TABLE OF CONTENTS

Indonesian Mining Association

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Antam Belum Putuskan Akuisisi Tambang Emas, tapi Ikut Lelang Baru

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT **ANEKA** Tambang Tbk. (ANTM) atau Antam menegaskan belum menyelesaikan kajian peluang akuisisi tambang emas dari sejumlah perusahaan afiliasi, tetapi perusahaan juga mengikuti sejumlah lelang wilayah izin baru.

Corporate Secretary Division Head Antam Wisnu Danandi Haryanto men-jelaskan perseroan saat ini masih melakukan kajian mendalam ihwal peluang akuisisi dan mengikuti sejumlah lelang wilayah izin baru yang dapat memperkuat portofolio cadangan emas perusahaan.

“Prosesnya memang berjalan secara ber-tahap karena kami memastikan seluruh langkah dilakukan secara *prudent*,” kata Wisnu ketika dimintai konfirmasi *Bloomberg Technoz,* Jumat (12/12/2025).

Adapun, wacana akuisisi tambang emas tersebut dicanangkan Antam untuk mem-pertebal portofolio cadangan emas, terlebih umur tambang atau *life of mine* (LOM) di Pongkor, Jawa Barat akan segera habis.

Wisnu memastikan perusahaan tetap memprioritaskan penguatan cadangan emas, melalui kombinasi strategi organik dan anorganik untuk menjaga kesinam-bungan pasokan dan kontribusi bisnis emas.

“[Hal] yang dapat kami pastikan adalah bahwa strategi penguatan cadangan emas tetap menjadi prioritas, sebagai bagian dari upaya memastikan keber-lanjutan bisnis emas Antam,” ungkap dia.

Antam Has Not Decided on Acquiring a Gold Mine, but Will Participate in a New Auction

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT **ANEKA** Tambang Tbk. (ANTM), or Antam, confirmed that it has not yet completed its assessment of gold mine acquisition opportunities from a number of affiliated companies, but the company is also participating in several auctions for new permit areas.

Antam's Corporate Secretary Division Head, Wisnu Danandi Haryanto, explained that the company is currently conducting an in-depth study of acquisition opportunities and is participating in several auctions for new permit areas that could strengthen the company's gold reserve portfolio.

"The process is indeed taking place in stages because we ensure that all steps are carried out *prudently* ," said Wisnu when asked for confirmation *by Bloomberg Technoz,* Friday (12/12/2025).

Meanwhile, Antam initiated the gold mine acquisition plan to strengthen its gold reserve portfolio, especially as the life *of mine* (LOM) in Pongkor, West Java, is about to expire.

Wisnu ensured that the company continues to prioritize strengthening gold reserves, through a combination of organic and inorganic strategies to maintain the continuity of supply and contribution of the gold business.

"What we can assure you is that the strategy to strengthen gold reserves remains a priority, as part of efforts to ensure the sustainability of Antam's gold business," he said.

Sebelumnya, Direktur Komersial Antam Handi Sutanto menargetkan akuisisi tambang emas baru itu bisa rampung tahun depan untuk menggantikan posisi tambang emas Pongkor, Jawa Barat yang memasuki fase pascatambang.

"Kita mengutamakan juga, lihat juga *nih,* yang kita punya afiliasi, *nah* afiliasi juga bisa kita lirik," kata Handi saat ditemui di Jakarta, Sabtu (11/10/2025).

Hanya saja, Handi enggan menerangkan, perusahaan afiliasi yang tengah didekati Antam ihwal rencana akuisisi tersebut. Menurut dia, perseroan saat ini tengah memasuki masa kajian untuk menentukan kelayakan investasi.

"Kalau Indonesia sebelah mana, kita belum bisa disclose, karena kita masih tahap mengkaji keekonomiannya," tuturnya.

Dia menargetkan rencana akuisisi itu bisa rampung tahun depan untuk menjaga pasokan hulu emas perusahaan tambang pelat merah tersebut. "Mungkin tahun depan. Karena sudah tinggal tiga bulan *nih.* Kajiannya banyak kan," tuturnya.

Berdasarkan laporan keuangan ANTM per 30 Juni 2025, perusahaan aneka tambang itu memiliki saham minoritas pada sejumlah usaha patungan tambang emas.

Misalkan, ANTM menghimpit 25% saham PT Sorikmas Mining. Adapun, 75% saham Sorikmas Mining dipegang oleh Sihayo Gold Limited, perusahaan terdaftar di bursa efek Australia.

Sorikmas Mining memegang izin kontrak karya (KK) generasi ke-7 yang dikeluarkan pemerintah pada 1998 dengan luas total saat ini 66.22 hektare (ha). Rencana tambang emas Sihayo-Sambung diperkirakan seluas 501 ha dengan umur tambang 9 tahun.

Previously, Antam Commercial Director Handi Sutanto targeted the acquisition of the new gold mine to be completed next year to replace the Pongkor gold mine in West Java which is entering the post-mining phase.

"We also prioritize, look at what we have affiliated with, *well* , we can also look at affiliates," said Handi when met in Jakarta, Saturday (11/10/2025).

However, Handi declined to reveal which affiliated companies Antam is approaching regarding the acquisition plan. He stated that the company is currently in a review phase to determine investment feasibility.

"We can't disclose which side Indonesia is on, because we're still in the economic analysis stage," he said.

He targets completion of the acquisition plan next year to secure the state-owned mining company's upstream gold supply. "Maybe next year. There's only three months left . There's a lot of research to do," he said.

Based on ANTM's financial report as of June 30, 2025, the multi-mining company holds minority stakes in several gold mining joint ventures.

For example, ANTM holds a 25% stake in PT Sorikmas Mining. Meanwhile, 75% of Sorikmas Mining's shares are held by Sihayo Gold Limited, a company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.

Sorikmas Mining holds a seventh-generation Contract of Work (KK) permit issued by the government in 1998, covering a total area of 66.22 hectares (ha). The planned Sihayo-Sambung gold mine is estimated at 501 ha with a mine life of nine years.

Kontrak karya ini berlokasi di Sumatra Utara, sekitar tiga setengah jam perjalanan ke arah selatan dari Tambang Emas Martabe.

Proyek ini memiliki total sumber daya mineral gabungan sebesar 24 juta ton dengan kadar 2,0 gram per ton, atau setara dengan 1,5 juta ons emas terkandung.

Selain itu, ANTM turut mengimpit 25% saham proyek tambang tembaga dan emas yang dikendalikan emiten grup Bakrie PT Bumi Resources Minerals Tbk. (BRMS), PT Gorontalo Minerals (GM). Grup Bakrie memegang 80% saham GM.

Usaha patungan BRMS-ANTM itu memegang kontrak karya atas konsesi tambang seluas 24.995 ha yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Bone Bolango, Gorontalo, Sulawesi.

Saat ini, GM tengah melakukan kegiatan eksplorasi di wilayah Sungai Mak dan Cabang Kiri, serta telah melaporkan estimasi sumber daya berdasarkan standar JORC sebesar 392 juta ton dengan kadar tembaga (Cu) 0,49% dan emas (Au) 0,43 gram per ton.

Estimasi tersebut mencakup area Sungai Mak, Cabang Kiri, Kayu Bulan, dan Motomboto.

Izin pembangunan dan produksi GM disetujui pada Februari 2019, dengan masa konstruksi selama tiga tahun dan masa produksi selama 30 tahun, yang berlaku hingga 2052.

Antam turut menggenggam 20% saham PT Sumbawa Timur Mining yang mayoritas sahamnya (80%) dikendalikan Eastern Star Resources Pty Ltd, anak usaha Vale Holdings B.V.

Eksplorasi pertambangan yang dilakukan di Dompu, Nusa Tenggara Barat itu belakangan berhasil memetakan Deposit Onto. Perusahaan memperkirakan total sumber daya 2,1 miliar ton, setiap tonnya mengandung 0,86% tembaga (Cu) dan 0,48 gram emas (Au).

This contract of work is located in North Sumatra, approximately three and a half hours' drive south of the Martabe Gold Mine.

The project has a total combined mineral resource of 24 million tonnes grading 2.0 grams per tonne, or the equivalent of 1.5 million ounces of contained gold.

In addition, ANTM also holds a 25% stake in a copper and gold mining project controlled by Bakrie Group issuers PT Bumi Resources Minerals Tbk. (BRMS) and PT Gorontalo Minerals (GM). The Bakrie Group holds 80% of GM's shares.

The BRMS-ANTM joint venture holds a work contract for a 24,995 ha mining concession located in Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo, Sulawesi.

Currently, GM is conducting exploration activities in the Sungai Mak and Cabang Kiri areas, and has reported resource estimates based on JORC standards of 392 million tonnes with a copper (Cu) grade of 0.49% and gold (Au) of 0.43 grams per tonne.

The estimate covers the areas of Sungai Mak, Cabang Kiri, Kayu Bulan, and Motomboto.

GM's construction and production permits were approved in February 2019, with a three-year construction period and a 30-year production period, valid until 2052.

Antam also holds 20% of the shares in PT Sumbawa Timur Mining, the majority of whose shares (80%) are controlled by Eastern Star Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Vale Holdings BV.

Mining exploration in Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara, recently mapped the Onto Deposit. The company estimates total resources at 2.1 billion tons, each containing 0.86% copper (Cu) and 0.48 grams of gold (Au).

Selain itu, ANTM turut memegang 15% saham di PT Pelsart Tambang Kencana, 10% saham di PT Weda Bay Nickel dan 0,8% di PT Galuh Cempaka.

Untuk diketahui, sepanjang semester I-2025, penjualan emas melesat 163% secara tahunan menjadi Rp49,54 triliun, setara 84% dari total pendapatan perseroan.

Seiring dengan cadangan emas yang tipis dari Blok Pongkor, Antam belakang-an bergantung pada impor untuk meme-nuhi permintaan emas di dalam negeri.

Menurut kalkulasi Antam, porsi peng-adaan emas dari pasar impor mencapai 78% pada paruh pertama 2025, semen-tara pasokan domestik mengambil porsi 22%. (azr/wdh)

In addition, ANTM also holds a 15% stake in PT Pelsart Tambang Kencana, a 10% stake in PT Weda Bay Nickel and a 0.8% stake in PT Galuh Cempaka.

For your information, throughout the first half of 2025, gold sales soared 163% year-on-year to IDR 49.54 trillion, equivalent to 84% of the company's total revenue.

Due to the low gold reserves in the Pongkor Block, Antam has recently become reliant on imports to meet domestic gold demand.

According to Antam's calculations, the import market will account for 78% of gold procurement in the first half of 2025, with domestic supply accounting for 22%. (azr/wdh)

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Lunasi Pokok dan Bunga Obligasi, MDKA Rogoh Kocek Rp 3,18 Triliun

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Tri Sulistiowati

PT **MERDEKA** Copper Gold Tbk (MDKA) melakukan pelunasan pokok dan pembayaran bunga ke-12 atas Obligasi Berkelanjutan IV Merdeka Copper Gold Tahap I Tahun 2022 pada 13 Desember 2025.

Berdasarkan keterbukaan informasi di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI), jumlah obligasi yang jatuh tempo pada 13 Desember 2025 terdiri dari pokok obligasi sebesar Rp 3.100.555.000.000 dan bunga ke-12 sebesar Rp 79.839.291.250.

Dengan begitu, jumlah pelunasan pokok dan pembayaran bunga ke-12 obligasi yang dibayar MDKA yakni sebanyak Rp 3.180.394.291.250.

MDKA Spends Rp 3.18 Trillion to Pay Off Bond Principal and Interest

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Tri Sulistiowati

PT **MERDEKA** Copper Gold Tbk (MDKA) made the principal repayment and the 12th interest payment on the Merdeka Copper Gold IV Phase I 2022 Shelf Registration Bond on December 13, 2025.

Based on information disclosure on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), the amount of bonds maturing on December 13, 2025 consists of the principal of Rp 3,100,555,000,000 and the 12th interest of Rp 79,839,291,250.

Thus, the total principal repayment and interest payments for the 12 bonds paid by MDKA amounted to Rp 3,180,394,291,250.

MDKA telah melakukan penyetoran dana kepada PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) selaku agen pembayaran yang ditunjuk oleh perusahaan pada 11 Desember 2025. Setelah itu, KSEI melakukan pembayaran kepada para pemegang obligasi pada 15 Desember 2025.

“Sumber pendanaan yang digunakan oleh perusahaan untuk melunasi pokok dan membayar bunga ke-12 obligasi berasal dari dana yang diperoleh dari kas internal perusahaan,” tulis Jessica J, Sekretaris Perusahaan MDKA dalam keterbukaan informasi, Sabtu (13/12).

Tujuan transaksi ini adalah untuk memenuhi kewajiban MDKA dalam melunasi pokok dan membayar bunga obligasi yang telah jatuh tempo sebagai bagian dari pengelolaan liabilitas dan pemenuhan komitmen kepada para pemegang obligasi.

Dengan dilakukannya pelunasan atas pokok dan pembayaran bunga ke-12 obligasi tersebut, maka seluruh kewajiban MDKA atas obligasi ini telah berakhir.

MDKA deposited funds with PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI), the company's designated payment agent, on December 11, 2025. KSEI then made payments to bondholders on December 15, 2025.

"The funding source used by the company to repay the principal and pay interest on the 12 bonds comes from funds obtained from the company's internal cash," wrote Jessica J, MDKA Corporate Secretary in an information disclosure, Saturday (13/12).

The purpose of this transaction is to fulfill MDKA's obligation to repay the principal and pay interest on bonds that have matured as part of liability management and fulfillment of commitments to bondholders.

With the repayment of the principal and interest payments on the 12 bonds, all of MDKA's obligations on these bonds have ended.

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PTBA Ungkap Tantangan Utama Hilirisasi DME, Perlu Insentif

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

PT BUKIT Asam Tbk (PTBA) mengungkapkan kendala terbesar dalam pengembangan hilirisasi batubara dalam bentuk Dimethyl Ether (DME) sebagai substitusi dari Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

"Lalu, salah satu tantangan utama dalam proyek DME adalah perbedaan harga keekonomian DME dibandingkan dengan harga LPG (bahan bakar yang akan disubstitusi)," ungkap P.H. Corporate Secretary Division Head PT Bukit Asam Tbk, Eko Prayitno kepada Kontan, Minggu (14/12/2025).

PTBA Reveals Major Challenges in DME Downstreaming, Needs Incentives

Reporter: Sabrina Rhamadanty | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

PT BUKIT Asam Tbk (PTBA) revealed the biggest obstacle in developing coal downstreaming in the form of Dimethyl Ether (DME) as a substitute for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

"Then, one of the main challenges in the DME project is the difference in the economic price of DME compared to the price of LPG (the fuel that will be substituted)," said PH Corporate Secretary Division Head of PT Bukit Asam Tbk, Eko Prayitno to Kontan, Sunday (14/12/2025).

Dalam hal ini, Eko menyebut, adanya potensi Menteri Keuangan Purbaya Yudhi Sadewa yang mengatakan akan memberikan insentif dalam proyek ini dapat menjadi alat untuk menjembatani disparitas harga tersebut.

"Dan untuk memberikan kepastian kepada pasar, dan meningkatkan parameter kelayakan ekonomi proyek DME tersebut," tambah Eko.

Perseroan, ungkapnya. meyakini bahwa dengan kerangka insentif yang jelas dan menarik, minat investor, baik asing maupun domestik, untuk berpartisipasi dalam hilirisasi batu bara menjadi DME akan meningkat tajam.

Lebih detail Eko, menyebut beberapa jenis Insentif ideal untuk hilirisasi DME, berdasarkan pertimbangan keekonomian dan kebutuhan proyek hilirisasi batu bara yang bersifat strategis nasional.

A. Insentif Fiskal (Tax Incentive)

Pemberian Tax Holiday yang optimal dapat dipertimbangkan untuk diberikan mengingat skala investasi yang besar dan waktu pembangunan (konstruksi) yang lama, tax holiday penuh yang diperpanjang (misalnya hingga 15-20 tahun) akan sangat vital dalam mempercepat pengembalian modal awal.

"Pembebasan Bea Masuk Impor Mesin dan Peralatan juga akan turut mendukung Pengembangan project Hilirisasi DME ini karena membutuhkan teknologi canggih yang sebagian besar harus diimpor. Pembebasan total bea masuk atas mesin, peralatan, dan suku cadang yang relevan akan mengurangi biaya investasi secara substansial," jelasnya.

B. Dukungan Harga dan Regulasi (Non-Tax Incentive)

Jaminan Pasokan Batu Bara Harga Khusus (Domestic Market Obligation/ DMO Harga Khusus).

In this regard, Eko mentioned that the Minister of Finance Purbaya Yudhi Sadewa, who said he would provide incentives for this project, could be a tool to bridge the price disparity.

"And to provide certainty to the market, and improve the economic feasibility parameters of the DME project," added Eko.

The company, he said, believes that with a clear and attractive incentive framework, investor interest, both foreign and domestic, in participating in the downstreaming of coal into DME will increase sharply.

In more detail, Eko mentioned several types of ideal incentives for DME downstreaming, based on economic considerations and the needs of coal downstreaming projects that are of a national strategic nature.

A. Fiscal Incentives (Tax Incentives)

Providing an optimal Tax Holiday can be considered considering the large scale of investment and long construction time, a full extended tax holiday (for example up to 15-20 years) will be vital in accelerating the return on initial capital.

"The exemption from import duties on machinery and equipment will also support the development of this DME downstream project, as it requires advanced technology, much of which must be imported. A total exemption from import duties on machinery, equipment, and relevant spare parts will substantially reduce investment costs," he explained.

B. Price and Regulatory Support (Non-Tax Incentive)

Special Price Coal Supply Guarantee (Domestic Market Obligation/Special Price DMO).

Pemerintah dapat menetapkan harga batu bara khusus (seperti yang berlaku untuk kelistrikan DMO) untuk pasokan bahan baku proyek hilirisasi DME dalam jangka panjang (misalnya 20-30 tahun).

"Stabilitas harga bahan baku adalah kunci untuk menjamin kelayakan ekonomi proyek DME yang memiliki margin tipis," ungkap dia.

Ia menambahkan, perlu dukungan skema pemasaran dan subsidi, jika DME menggantikan LPG, perlu ada mekanisme harga yang menjamin DME tetap kompetitif.

"Ini bisa berupa pemberian penugasan kepada perusahaan yang terlibat untuk membeli DME pada harga yang telah disepakati untuk jangka waktu tertentu serta pengaturan regulasi yang mewajibkan/mendorong penggunaan DME di daerah tertentu atau sektor industri tertentu," katanya.

C. Royalti 0% pada Batubara yang akan digunakan untuk Proyek Hilirisasi

Royalti Batubara 0% kata Eko, akan mendorong percepatan investasi dan realisasi proyek hilirisasi batu bara, seperti gasifikasi menjadi Dimethyl Ether (DME), Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG), atau produk turunan lainnya.

"Insentif ini akan meningkatkan daya tarik dan kelayakan ekonomi proyek hilirisasi yang memerlukan biaya modal tinggi dan memiliki risiko besar untuk memastikan proyek tersebut dapat berjalan, dan menghasilkan manfaat jangka panjang bagi ekonomi nasional," tutupnya.

The government can set a special coal price (similar to the one applicable to electricity DMO) for the long-term (e.g., 20-30 years) supply of raw materials for DME downstream projects.

"Raw material price stability is key to ensuring the economic viability of DME projects, which have thin margins," he said.

He added that marketing and subsidy schemes are needed. If DME replaces LPG, there needs to be a pricing mechanism that ensures DME remains competitive.

"This could take the form of assigning the companies involved to purchase DME at an agreed-upon price for a specific period of time, as well as establishing regulations that require/encourage the use of DME in certain areas or industrial sectors," he said.

C. 0% Royalty on Coal to be used for Downstream Projects

Eko said that the 0% coal royalty will accelerate investment and the realization of coal downstream projects, such as gasification into Dimethyl Ether (DME), Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG), or other derivative products.

"This incentive will increase the attractiveness and economic viability of downstream projects that require high capital costs and carry significant risks to ensure their viability and generate long-term benefits for the national economy," he concluded.

Bisnis.com

Hilirisasi Jadi Strategi Mengejar Target Pertumbuhan Ekonomi 8%

INDONESIA memiliki potensi yang kuat menuju negara maju dengan memanfaatkan keunggulan sumber daya alam, memperkuat industrialisasi, serta meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya manusia.

Wakil Direktur Utama MIND ID Dany Amrul Ichdan membeberkan gagasan hilirisasi mineral kritis yang dapat mendongkrak pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia mencapai 8%, sesuai dengan target Presiden Prabowo Subianto dalam masa pemerintahannya.

Dany memaparkan pentingnya lompatan strategi ekonomi Indonesia yakni melalui hilirisasi, inovasi, dan pembangunan mutu SDM. Hilirisasi dapat mendongkrak partumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia karena fokus mendorong peningkatan nilai tambah di dalam negeri.

Dengan begitu, kegiatan ekspor bukan sekadar dari komoditas mentah, tetapi mengolahnya menjadi produk bernilai tinggi. Selain itu, Dany juga memperkenalkan sebuah konsep bertajuk “DAI: Distinctive, Adaptive, Inclusive”. Ketiga prinsip ini dapat menjadi kerangka kebijakan agar Indonesia mampu mengambil lompatan ekonomi besar dalam beberapa tahun ke depan untuk mencapai target.

“Indonesia naik kelas bukanlah narasi politik, tapi ini adalah orkestrasi kerja bersama. Kerja bersama dengan komitmen, dengan hati, dengan tulus. Bukan sekadar kita memahami Astacita, tapi kita bekerja untuk Astacita, maka kita harus mengorkestrasikan itu ke dalam program-program sesuai dengan milestone bidang kita,” ujarnya dalam bedah buku terbarunya yang berjudul “Indonesia Naik Kelas” di Balai Sidang Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Jumat (12/12/2025).

Downstreaming is a Strategy to Achieve the 8% Economic Growth Target

INDONESIA has strong potential to become a developed country by utilizing its natural resource advantages, strengthening industrialization, and improving the quality of human resources.

MIND ID Deputy President Director Dany Amrul Ichdan revealed the idea of downstreaming critical minerals that could boost Indonesia's economic growth to 8%, in line with President Prabowo Subianto's target during his administration.

Dany outlined the importance of Indonesia's economic strategic leap, namely through downstreaming, innovation, and human resource development. Downstreaming can boost Indonesia's economic growth because it focuses on increasing domestic added value.

This way, export activities are not just about raw commodities, but also about processing them into high-value products. Furthermore, Dany introduced a concept titled "DAI: Distinctive, Adaptive, Inclusive." These three principles can serve as a policy framework for Indonesia to make significant economic leaps in the next few years to achieve its targets.

"Indonesia Naik Kelas is not a political narrative, but an orchestration of collaborative work. Working together with commitment, heart, and sincerity. We don't just understand Astacita, we work for Astacita, so we must orchestrate it into programs aligned with the milestones in our fields," he said during a review of his latest book, "Indonesia Naik Kelas," at the University of Indonesia Convention Center in Depok on Friday (December 12, 2025).

Adapun bedah buku ini dihadiri oleh berbagai pihak seperti akademisi, pelaku industri, pegiat ekonomi hingga Utusan Khusus Presiden bidang Iklim dan Energi Hashim Djojohadikusumo, dan Menteri Koperasi Ferry Joko Juliantono.

Dany juga menyinggung isi bukunya banyak berkaitan dengan angka 8, seperti terdiri dari 88 bab, 80 subbab, dan lebih dari 138 ribu kata. Di dalamnya, Dany membahas tentang konsep nilai tambah, strategi industrialisasi, perbandingan kebijakan beberapa negara, hingga kerangka konsep DAI sebagai fundamental pengembangan industri nasional.

Pada kesempatan yang sama, Utusan Khusus Presiden Bidang Iklim dan Energi Hashim Djojohadikusumo menegaskan pentingnya hilirisasi sebagai strategi nasional. Hanya saja, lanjutnya, ada faktor penentu lain yang benar-benar krusial sebagai penentu apakah Indonesia bisa naik kelas menjadi negara maju atau tidak, yaitu kualitas sumber daya manusia (SDM).

"Selain hilirisasi sumber daya alam, kita juga jangan lupa pentingnya pendidikan manusia. Dalam hal ini, Indonesia tertinggal jauh," ujarnya.

Hashim menyoroti perbandingan historis antara perekonomian Indonesia dengan Korea Selatan pada 1960 silam. Kata dia, Indonesia sempat berada di atas Korea Selatan, namun pada 2025, pendapatan per kapita Indonesia hanya sepersepuluh Negeri Ginseng tersebut.

Selain pendidikan, Hashim juga menyoroti lemahnya penerimaan negara. Mengacu data Bank Dunia, ia menyebut rasio pajak Indonesia seperti jalan di tempat alias stagnan di angka 12% selama satu dekade, kalah dari Kamboja yang bisa mencatatkan lonjakan partumbuhan hingga 18%.

The book review was attended by various parties such as academics, industry players, economic activists, and the President's Special Envoy for Climate and Energy, Hashim Djojohadikusumo, and the Minister of Cooperatives, Ferry Joko Juliantono.

Dany also mentioned that his book's content is heavily related to the number 8, consisting of 88 chapters, 80 subchapters, and over 138,000 words. In it, Dany discusses the concept of added value, industrialization strategies, policy comparisons from several countries, and the DAI conceptual framework as a foundation for national industrial development.

On the same occasion, Hashim Djojohadikusumo, the President's Special Envoy for Climate and Energy, emphasized the importance of downstreaming as a national strategy. However, he continued, there is another crucial factor determining whether Indonesia can advance to a developed nation: the quality of its human resources (HR).

"Besides downstreaming natural resources, we must also not forget the importance of human education. In this regard, Indonesia is lagging far behind," he said.

Hashim highlighted a historical comparison between the Indonesian economy and South Korea's in the 1960s. He said that Indonesia was once above South Korea, but by 2025, Indonesia's per capita income would be only one-tenth of South Korea's.

Beyond education, Hashim also highlighted weak state revenues. Citing World Bank data, he stated that Indonesia's tax ratio has stagnated at 12% for a decade, lagging behind Cambodia, which has recorded a growth surge of up to 18%.

Menteri Investasi/Hilirisasi Rosan Roeslani mengatakan saat ini Indonesia sudah berada di jalur yang tepat untuk keluar dari jebakan pendapatan menengah (middle income trap) dan bertransformasi menjadi negara industri maju.

“Hilirisasi bukan sekadar program. Ini strategi fundamental bangsa untuk memperdalam rantai nilai dan menata ulang arah ekonomi Indonesia,” katanya. Editor : David Eka Issetiabudi

Minister of Investment/Downstreaming Rosan Roeslani stated that Indonesia is currently on the right track to escape the middle-income trap and transform into an advanced industrial nation.

"Downstreaming is not just a program. It's a fundamental national strategy to deepen the value chain and reorient the Indonesian economy," he said. Editor: David Eka Issetiabudi

SindoNews
Beyond Headlines

DPR Dorong PT Timah Tingkatkan Eksplorasi dan Penerimaan Negara

Nanang Wijayanto

KOMISI XI DPR RI mendorong PT Timah Tbk untuk memperkuat kegiatan eksplorasi dan meningkatkan kontribusi terhadap penerimaan negara dari sektor pajak dan royalti guna memperbesar manfaat ekonomi bagi masyarakat di daerah penghasil sumber daya alam.

Dorongan tersebut disampaikan Ketua Komisi XI DPR RI Mukhamad Misbakhun saat pertemuan dengan manajemen PT Timah Tbk. Menurut dia, langkah penguatan eksplorasi menjadi kunci agar potensi cadangan timah dapat dimanfaatkan secara optimal dan berkelanjutan.

Misbakhun menjelaskan, Komisi XI ingin memastikan sejauh mana peran PT Timah dalam mendukung kemakmuran masyarakat, sejalan dengan tema reses DPR terkait kontribusi sumber daya alam bagi daerah. Ia menilai PT Timah telah menjalankan berbagai langkah strategis, baik dalam pemenuhan penugasan negara maupun peningkatan kontribusi sosial dan ekonomi.

The House of Representatives Urges PT Timah to Increase Exploration and State Revenue

Nanang Wijayanto

COMMISSION XI of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) encouraged PT Timah Tbk to strengthen exploration activities and increase its contribution to state revenue from the tax and royalty sectors in order to increase economic benefits for communities in natural resource-producing areas.

This encouragement was conveyed by the Chairman of Commission XI of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Mukhamad Misbakhun, during a meeting with the management of PT Timah Tbk. According to him, strengthening exploration is key to optimally and sustainably exploiting potential tin reserves.

Misbakhun explained that Commission XI wanted to ascertain the extent of PT Timah's role in supporting community prosperity, in line with the House of Representatives' recess theme regarding the contribution of natural resources to the region. He assessed that PT Timah had implemented various strategic steps, both in fulfilling state assignments and increasing social and economic contributions.

Namun demikian, ia mengakui masih terdapat sejumlah tantangan operasional yang perlu segera diselesaikan agar kontribusi perusahaan terhadap negara dan masyarakat dapat lebih maksimal. Tantangan tersebut antara lain berkaitan dengan efektivitas operasional dan optimalisasi wilayah usaha pertambangan.

"PT Timah memiliki peran strategis dan kontribusinya sudah dirasakan, termasuk dalam aspek sosial dan rehabilitasi lahan pascatambang. Aktivitas penambangan harus terus dilakukan secara bertanggung jawab, sambil menyelesaikan kendala operasional yang ada," ujar Misbakhun dalam keterangan tertulis, Minggu (14/12/2025).

Wakil Direktur Utama PT Timah Harry Budi Sidharta memaparkan proses bisnis perusahaan dari hulu ke hilir mulai dari eksplorasi, penambangan, hingga pengelolaan pascatambang. Ia menegaskan eksplorasi terus ditingkatkan untuk menambah sumber daya dan cadangan timah.

Harry menjelaskan, sekitar 80% izin usaha pertambangan (IUP) timah PT Timah berada di wilayah Bangka Belitung, namun sebagian masih menghadapi persoalan tumpang tindih lahan dengan sektor lain. Perusahaan, kata dia, terus berupaya menyelesaikan persoalan tersebut agar seluruh IUP dapat dioptimalkan.

Pada kesempatan itu, manajemen PT Timah juga menyampaikan apresiasi atas perhatian dan dukungan Komisi XI DPR RI. Dukungan tersebut diharapkan dapat memperkuat kinerja perusahaan sehingga kontribusi PT Timah terhadap penerimaan negara dan kesejahteraan masyarakat dapat terus meningkat. (nng)

However, he acknowledged that several operational challenges remain that need to be addressed immediately to maximize the company's contribution to the state and society. These challenges include operational effectiveness and optimization of mining areas.

"PT Timah plays a strategic role and its contributions are already being felt, including in social aspects and post-mining land rehabilitation. Mining activities must continue to be carried out responsibly, while addressing existing operational challenges," Misbakhun said in a written statement on Sunday (December 14, 2025).

PT Timah Deputy President Director Harry Budi Sidharta outlined the company's upstream and downstream business processes, from exploration and mining to post-mining management. He emphasized that exploration is continuously being intensified to increase tin resources and reserves.

Harry explained that approximately 80% of PT Timah's tin mining permits (IUPs) are located in the Bangka Belitung region, but some still face overlapping land claims with other sectors. He added that the company is continuing its efforts to resolve these issues so that all IUPs can be optimized.

On that occasion, PT Timah management also expressed its appreciation for the attention and support from Commission XI of the Indonesian House of Representatives. This support is expected to strengthen the company's performance, thereby continuing to increase PT Timah's contribution to state revenue and public welfare. (nng)

INVESTOR.ID

Anak Usaha MDKA Kelola Tambang Tujuh Bukit dengan Prinsip Berkelanjutan

Penulis : Erta Darwati

ANAK usaha PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk (MDKA), PT Bumi Suksesindo memastikan kegiatan pertambangan di Tujuh Bukit berjalan dengan upaya pelestarian lingkungan dan prinsip berkelanjutan.

General Manager of Operations sekaligus Kepala Teknik Tambang PT Bumi Suksesindo, Roelly Franza mengatakan, bagi perseroan praktik penambangan yang berkelanjutan bukan hanya kewajiban, tetapi prinsip dasar dalam beroperasi.

“Komitmen ini juga sejalan dengan arah keberlanjutan Merdeka Copper Gold yang menempatkan perlindungan lingkungan sebagai prioritas utama," ujar Roelly dalam keterangan tertulis, pada Jumat (12/12/2025).

Selanjutnya, dia mengungkap, PT Bumi Suksesindo menjalankan berbagai program lingkungan, seperti reklamasi, rehabilitasi, dan pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang dirancang untuk menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem di sekitar wilayah operasionalnya.

Salah satu langkah strategis PT Bumi Suksesindo adalah penerapan reklamasi progresif, yaitu penanaman kembali lahan segera setelah satu area selesai digunakan tanpa menunggu seluruh operasi tambang berakhir.

Roelly menyatakan, hal ini memungkinkan pemulihan lahan dilakukan lebih cepat dan efektif. Terhitung hingga November 2025, PT Bumi Suksesindo telah mereklamasi 84,96 hektare lahan yang berkembang menjadi habitat baru bagi berbagai satwa lokal di kawasan Tujuh Bukit.

MDKA Subsidiary Manages Tujuh Bukit Mine with Sustainable Principles

Author: Erta Darwati

PT BUMI Suksesindo, a subsidiary of PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk (MDKA), ensures that mining activities at Tujuh Bukit are carried out with environmental conservation efforts and sustainable principles.

General Manager of Operations and Head of Mining Engineering at PT Bumi Suksesindo, Roelly Franza, said that for the company, sustainable mining practices are not only an obligation, but a basic principle in their operations.

"This commitment is also in line with Merdeka Copper Gold's sustainability direction, which places environmental protection as a top priority," Roelly said in a written statement on Friday (12/12/2025).

Furthermore, he revealed, PT Bumi Suksesindo carries out various environmental programs, such as reclamation, rehabilitation, and natural resource management designed to maintain the balance of the ecosystem around its operational areas.

One of PT Bumi Suksesindo's strategic steps is the implementation of progressive reclamation, namely replanting land immediately after an area has been used without waiting for all mining operations to end.

Roelly stated that this allows for faster and more effective land restoration. As of November 2025, PT Bumi Suksesindo had reclaimed 84.96 hectares of land, which has become a new habitat for various local animals in the Tujuh Bukit area.

Komitmen lingkungan perusahaan tidak berhenti pada area operasional, PT Bumi Suksesindo juga telah menyelesaikan penanaman lahan kompensasi di Bondowoso dan Sukabumi pada November 2023 dengan luas total 1.990,7 hektare, melampaui kewajiban seluas 1.985,7 hektare yang ditetapkan pemerintah, menjadikannya sebagai lahan kompensasi terluas yang diserahkan oleh institusi swasta kepada pemerintah pada saat itu.

Selain itu, perusahaan yang beroperasi di Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur ini melakukan rehabilitasi lahan kritis melalui penanaman 66.666 pohon di area seluas 60 hektare di wilayah KPS Perhutani Banyuwangi Barat dan Selatan.

Kemudian, dalam pengelolaan air, PT Bumi Suksesindo yang sedang mengoperasikan tambang emas ini menerapkan pendekatan konservasi yang memanfaatkan air hujan sebagai sumber utama kebutuhan operasional.

Sistem penampungan dan pengolahan internal memungkinkan perusahaan mengurangi pengambilan air permukaan dan air tanah.

Perusahaan juga melakukan pemantauan kualitas air secara rutin dan memastikan bahwa seluruh air yang dilepaskan ke lingkungan telah memenuhi baku mutu yang berlaku.

Lebih lanjut, Roelly menjelaskan, PT Bumi Suksesindo beroperasi berdasarkan Kebijakan Lingkungan Grup Merdeka Copper Gold yang berlaku untuk seluruh entitas dan mitra bisnis.

Kebijakan ini mencakup komitmen terhadap identifikasi dan mitigasi risiko lingkungan, konservasi air, pengurangan emisi gas rumah kaca, pengelolaan tailing dan limbah, penutupan lahan dan reklamasi, serta pelindungan keanekaragaman hayati.

The company's environmental commitment does not stop at the operational area, PT Bumi Suksesindo has also completed the planting of compensation land in Bondowoso and Sukabumi in November 2023 with a total area of 1,990.7 hectares, exceeding the obligation of 1,985.7 hectares set by the government, making it the largest compensation land handed over by a private institution to the government at that time.

In addition, the company operating in Banyuwangi, East Java, is rehabilitating critical land by planting 66,666 trees in an area of 60 hectares in the West and South Banyuwangi Perhutani KPS area.

Then, in water management, PT Bumi Suksesindo, which is currently operating this gold mine, applies a conservation approach that utilizes rainwater as the main source of operational needs.

Internal storage and treatment systems enable the company to reduce surface and groundwater withdrawals.

The company also conducts regular water quality monitoring and ensures that all water released into the environment meets applicable quality standards.

Furthermore, Roelly explained, PT Bumi Suksesindo operates based on the Merdeka Copper Gold Group Environmental Policy which applies to all entities and business partners.

This policy includes commitments to environmental risk identification and mitigation, water conservation, greenhouse gas emission reduction, tailings and waste management, land closure and reclamation, and biodiversity protection.

Untuk menjaga standar ini, Merdeka Copper Gold sebagai induk usaha secara konsisten melakukan pemantauan berkala, audit internal, serta penerapan sistem manajemen lingkungan yang sesuai dengan ISO 14001:2015.

Adapun dengan berbagai program reklamasi, rehabilitasi, konservasi air, serta penerapan standar manajemen lingkungan internasional, PT Bumi Suksesindo dan Merdeka Copper Gold berharap dapat terus memperkuat kontribusinya dalam menjaga kelestarian lingkungan dan mendorong pembangunan berkelanjutan di Banyuwangi dan Indonesia. Editor: Erta Darwati

To maintain this standard, Merdeka Copper Gold as the parent company consistently carries out periodic monitoring, internal audits, and the implementation of an environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14001:2015.

Through various reclamation, rehabilitation, and water conservation programs, as well as the implementation of international environmental management standards, PT Bumi Suksesindo and Merdeka Copper Gold hope to continue strengthening their contribution to environmental preservation and promoting sustainable development in Banyuwangi and Indonesia. Editor: Erta Darwati

Bloomberg Technoz

Jaga Stok Emas, Langkah DMO Dinilai Lebih Efektif dari Bea Keluar

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

SKEMA wajib pasok domestik atau *domestic market obligation* (DMO) dinilai lebih efektif mengamankan pasokan emas untuk pasar domestik, dibandingkan dengan pengenaan tarif bea keluar (BK) terhadap komoditas logam mulia tersebut.

Ketua Badan Kejuruan Pertambangan Perhimpunan Insinyur Indonesia (PII) Rizal Kasli berpendapat kebijakan DMO emas, jika memang akan diterapkan, berpotensi membuat pasokan emas untuk industri logam mulia dan perhiasan domestik terpenuhi.

Sebaliknya, menurut Rizal, bea keluar kurang efektif menjaga pasokan emas domestik sebab pada akhirnya penambang mengekspor emasnya gegara harga internasional lebih menarik.

Maintaining Gold Stocks: DMO Measures Considered More Effective Than Export Duties

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE MANDATORY domestic supply scheme or *domestic market obligation* (DMO) is considered more effective in securing gold supplies for the domestic market, compared to imposing export duties (BK) on this precious metal commodity.

Rizal Kasli, Chairman of the Mining Vocational Agency of the Indonesian Engineers Association (PII), believes that the gold DMO policy, if implemented, has the potential to ensure sufficient gold supply for the domestic precious metals and jewelry industry.

On the other hand, according to Rizal, export duties are less effective in maintaining domestic gold supplies because miners ultimately export their gold because international prices are more attractive.

“Pengenaan bea keluar kurang efektif bila diterapkan karena dengan harga internasional yang sangat bagus, tetap akan ada aliran komoditas tersebut ke luar negeri. Kebijakan DMO lah yang akan lebih efektif untuk menghambat laju ekspor tersebut,” kata Rizal ketika dihubungi, Jumat (12/12/2025).

Rizal menilai krisis pasokan emas domestik terjadi gegara sejumlah tambang berhenti beroperasi, utamanya tambang Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) milik PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI). Saat kondisi normal, dia mengestimasi produksi emas dari Freeport bisa mencapai 50–60 ton per tahun.

Sekitar 30 ton emas tersebut, lanjut dia, seharusnya dipasok Freeport ke PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (ANTM) atau Antam.

“Sehingga Antam harus melakukan impor dari beberapa negara lain seperti Australia dan Singapura,” tegas dia.

Rizal menilai kondisi tersebut diperparah dengan terjadinya penyetopan sementara operasional tambang emas Martabe milik PT Agincourt Agincourt Resources.

“Sehingga suplai ke Unit Logam Mulia Antam juga mengalami stagnasi,” ucap Rizal.

“Beberapa perusahaan tambang emas lain di Indonesia yang menghasilkan emas yang selama ini menjual produknya ke pasar luar negeri, seyogianya bisa memenuhi kebutuhan dalam negeri dahulu agar industri turunannya bisa langgeng dan bertahan. Hal ini akan mendukung partumbuhan ekonomi nasional,” imbaunya.

Sebelumnya, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) memberikan sinyal DMO komoditas emas bisa saja diterapkan terbatas hingga pasokan dari PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk. (AMMN) dan PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) pulih.

"Imposing export duties is less effective if implemented because even with very good international prices, there will still be a flow of these commodities abroad. A DMO policy would be more effective in inhibiting the rate of exports," Rizal said when contacted on Friday (December 12, 2025).

Rizal believes the domestic gold supply crisis is due to the shutdown of several mines, particularly the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) mine owned by PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI). Under normal conditions, he estimates Freeport's gold production could reach 50–60 tons per year.

He continued, explaining that Freeport should have supplied approximately 30 tons of gold to PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) or Antam.

"So Antam has to import from several other countries such as Australia and Singapore," he stressed.

Rizal assessed that the situation was exacerbated by the temporary suspension of operations at the Martabe gold mine owned by PT Agincourt Agincourt Resources.

"So supply to Antam's Precious Metals Unit has also stagnated," said Rizal.

"Several other gold mining companies in Indonesia that produce gold and currently sell their products to foreign markets should prioritize meeting domestic demand so that their downstream industries can thrive and survive. This will support national economic growth," he urged.

Previously, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) signaled that a limited DMO for gold commodities could be implemented until supplies from PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk. (AMMN) and PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) recover.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno mengaku belum memutuskan skema penerapan DMO emas dan belum menentukan apakah kebijakan untuk mengamankan pasokan emas domestik tersebut akan diterapkan atau batal.

Dia hanya melemparkan sinyal jika kebijakan DMO emas diterapkan dan akhirnya pasokan emas AMMN dan PTFI pulih, diperlukan regulasi baru yang menganulir aturan DMO emas.

“Kalau misalnya nanti kita DMO-kan, terus kemudian Freeport jalan, Amman jalan, ganti regulasi juga lagi,” kata Tri ketika ditemui awak media, di kantor Kementerian ESDM, dikutip Kamis (11/12/2025).

“Saya belum, belum ini lah [memutuskan],” ucap dia.

Di sisi lain, Tri menegaskan pemerintah sudah melakukan pembatasan ekspor emas dengan memberikan syarat bahwa emas yang dapat diekspor yakni yang memiliki kadar 99,9%.

Adapun, wacana kebijakan DMO emas digulirkan Kementerian ESDM untuk menjadi salah satu opsi mengatasi tingginya impor emas Antam yang mencapai 30 ton emas per tahun.

Sebelumnya, Wakil Menteri ESDM Yuliot Tanjung mengatakan kementeriannya tidak bakal menetapkan harga khusus atau *domestic price obligation* (DPO) terkait dengan volume emas DMO nantinya.

Dia memastikan harga emas wajib pasok dalam negeri bakal mengikuti acuan pasar global.

“Kalau harga itu kan menyesuaikan dengan harga pasar, kalau ada harga diskon ya kita mau juga,” kata Yuliot kepada awak media di Jakarta, Jumat (28/11/2025).

The Director General of Minerals and Coal (Minerba) at the Ministry of ESDM, Tri Winarno, admitted that he has not yet decided on the scheme for implementing the DMO for gold and has not yet determined whether the policy to secure domestic gold supplies will be implemented or cancelled.

He only signaled that if the gold DMO policy is implemented and AMMN and PTFI's gold supply eventually recovers, new regulations will be needed to annul the gold DMO rule.

"If, for example, we later implement the DMO, then Freeport and Amman will operate, and regulations will also change," Tri said when met by media crew at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources office, quoted on Thursday (11/12/2025).

"I haven't, I haven't decided yet," he said.

On the other hand, Tri emphasized that the government has implemented restrictions on gold exports by stipulating that gold that can be exported must have a gold content of 99.9%.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has launched a gold DMO policy as an option to address Antam's high gold imports, which reach 30 tons per year.

Previously, Deputy Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Yuliot Tanjung stated that his ministry would not set a specific price or *domestic price obligation* (DPO) related to the volume of DMO gold.

He ensured that the price of gold required for domestic supply would follow global market benchmarks.

"The price is adjusted to market prices. If there's a discount, we'd like that too," Yuliot told the media in Jakarta on Friday (11/28/2025).

Di sisi lain, Yuliot menambahkan, kementeriannya masih mengkaji lebih lanjut ihwal kebijakan DMO emas. Dia menuturkan pembahasan DMO emas itu juga akan menyasar pada pengaturan pasokan dari sisi tambang.

Dia berharap pengaturan itu dapat memastikan cadangan emas dari sisi tambang dapat dioptimalkan untuk kebutuhan pasar di dalam negeri.

"Kemudian kalau ada yang untuk ekspor itu nanti mekanismenya adalah rekomen-dasi ekspor dan persetujuan ekspor dari Kementerian Perdagangan," tegas dia. (azr/wdh)

Meanwhile, Yuliot added that his ministry is still further reviewing the gold DMO policy. He stated that the discussion on the gold DMO will also focus on regulating supply from the mining side.

He hopes that this arrangement will ensure that gold reserves from the mining side can be optimized to meet domestic market needs.

"Then, if there are any for export, the mechanism will be an export recommendation and export approval from the Ministry of Trade," he emphasized. (azr/wdh)

Bisnis.com

Tambang Ilegal Bakal Dibina, Pemerintah Siapkan Perpres Mineral Kritis

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

PEMERINTAH berencana membina pertambangan ilegal yang selama ini marak terjadi di Tanah Air. Terlebih, tambang emas ilegal dapat menghasilkan hingga 200 ton per tahun.

Asisten Deputi Bidang Pengembangan Mineral dan Batu bara Kemenko Perekonomian Herry Permana menjelaskan, skema membina tambang ilegal itu bisa mencontoh pada yang terjadi pada sumur minyak dan gas bumi (migas).

Dia menyebut, pemerintah kini telah menata sumur rakyat yang umumnya ilegal. Hal ini sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan Menteri (Permen) ESDM Nomor 14 Tahun 2025 tentang Kerja Sama Pengelolaan Bagian Wilayah Kerja untuk Peningkatan Produksi Minyak dan Gas Bumi.

Illegal Mining to be Controlled, Government Prepares Presidential Decree on Critical Minerals

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

THE GOVERNMENT plans to crack down on the rampant illegal mining that has been prevalent in the country. Furthermore, illegal gold mines can produce up to 200 tons per year.

Assistant Deputy for Mineral and Coal Development at the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Herry Permana, explained that the scheme for developing illegal mines could be modeled on what happens to oil and gas wells.

He stated that the government has now regulated community wells, which are generally illegal. This is stipulated in Ministerial Regulation (Permen ESDM) Number 14 of 2025 concerning Cooperation in the Management of Work Areas to Increase Oil and Gas Production.

Melalui aturan baru tersebut, kontraktor kontrak kerja sama (KKKS) dapat melakukan kerja sama pengolahan bagian wilayah kerja (WK), tata kelola, keamanan sosial, dan perlindungan investasi demi memberdayakan sumur ilegal itu. Alhasil, saat ini terdapat 45.095 sumur rakyat yang sudah diinventarisasi.

"Kalau migas bisa harusnya minerba [mineral dan batu bara] bisa dong. Kita kasih waktu misalnya dari 20-38 provinsi terbit IPR [izin pertambangan rakyat], kita kasih waktu 4 tahun," ucap Herry dalam acara Bisnis Indonesia Forum di Jakarta, Rabu (10/12/2025).

Dia menjelaskan, dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2009 tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batu bara (Minerba) disebutkan bahwa jika ditemukan tambang rakyat yang belum memiliki IPR, maka menjadi prioritas.

Menurutnya, pembinaan tambang rakyat ilegal menjadi penting. Sebab, di satu sisi, tambang ilegal itu menjadi lapangan kerja pada masyarakat sekitar. Oleh karena itu, jika tambang ilegal itu langsung diberantas, maka lapangan masyarakat juga terenggut.

"Karena ini menyangkut rakyat, kalau untuk rakyat kan luasan IPR itu hanya 10 hektare maksimum, itu pun untuk koperasi. Kalau perorangan 5 hektare," kata Herry.

Dia juga mencontohkan, jika negara mampu membina tambang emas ilegal saja, hasilnya cukup signifikan. Menurutnya, emas yang dihasilkan dari tambang ilegal sebesar 100 ton per tahun bisa menjadi milik negara.

Perpres Mineral Kritis dan Strategis

Karena itu, pihaknya bersama kementerian/lembaga terkait tengah menyusun Peraturan Presiden (Perpres) terkait pengelolaan mineral kritis dan strategis.

Under this new regulation, cooperation contract contractors (KKKS) can collaborate on the management of work area (WK) areas, governance, social security, and investment protection to empower illegal wells. As a result, 45,095 community wells have now been inventoried.

"If oil and gas can be done, then minerals and coal should be done. For example, we'll give 20-38 provinces four years to issue IPRs (community mining permits)," Herry said at the Bisnis Indonesia Forum in Jakarta on Wednesday (December 10, 2025).

He explained that Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (Minerba) states that if a community mine is found that does not yet have an IPR, it becomes a priority.

According to him, the development of illegal artisanal mining is crucial. On the one hand, illegal mining provides employment for the surrounding community. Therefore, if illegal mining is immediately eradicated, the community's jobs will also be taken away.

"Because this concerns the people, the maximum area permitted for IPR is 10 hectares, and that's for cooperatives. For individuals, it's 5 hectares," Herry said.

He also cited the example of how if the state were able to develop illegal gold mines, the results would be quite significant. According to him, the 100 tons of gold produced from illegal mines per year could become state property.

Presidential Decree on Critical and Strategic Minerals

Therefore, his party, together with relevant ministries/institutions, is currently drafting a Presidential Regulation (Perpres) regarding the management of critical and strategic minerals.

"Oleh karena itu, tata kelola ini harus kita desain dengan baik. Saat ini, kami sedang menyusun Perpres terkait tata kelola mineral kritis dan strategis," jelas Herry.

Dalam kesempatan yang sama, Deputi Bidang Koordinasi Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Kemenko Ekonomi Elen Setiadi menjelaskan, pihaknya bakal menggandeng kementerian/lembaga terkait untuk membahas aturan mengenai pengelolaan mineral kritis dan strategis tersebut.

Menurutnya, aturan itu juga harus mampu mengintegrasikan sistem pada Kementerian ESDM, Kementerian Kehutanan, Kementerian Pertahanan, Kementerian Investasi dan Hilirisasi, hingga Kementerian Hukum.

Dia menambahkan bahwa pembinaan tambang ilegal juga mampu melindungi pekerjaan masyarakat yang terlibat. Selain itu, penerimaan negara juga bakal terdongkrak.

"Jadi, kalau ini berjalan dengan baik, pasti penerimaan ini berjalan dengan baik, masyarakat tadi pasti otomatis akan terbawa," katanya.

Kementerian ESDM mencatat ada 2.741 lokasi pertambangan tanpa izin (PETI) di Indonesia sepanjang 2022. Berbagai tambang tersebut bergerak di sejumlah komoditas, mulai dari batu bara, logam, dan non-logam.

Tercatat, sebanyak 447 tambang ilegal berstatus di luar wilayah izin usaha pertambangan (WIUP). Sebanyak 132 tambang ilegal di dalam WIUP.

Sementara itu, 2.132 tambang ilegal tidak diketahui datanya. Adapun, sebanyak 2.741 tambang ilegal itu tersebar di 28 provinsi pada 2021.

Secara terperinci, tambang ilegal paling banyak berada di Jawa Timur, yakni 649. Sebanyak 562 tambang ilegal yang berlokasi di Sumatra Selatan.

"Therefore, we must design this governance well. We are currently drafting a Presidential Regulation regarding the governance of critical and strategic minerals," Herry explained.

On the same occasion, Elen Setiadi, Deputy for Energy and Mineral Resources Coordination at the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, explained that his office would collaborate with relevant ministries/institutions to discuss regulations regarding the management of critical and strategic minerals.

According to him, the regulation must also be able to integrate systems at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Investment and Downstreaming, and the Ministry of Law.

He added that addressing illegal mining would also protect the jobs of the communities involved. Furthermore, it would boost state revenue.

"So, if this goes well, the acceptance will definitely go well, and the community will automatically be carried along," he said.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources recorded 2,741 illegal mining sites (PETI) in Indonesia throughout 2022. These mines operate in a variety of commodities, including coal, metals, and non-metals.

It was recorded that 447 illegal mines were operating outside the Mining Business Permit Area (WIUP), while 132 were operating within the WIUP.

Meanwhile, the data for 2,132 illegal mines remains unknown. Of these, 2,741 were spread across 28 provinces in 2021.

In detail, the most illegal mines are in East Java, namely 649. A total of 562 illegal mines are located in South Sumatra.

Kemudian, tambang ilegal yang berada di Jawa Barat dan Jambi masing-masing sebanyak 300 dan 178. Ada pula 159 tambang ilegal yang berada di Nusa Tenggara Timur.

Sementara itu, tambang ilegal di Banten dan Kalimantan Barat berturut-turut sebanyak 148 dan 84. Di sisi lain, Kementerian ESDM tak mencatat keberadaan tambang ilegal di enam provinsi, yakni Aceh, Bali, Jakarta, Kalimantan Selatan, Riau, dan Sulawesi Selatan. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Then, there are 300 and 178 illegal mines in West Java and Jambi respectively. There are also 159 illegal mines in East Nusa Tenggara.

Meanwhile, there are 148 and 84 illegal mines in Banten and West Kalimantan, respectively. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, on the other hand, has not recorded any illegal mines in six provinces: Aceh, Bali, Jakarta, South Kalimantan, Riau, and South Sulawesi. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

INVESTOR.ID

Harga Perak Kembali Menguat, Begini Prospek untuk 2026

Penulis : Natasha Khairunisa

HARGA perak dunia terpantau melanjutkan penguatan pada Senin, 15 Desember 2025.

Dipantau dari laman *Kitco*, Senin (15/12/2025) harga perak menguat 0,22% ke level US$ 62 per troy ons saat berita ini ditulis.

Kepala Strategi Pasar di MarketGauge, Michele Schneider mengatakan bahwa ia masih optimis terhadap harga perak karena pasar terus didorong oleh permintaan fundamental yang kuat.

“Sungguh menakjubkan bahwa harga perak diperdagangkan jauh lebih tinggi saat ini,” kata Schneider, dikutip dari *Kitco News*.

Schneider menyebut, harga perak masih memiliki potensi untuk melanjutkan penguatannya. Dia mencatat bahwa perak telah menjadi logam industri yang penting karena elektrifikasi ekonomi global.

Silver Prices Rise Again, Here's the Outlook for 2026

Author: Natasha Khairunisa

GLOBAL silver prices were observed to continue strengthening on Monday, December 15, 2025.

As reported on the *Kitco* website, Monday (15/12/2025), the price of silver rose 0.22% to US$ 62 per troy ounce when this news was written.

Chief Market Strategist at MarketGauge, Michele Schneider said that she remains optimistic about silver prices because the market continues to be driven by strong fundamental demand.

“It’s amazing that silver prices are trading so much higher right now,” Schneider said, as quoted by *Kitco News* .

Schneider stated that silver prices still have the potential to continue strengthening. He noted that silver has become a crucial industrial metal due to the electrification of the global economy.

Namun, Schneider juga mengantisipasi defisit pasokan pada perak yang telah menjadi kekhawatiran. "Permintaan hanya akan tumbuh, tetapi pasokan tetap sangat terbatas," katanya.

Schneider memperkirakan harga perak akan mencapai level US$ 75 per troy ons pada 2026 mendatang. Ia menambahkan bahwa konsolidasi atau penurunan harga apa pun dapat dilihat sebagai peluang pembelian.

Mengenai faktor yang akan terus mendorong momentum kenaikan harga perak, Schneider mengatakan ia memperkirakan permintaan investasi ritel akan tetap kuat.

Schneider juga memperkirakan bahwa kebijakan moneter Federal Reserve (The Fed) ke depan akan mempengaruhi pergerakan harga perak. Bank sentral AS sendiri telah memangkas suku bunga sebesar 25 basis poin ke kisaran antara 3,50% dan 3,75%.

Meskipun bank sentral tidak memberikan sinyal tindakan agresif untuk tahun 2026, Schneider mengatakan ia memperkirakan akan melihat kebijakan moneter yang jauh lebih longgar seiring perubahan rezim di bank sentral. Editor: Natasha Khairunisa

However, Schneider also anticipates a silver supply deficit, which has been a concern. "Demand will only grow, but supply remains very limited," he said.

Schneider predicts silver prices will reach US$75 per troy ounce by 2026. He added that any consolidation or price decline could be seen as a buying opportunity.

Regarding factors that will continue to drive upward momentum in silver prices, Schneider said he expects retail investment demand to remain strong.

Schneider also predicted that the Federal Reserve's (Fed) future monetary policy would influence silver price movements. The US central bank itself has cut interest rates by 25 basis points to a range between 3.50% and 3.75%.

Although the central bank hasn't signaled any aggressive action for 2026, Schneider said he expects to see significantly looser monetary policy as the central bank changes its regime. Editor: Natasha Khairunisa

SindoNews
Beyond Headlines

8 Negara Produsen Nikel Terbesar di Dunia, Indonesia Masih Jadi Rajanya

Anto Kurniawan

NIKEL menjadi salah satu komoditas incaran di seluruh dunia, kemampuannya menyimpan energi dalam jumlah besar bisa dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan baku baterai. Namun tahukah kamu 8 negara penghasil nikel terbesar di dunia?

The 8 Largest Nickel Producing Countries in the World: Indonesia Remains the King

Anto Kurniawan

NICKEL is a highly sought-after commodity worldwide, thanks to its ability to store large amounts of energy, making it a valuable raw material for batteries. But did you know the eight largest nickel-producing countries in the world?

Berdasarkan data dari United States Geological Survey (USGS), produksi nikel dunia diperkirakan mencapai 3,7 juta ton pada tahun 2024. Angka tersebut turun 1,33% dibandingkan dengan angka tahun 2023 sebesar 3,75 juta ton.

Tahun lalu, Indonesia menempati peringkat sebagai produsen nikel terbesar di dunia dengan perkiraan total produksi nikel sebesar 2,2 juta ton. Angka ini setara dengan 4,6% dari total produksi global.

Angka tersebut juga meningkat sebesar 170.000 ton dibandingkan tahun 2023 yang berjumlah 2,03 juta ton. Jika dilihat dalam kurun waktu 10 tahun terakhir, Indonesia secara konsisten menempati posisi teratas sejak tahun 2018.

Indonesia mempertahankan posisi puncak dengan jarak yang sangat jauh dari pesaingnya. Kebijakan larangan ekspor bijih mentah telah berhasil memicu investasi asing besar-besaran, terutama dari Tiongkok, dalam membangun fasilitas pemrosesan. Fokus Indonesia mulai bergeser ke produksi untuk rantai pasok baterai.

Berikut daftar lengkap 8 negara penghasil nikel terbesar di dunia:

1. Indonesia

Tidak banyak yang tahu ternyata Indonesia adalah negara penghasil nikel terbesar di dunia. Pada tahun 2023, Indonesia menghasilkan 1,8 juta metrik ton nikel atau sekitar 50% suplai nikel dunia. Nikel di Indonesia banyak berasal dari Indonesia timur seperti Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Selatan, Morowali, dan Maluku Utara.

Pada mulanya Indonesia hanya menghasilkan bijih nikel (nikel ore) untuk diekspor. Hingga saat ini Indonesia menjadi patokan atau tolak ukur dari negara lain yang ingin mengembangkan hasil tambang nikel ini. Komoditas nikel menambah panjang daftar karta karun tambang yang tersimpan di bumi Indonesia.

Based on data from the United States Geological Survey (USGS), global nickel production is estimated to reach 3.7 million tons in 2024. This figure is down 1.33% compared to the 2023 figure of 3.75 million tons.

Last year, Indonesia ranked as the world's largest nickel producer, with an estimated total nickel production of 2.2 million tons. This figure is equivalent to 4.6% of total global production.

This figure also increased by 170,000 tons compared to 2.03 million tons in 2023. Over the past 10 years, Indonesia has consistently held the top position since 2018.

Indonesia maintains its top position by a significant margin over its competitors. The ban on raw ore exports has successfully stimulated massive foreign investment, particularly from China, in building processing facilities. Indonesia's focus has shifted to production for the battery supply chain.

Here is a complete list of the 8 largest nickel producing countries in the world:

1. Indonesia

Not many people know that Indonesia is the world's largest nickel producer. In 2023, Indonesia produced 1.8 million metric tons of nickel, or approximately 50% of the global nickel supply. Much of Indonesia's nickel comes from eastern Indonesia, such as Southeast Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Morowali, and North Maluku.

Initially, Indonesia only produced nickel ore for export. To this day, Indonesia serves as a benchmark for other countries seeking to develop nickel mining. Nickel adds to the growing treasure trove of minerals hidden within Indonesia's soil.

Produksi nikel Indonesia masih menjadi yang terbanyak hingga tahun lalu di 2024, dimana mencapai 2.200.000 ton. Cadangan didominasi oleh bijih nikel laterit (limonite dan saprolite), yang cocok untuk proses peleburan menjadi nickel pig iron (NPI) dan produk kelas baterai (MHP).

2. Filipina

Filipina adalah salah satu produsen nikel terbesar di Asia Tenggara dan merupakan pesaing terdekat Indonesia sebelum kebijakan hilirisasi Indonesia. Di urutan kedua negara penghasil nikel terbesar di dunia adalah Filipina.

Negara tetangga Indonesia ini menghasilkan 400 ribu metrik ton nikel pada tahun 2023. Nikel di Filipina banyak ditemukan di Provinsi Palawan, Provinsi Surigao del Norte, Provinsi Surigao del Sur, dan Kepulauan Dinagat.

Pada tahun 2022, Filipina mengekspor nikel mentah senilai 1,29 miliar Dollar Amerika Serikat di mana Mayoritas nikel mentah itu diekspor ke Korea Selatan, Jepang dan Tiongkok.

Namun, Filipina berencana mengikuti jejak Indonesia dengan menggenjot hilirisasi nikel. Tahun 2024, Filipina berencana menambah 3 fasilitas pengolahan nikel lagi, saat ini Filipina memiliki 2 fasilitas pengolahan nikel. Data terbaru menunjukkan produksi nikel Filipina menyentuh angka 330.000 ton.

3. Rusia

Rusia merupakan produsen nikel utama, dengan fokus pada nikel kelas tinggi. Produksi didominasi oleh perusahaan raksasa tambang Norilsk Nickel (Nornickel), yang beroperasi di wilayah Siberia Arktik.

Pada tahun 2023, Rusia memproduksi 200 ribu metrik ton nikel, meskipun menurun dari tahun sebelumnya (222 ribu metrik ton), tapi Rusia…

Indonesia's nickel production remained the highest until 2024, reaching 2,200,000 tons. Reserves are dominated by laterite nickel ores (limonite and saprolite), which are suitable for smelting into nickel pig iron (NPI) and battery-grade products (MHP).

2. Philippines

The Philippines is one of the largest nickel producers in Southeast Asia and was Indonesia's closest competitor before Indonesia's downstreaming policy. The Philippines is the second-largest nickel producer in the world.

Indonesia's neighboring country produced 400 thousand metric tons of nickel in 2023. Nickel in the Philippines is found in abundance in Palawan Province, Surigao del Norte Province, Surigao del Sur Province, and the Dinagat Islands.

In 2022, the Philippines exported raw nickel worth 1.29 billion US dollars, the majority of which was exported to South Korea, Japan, and China.

However, the Philippines plans to follow Indonesia's lead by boosting nickel downstreaming. By 2024, the Philippines plans to add three more nickel processing facilities, adding to its current two. Recent data shows Philippine nickel production has reached 330,000 tons.

3. Russia

Russia is a major nickel producer, with a focus on high-grade nickel. Production is dominated by mining giant Norilsk Nickel (Nornickel), which operates in the Siberian Arctic region.

In 2023, Russia produced 200 thousand metric tons of nickel, although it decreased from the previous year (222 thousand metric tons), but Russia…

tapi Rusia tetap mencanangkan diri sebagai salah satu produsen nikel terbesar di dunia.

Rusia memang sudah lama dikenal sebagai salah satu penghasil nikel olahan dan nikel LME terbesar di dunia. Pada tahun 2023, Rusia memasok 154.300 ton nikel LME (London Metal Exchange) dan menjadi pemasok terbesar nomor 2 di dunia, hanya kalah dari China.

Rusia unggul dalam produksi bijih nikel sulfida (sulphide), yang relatif lebih mudah dan hemat energi untuk diolah menjadi nikel kelas I (kemurnian tinggi), yang sangat dibutuhkan untuk produksi baterai dan paduan khusus. Pada 2024, produksinya mencapai 210.000 ton.

4. Kanada

Kanada adalah salah satu negara penghasil nikel terbesar di dunia. Pada tahun 2023, Kanada memproduksi nikel sebanyak 180 ribu metrik ton. Ontario merupakan provinsi penghasil nikel terbesar di Kanada, diikuti Quebec, New Foundland and Labrador.

Kanada memiliki 3 fasilitas pemurnian nikel, antara lain di Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta; Sudbury, Ontario; dan Long Harbour di Newfoundland and Labrador. Saat ini Kanada sedang mengembangkan fasilitas produksi nikel sulfat dan kobalt di Ontario. Selain itu, Kanada juga sedang mengembangkan fasilitas daur ulang baterai litium-ion.

Amerika Serikat merupakan pasar utama nikel Kanada, pada tahun 2022 sebanyak 40% ekspor nikel Kanada dikirim ke Negeri Paman Sam tersebut, sementara 12% lainnya dikirim ke China! Produksi nikel Kanada pada tahun lalu tercatat hingga 190.000 ton.

but Russia still declared itself as one of the largest nickel producers in the world.

Russia has long been known as one of the world's largest producers of refined nickel and LME nickel. In 2023, Russia supplied 154,300 tonnes of LME (London Metal Exchange) nickel, making it the world's second-largest supplier, second only to China.

Russia excels in the production of nickel sulfide ore, which is relatively easy and energy-efficient to process into high-purity nickel, which is essential for batteries and specialty alloys. Production is expected to reach 210,000 tons by 2024.

4. Canada

Canada is one of the world's largest nickel producers. In 2023, Canada produced 180,000 metric tons of nickel. Ontario is the largest nickel-producing province in Canada, followed by Quebec and New Foundland and Labrador.

Canada has three nickel refining facilities: Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta; Sudbury, Ontario; and Long Harbour in Newfoundland and Labrador. Canada is currently developing nickel sulfate and cobalt production facilities in Ontario. Canada is also developing a lithium-ion battery recycling facility.

The United States is Canada's primary nickel market. In 2022, 40% of Canadian nickel exports went to the United States, while another 12% went to China! Canadian nickel production last year reached 190,000 tonnes.

5. China

Pada tahun 2024, China tetap menjadi pemain kunci dalam pasar nikel global, terutama sebagai konsumen terbesar produk olahan nikel (seperti feronikel dan nickel pig iron dari Indonesia) untuk industri baja nirkarat dan baterai. Meskipun mereka memproduksi sendiri dan memiliki cadangan, namun fokus utamanya adalah pemrosesan dan konsumsi, bukan produksi bijih primer.

Permintaan China untuk nikel Indonesia meningkat tahun 2024 (misal impor feronikel naik jadi 8,9 juta ton), namun ada isu penurunan permintaan baja di China yang memicu penambang RI menahan produksi untuk menjaga harga. Sementara itu China juga mulai membangun pabrik baterai di Indonesia untuk mengamankan pasokan. Produksi di dalam Negeri bisa mencapai 120.000 ton.

6. Australia

Australia adalah produsen nikel yang stabil dan penting, terutama untuk pasar berteknologi tinggi. Negara ini berupaya memposisikan diri sebagai pemain kunci dalam rantai pasok baterai, memanfaatkan cadangan nikel kelas I dan sumber daya litium yang melimpah.

Banyak proyek nikel di Australia diarahkan untuk memproduksi nikel sulfat, bahan kimia utama untuk katoda baterai EV. Produksi nikelnya pada 2024 mencapai angka 110.000 ton.

7. Kaledonia Baru

Siapa sangka, negara kepulauan di Samudera Pasifik yaitu Kaledonia Baru merupakan salah satu negara penghasil nikel terbesar di dunia. Pada tahun 2023, Kaledonia Baru berhasil memproduksi 230 ribu metrik ton nikel, meningkat dari tahun sebelumnya sekitar 200 ribu metrik ton.

5. China

In 2024, China will remain a key player in the global nickel market, primarily as the largest consumer of processed nickel products (such as ferronickel and nickel pig iron from Indonesia) for the stainless steel and battery industries. While it produces its own nickel and has reserves, its primary focus is on processing and consumption, rather than primary ore production.

China's demand for Indonesian nickel is projected to increase in 2024 (for example, ferronickel imports will rise to 8.9 million tons), but concerns about declining steel demand in China have prompted Indonesian miners to curtail production to maintain prices. Meanwhile, China has also begun building a battery factory in Indonesia to secure supply. Domestic production could reach 120,000 tons.

6. Australia

Australia is a stable and important nickel producer, particularly for high-tech markets. The country is seeking to position itself as a key player in the battery supply chain, leveraging its Class I nickel reserves and abundant lithium resources.

Many nickel projects in Australia are geared toward producing nickel sulfate, a key chemical for EV battery cathodes. Nickel production is projected to reach 110,000 tonnes by 2024.

7. New Caledonia

Who would have thought that the Pacific Ocean island nation of New Caledonia is one of the world's largest nickel producers? In 2023, New Caledonia produced 230,000 metric tons of nickel, up from around 200,000 metric tons the previous year.

Penambangan nikel di Kaledonia Baru sudah dimulai sejak abad ke-19 saat wilayah ini masih dijajah oleh Perancis. Pada tahun 1971, Kaledonia Baru pernah menjadi produsen nikel terbesar nomor 2 di dunia, salah satunya disebabkan permintaan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan Perang Vietnam.

Meskipun kecil dalam hal volume dibandingkan Indonesia atau Filipina, nikel dari Kaledonia Baru memiliki nilai strategis yang tinggi. Pada 2024 lalu, produksi nikel Kaledonia Baru tembus 110.000 ton.

8. Brazil

Brasil merupakan salah satu negara yang memiliki potensi cadangan nikel terbesar di dunia. Menurut data USGS, potensi cadangannya diperkirakan mencapai 16 juta ton atau nomor tiga setelah Indonesia dan Australia.

Namun, dari sisi produksi, posisi Brasil sangat jauh dibandingkan Indonesia. Produksi nikel Brasil hanya sebesar 89.000 ton pada 2023 dan setahun setelahnya menyentuh 77.000 ton. (akr)

Nickel mining in New Caledonia began in the 19th century, when the region was still a French colony. In 1971, New Caledonia was the world's second-largest nickel producer, partly due to demand for the Vietnam War.

Although smaller in volume compared to Indonesia or the Philippines, nickel from New Caledonia holds significant strategic value. In 2024, New Caledonia's nickel production reached 110,000 tons.

8. Brazil

Brazil has one of the world's largest potential nickel reserves. According to USGS data, its potential reserves are estimated at 16 million tons, third only to Indonesia and Australia.

However, in terms of production, Brazil lags far behind Indonesia. Brazilian nickel production was only 89,000 tons in 2023, and the following year, it reached 77,000 tons. (akr)

MINING.COM

How tight supply, AI demand propelled copper price towards $12,000

Reuters

COPPER is closing in on the $12,000 a metric ton mark as expectations of soaring demand from data centres that power artificial intelligence and tight supplies collide with shortages outside the United States.

Valued for its exceptional electrical conductivity, copper wiring is vital in power grids that feed data centres, electric vehicles and the infrastructure needed for the energy transition.

Copper prices are up 35% so far this year and heading for their largest gain since 2009, due to mining disruptions and stockpiling in the US. On Friday, they touched $11,952 a ton.

“Investors who want a broad basket of AI interests will also buy into financial products which include hard assets that feed into data centres,” said Benchmark Mineral Intelligence analyst Daan de Jonge. “Investors will buy copper-related assets such as ETFs.”

Canada's Sprott Asset Management launched the world's first physically backed exchange-traded copper fund in mid-2024. The fund, which holds nearly 10,000 tons of physical copper, has shot up by almost 46% this year to nearly 14 Canadian dollars per unit.

A recent *Reuters* survey of analysts' forecasts shows the copper market will see a deficit of 124,000 tons this year and 150,000 tons next year.

Copper demand growth is being driven by billions of dollars being invested worldwide to modernize and expand power grids. Data centres and clean energy require vast amounts of electricity.

The energy transition, which includes renewable energy technology such as wind and solar, is also expected to boost copper demand.

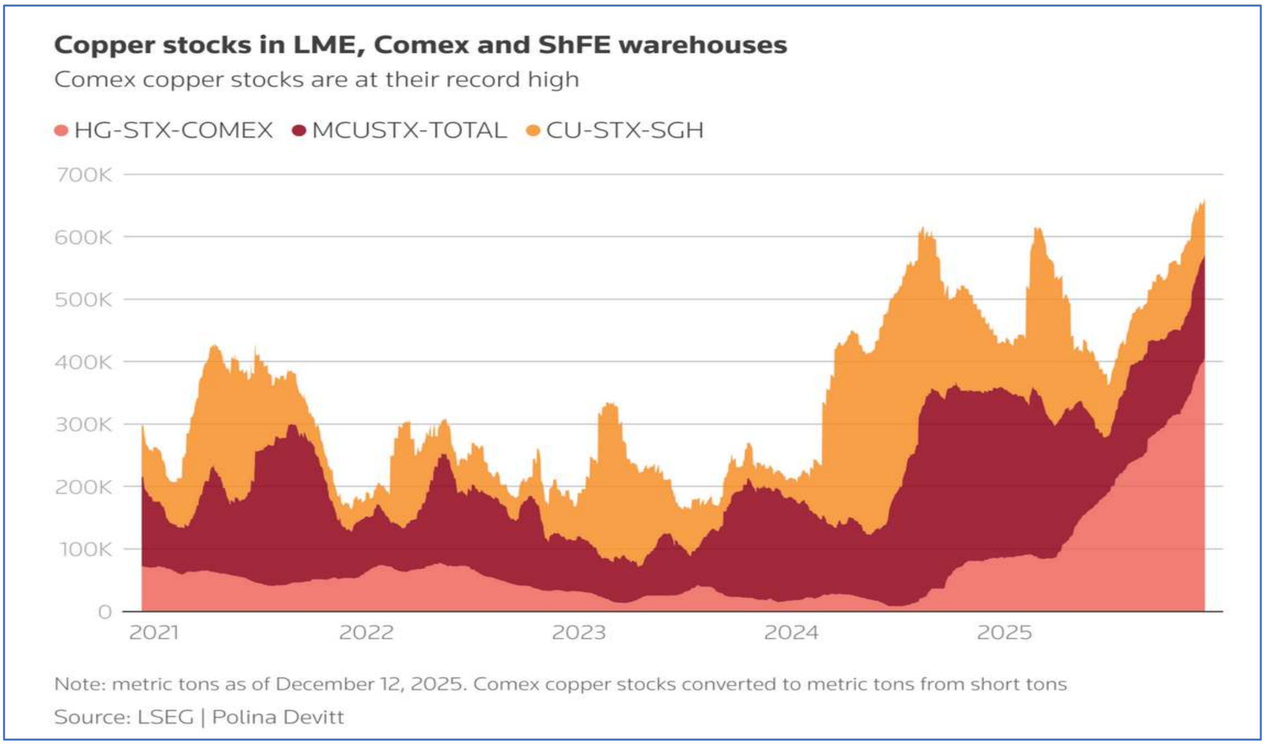
Macquarie expects global copper demand at 27 million tons this year, up 2.7% from 2024, with demand in top metals consumer China rising 3.7%. It forecasts global demand growth outside China at 3% next year.

"Bullish sentiment is being driven by the narrative around tight supply, supported by macro news flows," said Macquarie analyst Alice Fox.

A magnet for traders

Supply disruptions include an accident at Freeport McMoRan's giant Grasberg mine in Indonesia in September, while miners such as Glencore have cut production guidance for 2026, reinforcing expectations of tight supplies.

The overall amount of copper stored in exchange warehouses – the London Metal Exchange, US-based Comex and the Shanghai Futures Exchange – is up 54% so far this year at 661,021 tons.



Traders have been shipping copper to the United States since March due to higher prices on Comex ahead of US President Donald Trump's planned import tariffs. Higher prices are needed to cover the import tariff.

Stocks on Comex at a record high of 405,782 tons amount to 61% of total exchange stocks versus 20% at the start of 2025.

"It feels incredibly tight because all of this material is going to the US," said BMI's de Jonge.

Refined copper was given an exemption from the 50% import tariffs that came into force on August 1, but US levies on the metal remain under review with an update due by June.

(By Polina Devitt, Pratima Desai and Tom Daly; Editing by Nia Williams)

IM INTERNATIONAL MINING

Metso and the process plant optimisation power of Geminex™

MINERAL processing monitoring and automation is rapidly moving far beyond just control rooms with grey DCS screens – fundamentally, instead of just seeing real time data from sensors, is the realisation of the power of what you can achieve with that data in areas like predictive and proactive maintenance.

For the forthcoming January 2026 issue of *International Mining*, ***IM*** Editorial Director Paul Moore sat down with Arttu-Matti Matinlauri, Metso Vice President, Minerals Segment Digital, at the company's HQ in Espoo, Finland, to try to understand the evolution that is going on in mineral concentrators today.

***IM** Editorial Director Paul Moore sat down with Arttu-Matti Matinlauri, Metso Vice President, Minerals Segment Digital at Metso HQ in Espoo*

By turning vast streams of data into actionable insights, digitalisation is reshaping the way minerals processing is understood and optimised – and thus driving a more efficient, sustainable future for the industry. Metso's Data-driven Performance Services offer solutions for efficient information flow between the customer and Metso to improve reliability and productivity of customer's assets. Matinlauri says these solutions enhance informed decision-making and action-taking on-site by combining data analytics with OEM expertise in the form of remote monitoring and data-driven expert support.

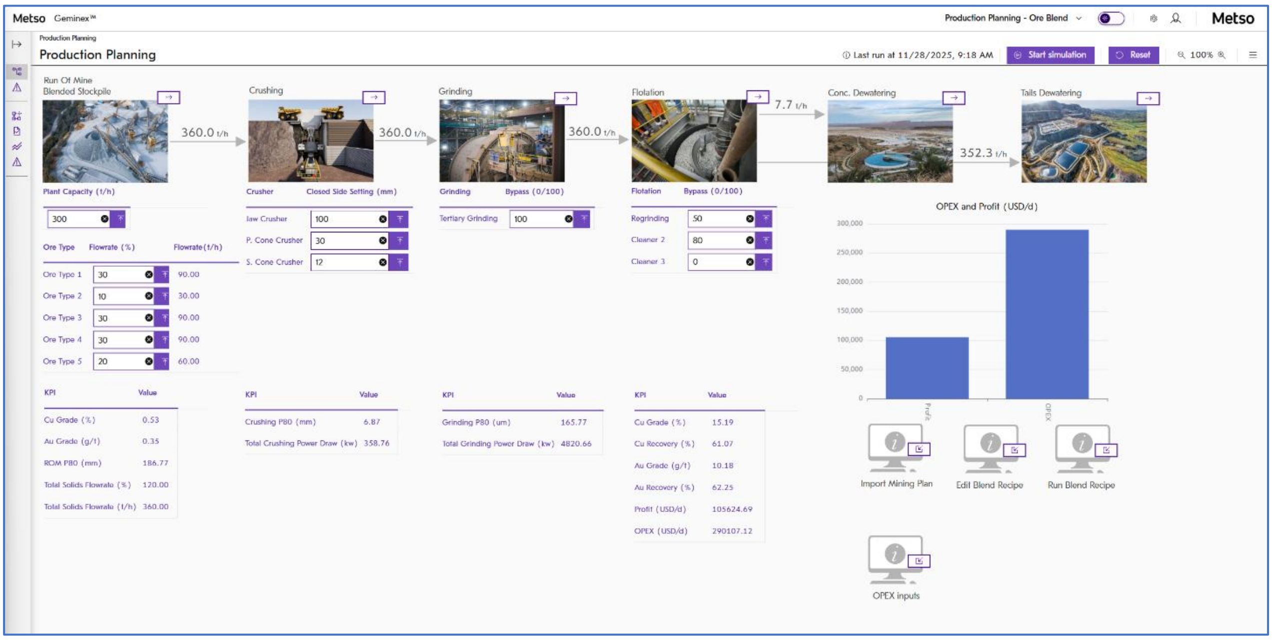
Data generation and collection enables algorithm development to monitor equipment health and process performance. Metso has developed such algorithms to identify issues and predict failures on connected customer equipment. As an OEM with decades of accumulated know-how in mining equipment and minerals processing, Metso embeds this unique knowledge into algorithm development to increase customer value.

"The starting point of Data-driven Performance Services is the combination of data analytics, artificial intelligence and OEM expertise. This technical baseline built on decades of resolved incidents on Metso equipment enables us to scale our knowledge for a global customer base," says Matinlauri. "Our predictive analytics for condition monitoring detect equipment-related issues, and through this service, we help customers mitigate issues and prevent failures to improve availability and reliability."

When an issue is identified through condition monitoring, Metso's remote monitoring experts from a regional Performance Center start data-driven investigation to prepare an actionable issue resolution plan for the customer. When meaningful, they collaborate with a global Performance Center network as well as Metso's global Technical Support.

Matinlauri emphasised that the reality of what you achieve with process plant data is a partnership journey together with mining customers – taking them from a position of 'do I need all these optional sensors' to the sensor data output and its interpretation becoming an inherent part of lifecycle and maintenance savings and efficiency. He added that the challenge is that you can only really understand the value of these systems once they're running; and when you have the people and the software in place that can interpret it in a useful way. After the implementation many customers realise the changes they can do to their standard operating procedures thus bringing efficiency for example to daily inspections.

Screenshot from Geminex showing Production Planning inputs



"Today, some instrumentation is factory installed as standard, and some of it is retrofitted. Some of the optional retrofits of today are ultimately going to become standard instrumentation. And that's because you move from sensors being a process control only thing only to how does this actually impact my total cost of ownership and my lifecycle costs, because I'm able to use it to identify maintenance issues or reliability issues. And I think that's the realisation or the wave that we're now starting to see in the marketplace."

Maintenance does still reside as a second tier of interest after actual operations. "But that is changing and from our side that's also starting to impact how we approach instrumentation on our equipment and just as importantly, how do we communicate the purpose of the instrumentation?"

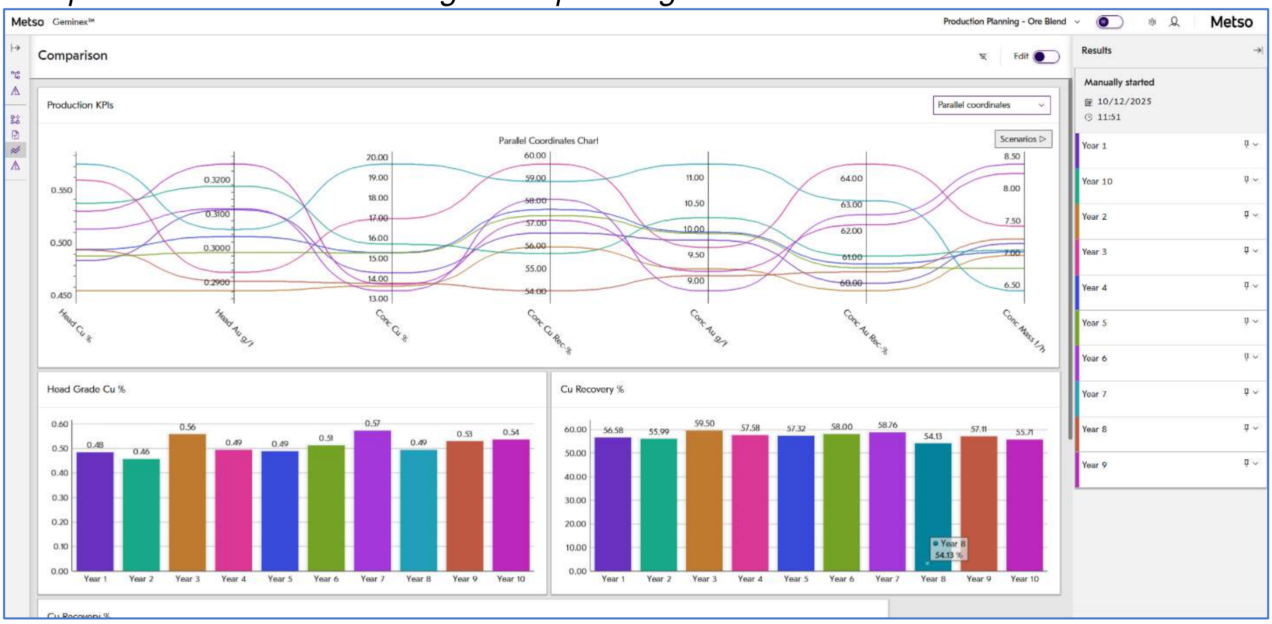
Cost is another issue – if a sensor costs $5,000 instead of $500 it might still be seen as an unnecessary optional extra despite the insights it can bring. Again, this is if the customer is only looking at it from the operations perspective and not necessarily realising the benefits it could bring to the maintenance side. Another aspect of instrumentation is ensuring adequate maintenance and upkeep for the actual instruments themselves maintain accuracy and effectiveness. Sensors can become caked in crud and dust. This might be a problem when you are dealing with optical instruments, lasers and X-Ray sensors. Condition monitoring of sensors is also not just about the mechanical aspect – often inaccuracies or problems are due to communication errors or I/O interface issues. Mineral concentrators do not always have the high bandwidth wireless connectivity people assume.

Many of the world's biggest mines have moved responsibility for process control to integrated remote operations centres – often hundreds or even thousands of kilometres from the actual plant. High level decisions are now taken in IROCs, with the onsite control room really just an emergency back up in case of loss of connection. Is that driving greater demand for data solutions as well?

Matinlauri: "I think it is still a mixed situation. What I've seen so far in some of the ROCs is that it's more of a lift and shift from site to remote and it's still operations driven – the maintenance and reliability teams are still at the site." He adds: "I think that's the next step that needs to happen. For example, we are lookig at options to bring Metso into the customers' ROCs. If you think about it, we have field service at customer sites all the time. Going forward, instead of having Metso Performance Centers only at our own offices, for large mines – we could have Metso condition monitoring experts at the ROC. Those experts can also have our support network behind them, and access to a vast pool of Metso expertise, all the way to the individual product managers. Of course we can train customer staff as well, but most likely it will be a combination of the two."

Matinlauri said he sees this starting to happen within the next five years and it is part of the discussions that Metso is already having – it just has not been realised yet.

Comparison simulations for long terms planning in Metso Geminex



What about the fact that no processing plants have 100% Metso equipment? Customers will not want multiple different processing equipment OEM experts in their ROC locations. "That is a good point and I think it comes down to the particular scenario and this development is likely to be with certain customers that have gone all in with Metso to a greater extent – that said given our size and scope, we already monitor third party equipment at a number of sites – the baseline being where we have some significant play there as the capital equipment supplier. We aren't going to become a purely condition monitoring company. But again it depends – a good example is a large miner that might have three concentrators – two of which are dominated by Metso equipment, but one isn't, we might still monitor all three, and this is something we are already doing."

The most fascinating part of the discussion was what the future might bring in terms of insight capabilities and how that will enable planning strategies in the concentrator. Mine sites have been using short interval control for years – where they use data, digital tools like fleet management systems, and focused reviews, over very short time intervals – sometimes every hour – during a shift to identify any production issues, and therefore optimise cycles and equipment deployment. It allows mines to keep to their targets and KPIs.

Even today, concentrators are generally not doing this – it is still a case of 'we'll see in the end what type of recovery we got based on what feed we had.' Metso is changing this with technologies like Geminex™ and HSC. Geminex is a metallurgical digital twin that combines operational data and expertise, delivering insight-driven performance that gives more efficient management of variability.

HSC was actually one of the first software packages to combine versatile chemical, thermodynamic, and mineral-processing features. Thermochemical calculations are useful, for example, when developing new chemical processes and improving existing ones. HSC also contains modules for mineral processing and particle calculations, which are integrated with an extensive mineral database. Modules and databases are accessed via a dynamic and fully customisable menu. The latest HSC Chemistry™ software contains 24 calculation modules connected to 12 integrated databases. It allows users to develop new processes and improve existing ones through modelling and simulation.

But the reality is that the market by and large doesn't yet understand the potential and power of these digital tools, even though they have been around for a while – and many decades in the case of HSC. "HSC is the simulation engine at the back of it all. Development started in the 1970s, encompassing hundreds of thousands of lab measurements – but today we have vastly improved the simulations thanks to current computing power and the power of AI plus we can base it on the latest Metso process equipment."

You can simplify Geminex portfolio to three main areas, Matinlauri says. First operator training simulators – whenever a customer starts up a new plant, Metso actually has the flowsheet and simulations that it can make available through the operations user interface, the DCS automation system. "Secondly, with Geminex we can do long term, and mid term simulation – monthly, quarterly, yearly simulations that allow you to adjust your ore body parameters based on the mine plan, sampling data and the block model – so you can input expected grade, hardness, abrasiveness, clay content – a long list of data on what you're going to be getting into your concentrator over a period of time and then adjust the operating parameters – how you're going to run the plant. In some cases over the long term you might use it to redesign your process, such as adjusting your fine grinding and flotation."

Third is the already mentioned area of short interval control and this is a big focus for Metso today: "Taking live data coming into the system, and based on that, creating scenarios for the following 24 hours on how can you adjust the plant operation based on expected feed changes, and based on that, what are the recovery results you're going to be getting? Plus what is the overall status of your process at any one time?"

Matinlauri pointed out it's not only about the process – you can also simulate against mechanical topics. "You have five comminution trains of grinding mills. One is going to be down for the next 24 hours due to a problem or scheduled maintenance. What's the best way of operating the plant in that condition?"

With Geminex you already have a live process view, so you can see what's going on in the process. "But what we are interested in and where we are taking Geminex is detailed simulations, so you're able to define different types of changes in operating mode. They can be univariate, they can be multivariate. It could be 20 different parameter changes. You're able to define in our tool which scenarios you want to simulate, and if you want to do it periodically or define it manually."

Once you've run the simulations, you're able to actually see the results. For example, what is your final copper concentrate percent going to be. "You can compare all the different scenarios and process stages over time and make decisions on what are you wanting to optimise. And therefore, instead of let's see what happens, you're really able to plan it. Once you've defined the scenarios and decided which way do you want to operate, you're able to easily see moving forward how the process is going to change and what the end result is going to be. We store all the data of the run simulations and compare them with actual results. And the validation levels are very high – the simulations are very accurate."

To what extent is Geminex being used in the market today? "It is relatively new and in the early stages – slowly but surely we are bringing clarity to customers on its potential. There are a handful of customers who have been using it for several years on a full live shift by shift basis. They are already doing their shift operations planning with Geminex." Matinlauri said that this has been with small to mid-sized customers, for example in gold mining. Now the next stage is going to be a rollout to the very large throughput customer cases such as copper and iron ore.

Finally, there is also a sustainability aspect with Geminex, as more efficiently handling variable ore types can allows for significant savings in energy, water and chemicals per produced ton of product. It is also modular to allow for phased implementation, and integrates easily with existing infrastructures, cyber security and IT policies.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Parliamentary panel recommends easing clearances for underground coal mining projects

By PTI

A **PARLIAMENTARY** panel has suggested simplifying the policy and standardised protocols for allowing underground coal mining, saying that the complex clearance process, similar to large open-cast mines, leads to delays in projects that have low environmental impact.

The government has set a target to produce 100 million tonnes (MT) of coal from underground coal mines by 2030.

Underground coal mining minimises surface disturbance, thereby preserving land, forests, and infrastructure while reducing land reclamation costs and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. This method also allows access to high-quality, deep-seated reserves and ensures year-round operations regardless of weather conditions, the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel has said in a report.

"Despite low environmental impact, several UG projects undergo the same clearance and documentation processes as in the case of large open-cast coal mines, thereby reportedly facing delays. The committee, therefore, emphasise the need for policy simplification and standardised protocols for UG coal mining practices in India," it said.

Underground mines (UG), underground coal gasification (UCG) projects and clean coal technology-based pilot projects represent special categories of coal sector initiatives that offer significant environmental and operational advantages.

Besides, the panel has also recommended exploring the feasibility of putting in place a standard terms of reference (ToRs) and standard operating procedures (SOPs) on a single-window clearance system for open-cast mining, on the lines of similar provisions for underground mines.

The coal ministry has earlier said that it has introduced a series of transformative policy measures aimed at promoting underground coal mining. These bold reforms address the traditional challenges of high capital investment and longer gestation periods, reaffirming the government's resolve to modernise the coal ecosystem while aligning with the broader vision of sustainable development.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold rises on softer Treasury yields; silver steadies after record run

By Reuters

G**OLD** rose on Monday, supported by softer U.S. Treasury yields, while silver steadied after a record-setting spree last week.

Spot gold rose 0.3% to $4,313.08 per ounce by 0119 GMT. It had hit its highest level since October 21 on Friday.

Gold has gained about 64% this year, shattering multiple records and making it one of the best-performing assets of 2025.

U.S. gold futures gained 0.39% to $4,344.80 per ounce on Monday.

Benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury yields inched lower, increasing the appeal of non-yielding bullion.

The Federal Reserve delivered a 25-basis-point rate cut last week in an uncommonly divided vote but indicated a likely pause in further reductions amid persistent inflation and an uncertain labour outlook.

Two Fed officials who opposed the rate cut said on Friday that inflation was still too high to justify lower borrowing costs, citing the lack of recent official data on the pace of price increases.

Investors are currently pricing in two rate cuts for next year, with this week's non-farm payrolls report expected to provide further clues on the Fed's policy path.

Non-yielding assets such as gold tend to benefit in a low-interest-rate environment.

A Malian judge has ordered the return of possession of 3 metric tons of gold seized nearly a year ago from Barrick Mining's Loulo-Gounkoto complex to the Canadian miner, according to two sources familiar with the matter.

Gold discounts in India widened last week as demand weakened despite the wedding season following record-high prices, while Chinese demand remained muted amid volatility and elevated spot prices.

Spot silver was steady at $62.02 per ounce. It hit a record high of $64.64 on Friday before closing sharply lower.

Silver gained about 6% last week, taking the year-to-gate gain to 115% on tightening inventories, strong industrial demand and its inclusion on the U.S. critical minerals list.

Spot platinum lost 0.2% to $1,741.82 on Monday, while palladium firmed 0.4% to $1,493.40 per ounce.

THE NORTHERN MINER
GLOBAL MINING NEWS · SINCE 1915

Copper price hits record on U.S. growth hopes, China

Posted By: Northern Miner Staff

COPPER hit a record high Friday before easing amid expectations of faster U.S. economic growth and continued economic support from the Chinese authorities.

Three-month futures on the London Metal Exchange rose 2.7% Friday to $11,872 per tonne, LME data show. In U.S. trading, copper futures topped $5.40 per lb., their strongest level in more than four months, according to data supplied to Northern Miner Group.

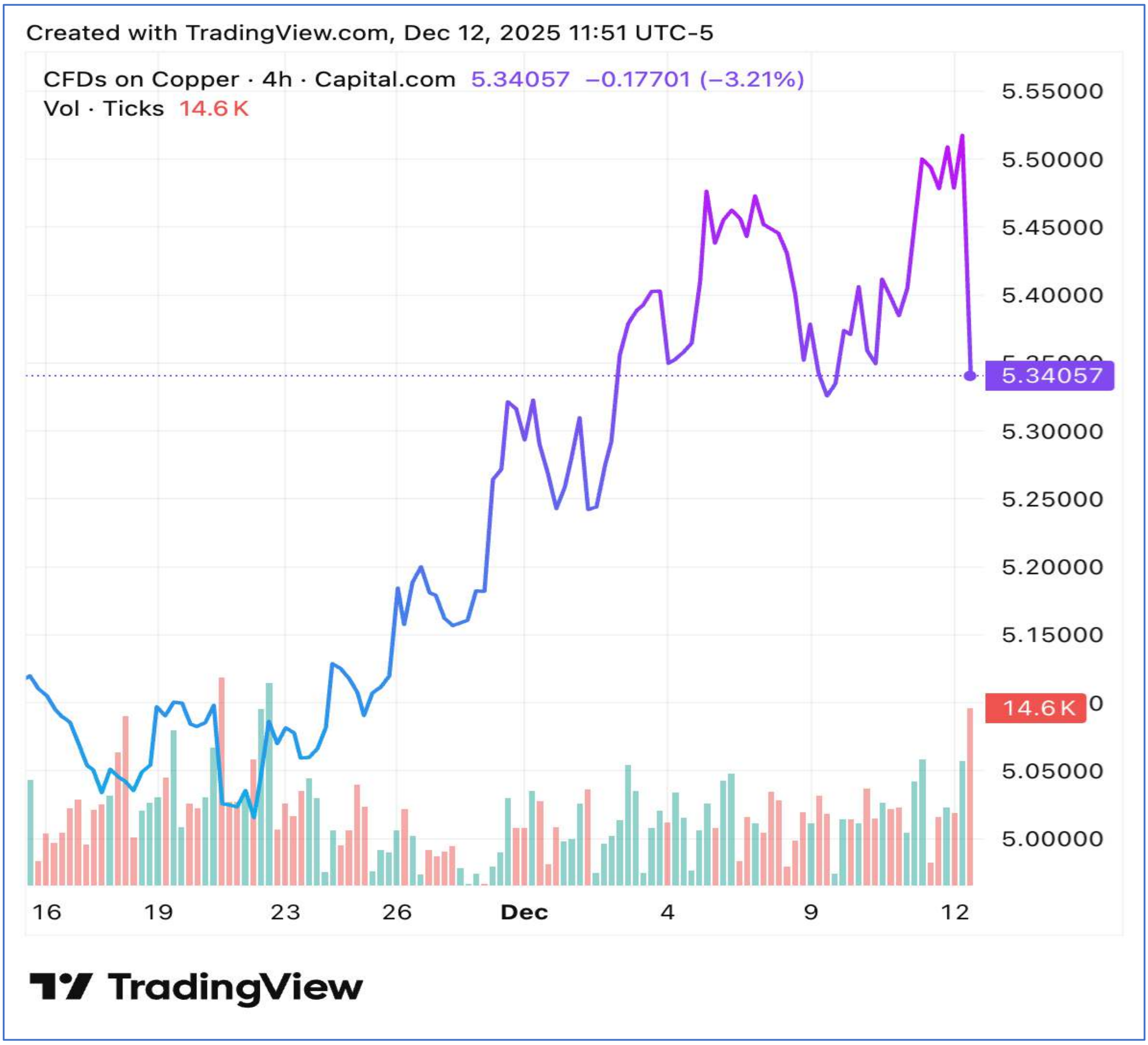
After cutting its benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points to a range of 3.5%-3.75%, the U.S. Federal Reserve on Wednesday lifted its economic outlook by projecting growth of 2.3% next year, up from 1.8% previously.

Market sentiment also benefited from comments by China's Central Economic Work Conference, which reaffirmed its intention to offer broad economic support in 2026 during its annual economic planning meeting.

The comments from Beijing "no doubt provided a strong tailwind, particularly for the industrial metals," BMO Capital Markets analysts Helen Amos and George Heppel said Friday in a note. "The door is open for systemic cash injections, increase in on-budget deficit target special bond quotas, and capacity measures to provide price support."

Shortage

Supply shortages are one of the reasons why copper has gained about 35% since the start of the year as production struggles to keep pace with consumption growth.



CME copper prices. Source: TradingView.

The market imbalance is expected to persist, with a global refined copper deficit of about 330,000 tonnes in 2026, J.P. Morgan Global Research said in a recent research note.

Copper could reach $12,500 per tonne on the LME in the second quarter of 2026 and average $12,075 per tonne for the full year, J.P. Morgan said.

Longtime U.S. rival Goldman Sachs offers a different take. In a research note published Friday, the investment bank predicts LME-traded copper will average $10,710 in the first half of 2026.

Copper traded on the LME will probably remain in a range of $10,000-$11,000 in 2026 “as strong global demand growth from the grid and power infrastructure, backed by investment in strategic sectors” such as artificial intelligence and defence, keep prices from falling below $10,000,” analyst Eoin Dinsmore wrote.

Demand

While the global copper market has been in surplus this year, a combination of limited growth in the supply from mines and rising structural demand from power infrastructure should create more of a balance between supply and demand next year, and lift prices beyond 2026, Goldman said.

China will probably remain the single largest driver, accounting for about half of demand growth to 2030, Goldman added.

By 2035, the investment bank sees copper trading at $15,000 per tonne on the LME – above the consensus of industry analysts.

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

India approves coal exports amid healthy power station stocks

By: Reuters

INDIA's cabinet on Friday permitted the export of coal as the country's power plants have a surplus, information minister Ashwini Vaishnaw said.

Power plants that have access to coal supply will be permitted to export up to 50% of their allocation and use coal flexibly across group companies.

India, the world’s second-largest coal producer, has been opening its coal sector to private players and commercial mining to meet rising energy demand and reduce import dependence.

The move to allow export of domestic coal comes as the country's coal-fired power generation, which typically accounts for about 75% of India's electricity output, has fallen on an annual basis in seven out of 11 months this year, the most since 2020.

The move will also benefit the country's top coal miner, Coal India, which accounts for about three quarters of the country's production. India is the world's No.2 coal producer and consumer after China.

Indian power plants have comfortable stock levels because domestic coal production is strong and electricity demand growth has slowed, iEnergy Natural Resources said this week in a report.

The cabinet on Friday also approved the auction of coal for any industrial use.

The policy will allow domestic buyers to secure long-term coal supplies through auctions without end-use restrictions, except for coking coal, which will not be offered under the scheme.

Traders will be barred from participating, the government said.

The move aims to accelerate coal reserve utilisation, ease business processes and cut reliance on imports, the government said in a statement.