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Asosiasi Tambang Minta Pertimbangkan Penggunaan B50, ESDM: Bukan Masalah Teknis

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

ASOSIASI pertambangan mengungkap telah meminta kepada Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) untuk mempertimbangkan penerapan mandatori biodiesel 50% (B50) atau Bahan Bakar Minyak (BBM) jenis solar dengan 50% minyak sawit atau Crude Palm Oil (CPO).

Menurut Direktur Eksekutif Indonesia Mining Association (IMA) Hendra Sinadia, beberapa asosiasi besar pertambangan telah mengirim surat kepada Kementerian ESDM terkait hal ini.

"Kalau penggunaan B50 beberapa asosiasi, seperti IMA, APBI, APNI, Aspindo, PERHAPI, MGEI, PERTAABI, kami ini sudah memohon ke pemerintah melalui surat ke Kem-ESDM agar dipertimbangkan lagi," kata dia kepada Kontan, Selasa (14/10/2025).

Hendra bilang, sebelum B50, penerapan B40 tahun ini telah membebani biaya operasional perusahaan pertambangan mineral dan batubara, apalagi tengah tren harga komoditas yang menurun.

"Penggunaan B40 sendiri itu membebani tambahan biaya operasional perusahaan yang cukup signifikan, apalagi jika ditingkatkan ke B50," tambah dia.

Merespon hal ini, Kementerian ESDM melalui Direktur Jenderal (Dirjen) Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi (EBTKE) Eniya Listiani Dewi mengungkap khusus penggunaan biodiesel untuk alat tambang, pihaknya telah mengecek kisaran harga di masing-masing wilayah.

Mining Association Urges Consideration of B50 Use, ESDM: Not a Technical Issue

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

THE MINING association revealed that it has asked the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) to consider implementing a mandatory 50% biodiesel (B50) or diesel fuel (BBM) with 50% palm oil or Crude Palm Oil (CPO).

According to the Executive Director of the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), Hendra Sinadia, several major mining associations have sent letters to the Ministry of ESDM regarding this matter.

"Regarding the use of B50 by several associations, such as IMA, APBI, APNI, Aspindo, PERHAPI, MGEI, PERTAABI, we have requested the government to reconsider the use of B50 by writing to the Ministry of ESDM," he told Kontan on Tuesday (14/10/2025).

Hendra said that, before B50, the implementation of B40 this year had burdened the operational costs of mineral and coal mining companies, especially amid the downward trend in commodity prices.

"Using B40 itself imposes significant additional operational costs on companies, especially if it is upgraded to B50," he added.

Responding to this, the Ministry of ESDM through the Director General of New, Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (EBTKE) Eniya Listiani Dewi revealed that specifically for the use of biodiesel for mining equipment, her party has checked the price range in each region.

"Itu kita sudah cek harga-harga ya. Per area-area untuk industri non-PSO (non-Public Service Obligation). Jadi tambang itu di wilayah non-PSO ada sekitar 40% penggunanya (biodiesel)," kata Eniya saat ditemui Selasa (14/10/2025).

Lebih lanjut, permasalahan penggunaan biodiesel pada industri ini menurut Eniya bukan pada aspek teknis namun lebih kepada masalah penanganan atau *handling* produk.

"Nah yang non-PSO itu di tambang memang kalau kami melihat bukan alasan teknis. Jadi itu adalah masalah handling. Kan biasanya tambang di daerah tertentu nyetok (biodiesel) nih. Jadi gumpalan-gumpalan, dan memang kalau lama disetok memang seperti itu," kata dia.

Meski begitu Eniya mengatakan akan membuka dialog kembali dengan para pelaku tambang, otomotif dan alat mesin pertanian (alsintan) terkait penerapan biodiesel yang makin meningkat di tahun depan.

Ia juga mengungkap adanya potensi, B50 akan lebih dulu diterapkan pada Public Service Obligation (PSO) yang memiliki mekanisme subsidi dari pemerintah.

"Yang B50 itu akan dikenakan di PSO saja. Terus misalnya non-PSO nanti di naik-turunkan. Seperti itu kan bisa. Nah ini sedang dikaji oleh teman-teman (ESDM) dulu," tutupnya.

"We've checked the prices, yes. They apply to non-Public Service Obligation (PSO) industries. So, mines in non-PSO areas account for about 40% of biodiesel users," Eniya said on Tuesday (October 14, 2025).

Furthermore, according to Eniya, the problem with biodiesel use in this industry is not a technical aspect but rather a problem with product *handling* .

"Well, the non-PSO in the mines, as far as we're concerned, isn't due to technical reasons. It's a handling issue. Mines in certain areas typically stockpile (biodiesel). It forms lumps, and that's what happens when it's stored for a long time," he said.

However, Eniya stated that she would reopen dialogue with mining, automotive, and agricultural machinery (alsintan) players regarding the increasing use of biodiesel next year.

He also revealed the potential for B50 to be implemented first in Public Service Obligations (PSOs), which have a government subsidy mechanism.

"The B50 will only be applied to PSO (publicly-subsidized fuel). For example, for non-PSO fuel, it will be increased or decreased. That's possible. Our colleagues (ESDM) are currently reviewing this," he concluded.

Bloomberg Technoz

Ekspor Batu Bara Januari-Agustus 2025 Anjlok 20,99%

Nyoman Ary Wahyudi

BADAN Pusat Statistik (BPS) melaporkan kinerja ekspor batu bara sepanjang Januari sampai Agustus 2025 minus 20,99% ke level US$15,82 miliar atau sekitar Rp261,9 triliun (asumsi kurs Rp16.555 per dolar AS).

Torehan kinerja ekspor komoditas emas hitam itu terpaut lebar dari capaian sepanjang periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya di level US$20,13 miliar.

Deputi Bidang Statistik BPS M. Habibullah mengatakan koreksi nilai ekspor batu bara itu ikut dibarengi dengan susutnya pengiriman batu bara secara volume sepanjang Januari sampai Agustus tahun ini.

“Nilai ekspor batu bara turun 20,99% secara kumulatif,” kata Habibullah dalam konferensi pers secara daring, Selasa (14/10/2025).

Adapun, kinerja ekspor batu bara secara volume terkoreksi 5,16% ke level 251,13 juta ton sampai periode yang berakhir Agustus 2025, lebih rendah dari periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya sebesar 264,78 juta ton.

Sementara itu rata-rata unit nilai ekspor batu bara juga susut 16,62% ke level US$63,48 per ton, lebih rendah dari posisi tahun sebelumnya di level US$ 76,14 per ton.

Kendati demikian, kinerja ekspor komoditas nonmigas unggulan Indonesia lainnya seperti besi dan baja serta CPO dan turunnya kompak mencatatkan penguatan.

Coal Exports Plunge 20.99% Between January and August 2025

Nyoman Ary Wahyudi

THE CENTRAL Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that coal exports from January to August 2025 declined 20.99% to US$15.82 billion, or approximately Rp261.9 trillion (assuming an exchange rate of Rp16,555 per US dollar).

The export performance of the black gold commodity was significantly different from the achievement for the same period the previous year at US$20.13 billion.

BPS Deputy for Statistics M. Habibullah said the correction in coal export value was accompanied by a decrease in coal shipment volume from January to August this year.

"The cumulative value of coal exports fell by 20.99%," Habibullah said in an online press conference on Tuesday (14/10/2025).

Meanwhile, coal export performance by volume was corrected by 5.16% to 251.13 million tons for the period ending August 2025, lower than the 264.78 million tons recorded in the same period the previous year.

Meanwhile, the average unit value of coal exports also fell 16.62% to US$63.48 per ton, lower than the previous year's position of US$76.14 per ton.

Nevertheless, the export performance of Indonesia's other leading non-oil and gas commodities, such as iron and steel and CPO, also recorded a strengthening trend.

Ekspor besi dan baja lompat 10,24% ke level US$18,29 miliar dari posisi tahun sebelumnya di angka US$16,59 miliar.

Selain itu, kinerja ekspor CPO dan turunannya ikut menguat 35,23% ke level US$16,66 miliar, dari posisi periode tahun sebelumnya di angka US$12,32 miliar.

“Tiga besar negara tujuan ekspor adalah China, Amerika Serikat dan India, nilai ekspor ketiga negara ini mencapai 41,82% dari total ekspor nonmigas Indonesia,” kata Habibullah.

Menurut data BPS sampai Agustus 2025, ekspor bahan bakar mineral dengan kode HS 27 ke China mencapai US$5,91 miliar dan India mencapai US$3,69 miliar.

Adapun, BPS mencatat kinerja nilai ekspor Indonesia sepanjang Januari-Agustus 2025 tercatat US$185,13 miliar atau naik 7,72% dibanding periode yang sama tahun lalu.

Nilai ekspor migas tercatat US$9,04 miliar atau turun 14,14%. Sementara itu, nilai ekspor non-migas naik 9,15% menjadi US$176,09 miliar.

Secara keseluruhan, BPS mencatat neraca perdagangan barang Indonesia mengalami surplus sebesar US$5,49 miliar per Agustus 2025.

Kinerja neraca perdagangan kali ini lebih tinggi dibanding proyeksi konsensus pasar yang memperkirakan surplus neraca perdagangan hanya akan berada di level US$4 miliar.

"Penyumbang surplus yakni komoditas lemak dan minyak hewani/nabati, bahan bakar mineral serta besi dan baja," ujar Habibullah.

Pada saat yang sama, neraca perdagangan komoditas migas tercatat defisit US$1,66 miliar dengan komoditas penyumbang defisit adalah minyak mentah dan hasil minyak. (naw)

Iron and steel exports jumped 10.24% to US$18.29 billion from US$16.59 billion the previous year.

In addition, export performance of CPO and its derivatives also strengthened by 35.23% to US$16.66 billion, from US$ 12.32 billion in the previous year.

"The three largest export destinations are China, the United States, and India. The export value of these three countries reaches 41.82% of Indonesia's total non-oil and gas exports," said Habibullah.

According to BPS data, as of August 2025, exports of mineral fuels with HS code 27 to China reached US$5.91 billion and to India reached US$3.69 billion.

Meanwhile, Statistics Indonesia (BPS) recorded that Indonesia's export value from January to August 2025 reached US$185.13 billion, a 7.72% increase compared to the same period last year.

Oil and gas exports were recorded at US$9.04 billion, down 14.14%. Meanwhile, non-oil and gas exports rose 9.15% to US$176.09 billion.

Overall, BPS recorded a surplus of US$5.49 billion in Indonesia's goods trade balance as of August 2025.

This year's trade balance performance is higher than the market consensus projection, which estimated the trade balance surplus would only be at US$4 billion.

"The commodities contributing to the surplus are animal/vegetable fats and oils, mineral fuels, and iron and steel," said Habibullah.

At the same time, the oil and gas trade balance recorded a deficit of US$1.66 billion, with crude oil and oil products contributing to the deficit. (naw)

Bisnis.com

Bahlil Bakal Cari Solusi Kendala Pasokan Emas untuk Antam

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia menegaskan bahwa kementeriannya akan membahas solusi terkait kendala pasokan bahan baku emas untuk PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (ANTM) atau Antam.

Pembahasan itu menyusul Antam yang masih mengandalkan impor sebesar 30 ton emas per tahun untuk memenuhi kebutuhan produksi logam mulia.

Bahlil mengatakan, pihaknya tengah membahas kebijakan yang ideal agar kebutuhan bahan baku emas untuk Antam bisa terpenuhi. Oleh karena itu, dia belum bisa membocorkan secara detail kebijakan seperti apa yang bakal diterapkan.

"Ke depan kita lagi membahas, meng-exercise dengan dirjen minerba, langkah-langkah apa yang harus dilakukan untuk kemudian bisa mengoptimalkan kebutuhan daripada Antam terhadap emas itu sendiri," ucap Bahlil di Kantor Kementerian ESDM, Selasa (14/10/2025).

Bahlil juga menuturkan, saat ini Antam sudah memiliki kerja sama jual beli emas dengan PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) sekitar 25 ton sampai 30 ton emas per tahun. Namun, dengan adanya beberapa permasalahan yang dialami smelter Freeport, pasokan emas tersebut belum optimal.

Selain itu, PT Amman Mineral Internasional (AMMN) juga dapat menghasilkan 18 hingga 20 ton emas untuk Antam. Kendati demikian,…

Bahlil Will Seek Solutions to Antam's Gold Supply Constraints

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

ENERGY and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Minister Bahlil Lahadalia confirmed that his ministry will discuss solutions to the gold raw material supply constraints for PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (ANTM), also known as Antam.

The discussion follows Antam's continued reliance on imports of 30 tons of gold per year to meet its precious metal production needs.

Bahlil stated that his party is currently discussing the ideal policy to meet Antam's gold raw material needs. Therefore, he could not yet provide details on what policy would be implemented.

"Going forward, we will be discussing and exercising with the Director General of Mineral and Coal what steps need to be taken to optimize Antam's gold needs," Bahlil said at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources office on Tuesday (14/10/2025).

Bahlil also stated that Antam currently has a gold trading agreement with PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) for approximately 25 to 30 tons of gold per year. However, due to several issues at the Freeport smelter, the gold supply has not been optimal.

Additionally, PT Amman Mineral Internasional (AMMN) can also produce 18 to 20 tons of gold for Antam. However,…

Kendati demikian, pasokan dari dua perusahaan itu masih belum optimal karena satu dan lain hal.

Khusus PTFI, saat ini, Bahlil juga masih melakukan evaluasi terhadap kejadian longsor di tambang bawah tanah Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) yang menyebabkan produksi tembaga dan emas Freeport terganggu.

"Sekarang ini kita lagi melakukan evaluasi total. Jadi produksi terhadap konsentrat di Freeport itu belum dilakukan secara maksimal. Maka dengan demikian pasti mengalami kekurangan pasokan," jelas Bahlil.

Terpisah, Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno menuturkan, pihaknya akan mengkaji penerapan skema domestic market obligation (DMO) untuk komoditas emas.

Dia mengatakan, pihaknya harus melihat lebih jauh sebelum menerapkan DMO untuk emas. Terlebih, Antam sudah memiliki kerja sama jual beli emas dengan PTFI.

"Cuma kalau seandainya ada DMO, nanti kalau sana [smelter Freeport]-nya beroperasi seperti apa? Jangan sampai malah numpuk," ujar Tri ditemui di Kantor Kementerian ESDM, Senin (13/10/2025).

Di sisi lain, Tri juga akan meninjau dari sisi perpajakan ekspor-impor emas, serta menimbang opsi mana yang lebih menguntungkan.

"Itu juga sedang kita ini [kaji], saya belum tahu komposisinya seperti apa antara beli di dalam negeri sama impor," katanya.

Kendati demikian, Tri menegaskan bahwa pemerintah tetap mendukung Antam untuk terus meningkatkan produksi.

"Secara umum Antam kita support," ujarnya.

However, supply from these two companies remains suboptimal for various reasons.

Specifically for PTFI, Bahlil is currently still evaluating the landslide incident at the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) underground mine that disrupted Freeport's copper and gold production.

"We are currently conducting a comprehensive evaluation. Therefore, Freeport's concentrate production has not been maximized. Therefore, there will inevitably be a supply shortage," Bahlil explained.

Separately, the Director General of Minerals and Coal (Minerba) at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, said that his office would review the implementation of the domestic market obligation (DMO) scheme for gold commodities.

He said his company must consider further before implementing a DMO for gold. Furthermore, Antam already has a gold trading agreement with PTFI.

"But even if there's a DMO, what will the Freeport smelter be like when it operates? We don't want it to pile up," Tri said when met at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources office on Monday (10/13/2025).

On the other hand, Tri will also review the taxation aspects of gold exports and imports, and consider which option is more profitable.

"We're also currently reviewing this. I don't yet know what the composition will be between domestic purchases and imports," he said.

However, Tri emphasized that the government continues to support Antam to continue increasing production.

"In general, we support Antam," he said.

Sebelumnya, Direktur Utama Antam Achmad Ardianto mengungkapkan bahwa Perseroan masih mengimpor 30 ton emas per tahun dari Singapura dan Australia untuk memenuhi kebutuhan di dalam negeri.

Impor emas tak terhindarkan lantaran produksi Perseroan belum mencukupi. Achmad menyebut, saat ini emas yang diproduksi atau ditambang oleh Antam hanya mencapai 1 ton per tahun.

Sementara itu, kebutuhan emas di dalam negeri tahun ini diperkirakan mencapai 45 ton. Angka ini lebih tinggi dibanding realisasi penjualan emas Antam pada 2024 yang sebesar 37 ton.

Di sisi lain, banyak perusahaan tambang yang memilih ekspor atau menjual emas ke perusahaan perhiasan alih-alih ke Antam, meski mereka melakukan proses pemurnian di Antam. Padahal, potensi produksi emas di Indonesia sebenarnya dapat mencapai 90 ton per tahun.

"Mungkin 30-an ton [impor], padahal produksi dalam negeri kita 90 ton. [Perusahaan tambang emas] ada yang sebagian dijual ke perusahaan perhiasan dan ada juga yang diekspor," tutur Achmad dalam Rapat Dengar Pendapat bersama Komisi VI DPR RI, Senin (29/9/2025).

Hal itu disebabkan tidak adanya aturan yang mewajibkan perusahaan tambang emas untuk menjual hasil produksinya ke Antam dan skema business-to-business (B2B) yang kurang menguntungkan.

"Karena sifatnya seperti itu tentu saja terjadi tawar-menawar, ada elemen pajak juga. Misalnya, mereka menjual emas ke Antam minta peraknya dibeli sekalian karena sulit bagi mereka untuk menjual peraknya saja kalau emas sudah diambil Antam. Dengan bundling itu ada pajak yang muncul, PPN 13%. Itu berat bagi mereka dan Antam tentunya," jelas Achmad. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Previously, Antam President Director Achmad Ardianto revealed that the Company still imports 30 tons of gold per year from Singapore and Australia to meet domestic needs.

Gold imports are unavoidable because the company's production is insufficient. Achmad stated that Antam currently produces or mines only one ton of gold per year.

Meanwhile, domestic gold demand this year is estimated to reach 45 tons. This figure is higher than Antam's 2024 gold sales of 37 tons.

On the other hand, many mining companies choose to export or sell gold to jewelry companies rather than to Antam, even though they carry out the refining process at Antam. In fact, Indonesia's potential gold production could reach 90 tons per year.

"Maybe 30 tons [are imported], even though our domestic production is 90 tons. [Gold mining companies] sell some to jewelry companies, and some is exported," Achmad said in a hearing with Commission VI of the Indonesian House of Representatives on Monday (September 29, 2025).

This is due to the absence of regulations requiring gold mining companies to sell their production to Antam and the less profitable business-to-business (B2B) scheme.

"Because of its nature, bargaining naturally occurs, and there's a tax element as well. For example, they might sell gold to Antam and ask to buy the silver as well, as it's difficult for them to sell just the silver if Antam has already taken the gold. Bundling involves taxes, 13% VAT, which is certainly a burden on both them and Antam," Achmad explained. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

CNN Indonesia

Menperin Wajibkan Kendaraan Tambang Penuhi Standar Emisi Euro 4

MENTERI Perindustrian (Menperin) Agus Gumiwang menegaskan seluruh kendaraan yang beroperasi di Indonesia, baik kendaraan roda empat, kendaraan niaga, maupun truk dengan berbagai kapasitas, termasuk kendaraan yang beroperasi di kawasan tambang (kendaraan tambang) wajib memenuhi standar emisi Euro 4.

Menurutnya, kewajiban standar emisi Euro 4 itu sejalan dengan aturan yang sudah ditetapkan. Sedangkan, khusus untuk kendaraan tambang akan disiapkan regulasi baru yang mengatur lebih detail.

"Dalam regulasinya sudah clear, harus memenuhi standar emisi yang telah ditetapkan (Euro 4). Dengan demikian, pabrik-pabrik kendaraan, termasuk kendaraan niaga dan truk, itu sudah diwajibkan untuk memproduksi kendaraan-kendaraan yang memenuhi standar Euro 4," kata Agus dalam acara Investor Daily Round Table di Rumah Kaca Melati, Hutan Kota by Plataran, Selasa (14/10).

Agus menyebutkan kendaraan yang beroperasi di jalan umum sebagian besar sudah memenuhi standar Euro 4. Namun, ia menyoroti kendaraan yang beroperasi di area pertambangan, seperti truk tambang, yang masih banyak belum sesuai standar.

"Saya menerima banyak laporan bahwa sebagian besar truk yang digunakan di pertambangan masih belum memenuhi standar Euro 4, masih Euro 2 dan Euro 3," ungkapnya.

The Minister of Industry Requires Mining Vehicles to Meet Euro 4 Emission Standards

MINISTER of Industry (Menperin) Agus Gumiwang emphasized that all vehicles operating in Indonesia, including four-wheeled vehicles, commercial vehicles, and trucks of various capacities, including vehicles operating in mining areas (mining vehicles), must meet Euro 4 emission standards.

According to him, the Euro 4 emission standard requirement aligns with existing regulations. Meanwhile, new regulations specifically for mining vehicles will be prepared with more detailed details.

"The regulations are clear: they must meet established emission standards (Euro 4). Therefore, vehicle manufacturers, including commercial vehicles and trucks, are required to produce vehicles that meet Euro 4 standards," Agus said at the Investor Daily Round Table event at Rumah Kaca Melati, Hutan Kota by Plataran, Tuesday (10/14).

Agus stated that most vehicles operating on public roads already meet Euro 4 standards. However, he highlighted that many vehicles operating in mining areas, such as mining trucks, still do not meet the standards.

"I've received many reports that most of the trucks used in mining still don't meet Euro 4 standards, they're still Euro 2 and Euro 3," he said.

Agus menambahkan, banyak truk yang digunakan di wilayah pertambangan merupakan produk impor.

"Ini sangat disayangkan, karena seharusnya potensi industri nasional dapat dimanfaatkan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan tersebut," tambahnya.

Kementerian Perindustrian berkomitmen untuk berkoordinasi dengan kementerian dan lembaga terkait agar regulasi yang mengatur kendaraan di luar jalan umum juga diterapkan secara tegas.

"Kami terus berkoordinasi dengan kementerian dan lembaga lain agar ada regulasi yang mengatur bahwa tidak hanya kendaraan di jalan umum, tetapi juga yang beroperasi di luar jalan umum, termasuk di area pertambangan, itu wajib memenuhi standar Euro 4," kata Agus.

Dalam kesempatan yang sama, Agus juga menyinggung lahirnya regulasi baru mengenai tingkat komponen dalam negeri (TKDN) melalui Peraturan Menteri Perindustrian (Permenperin) Nomor 35 Tahun 2025 tentang Ketentuan dan Tata Cara Sertifikasi TKDN dan Bobot Manfaat Perusahaan (BMP).

Melalui regulasi baru tersebut, pemerintah berharap pelaku industri nasional dapat lebih mudah berpartisipasi dalam proyek pengadaan barang dan jasa, baik di tingkat pusat, daerah, BUMN, maupun BUMD.

"Prinsip dasarnya, setiap dana dari pembayar pajak yang dibelanjakan pemerintah, baik untuk pengadaan barang maupun jasa, harus digunakan untuk membeli produk dalam negeri. Hal ini penting karena industri nasional mencakup ekosistem tenaga kerja yang perlu terus didukung," jelasnya.

Agus added that many of the trucks used in mining areas are imported products.

"This is very unfortunate, because the potential of the national industry should be utilized to meet these needs," he added.

The Ministry of Industry is committed to coordinating with relevant ministries and institutions to ensure that regulations governing vehicles operating off public roads are strictly enforced.

"We continue to coordinate with other ministries and institutions to ensure regulations are in place that not only vehicles operating on public roads but also those operating off them, including in mining areas, must meet Euro 4 standards," Agus said.

On the same occasion, Agus also touched on the birth of new regulations regarding the domestic component level (TKDN) through the Minister of Industry Regulation (Permenperin) Number 35 of 2025 concerning the Provisions and Procedures for TKDN Certification and Company Benefit Weight (BMP).

Through this new regulation, the government hopes that national industrial players can more easily participate in goods and services procurement projects, both at the central, regional, state-owned enterprise (BUMN), and regionally-owned enterprise (BUMD) levels.

"The basic principle is that all taxpayer funds spent by the government, whether on the procurement of goods or services, must be used to purchase domestic products. This is crucial because the national industry encompasses a workforce ecosystem that needs continued support," he explained.

Ia menjelaskan berdasarkan peraturan presiden (perpres) tentang pengadaan barang dan jasa pemerintah, apabila sudah tersedia produk dalam negeri dengan nilai TKDN di atas 40 persen, maka seluruh belanja pemerintah wajib menggunakan produk dalam negeri dan dilarang mengimpor produk sejenis.

Untuk mendukung kebijakan tersebut, pemerintah menyiapkan strategi agar produk-produk manufaktur dalam negeri dapat semakin banyak masuk ke dalam e-Katalog. Dengan begitu, produk lokal akan lebih mudah diakses oleh instansi pemerintah dalam proses pengadaan barang dan jasa.

Agar strategi ini berjalan efektif, Agus mengkatakan proses perhitungan dan penerbitan sertifikat TKDN perlu dibuat lebih murah, mudah, dan cepat, serta memiliki insentif nilai tambah dalam perhitungannya.

"Mekanisme baru ini diharapkan dapat memperkuat posisi produk lokal di pasar pengadaan pemerintah," tegasnya. (ldy/agt)

He explained that based on the presidential regulation (perpres) on government procurement of goods and services, if domestic products with a TKDN value above 40 percent are available, all government spending must use domestic products and importing similar products is prohibited.

To support this policy, the government is developing a strategy to increase the inclusion of domestically manufactured products in the e-Catalog. This will make local products more accessible to government agencies in the procurement of goods and services.

For this strategy to be effective, Agus said the process of calculating and issuing TKDN certificates needs to be made cheaper, easier, and faster, and have added value incentives in the calculation.

"This new mechanism is expected to strengthen the position of local products in the government procurement market," he stressed. (ldy/agt)

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Intip Rekomendasi Saham Merdeka Gold (EMAS) Ketika Proyek Emas Pani Mulai Beroperasi

Reporter: Yuliana Hema | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PT MERDEKA Gold Resources Tbk (EMAS) telah memulai penambangan di Proyek Emas Pani, Gorontalo. Di mana, pada 1 Oktober 2025, EMAS melakukan penambang pertama alias first mining.

Check Out Merdeka Gold (EMAS) Stock Recommendations When the Pani Gold Project Begins Operations

Reporter: Yuliana Hema | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

PT MERDEKA Gold Resources Tbk (EMAS) has commenced mining at the Pani Gold Project in Gorontalo. On October 1, 2025, EMAS conducted its first mining operation.

Adapun di penambangan pertama merupakan proses awal pengupasan lapisan tanah (*overburden stripping*) dan pengambilan bijih pertama, yang menandai dimulainya operasi penambangan secara resmi.

Pada tahap awal, proyek ini menggunakan metode heap leach dengan kapasitas pengolahan 7 juta ton bijih per tahun dan target produksi sekitar 140.000 ons emas per tahun.

Fase berikutnya akan membangun fasilitas carbon-in-leach (CIL) dengan kapasitas awal 7,5 juta ton per tahun dan ekspansi hingga 12 juta ton per tahun pada 2030, dengan potensi produksi puncak mencapai 500.000 ons emas per tahun.

Setelah first mining, kegiatan ore stacking akan dilanjutkan di fasilitas heap leach dan ditargetkan menghasilkan emas pertama pada kuartal I–2026. Dengan beroperasinya tambang emas terbesar di Asia Pacific ini akan mendongkrak kinerja EMAS.

Equity Research Analyst Indo Premier Sekuritas Ryan Winipta menjelaskan dengan harga emas yang telah mencapai rekor tertinggi baru, EMAS berpotensi diuntungkan dari kondisi harga emas yang kuat dan prospek positif ke depan.

“EMAS akan mulai membukukan laba bersih pada tahun buku 2026 dari estimasi rugi bersih pada 2025 dan pertumbuhan laba bersih sebesar 35% di tahun buku 2027,” tulisnya dalam riset yang diterima Kontan, Selasa (14/10/2025).

Ryan mencermati pertumbuhan kinerja EMAS akan didorong oleh peningkatan kapasitas produk di fasilitas heap-leach tersebut. Proyek Emas Pani juga diperkirakan akan menjadi salah satu produsen emas dengan biaya terendah di dunia.

Meanwhile, the first mining is the initial process of stripping the soil layer (*overburden stripping*) and taking the first ore, which marks the official start of mining operations.

In the initial phase, the project uses the heap leach method with a processing capacity of 7 million tonnes of ore per year and a production target of around 140,000 ounces of gold per year.

The next phase will see the construction of a carbon-in-leach (CIL) facility with an initial capacity of 7.5 million tonnes per year and expansion to 12 million tonnes per year by 2030, with a peak production potential of 500,000 ounces of gold per year.

After initial mining, ore stacking activities will continue at the heap leach facility, with the first gold production expected in the first quarter of 2026. The operation of the largest gold mine in the Asia Pacific region will boost EMAS' performance.

Ryan Winipta, Equity Research Analyst at Indo Premier Sekuritas, explained that with gold prices having reached a new record high, gold has the potential to benefit from strong gold prices and a positive outlook going forward.

"EMAS will begin posting net profits in the 2026 financial year, following an estimated net loss in 2025, and net profit growth of 35% in the 2027 financial year," he wrote in a research report received by Kontan on Tuesday (14/10/2025).

Ryan noted that EMAS' performance growth would be driven by increased production capacity at the heap-leach facility. The Pani Gold Project is also expected to become one of the world's lowest-cost gold producers.

"EMAS layak dianggap sebagai proxy saham emas Indonesia dengan potensi tambahan nilai jika masuk ke dalam indeks VanEck Junior Gold Miners Index (GDJX) pada September 2026," katanya.

Lebih lanjut, Indo Premier Sekuritas merekomendasikan beli EMAS dengan target harga berbasis DCF sebesar Rp 5.300 per saham. Ini mencerminkan valuasi sekitar US$ 1.000 per ons troi EV/Reserves dan US$ 700 per ons troi EV/Resources.

Hingga akhir perdagangan Selasa (14/10/2025), saham EMAS ditutup melemah 1,82% ke level Rp 4.310. Sejak melantai di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) pada 23 September 2025, saham EMAS sudah naik 49,65%.

"GOLD is worthy of being considered a proxy for Indonesian gold stocks, with the potential for additional value if it is included in the VanEck Junior Gold Miners Index (GDJX) in September 2026," he said.

Furthermore, Indo Premier Sekuritas recommends buying GOLD with a DCF-based target price of Rp 5,300 per share. This reflects a valuation of approximately US$1,000 per troy ounce EV/Reserves and US$700 per troy ounce EV/ Resources.

By the end of trading on Tuesday (October 14, 2025), EMAS shares closed down 1.82% to Rp 4,310. Since listing on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) on September 23, 2025, EMAS shares have risen 49.65%.

Bloomberg Technoz

Smelter Freeport Mandek, Divestasi 12% Saham Bisa Terdampak?

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PAKAR industri minerba memandang berhentinya operasional *smelter* PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) di kawasan industri Java Integrated Industrial and Port Estate (JIIPE), Manyar, Gresik, Jawa Timur tidak akan memberikan dampak langsung terhadap proses divestasi 12% saham ke pemerintah.

Ketua Umum Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) Sudirman Widhy meyakini Freeport dapat mengatasi gangguan operasional di tambang Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) dan *smelter* tembaganya tersebut. Perusahaan juga sudah menyatakan rencana perbaikan tambang yang akan dilakukan hingga 2027.

Freeport's Smelter Stalls, Could the 12% Share Divestment Affect It?

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

MINERAL and coal industry experts believe that the cessation of PT Freeport Indonesia's (PTFI) *smelter* operations in the Java Integrated Industrial and Port Estate (JIIPE) industrial area, Manyar, Gresik, East Java, will not have a direct impact on the divestment process of 12% of shares to the government.

Sudirman Widhy, Chairman of the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (Perhapi), is confident Freeport can overcome operational disruptions at the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) mine and its copper *smelter* . The company has also announced plans for mine improvements that will last until 2027.

"Seharusnya bukan menjadi persoalan yang dikhawatirkan dapat mengganggu proses penambahan kepemilikan saham. Kami percaya jika dengan kapabilitas Freeport yang ada saat ini, proses dimulainya produksi dan operasional kembali setelah investigasi kecelakaan tambang selesai dapat berlangsung dengan baik," kata Sudirman ketika dihubungi, Selasa (14/10/2025).

Perpanjangan IUPK

Bagaimanapun, Sudirman menilai akuisisi tambahan 12% saham Freeport tersebut harus menjadi satu kesatuan dengan proses perpanjangan izin usaha pertambangan khusus (IUPK) Freeport selepas 2041.

Dia menegaskan pemerintah harus mendapatkan kepastian dari induk usaha Freeport, Freeport-McMoRan Inc. (FCX), bahwa tambahan 12% saham Freeport dengan harga yang terjangkau akan menjadi syarat untuk proses persetujuan perpanjangan IUPK Freeport.

"Hal ini demi menjamin jika harga pembelian atas tambahan 12% tersebut tidak mengalami perubahan harga yang mungkin terjadi jika persetujuan atas perpanjangan IUPK PTFI sudah diberikan oleh pemerintah," tegas Sudirman.

Lebih lanjut, dia meyakini operasional tambang dan *smelter* Freeport akan kembali normal walaupun memerlukan waktu untuk perbaikan.

"Sesuai dengan yang pernah disampaikan oleh pihak manajemen Freeport, diharapkan operasional produksi bisa dimulai kembali pada akhir 2025 atau awal 2026 setelah proses investigasi atas kecelakaan tambang selesai," kata dia.

Untuk diketahui, rencana akuisisi tambahan 12% saham Freeport itu menjadi bagian dari perpanjangan IUPK PTFI yang bakal berakhir pada 2041 dan harus diperpanjang sampai dengan 2061.

"This shouldn't be a concern that could disrupt the shareholding increase process. We believe that with Freeport's current capabilities, the restart of production and operations after the mine accident investigation is complete can proceed smoothly," Sudirman said when contacted on Tuesday (October 14, 2025).

Extension of IUPK

However, Sudirman believes that the acquisition of the additional 12% of Freeport's shares must be integrated with the process of extending Freeport's special mining business permit (IUPK) beyond 2041.

He emphasized that the government must obtain assurance from Freeport's parent company, Freeport-McMoRan Inc. (FCX), that an additional 12% of Freeport's shares at an affordable price will be a condition for the approval process for the extension of Freeport's IUPK.

"This is to ensure that the purchase price for the additional 12% does not experience any price changes that might occur if approval for the extension of PTFI's IUPK is granted by the government," Sudirman emphasized.

Furthermore, he believes that Freeport's mining and *smelter* operations will return to normal, although repairs will take time.

"As previously stated by Freeport management, production operations are expected to resume in late 2025 or early 2026 after the investigation into the mining accident is complete," he said.

For your information, the plan to acquire an additional 12% of Freeport shares is part of the extension of PTFI's IUPK, which will expire in 2041 and must be extended until 2061.

Dengan akuisisi tersebut, Indonesia melalui PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (MIND ID) akan menjadi pemegang 63,2% saham PTFI dari posisi saat ini sebesar 51,2%.

Di sisi lain, produksi emas dan tembaga yang dikelola Freeport di tambang Grasberg bakal mencapai puncaknya pada 2035. Dengan demikian, perpanjangan IUPK bagi Freeport menjadi krusial untuk menjaga umur aset tambang kelas dunia tersebut.

Presiden Direktur PTFI Tony Wenas baru-baru ini mengatakan operasi smelter perseroan di kawasan industri JIIPE, Manyar, Gresik, Jawa Timur ikut terhenti imbas penangguhan tambang Grasberg.

Dia menerangkan berhentinya operasi *smelter* di Gresik itu disebabkan karena kekosongan pasokan konsentrat tembaga setelah operasi tambang Grasberg ditangguhkan akibat insiden longsor di Grasberg Block Cave (GBC).

"Sekarang operasionalnya [*smelter*] bisa dikatakan berhenti karena konsentratnya enggak ada," kata Tony di Jakarta, Sabtu (11/10/2025).

Sebelumnya, Freeport-McMoRan (FCX), memperkirakan pemulihan operasi tambang bawah tanah GBC baru bisa dicapai sepenuhnya pada 2027. Perusahaan melaporkan, insiden longsoran lumpur bijih atau wet muck membuat infrastruktur pendukung produksi di GBC rusak.

Konsekuensinya, PTFI mesti menunda produksi dalam jangka pendek pada kuartal IV-2025 dan sepanjang 2026 dari areal tambang ini. (azr/wdh)

With this acquisition, Indonesia, through PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (MIND ID), will become the holder of 63.2% of PTFI shares from its current position of 51.2%.

On the other hand, Freeport's gold and copper production at the Grasberg mine will peak in 2035. Therefore, extending the IUPK for Freeport is crucial to maintaining the lifespan of this world-class mining asset.

PTFI President Director Tony Wenas recently said that the company's smelter operations in the JIIPE industrial area, Manyar, Gresik, East Java, had also been halted due to the suspension of the Grasberg mine.

He explained that the cessation of *smelter* operations in Gresik was due to a shortage of copper concentrate supply after Grasberg mine operations were suspended due to a landslide incident in the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC).

"Now the *smelter* 's operations can be said to have stopped because there is no concentrate," said Tony in Jakarta, Saturday (11/10/2025).

Previously, Freeport-McMoRan (FCX) estimated that the recovery of GBC underground mining operations would only be fully achieved in 2027. The company reported that the wet muck landslide incident damaged production support infrastructure at GBC.

Consequently, PTFI must suspend production for the short term in the fourth quarter of 2025 and throughout 2026 from this mining area. (azr/wdh)

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Akuisisi Tambang Emas, United Tractors (UNTR) Jajaki Kerjasama dengan Antam (ANTM)

Penulis : I Putu Gede Rama Paramahamsa

EMITEN Grup Astra PT United Tractors Tbk. (UNTR) tengah dalam proses menjalin kerjasama dengan PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (ANTM) guna meningkatkan pasokan emas dalam negeri. Rencana itu bakal dijalankan oleh UNTR sejalan dengan aksi akuisisi tambang emas dari PT J Resources Tbk. (PSAB) beberapa waktu lalu.

Untuk diketahui, Antam dikabarkan masih mengandalkan impor sebesar 30 ton emas per tahun untuk memenuhi kebutuhan bahan baku produksinya. impor emas tetap dilakukan lantaran produksi perseroan belum mencukupi, sedangkan banyak perusahaan tambang yang memilih ekspor atau menjual ke perusahaan perhiasan alih-alih ke Antam.

Saat ini, emas yang diproduksi atau ditambang oleh Antam hanya mencapai 1 ton per tahun, sementara kebutuhan emas di dalam negeri tahun ini diperkirakan mencapai 45 ton. Padahal, potensi produksi emas di Indonesia sebenarnya dapat mencapai 90 ton per tahun.

Corporate Secretary UNTR Sara K. Loebis menegaskan bahwa pihaknya tidak menutup kemungkinan untuk menjalin kerjasama dengan Antam dalam rangka penyediaan pasokan tersebut, meskipun belum terang besaran rencana kerjasama tersebut, sebab masih dalam proses diskusi.

“Kerja sama dengan Antam untuk output dari tambang yang baru sedang kami proses,” tegas Sara kepada Bisnis, Selasa (14/10/2025).

United Tractors (UNTR) Explores Collaboration with Antam (ANTM) to Acquire Gold Mine

Author: I Putu Gede Rama Paramahamsa

ASTRA Group issuer PT United Tractors Tbk. (UNTR) is in the process of establishing a partnership with PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (ANTM) to increase domestic gold supply. UNTR will implement this plan in line with its recent acquisition of a gold mine from PT J Resources Tbk. (PSAB).

For your information, Antam reportedly still relies on imports of 30 tons of gold per year to meet its raw material needs. Gold imports continue because the company's production is insufficient, while many mining companies choose to export or sell to jewelry companies instead of Antam.

Currently, Antam produces or mines only 1 ton of gold per year, while domestic demand is estimated at 45 tons this year. In fact, Indonesia's potential gold production could reach 90 tons per year.

UNTR Corporate Secretary Sara K. Loebis emphasized that her party did not rule out the possibility of collaborating with Antam in order to provide the supplies, although the size of the planned collaboration was not yet clear, as it was still in the discussion process.

"We are currently processing the collaboration with Antam for the output from the new mine," Sara confirmed to Bisnis, Tuesday (14/10/2025).

Adapun selama ini, UNTR sebetulnya telah berupaya untuk meningkatkan pasokan emas Tanah Air melalui penjualan domestik. Meskipun begitu, Sara mengakui bahwa penjualan emas domestik dari UNTR cenderung masih kecil dibandingkan penjualan ekspor UNTR.

Melansir laporan keuangan UNTR per semester pertama 2025, pendapatan perseroan dari penambangan emas tercatat sebesar 10,19% dari total pendapatan perseroan. Sepanjang periode tersebut, lini bisnis tambang emas UNTR tumbuh 59,74% YoY.

“Selain menjual ke luar negeri, kami juga sudah melakukan penjualan lokal. Memang masih terbatas, karena kami menjual secara bundling emas dan silver, dan saat ini masih ada keterbatasan market silver dalam negeri,” katanya kepada Bisnis, Selasa (14/10/2025).

Adapun, tambang emas UNTR dijalankan oleh anak usaha PT Agincourt Resources (PTAR), di mana United Tractors memiliki saham sebesar 95%. Tambang yang mulai beroperasi sejak 2012 di Tapanuli Selatan ini memiliki luas 479 hektare.

Terbaru, UNTR melalui PT Danusa Tambang Nusantara (DTN) telah menandatangani perjanjian jual beli bersyarat dengan anak usaha emiten pertambangan emas PSAB, PT J Resources Nusantara (JRN) untuk mengakuisisi 99,99% saham PT Arafura Surya Alam (ASA).

Selain itu, anak usaha lain UNTR, PT Energia Prima Nusantara (EPN) juga meneken perjanjian dengan pemegang saham individu, Jimmy Budiarto untuk membeli 0,00004% saham ASA serta 0,2% saham PT Mulia Bumi Persada (MBP). Seluruh penandatanganan perjanjian ini dilakukan pada 12 September 2025.

UNTR has been working to increase the country's gold supply through domestic sales. However, Sara acknowledged that UNTR's domestic gold sales remain small compared to its export sales.

According to UNTR's financial report for the first half of 2025, the company's revenue from gold mining accounted for 10.19% of its total revenue. Throughout the period, UNTR's gold mining business grew 59.74% year-on-year.

"In addition to selling internationally, we've also been selling locally. It's still limited, though, because we sell gold and silver bundles, and the domestic silver market is currently limited," he told Bisnis on Tuesday (October 14, 2025).

The UNTR gold mine is operated by a subsidiary of PT Agincourt Resources (PTAR), in which United Tractors owns a 95% stake. The mine, which began operations in South Tapanuli in 2012, covers an area of 479 hectares.

Most recently, UNTR through PT Danusa Tambang Nusantara (DTN) has signed a conditional sale and purchase agreement with a subsidiary of gold mining issuer PSAB, PT J Resources Nusantara (JRN) to acquire 99.99% of the shares of PT Arafura Surya Alam (ASA).

Additionally, another UNTR subsidiary, PT Energia Prima Nusantara (EPN), also signed an agreement with individual shareholder Jimmy Budiarto to purchase a 0.00004% stake in ASA and a 0.2% stake in PT Mulia Bumi Persada (MBP). All agreements were signed on September 12, 2025.

Sara mengatakan bahwa nilai transaksi yang mencakup enterprise value mencapai US$540 juta. Nilai ini setara Rp8,84 triliun dengan asumsi kurs sebesar Rp16.375 per dolar Amerika Serikat (AS).

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Sara stated that the transaction value, including enterprise value, reached US$540 million, equivalent to Rp8.84 trillion, assuming an exchange rate of Rp16,375 per US dollar.

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Lewat Program PPM, Harita Nickel Jadi Penggerak Ekonomi Masyarakat Di Obi

Penulis: Egenius Soda

PROGRAM hilirisasi mineral yang dijalankan perusahaan pertambangan nikel membawa berkah bagi masyarakat sekitar. Mobilisasi tenaga kerja membuat roda ekonomi di daerah tambang terintegrasi dengan smelter membuat pemasukan masyarakat setempat juga ikut meningkat dengan berbagai usaha kecil yang dilakukan. Hal itulah yang dirasakan oleh Tina Nomor, Ibu berusia 30 tahun Warga Desa Kawasi di Kawasan Industri Obi Harita Nickel di Pulau Obi Halmahera Selatan, Maluku Utara.

Tina yang dahulu hanya ibu rumah tangga biasa kini menikmati perubahan khusus dari sisi perekonomian.Ini terjadi sejak geliat hilirisasi nikel yang dilaksanakan Harita Nickel masuk ke Pulau Obi.

Ia dan beberapa ibu-ibu lain mengelola Minimarket Hop Mart.

Through the PPM Program, Harita Nickel Becomes an Economic Driver for the Community in Obi

Penulis: Egenius Soda

THE DOWNSTREAM mineral processing program implemented by a nickel mining company has brought blessings to the surrounding community. The mobilization of labor has integrated the mining area's economy with the smelter, boosting local incomes through various small businesses. This is the experience of Tina Nomor, a 30-year-old resident of Kawasi Village in the Obi Harita Nickel Industrial Estate on Obi Island, South Halmahera, North Maluku.

Tina, who was previously just an ordinary housewife, is now enjoying special changes in terms of the economy. This has happened since the nickel downstreaming movement carried out by Harita Nickel entered Obi Island.

She and several other women manage the Hop Mart minimarket.

Dengan dukungan pendampingan yang intensif dari manajemen Harita Nickel kepada para kaum Perempuan di sana, maka terbentuklah komunitas usaha. Tina mengaku sangat merasakan kontribusi Harita Nickel dalam membantu pengembangan usaha masyarakat sekitar.

"Saya sebelumnya hanya berkebun dan menjaga warung saja, namun dengan berdirinya Hop Mart, dimana kami didukung pengembangan usaha dari Minimarket Hop Mart, kami sekarang bisa berkembang pesat," kisah Tina kepada media beberapa waktu lalu.

Perempuan yang dengan sapaan lengkap Mama Tina Nomor ini menjelaskan bahwa pendapatan dari Minimarket Hop Mart di tahun 2024 sudah mencapai Rp2,5 miliar. Pada tahun ini diharapkan omzet terus bertambah seiring dengan adanya pendampingan dari manajemen Harita.

Perubahan perekonomian masyarakat di sekitar wilayah operasi Harita Nickel ini menunjukkan peran industri pertambangan bagi masyarakat sekitar. Industri Pertambangan menjadi berkah bagi daerah sekitar dan menggerakan ekonomi masyarakat. Hal ini bisa dilihat dari pertumbuhan ekonomi di Maluku Utara yang paling tinggi diantara daerah lain karena adanya aktivitas hilirisasi mineral.

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) mencatat ekonomi Maluku Utara pada Triwulan II 2025 mengalami pertumbuhan sebesar 32,09%. Angka tersebut melonjak tajam dibandingkan dengan Triwulan yang sama tahun 2024 atau secara *year on year* (y-o-y) yang tumbuh 10,76%.

Risna Resnawaty Pengamat *Community Involvement and Development* (CID) Universitas Padjadjaran mengungkapkan bahwa Harita Nickel telah melakukan beberapa Inovasi pada bidang peningkatan pendapatan riil masyarakat dan kemandirian ekonomi. Ini yang membuat perekonomian di sana bertumbuh.

With the intensive support and mentoring of the women there from Harita Nickel management, a business community has been formed. Tina said she truly appreciates Harita Nickel's contribution to helping develop businesses in the surrounding community.

"Previously, I only gardened and looked after the stall, but with the establishment of Hop Mart, where we were supported by the business development of the Hop Mart Minimarket, we can now grow rapidly," Tina told the media some time ago.

The woman, known as Mama Tina Nomor, explained that Hop Mart Minimarket revenue reached Rp 2.5 billion in 2024. Revenue is expected to continue growing this year, thanks to support from Harita management.

The economic changes in the communities surrounding Harita Nickel's operational areas demonstrate the mining industry's role in the local community. The mining industry has been a blessing to the surrounding area and stimulated the local economy. This is evident in North Maluku's economic growth, which is the highest among other regions due to downstream mineral processing activities.

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded that North Maluku's economy grew 32.09% in the second quarter of 2025. This figure represents a sharp increase compared to the same quarter in 2024, or 10.76% *year-on-year* (yoy) growth.

Risna Resnawaty, an observer from *the Community Involvement and Development* (CID) program at Padjadjaran University, revealed that Harita Nickel has implemented several innovations in increasing real community income and economic independence. This has contributed to the local economy's growth.

Meski demikian, dapat dikatakan ideal, jika pengembangan tersebut memenuhi beberapa indikator, antara lain kelengkapan dokumen social mapping dan Rencana Induk Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (RIPPM). Juga terdapat RKAT pengembangan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat (PPM) yang disusun secara terintegrasi satu sama lain untuk tujuan peningkatan kualitas hidup masyarakat.

Risna melihat salah satu program pengembangan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat (PPM) Harita Nickel yang cukup terkenal adalah program peningkatan UMKM makanan daerah dan tanaman organik.

Program ini cukup berhasil karena beberapa kelompok telah mendapatkan peningkatan pendapatan yang cukup signifikan. “Namun sesuai dengan tujuan dari PPM yaitu kemandirian dan sustainability perlu direncanakan exit strategi yang tepat, sehingga masyarakat tidak lagi tergantung pada perusahaan,” ungkap Risna kepada media, Selasa (14/10).

Risna mengingatkan, perencanaan pengembangan masyarakat maupun inovasinya harus dilaksanakan sesuai dengan kebutuhan masyarakat, dimana tidak semua pelaksana pengembangan masyarakat dapat menentukan dengan benar antara needs and wants, karena ada benturan kepentingan (kepentingan perusahaan, kepentingan pemerintah daerah, dan stakeholder lain) sehingga program tidak berkelanjutan.

“Itulah salah satu dari beberapa tantangan pengembangan masyarakat di daerah pertambangan,” ujar dia.

Sementara itu Dindin Makinudin Community Affairs General Manager Harita Nickel menyebutkan berdasarkan data BPS Halmahera Selatan, Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB)…

However, it can be considered ideal if the development meets several indicators, including the completeness of the social mapping documents and the Community Development and Empowerment Master Plan (RIPPM). There is also a Community Development and Empowerment Master Plan (RKAT), which are integrated with each other to improve the community's quality of life.

Risna noted that one of Harita Nickel's well-known community development and empowerment (PPM) programs is the program to improve regional food and organic plant MSMEs.

The program has been quite successful, with several groups experiencing significant income increases. "However, in line with the PPM's goals of independence and sustainability, an appropriate exit strategy needs to be planned so that communities are no longer dependent on the company," Risna told the media on Tuesday (October 14).

Risna reminded that community development planning and innovation must be implemented according to community needs, where not all community development implementers can correctly determine the difference between needs and wants, because there are conflicts of interest (company interests, local government interests, and other stakeholders) so that the program is not sustainable.

"That is one of the challenges of community development in mining areas," he said.

Meanwhile, Harita Nickel Community Affairs General Manager Dindin Makinudin stated that based on data from the South Halmahera BPS, South Halmahera's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)…

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) Halmahera Selatan meningkat drastis setelah adanya aktivitas hilirisasi nikel sejak tahun 2016 yakni mencapai 54,59% berasal dari industri pengolahan.

"Pertumbuhan ekonomi stabil tumbuh. Industri pengolahan sangat dominan mendorong perekonomian lokal artinya hilirisasi sukses memantik pertumbuhan ekonomi di Halmahera Selatan," ungkap Dindin.

Dindin juga menyatakan dengan jumlah karyawan yang banyak di Pulau Obi ada kebutuhan logistik yang besar. Misalnya saja beras mencapai 20-ribuan sak beras per bulan. Kemudian ayam potong 22 ribu kg, ada juga ikan dan sebagainya. "Artinya ini membuka peluang usaha. Kami bukakan peluang usaha tidak hanya peluang kerja. Lalu peluang kerja kami berdayakan pengusaha lokal," jelas Dindin.

Dampak ekonomi yang sudah dihasilkan perusahaan mencapai 729 lapangan kerja dari program-program CSR dengan pendapatan terekam setiap bulan mencapai miliaran rupiah. "Per bulan sekitar Rp14 miliar untuk perputaran di lokal," ujar Dindin.

South Halmahera's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) increased drastically after nickel downstreaming activities began in 2016, reaching 54.59% from the processing industry.

"Economic growth is stable. The processing industry is a significant driver of the local economy, meaning downstream processing has successfully stimulated economic growth in South Halmahera," said Dindin.

Dindin also stated that the large number of employees on Obi Island means significant logistical needs. For example, rice reaches 20,000 sacks per month. Then there's 22,000 kg of broiler chicken, fish, and so on. "This means this opens up business opportunities. We're not just opening up job opportunities. We're also empowering local entrepreneurs," Dindin explained.

The company's economic impact has reached 729 jobs through its CSR programs, with recorded monthly revenue reaching billions of rupiah. "Per month, it generates around Rp14 billion for local turnover," said Dindin.

CNBC INDONESIA

Berat! Berat! Harga Batu Bara Ambles Terus

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara belum juga bangkit dan melemah dalam tiga hari terakhir.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Selasa (14/10/2025) tercatat US$ 105,55 per ton atau melemah 0,52%. Pelemahan ini…

Heavy! Heavy! Coal Prices Continue to Fall

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices have not recovered and have weakened in the last three days.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices on Tuesday (October 14, 2025) were recorded at US$105.55 per ton, a 0.52% decrease. This decline…

Pelemahan ini memperpanjang derita batu bara dengan melemah 0,66% dalam tiga hari terakhir.

Harga batu bara melemah di tengah meningkatnya pasokan dan melemahnya permintaan.

Pasokan batu bara kokas di China menunjukkan pemulihan berangsur, terutama setelah sempat mengalami tekanan dari pembatasan produksi, inspeksi tambang, dan penutupan tambang-tambang yang dianggap melebihi kapasitas yang diizinkan.

Meski begitu, permintaan dari sektor hilir, utamanya industri baja, masih belum kuat. Produsen dan pengguna akhir (steel mills) cenderung membeli hanya sesuai kebutuhan pokok, dan enggan melakukan penimbunan (stocking) dalam volume besar.

Selain itu, faktor-faktor eksternal seperti tekanan suplai global, harga impor yang kompetitif, dan sentimen harga juga turut menghambat kenaikan permintaan.

Di sisi hilir, pabrik baja yang masih dalam margin keuntungan terbatas memilih untuk membeli hanya kebutuhan mendesak, dan menghindari pembelian spekulatif.

Permintaan dari sektor baja dan industri pengolahan logam belum menunjukkan lonjakan signifikan yang bisa menyerap kelebihan pasokan. Dalam beberapa kasus, pabrik baja lebih memilih untuk menjual kembali stok impor (reselling) daripada membeli baru, terutama ketika selisih harga impor dan domestik melebar.

Di awal Agustus, pasokan sempat mengetat akibat pembatasan produksi di provinsi seperti Shanxi dan Inner Mongolia, serta inspeksi keamanan ketat di tambang.

Pemulihan pasokan coking coal di China bisa memberi tekanan ke pasar global, terutama bila produksi dalam negeri kembali meningkat atau impor menjadi lebih murah dibanding pasokan lokal.

This decline extended coal's woes, with a 0.66% decline in the past three days.

Coal prices weakened amid rising supply and weakening demand.

China's coking coal supply is showing a gradual recovery, especially after experiencing pressure from production restrictions, mine inspections, and the closure of mines deemed to be exceeding permitted capacity.

However, demand from the downstream sector, particularly the steel industry, remains weak. Producers and end-users (steel mills) tend to purchase only what they need and are reluctant to stockpile large volumes.

In addition, external factors such as global supply pressures, competitive import prices, and price sentiment also hampered demand growth.

On the downstream side, steel mills that are still in limited profit margins choose to purchase only urgent needs, and avoid speculative purchases.

Demand from the steel and metal processing sectors has yet to show a significant surge that could absorb the excess supply. In some cases, steel mills prefer to resell imported stock rather than purchase new stock, especially when the gap between import and domestic prices widens.

In early August, supplies tightened due to production restrictions in provinces such as Shanxi and Inner Mongolia, as well as strict safety inspections at mines.

The recovery of coking coal supplies in China could put pressure on the global market, especially if domestic production increases again or imports become cheaper than local supply.

Namun, kelemahan permintaan menjadi penghalang utama terjadinya lonjakan harga yang berkelanjutan.

Jika pasar baja China atau kebijakan stimulus industri bisa menggairahkan aktivitas manufaktur/logam, maka rebound yang lebih solid mungkin muncul.

Sebaliknya, jika permintaan tetap lesu, pasar coking coal bisa kembali terkoreksi meskipun pasokan sudah mulai membaik.

Di pelabuhan-pelabuhan utara China seperti Qinhuangdao, Jingtang, dan Caofeidian, stok batubara termal tercatat 22,59 juta ton pada awal 9 Oktober, meningkat 1,16% dibanding hari sebelumnya dan 8,09% mingguan.

Kenaikan stok ini sebagian dikarenakan aktivitas perdagangan yang tipis selama libur dan penutupan sementara pelabuhan akibat angin.

Sementara itu, konsumsi batubara di pembangkit listrik kelompok enam utilitas pesisir turun 2,15% per 9 Oktober menjadi sekitar 817.300 ton per hari, sedangkan volume inventori pembangkit naik 2,94% menjadi 14,31 juta ton.

Beberapa pelaku pasar memandang bahwa kenaikan stok dan lemahnya permintaan industri selama liburan bisa menekan harga ke depan.

Kenaikan stok di pelabuhan utara menunjukkan bahwa pasokan lokal cukup longgar dan pembeli tidak terburu-buru menambah pembelian spot.

Penurunan konsumsi pembangkit menunjukkan bahwa faktor cuaca (suhu lebih rendah setelah liburan) dan penjadwalan pemeliharaan mulai memengaruhi permintaan. CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

However, weak demand remains a major barrier to sustained price increases.

If China's steel market or industrial stimulus policies can stimulate manufacturing/metals activity, a more solid rebound may emerge.

Conversely, if demand remains sluggish, the coking coal market could experience further correction even though supply has begun to improve.

At China's northern ports of Qinhuangdao, Jingtang, and Caofeidian, thermal coal stocks were recorded at 22.59 million tonnes as of early October 9, up 1.16% from the previous day and 8.09% week-on-week.

The increase in stocks was partly due to thin trading activity during the holidays and the temporary closure of ports due to wind.

Meanwhile, coal consumption at the power plants of the six coastal utilities group fell 2.15% as of October 9 to around 817,300 tonnes per day, while the plant's inventory volume rose 2.94% to 14.31 million tonnes.

Some market players believe that rising inventories and weak industrial demand during the holidays could put downward pressure on prices going forward.

The increase in stocks at the northern ports indicates that local supplies are quite loose and buyers are in no rush to increase spot purchases.

The decline in power plant consumption suggests that weather factors (lower temperatures after the holidays) and maintenance scheduling are starting to impact demand. CNBC INDONESIA RESEARCH (mae/mae)

INVESTOR.ID

ESG, Tantangan Baru Dunia Tambang

Penulis : Rangga Prakoso

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mengungkapkan pemahaman perusahaan pertambangan terkait penerapan prinsip-prinsip *environment, social, and governance* (ESG) masih sangat minim.

Sekretaris Ditjen Minerba Kementerian ESDM Siti Sumilah Rita Susilawati mengungkapkan, dari sekitar 4.500 pemegang izin usaha pertambangan (IUP), kurang dari 10% yang memahami ESG.

"Sebagai gambaran kita punya 4.500 izin usaha pertambangan, barangkali yang memahami aspek ESG itu kurang dari 10% yang besar-besar, sisanya adalah izin usaha pertambangan yang kecil-kecil yang bahkan nggak paham gitu, itu tantangan kita," kata Siti di Jakarta, Selasa (14/10/2025).

Menurut Siti, penerapan prinsip-prinsip ESG pada pertambangan minerba dibutuhkan untuk pengendalian dampak pada lingkungan dan sosial. Penerapan ESG merupakan salah satu tantangan dan peluang untuk keberlanjutan usaha dan meningkatkan daya saing.

Sementara itu, Sekretaris Umum Asosiasi Penambang Nikel Indonesia (APNI) Meidy Katrin Lengkey menyarankan pemerintah membuat payung hukum penerapan ESG pada perusahaan tambang. Menurutnya, regulasi dibutuhkan agar perusahaan terpacu dan wajib menjalankan ESG.

"Karena ESG ini harus diatur diregulasi. Karena kenapa? Berbicara *punishment*, berbicara sanksi, dan berbicara kewajiban. Jadi kita sedang beri masukan ke pemerintah, mudah-mudahan bisa selesai," ujarnya. Editor: Rangga

ESG, a New Challenge for the Mining World

Author: Rangga Prakoso

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) revealed that mining companies' understanding of the application of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles is still very minimal.

The Secretary of the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal at the Ministry of ESDM, Siti Sumilah Rita Susilawati, revealed that of the approximately 4,500 mining business permit (IUP) holders, less than 10% understand ESG.

"To give you an idea, we have 4,500 mining business permits, and perhaps less than 10% of the larger ones understand ESG aspects. The rest are small mining business permits that don't even understand that. That's our challenge," Siti said in Jakarta on Tuesday (10/14/2025).

According to Siti, implementing ESG principles in mineral and coal mining is necessary to control environmental and social impacts. ESG implementation presents both challenges and opportunities for business sustainability and increased competitiveness.

Meanwhile, Meidy Katrin Lengkey, Secretary General of the Indonesian Nickel Miners Association (APNI), suggested the government create a legal framework for ESG implementation in mining companies. She believes regulations are needed to encourage and oblige companies to implement ESG.

"Because ESG must be regulated. Why? We're talking about *punishment* , sanctions, and obligations. So we're providing input to the government, and hopefully, it can be resolved," he said. Editor: Rangga katadata.co.id

Kecerdasan Buatan Jadi Penentu Arah Transformasi Sektor Pertambangan

Penulis: Ardhia Annisa Putri, Tim Publikasi Katadata

SEKTOR pertambangan Indonesia perlu menangkap momen penting untuk melakukan transformasi seiring pesatnya perkembangan teknologi kecerdasan buatan atau artificial intelligence (AI).

“Industri pertambangan Indonesia sedang memasuki era baru, era dengan kecerdasan buatan. AI bukan sekadar teknologi efisiensi, tapi akan menjadi penentu arah transformasi industri nasional. Oleh karena itu, sinergi antara pemerintah, pelaku usaha, dan lembaga riset menjadi sangat penting,” ujar Wakil Ketua Umum KADIN Indonesia Bidang ESDM Aryo Djojohadikusumo.

Aryo mengungkapkan hal tersebut saat memberikan sambutan di acara Energy Insights Forum bertajuk “Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to Unlock Mining’s Next Frontier”. Acara ini diselenggarakan oleh Kamar Dagang dan Industri (KADIN) Indonesia Bidang Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) bersama Katadata Insight Center (KIC) di Hotel Fairmont, Jakarta, Selasa (14/10/2025).

Aryo menuturkan, AI dapat menjadi teknologi strategis yang dapat membantu perusahaan menjawab tantangan klasik sektor tambang: efisiensi, produktivitas, dan keselamatan kerja. Menurutnya AI merupakan solusi konkret di tengah tantangan industri yang semakin kompleks.

“AI menjadi solusi abad ke-21 agar pelaku usaha dapat menggunakan teknologi untuk meningkatkan kinerja dan menjaga posisi Indonesia sebagai salah satu produsen mineral terbesar di dunia,” tutur Aryo.

Artificial Intelligence Will Drive the Transformation of the Mining Sector

Author: Ardhia Annisa Putri, Katadata Publication Team

INDONESIA's mining sector needs to seize the critical moment to transform itself as artificial intelligence (AI) technology advances rapidly.

"The Indonesian mining industry is entering a new era, an era of artificial intelligence. AI is not just an efficiency technology, but will be a key driver of national industrial transformation. Therefore, synergy between the government, businesses, and research institutions is crucial," said Aryo Djojohadikusumo, Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) for Energy and Mineral Resources.

Aryo made this statement while delivering remarks at the Energy Insights Forum, "Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to Unlock Mining's Next Frontier," organized by the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) and Katadata Insight Center (KIC) at the Fairmont Hotel in Jakarta on Tuesday (October 14, 2025).

Aryo stated that AI can be a strategic technology that can help companies address the classic challenges facing the mining sector: efficiency, productivity, and occupational safety. He believes AI is a concrete solution amidst the industry's increasingly complex challenges.

"AI is a 21st-century solution that allows businesses to leverage technology to improve performance and maintain Indonesia's position as one of the world's largest mineral producers," Aryo said.

Selain meningkatkan efisiensi, penerapan AI di sektor tambang juga berperan dalam memperkuat keamanan dan tata kelola industri untuk mencegah praktik pertambangan ilegal. Ia menilai, langkah ini penting agar dunia pertambangan Indonesia dapat menjadi salah satu yang terdepan di dunia dalam penerapan teknologi canggih.

Dalam kesempatan yang sama, Partner dan Co-Leader of McKinsey and Company's Metals and Mining Practice in Asia, Sergey Alyabyev dan Hidayat Liu, memaparkan bagaimana AI telah memberikan dampak nyata dalam meningkatkan efisiensi operasional tambang.

Menurut data McKinsey, optimalisasi pabrik pengolahan berbasis AI mampu meningkatkan throughput sebesar 5-15 persen dan recovery rate sebesar 1-2 poin persentase. Teknologi AI-enabled drill and blast dapat menurunkan biaya operasional hingga 10 persen, sekaligus meningkatkan produktivitas shovel sebesar 10-20 persen.

Sementara itu, GenAI copilots mampu meningkatkan produktivitas tenaga kerja 5-10 persen dan mengurangi biaya operasional dalam kisaran yang sama. McKinsey juga menampilkan bagaimana sistem agentic AI dapat mengoptimalkan proses pemrosesan logam dengan menganalisis jutaan data operasional secara real time.

McKinsey juga menilai penerapan AI di sektor pertambangan merupakan langkah penting untuk mendorong Indonesia naik kelas sebagai pusat produksi dan inovasi mineral dunia.

“Kami melihat Indonesia berada di posisi yang sangat strategis untuk mengintegrasikan AI dalam ekosistem pertambangan, mulai dari eksplorasi, produksi, hingga pengolahan. AI bukan hanya meningkatkan efisiensi, tapi juga membantu industri mencapai target dekarbonisasi dan keberlanjutan,” ujar Hidayat.

In addition to increasing efficiency, the application of AI in the mining sector also plays a role in strengthening security and industry governance to prevent illegal mining practices. He believes this step is crucial for Indonesia's mining sector to become a global leader in the application of advanced technology.

On the same occasion, Partner and Co-Leader of McKinsey and Company's Metals and Mining Practice in Asia, Sergey Alyabyev and Hidayat Liu, explained how AI has had a real impact in improving mining operational efficiency.

According to McKinsey data, AI-based processing plant optimization can increase throughput by 5-15 percent and recovery rates by 1-2 percentage points. AI-enabled drill and blast technology can reduce operational costs by up to 10 percent and increase shovel productivity by 10-20 percent.

Meanwhile, GenAI copilots can increase workforce productivity by 5-10 percent and reduce operational costs by the same amount. McKinsey also demonstrated how agentic AI systems can optimize metal processing by analyzing millions of pieces of operational data in real time.

McKinsey also believes that the application of AI in the mining sector is a crucial step in boosting Indonesia's status as a global center for mineral production and innovation.

"We see Indonesia as being in a very strategic position to integrate AI into the mining ecosystem, from exploration and production to processing. AI not only improves efficiency but also helps the industry achieve its decarbonization and sustainability targets," said Hidayat.

Menutup diskusi, Senior Director Business III Danantara, Luke Mahony menyoroti pentingnya memastikan bahwa AI bukan lagi masa depan, melainkan kenyataan yang tengah membentuk arah baru industri global. Luke mengingatkan pentingnya membangun kolaborasi nasional untuk mewujudkan ekosistem pertambangan cerdas.

“Teknologi tidak akan menggantikan manusia. Ia akan memperluas kemampuan manusia. Dengan menggabungkan kecepatan komputasi dan empati manusia, kita dapat menciptakan industri yang tidak hanya lebih produktif, tapi juga lebih bermakna. Indonesia tidak hanya akan kaya sumber daya, tapi juga kaya kecerdasan dan inovasi,” pungkas Luke.

Energy Insights Forum merupakan forum diskusi bulanan hasil kolaborasi KADIN Bidang ESDM dan Katadata Insight Center untuk mendorong ekosistem investasi energi Indonesia yang inklusif, transparan, dan berorientasi ke depan. Kali ini, forum turut didukung oleh McKinsey & Company sebagai knowledge partner.

KADIN Bidang ESDM juga menerbitkan Buletin Energi secara rutin setiap bulan. Buletin ini membahas perkembangan regulasi, peluang investasi, dan isu-isu terkini sektor energi dan mineral. Publik dapat mengakses buletin melalui tautan berikut: https://kadinesdm-bulletin.katadata.co.id. Editor: Anshar Dwi Wibowo

Closing the discussion, Danantara's Senior Director of Business III, Luke Mahony, highlighted the importance of ensuring that AI is no longer a fantasy, but a reality shaping the new direction of global industry. He emphasized the importance of building national collaboration to realize a smart mining ecosystem.

"Technology will not replace humans. It will expand human capabilities. By combining computing speed and human empathy, we can create industries that are not only more productive but also more meaningful. Indonesia will not only be rich in resources, but also in intelligence and innovation," Luke concluded.

The Energy Insights Forum is a monthly discussion forum, a collaboration between the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) and the Katadata Insight Center, to promote an inclusive, transparent, and forward-looking energy investment ecosystem in Indonesia. This year, the forum is supported by McKinsey & Company as a knowledge partner.

The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)'s Energy and Mineral Resources Division also publishes a monthly Energy Bulletin. This bulletin discusses regulatory developments, investment opportunities, and current issues in the energy and minerals sector. The public can access the bulletin through the following link: https://kadinesdm-bulletin.katadata.co.id . Editor: Anshar Dwi Wibowo

KITCO NEWS

Supply problems may force Freeport Indonesia to halt Manyar smelter

By Reuters

FREEPORT Indonesia may be forced to suspend operations at its Manyar smelter at the end of October due to a lack of copper concentrate following a mud-flow incident at its Grasberg mine, media outlet Kontan reported on Tuesday, citing an energy ministry official.

Freeport Indonesia did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Tri Winarno, an official at the country's mining ministry, estimated that copper concentrate supplies from Grasberg would only be sufficient until the end of this month, Kontan reported.

"(Freeport) will face a lack of supply by the end of October. Temporarily halted," Tri told reporters.

The mud-flow disaster had killed seven workers and operations at the Grasberg mine have been halted for nearly a month.

Grasberg may not return to its pre-accident operating rates until at least 2027, the company had said.

The $3.7 billion Manyar smelter only resumed operations in May after a fire broke out in October last year, damaging the plant.

(By Bernadette Christina and Ananda Teresia; Editing by John Mair and David Stanway)

MINING.COM

Freeport to break away from copper benchmark it set for decades

Bloomberg News

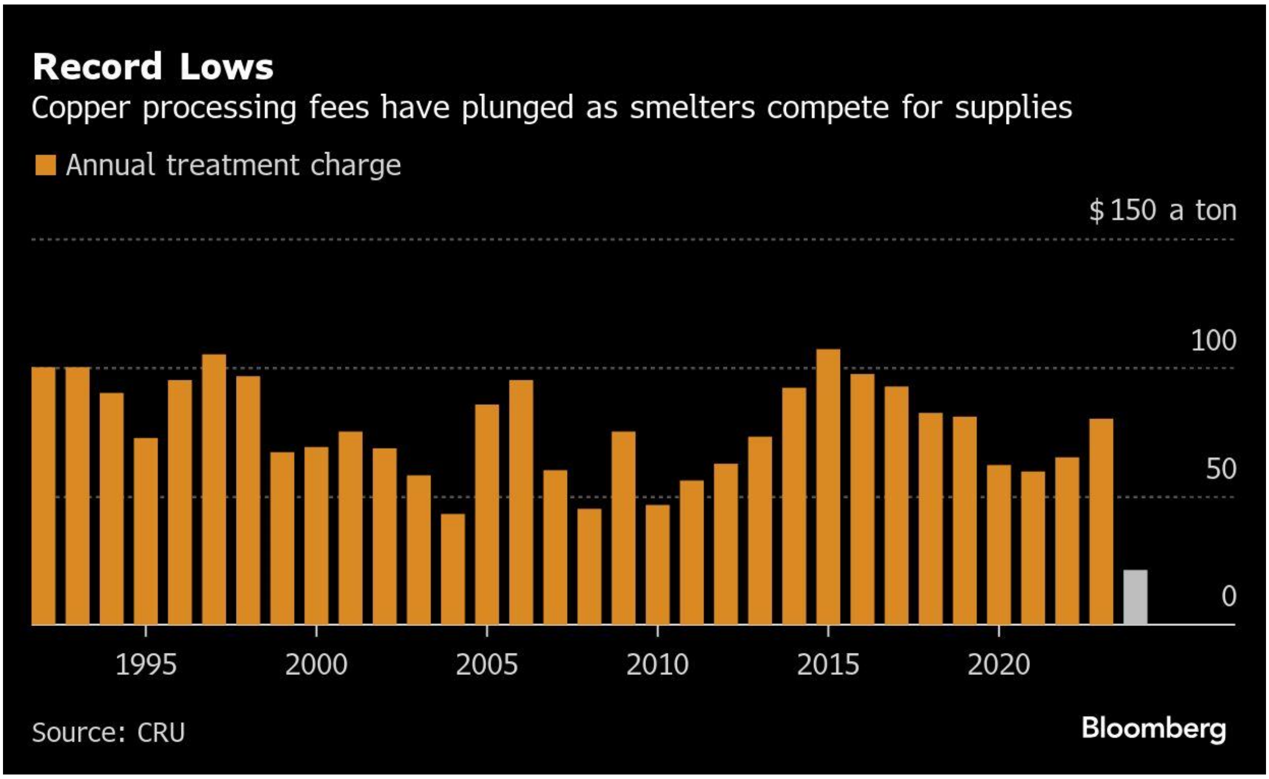
FREEPORT McMoRan Inc. plans to break away from the benchmark pricing system underpinning global sales of mined copper ores to protect the profitability of smelters, the company's top commercial executive said in an interview.

The global copper industry has long relied on a single benchmark for sales of semi-processed ores known as concentrates. Copper smelters receive processing fees called treatment and refining charges, or TC/RCs, to turn concentrates into metal.

These fees — which are deducted from the value of the metal contained in concentrates — are crucial to keep the furnaces running, as they typically account for almost one-third of smelters revenues.

But unprecedented supply disruptions, smelting expansions, as well as strong buying interest from traders, have pushed benchmark TC/RCs to record lows in 2025.

"Over the last 35 years, I have never seen anything like this this," said Javier Targhetta, Freeport's senior vice-president for sales and marketing. "We, Freeport, are not happy our customers are losing money."



Many expect the benchmark to plunge even further in 2026, potentially turning negative — which would effectively mean that the charges are added to the cost of concentrates, rather than deducted from them.

In such an outcome, Freeport would likely elect not to follow the benchmark next year, and would instead strike individual supply deals that would better protect smelters' margins, Targhetta said.

"The market is evolving away from the benchmark system, now more than ever," he said in an interview as benchmark negotiations for TC/RCs kicked off during LME Week in London.

The comments stand out because for more than three decades, Targhetta was in charge of signing massive supply deals with smelters that have routinely provided the global TC/RC benchmark.

The company stepped back from the process in deals for this year, after building another smelter of its own that left fewer concentrates available to other buyers. Chilean miner Antofagasta Plc took the helm, and set a record-low benchmark with a treatment charge of $21.25 per ton of ore processed, and a refining charge of 2.125 cents per pound of metal produced.

Targhetta is also the chairman of Freeport's Atlantic Copper smelter in Spain, which sources concentrates from Freeport's own mines, as well as third parties. That adds to Targhetta's concerns about the steep decline in processing fees.

In one recent tender, traders were offering TC/RCs of less than -$100/-10 to secure supplies next year, according to people familiar with the matter.

“We don’t call those numbers benchmark; they are nonsense,” Targhetta said, referring to recent spot transactions. “Atlantic Copper would not accept a zero tolling fee.” *(By Julian Luk and Mark Burton)*

Mining Technology

Global copper output to grow modestly in 2025, amid supply challenges in Australia and Indonesia

Combined output from the two countries is set to fall from 1.8 million tonnes in 2024 to 1.5 million tonnes in 2025.

GlobalData

GLOBAL copper mine output is projected to grow by 2.1% in 2025 to 23.4 million tonnes, up from 22.9 million tonnes in 2024. The modest growth is primarily due to output declines in Australia and Indonesia, which will constrain global expansion. However, these shortfalls will be partly offset by production gains in Zambia, Chile, Mongolia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Peru.

Zambia, which accounted for 4.2% of global copper output in 2024, is set to deliver the largest contribution to growth in 2025. Output is projected to rise by 19.2% to 937.5 kilotonnes, driven by the turnaround of ZCCM Investment Holdings’ Mopani mine. Investments are boosting underground development, modernising infrastructure, and improving financial health. Additional supply will come from Vedanta’s investment in the Konkola Copper Mine, signalling a new phase for Zambia’s mining sector.

In Mongolia, the ramp-up of the Oyu Tolgoi underground mine, one of the world’s largest copper mines, will underpin growth and provide a significant medium-term contribution.

In Peru, higher output from China Minmetals’ Las Bambas complex and the commissioning of the Chalcobamba pit in late 2024 are expected to lift production to 360-400 kilotonnes in 2025, up from 322.9 kilotonnes in 2024. Sustained performance at the Ferrobamba pit will also bolster growth.

The DRC’s output will rise with capacity expansions at CMOC’s Tenke Fungurume and Kisanfu projects, along with progress in the Heshima Hydropower Project that supports reliable energy supply.

Chile, holding a 23% share of global copper output in 2024, will see a modest 2% increase in output in 2025 as key operations recover. However, this will be offset by production declines at the Collahuasi and Los Bronces mines due to lower-grade ore and delayed infrastructure projects.

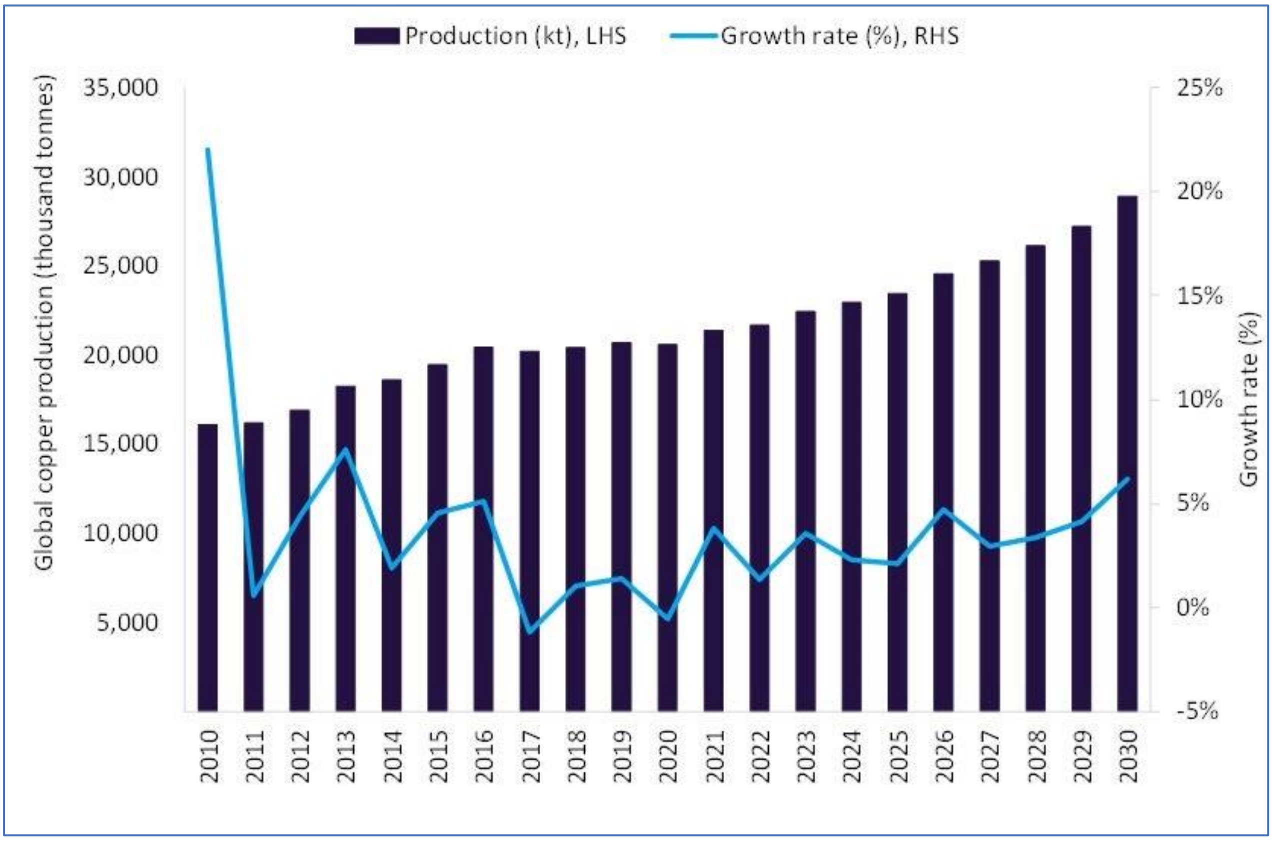
Canada will benefit from improved grades at Teck Resources’ Highland Valley Copper (HVC) mine and the approved HVC Mine Life Extension project, extending operations to 2046 and sustaining an average annual output of 132 kilotonnes.

However, this growth will be partially offset by planned lower production Indonesia and Australia, where combined output is expected to fall from 1.8 million tonnes in 2024 to 1.5 million tonnes in 2025.

In Indonesia, output at PT Freeport Indonesia's (PTFI) Grasberg Block Cave mine, one of the world's largest copper-gold deposits, is set to decline due to lower ore grades and reduced operating rates. Production was further disrupted in September 2025, when a large flow of wet material at one production block restricted access and temporarily suspended mining activities. Additionally, the Indonesian government's ban on copper concentrate and anode sludge exports from 1 January 2025, has limited external shipments, though PTFI received a temporary six-month waiver due to delays in its new smelter caused by a fire. Meanwhile, Indonesia's landmark free trade agreement with the EU, concluded on 23 September 2025, eliminates duties on over 90% of goods and is expected to enhance access to critical minerals such as nickel and copper. This may shape longer-term trade flows, even as near-term production remains constrained.

In Australia, output will be curbed by lower production at Newmont's Cadia and Boddington mines. At Cadia, grades from the current panel cave are expected to decline in the second half of 2025 as the transition to the new PC2-3 cave progresses. At Boddington, production will be constrained by ongoing stripping in the North and South pits through 2026.

Looking ahead, global copper supply is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 4.3% to reach 28.9 million tonnes by 2030.



THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold hovers near record high on renewed trade tensions, US rate outlook

By Reuters

GOLD prices rose on Wednesday, hovering near record highs, as investors flocked to safe-haven bullion after renewed U.S.-China trade tensions deepened global uncertainty, with expectations of further U.S. interest rate cuts adding to the momentum.

Spot gold was up 0.4% at $4,155.99 per ounce, as of 0032 GMT. U.S. gold futures for December delivery gained 0.3% to $4,174.30.

Bullion, which yields no interest and is considered a safe haven during broader uncertainty, has gained 55% year-to-date and touched a record high of $4,179.48 on Tuesday.

Gold's rally is driven by multiple factors, including geopolitical and economic uncertainties, expectations of U.S. interest rate cuts, strong central bank buying, de-dollarisation trend and robust ETF inflows.

Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell said on Tuesday that the U.S. labour market remains subdued, though the economy "may be on a somewhat firmer trajectory than expected."

Powell added that interest rate decisions would be made on a "meeting-by-meeting" basis, balancing labor market weakness with persistent inflation above target.

Investors expect a 25-basis-point rate cut at the upcoming Fed meeting this month, with a similar reduction anticipated in December.

U.S. President Donald Trump said that Washington is considering cutting some trade ties with China, including in cooking oil, amid escalating trade tensions. Both countries began imposing tit-for-tat port fees on Tuesday.

The International Monetary Fund raised its 2025 global growth forecast, citing better-than-expected tariff and financial conditions, while cautioning that a renewed U.S.-China trade conflict could significantly curb growth.

Trump said his administration planned to produce a list on Friday of "Democrat programs" that will be closed as a result of the federal government shutdown.

Spot silver was up 0.8% at $51.83 per ounce, after having hit a record high of $53.60 on Tuesday, tracking gold's rally and tightening in the spot market.

Elsewhere, platinum edged 0.1% lower to $1,635.90 and palladium was steady at $1,526.45.

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

Copper supply jitters spur interest in Chile's $1.7bn smelter

By Reuters

INTEREST from copper buyers in diversifying supply chains could help Chile's state-run Enami secure funding for a $1.7-billion smelter project, the entity's head told Reuters, even as over-capacity in China squeezes metal producers.

Plans for an upgrade of Enami's 70-year-old Hernan Videla Lira smelter have long raised questions about whether the project can be profitable and attract funding.

With China's highly efficient smelters competing for limited concentrate, treatment charges - the fees paid by miners to convert concentrate into metal - have fallen below zero and forced some overseas smelters out of business.

But EnamiI's head, Ivan Mlynarz, said profitability is not the only consideration for potential backers.

"In the logic and dynamics of today's geopolitics and how we secure supply chains worldwide, it's a very attractive alternative," Mlynarz said in an interview last week ahead of LME Week, an annual gathering of the global metals industry in London that began on Monday. "Various companies are looking at it from that perspective."

China holds half the world's copper smelting capacity, part of its broader grip on critical minerals that has drawn tough trade measures from U.S. President Donald Trump.

Chile accounts for just 6% of global smelting capacity.

Enami shuttered the near-obsolete Hernan Videla Lira smelter last year and sees getting it back online as key to helping Chile's small and medium producers access global markets.

Enami has said it aims to start initial construction by the end of 2025 and operations in another five years, with annual production of 240 000 metric tons of copper cathodes.

Mlynarz said 17 companies - including miners, commodities traders and banks - have expressed interest in funding the smelter in exchange for refined copper supply.

The low carbon footprint of a smelter close to mines is also attractive, Mlynarz added.

"If one company offers unbeatable financing, we'll go with one. If the quotas they want are smaller, then it'll have to be a combination of two, three or four," Mlynarz said.

The first round of financing offers is due at the end of October, ENAMI said last month.

ENAMI has had years of tight finances, with debt at one point at $700-million.

Codelco, which closed its Ventanas smelter in 2023, is courting investors for a separate smelter project.

Mlynarz said the companies are not discussing a joint plan, and ENAMI's project offers a faster path.

"The same people may be sitting with Codelco and with us, but the concentrates and timelines are very different," Mlynarz said.

Daily Mail

US rejects bid to buy 167 million tons of coal on public lands for less than a penny per ton

By Associated Press

FEDERAL officials rejected a company's bid to acquire 167 million tons of coal on public lands in Montana for less than a penny per ton, in what would have been the biggest U.S. government coal sale in more than a decade.

The failed sale underscores a continued low appetite for coal among utilities that are turning to cheaper natural gas and renewables such as wind and solar to generate electricity. Emissions from burning coal are a leading driver of climate change, which scientists say is raising sea levels and making weather more extreme.

President Donald Trump has made reviving the coal industry a centerpiece of his agenda to increase U.S. energy production. But economists say Trump´s attempts to boost coal are unlikely to reverse its yearslong decline.

The Department of Interior said in a Tuesday statement that last week´s $186,000 bid from the Navajo Transitional Energy Co. (NTEC) did not meet the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act.

Agency representatives did not provide further details, and it's unclear if they will attempt to hold the sale again.

The leasing act requires bids to be at or above fair market value. At the last successful government lease sale in the region, a subsidiary of Peabody Energy paid $793 million, or $1.10 per ton, for 721 million tons of coal in Wyoming.

President Joe Biden's administration sought to end coal sales in the Powder River Basin of Montana and Wyoming, citing climate change.

A second proposed lease sale under Trump - 440 million tons of coal near an NTEC mine in central Wyoming - was postponed last week following the low bid received in the Montana sale. Interior Department officials have not said when the Wyoming sale will be rescheduled.

NTEC is owned by the Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

In documents submitted in the run-up to the Montana sale, NTEC indicated the coal had little value because of declining demand for the fuel. The Associated Press emailed a company representative regarding the rejected bid.

Most power plants using fuel from NTEC´s Spring Creek mine in Montana and Antelope mine in Wyoming are scheduled to stop burning coal in the next decade, according to an analysis by The Associated Press.

Spring Creek also ships coal overseas to customers in Asia. Increasing those shipments could help it offset lessening domestic demand, but a shortage of port capacity has hobbled prior industry aspirations to boost coal exports.