Indonesian Mining Association

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Harga Batu Bara Acuan Akhir Agustus Turun di Seluruh Kategori

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia menetapkan harga batu bara acuan (HBA) untuk periode kedua Agustus 2025, di mana seluruh kategori atau jenis kalori kompak mengalami penurunan.

Ketetapan HBA itu tertuang dalam Keputusan Menteri ESDM Nomor 271.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 tentang Harga Mineral Logam Acuan dan Harga Batubara Acuan Untuk Periode Kedua Bulan Agustus Tahun 2025.

Perinciannya, HBA dengan nilai kalor 6.322 kcal per kilogram dipatok seharga US$100,69 per ton. HBA periode kedua Agustus turun 1,50% jika dibandingkan dengan periode pertama Agustus 2025 senilai US$102,22 per ton.

Setelah itu, HBA dengan nilai kalor 5.300 kcal per kilogram saat ini turun tipis 0,19% ke level US$67,2 per ton jika dibandingkan dengan periode pertama Agustus 2025 sebesar US$67,33 per ton.

Selanjutnya, HBA dengan nilai kalor 4.100 kcal per kilogram dihargai sebesar US$43,7 atau turun 4,45% dari harga acuan awal Agustus 2025 di angka US$45,74 per ton.

Selain itu, HBA untuk kalor 3.400 kcal per kilogram dipatok pada level US$33,48 per ton atau turun 3,95% dibandingkan dengan harga acuan Agustus 2025 sebesar US$34,86 per ton.

Reference Coal Prices at the End of August Dropped Across All Categories

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

MINISTER of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia set the reference coal price (HBA) for the second period of August 2025, with all categories or types of compact calories experiencing a decrease.

The HBA stipulation is stated in the Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 271.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025 concerning the Reference Metal Mineral Price and Reference Coal Price for the Second Period of August 2025.

In detail, the HBA, with a calorific value of 6,322 kcal per kilogram, is set at US$100.69 per ton. The HBA for the second period in August is down 1.50% compared to the first period in August 2025, which was US$102.22 per ton.

Following this, the HBA with a calorific value of 5,300 kcal per kilogram has now fallen slightly by 0.19% to US$67.2 per tonne compared to the first period in August 2025 of US$67.33 per tonne.

Furthermore, HBA with a calorific value of 4,100 kcal per kilogram is priced at US$43.7, a 4.45% decrease from the initial reference price in August 2025 of US$45.74 per ton.

In addition, the HBA for 3,400 kcal per kilogram of heat is pegged at US$33.48 per ton, a 3.95% decrease compared to the August 2025 reference price of US$ 34.86 per ton.

Adapun, formula perhitungan HBA diatur sesuai dengan Kepmen ESDM Nomor 72 Tahun 2025 tentang Pedoman Penetapan Harga Patokan untuk Penjualan Komoditas Mineral Logam dan Batubara.

Berdasarkan regulasi ini formula perhitungan HBA sesuai harga penjualan batu bara aktual perusahaan pertambangan batu bara di e-PNBP Minerba pada tanggal pengapalan Minggu kedua 2 bulan sebelumnya sampai dengan Minggu 1 bulan sebelumnya.

Berdasarkan HBA selanjutnya dihitung Harga Patokan Batubara (HPB) yang dipengaruhi kualitas batu bara, yaitu nilai kalor batu bara, kandungan air, kandungan sulphur, dan kandungan abu.

Nilai HBA Periode Kedua Agustus 2025 yang berlaku untuk tanggal 15 Agustus sampai dengan 31 Agustus 2025 sebagai berikut :

- HBA (6.322 GAR): US$100,69 per ton.

  Turun 1,50% dibandingkan dengan HBA Periode I Agustus 2025 sebesar US$102,22 per ton.

- HBA I (5.300 GAR): US$67,20 per ton.

  Turun 0,19% dibandingkan dengan HBA Periode I Agustus 2025 sebesar US$67,33 per ton.

- HBA II (4.100 GAR): US$43,70 per ton.

  Turun 4,45% dibandingkan dengan HBA Periode I Agustus 2025 sebesar US$45,74 per ton.

- HBA III (3.400 GAR): US$33,48 per ton.

  Turun 3,95% dibandingkan dengan HBA Periode I Agustus 2025 sebesar US$34,86 per ton. **(azr/wdh)**

Meanwhile, the HBA calculation formula is regulated in accordance with ESDM Ministerial Decree Number 72 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Determining Benchmark Prices for the Sale of Metal Mineral and Coal Commodities.

Based on this regulation, the HBA calculation formula is based on the actual coal sales price of the coal mining company in e-PNBP Minerba on the shipping date of the second week of the previous 2 months to the first week of the previous month.

Based on the HBA, the Coal Benchmark Price (HPB) is then calculated, which is influenced by the quality of the coal, namely the calorific value of the coal, water content, sulfur content, and ash content.

The HBA value for the Second Period of August 2025 which is valid for August 15 to August 31, 2025 is as follows:

- HBA (6,322 GAR): US$100.69 per tonne

  Down 1.50% compared to the HBA Period I August 2025 of US$102.22 per ton.

- HBA I (5,300 GAR): US$67.20 per tonne

  Down 0.19% compared to the HBA Period I August 2025 of US$67.33 per ton.

- HBA II (4,100 GAR): US$43.70 per tonne

  Down 4.45% compared to the HBA Period I August 2025 of US$45.74 per ton.

- HBA III (3,400 GAR): US$33.48 per tonne

  A 3.95% decrease compared to the HBA for Period I, August 2025, of US$34.86 per ton. **(azr/wdh)**

MEDIA NIKEL INDONESIA

HMA: Harga Nikel Turun Tipis

Penulis: Shiddiq

HARGA MINERAL ACUAN

NIKEL - AGUSTUS (PERIODE - 2)

Agu (Periode 1) - 15.028,33/dmt ↓ Agu - 15.012,67/dmt

Kadar Ni	CF	MC 30% (FOB)/wmt	MC 35% (FOB)/wmt
1,60%	17%	US$28,58	US$26,54
1,70%	18%	US$32,16	US$29,86
1,80%	19%	US$35,94	US$33,37
1,90%	20%	US$39,93	US$37,08
2,00%	21%	US$44,14	US$40,98

Formula sesuai Kepmen ESDM No. 2946K/30/MEM/2017

HPM Diolah Dari Kepmen ESDM No. 271.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025

HARGA Mineral Acuan (HMA) nikel yang ditetapkan oleh Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) untuk periode kedua Agustus 2025 turun tipis. Berdasarkan Kepmen ESDM No. 271.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025, HMA nikel ditetapkan sebesar US$ 15.012,67 per dmt (*dry metric ton*). Angka ini sedikit lebih rendah dibanding periode pertama Agustus yang berada pada level US$15.028,33 per dmt.

Penurunan ini, meski tidak signifikan, menjadi sinyal penting bagi para pelaku industri nikel. Menurut Asosiasi Penambang Nikel Indonesia (APNI), fluktuasi harga seperti ini harus menjadi perhatian dalam menyusun strategi produksi dan pemasaran, mengingat HMA menjadi acuan utama dalam transaksi domestik serta penghitungan royalti pertambangan.

HMA: Nickel Prices Down Slightly

Written by: Shiddiq

THE REFERENCE Mineral Price (HMA) for nickel set by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) for the second period, August 2025, has decreased slightly. Based on ESDM Ministerial Decree No. 271.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2025, the HMA for nickel is set at US$15,012.67 per *dry metric ton* (dmt). This figure is slightly lower than the first period in August, which was US$ 15,028.33 per dmt.

This decline, while not significant, is an important signal for nickel industry players. According to the Indonesian Nickel Miners Association (APNI), such price fluctuations should be taken into account when developing production and marketing strategies, given that the HMA is the primary reference for domestic transactions and mining royalty calculations.

Penetapan HMA dilakukan oleh Direktorat Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Ditjen Minerba) ESDM, berdasarkan formula yang diatur dalam Kepmen ESDM No. 2946K/30/MEM/2017. Formula ini mempertimbangkan sejumlah faktor, antara lain harga pasar internasional, kadar nikel dalam bijih, serta biaya pengolahan dan pemurnian, dengan masukan dari pelaku industri.

Dalam rilis resminya, APNI juga menyampaikan data terbaru Harga Patokan Mineral (HPM) untuk bijih nikel kadar rendah sebagai acuan transaksi antara penambang dan smelter. Untuk bijih nikel dengan kadar 1,60% dan kadar air *(moisture content)* sebesar 30%, harga patokan ditetapkan sebesar US$28,58 per wmt. Sementara itu, bijih dengan kadar 1,70% dan kadar air 35% dihargai US$32,16 per wmt.

Adapun untuk kadar 1,80% dengan kadar air 19%, harga patokan mencapai US$ 35,94 per wmt. Sementara bijih nikel berkadar 1,90% dengan kadar air 20% memiliki harga patokan sebesar US$ 39,93 per wmt. Untuk kadar 2,00% dan kadar air 21%, harga bervariasi tergantung pelaku industri, yakni US$44,14 per wmt dan US$40,98 per wmt.

Tren penurunan harga acuan ini tidak dapat dipandang remeh, mengingat kondisi pasar global masih diliputi ketidakpastian. Permintaan dari sektor hilir seperti industri baterai kendaraan listrik dan stainless steel cenderung fluktuatif, sehingga perusahaan perlu memperhitungkan kembali margin produksi serta efisiensi operasional.

Selain itu, dinamika regulasi ekspor dan arah kebijakan hilirisasi dalam negeri menuntut pelaku usaha untuk terus beradaptasi. Dalam kondisi seperti ini, efisiensi biaya dan pemanfaatan teknologi menjadi kunci utama bagi keberlanjutan industri nikel nasional. ***(Shiddiq)***

The determination of the HMA is carried out by the Directorate General of Minerals and ESDM, based on a formula stipulated in ESDM Ministerial Decree No. 2946K/30/MEM/2017. This formula considers several factors, including international market prices, nickel content in the ore, and processing and refining costs, with input from industry players.

In its official release, APNI also provided the latest Mineral Benchmark Price (HPM) data for low-grade nickel ore, used as a reference for transactions between miners and smelters. For nickel ore with a 1.60% grade and 30% moisture content , the benchmark price is set at US$28.58 per wmt. Meanwhile, ore with a 1.70% grade and 35% moisture content is priced at US$32.16 per wmt.

For 1.80% nickel ore with a moisture content of 19%, the benchmark price is US$35.94 per wmt. Meanwhile, nickel ore with a 1.90% nickel ore with a moisture content of 20% has a benchmark price of US$39.93 per wmt. For 2.00% nickel ore with a moisture content of 21%, prices vary depending on the industry, ranging from US$44.14 per wmt to US$40.98 per wmt.

This downward trend in benchmark prices should not be underestimated, given the uncertainty surrounding global market conditions. Demand from downstream sectors such as electric vehicle batteries and stainless steel tends to fluctuate, requiring companies to reconsider production margins and operational efficiency.

Furthermore, the dynamics of export regulations and the direction of domestic downstreaming policies require businesses to continuously adapt. In such conditions, cost efficiency and technology utilization are key to the sustainability of the national nickel industry. ***(Shiddiq)***

Harga Nikel Melemah, Simak Rekomendasi Saham Trimegah Bangun Persada (NCKL)

Reporter: Vendy Yhulia Susanto | Editor: Noverius Laoli

EMITEN pertambangan nikel PT Trimegah Bangun Persada Tbk (NCKL) atau Harita Nickel mencatatkan pendapatan Rp 14,10 triliun pada semester I-2025, tumbuh 10,16% secara tahunan (year on year/yoy) dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Pada kuartal II-2025, perusahaan membukukan laba sebesar Rp 2,2 triliun, sehingga total laba bersih semester I mencapai Rp 4,1 triliun. Kinerja ini ditopang oleh peningkatan pangsa laba entitas asosiasi sebesar Rp 1,2 triliun, naik 93,7% yoy.

Kontribusi terbesar datang dari Halmahera Persada Lygend (HPL) yang mencatat margin kas NiSO4 lebih tinggi, yakni bertambah US$ 5.000 per ton, disertai margin kas yang solid.

“Kami tetap positif terhadap prospek jangka panjang NCKL di tengah melemahnya harga nikel,” ujar Juan Harahap, Analis Samuel Sekuritas, dalam risetnya 15 Agustus 2025.

Menurut Juan, katalis positif bagi NCKL berasal dari ekspansi anak usaha PT Karunia Permai Sentosa (KPS).

Tahap pertama proyek rotary kiln electric furnace (RKEF) KPS telah rampung pada kuartal I-2025. Sementara tahap kedua, yang mencakup empat lini produksi dengan kapasitas total 60 ton per tahun, telah mencapai progres 69% dan ditargetkan mulai beroperasi pada kuartal IV-2025.

Nickel Prices Weaken, Consider Trimegah Bangun Persada (NCKL) Stock Recommendations

Reporter: Vendy Yhulia Susanto | Editor: Noverius Laoli

NICKEL mining issuer PT Trimegah Bangun Persada Tbk (NCKL), also known as Harita Nickel, recorded revenues of Rp 14.10 trillion in the first half of 2025, a 10.16% year-on-year (yoy) growth compared to the same period the previous year.

In the second quarter of 2025, the company posted a profit of Rp 2.2 trillion, bringing its total net profit for the first half to Rp 4.1 trillion. This performance was supported by an increase in the profit share of associated entities of Rp 1.2 trillion, a 93.7% year-on-year increase.

The largest contribution came from Halmahera Persada Lygend (HPL), which recorded a higher NiSO4 cash margin of US$5,000 per ton, accompanied by a solid cash margin.

"We remain positive on NCKL's long-term prospects amidst weakening nickel prices," said Juan Harahap, an analyst at Samuel Sekuritas, in his research on August 15, 2025.

According to Juan, the positive catalyst for NCKL came from the expansion of its subsidiary PT Karunia Permai Sentosa (KPS).

The first phase of the KPS rotary kiln electric furnace (RKEF) project was completed in the first quarter of 2025. Meanwhile, the second phase, which includes four production lines with a total capacity of 60 tons per year, has reached 69% progress and is targeted to begin operations in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Tahap ketiga baru mencapai 30% konstruksi dan diperkirakan mencapai commercial operation date (COD) pada kuartal I-2026. Total investasi proyek ini mencapai US$ 1,9 miliar.

Muhammad Wafi, Analis Korea Investment & Sekuritas Indonesia, menilai ekspansi KPS memberi kontribusi signifikan terhadap lonjakan produksi RKEF sebesar 33%.

Menurutnya, produk bernilai tinggi seperti nikel sulfat dan kobalt semakin berperan dalam bauran pendapatan NCKL, menopang profitabilitas di tengah melemahnya harga Mixed Hydroxide Precipitate (MHP) di Tiongkok.

Selain itu, NCKL sedang membangun pabrik kapur tohor melalui PT Cipta Kemakmuran Mitra (CKM) dengan kapasitas 600 ton per tahun. Pabrik senilai US$ 70 juta ini dijadwalkan mulai berproduksi pada kuartal IV-2025.

Juan menilai fasilitas ini akan membantu menekan biaya operasional High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL) karena hasil produksi digunakan untuk mendukung fasilitas eksisting.

Wafi menambahkan, dengan KPS tahap 2 dan 3 yang berjalan menuju komisioning 2025–2026 serta pabrik kapur tohor CKM yang hampir rampung, NCKL berada di posisi strategis untuk memperluas kapasitas sekaligus mempertahankan margin.

Bersama dengan konsesi tambang Gane Tambang Sentosa (GTS) yang ditargetkan mulai berproduksi akhir tahun ini, NCKL akan memasuki fase pergeseran dari fokus konstruksi ke realisasi nilai berbasis volume dalam 12–18 bulan ke depan.

Untuk semester II-2025, analis OCBC Sekuritas, Devi Praharsa, memperkirakan kinerja NCKL akan terbantu oleh share of net profit dari anak usaha dan joint venture, serta efisiensi biaya produksi. Namun, tantangan yang dihadapi tetap terkait kondisi oversupply.

The third phase of construction has only reached 30% completion and is expected to reach its commercial operation date (COD) in the first quarter of 2026. The total investment for this project is US$1.9 billion.

Muhammad Wafi, an analyst at Korea Investment & Securities Indonesia, assessed that the KPS expansion contributed significantly to the 33% surge in RKEF production.

According to him, high-value products such as nickel sulfate and cobalt are increasingly playing a role in NCKL's revenue mix, supporting profitability amidst weakening Mixed Hydroxide Precipitate (MHP) prices in China.

In addition, NCKL is building a quicklime plant through PT Cipta Kemakmuran Mitra (CKM) with a capacity of 600 tons per year. The US$70 million plant is scheduled to begin production in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Juan assessed that this facility will help reduce the operational costs of High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL) because the production results are used to support existing facilities.

Wafi added that with PPP phases 2 and 3 progressing towards commissioning in 2025–2026 and the CKM quicklime plant nearing completion, NCKL is strategically positioned to expand capacity while maintaining margins.

With the Gane Tambang Sentosa (GTS) mining concession targeted to begin production by the end of this year, NCKL will enter a shift phase from a construction focus to volume-based value realization in the next 12–18 months.

For the second half of 2025, OCBC Sekuritas analyst Devi Praharsa estimates that NCKL's performance will be supported by net profit share from subsidiaries and joint ventures, as well as production cost efficiencies. However, challenges related to oversupply remain.

"Untuk semester II-2025, yang dicermati yakni supply/demand juga raw materials seperti sulfur untuk MHP," kata Devi kepada Kontan, Selasa (19/8).

Samuel Sekuritas memproyeksikan pendapatan dan laba bersih Harita Nickel sepanjang 2025 masing-masing Rp 27,44 triliun dan Rp 7,34 triliun. Baik Juan, Wafi, maupun Devi kompak merekomendasikan beli saham NCKL dengan target harga Rp 1.300, Rp 1.150, dan Rp 1.250 per saham.

Rekomendasi ini didukung oleh strategi NCKL dalam menjaga keseimbangan antara ekspansi skala, kendali biaya, dan disiplin operasi. Meski volatilitas harga nikel dan tekanan biaya input masih menjadi risiko utama, inisiatif efisiensi berkelanjutan, operasi terintegrasi, serta bauran produk strategis dipandang mampu menjadi penyangga kuat.

Risiko lain yang tetap perlu diantisipasi adalah harga nikel yang lebih lemah dari perkiraan akibat melemahnya permintaan dari Tiongkok maupun potensi perubahan regulasi.

"For the second semester of 2025, we will be monitoring supply/demand and raw materials, such as sulfur for MHP," Devi told Kontan on Tuesday (19/8).

Samuel Sekuritas projects Harita Nickel's revenue and net profit for 2025 to reach Rp 27.44 trillion and Rp 7.34 trillion, respectively. Juan, Wafi, and Devi unanimously recommend buying NCKL shares with target prices of Rp 1,300, Rp 1,150, and Rp 1,250 per share.

This recommendation is supported by NCKL's strategy of maintaining a balance between scale expansion, cost control, and operational discipline. While nickel price volatility and input cost pressures remain key risks, ongoing efficiency initiatives, integrated operations, and a strategic product mix are seen as strong buffers.

Another risk that still needs to be anticipated is weaker-than-expected nickel prices due to weakening demand from China and potential regulatory changes.

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Antam Keluarkan Emas Edisi Khusus Kemerdekaan, Ini Penampakannya

Ajat M Fajar

PT **ANEKA** Tambang Tbk (ANTM) atau Antam, anggota MIND ID, BUMN Holding Industri Pertambangan ikut memeriahkan Hari Ulang Tahun (HUT) ke-80 RI. Salah satunya Antam mengeluarkan emas edisi khusus (Gift Series) kemerdekaan bertajuk 'Simfoni Ibu Pertiwi'.

Antam Releases Special Independence Edition Gold, Here's What It Looks Like

Ajat M Fajar

PT **ANEKA** Tambang Tbk (ANTM), or Antam, a member of MIND ID and a state-owned mining holding company, is celebrating the 80th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia. Antam is also celebrating by releasing a special edition gold bar (Gift Series) for independence, titled "Symphony of the Motherland."

Edisi kali ini dirancang secara khusus untuk menggugah rasa cinta tanah air melalui keindahan seni dan nilai investasi.

Apalagi pada setiap edisi spesial, Antam memberikan motif yang berbeda dan untuk. Pada motif 'Simfoni Ibu Pertiwi', mencerminkan harmoni antara alam, dan budaya, menjadikannya tidak hanya koleksi berharga, tetapi juga simbol identitas dan kebanggaan Indonesia.

Direktur Komersial Antam, Handi Sutanto, menyampaikan bahwa peluncuran edisi khusus ini merupakan bagian dari upaya pelestarian nilai budaya dan cinta tanah air. Melalui 'Simfoni Ibu Pertiwi', pihaknya ingin mengajak masyarakat, khususnya generasi muda, untuk mengenang dan merayakan nilai-nilai kebangsaan.

"Kami berharap produk ini dapat menjadi pilihan koleksi maupun hadiah penuh makna bagi keluarga dan sahabat, sekaligus menumbuhkan literasi investasi emas di Tanah Air," ujarnya dalam keterangan resmi yang diterima, Selasa (19/8/2025).

Desain emas 'Simfoni Ibu Pertiwi' mengisahkan keindahan alam dan kekayaan budaya Indonesia. Di tengah ilustrasi, digambarkan sosok penari berselimut sinar emas sebagai representasi ibu pertiwi yang penuh kasih dan menjadi sumber kehidupan.

Flora endemik Nusantara bermekaran di sekelilingnya, dengan harimau dan burung elang sebagai simbol keberanian, serta fauna khas Indonesia seperti bekantan, komodo, dan badak turut memperkuat narasi kebanggaan nasional.

Sosok anak muda yang meniup seruling melambangkan generasi penerus yang menjaga harmoni negeri, sementara pita merah putih yang melingkari desain menjadi simbol persatuan dan cita-cita luhur bangsa.

This edition is specifically designed to inspire a sense of patriotism through the beauty of art and investment value.

Moreover, for each special edition, Antam offers a different motif. The 'Symphony of Mother Earth' motif reflects the harmony between nature and culture, making it not only a valuable collectible but also a symbol of Indonesian identity and pride.

Antam's Commercial Director, Handi Sutanto, stated that the launch of this special edition is part of an effort to preserve cultural values and patriotism. Through "Simfoni Ibu Pertiwi," the company aims to encourage the public, especially the younger generation, to remember and celebrate national values.

"We hope this product can be a valuable collection choice or a meaningful gift for family and friends, while also fostering gold investment literacy in Indonesia," he said in an official statement received on Tuesday (August 19, 2025).

The golden design of "Mother Earth Symphony" depicts the natural beauty and richness of Indonesia's culture. In the center of the illustration, a dancer is depicted, enveloped in golden light, representing the loving Mother Earth, the source of life.

Endemic flora of the archipelago blooms all around, with tigers and eagles as symbols of courage, and typical Indonesian fauna such as proboscis monkeys, Komodo dragons, and rhinos also strengthen the narrative of national pride.

The figure of a young man playing a flute symbolizes the next generation who maintain the harmony of the country, while the red and white ribbon that encircles the design symbolizes the unity and noble ideals of the nation.

"Kehadiran gift series 'Simfoni Ibu Pertiwi' diharapkan dapat meningkatkan rasa cinta tanah air, dengan menghadiahkan emas bertema kebanggaan Indonesia," tutup Handi.

Untuk diketahui, Antam memiliki beragam edisi spesial, seri selain 'Simfoni Ibu Pertiwi', seri Indonesia ada, Indonesian Heritage Topi Bluko Dayak dan Indonesian Heritage Tuggu Zapin, serta ada juga edisi Indonesia Tanah Air Beta.

Selain itu, ada pula ucapan ulang tahun, seperti Barakallahu Fii Umrik dan Happy Birthday.

"The 'Mother Earth Symphony' gift series is expected to foster a sense of love for the homeland, by offering gold medals themed around Indonesian pride," Handi concluded.

For your information, Antam has various special editions, series other than 'Simfoni Ibu Pertiwi', there is the Indonesian series, Indonesian Heritage Topi Bluko Dayak and Indonesian Heritage Tuggu Zapin, and there is also the Indonesia Tanah Air Beta edition.

Apart from that, there are also birthday greetings, such as Barakallahu Fii Umrik and Happy Birthday.

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MDKA Perkuat Budaya K3 di Pertambangan Indonesia

Oleh: Sindi

PT MERDEKA Copper Gold Tbk (MDKA) kembali menunjukkan komitmennya dalam menghadapi tantangan di dunia pertambangan melalui penyelenggaraan Merdeka Rescue Talent (MER-C). Kegiatan ini digelar pada 11-17 Agustus 2025 di area tambang emas Tujuh Bukit, yang dikelola oleh anak usaha MDKA, PT Bumi Suksesindo (BSI), Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur. Ajang MER-C bukan hanya sekadar kompetisi, melainkan juga sarana untuk meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan tim tanggap darurat (Emergency Response Team/ERT) seluruh entitas anak usaha grup MDKA.

Meningkatkan Profesionalisme dan Kesiapsiagaan

Kegiatan ini diikuti oleh perwakilan tim ERT dari semua unit usaha MDKA, termasuk ERT Tambang Emas Tujuh Bukit (Banyuwangi),…

MDKA Strengthens Occupational Health and Safety Culture in Indonesian Mining

By: Sindi

PT MERDEKA Copper Gold Tbk (MDKA) once again demonstrated its commitment to addressing challenges in the mining industry by organizing the Merdeka Rescue Talent (MER-C). The event was held from August 11-17, 2025, at the Tujuh Bukit gold mine, managed by MDKA subsidiary PT Bumi Suksesindo (BSI), in Banyuwangi, East Java. The MER-C event is not just a competition, but also a means to improve the preparedness of the Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) across all MDKA group subsidiaries.

Improving Professionalism and Preparedness

This activity was attended by representatives of ERT teams from all MDKA business units, including the Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine ERT (Banyuwangi),…

termasuk ERT Tambang Emas Tujuh Bukit (Banyuwangi), ERT Tambang Tembaga Wetar (Maluku Barat Daya), ERT Tambang Nikel Konawe (Konawe), ERT Merdeka Tsingshan Indonesia (Morowali), ERT Pani Gold Project (Gorontalo), dan ERT Merdeka Mining Servis.

Tema kegiatan, "Tumbuh Bersama dengan Profesional dan Andal untuk Memperkuat Kesiapsiagaan Tanggap Darurat," menegaskan tujuan utama kegiatan: membentuk tim yang profesional, andal, dan tangguh dalam menghadapi berbagai situasi darurat.

ERT merupakan tim khusus di perusahaan tambang yang memiliki tugas utama menangani dan merespons berbagai situasi darurat, seperti kecelakaan kerja, kebakaran, bencana alam, hingga bantuan kemanusiaan. Keberadaan ERT sangat penting dalam menjaga keselamatan pekerja dan kelancaran operasional tambang.

Ajang Kompetisi dengan Standar Internasional

MER-C menjadi kesempatan bagi anggota ERT untuk mengasah keterampilan melalui berbagai skenario kompetisi yang menuntut ketangguhan, kecepatan, dan kekompakan tim. Kategori lomba yang dilombakan antara lain Individual Skill Combat, Confined Space Rescue, Fire & Road Accident Rescue, dan High Angle Rescue. Instruktur serta juri dalam kegiatan ini berasal dari asosiasi ERT berstandar internasional, termasuk International Mines Rescue Body (IMRB), Queensland Fire and Emergency Service, West Rescue, serta Perhimpunan Tanggap Darurat di Bidang Pertambangan dan Energi Indonesia (Pertapindo). Kehadiran mereka memastikan kompetisi berlangsung profesional, objektif, dan sesuai standar tinggi.

including the Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine ERT (Banyuwangi), Wetar Copper Mine ERT (Southwest Maluku), Konawe Nickel Mine ERT (Konawe), Merdeka Tsingshan Indonesia ERT (Morowali), Pani Gold Project ERT (Gorontalo), and Merdeka Mining Service ERT.

The activity's theme, "Growing Together with Professionals and Reliability to Strengthen Emergency Response Preparedness," emphasized the activity's main objective: to form a professional, reliable, and resilient team in facing various emergency situations.

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) is a specialized team within a mining company responsible for handling and responding to various emergency situations, such as workplace accidents, fires, natural disasters, and humanitarian aid. The ERT's presence is crucial for ensuring worker safety and the smooth operation of the mine.

Competition Event with International Standards

MER-C provides an opportunity for ERT members to hone their skills through various competition scenarios that demand resilience, speed, and teamwork. Competition categories include Individual Skill Combat, Confined Space Rescue, Fire & Road Accident Rescue, and High Angle Rescue. Instructors and judges in this activity come from internationally recognized ERT associations, including the International Mines Rescue Body (IMRB), Queensland Fire and Emergency Service, West Rescue, and the Indonesian Mining and Energy Emergency Response Association (Pertapindo). Their presence ensures the competition is professional, objective, and meets high standards.

"Ajang MER-C bukan sekadar lomba ketangkasan. Ini adalah kesempatan untuk menunjukkan profesionalisme tim dalam penanganan tanggap darurat di seluruh grup Merdeka yang tersebar di berbagai daerah di Indonesia," ujar Deddy Mustika, OHS Compliance Manager PT Merdeka Copper Gold.

Mendorong Budaya K3 dan Pencegahan Kecelakaan

Selain mengasah kemampuan teknis, kegiatan MER-C juga memiliki dampak nyata terhadap keselamatan kerja di seluruh unit usaha MDKA. Dalam praktik kesiapsiagaan ERT, Merdeka mencatat penurunan jumlah kasus Lost Time Injury (LTI) dari empat kasus pada 2023 menjadi tiga kasus pada 2024, dengan Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) turun dari 0,09 menjadi 0,07. Capaian ini menunjukkan meningkatnya komitmen perusahaan terhadap Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3).

Dengan penguatan kompetensi dan kesiapsiagaan ERT, perusahaan berharap potensi kecelakaan kerja yang bisa mengakibatkan cedera dapat diminimalkan. Kompetisi MER-C pun menjadi ajang pembelajaran langsung bagi seluruh tim, sekaligus meningkatkan koordinasi, disiplin, dan kesigapan dalam menanggapi situasi darurat.

Dukungan untuk Semua Unit Usaha MDKA

MER-C tidak hanya digelar untuk satu unit usaha, melainkan seluruh entitas anak perusahaan MDKA di berbagai lokasi tambang di Indonesia. Hal ini menunjukkan komitmen perusahaan untuk menciptakan standar keselamatan dan kesiapsiagaan yang merata di semua wilayah operasional. Program ini juga mendukung pengembangan sumber daya manusia yang profesional dan andal, mampu menangani risiko tambang secara efektif dan aman.

"The MER-C event is more than just a skill competition. It's an opportunity to demonstrate the team's professionalism in emergency response across the Merdeka Group, which is spread across various regions in Indonesia," said Deddy Mustika, OHS Compliance Manager at PT Merdeka Copper Gold.

Promoting Occupational Health and Safety Culture and Accident Prevention

In addition to honing technical skills, MER-C activities have also had a significant impact on occupational safety across all MDKA business units. Through ERT preparedness practices, Merdeka recorded a decrease in the number of Lost Time Injuries (LTIs) from four in 2023 to three in 2024, with the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) dropping from 0.09 to 0.07. These achievements demonstrate the company's increasing commitment to Occupational Safety and Health (OSH).

By strengthening the competency and preparedness of ERTs, the company hopes to minimize the potential for workplace accidents that could result in injuries. The MER-C competition also serves as a hands-on learning platform for the entire team, while also improving coordination, discipline, and alertness in responding to emergency situations.

Support for All MDKA Business Units

MER-C is not limited to one business unit, but rather to all MDKA subsidiaries across various mining sites in Indonesia. This demonstrates the company's commitment to creating uniform safety and preparedness standards across all operational areas. The program also supports the development of professional and reliable human resources capable of effectively and safely managing mining risks.

Dengan adanya ajang ini, seluruh anggota ERT memiliki kesempatan untuk berlatih dan mempraktikkan prosedur keselamatan yang telah distandarisasi. Selain itu, kegiatan ini juga memupuk semangat kebersamaan, kerja sama tim, dan tanggung jawab individu dalam menghadapi berbagai risiko.

Kesiapsiagaan Sebagai Prioritas Utama

Di tengah tantangan industri pertambangan yang terus berkembang, kesiapsiagaan menjadi kunci utama bagi perusahaan. Kompetisi seperti MER-C menegaskan bahwa MDKA tidak hanya fokus pada produksi, tetapi juga menjaga keselamatan dan kesehatan para pekerja melalui pengembangan kemampuan ERT yang berkelanjutan.

Seluruh tim ERT yang mengikuti MER-C memperoleh pengalaman langsung dalam menghadapi skenario darurat yang realistis. Mereka diuji dalam situasi yang memerlukan keputusan cepat, kerja sama efektif, dan penguasaan teknik penyelamatan. Dengan begitu, setiap anggota tim memiliki kemampuan untuk merespons bencana atau kecelakaan dengan tepat dan profesional.

MDKA Siap Hadapi Tantangan Pertambangan

Melalui MER-C, PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk menunjukkan bahwa kesiapsiagaan dan keselamatan kerja menjadi prioritas utama. Kompetisi ini tidak hanya meningkatkan keterampilan teknis ERT, tetapi juga memperkuat budaya K3 di seluruh unit usaha. Penurunan angka LTI dan LTIFR menjadi bukti nyata komitmen perusahaan dalam menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang aman, profesional, dan tangguh.

Dengan profesionalisme, latihan berstandar internasional, serta penguatan budaya keselamatan, MDKA membuktikan diri siap menghadapi tantangan dunia pertambangan yang dinamis.

This event provides all ERT members with the opportunity to practice and implement standardized safety procedures. Furthermore, this activity fosters a spirit of togetherness, teamwork, and individual responsibility in the face of various risks.

Preparedness as a Top Priority

Amidst the ever-evolving challenges of the mining industry, preparedness is key for companies. Competitions like MER-C emphasize that MDKA focuses not only on production but also on ensuring the safety and health of its workers through the continuous development of ERT capabilities.

All ERT teams participating in MER-C gain firsthand experience in dealing with realistic emergency scenarios. They are tested in situations that require quick decisions, effective cooperation, and mastery of rescue techniques. This ensures that each team member is equipped to respond to disasters or accidents appropriately and professionally.

MDKA Ready to Face Mining Challenges

Through MER-C, PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk demonstrates that occupational safety and preparedness are top priorities. This competition not only improves the technical skills of ERTs but also strengthens the OHS culture across all business units. The reduction in LTI and LTIFR rates demonstrates the company's commitment to creating a safe, professional, and resilient work environment.

With professionalism, internationally recognized training, and a strengthened safety culture, MDKA has proven itself ready to face the challenges of the dynamic mining world.

Ajang MER-C menjadi tonggak penting dalam memastikan setiap pekerja terlindungi, risiko diminimalkan, dan kesiapsiagaan selalu terjaga di seluruh wilayah operasional perusahaan.

The MER-C event marks a significant milestone in ensuring every worker is protected, risks are minimized, and preparedness is maintained across the company's operational areas.

CNBC INDONESIA

Pelan-Pelan Harga Batu bara Mulai Bangkit, Terima kasih China!

mae, CNBC Indonesia

KEBANGKITAN harga batu bara terus berlanjut setelah sempat hancur lebur.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan kemarin, Selasa (19/8/ 2025) ditutup di US$ 111 per ton atau menguat 1,14%.

Kenaikan ini memperpanjang tren positif harga batu bara degan menguat 1,6% dalam dua hari beruntun. Keaikan ini menjadi kabar baik setelah harga batu bara mencatat kinerja buruk dengan melemah 7,1% dalam 11 hari.

China masih menjadi penopang utama kenaikan harga. Pelaku pasar menilai pembatasan pasokan yang akan diberlakukan Beijing akan berdampak.

Data sebelumnya menunjukkan produksi batu bara di negara produsen dan konsumen terbesar dunia naik 3,6% dibanding bulan sebelumnya pada Juni, sejalan dengan sinyal sebelumnya bahwa China berencana meningkatkan produksi sebesar 1,5% menjadi 4,82 miliar ton tahun ini setelah mencatat rekor produksi pada 2024.

Langkah ini menjadi pembuka janji Beijing untuk mengekang kelebihan kapasitas di mineral utama guna mengatasi tekanan deflasi. Sebelumnya,…

Coal Prices Are Slowly Starting to Rise, Thanks to China!

mae, CNBC Indonesia

THE REVIVAL of coal prices continues after a devastating collapse.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US$111 per tonne yesterday, Tuesday (19/8/2025), up 1.14%.

This increase extends the positive trend in coal prices, which have risen 1.6% for two consecutive days. This is welcome news after coal prices recorded a poor performance, falling 7.1% in 11 days.

China remains the main driver of price increases. Market participants believe Beijing's planned supply restrictions will have an impact.

Previous data showed coal production in the world's largest producer and consumer country rose 3.6% month-on-month in June, in line with earlier signals that China plans to increase production by 1.5% to 4.82 billion tonnes this year after setting a record in 2024.

This move marks a key milestone in Beijing's pledge to curb overcapacity in key minerals to address deflationary pressures. Previously,…

Sebelumnya, Asosiasi Transportasi dan Distribusi Batu Bara China menyatakan para pengambil keputusan perlu memberikan lebih banyak dukungan ekonomi untuk menjaga rebound harga.

Dikutip dari sxcoal.com, kenaikan harga batubara termal di pelabuhan China tetap berlanjut minggu lalu, tetapi laju kenaikannya melambat menjelang akhir pekan. Hal ini terjadi karena dukungan permintaan yang lemah dan rendahnya tingkat penerimaan harga oleh pembeli - memberi sinyal adanya resistensi pasar terhadap harga yang semakin tinggi.

Gelombang panas global, terutama di Asia, juga ikut mengerek kebutuhan listrik dan mengurangi pasokan batu bara melalui gangguan produksi. Kondisi ini mendorong harga spot serta acuan mengalami kenaikan. **CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)**

Previously, the China Coal Transportation and Distribution Association stated that policymakers needed to provide more economic support to maintain a price rebound.

According to sxcoal.com, thermal coal prices at Chinese ports continued to rise last week, but the pace of gains slowed towards the end of the week. This was due to weak demand support and low buyer acceptance, signaling market resistance to higher prices.

The global heat wave, particularly in Asia, has also increased electricity demand and reduced coal supply through production disruptions. This has driven up spot and benchmark prices. **CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)**

Kontan.co.id

Menanti Keseriusan Penegakan Hukum Tambang Ilegal yang Rugikan Negara Rp 300 Triliun

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

PRESIDEN Prabowo Subianto menegaskan bakal menindak tegas praktik Pertambangan Tanpa Izin (PETI) yang tersebar di berbagai daerah. Dalam pidato kenegaraan di Sidang Tahunan MPR RI, Jumat (15/8/2025), Prabowo menyebut ada 1.063 tambang ilegal yang berpotensi merugikan negara hingga Rp 300 triliun.

“Kami akan tertibkan tambang-tambang yang melanggar aturan. Saya telah diberi laporan oleh aparat-aparat bahwa terdapat ada 1.063 tambang ilegal,” ujar Prabowo.

Awaiting Serious Law Enforcement Against Illegal Mining, Which Costs the State Rp 300 Trillion in Losses

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

PRESIDENT Prabowo Subianto emphasized that he would take firm action against illegal mining (PETI) practices spread across various regions. In his state address at the Annual Session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR RI) on Friday (August 15, 2025), Prabowo stated that there were 1,063 illegal mines with the potential to cause state losses of up to Rp 300 trillion.

"We will regulate mines that violate regulations. I have received a report from the authorities that there are 1,063 illegal mines," Prabowo said.

Prabowo menekankan tidak akan ada pihak yang kebal hukum dalam penindakan tambang ilegal, termasuk kalangan pejabat, aparat, maupun pengusaha besar.

“Saya beri peringatan, apakah ada orang-orang besar, orang-orang kuat, jenderal-jenderal dari manapun, apakah jenderal dari TNI atau Polri, atau mantan jenderal, tidak ada alasan, kami akan bertindak atas nama rakyat,” tegasnya.

Presiden yang juga Ketua Umum Partai Gerindra itu bahkan mengingatkan kader partainya agar segera melapor jika terlibat dalam praktik tersebut. Ia menegaskan tidak akan memberikan perlindungan sekalipun kepada kader Gerindra.

“Anda laporkan saja, karena walaupun Anda Gerindra tak akan saya lindungi,” ucapnya.

Prabowo turut meminta dukungan MPR dan DPR untuk mengawal agenda pemberantasan tambang ilegal. “Saudara wakil rakyat tahu keadaan sebenarnya. Saya sudah lama jadi orang Indonesia, apalagi mantan tentara, jadi junior jangan macam-macam,” tandasnya.

Sementara itu, Direktorat Jenderal Penegakan Hukum (Gakkum) Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) memastikan akan menindaklanjuti arahan Presiden Prabowo Subianto dan Menteri ESDM terkait pemberantasan tambang ilegal.

Dirjen Gakkum Kementerian ESDM Rilke Jeffri Huwae mengatakan, pihaknya tengah memverifikasi data aktivitas tambang ilegal yang jumlahnya disebut mencapai lebih dari 1.300 titik.

"Oh iya sudah arahan dari Pak Menteri [ESDM] kita respon ya, jadi saat ini kita mencoba untuk melakukan kan banyak ya ada 1.300 lebih dari data Presiden. Tapi intinya…

Prabowo emphasized that no party would be immune from the law when it comes to illegal mining, including officials, law enforcement officers, and large business owners.

"I warn you, whether there are important figures, powerful figures, generals from anywhere, whether they are generals from the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the Indonesian National Police (Polri), or former generals, there is no excuse. We will act in the name of the people," he stressed.

The President, who is also the General Chairman of the Gerindra Party, even warned his party members to immediately report any involvement in such practices. He emphasized that he would not provide any protection to Gerindra members.

"Just report it, because even if you're Gerindra, I won't protect you," he said.

Prabowo also requested the support of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) and the House of Representatives (DPR) to oversee the illegal mining eradication agenda. "You, the people's representatives, know the true situation. I've been an Indonesian for a long time, and I'm a former soldier. So, as a junior, don't mess around," he emphasized.

Meanwhile, the Directorate General of Law Enforcement (Gakkum) of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) confirmed that it will follow up on the directives of President Prabowo Subianto and the Minister of ESDM regarding the eradication of illegal mining.

The Director General of Law Enforcement at the Ministry of EMR, Rilke Jeffri Huwae, said that his office is currently verifying data on illegal mining activities, which are said to number more than 1,300.

"Oh yes, we have responded to the Minister's directive [from the Ministry of EMR]. So, we are currently trying to do a lot of things, there are more than 1,300, according to the President's data. But the point is,…

Tapi intinya kita juga bisa melakukan verifikasi sendiri dan mungkin dalam Minggu depan kita sudah mulai melakukan beberapa langkah penanganannya, cuma untuk yang mananya [lokasi tambang ilegal] saya belum bisa tentukan," kata Rilke di Kementerian ESDM, Minggu (17/8/2025).

Rilke menjelaskan, tambang ilegal yang dimaksud adalah kegiatan pertambangan tanpa izin sama sekali dari negara. Hal ini berbeda dengan perusahaan yang memiliki izin usaha, tetapi melakukan aktivitas tidak sesuai kaidah atau aturan teknis.

"Kalau yang namnya ilegal mining itu namanya izin usaha yang tidak terdaftar di sini. Nah itu artinya kita masih mencari di mana lokasinya. Beda hal kalau orang itu berizin, tapi ditambang tidak sesuai kaidah. Ini yang disampaikan pak Presiden kan tambang ilegal. Artinya orang-orang yang sama sekali tidak terdaftar, nah mereka melakukan pertambangan tanpa izin dari negara," jelasnya.

Rilke menambahkan, penanganan tambang ilegal membutuhkan koordinasi lintas instansi, termasuk pemerintah daerah dan aparat penegak hukum.

"Itu perlu kordinasi pemerintah daerah, aparat penegak hukum di Lapangan," tandasnya.

Sejumlah pihak sebelumnya menyoroti maraknya tambang ilegal di berbagai daerah, termasuk di Papua. Namun Rilke menyebut pihaknya masih menelusuri titik lokasi secara detail sebelum melakukan penindakan.

Dihubungi KONTAN secara terpisah, Direktur Eksekutif Indonesia Mining Association (IMA) Hendra Sinadia mendukung upaya Pemerintah untuk menertibkan tambang-tambang ilegal yang sudah menimbulkan kerugian negara dan juga kerusakan lingkungan yang signifikan.

But the point is, we can also conduct our own verification, and perhaps next week we will begin taking some steps to address them. However, I can't yet determine which ones [illegal mining locations]," said Rilke at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources on Sunday (August 17, 2025).

Rilke explained that illegal mining refers to mining activities without any government permits. This differs from companies that possess business permits but operate outside of technical rules or regulations.

"Illegal mining refers to businesses that have unregistered permits. So, we're still investigating the location. It's a different story if someone has a permit but doesn't mine according to regulations. This is what the President referred to as illegal mining. This means people who are completely unregistered are mining without a government permit," he explained.

Rilke added that handling illegal mining requires cross-agency coordination, including local governments and law enforcement officials.

"This requires coordination between local governments and law enforcement officers in the field," he stressed.

Several parties have previously highlighted the prevalence of illegal mining in various regions, including Papua. However, Rilke stated that his team is still investigating the locations in detail before taking action.

Contacted separately by KONTAN, Executive Director of the Indonesia Mining Association (IMA) Hendra Sinadia supported the government's efforts to regulate illegal mines that have caused state losses and significant environmental damage.

Sebelumnya, IMA juga telah mengadakan pertemuan dengan Ditjen Gakkum Kementerian ESDM. Pertemuan tersebut membahas upaya untuk memperbaiki tata kelola di sektor pertambangan mineral dan batubara. Ditjen Gakkum ESDM terbuka untuk berdiskusi mendengar menerima masukan usulan-usulan perbaikan tata kelola.

"IMA berharap tata kelola sektor pertambangan akan lebih diperbaiki termasuk masalah perizinan, penertiban kegiatan ilegal," tandasnya.

Sementara itu, Direktur Eksekutif Pusat Studi Hukum Energi Pertambangan (Pushep), Bisman Bakhtiar mengatakan, masalah tambang ilegal ini masalah besar yang sampai saat tidak bisa diselesaikan dengan tuntas.

"Perlu kesungguhan dan keseriusan dari Presiden untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini. Karena penyelesaian tambang ilegal harus top down," kata Bisman kepada Kontan, Selasa (19/8/2025).

Bisman menjelaskan, salah satu upaya bisa dengan kebijakan melegalkan pertambangan tanpa izin, namun harus dilakukan dengan cermat, harus memperhatikan beberapa hal antara lain: aspek lokasi dan daya dukung lingkungan apakah memungkinkan untuk dilakukan pengusahaan, aspek pelaku apakah ini pelaku kecil bagian dari rakyat atau sebuah korporasi besar, tentunya kalau pelaku kecil dan memenuhi syarat bisa saja dilegalkan dengan memberikan izin.

"Namun jika pelaku besar tidak tepat kalau dilegalkan, tetapi harus dilakukan penegakan hukum," ungkapnya.

Selain itu, dengan melegalkan tambang ilegal sepanjang prosesnya benar dan memenuhi syarat, maka akan ada potensi keuntungan karena dengan legal, maka akan ada penerimaan negara dari pajak dan PNBP.

Previously, IMA also held a meeting with the Directorate General of Law Enforcement at the Ministry of EMR. The meeting discussed efforts to improve governance in the mineral and coal mining sector. The Directorate General of Law Enforcement at the Ministry of EMR is open to discussions and input on governance improvements.

"IMA hopes that governance in the mining sector will be further improved, including licensing issues and the eradication of illegal activities," he stressed.

Meanwhile, the Executive Director of the Center for Mining Energy Law Studies (Pushep), Bisman Bakhtiar, said that the problem of illegal mining is a major problem that has not yet been fully resolved.

"The President needs to be serious and committed to resolving this issue. Because resolving illegal mining must be a top-down approach," Bisman told Kontan on Tuesday (August 19, 2025).

Bisman explained that one of the efforts could be through a policy of legalizing mining without a permit, but it must be done carefully, paying attention to several things, including: the location aspect and environmental carrying capacity, whether it is possible to carry out business, the aspect of the perpetrator, whether this is a small actor, part of the people or a large corporation, of course if the actor is small and meets the requirements, it can be legalized by issuing a permit.

"However, if the perpetrator is a major one, it is not appropriate to legalize it, but rather law enforcement must be carried out," he said.

In addition, by legalizing illegal mining as long as the process is correct and meets the requirements, there will be potential profits because with legality, there will be state revenue from taxes and PNBP.

Menurut Bisman, mencegah kerugian bisa dengan pemberantasan dan penegakan hukum yang sungguh-sungguh. Kesungguhan ini bisa kita lihat apakah ada pelaku tambang ilegal besar dan backingnya yang oknum aparat level tinggi ditangkap dan proses hukum yang serius.

"Jangan hanya yang kecil-kecil ini namanya tebang pilih dan tidak serius," tandasnya.

According to Bisman, preventing losses can be achieved through eradication and serious law enforcement. This commitment can be seen in the arrests of large-scale illegal mining operators and their backers, including high-ranking officials, and the serious legal process.

"Don't just focus on small things, it's called selective and not serious," he stressed.

Bloomberg Technoz

Produksi Tembaga China Susut, Kelebihan Kapasitas Disorot

Jessica Zhou -- Bloomberg News

PRODUKSI tembaga China terkoreksi pada Juli 2025, jatuh dari rekor tertinggi bulan sebelumnya, seiring dengan komitmen pemerintah mengurangi kapasitas industri.

Adapun kapasitas produksi tembaga olahan tercatat 1,27 juta ton bulan lalu, turun dari 1,3 juta ton pada Juni, menurut data Biro Statistik Nasional pada Selasa.

Data tersebut menandai potensi titik balik bagi industri peleburan tembaga di China, yang sebelumnya mencetak rekor produksi beruntun tahun ini meski pasokan bahan baku makin ketat.

Beijing belakangan makin agresif menekan kelebihan produksi dan banjir pasokan di berbagai sektor, mulai dari baja hingga panel surya.

Industri tembaga mendapat kelonggaran lebih besar karena perannya yang strategis dalam manufaktur teknologi tinggi dan energi bersih. Namun, smelter tetap menghadapi tekanan ekonomi proyek.

China's Copper Production Shrinks, Overcapacity Under the Spotlight

Jessica Zhou -- Bloomberg News

CHINA's copper production declined in July 2025, falling from a record high the previous month, as the government committed to reducing industrial capacity.

Refined copper production capacity was recorded at 1.27 million tonnes last month, down from 1.3 million tonnes in June, according to data from the National Bureau of Statistics on Tuesday.

The data marks a potential turning point for China's copper smelting industry, which had set consecutive production records this year despite increasingly tight raw material supplies.

Beijing has recently become more aggressive in curbing overproduction and supply gluts in sectors ranging from steel to solar panels.

The copper industry has received greater leeway due to its strategic role in high-tech manufacturing and clean energy. However, smelters continue to face project economic pressures.

Tarif pengolahan bijih menjadi logam di pasar *spot* masih berada jauh di bawah nol, menekan margin keuntungan pabrik peleburan dan mendorong sebagian berada di ambang penutupan.

Harga tembaga di London Metal Exchange naik 0,1% menjadi US$9.745 per ton, sementara aluminium turun 0,7% dan nikel melemah 0,3%. **(bbn)**

Spot market rates for processing ore into metal remain well below zero, squeezing smelter profit margins and pushing some to the brink of closure.

Copper prices on the London Metal Exchange rose 0.1% to US$9,745 per tonne, while aluminum fell 0.7% and nickel weakened 0.3%. **(bbn)**

CNBC INDONESIA

Pemerintah Siapkan Aturan Tambang Logam Tanah Jarang!

Verda Nano Setiawan, CNBC Indonesia

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) tengah mempersiapkan regulasi mengenai pengelolaan Logam Tanah Jarang (LTJ) di Indonesia. Hal ini seiring dengan pernyataan Presiden RI Prabowo Subianto yang menyinggung pentingnya pemanfaatan LTJ sebagai sumber daya mineral strategis.

Wakil Menteri ESDM Yuliot Tanjung menjelaskan bahwa pemerintah akan mengatur pemanfaatan logam tanah jarang melalui perubahan Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 96 Tahun 2021 tentang Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Usaha Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara. "Kita akan atur dalam perubahan PP 96/2021," kata Yuliot kepada CNBC Indonesia, dikutip Rabu (20/8/2025).

Ia lantas menjelaskan bahwa LTJ di Indonesia pada umumnya ditemukan sebagai mineral ikutan dari berbagai fasilitas pengolahan dan pemurnian.

Sementara itu, pemanfaatan LTJ dari wilayah usaha pertambangan membutuhkan proses eksplorasi terlebih dahulu untuk mengetahui lokasi, jenis kandungan, serta perkiraan cadangan.

The Government is Preparing Regulations for Rare Earth Metal Mining!

Verda Nano Setiawan, CNBC Indonesia

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) is preparing regulations regarding the management of rare earth metals (LTJ) in Indonesia. This is in line with President Prabowo Subianto's statement highlighting the importance of utilizing LTJ as a strategic mineral resource.

Deputy Minister of EMR Yuliot Tanjung explained that the government will regulate the use of rare earth metals through amendments to Government Regulation (PP) Number 96 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Mineral and Coal Mining Business Activities. "We will regulate this in the amendments to PP 96/2021," Yuliot told CNBC Indonesia, as quoted on Wednesday (August 20, 2025).

He then explained that LTJ in Indonesia is generally found as a by-product of various processing and refining facilities.

Meanwhile, the utilization of LTJ from mining business areas requires a prior exploration process to determine the location, type of content, and estimated reserves.

"Untuk LTJ, pada umumnya di Indonesia adalah mineral ikutan pada berbagai fasilitas pengolahan dan pemurnian. Sementara yang berdasarkan wilayah usaha pertambangan harus dilakukan eksplorasi lokasi, jenis kandungan LTJ dan perkiraan deposit cadangan," kata Yuliot.

Sebelumnya, Prabowo menegaskan bahwa Indonesia memiliki potensi besar logam tanah jarang (rare earth element). Adapun, mineral kritis ini bisa digunakan untuk memodernisasi alat sistem pertahanan.

Menurut dia, keberadaan sumber daya ini harus menjadi modal utama untuk memperkuat kemandirian pertahanan bangsa.

"Alhamdulillah yang Maha Kuasa telah memberi karunia kita, kita memiliki mineral-mineral, yang disebut tanah jarang, rare earth kita punya semua rare earth di dunia kita miliki," ujar Prabowo saat pada Pidato RUU APBN 2026 dan Nota Keuangan dalam Rapat Paripurna DPR RI, Jumat (15/08/2025).

Di samping itu. Prabowo menilai pengelolaan logam tanah harus diarahkan untuk memberdayakan industri strategis, dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan prajurit.

"Kita harus kuasai kendalikan membela dan mengelola semua kekayaan bangsa Indonesia. Untuk itu, kita harus modernisasi alat sistem pertahanan, memperkuat komponen cadangan kita," katanya.

Ia pun menekankan bahwa logam tanah jarang memiliki peran vital bagi perkembangan teknologi tinggi, baik dalam kehidupan modern maupun sistem pertahanan. **(pgr/pgr)**

"For LTJ, generally in Indonesia, it's an associated mineral in various processing and refining facilities. Meanwhile, based on the mining area, exploration must be conducted to determine the location, type of LTJ content, and estimated reserve deposits," Yuliot said.

Previously, Prabowo emphasized that Indonesia has significant potential for rare earth elements. These critical minerals could be used to modernize defense systems.

According to him, the existence of these resources must be the main capital to strengthen the nation's defense independence.

"Thank God, the Almighty has given us gifts. We have minerals called rare earths. We have all the rare earths in the world," Prabowo said during his speech on the 2026 State Budget Bill and Financial Note at the Plenary Session of the Indonesian House of Representatives on Friday (15/08/2025).

Additionally, Prabowo believes that the management of precious metals should be directed towards empowering strategic industries and improving the welfare of soldiers.

"We must master, control, defend, and manage all of Indonesia's national wealth. To do this, we must modernize our defense system and strengthen our reserve components," he said.

He also emphasized that rare earth metals play a vital role in the development of high technology, both in modern life and in defense systems. **(pgr/pgr)**

Bisnis.com

5 Negara dengan Cadangan Logam Tanah Jarang Terbesar di Dunia

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

LOGAM tanah jarang (LTJ) atau rare earth elements (REE) menjadi perhatian usai disinggung Presiden Prabowo Subianto saat berpidato dalam Rapat Paripurna DPR RI Ke-1 Tahun Sidang 2025/2026 dan Penyampaian RAPBN Tahun Anggaran 2026 di Kompleks Parlemen, Jakarta Pusat, Jumat (15/8/2025).

Prabowo mengaku bersyukur Indonesia dianugerahi potensi LTJ. Menurutnya, LTJ merupakan mineral penting dan tidak semua negara memilikinya.

"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," ucap Prabowo.

Sementara itu, Menteri Pendidikan Tinggi, Sains, dan Teknologi Brian Yuliarto mengungkapkan tiga lokasi dengan potensi kandungan LTJ tinggi di Indonesia. Menurutnya, tiga lokasi dengan kandungan LTJ itu adalah Bangka Belitung, Mamuju, dan wilayah Sulawesi.

Dia menyebut, LTJ saat ini menjadi mineral yang menjanjikan dan memiliki potensi untuk meningkatkan pendapatan negara. Brian mengungkapkan, saat ini berbagai perguruan tinggi tengah melakukan penelitian sekaligus menghitung potensi cadangan LTJ yang ada di Tanah Air. Di samping itu, kampus tengah meneliti terkait proses pemurnian LTJ.

5 Countries with the Largest Rare Earth Metal Reserves in the World

Written by : M Ryan Hidayatullah

RARE earth metals (REE) or rare earth elements (REE) have become a concern after being mentioned by President Prabowo Subianto during his speech at the 1st Plenary Session of the Indonesian House of Representatives for the 2025/2026 Session Year and the Submission of the 2026 Fiscal Year Draft State Budget at the Parliament Complex, Central Jakarta, Friday (15/8/2025).

Prabowo expressed his gratitude for Indonesia's potential in LTJ. He stated that LTJ is a vital mineral, and not all countries possess it.

"We have all the rare earths in the world, and these rare earths are vital for high-tech life, for modern life, and also for modern defense," Prabowo said.

Meanwhile, Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Technology Brian Yuliarto revealed three locations with high potential for LTJ deposits in Indonesia. According to him, the three locations with high LTJ deposits are Bangka Belitung, Mamuju, and the Sulawesi region.

He stated that LTJ is currently a promising mineral and has the potential to increase state revenue. Brian revealed that various universities are currently conducting research and calculating the potential LTJ reserves in Indonesia. Furthermore, universities are researching the LTJ refining process.

"Dan kita ternyata punya cukup banyak [potensi LTJ], harapannya penelitian di berbagai perguruan tinggi kita bisa lakukan percepatan hilirisasi sehingga LTJ bisa kita pemurnian dan menjadi komoditas yang bisa menambah pendapatan negara," tutur Brian.

Apa Itu Logam Tanah Jarang dan Fungsinya?

Logam tanah jarang merupakan sekelompok 17 unsur kimia yang memiliki sifat unik dan sangat penting untuk berbagai teknologi modern, termasuk perangkat elektronik, kendaraan listrik, dan teknologi pertahanan.

Adapun 17 unsur tersebut termasuk dengan lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, disprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, lutetium, skandium, yttrium.

Pun LTJ merupakan salah satu sumber daya paling berharga di Bumi. Meskipun terdapat secara alami, unsur-unsur ini jarang ditemukan dalam jumlah yang cukup besar untuk ditambang.

Tak heran, ketika ditemukan dalam jumlah yang sesuai, unsur-unsur LTJ ini langsung bernilai.

LTJ memiliki beberapa fungsi. Sebanyak 17 unsurnya dapat digunakan dalam berbagai produk. Contohnya, seperti laser, peralatan militer, magnet dalam kendaraan listrik, turbin angin, dan elektronik konsumen seperti smartphone.

Dilansir dari berbagai sumber, berikut daftar lima negara dengan cadangan logam tanah jarang terbesar di dunia per 2024:

5 Negara dengan Cadangan Logam Tanah Jarang Terbesar di Dunia

1. China

China menjadi negara dengan cadangan LTJ terbesar di dunia, yakni mencapai 44 juta metrik ton. Negara ini juga…

"And it turns out we have quite a lot [of LTJ potential]. We hope that research at various universities can accelerate downstreaming so that we can refine LTJ and turn it into a commodity that can increase state revenue," said Brian.

What Are Rare Earth Metals and Their Functions?

Rare earth metals are a group of 17 chemical elements that have unique properties and are critical to a wide range of modern technologies, including electronic devices, electric vehicles, and defense technology.

The 17 elements include lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, lutetium, scandium, yttrium.

LTJ is also one of the most valuable resources on Earth. Although naturally occurring, these elements are rarely found in quantities large enough to be mined.

Not surprisingly, when found in the right quantities, these LTJ elements immediately become valuable.

LTJ has multiple applications. Its 17 elements can be used in a variety of products. Examples include lasers, military equipment, magnets in electric vehicles, wind turbines, and consumer electronics like smartphones.

Reported from various sources, here is a list of the five countries with the largest reserves of rare earth metals in the world as of 2024:

5 Countries with the Largest Rare Earth Metal Reserves in the World

1. China

China has the world's largest reserves of REEs, reaching 44 million metric tons. It will also be…

Negara ini juga merupakan produsen LTJ terkemuka di dunia pada 2024, dengan produksi sebesar 270.000 metrik ton.

Adapun, tambang utama LTJ di China adalah Tambang Bayan Obo di Inner Mongolia yang merupakan deposit LTJ terbesar di dunia. Tambang itu memiliki cadangan lebih dari 40 juta metrik ton.

Meskipun sudah menduduki posisi teratas, China tetap fokus untuk memastikan cadangan LTJ mereka tetap tinggi.

Negara ini juga telah mengendalikan penambangan tanah jarang ilegal selama beberapa tahun, menutup tambang tanah jarang ilegal atau yang tidak ramah lingkungan, serta membatasi produksi dan ekspor. Batasan produksi ini telah dilonggarkan, dan dalam beberapa tahun terakhir China telah menaikkan kuota penambangan beberapa kali.

2. Brasil

Brasil memiliki cadangan LTJ terbesar kedua di dunia, yakni sebesar 21 juta metrik ton. Proyek LTJ utama di Brasil adalah Pela Ema di negara bagian Goiás.

Pela Ema adalah proyek yang dikelola oleh perusahaan Serra Verde, dan merupakan salah satu deposit lempung ionik terbesar di dunia yang mengandung unsur-unsur tanah jarang seperti neodymium, praseodymium, terbium, dan dysprosium.

Proyek yang sedang memulai produksi komersial sejak awal 2024 menargetkan produksi 5.000 ton oksida tanah jarang per tahun mulai 2026.

3. India

India menempati posisi ketiga sebagai negara dengan cadangan LTJ terbesar di dunia, yakni 6,9 juta metrik ton. Negara ini juga memproduksi 2.900 metrik ton LTJ pada 2024.

It will also be the world's leading producer of REEs in 2024, with production reaching 270,000 metric tons.

Meanwhile, China's main LTJ mine is the Bayan Obo Mine in Inner Mongolia, the world's largest LTJ deposit, with reserves exceeding 40 million metric tons.

Despite occupying the top position, China remains focused on ensuring its LTJ reserves remain high.

The country has also been cracking down on illegal rare earth mining for several years, shutting down illegal or environmentally unfriendly mines and limiting production and exports. These production limits have been relaxed, and China has increased mining quotas several times in recent years.

2. Brazil

Brazil has the world's second-largest reserves of REEs, at 21 million metric tons. The main REEs project in Brazil is Pela Ema in the state of Goiás.

Pela Ema is a project managed by the Serra Verde company, and is one of the world's largest ionic clay deposits containing rare earth elements such as neodymium, praseodymium, terbium and dysprosium.

The project, which is due to begin commercial production in early 2024, is targeting production of 5,000 tonnes of rare earth oxides per year starting in 2026.

3. India

India holds the third-largest reserves of REEs in the world, at 6.9 million metric tons. It also plans to produce 2,900 metric tons of REEs by 2024.

India memiliki hampir 35% deposit mineral pantai (beach sands), yang merupakan sumber tanah jarang yang signifikan.

Pada Oktober 2024, Trafalgar, sebuah perusahaan rekayasa dan pengadaan asal India, mengumumkan rencana untuk membangun pabrik logam tanah jarang, aloi, dan magnet pertama di negara tersebut.

4. Australia

Australia memiliki cadangan LTJ terbesar keempat di dunia dengan 5,7 juta metrik ton. Negara ini juga menempati posisi keempat sebagai negara penghasil LTJ terbesar dengan produksi 13.000 metrik ton.

LTJ baru ditambang di Australia sejak 2007, tetapi ekstraksinya diperkirakan akan meningkat ke depannya.

Adapun, tambang utama dan proyek pengembangan LTJ di Australia adalah Mount Weld (Lynas Corporation), salah satu deposit logam tanah jarang terbaik di dunia.

Saat ini, Mount Weld menghasilkan sekitar 66.000 ton konsentrat LTJ per tahun, yang sebagian besar diolah di fasilitas Lynas di Malaysia. Namun, terdapat rencana pembangunan fasilitas pemrosesan baru di Australia untuk menambah kapasitas domestik.

5. Rusia

Rusia menempati posisi kelima sebagai negara dengan cadangan LTJ terbesar di dunia. Negara itu memiliki cadangan LTJ sebanyak 3,8 juta metrik ton.

Rusia juga memproduksi 2.500 metrik ton tanah jarang pada 2024, setara dengan tahun sebelumnya.

Negara ini memiliki beberapa lokasi deposit LTJ, seperti Lovozero, Tomtorskoe, Skalnoe (Popigai), dan Ilmensky Reserve.

Pemerintah Rusia menyampaikan rencana pada tahun 2020 untuk menginvestasikan US$1,5 miliar guna bersaing dengan China di pasar LTJ. **Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova**

India has nearly 35% of the world's beach sands, which are a significant source of rare earths.

In October 2024, Trafalgar, an Indian engineering and procurement company, announced plans to build the country's first rare earth metals, alloys and magnets plant.

4. Australia

Australia has the world's fourth-largest reserves of REEs, at 5.7 million metric tons. It is also the fourth-largest producer of REEs, with production of 13,000 metric tons.

LTJ has only been mined in Australia since 2007, but extraction is expected to increase in the future.

Meanwhile, the main mine and LTJ development project in Australia is Mount Weld (Lynas Corporation), one of the world's best rare earth metal deposits.

Currently, Mount Weld produces approximately 66,000 tonnes of LTJ concentrate per year, most of which is processed at its Lynas facility in Malaysia. However, there are plans to build a new processing facility in Australia to expand domestic capacity.

5. Russia

Russia ranks fifth as the country with the largest reserves of REEs in the world, with reserves totaling 3.8 million metric tons.

Russia also produced 2,500 metric tons of rare earths in 2024, on par with the previous year.

The country has several LTJ deposit locations, such as Lovozero, Tomtorskoe, Skalnoe (Popigai), and Ilmensky Reserve.

The Russian government announced plans in 2020 to invest US$1.5 billion to compete with China in the LTJ market. **Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova**

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold hits near 3-week low on stronger dollar; Fed symposium in focus

By Reuters

GOLD prices inched lower on Wednesday to their lowest level in nearly three weeks as the dollar strengthened, while investors awaited the Federal Reserve's Jackson Hole symposium later this week for clues on the path for monetary policy.

Spot gold was down 0.1% at $3,312.79 per ounce, as of 0035 GMT, after reaching its lowest level since August 1.

U.S. gold futures for December delivery fell 0.1% to $3,355.20.

The U.S. dollar index climbed to its highest level in more than a week, making gold less affordable for buyers using other currencies.

Fed Chair Jerome Powell's speech at the Jackson Hole symposium through August 21-23 is the main focus, with investors watching for any pushback against market pricing of a rate cut next month.

Minutes of the Fed's July meeting, due later in the day, are anticipated to offer further insights into the central bank's policy stance.

Interest rate futures point to two rate cuts of 25 basis points each this year, with the first one expected in September.

Gold typically performs well in a low-interest-rate environment and amid heightened uncertainties.

U.S. President Donald Trump ruled out deploying ground troops to Ukraine on Tuesday but suggested air support could be part of a deal to end Russia's war in the region.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskiy hailed the White House talks as a "major step forward" towards ending Europe's deadliest conflict in 80 years and setting up a trilateral meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin and Trump.

Elsewhere, spot silver held steady at $37.35 per ounce, platinum gained 0.3% to $1,309.35 and palladium was down 0.4% to $1,110.50.

MINING.COM

Anglo suffers setback as Peabody walks away from $3.8B coal deal

Staff Writer

ANGLO American Plc's (LON: AAL) efforts to streamline its business have hit a major roadblock after Peabody Energy Corp. (NYSE: BTU) scrapped a $3.8 billion deal to acquire its Australian steelmaking coal assets.

The deal collapsed after a fire at Anglo's Moranbah North mine in Queensland, which Peabody argued constituted a "material adverse change" (MAC), a contractual clause that allowed it to withdraw.

Anglo disputes that interpretation and said Tuesday it will initiate arbitration to claim damages for the termination.

The blaze, triggered by high gas levels in April, halted operations at Moranbah North, one of the most valuable mines included in the package. Peabody maintains that the incident had long-term material impacts and attempted to renegotiate terms. When talks failed, the company pulled out, also cancelling plans to on-sell one of Anglo's mines to an Indonesian buyer.

Anglo countered that there was no lasting damage to equipment or infrastructure, and that progress was being made toward restarting the mine. Chief Executive Duncan Wanblad said he was "very disappointed" by Peabody's decision but stressed that other bidders had shown strong interest in the assets during the sales process.

Setback for Anglo's restructuring plan

The withdrawal is a blow to Anglo's broader restructuring, which aims to simplify the company and sharpen its focus on copper and iron ore. In recent months, the miner has already spun off its platinum group metals unit and is actively seeking a buyer for its struggling De Beers diamond division.

The coking coal sale was supposed to be the most straightforward part of Anglo's divestment strategy. Investors had seen the deal as a milestone, both in bringing in cash and demonstrating momentum after Anglo rejected a $49 billion takeover bid from BHP Group last year.

Instead, Anglo will now face a lengthy arbitration process, with analysts suggesting a resolution may not come until 2026. In the meantime, the company will need to restart the sales process against a backdrop of weaker coal prices than when the original deal was struck.

For St. Louis–based Peabody, the acquisition was meant to boost its exposure to metallurgical coal, which is vital for steelmaking. Still, analysts had flagged the valuation as aggressive, with the $3.8 billion price tag nearly double Peabody's own market capitalization at the time of signing.

"Each side is confident in its own position from a legal perspective," Jefferies analysts said this month, noting that a protracted arbitration could weigh on both companies' share prices.

Market reaction

Shares of Peabody initially jumped more than 6% in premarket U.S. trading before reversing to -2.8% by mid-morning in New York. Anglo's stock traded up 1.8% in London after the announcement, though still below earlier levels.

Wanblad reiterated Anglo's confidence that a new buyer could be found, but any replacement deal would likely stretch into next year and face tougher market conditions.

(With files from Reuters and Bloomberg)

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

China pledges to address India's rare earth needs, Indian source says

By: Reuters

THERE is an upward trend in India-China relations and Beijing has promised to address New Delhi's needs on rare earths, a top Indian official and a source said on Tuesday, as the neighbours rebuild ties that were damaged by a 2020 border clash.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi is visiting India for the 24th round of border talks with Indian National Security Adviser Ajit Doval and is also due to meet Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday, days before Modi travels to China for the summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.

"There has been an upward trend. Borders have been quiet. There has been peace and tranquillity," Doval told Wang as he opened the talks. "Our bilateral engagements have been more substantial."

"The new environment that has been created has helped us in moving ahead in the various areas that we are working on," he said.

Wang told Doval that "the stable and healthy development of China-India relations is in the fundamental interests of the two countries' people," according to a readout of the meeting released by China's foreign ministry.

The two sides "should enhance mutual trust through dialogues and expand cooperation," Wang said, and should aim for consensus in areas such as border control and demarcation negotiations.

Earlier on Tuesday, an Indian source said that China had promised to address three key Indian concerns. Wang, the source said, had assured Indian Foreign Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar that Beijing is addressing India’s need for fertilisers, rare earths and tunnel boring machines.

The Indian foreign and mines ministries did not respond immediately to Reuters requests for comment.

China's commerce ministry also did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

It was not immediately clear whether China had agreed to approve export licenses faster or grant blanket exemptions for India.

China has previously committed to speeding up export licenses for Europe and the US without actually dismantling the control regime.

China's exports of rare earths and related magnets jumped in June after these agreements and as the commerce ministry worked through a huge backlog of applications.

However, rare earth magnet exports to India were still down 58% compared to January levels, according to Chinese customs data. June is the last month for which country-level data is available.

India has the world's fifth-largest rare earth reserves, at 6.9 million metric tons, but has no magnet production and relies on imported magnets, mainly from China.

yahoo!finance

US Copper Firms Hike Prices Even After Trump Tariff Reprieve

Jack Farchy (Bloomberg)

MAJOR US producers of electrical wire are raising prices just weeks after a surprise decision by President Donald Trump to exempt the most basic copper imports from tariffs, suggesting that American consumers may end up paying more even after metal prices plunged.

Southwire Co. LLC, one of the largest makers of copper wire and cable in the US, and Cerro Wire LLC, a wiremaker owned by Berkshire Hathaway Inc., in recent days announced price increases of 5% across a range of copper wire products, according to a Bloomberg calculation based on their published price sheets.

The move shows how a small group of low-profile companies that own US copper-processing plants are likely to be the primary beneficiaries of Trump's shock tariff reprieve.

The president's decision to apply his 50% import tariff only to manufactured goods containing copper such as wires and cables, and not to unprocessed refined copper as widely expected, means companies like Southwire and Cerrowire will now be paying much less than they feared for the metal they purchase. At the same time, the import tariff on copper-containing goods raises costs for their international competitors shipping products to the US.

And until the US builds more copper processing plants, the added cost on the hundreds of thousands of tons of copper-containing goods it imports each year is likely to be inflationary for US consumers despite a sharp drop in domestic prices for copper itself, analysts say.

"While wire and cable prices are influenced by copper prices, they are not the same. The margin between the two can widen if local producers have more pricing power," said Aisling Hubert, senior wire and cable analyst at consultancy CRU Group. The tariff means that US producers will have the upper hand in price negotiations with their customers, she said.

It's not clear whether the price increases were a direct response to the tariff decision, and it's likely to take some time before the full effects on the market are clear.

Domestic prices for copper wire and cable — used in almost every building, electronic device, and power utility — had already risen sharply before Trump's decision, according to US government data. An index of prices that forms part of the calculation of producer price inflation hit a record high in July, up 12% from a year earlier.

Neither Southwire nor Cerrowire responded to requests for comment. Southwire, which is one of the largest importers of refined copper into the US, lobbied against tariffs on refined copper imports in a letter to the Department of Commerce earlier this year.

Massimo Battaini, chief executive of Prysmian SpA, which together with Southwire dominates the US wire and cable market, said the tariff decision had been a relief and would likely mean higher profits for his company.

Speaking on a conference call with analysts the day after the announcement, he said: “Local producers, like we are, will benefit from cost of cables imported from overseas much higher than today. So this will certainly benefit our guidance, our forecast for the full year.”

The US imported 810,000 tons of unprocessed copper last year, accounting for 45% of the country’s consumption of 1.8 million tons, according to US Geological Survey data.

While those imports are spared from tariffs, the US also imports hundreds of thousands of tons of copper-containing goods, which are now set to be subject to 50% duties. That includes semi-processed products like copper rod, pipe, tube and sheet, and finished goods like cables. Of the total US cable demand last year, 23% was met by imports.

Domestic Capacity

To be sure, US companies may invest in more domestic capacity to replace imports, reducing the inflationary effect of the tariff. Cable imports would be “difficult to replace in the short term” but new capacity for low-voltage cable can be built in 1-2 years, said Hubert at CRU.

What’s more, there’s significant uncertainty about how broadly the tariffs will be applied. It isn’t clear whether imports from Canada and Mexico, two of the main sources of imports of copper products, would be exempt from the new tariffs under the free trade agreement between the three countries, according to Hubert. For wire rod, an intermediate copper product which is used to make electrical cable, the US sources most of its supplies domestically but relies on imports from Canada and Mexico for 17% of consumption.

Analyst at JPMorgan Chase & Co. said that the US was significantly less dependent on imports of copper products than on refined copper, making the buildout of additional domestic capacity “likely relatively achievable in the coming years.” Still, they predicted “higher end-use prices” in the meantime.

Peter Schmitz, director of global copper markets research at Wood Mackenzie, said that copper accounted for about two thirds of the cost of a cable and 20%-30% of the cost of an electrical motor.

“Is it inflationary? Yes it is,” he said of the tariffs. “Ultimately somebody pays; that is going to be the American consumer.”

(Updates with detail on wire rod imports)

MINING.COM

Iron ore price falls with BHP results, soft China demand in focus

Bloomberg News

IRON ore extended declines as mining giant BHP Group Ltd. reported falling profits on softer Chinese demand and plentiful global supply.

The steelmaking ingredient lost as much as 0.6% in Singapore, declining for a fifth straight session.

BHP blamed weaker iron ore and coal prices for its sliding profits, but chief executive officer Mike Henry also expressed confidence in an earnings statement in the "long-term fundamentals of steelmaking materials, copper and fertilizers."

China's export growth may slow, but it will likely remain elevated due to the country's competitiveness, BHP said in the company's economic and commodity outlook published Tuesday. Recent infrastructure announcements, including a major dam project in Tibet, also underscore Beijing's policy flexibility, it said.

This outlook from BHP is a positive sign for the steel market, which has stuttered as the Chinese economy matures and a years-long property slump there shows no sign of ending. The miner said rising earnings from its copper assets offset the pressure on iron ore and coal.

Infrastructure spending and manufacturing expansion in India are expected to drive a sharp rise in metals demand, Graham Slack, BHP's head of market analysis and economics, said in the outlook report. India, which exported an average of 30 million tons of iron ore annually over the past nine years, is likely to become an "opportunistic importer," particularly during periods of domestic supply disruption, he said.

Iron ore fell 0.5% to $100.95 a ton in Singapore as of 12:05 p.m. local time, while yuan-priced futures on the Dalian exchange and steel contracts in Shanghai declined. Copper rose 0.3% on the London Metal Exchange, while aluminum dropped 0.3% and nickel was also lower. ***(By Katharine Gemmell)***

Australian Mining

Yancoal hits highest production levels in five years

Paul Howell

YANCOAL has delivered its highest half-year production figures since 2020, with 32.2 million tonnes of thermal and metallurgical coal produced over the first six months of 2025.

That run-of-mine (ROM) production result was up 16 per cent on Yancoal's numbers for the first six months of 2024. Saleable production of 24.8 million tonnes represented similar growth from last year, up 15 per cent.

Operating costs have also moved in the right direction, according to Yancoal's announcement. The company's operating cash cost of $93 per tonne, excluding royalties, was down eight per cent on the first half of 2024, with productivity improvement initiatives offsetting cost inflation factors.

Coal futures did see a drop off over the first half of 2025, with realised prices down to $149 per tonne. Yancoal also recorded a two per cent decrease in attributable sales volume, with a number of weather-related interruptions to its supply chain over the six months.

Yancoal's revenue for the first half was down 15 per cent to $2.68 billion.

Yancoal acting chief executive officer Ying Nue said the company was on track to perform within the higher reaches of its full year guidance, despite some challenges in global markets.

“During the past six months, we observed elevated global supply and subdued demand in both the thermal and metallurgical coal markets,” he said.

“While geopolitical events in the Middle East, implementation of global trade tariffs, and, more recently, economic measures outlined in China have influenced speculative trading activity, these factors have not impacted underlying demand.”

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Asia Turns to Ammonia for Power Generation

By Rystad Energy

WITH coal accounting for 54% of Asia’s power mix last year, the region faces a significant challenge in meeting its net-zero ambitions. In a bid to cut emissions, several Asian countries are turning to ammonia for power generation, particularly through co-firing, blending low-carbon ammonia with coal or natural gas. Rystad Energy expects China, Indonesia, Japan and South Korea to emerge as key hubs for this transition. However, a sizeable supply gap remains, with about 8.8 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of ammonia needed to meet 2030 targets.

Having relied on coal for decades, Asia lacks both the policy frameworks and the market demand needed to justify investment in infrastructure for ammonia as an energy source. Countries such as Japan and South Korea also face resource constraints, whether limited natural gas or insufficient renewable capacity, that hinder domestic production of clean ammonia. To meet net-zero goals, they will need to import clean ammonia from overseas, enabling coal replacement as a baseload power source while safeguarding energy security and affordability.

Ammonia co-firing is currently expensive, mainly due to the high costs associated with low-carbon hydrogen production, ammonia conversion and transportation. However, countries in Asia appear willing to tackle this challenge and advance their co-firing plans. Assuming a low-carbon hydrogen price of $5 per kilogram, which corresponds to an ammonia price of $1,000 per tonne, Rystad Energy estimates that the levelized cost of electricity for a 10% ammonia blend will be about 50% higher than coal-only generation. This indicates that costs must be tackled through innovation, economies of scale, or the implementation of a meaningful carbon price to make ammonia co-firing competitive.

While hydrogen and ammonia are set to play a growing role in decarbonizing Asia's power sector, much of the progress hinges on foreign partnerships and long-term offtake agreements. Even with high costs associated with hydrogen, our data shows that ammonia demand from power generation is expected to grow ninefold by 2030.

However, without firm offtake commitments and accelerated development of critical import infrastructure, this growth could stall. While several key Asian players are already in discussions with international partners to secure ammonia supply, progress on import terminals and co-firing capabilities must speed up,

Minh Khoi Le, Head of Hydrogen Research, Rystad Energy