihat premium dibandingkan rata-rata industri P/E 2026F 20,3x dan EV/EBITDA 2026 6,7x.

"Namun kami menilai hal ini wajar mengingat prospek pertumbuhan laba yang unggul, didorong oleh ekspansi kapasitas dan perbaikan margin," tutur Vanessa. Rabu (20/8), harga saham DEWA ditutup menguat 5,36% menjadi Rp 236 per saham.

Hingga akhir tahun ini, Vanessa memperkirakan DEWA masih akan mencatatkan kerugian sebesar Rp 136 miliar dengan EBITDA sebesar Rp 1,51 triliun.

Dia juga menyebut, ada risiko atas prospek saham DEWA yang dapat mempengaruhi kinerja ke depan. Diantaranya adalah volatilitas harga komoditas, khususnya batu bara, ketergantungan terhadap vendor tunggal dalam skema pembiayaan serta ketergantungan pada BUMI sebagai sumber pendapatan utama. 📌

"We initiated coverage on DEWA shares with a buy recommendation and a target price of Rp 300 per share, based on the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method, assuming a WACC of 9.4% and long-term growth of 3.0%," Vanessa said.

According to her, DEWA's target price reflects a 2026 P/E valuation of 30.6x and a 2026F EV/EBITDA of 9.1x, in line with the expected net profit growth CAGR of 207.7% for the 2024-2027 period.

In the short term, DEWA's valuation does appear premium compared to the industry average 2026F P/E of 20.3x and 2026 EV/EBITDA of 6.7x.

"However, we consider this reasonable considering the superior profit growth prospects, driven by capacity expansion and margin improvement," Vanessa said. On Wednesday (August 20th), DEWA's stock price closed up 5.36% to Rp 236 per share.

By the end of this year, Vanessa estimates that DEWA will still record a loss of Rp 136 billion with an EBITDA of Rp 1.51 trillion.

He also mentioned that there are risks to DEWA's stock prospects that could impact future performance. These include commodity price volatility, particularly coal, reliance on a single vendor for financing, and dependence on BUMI as a primary source of revenue. 📌



Harga Batubara Kembali Meledak, China & Amerika Jadi Bensin

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara melanjutkan tren positif dengan menguat tiga hari beruntun.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan kemarin, Rabu (20/8/2025) ditutup di US\$ 111,5 per ton atau menguat 0,45%.

Kenaikan ini memperpanjang tren positif harga batu bara dengan menguat 2,26% dalam tiga hari beruntun.

Kenaikan harga batu bara yang terjadi dalam tiga hari terakhir lagi-lagi masih ditopang China dan angin segar dari Amerika Serikat. Kendati demikian, sentimen negatif justru membayangi batu bara ke depan.

Menurut China Electricity Council (CEC), harga batu bara termal China diperkirakan akan menunjukkan momentum kenaikan yang melemah. Hal ini disebabkan oleh penurunan konsumsi di pembangkit listrik serta keunggulan harga batu bara impor yang kini lebih kompetitif dibandingkan produk domestik.

Dikutip dari SXcoal, pembangkit listrik di China mengurangi penggunaan batu bara domestik, sehingga menekan permintaan dan mendorong melemahnya tren kenaikan harga.

Di sisi lain, batu bara impor kini menawarkan harga lebih menarik, memberikan tekanan tambahan pada pasar dalam negeri.

Coal Prices Explode Again, China & America Become Gasoline

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices continued their positive trend, rising for three consecutive days.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US\$111.5 per tonne yesterday, Wednesday (20/8/2025), up 0.45%.

This increase extends the positive trend in coal prices, which have strengthened by 2.26% in three consecutive days.

The rise in coal prices over the past three days has again been supported by China and fresh air from the United States. However, negative sentiment is casting a shadow over coal's future.

According to the China Electricity Council (CEC), Chinese thermal coal prices are expected to show weaker upward momentum. This is due to declining consumption at power plants and the current competitive price advantage of imported coal over domestically produced coal.

According to SXcoal, power plants in China are reducing their domestic coal use, thereby suppressing demand and weakening the upward price trend.

On the other hand, imported coal now offers more attractive prices, putting additional pressure on the domestic market.

Kontrak utama berjangka JM2601 di Dalian Commodities Exchange dibuka pada CNY 1.210/ton, dan ditutup di CNY 1.162,5 /ton, turun CNY 31/ton dibanding penutupan sebelumnya.

Harga intraday tertinggi sempat mencapai 1.215 yuan/ton, sedangkan terendah 1.126 yuan/ton.

Setelah sempat menguat, pasar batu bara kokas berada dalam tren pelemahan, sejalan dengan lemahnya permintaan dan pemulihan pasokan yang tidak merata.

Sebelumnya, pemerintah sempat menimbulkan kekhawatiran tentang inspeksi tambang untuk mengendalikan over-produksi-hal ini sebelumnya memicu lonjakan harga. Namun, kontrol produksi dan pasokan yang lebih tinggi juga menambah ketidakpastian pasar dan memicu spekulasi fluktuasi harga.

Trump Bantu Batu Bara Lagi?

Presiden Amerika Serikat (AS) Donald Trump pada Rabu menyatakan bahwa pemerintahannya tidak akan menyetujui proyek tenaga surya maupun angin, meskipun permintaan listrik di beberapa wilayah AS saat ini melampaui pasokan.

Kebijakan ini bisa menjadi angin segar bagi batu bara. Dengan pembatasan tenaga surya maka permintaan batu bara diharapkan kembali naik.

"Kami tidak akan menyetujui angin atau Solar yang merusak lahan pertanian. Hari-hari kebodohan sudah berakhir di AS!!!" tulis Trump di Truth Social, dikutip dari CNBC International.

Komentar presiden ini muncul setelah pemerintah bulan lalu memperketat proses perizinan federal untuk energi terbarukan. Kini, proses perizinan tersebut dipusatkan di kantor Menteri Dalam Negeri Doug Burgum.

The main futures contract JM2601 on the Dalian Commodities Exchange opened at CNY 1,210/ton, and closed at CNY 1,162.5/ton, down CNY 31/ton compared to the previous close.

The highest intraday price reached 1,215 yuan/ton, while the lowest was 1,126 yuan/ton.

After initially strengthening, the coking coal market is on a weakening trend, in line with weak demand and uneven supply recovery.

Previously, the government had raised concerns about mine inspections to control overproduction—this had previously triggered price spikes. However, increased production and supply controls have also added to market uncertainty and fueled speculation about price fluctuations.

Trump Helping Coal Again?

US President Donald Trump said Wednesday that his administration would not approve any solar or wind power projects, even though demand for electricity in some US regions currently exceeds supply.

This policy could be a breath of fresh air for coal. With solar power restrictions, coal demand is expected to rebound.

"We will not approve wind or solar that destroys farmland. The days of stupidity are over in the USA!!!" Trump wrote on Truth Social, as quoted by CNBC International.

The president's comments come after the administration last month tightened the federal permitting process for renewable energy, centralizing the process in the office of Interior Secretary Doug Burgum.

Perusahaan-perusahaan energi terbarukan khawatir proyek-proyek mereka tidak lagi akan memperoleh izin yang dulunya dianggap sebagai prosedur bisnis normal. Pernyataan Trump pada Rabu diyakini akan memperbesar kekhawatiran tersebut.

Trump menyalahkan energi terbarukan atas kenaikan harga listrik di AS. Harga listrik naik di jaringan terbesar negara itu, PJM Interconnection, karena permintaan yang melonjak cepat dari pusat data dan industri lainnya bertemu dengan pasokan yang ketat akibat penutupan sejumlah pembangkit, termasuk batu bara.

PJM Interconnection, yang mencakup 13 negara bagian di Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, dan sebagian Selatan, mencatat harga kapasitas listrik baru naik 22% dibanding tahun lalu dalam lelang yang digelar bulan lalu.

Sejak menjabat, Trump telah meluncurkan serangan besar-besaran terhadap energi terbarukan. Undang-undang barunya, One Big Beautiful Bill Act, mengakhiri kredit pajak investasi dan produksi untuk tenaga angin dan surya pada akhir 2027.

Padahal, insentif pajak tersebut berperan penting dalam ekspansi energi terbarukan di AS.

Selain itu, tarif baja dan tembaga yang diberlakukan pemerintah Trump juga telah meningkatkan biaya proyek tenaga surya dan angin, menurut perusahaan energi terbarukan.

Pada Selasa, Departemen Pertanian AS juga menghentikan dukungannya terhadap proyek solar di lahan pertanian.
CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

Renewable energy companies are concerned that their projects will no longer receive permits that were once considered normal business procedures. Trump's statement on Wednesday is expected to exacerbate those concerns.

Trump has blamed renewable energy for rising electricity prices in the US. Electricity prices have risen on the nation's largest grid, the PJM Interconnection, as rapidly surging demand from data centers and other industries meets tight supply due to the closure of several plants, including coal-fired ones.

PJM Interconnection, which covers 13 states in the Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, and parts of the South, saw new electricity capacity prices rise 22% year-over-year in an auction held last month.

Since taking office, Trump has launched a major attack on renewable energy. His new legislation, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, ends investment and production tax credits for wind and solar power by the end of 2027.

In fact, these tax incentives play an important role in the expansion of renewable energy in the US.

Additionally, the Trump administration's steel and copper tariffs have also increased the costs of solar and wind projects, according to renewable energy companies.

On Tuesday, the US Department of Agriculture also suspended its support for solar projects on farmland.
CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

 JawaPos.com

Praktik Tambang Berkelanjutan Sudah jadi Tren di Indonesia, Pelaku di Sektor Minerba Komit pada SDGs

Estu Suryowati

PRAKTIK tambang sekarang ini sudah tidak bisa lagi dipandang selalu negatif. Pemerintah memberikan syarat ketat, di sisi lain masyarakat juga selalu menyuarakan tuntutan pada dunia usaha akan praktik tambang berkelanjutan. Semua ini tidak bisa ditawar perusahaan.

Environment Marine Manager Harita Nickel, Windy Prayogo, menjelaskan bahwa kegiatan penambangan dan bongkar muat nikel yang dilakukan Harita berada tidak jauh dari perairan atau laut Pulau Obi. Untuk itu, manajemen sadar betul akan kondisi laut yang harus dijaga dan tidak boleh sampai tercemar oleh kegiatan penambangan.

Untuk memastikan air tambang dan air sisa hasil pengolahan memenuhi standar baku mutu yang ditetapkan, Harita Nickel juga menerapkan sistem pemantauan kualitas air secara berkala. Sistem ini mengacu pada SPARING (Sistem Pemantauan Kualitas Air Limbah Industri Secara Terus Menerus dan Dalam Jaringan) dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup.

Selain itu, perusahaan juga melakukan pengujian kualitas air secara berkala melalui laboratorium independen terakreditasi. "Pengelolaan limbah cair kegiatan penambangan terkoneksi langsung dengan Kementerian LHK Indonesia secara online dengan menggunakan instrumen SPARING," kata Windy dalam acara Energy & Mining Editor Society (E2S) Retret 2025 bertema 'Collaboration to Advance The ESDM Sector' di Bogor, beberapa waktu lalu.

Sustainable Mining Practices Have Become a Trend in Indonesia, Mineral and Coal Sector Players Commit to the SDGs

Estu Suryowati

TODAY's mining practices can no longer be viewed solely negatively. The government imposes strict requirements, while the public consistently voices demands from businesses for sustainable mining practices. These demands are non-negotiable by companies.

Harita Nickel's Environment Marine Manager, Windy Prayogo, explained that Harita's nickel mining and loading and unloading activities take place near the waters off Obi Island. Therefore, management is fully aware of the marine conditions that must be maintained and prevented from being polluted by mining activities.

To ensure that mine water and wastewater from processing meet established quality standards, Harita Nickel also implements a regular water quality monitoring system. This system is based on the SPARING (Continuous and Online Industrial Wastewater Quality Monitoring System) issued by the Ministry of Environment.

In addition, the company also conducts regular water quality testing through an accredited independent laboratory. "Mining wastewater management is directly connected online with the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry using the SPARING instrument," Windy said at the Energy & Mining Editor Society (E2S) Retreat 2025 event themed "Collaboration to Advance the ESDM Sector" in Bogor some time ago.

Kedepan, Harita kata Windy, terus mengembangkan inovasi dalam pengelolaan air yang lebih efisien dan ramah lingkungan. Upaya ini juga menjadi bagian dari komitmen jangka panjang Harita Nickel dalam mendukung Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), khususnya yang ke-6 (Air Bersih dan Sanitasi Layak) dan ke-13 (Penanganan Perubahan Iklim).

Salah satu cara yang ditempuh Harita untuk menjaga kualitas air di Pulau Obi adalah dengan pengendalian sedimen secara efektif. Harita Nickel membangun dan mengelola lebih dari 52 kolam sedimentasi di area Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP) PT Trimegah Bangun Persada (TBP) dan PT Gane Permai Sentosa (GPS).

Kolam-kolam ini dirancang untuk menangkap partikel sedimen yang terbawa dari aktivitas penambangan, sebelum air dilepaskan ke lingkungan, sesuai dengan standar baku mutu yang dipersyaratkan dalam regulasi. "Ukuran kolam sedimen lebih dari 500 ukuran kolam renang olimpiade," ujar Windy.

Sementara itu, Government & Media Relations Manager PT Dairi Prima Mineral, Baiq Idayani menyatakan bahwa sejak tahun 1998, Dairi Prima Mineral masih mengurus kewajiban sebagai persyaratan yang berhubungan dengan lingkungan, untuk melakukan penambangan seng dan timah hitam. "Ini menunjukkan betapa manajemen sangat memberikan perhatian khusus terhadap kepatuhan terhadap regulasi guna menjaga lingkungan di sekitar area tambang tetap terjaga," ungkap Idayani.

Idayani berharap Dairi Prima bisa segera mendapatkan persetujuan revisi Feasibility Study dari Kementerian ESDM. Manajemen juga berharap mendapatkan persetujuan Addendum Kelayakan Lingkungan Hidup dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup.

Windy said that Harita will continue to develop innovations in more efficient and environmentally friendly water management going forward. This effort is also part of Harita Nickel's long-term commitment to supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goals 6 (Clean Water and Adequate Sanitation) and 13 (Addressing Climate Change).

One of Harita's strategies to maintain water quality on Obi Island is through effective sediment control. Harita Nickel has built and managed more than 52 sedimentation ponds within the Mining Business Permit (IUP) areas of PT Trimegah Bangun Persada (TBP) and PT Gane Permai Sentosa (GPS).

These ponds are designed to capture sediment particles carried by mining activities before the water is released into the environment, in accordance with regulatory quality standards. "The size of the sediment ponds is more than 500 times the size of Olympic swimming pools," said Windy.

Meanwhile, Baiq Idayani, Government & Media Relations Manager of PT Dairi Prima Mineral, stated that since 1998, Dairi Prima Mineral has continued to meet environmental requirements for zinc and lead mining. "This demonstrates how management pays special attention to regulatory compliance to maintain the environment around the mining area," Idayani said.

Idayani hopes Dairi Prima will soon receive approval for the revised feasibility study from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Management also hopes to secure approval for the Environmental Feasibility Addendum from the Ministry of Environment.

"Kami sangat mengharapkan dukungan pemerintah daerah dan pusat termasuk dari sisi kemudahan semua perizinan untuk kegiatan konstruksi dan operasi," kata Idayani. **Editor: Estu Suryowati**

"We really hope for support from the regional and central governments, including facilitating all permits for construction and operational activities," said Idayani. **Editor: Estu Suryowati**

Bloomberg Technoz

Tambang Ilegal Mau 'Dilegalkan', Penambang Nikel Beri Catatan

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

ASSOSIASI Penambang Nikel Indonesia (APNI) memandang rencana melegalkan tambang nikel ilegal dengan skema izin pertambangan rakyat (IPR) sebenarnya bisa menguntungkan negara, jika aspek tata kelola dan rantai pasoknya turut dibentuk pemerintah.

Dewan Penasihat Pertambangan APNI Djoko Widajatno berpendapat pemerintah perlu membangun skema yang menjembatani kepentingan negara, industri hilir minerba, dan masyarakat lokal dalam menyusun kebijakan legalisasi tambang nikel ilegal.

Djoko mendorong agar pemerintah menetapkan wilayah pertambangan rakyat (WPR) di zona yang tidak mengganggu konsesi perusahaan besar. Selain itu, izin yang diberikan diharapkan bukan perseorangan melainkan berbasis koperasi atau badan usaha milik daerah (BUMD).

"Pemerintah [juga diharap] menetapkan batas produksi sesuai daya dukung lingkungan dan kebutuhan industri domestik, serta mengintegrasikan ke sistem agar semua hasil produksi tercatat dan transparan," kata Djoko ketika dihubungi, Rabu (20/8/2025).

Illegal Mining to be 'Legalized', Nickel Miners Issue Notes

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE **INDONESIAN** Nickel Miners Association (APNI) believes that the plan to legalize illegal nickel mines with a community mining permit (IPR) scheme could actually benefit the country if the government also develops governance and supply chain aspects.

APNI Mining Advisory Council member Djoko Widajatno believes the government needs to develop a scheme that bridges the interests of the state, the downstream mineral and coal industry, and local communities in formulating policies to legalize illegal nickel mining.

Djoko urged the government to establish community mining areas (WPR) in zones that would not interfere with large company concessions. Furthermore, he hoped that permits would be granted not to individuals but to cooperatives or regionally-owned enterprises (BUMD).

"The government is also expected to set production limits in accordance with environmental carrying capacity and domestic industrial needs, and integrate them into the system so that all production results are recorded and transparent," Djoko said when contacted on Wednesday (August 20, 2025).

Tata Niaga

Di sisi lain, Djoko juga meminta pemerintah mengatur tata niaga dari tambang yang dilegalisasi tersebut.

Misalnya, dengan mengatur bahwa tambang IPR tersebut hanya dapat menjual bijihnya ke *smelter* atau industri resmi yang ditunjuk pemerintah. Langkah ini dipandang dapat mencegah praktik ekspor mineral bijih yang melanggar aturan.

Lalu, Djoko juga meminta pemerintah menetapkan harga patokan mineral (HPM) yang berlaku untuk IPR. Dengan demikian, para penambang IPR mendapat harga yang adil dan negara tetap mengontrol harga pasar.

Dalam kaitan itu, dia mendukung pemberian insentif fiskal untuk tambang rakyat seperti besaran royalti yang lebih rendah ataupun insentif perpajakan. Sebagian keuntungan yang didapat juga diharapkan dapat langsung disetorkan ke pemerintah daerah sehingga menambang pendapatan asli daerah (PAD).

"Pajak dan royalti dibayar melalui aplikasi resmi agar minim kebocoran," tegasnya.

Meskipun begitu, Djoko memandang tambang mineral seperti nikel milik masyarakat perlu mendapatkan pendampingan teknis dari pemerintah untuk pengolahan awal bijih hingga manajemen lingkungan.

Dalam hal ini, badan usaha milik negara (BUMN) atau BUMD juga bisa dijadikan agregator pembelian hasil tambang rakyat. "*Smelter* wajib menyerap porsi tertentu dari hasil tambang rakyat sebagai bagian dari izin operasinya," tambahnya.

Galian C

Berbeda pandangan, Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) menilai rencana pemerintah melegalkan tambang ilegal melalui skema IPR perlu dilakukan terbatas hanya untuk tambang galian C.

Commerce

On the other hand, Djoko also asked the government to regulate the trade system of the legalized mines.

For example, by stipulating that IPR mines can only sell their ore to *smelters* or other authorized industries designated by the government. This measure is seen as preventing illegal ore export practices.

Djoko also requested that the government establish a mineral benchmark price (HPM) applicable to IPR. This way, IPR miners receive a fair price while the government maintains control over market prices.

In this regard, he supports the provision of fiscal incentives for artisanal mining, such as lower royalties or tax incentives. He also hopes that a portion of the profits generated will be directly remitted to local governments, thereby increasing local revenue (PAD).

"Taxes and royalties are paid through the official application to minimize leakage," he stressed.

However, Djoko believes that community-owned mineral mines, such as nickel mines, need technical assistance from the government for initial ore processing and environmental management.

In this case, state-owned enterprises (BUMN) or regionally-owned enterprises (BUMD) can also act as aggregators for purchasing community mining products. "*Smelters* are required to purchase a certain portion of community mining products as part of their operating permits," he added.

C Excavation

Having a different view, the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (Perhapi) believes that the government's plan to legalize illegal mining through the IPR scheme should be limited to class C mining only.

Ketua Umum Perhapi Sudirman Widhy berpendapat jika kebijakan tersebut diterapkan untuk tambang mineral dan batu bara (minerba), pemenuhan regulasi terkait dengan analisis dampak lingkungan (Amdal), teknis pertambangan, hingga aspek *good mining practice* (GMP) akan sulit dipenuhi.

Walhasil, dia memandang kebijakan tersebut hanya akan menguntungkan jika menysasar tambang galian C —seperti tambang pasir hingga tambang material batu untuk konstruksi bangunan.

“Menurut kami, melegalkan tambang ilegal melalui sekma IPR masih dapat dimungkinkan untuk beberapa komoditas tambang galian C,” ujar Sudirman.

Dia pun menilai, akan terdapat banyak permasalahan yang timbul jika pemerintah melegalkan tambang batu bara ilegal. Misalnya, luas WPR yang terlalu sempit yakni 5 hektare (ha) untuk perorangan dan 10 ha untuk koperasi.

Terbatasnya luas WPR tersebut dipandang membuat pengembangan tambang batu bara sulit menerapkan GMP, karena setiap tambang membutuhkan area yang cukup besar untuk pit aktif maupun untuk reklamasi pascatambang.

“Dikhawatirkan akan ada kemungkinan kaidah GMP tersebut tidak diindahkan akibat keterbatasan luas wilayah yang diijinkan oleh IPR. Hal yang sama juga dapat terjadi pada komoditas tambang mineral seperti nikel, emas, dan timah,” kata Sudirman.

Wakil Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Yuliot Tanjung mengatakan kementeriannya tengah mengidentifikasi sejumlah pertambangan ilegal yang saat ini dikerjakan masyarakat.

Dia menerangkan pemerintah memiliki perhatian untuk mendorong sejumlah pertambangan ilegal itu untuk bisa beroperasi lewat skema IPR.

Perhapi Chairman Sudirman Widhy believes that if the policy is implemented for mineral and coal mining (minerba), compliance with regulations related to environmental impact analysis (Amdal), mining techniques, and *good mining practice* (GMP) aspects will be difficult to fulfill.

As a result, he views the policy as only being profitable if it targets C-class mining — such as sand mining and stone material mining for building construction.

“In our opinion, legalizing illegal mining through the IPR scheme is still possible for several class C mining commodities,” said Sudirman.

He also believes that numerous problems will arise if the government legalizes illegal coal mining. For example, the WPR area is too limited, at 5 hectares (ha) for individuals and 10 ha for cooperatives.

The limited area of WPR is considered to make it difficult for coal mining development to implement GMP, because each mine requires a large enough area for active pits and for post-mining reclamation.

“There's concern that GMP regulations could be disregarded due to the limited area permitted by IPR. The same could also apply to mineral mining commodities like nickel, gold, and tin,” Sudirman said.

Deputy Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Yuliot Tanjung said his ministry is currently identifying a number of illegal mining operations currently being carried out by local communities.

He explained that the government is interested in encouraging a number of illegal mines to operate through the IPR scheme.

"Untuk tambang ilegal ini kita lihat apakah dia ini tambang rakyat punya perizinan *enggak*, ini kita tetapkan wilayah pertambangan rakyatnya [WPR], kemudian kita berikan legalitas," tutur Yuliot saat ditemui di kompleks parlemen, Jakarta, Jumat (15/8/2025).

Adapun, Presiden Prabowo Subianto mengatakan, pemerintah bakal memberi ruang bagi masyarakat untuk bisa melakukan penambangan secara legal lewat bentuk koperasi. Menurut Prabowo, akses itu bisa memberi kesejahteraan bagi masyarakat di daerah.

"Kalau rakyat yang nambang ya sudah kita bikin koperasi kita legalkan, tetapi jangan alasan rakyat tahu-tahu *nyelundup* ratusan triliun," kata Prabowo dalam pidato kenegaraan di hadapan Sidang Tahunan MPR 2025, Jumat (15/8/2025).

Di sisi lain, Prabowo menegaskan bakal memberantas praktik pertambangan ilegal yang ditudingnya merugikan negara senilai lebih dari Rp300 triliun, yang berasal dari sekitar 1.063 tambang ilegal.

Sekadar catatan, Kementerian ESDM sempat melaporkan bahwa jumlah WPR yang telah ditetapkan sebanyak 1.215 lokasi dengan total luas wilayah mencapai 66.593,18 ha per awal 2024.

Hanya saja, IPR yang telah diterbitkan Kementerian ESDM saat itu baru mencapai 82 WPR dengan luas mencapai 62,31 ha.

Adapun, sepanjang 2023 Kementerian ESDM mencatat terdapat 128 laporan pertambangan tanpa izin (PETI).

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno, dalam paparannya di Komisi XII DPR RI akhir tahun lalu, menjelaskan Sumatra Selatan menjadi provinsi yang paling banyak memiliki laporan PETI, yakni mencapai 26 laporan.

"For this illegal mine, we will see whether it is a community mine and whether it has a permit *or not* . We will determine the community mining area [WPR], then we will grant it legality," said Yuliot when met at the parliament complex, Jakarta, Friday (15/8/2025).

Meanwhile, President Prabowo Subianto stated that the government will provide opportunities for communities to legally mine through cooperatives. According to Prabowo, this access can improve the welfare of local communities.

"If the people are mining, we've established cooperatives and legalized them, but don't use the excuse that the people are suddenly *stealing* hundreds of trillions," Prabowo said in his state address before the 2025 MPR Annual Session, Friday (15/8/2025).

On the other hand, Prabowo emphasized that he would eradicate illegal mining practices, which he accused of causing state losses of more than IDR 300 trillion, originating from around 1,063 illegal mines.

For the record, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources reported that the number of designated WPRs reached 1,215 locations with a total area of 66,593.18 ha as of early 2024.

However, the IPR issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources at that time only reached 82 WPRs with an area of 62.31 ha.

Meanwhile, throughout 2023, the Ministry of EMR recorded 128 reports of illegal mining (PETI).

The Director General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, in his presentation to Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives at the end of last year, explained that South Sumatra was the province with the most PETI reports, reaching 26 reports.

Riau menjadi provinsi kedua yang paling banyak memiliki laporan PETI, yakni 24. Posisi ketiga ditempati oleh Sumatra Utara yang memiliki 11 laporan. (azr/wdh)

Riau was the second province with the most illegal mining reports, with 24. North Sumatra came in third with 11 reports. (azr/wdh)

SindoNews
Beyond Headlines

Produsen Mobil Listrik Bisa Lega, Ekspor Magnet Tanah Jarang China Tembus Level Tertinggi 6 Bulan

Anto Kurniawan

EKSPOR magnet tanah jarang (rare earth) China kembali pulih dan mencapai level tertinggi dalam enam bulan pada bulan Juli 2025. Hal ini menunjukkan aliran perdagangan mineral krusial yang penting untuk kendaraan listrik telah kembali ke level sebelum Beijing memberlakukan pembatasan ekspor.

Ekspor dari pemasok magnet rare earth terbesar di dunia meningkat hampir 75% dari bulan Juni mencapai titik tertinggi untuk satu bulan sejak Januari sebesar 5.577 ton metrik bulan lalu. Angka tersebut berdasarkan data resmi dari Administrasi Umum Bea Cukai.

Volume ekspor pada bulan Juli, sejalan dengan ekspektasi analis yang memperkirakan 5,7% lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan 5.278 ton yang dikirim pada bulan yang sama tahun lalu.

Pemulihan yang terus berlanjut dalam ekspor terjadi setelah Beijing menyetujui serangkaian kesepakatan dengan Amerika Serikat (AS) dan Eropa untuk meningkatkan pengiriman dan melonggarkan kontrol ekspor yang diberlakukan pada bulan April sebagai tindakan balasan terhadap tarif AS.

Electric Car Manufacturers Can Heal as China's Rare Earth Magnet Exports Hit a Six-Month High

Anto Kurniawan

CHINA's rare earth magnet exports rebounded and reached a six-month high in July 2025, indicating trade flows of the crucial mineral, essential for electric vehicles, have returned to levels before Beijing imposed export restrictions.

Exports from the world's largest supplier of rare earth magnets increased nearly 75% from June, reaching a single-month high of 5,577 metric tons last month, according to official data from the General Administration of Customs.

Export volumes in July were in line with analysts' expectations, which estimated 5.7% higher compared to the 5,278 tonnes shipped in the same month last year.

The continued recovery in exports comes after Beijing agreed to a series of deals with the United States (US) and Europe to increase shipments and ease export controls imposed in April in retaliation for US tariffs.

Pengiriman produk rare earth sempat turun tajam di bulan April dan Mei akibat proses persetujuan yang panjang untuk mendapatkan lisensi ekspor. Kondisi ini yang mengganggu rantai pasokan global dan memaksa beberapa produsen mobil di luar China menghentikan sebagian produksi akibat kekurangan bahan baku tanah jarang.

Diketahui Jerman tetap menjadi tujuan ekspor nomor 1 dengan volume 1.116 ton, meningkat 46% dari bulan sebelumnya. Pengiriman keluar ke Amerika Serikat bulan lalu juga meloncat 75,5% dari bulan sebelumnya menjadi 619 ton, 4,8% lebih tinggi dibandingkan bulan yang sama tahun 2024.

Dalam tujuh bulan pertama tahun 2025, ekspor magnet tanah jarang China secara total mencapai 27.897 ton, dengan penurunan tahunan menyempit menjadi 15% dari 18,9% untuk paruh pertama. (akr)

Rare earth product shipments fell sharply in April and May due to the lengthy approval process for export licenses. This disrupted the global supply chain and forced several automakers outside China to halt partial production due to a shortage of rare earth raw materials.

Germany remains the top export destination, with a volume of 1,116 tons, a 46% increase from the previous month. Outbound shipments to the United States also jumped 75.5% to 619 tons last month, a 4.8% increase compared to the same month in 2024.

In the first seven months of 2025, China's rare earth magnet exports totaled 27,897 tons, with the year-on-year decline narrowing to 15% from 18.9% in the first half. (akr)

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold little changed as investors await Jackson Hole remarks

By Reuters

G**OLD** prices were steady on Thursday as investors awaited cues into the Federal Reserve's policy outlook ahead of the Jackson Hole symposium in Wyoming, which begins later in the day.

Spot gold eased 0.1% to \$3,343.09 per ounce as of 0032 GMT. U.S. gold futures for December delivery also lost 0.1% to \$3,386.10.

Last month, two Federal Reserve officials - Fed Vice Chair for Supervision Michelle Bowman and Governor Christopher Waller - voted for a quarter-point rate cut to address job market weakness, but their stance lacked broader support, minutes of the Fed's meeting showed.

Days after the meeting, a Labor Department data showed fewer jobs were created in July, higher unemployment rate and labor force participation at its lowest since late 2022, aligning with Bowman and Waller's concerns.

The Fed has held rates steady since December, with CME's FedWatch tool projecting an 85% chance of a September rate cut.

Fed Chair Jerome Powell will likely deliver the keynote speech at Jackson Hole on Friday, with investors watching to note if he backs measures to bolster the labour market or retains focus on inflation risks.

The conference is being held between August 21 and 23.

Meanwhile, U.S. President Donald Trump called on Fed Governor Lisa Cook to resign over alleged issues related to her mortgages in Michigan and Georgia, escalating his efforts to influence the central bank.

On the geopolitical front, Russia said attempts to resolve security issues relating to Ukraine without Moscow's participation were a "road to nowhere," sounding a warning to the West as it scrambles to work out guarantees for Kyiv's future protection.

Elsewhere, spot silver held steady at \$37.88 per ounce, platinum fell 0.3% to \$1,335.14 and palladium shed 0.5% to \$1,108.73. 📉



China's aluminium imports surge in July'25

Edited By : Trisha Hazra

WITH China's aluminium production cap being at 45 million tonnes and the strengthening demand trends, especially from sectors like construction and transportation, it is evident as China's unwrought aluminium and its product imports in July 2025 recorded a 38.2 per cent year-on-year surge, as per the customs data revealed on Monday.

China's imports of aluminium and its products

As of July, the total imports from the world's top consumer alone stood at 360,000 tonnes, which directly links with the rising demand in the region from various allied industries.

July's inflows pushed China's cumulative imports of unwrought aluminium and related products to 2.33 million tonnes for the first seven months of 2025, reflecting a 1.5 per cent year-on-year increase.

China's aluminium output in July rose 1.05 per cent year-on-year and 3.11 per cent month-on-month, supported by new Phase II replacement capacity in Shandong–Yunnan.

However, alloy production declined due to subdued end-user demand, driving the share of liquid aluminium down 2.06 percentage points MoM to 73.77 per cent. Casting ingot production reached an estimated 976,300 tonnes, down 9.34 per cent year-on-year but up 11.89 per cent month-on-month.

As of the end of July, China's aluminium capacity stood at 45.69 million tonnes, with 43.9 million tonnes operational. Commissioning of replacement projects and resumed output in Chongqing slightly lifted operating rates.

China's bauxite imports

Alongside aluminium, China's bauxite imports, which are deemed to be vital for aluminium production, also climbed 34.2 per cent year-on-year in July to 20.06 million tonnes. Cumulative inflows for January to July 2025 reached 123.26 million tonnes, up 33.7 per cent from the same period last year, reinforcing supply security for the nation's aluminium production capacity.

China's alumina exports

As per the data revealed by the Chinese customs, alumina exports reached 230,000 tonnes in July 2025, a 56.4 per cent year-on-year rise. Cumulative shipments for January to July totalled 1.57 million tonnes, representing a 64.3 per cent increase over the same period last year.

Key catalysts of the surge

Rising import volumes mirror China's sustained industrial momentum, with aluminium underpinning sectors from construction to transportation. Consistent bauxite inflows further stabilise domestic production, enabling manufacturers to maintain output for both domestic consumption and export markets. 

MINING.COM

Codelco pegs El Teniente output at 316,000t after deadly collapse

Reuters

CHILEAN miner Codelco expects to produce 316,000 metric tons of copper at its El Teniente mine this year, CEO Ruben Alvarado said on Wednesday, after a deadly collapse at the site in late July.

The world's biggest underground copper mine last year produced 356,000 metric tons of the red metal.

The firm also estimates a \$340 million hit from the incident, which killed six workers, Alvarado added.

Codelco will lower its 2025 production guidance due to the loss at the mine, chairman Maximo Pacheco told Reuters after a congressional hearing, adding that the company is still working to hit its target of 1.7 million tons of copper per year by 2030.

(By Fabian Cambero and Paolo Laudani; Editing by Sarah Morland)

Australian Mining

Can Australia become a critical minerals ‘superpower’?

Engel Schmidl

AUSTRALIA’s ambassador to the US, Kevin Rudd, has made a strong case for Australia to become “a great power – if not a superpower – in critical minerals and rare earths” at a forum hosted by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies this week.

“We have the biggest mining industry and the largest mining companies in the world,” the former Prime Minister told the forum. “Most of the periodic table is under our soil. (And) now we’re adding processing.”

Rudd added the caveat that both countries had to get their policy settings right to capitalise on the opportunity.

“The missing piece is pricing, and we’ll work that out with our partners,” he said. “If we get it right, Australia will become a great power – if not a superpower – in critical minerals and rare earths.”

Rudd laid out the strengths of the Australian mining industry in pitching the country as a key partner to the US in countering China’s grip on critical mineral supply chains.

“We have deep technical expertise represented in the research faculties of our major universities,” he said. “So put together the geology, our processing capacity, and our mining expertise, and I think we’re well-placed to assist in diversifying and creating resilient supply chains – helping the US ... meet its requirements for a resilient America when it comes to critical minerals and rare earths.”

Rudd was confident the US and Australian Governments could get policy settings right, pointing towards initiatives by both countries as positive signs.

“The US now has a whole-of-government effort – through the National Security Council, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and others – combined with Australia’s Critical Minerals Task Force,” he said.

“With large companies leaning forward, deep capital markets, and government investment facilities in both countries, we can make real, tangible progress in the most sensitive minerals and rare earths.”

Rudd cited several Australian mining companies that are already playing a role in the US partnership, and the major projects they are engaged in globally.

He said Australian companies are making big advances in critical minerals globally, including Iluka Resources’ \$1.2 billion Eneabba project in Australia, which has the potential to be the country’s first fully integrated rare earths processing facility, as well as Lynas Corporation’s rare earths processing operation in Malaysia.

Rudd also mentioned that chief executives of BHP and Rio Tinto meeting with US President Donald Trump in recent days was further evidence of the importance of Australian miners to the US.

Australian rare earths miners like Lynas have already seen benefits from a shift in US Government policy, with the company backed to build a processing plant in Texas. 



Sustainable use of coal important for energy transition – FutureCoal

By: Sabrina Jardim, Creamer Media Online Writer

DESPITE a global shift away from coal towards renewable energy, coal remains essential for energy generation, particularly in countries such as South Africa, where it still plays a significant role in the country's energy generation mix.

As previously reported in *Mining Weekly*, coal has been included as one of the five most critical minerals in South Africa's 'Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy', released by Mineral and Petroleum Resources Minister Gwede Mantashe, in May.

Above being integral in South Africa's energy mix, Mantashe noted that coal remains in the top five owing to the coal industry providing employment opportunities, as well as large export volumes.

Speaking to *Mining Weekly*, recently appointed Global Alliance for Sustainable Coal (FutureCoal) chairperson Mike Teke agreed with this sentiment, noting that coal should be deemed a critical mineral in the South African context, given its current significance in the energy value chain and its importance in local economic development.

"Coal continues to play an important role, because right now, the makeup of our energy mix is still slanted towards coal being a predominant player," he said, warning that a sudden transition away from coal could lead to a resumption in loadshedding.

Teke thus argued that the energy transition required the integration of coal with renewable energy, such as wind and solar, noting that the shift away from coal should be gradual.

"It's not coal versus renewables; no, we need them to work together," he said.

"Reducing our dependence on coal is not going to be a one-off, it is a transition over a period of time."

To ensure the sustainable use of coal, Teke highlighted FutureCoal's Sustainable Coal Stewardship (SCS) framework that provided a ten-year pathway for modernisation and responsible investment aimed at delivering economic and environmental benefits.

SCS comprises three components, namely pre-combustion, combustion and beyond consumption, and provides a pathway that supports extracting more economic and environmental value per tonne of coal.

Teke thus advocated for the adoption of technologies such as carbon capture, utilisation and storage.

"I would love to see South Africa aggressively accelerating when it comes to combustion. We are pushing SCS as FutureCoal and I would like to see our country embrace and invest in this technology," he said.

“It is imperative that such technologies not be discounted and pushed aside, because we have coal in abundance. Let us try and make sure that we introduce and talk about clean coal. There is technology that can help make it possible,” he continued.

Following the retirement of July Ndlovu, FutureCoal announced earlier this month that Teke has stepped into his new role as FutureCoal chairperson. He will also retain his role as chairperson of FutureCoal’s Southern Africa chapter for the time being. 



Top 10 Iron Ore-producing Countries

Written by Melissa Pistilli for Investing News Network

IRON ore prices have displayed volatility in the past half decade as the world has dealt with the economic uncertainty surrounding COVID-19 lockdowns, the Russia-Ukraine war, ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and rising trade tensions.

Prices for the base metal reached a record high of over US\$220 per metric ton (MT) in May 2021, but that level wouldn’t hold for long as lower demand from China alongside rising supply levels caused prices to dropped drastically in late 2021.

Iron ore prices rebounded to trade in the US\$120 to US\$130 range in 2023, spurred on by supply issues in Australia and Brazil, as well as the Russia-Ukraine war; higher export duties in India and renewed demand from China have also contributed to the commodity’s higher prices.

However, that positive sentiment in the iron ore market evaporated in 2024 as the global economic outlook weakened on higher interest rates, lower demand and challenges in China’s property sector. After starting the year at a high of US\$144 per MT, iron ore prices slid to finish out the year at about US\$95.

A cyclical rebound in Chinese steel production in Q1 2025 did manage to push prices for the metal back above US\$100 again to briefly touch US\$107 per MT in February. However, in Q2 2025, China’s economic woes, a growing surplus in iron mine supply and steel and aluminum tariffs were responsible for pressuring iron ore prices back down below US\$95 as of late June.

“Geopolitical tensions have spurred some countries to explore alternative sources of iron ore, raising the profile of new geographic markets,” reports Fastmarket in its June 2025 iron ore market outlook. “The emergence of resource nationalism, where governments exert greater control over mineral resources, is further complicating trade. Policy changes in iron ore-consuming regions, driven by trade tensions and domestic priorities, have led to adjustments in global supply chains.”

To better understand the dynamics of the iron ore market, it’s helpful to know which countries are major producers. With that in mind, these are the top 10 for iron ore production by country in 2024, using the latest data provided by the US Geological Survey. Production data for public companies is sourced from the mining database MDO.

1. Australia

Usable iron ore: 930 million metric tons

Iron content: 580 million metric tons

Australia is the largest iron producing country by far, with usable iron ore production of 930 million metric tons in 2024. Australia's leading iron ore producer is BHP Group (ASX:BHP,LSE:BHP,NYSE:BHP), and Rio Tinto (ASX:RIO,NYSE:RIO,LSE:RIO) and Fortescue (ASX:FMG,OTCQX:FSUMF) are also large iron producers.

The Pilbara region is the most notable iron ore jurisdiction in Australia, if not the world. In fact, Rio Tinto calls its Pilbara Blend "the world's most recognised brand of iron ore." One of the company's iron producing operations in the region is Hope Downs iron ore complex, a 50/50 joint venture with Gina Rinehart's Hancock Prospecting. The complex hosts four open-pit mines with an annual production capacity of 47 million metric tons.

In June 2025, the partners announced a combined investment of US\$1.6 billion to develop the Hope Downs 2 iron ore project, a part of the main JV. The project hosts the Hope Downs 2 and Bedded Hilltop deposits, which together will have a total annual production capacity of 31 million metric tons.

As for BHP, the major iron miner's Western Australia Iron Operations joint venture comprise five mining hubs and four processing hubs. One such hub is Area C, which hosts eight open-cut mining areas alone. The company also has an operating 85 percent interest in the Newman iron operations.

2. Brazil

Usable iron ore: 440 million metric tons

Iron content: 280 million metric tons

In Brazil, iron production totaled 440 million metric tons of usable iron ore in 2024.

The largest iron ore districts in the country are the states of Pará and Minas Gerais, which together account for 98 percent of Brazil's annual iron ore output. Pará is home to the largest iron ore mine in the world, Vale's (NYSE:VALE) Carajas mine. Headquartered in Rio de Janeiro, Vale is the world's biggest producer of iron ore pellets.

Vale announced plans in February 2025 to make significant investments in increasing its production at Carajas by 13 percent through 2030.

3. China

Usable iron ore: 270 million metric tons

Iron content: 170 million metric tons

China's iron production amounted to 270 million metric tons of usable iron ore in 2024. The Asian nation is the world's largest consumer of iron ore, despite being the third largest iron-producing country.

China's top producing iron ore mine is the Dataigou iron mine in Laioning province, with production of 9.07 million metric tons in 2023. The underground mine is owned by Glory Harvest Group Holdings.

With China being the world's largest producer of stainless steel, its domestic supply is not enough to meet demand. The country imports over 75 percent of global seaborne iron ore as of mid-2025.

3. India

Usable iron ore: 270 million metric tons

Iron content: 170 million metric tons

India's iron production for 2024 totaled 270 million metric tons of usable iron ore, tying for third place with China.

India's largest iron ore miner, NMDC (NSE:NMDC), operates the Bailadila mining complexes in Chhattisgarh state and the Donimalai and Kumaraswamy mines in Karnataka state. NMDC hit a production milestone in 2021 of 40 million metric tons per year, the first such company to do so in the country. NMDC is targeting an annual production rate of 100 million metric tons by 2030.

5. Russia

Usable iron ore: 91 million metric tons

Iron content: 53 million metric tons

Russia's iron ore production came in at 91 million metric tons in 2024, making it the fifth largest iron-producing country in the world.

The region of Belgorod Oblast is home to two of the country's biggest iron ore producing mines: Metalloinvest's Lebedinsky GOK, which in 2023 produced an estimated 22.05 million metric tons of iron ore; and Novolipetsk Steel's Stoilensky GOK, which that same year produced an estimated 19.56 million metric tons of iron ore.

In response to serious economic sanctions on the country over its aggressive war against Ukraine, Russia's iron ore exports fell dramatically in 2022 to 84.2 million metric tons from 96 million metric tons in the previous year. Together, these two countries previously accounted for 36 percent of global iron or non-alloy steel exports. The European Union has restricted imports of Russian iron ore.

Last year, imports of iron ore from Russia to the EU seemingly fell off a cliff, dropping from 332,300 tons to 9,360 tons.

6. Iran

Usable iron ore: 90 million metric tons

Iron content: 59 million metric tons

Iran surpassed 90 million metric tons in iron production in the form of usable iron ore in 2024. The country's iron output has been on the rise in recent years — now in sixth place, it was the eighth highest iron producer in 2022 and the 10th in 2021.

One of Iran's most important iron ore mines is Gol-e-Gohar in Kerman province, which is also the country's top producer. During the March 2024 to January 2025 period, the country's major mining companies' combined iron pellet production reportedly increased by 7 percent year-over-year.

The country's iron mines are supplying its steel industry, which produced 31 million MT of steel in 2024. In its 20 year roadmap released in 2005, the Iranian government set an annual steel production target of 55 million MT by 2025. To better meet the requirements of domestic steel producers, Iran began levying a 25 percent duty on iron ore exports in September 2019. The exact rate has changed multiple times since, and in February 2024 the country cut duties on these products significantly.

7. South Africa

Usable iron ore: 66 million metric tons

Iron content: 42 million metric tons

South Africa's iron production was 66 million metric tons of usable iron ore in 2024. The country's output has declined significantly in the past few years, down from 73.1 million MT three years earlier. South Africa's mining industry is grappling with transport and logistics issues, most notably due to railway maintenance challenges.

Kumba Iron Ore is Africa's largest iron ore producer. The company has three main iron ore production assets in the country, including its flagship mine, Sishen, which accounts for a large majority of Kumba's total iron ore output. Anglo American (LSE:AAL,OTC Pink:AAUKF) owns a 69.7 percent share of the company.

8. Canada

Usable iron ore: 54 million metric tons

Iron content: 32 million metric tons

Canada's iron production totaled 54 million metric tons of usable iron ore in 2024. In June of that year, the Canadian government updated the nation's Critical Minerals List "to include high-purity iron, citing the necessity of that mineral's role in decarbonization throughout the steel supply chain," according to the USGS.

Champion Iron (TSX:CIA) is one company producing iron ore in Canada. It owns and operates the Bloom Lake complex in Québec. Champion Iron ships iron concentrate from the Bloom Lake open pit by rail, initially on the Bloom Lake Railway, to a ship loading port in Sept-Îles, Québec. A Phase 2 expansion, which entered commercial production in December 2022, increased annual capacity from 7.4 million metric tons to 15 million metric tons of 66.2 percent iron ore concentrate.

As of 2025, Champion is investing in upgrading half of its Bloom Lake mine capacity to a direct reduction quality pellet feed iron ore with up to 69 percent iron.

9. Ukraine

Usable iron ore: 42 million metric tons

Iron content: 26 million metric tons

Ukraine's iron production for 2024 was 42 million metric tons of usable iron ore. The metal represents a key segment of the country's economy. Metinvest and ArcelorMittal (NYSE:MT) are the leading producers of iron ore in the nation.

Despite the ongoing war, Ukraine's iron ore mining industry has proved as resilient as the people, even though there have been temporary shutdowns. However, 2025 looks to be turning into a particularly hard year. In the January through April period, iron ore exports

decreased by 20.9 percent in value terms and by 10.2 percent in physical volumes year-over-year. GMK Center predicted in May that by the end of this year, "Ukraine's iron ore exports will decline by about 20% y/y to 27 million tons from 33.6 million tons in 2024."

10. Kazakhstan

Usable iron ore: 30 million metric tons

Iron content: 9.2 million metric tons

Kazakhstan's iron production came in at 30 million metric tons of usable iron ore in 2024.

Kazakhstan has several iron ore mines in operation, with four of the top five owned by Eurasian Resources Group. The largest of these iron ore mines is the Sokolovsky surface and underground mine located in Kostanay. In 2023, it produced an estimated 7.52 million tonnes per annum of iron ore.

The Sokolov-Sarybai Mining Production Association (SMPA) in Northern Kazakhstan was the main supplier of iron ore to Russia's Magnitogorsk Iron and Steelworks prior to the country's invasion of Ukraine. Since then, the SMPA has halted iron ore shipments to Magnitogorsk. ➡