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LIPUTAN 6**Freeport Komitmen Bangkit pada Operasi Aman dan Berkelanjutan**

Presiden Direktur PT Freeport Indonesia Tony Wenas menegaskan, keamanan menjadi hal terdepan dalam proses penambangan.

Oleh : Titis Widyatmoko

PT FREEPORT Indonesia (PTFI) memperingati ulang tahun ke-59 dengan mengenang sembilan karyawan yang gugur dalam insiden satu tahun terakhir. Jajaran manajemen PTFI melakukan penghormatan kepada tujuh karyawan yang meninggal dunia akibat insiden luncuran material basah di area tambang bawah tanah Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) pada 8 September 2025, serta dua karyawan yang meninggal dunia akibat dua insiden penembakan pada Februari dan Maret 2026.

"Kami mengenang mereka dengan penuh rasa duka dan hormat. Kehilangan anggota keluarga adalah hal yang sangat menyedihkan bagi kami semua. Kami berharap ke depan tidak terjadi lagi insiden serupa, baik longsor maupun penembakan, serta kejadian lainnya yang dapat membahayakan keselamatan," kata Presiden Direktur PTFI Tony Wenas usai meletakkan karangan bunga sebagai bentuk penghormatan kepada para korban di tambang bawah tanah Deep Mill Level Zone (DMLZ) tidak jauh dari Tembagapura, Papua Tengah, Selasa 7 April 2026 lalu.

Pada hari yang sama, Tony Wenas juga meletakkan karangan bunga di area tambang terbuka Grasberg sebagai bentuk penghormatan kepada korban penembakan oleh orang tak dikenal yang terjadi pada 11 Maret 2026.

Tony Wenas menegaskan, keamanan (*safety*) menjadi hal terdepan dalam proses penambangan. Namun, *safety* saja tidak cukup dan perlu dibarengi dengan nilai utama Freeport lainnya yaitu *integrity*, *commitment*, *respect*, dan *excellence*. Freeport menyingkatnya menjadi Sincere.

Freeport Commits to Safe and Sustainable Operations

PT Freeport Indonesia President Director Tony Wenas emphasized that safety is a top priority in the mining process.

By: Titis Widyatmoko

PT FREEPORT Indonesia (PTFI) commemorated its 59th anniversary by remembering nine employees who died in incidents over the past year. PTFI management honored the seven employees who died in a wet material slide incident at the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) underground mine on September 8, 2025, and the two employees who died in two shooting incidents in February and March 2026.

"We remember them with sorrow and respect. The loss of a family member is a very sad thing for all of us. We hope that in the future there will be no more similar incidents, whether landslides or shootings, or other incidents that could endanger safety," said PTFI President Director Tony Wenas after laying a wreath in honor of the victims at the Deep Mill Level Zone (DMLZ) underground mine near Tembagapura, Central Papua, on Tuesday, April 7, 2026.

On the same day, Tony Wenas also laid a wreath at the Grasberg open pit mine as a form of respect for the victims of the shooting by unknown persons that occurred on March 11, 2026.

Tony Wenas emphasized that safety is a top priority in the mining process. However, *safety* alone is not enough and must be accompanied by Freeport's other core values: *integrity*, *commitment*, *respect*, and *excellence*. Freeport abbreviates these values to Sincere.

"Kalau semua ini digabungkan semuanya maka *safety* itu akan lebih tinggi lagi tingkatannya," ujar Tony Wenas dalam acara yang turut dihadiri jurnalis Liputan6.com, Titis Widyatmoko.

Meningkatkan Faktor Keamanan

Dalam *recovery* usai insiden di Grasberg Block Cave, Tony menjelaskan pihaknya betul-betul meningkatkan semua faktor *safety* yang bisa ditingkatkan untuk memperkecil kemungkinan buruk yang bisa terjadi ke depannya.

"Kami berkomitmen untuk menghadirkan safe, secured and sustainable production, sehingga manfaat sebesar-besarnya dapat terus dirasakan oleh bangsa dan negara, serta masyarakat di sekitar wilayah operasi. Kami akan terus tumbuh dan berkembang bersama masyarakat hingga selesainya operasi penambangan," kata Tony.

Tony juga memberikan semangat kepada seluruh karyawan agar tetap menjalankan operasional dengan mengedepankan keselamatan, serta memastikan pengamanan ekstra dari aparat keamanan mengingat status PTFI sebagai objek vital nasional.

Kontribusi PTFI

Sebagai refleksi di usia ke-59, Tony mencatat perjalanan panjang PTFI sebagai salah satu perusahaan dengan masa operasi terlama di Indonesia. "59 tahun bukan waktu yang singkat. Hanya sedikit perusahaan, khususnya investasi asing, yang dapat bertahan selama ini di Indonesia," kata Tony.

Sepanjang 2025, PTFI menyetorkan sekitar Rp 70 triliun kepada negara dalam bentuk pajak, royalti, dividen, dan penerimaan lainnya. PTFI juga terus berkomitmen memberikan manfaat langsung kepada masyarakat di sekitar wilayah operasional melalui berbagai program investasi sosial.

"If all of these are combined, *safety* will be at a much higher level," said Tony Wenas at the event, which was also attended by Liputan6.com journalist Titis Widyatmoko.

Increasing the Safety Factor

During *the recovery process* following the Grasberg Block Cave incident, Tony explained that his team had truly improved all *safety* factors that could be improved to minimize the possibility of bad things happening in the future.

"We are committed to providing safe, secure, and sustainable production, so that the nation, state, and communities surrounding our operations can continue to enjoy the greatest benefits. We will continue to grow and develop alongside the community until mining operations are completed," said Tony.

Tony also encouraged all employees to continue operating with safety as a priority, while ensuring extra security from security forces, given PTFI's status as a national vital asset.

PTFI's Contribution

Reflecting on its 59th anniversary, Tony noted PTFI's long journey as one of the longest-running companies in Indonesia. "59 years is not a short time. Only a few companies, especially foreign investment companies, can survive this long in Indonesia," Tony said.

Throughout 2025, PTFI will remit approximately IDR 70 trillion to the state in the form of taxes, royalties, dividends, and other revenues. PTFI also remains committed to providing direct benefits to communities surrounding its operational areas through various social investment programs.

Pada 2025, lanjut Tony, nilai investasi sosial PTFI mencapai hampir Rp 2 triliun dan akan terus bertambah sekitar USD 100 juta atau setara Rp 1,5 triliun per tahun hingga selesainya operasi penambangan. Komitmen ini berjalan seiring dengan kontribusi perusahaan dalam menciptakan lapangan kerja, dengan jumlah tenaga kerja lebih dari 30 ribu karyawan, di mana sekitar 40 persen merupakan orang asli Papua.

"Ke depan, kami optimistis kontribusi ini dapat terus meningkat, seiring dengan harga komoditas mineral yang masih relatif tinggi. Selain itu, juga secara konsisten menjalankan standar keselamatan dan operasional yang ketat sebagai bagian dari komitmen terhadap praktik pertambangan yang bertanggung jawab," kata Tony.

Untuk diketahui, saat ini operasional PTFI masih dalam tahap pemulihan setelah insiden, dengan tingkat produksi baru mencapai sekitar 40–50 persen. Perusahaan menargetkan dapat kembali mendekati 100 persen pada akhir tahun ini, dan mencapai kapasitas penuh pada awal kuartal tahun depan. 🌱

By 2025, Tony continued, PTFI's social investment will reach nearly IDR 2 trillion and will continue to grow by approximately USD 100 million, equivalent to IDR 1.5 trillion, per year until mining operations are completed. This commitment goes hand in hand with the company's contribution to job creation, with a workforce of over 30,000 employees, approximately 40 percent of whom are indigenous Papuans.

"Going forward, we are optimistic that this contribution will continue to increase, in line with the relatively high prices of mineral commodities. Furthermore, we consistently adhere to strict safety and operational standards as part of our commitment to responsible mining practices," said Tony.

For your information, PTFI's operations are currently in the recovery phase following the incident, with production levels currently at around 40–50 percent. The company aims to return to near 100 percent capacity by the end of this year and reach full capacity by the beginning of the next quarter. 🌱

TAMBANG

PT TIMAH Raih Proper Emas dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup

Rian Wahyuddin

PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk kembali menorehkan prestasi membanggakan di bidang pengelolaan lingkungan hidup dengan meraih penghargaan PROPER Emas dan Hijau dalam penilaian PROPER periode 2024–2025 dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup / Badan Pengendalian Lingkungan Hidup.

PT TIMAH Receives Gold Proper from the Ministry of Environment

Rian Wahyuddin

PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk has once again achieved proud achievements in the field of environmental management by winning the Gold and Green PROPER awards in the 2024–2025 PROPER assessment period from the Ministry of Environment/ Environmental Control Agency.

Proper Emas ini diraih oleh PT TIMAH Division Processing & Refinery Mentok yang diserahkan oleh Menteri Lingkungan Hidup / Badan Pengendalian Lingkungan Hidup, Hanif Faisol Nurofiq kepada Wakil Direktur Utama PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk Harry Budi Sidharta pada Selasa (7/4).

Penghargaan PROPER (Program Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup) merupakan apresiasi dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup/Badan Pengendalian Lingkungan Hidup kepada perusahaan yang dinilai berhasil menjalankan pengelolaan lingkungan secara berkelanjutan serta memberikan dampak positif bagi masyarakat.

Selain memperoleh Proper Emas PT TIMAH juga meraih Proper Hijau di PT TIMAH Division Processing & Refinery Kunder dan Division Engineering Operation Excellent (Balai Karya).

Menteri Lingkungan Hidup / Badan Pengendalian Lingkungan Hidup, Hanif Faisol Nurofiq mengatakan Pemerintah melalui Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Badan Pengendalian Lingkungan Hidup menegaskan komitmennya dalam memperkuat pengawasan serta penegakan hukum di sektor lingkungan hidup.

Lebih lanjut, pemerintah menegaskan bahwa PROPER tidak sekadar menjadi ajang penilaian kinerja perusahaan, tetapi juga instrumen penting dalam mendorong ketahanan lingkungan nasional. Para pelaku usaha yang hadir dinilai memiliki peran strategis dalam menjaga keberlanjutan lingkungan hidup di Indonesia.

Sejalan dengan arahan Prabowo Subianto, pemerintah telah menetapkan pembentukan Badan Pengendalian Lingkungan Hidup melalui Peraturan Presiden Nomor 183 Tahun 2024. Kebijakan ini...

This Gold Proper was achieved by PT TIMAH Division Processing & Refinery Mentok which was presented by the Minister of Environment/Environmental Control Agency, Hanif Faisol Nurofiq to the Deputy President Director of PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk Harry Budi Sidharta on Tuesday (7/4).

The PROPER Award (Company Performance Rating Assessment Program in Environmental Management) is an appreciation from the Ministry of Environment/Environmental Control Agency to companies that are deemed successful in implementing sustainable environmental management and providing a positive impact on society.

In addition to obtaining the Gold Proper, PT TIMAH also received the Green Proper in the PT TIMAH Division Processing & Refinery Kunder and the Division Engineering Operation Excellent (Balai Karya).

Minister of Environment/Environmental Control Agency, Hanif Faisol Nurofiq said the Government through the Ministry of Environment and the Environmental Control Agency affirmed its commitment to strengthening supervision and law enforcement in the environmental sector.

Furthermore, the government emphasized that PROPER is not merely a means of assessing company performance but also a crucial instrument for promoting national environmental resilience. The participating businesses are considered to play a strategic role in maintaining environmental sustainability in Indonesia.

In line with Prabowo Subianto's directive, the government has established the Environmental Control Agency through Presidential Regulation Number 183 of 2024. This policy...

Kebijakan ini memperkuat peran pemerintah pusat dalam melakukan pengawasan, pengendalian, serta penegakan hukum di bidang lingkungan hidup.

Pada tahun 2026, pelaksanaan PROPER akan mengalami transformasi signifikan. Penilaian tidak hanya berfokus pada pemberian peringkat, tetapi juga menjadi bagian dari sistem pengawasan menyeluruh terhadap ketaatan lingkungan hidup perusahaan.

Dalam kesempatan tersebut, dirinya memberikan apresiasi kepada perusahaan yang berhasil meraih peringkat PROPER, baik biru, hijau, maupun emas. Peringkat tersebut dinilai sebagai cerminan kepatuhan dan kontribusi nyata dunia usaha dalam menjaga lingkungan.

Namun demikian, pemerintah mengingatkan bahwa capaian tersebut harus terus dijaga dan ditingkatkan. PROPER bukan sekadar simbol, melainkan representasi dari komitmen nyata dalam menjaga kedaulatan lingkungan.

"Kami berharap perusahaan dapat mempertahankan bahkan meningkatkan kinerjanya. Sekali lagi ini bukan masalah simbol, ini masalah kedaulatan lingkungan kita. Kita tidak boleh kemudian menyia-nyaiakan kepercayaan yang telah disematkan dari penilaian yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup," kata Hani.

Sementara itu, Wakil Direktur Utama PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk, Harry Budi Sidharta mengatakan, penghargaan Proper ini menjadi motivasi bagi Perusahaan untuk terus meningkatkan kinerja lingkungan, sekaligus memperkuat praktik pertambangan yang berkelanjutan.

"PT TIMAH berkomitmen untuk senantiasa menjalankan kegiatan operasional sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, termasuk pengelolaan lingkungan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat di wilayah operasional perusahaan," ucap Harry.

This policy strengthens the central government's role in supervising, controlling, and enforcing environmental law.

In 2026, PROPER implementation will undergo a significant transformation. The assessment will no longer focus solely on rankings but will also become part of a comprehensive monitoring system for companies' environmental compliance.

On that occasion, he expressed his appreciation to companies that had achieved PROPER ratings, whether blue, green, or gold. These ratings are considered a reflection of the business sector's compliance and real contribution to environmental protection.


However, the government emphasized that these achievements must be continuously maintained and improved. PROPER is not merely a symbol, but rather a representation of a real commitment to safeguarding environmental sovereignty.

"We hope the company can maintain and even improve its performance. Once again, this isn't a matter of symbols; it's a matter of our environmental sovereignty. We must not squander the trust placed in us by the assessment conducted by the Ministry of Environment," said Hani.


Meanwhile, Deputy President Director of PT TIMAH (Persero) Tbk, Harry Budi Sidharta said, this Proper award is a motivation for the Company to continue to improve environmental performance, while strengthening sustainable mining practices.

"PT TIMAH is committed to always carrying out operational activities in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations, including environmental management and community empowerment in the company's operational areas," said Harry.

Harry menambahkan, PT TIMAH terus memperkuat upaya pengelolaan lingkungan melalui berbagai inisiatif seperti eco inovasi dalam proses bisnis perusahaan dan inovasi sosial melalui program menjaga nusantara yang mengintegrasikan aspek lingkungan.

"PT TIMAH akan terus memperkuat kolaborasi dengan pemerintah, masyarakat, dan pemangku kepentingan guna mendukung terciptanya keseimbangan antara kegiatan usaha dan kelestarian lingkungan. Kepatuhan terhadap aspek lingkungan bukan hanya kewajiban tapi juga upaya bersama untuk mendukung keberlanjutan usaha dan kesejahteraan masyarakat," tutupnya. 

Harry added that PT TIMAH continues to strengthen environmental management efforts through various initiatives such as eco-innovation in the company's business processes and social innovation through the Nusantara Protection program which integrates environmental aspects.

"PT TIMAH will continue to strengthen collaboration with the government, communities, and stakeholders to support the balance between business activities and environmental sustainability. Compliance with environmental aspects is not only an obligation but also a joint effort to support business sustainability and community well-being," he concluded. 

Bisnis.com

Kemendag Longgarkan Aturan Ekspor Timah Industri hingga Batu Bara

Penulis : Rika Anggraeni

KEMENTERIAN Perdagangan (Kemendag) resmi menerbitkan dua regulasi baru di bidang ekspor melalui Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan (Permendag) Nomor 5 Tahun 2026 dan Permendag Nomor 6 Tahun 2026.

Menteri Perdagangan (Mendag) Budi Santoso mengatakan, kebijakan ini menjadi bagian dari upaya deregulasi untuk memangkas hambatan serta menyederhanakan perizinan ekspor di tengah dinamika perdagangan global.

Kedua aturan tersebut merupakan perubahan keempat atas Permendag Nomor 23 Tahun 2023 tentang Kebijakan dan Pengaturan Ekspor serta Permendag Nomor 22 Tahun 2023 tentang Barang yang Dilarang untuk Diekspor.

The Ministry of Trade Relaxes Export Regulations for Industrial Tin and Coal

Author: Rika Anggraeni

THE MINISTRY of Trade (Kemendag) officially issued two new regulations in the export sector through Minister of Trade Regulation (Permendag) Number 5 of 2026 and Permendag Number 6 of 2026.

Trade Minister Budi Santoso stated that this policy is part of deregulation efforts to reduce barriers and simplify export licensing amidst the dynamics of global trade.

These two regulations constitute the fourth amendment to Minister of Trade Regulation No. 23 of 2023 concerning Export Policies and Regulations and Minister of Trade Regulation No. 22 of 2023 concerning Goods Prohibited from Export.

Regulasi ini telah diundangkan pada 26 Maret 2026 dan mulai berlaku efektif sejak 1 April 2026.

Budi menyampaikan, penerbitan kedua Permendag ini ditujukan untuk meningkatkan kemudahan berusaha sekaligus memperbaiki iklim investasi.

"Kedua Permendag tersebut merelaksasi kebijakan ekspor dengan menghapus sejumlah kewajiban dan sanksi, serta mengurangi dokumen larangan dan pembatasan [lartas]," kata Budi dalam keterangan tertulis, dikutip pada Rabu (8/4/2026).

Sejalan dengan itu, Direktur Jenderal Perdagangan Luar Negeri Kemendag Tommy Andana menjelaskan, revisi kebijakan ini merupakan respons atas kebutuhan dunia usaha yang menginginkan proses ekspor yang lebih cepat dan efisien.

"Revisi ini bertujuan menyederhanakan regulasi serta menyesuaikan kebijakan dengan dinamika perdagangan global dan kebutuhan pelaku usaha," jelas Tommy.

Dalam beleid anyar tersebut, pemerintah melakukan relaksasi kebijakan ekspor pada sejumlah komoditas strategis. Untuk komoditas timah industri, per-syarat ekspor kini cukup melalui persetujuan ekspor (PE) dan laporan surveyor (LS), sementara kewajiban eksportir terdaftar (ET) dihapus.

Hal serupa juga berlaku pada sektor minyak dan gas bumi, yang kini hanya mensyaratkan PE dan LS dari sebelumnya mencakup ET, PE, dan LS, dengan pengecualian ekspor gas bumi melalui pipa yang tetap memerlukan ET.

Selain itu, penyederhanaan juga dilakukan pada ekspor batu bara melalui penghapusan persyaratan perjanjian kerja sama dalam pengajuan ET serta kewajiban realisasi ekspor minimal satu kali dalam 2 tahun berikut sanksinya.

These regulations were promulgated on March 26, 2026, and came into effect on April 1, 2026.

Budi stated that the issuance of these two Ministerial Regulations is aimed at increasing the ease of doing business and improving the investment climate.

"The two Minister of Trade Regulations relax export policies by eliminating a number of obligations and sanctions, as well as reducing the number of prohibited and restrictive documents [lartas]," Budi said in a written statement, quoted on Wednesday (8/4/2026).

In line with this, the Director General of Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Trade, Tommy Andana, explained that this policy revision is a response to the needs of the business world who want a faster and more efficient export process.

"This revision aims to simplify regulations and align policies with global trade dynamics and business needs," explained Tommy.

In this new policy, the government is relaxing export policies for several strategic commodities. For industrial tin, export requirements now only require an export approval (PE) and a surveyor's report (LS), while the requirement for registered exporters (ET) has been removed.

The same thing also applies to the oil and gas sector, which now only requires PE and LS, whereas previously it included ET, PE, and LS, with the exception of natural gas exports via pipelines which still require ET.

In addition, simplification was also carried out on coal exports by eliminating the requirement for a cooperation agreement in ET applications and the obligation to realize exports at least once every 2 years, along with the associated sanctions.

Pemerintah juga memberikan fleksibilitas sumber bahan baku untuk mendukung hilirisasi timah industri, serta menghapus ketentuan spesifikasi teknis tertentu untuk meningkatkan efisiensi pelaku usaha.

Di sisi lain, Kemendag juga mendorong digitalisasi layanan ekspor melalui modernisasi sistem perizinan yang terintegrasi lintas kementerian dan lembaga. Salah satu langkah yang ditempuh adalah penerapan penerbitan PE secara elektronik dan otomatis untuk komoditas tertentu seperti beras dan produk perikanan.

Dalam hal ini, sistem perizinan ekspor juga telah terintegrasi dengan Indonesia National Single Window (SINSW) untuk mempercepat proses verifikasi data teknis. Menurut Tommy, integrasi ini memungkinkan pertukaran data secara real-time guna meminimalkan hambatan administratif serta mempercepat arus barang ekspor.

"Regulasi baru ini juga mencakup harmonisasi hukum melalui penyesuaian nomenklatur dan pengalihan kewenangan penerbitan dokumen perizinan ekspor antarinstansi," tambahnya.

Kemendag berharap langkah ini dapat mengurangi tumpang tindih kebijakan serta meningkatkan kepastian hukum bagi eksportir.

Adapun, salah satu perubahan penting dalam regulasi ini adalah pengalihan kewenangan penerbitan dokumen angkut Tumbuhan Alam dan Satwa Liar (TASL) perairan dari Kementerian Kehutanan ke Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan sesuai Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2024.

Di samping itu, pemerintah juga menetapkan bahwa PE untuk konsentrat ilmenit dan rutil hanya dapat diajukan oleh pemegang Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP) dan IUPK Operasi Produksi, dengan menghapus persyaratan Izin Usaha Industri (IUI).

The government is also providing flexibility in raw material sources to support the downstreaming of the tin industry and has removed certain technical specification requirements to increase business efficiency.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Trade is also promoting the digitalization of export services by modernizing an integrated licensing system across ministries and agencies. One such step is the implementation of electronic and automated PE issuance for certain commodities, such as rice and fishery products.

In this regard, the export licensing system has also been integrated with the Indonesia National Single Window (SINSW) to expedite the technical data verification process. According to Tommy, this integration enables real-time data exchange to minimize administrative barriers and expedite the flow of export goods.

"This new regulation also includes legal harmonization through adjustments to nomenclature and the transfer of authority to issue export licensing documents between agencies," he added.

The Ministry of Trade hopes this step will reduce overlapping policies and increase legal certainty for exporters.

Meanwhile, one of the important changes in this regulation is the transfer of authority for issuing documents for the transport of Natural Plants and Wildlife (TASL) for waters from the Ministry of Forestry to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in accordance with Law Number 32 of 2024.

In addition, the government also stipulates that PE for ilmenite and rutile concentrates can only be submitted by holders of Mining Business Permits (IUP) and Production Operation IUPK, by removing the requirement for an Industrial Business Permit (IUI).

Lebih lanjut, penyesuaian lainnya juga mencakup perubahan nomenklatur sertifikat sanitasi untuk komoditas sarang burung walet dari kode KH-12 menjadi KH-2 sesuai ketentuan Badan Karantina Indonesia (Barantin). Sementara itu, masa berlaku ET untuk komoditas kratom kini dibatasi selama 3 tahun dari sebelumnya berlaku seumur hidup.

Tommy menambahkan, penyusunan aturan tersebut telah melalui koordinasi lintas kementerian dan lembaga serta melibatkan masukan dari asosiasi pelaku usaha. Untuk itu, pemerintah berharap kebijakan ini dapat memperkuat kinerja neraca perdagangan nasional di tengah ketidakpastian global.

"Kami berharap, eksportir dapat terus menjaga kinerja neraca perdagangan dan menjadi stabilisator perekonomian Indonesia," tandasnya. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Furthermore, other adjustments include a change in the nomenclature of the sanitation certificate for swallow's nest commodities from KH-12 to KH-2 in accordance with the regulations of the Indonesian Quarantine Agency (Barantin). Meanwhile, the validity period of the ET for kratom commodities is now limited to three years, up from the previous lifetime.

Tommy added that the regulation's development was coordinated across ministries and agencies and involved input from business associations. Therefore, the government hopes this policy will strengthen the national trade balance amidst global uncertainty.

"We hope that exporters can continue to maintain the trade balance and stabilize the Indonesian economy," he concluded. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova



Hingga Kini, ESDM Sudah Restui 210 Juta Ton RKAB Nikel 2026

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

KEMENTERIAN Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mengungkapkan hingga saat ini sudah merestui Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) komoditas nikel sebesar 210 juta ton.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Dirjen Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno menyatakan proses persetujuan RKAB nikel masih terus berlanjut, tahun ini kuota produksi nikel nasional dalam RKAB 2026 ditargetkan mencapai sekitar 260 juta ton.

To date, the Ministry of ESDM has approved 210 million tons of nickel in the 2026 RKAB

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

THE MINISTRY of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) has revealed that it has approved the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) for nickel commodities amounting to 210 million tons.

The Director General of Minerals and Coal (Dirjen Minerba) of the Ministry of ESDM, Tri Winarno, stated that the nickel RKAB approval process is still ongoing. This year, the national nickel production quota in the 2026 RKAB is targeted to reach around 260 million tons.

"[Kuota produksi dalam RKAB 2026 sekitar] 260-an [juta ton]. [Saat ini sudah direstui sekitar] 210-an [juta ton]," kata Tri ketika ditemui di kompleks Istana Kepresidenan, Rabu (8/4/2026).

Adapun, kuota kumulatif produksi bijih nikel dalam RKAB tahun ini sebelumnya direncanakan di rentang 260 juta ton sampai 270 juta ton. Target tersebut merosot lebar jika dibandingkan dengan produksi dalam RKAB tahun sebelumnya sebanyak 379 juta ton.

Dalam kesempatan lain, Menteri ESDM Bahlil Lahadalia tengah mempertimbangkan untuk memberikan relaksasi yang terukur terhadap kuota produksi dua komoditas unggulan Indonesia; nikel dan batu bara.

Dia menegaskan Kementerian ESDM bisa saja memberikan relaksasi bagi penambang untuk mengajukan revisi kuota produksi secara terbatas, dengan syarat harga komoditas tersebut dalam kondisi stabil.

"Dalam rangka pengendalian *supply and demand* terhadap batu bara maupun nikel sampai dengan hari ini tidak ada perubahan kebijakan apa-apa dari Menteri ESDM," ujar Bahlil di Istana Presiden Jakarta, akhir Maret.

"Kalau harganya stabil terus, bagus, kita akan bagaimana membuat relaksasi tetapi terukur terhadap perencanaan produksi. Jadi semuanya masih dalam batas-batas koordinasi dengan pasar, kemudian kebutuhan *supply and demand*," tegas Bahlil.

Dia mengatakan rencana tersebut dilakukan dengan harapan dapat membuat harga bijih nikel dan batu bara dapat mengalami peningkatan dan bergerak di level stabil sesuai yang dipatok pemerintah.

"[Hal] yang penting adalah kita inginkan harganya bagus terus, kita doakan harga batu bara bagus, harga nikel bagus, kemudian kita akan bagaimana melakukan relaksasi terukur, yang namanya relaksasi terukur, terbatas dan tetap menjaga *supply and demand* dan harga."

"[The production quota in the 2026 RKAB is around] 260 million tons. [Currently, around] 210 million tons have been approved," Tri said when met at the Presidential Palace complex on Wednesday (April 8, 2026).

Meanwhile, the cumulative nickel ore production quota in this year's RKAB was previously planned at 260 million to 270 million tons. This target is significantly lower than the 379 million tons in the previous year's RKAB.

On another occasion, ESDM Minister Bahlil Lahadalia is considering providing measured relaxations to the production quotas for two of Indonesia's leading commodities: nickel and coal.

He emphasized that the Ministry of ESDM could provide relaxation for miners to submit limited production quota revisions, provided that commodity prices remain stable.

"To date, the Minister of ESDM has not made any policy changes to control *the supply and demand for coal and nickel*," Bahlil said at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta at the end of March.

"If prices remain stable, that's good. We'll implement relaxation measures, but with careful consideration of production planning. So everything remains within the bounds of coordination with the market, and the needs of *supply and demand*," Bahlil emphasized.

He said the plan was implemented with the hope that it would increase the prices of nickel ore and coal and stabilize at the government-set levels.

"The important thing is that we want prices to remain good. We pray for good coal prices and good nickel prices. Then we will implement measured relaxation, which is measured relaxation, limited, and still maintains *supply, demand, and prices*."

Adapun, Kementerian ESDM memperbolehkan perusahaan pertambangan melakukan penambangan paling banyak 25% dari rencana produksi 2026 yang tertuang dalam RKAB tiga tahunan, meskipun penyesuaian RKAB 2026 belum disetujui.

Kebijakan itu tertuang dalam Surat Edaran (SE) Nomor 2.E/HK.03/DJB/2025 tentang RKAB 2026 tertanggal 31 Desember 2025. Ketentuan itu berlaku sampai 31 Maret 2026.

Lewat SE itu, pemegang izin usaha pertambangan (IUP), izin usaha pertambangan khusus (IUPK), kontrak karya (KK), dan perjanjian karya perusahaan pertambangan batu bara (PKP2B) tahap produksi dapat melakukan penambangan dengan berpedoman pada persetujuan RKAB 2026 sebelumnya.

Akan tetapi, kegiatan usaha pertambangan tersebut harus dilakukan memenuhi beberapa syarat. *Pertama*, telah mendapatkan persetujuan RKAB 2026 sebagai bagian dari persetujuan RKAB 3 tahun periode 2024-2026 atau 2025-2027.

Kedua, telah menyampaikan permohonan persetujuan penyesuaian RKAB 2026, tetapi belum mendapatkan persetujuan dari Kementerian ESDM.

Ketiga, telah menempatkan jaminan reklamasi untuk tahap kegiatan operasi produksi pada 2025.

Keempat, mendapatkan persetujuan penggunaan kawasan hutan (PPKH) untuk kegiatan operasi produksi apabila pemegang izin memiliki wilayah pertambangan di kawasan hutan.

"Dapat melakukan kegiatan penambangan paling banyak sebesar 25% dari rencana produksi 2026 yang telah disetujui sampai dengan tanggal 31 Maret 2026," tulis poin nomor 3 SE tersebut.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources allows mining companies to mine a maximum of 25% of the 2026 production plan as outlined in the three-year RKAB, even though adjustments to the 2026 RKAB have not yet been approved.

The policy is stated in Circular Letter (SE) Number 2.E/HK.03/DJB/2025 concerning the 2026 RKAB dated December 31, 2025. This provision is valid until March 31, 2026.

Through the circular, holders of mining business permits (IUP), special mining business permits (IUPK), work contracts (KK), and coal mining concession agreements (PKP2B) in the production stage can carry out mining by referring to the previous 2026 RKAB approval.

However, these mining business activities must meet several requirements. *First*, they must have received approval for the 2026 RKAB as part of the three-year RKAB approval for the 2024-2026 or 2025-2027 period.

Second, they have submitted a request for approval for adjustments to the 2026 RKAB, but have not yet received approval from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Third, reclamation guarantees have been placed for the production operations phase in 2025.

Fourth, obtain approval for the use of forest areas (PPKH) for production operations if the permit holder has a mining area in a forest area.

"Can carry out mining activities amounting to a maximum of 25% of the approved 2026 production plan until March 31, 2026," reads point number 3 of the Circular Letter.

Nantinya, jika RKAB 2026 versi satu tahun sudah disetujui oleh Kementerian ESDM, maka persetujuan RKAB yang diterbitkan menjadi pedoman pemegang izin untuk melakukan kegiatan usaha pertambangan. (azr/ros)

Once the one-year 2026 RKAB is approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the approved RKAB will serve as a guideline for permit holders conducting mining business activities. (azr/ros)

Kontan.co.id

Kobexindo (KOBX) Optimistic Penjualan Alat Berat Terdongkrak Harga Komoditas

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

KENAIKAN harga komoditas dinilai akan menjadi katalis positif bagi penjualan alat berat pada tahun ini. Pelaku industri memproyeksikan dampak peningkatan tersebut mulai terasa seiring aktivitas produksi tambang yang meningkat.

Direktur Operasi Penjualan PT Kobexindo Tractors Tbk (KOBX) Jhonly P. D. Runtu mengatakan, secara historis lonjakan harga komoditas mendorong perusahaan tambang meningkatkan produksi untuk memenuhi kontrak.

Kondisi tersebut biasanya diikuti dengan penambahan unit alat berat baru serta peremajaan armada (*fleet renewal*) guna menjaga efisiensi operasional.

"Proses ini penting untuk menjaga efisiensi dan keandalan armada, mengurangi *downtime*, serta menekan biaya perawatan, sehingga kinerja operasional dapat meningkat," ujarnya kepada Kontan, Rabu (8/4/2026).

Jhonly memperkirakan, dampak kenaikan harga komoditas terhadap penjualan alat berat akan mulai terlihat pada semester pertama 2026, seiring penyesuaian strategi operasional perusahaan tambang terhadap kondisi pasar yang lebih menguntungkan.

Kobexindo (KOBX) is optimistic that commodity prices will boost heavy equipment sales

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Anna Suci Perwitasari

RISING commodity prices are expected to be a positive catalyst for heavy equipment sales this year. Industry players predict the impact of this increase will begin to be felt as mining production activity increases.

Director of Sales Operations at PT Kobexindo Tractors Tbk (KOBX), Jhonly PD Runtu, said that historically, commodity price spikes have encouraged mining companies to increase production to fulfill contracts.

This condition is usually followed by the addition of new heavy equipment units and fleet renewal *to* maintain operational efficiency.

"This process is crucial for maintaining fleet efficiency and reliability, reducing *downtime*, and lowering maintenance costs, thereby improving operational performance," he told Kontan on Wednesday (April 8, 2026).

Jhonly estimates that the impact of rising commodity prices on heavy equipment sales will begin to be seen in the first half of 2026, as mining companies adjust their operational strategies to more favorable market conditions.

Lebih lanjut, ia menyebut harga komoditas, khususnya batubara, masih menjadi faktor utama penopang bisnis alat berat. Kenaikan harga akan mendorong peningkatan aktivitas tambang yang berdampak langsung pada kebutuhan alat berat, baik untuk penambahan unit maupun penggantian armada lama.

Selain itu, faktor nilai tukar dan kelancaran logistik juga menjadi perhatian. KOBX terus memantau distribusi dari prinsipal luar negeri hingga ke dalam negeri guna memastikan pengiriman unit dan suku cadang berjalan lancar.

Jhonly menambahkan, kesiapan layanan purna jual juga menjadi kunci dalam menjaga kepercayaan pelanggan.

Saat ini, Kobexindo telah didukung jaringan 16 kantor cabang di berbagai wilayah strategis untuk menunjang kebutuhan teknis dan operasional konsumen. 🌐

He further stated that commodity prices, particularly coal, remain a key factor supporting the heavy equipment business. Rising prices will drive increased mining activity, which will directly impact the need for heavy equipment, both for additional units and replacement of the aging fleet.

Furthermore, exchange rates and smooth logistics are also important factors. KOBX continuously monitors distribution from overseas to domestic suppliers to ensure smooth delivery of units and spare parts.

Jhonly added that after-sales service readiness is also key to maintaining customer trust.

Currently, Kobexindo is supported by a network of 16 branch offices in various strategic areas to support the technical and operational needs of consumers. 🌐

LIPUTAN 6

Presdir Vale Dorong Industri Tambang Jadi Pilar Ketahanan Nasional

Bos Vale Indonesia dorong industri tambang lebih berkontribusi bagi negara dan jadi penopang ekonomi nasional.

Oleh : Immanuel Christian, Arthur Gideon - Tim Redaksi

PRESIDEN Direktur PT Vale Indonesia Tbk, Bernardus Irmanto, mengungkapkan harapannya agar sektor pertambangan di Indonesia dapat memberikan kontribusi yang lebih besar bagi negara.

Pria yang akrab disapa Anto ini menilai sumber daya alam, seperti mineral dan batubara, memiliki peran strategis sebagai tulang punggung pembangunan peradaban.

Vale President Director Encourages Mining Industry to Become a Pillar of National Resilience

Vale Indonesia's CEO encourages the mining industry to contribute more to the country and become a pillar of the national economy.

By: Immanuel Christian, Arthur Gideon - Editorial Team

PRESIDENT Director of PT Vale Indonesia Tbk, Bernardus Irmanto, expressed his hope that the mining sector in Indonesia can make a greater contribution to the country.

The man, familiarly known as Anto, believes that natural resources, such as minerals and coal, play a strategic role as the backbone of civilizational development.

Hal ini sejalan dengan berbagai penekanan pemerintah terkait pentingnya sektor tersebut dalam mendukung ketahanan nasional.

“Jadi benar-benar kita sebagai pelaku industri dan orang-orang yang sudah memang mencintai tambang dari hati ya. Kita memiliki kerinduan benar-benar tambang ini kita bangun sebaik mungkin lah,” ungkapnya dalam konferensi pers E2S di Jakarta, Rabu (8/4/2026).

Ia menambahkan, untuk mewujudkan cita-cita tersebut diperlukan narasi yang kuat, kebijakan yang tepat, serta dukungan political will dari seluruh pemangku kepentingan.

Menurutnya, industri pertambangan memiliki potensi besar untuk menjadi penggerak utama pertumbuhan ekonomi sekaligus mendukung visi Indonesia Emas 2045.


Belajar dari China, Tambang Butuh Strategi Jangka Panjang

Bernardus juga menyoroti pentingnya perencanaan jangka panjang dalam pengembangan sektor pertambangan. Ia mencontohkan keberhasilan China dalam membangun industri tambangnya secara sistematis.

Menurutnya, kemajuan sektor tambang di Negeri Tirai Bambu bukan terjadi secara instan, melainkan hasil dari strategi yang telah dirancang sejak puluhan tahun lalu.

Ia menjelaskan bahwa keberhasilan tersebut didukung sinergi lintas sektor, termasuk keterlibatan dunia perbankan dan institusi pendidikan.

“Jadi kalau kita melihat Cina seperti sekarang, ya memang narasinya kemarin dibentuk sedemikian rupa. Dan mereka benar-benar konsisten dengan hal itu,” jelasnya.

Dengan pendekatan yang terencana dan kolaboratif, ia optimistis Indonesia juga dapat memperkuat sektor pertambangan sebagai fondasi pembangunan ekonomi nasional. 

This is in line with various government emphases on the importance of these sectors in supporting national resilience.

“So, we, as industry players and people who truly love mining, truly have a passion for this mine and want to build it as well as possible,” he said at the E2S press conference in Jakarta on Wednesday (April 8, 2026).

He added that realizing these ideals requires a strong narrative, appropriate policies, and political will support from all stakeholders.

According to him, the mining industry has great potential to become a major driver of economic growth while supporting the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045.


Learning from China, Mining Needs a Long-Term Strategy

Bernardus also highlighted the importance of long-term planning in developing the mining sector. He cited China's success in systematically developing its mining industry as an example.

According to him, progress in the mining sector in the Bamboo Curtain Country did not happen instantly, but rather was the result of strategies that had been designed for decades.

He explained that this success was supported by cross-sector synergy, including the involvement of the banking sector and educational institutions.

“So, if we look at China today, yes, the narrative was indeed shaped that way. And they've been completely consistent with that,” he explained.

With a planned and collaborative approach, he is optimistic that Indonesia can also strengthen the mining sector as a foundation for national economic development. 

TAMBANG**Cadangan Nikel MBMA Naik****48%**

Rian Wahyuddin

PT MERDEKA Battery Materials, Tbk (BMBMA), anak perusahaan PT Merdeka Copper Gold, Tbk (MDKA), mengumumkan *Consolidated Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement* per 31 Desember 2025 melaporkan peningkatan signifikan dalam *Mineral Resources* (Sumber Daya Mineral) dan *Ore Reserves* (Cadangan Bijih).

Total *Ore Reserves* di tambang Sulawesi Cahaya Mineral (SCM) meningkat menjadi 578,8 juta *wet metric tonnes* (wmt) atau 358,2 juta *dry metric tonnes* dengan kadar nikel 1,23%, dengan kandungan 4,4 juta ton nikel, meningkat 48% secara tahunan.

Sementara, *Mineral Resources* SCM mencapai 1.549,3 juta wmt atau 958,9 juta dry tonnes dengan kandungan sekitar 11,8 juta ton nikel.

"Peningkatan cadangan ini menunjukkan kekuatan aset kami dan konsistensi eksekusi di lapangan. Dengan fondasi sumber daya yang semakin solid, kami berada pada posisi yang lebih kuat untuk menjaga keberlanjutan operasi dan menciptakan nilai jangka panjang," ungkap Presiden Direktur MBMA, Teddy Oetomo, dalam keterangan tertulis, dikutip Rabu (8/4).

Peningkatan ini mencerminkan keberhasilan eksplorasi lanjutan, pembaruan model geologi, serta optimalisasi perencanaan tambang.

Basis cadangan yang lebih kuat ini memberikan kepastian pasokan bijih nikel untuk mendukung keberlanjutan operasi tambang dan fasilitas pengolahan hilir MBMA, termasuk smelter *Rotary Kiln-Electric Furnace* (RKEF) dan fasilitas *High Pressure Acid Leach* (HPAL).

MBMA Nickel Reserves Rise**48%**

Rian Wahyuddin

PT MERDEKA Battery Materials, Tbk (BMBMA), a subsidiary of PT Merdeka Copper Gold, Tbk (MDKA), announced *its Consolidated Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement* as of December 31, 2025, reporting significant increases in *Mineral Resources* and *Ore Reserves*.

Total *Ore Reserves* at Cahaya Mineral's (SCM) Sulawesi mine increased to 578.8 million *wet metric tonnes* (wmt) or 358.2 million *dry metric tonnes* with a nickel content of 1.23%, with a content of 4.4 million tonnes of nickel, an increase of 48% year-on-year.

Meanwhile, SCM's *Mineral Resources* reached 1,549.3 million wmt or 958.9 million dry tonnes with a nickel content of around 11.8 million tonnes.


"This increase in reserves demonstrates the strength of our assets and consistent execution in the field. With an increasingly solid resource foundation, we are in a stronger position to maintain operational sustainability and create long-term value," said MBMA President Director Teddy Oetomo in a written statement, quoted Wednesday (April 8).

This increase reflects the success of continued exploration, geological model updates, and mine planning optimization.

This stronger reserve base provides certainty of nickel ore supply to support the sustainability of MBMA's mine operations and downstream processing facilities, including *the Rotary Kiln-Electric Furnace (RKEF) smelter and High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL) facility*.


Untuk tahun 2026, MBMA menargetkan produksi bijih saprolit antara 8,0 – 10,0 juta wmt, sedangkan bijih limonit berkisar antara 20,0 – 25,0 juta wmt. Perseroan juga menargetkan untuk mencapai swasembada bijih saprolit sepenuhnya untuk pabrik peleburan RKEF-nya pada tahun 2026.

Hal ini semakin memperkuat strategi integrasi MBMA di sepanjang rantai nilai baterai kendaraan listrik, sekaligus meningkatkan fleksibilitas operasional dan efisiensi jangka panjang.

“Ke depan, MBMA akan terus mendorong eksplorasi dan konversi sumber daya menjadi cadangan, guna memperpanjang umur tambang dan mendukung pertumbuhan bisnis secara berkelanjutan,” pungkasnya. 

For 2026, MBMA is targeting saprolite ore production of between 8.0 and 10.0 million wmt, while limonite ore production is expected to range between 20.0 and 25.0 million wmt. The company also aims to achieve full self-sufficiency in saprolite ore for its RKEF smelter by 2026.

This further strengthens MBMA's integration strategy across the electric vehicle battery value chain, while enhancing operational flexibility and long-term efficiency.

"Going forward, MBMA will continue to encourage exploration and the conversion of resources into reserves, in order to extend the life of mines and support sustainable business growth," he concluded. 



SEKRETARIAT KABINET
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Evaluasi dan Cabut Ratusan IUP Bermasalah di Kawasan Hutan, Presiden Prabowo: Tidak Ada Kompromi

Oleh : Humas

PRESIDEN Prabowo Subianto memerintahkan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, Bahlil Lahadalia untuk melakukan evaluasi menyeluruh terhadap izin usaha pertambangan (IUP) yang berada di kawasan hutan lindung, hutan konservasi, taman nasional, serta kawasan hutan lainnya. Instruksi tersebut disampaikan Presiden dalam taklimatnya pada Rapat Kerja Pemerintah bersama anggota Kabinet Merah Putih, seluruh pejabat Eselon I kementerian/ lembaga, serta Direktur Utama BUMN di kompleks Istana Kepresidenan Jakarta, pada Rabu, 8 April 2026.

President Prabowo: No Compromise on Evaluating and Revoking Hundreds of Problematic Mining Permits in Forest Areas

By Public Relations

PRESIDEN Prabowo Subianto ordered the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Bahlil Lahadalia, to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of mining business permits (IUP) in protected forest areas, conservation forests, national parks, and other forest areas. The President delivered the instruction during a press conference at a Government Working Meeting with members of the Red and White Cabinet, all Echelon I officials from ministries/ institutions, and President Directors of SOEs at the Presidential Palace complex in Jakarta on Wednesday, April 8, 2026.

"Saya juga telah memerintahkan Menteri ESDM. Saya dapat laporan ada ratusan tambang enggak jelas atau IUP, IUP enggak jelas di hutan lindung dan di hutan-hutan," ucap Presiden.

Lebih lanjut, Kepala Negara menekankan bahwa izin-izin yang tidak memiliki kejelasan atau melanggar prinsip tata kelola harus dicabut tanpa kompromi. "Kalau enggak jelas, cabut semua itu, IUP, IUP cabut semua itu. Kita sudah enggak ada waktu untuk terlalu kasihan, enggak ada kasihan sekarang," katanya.

Presiden Prabowo juga menetapkan tenggat waktu yang ketat dalam proses evaluasi tersebut. Kepada Menteri ESDM, Presiden meminta agar laporan hasil evaluasi disampaikan kembali dalam waktu satu minggu.

"Satu minggu. Kita cabut semua IUP. Prinsip-prinsip yang enggak beres kita cabut, harus di tangan negara dan kita bisa nanti memperkuat institusi-institusi kita, lembaga-lembaga kita," ujarnya.

Menurut Presiden, langkah tegas ini merupakan bagian dari upaya pemerintah untuk menegaskan kepentingan nasional dan melindungi sumber daya alam dari praktik-praktik yang tidak bertanggung jawab. Kepala Negara menegaskan bahwa tidak ada lagi ruang bagi kepentingan kelompok atau individu dalam pengelolaan sumber daya strategis negara.

"Kita hanya membela kepentingan nasional dan kepentingan rakyat," pungkasnya. (BPMI Setpres)

"I have also instructed the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources. I have received reports that there are hundreds of unregulated mines, or IUPs, in protected forests and other forests," said the President.

Furthermore, the Head of State emphasized that permits lacking clarity or violating governance principles must be revoked without compromise. "If they're unclear, revoke them all—IUPs, IUPs—revoke them all. We don't have time for pity anymore; there's no pity now," he said.

President Prabowo also set a strict deadline for the evaluation process. He requested that the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources submit the evaluation report within one week.

"One week. We'll revoke all IUPs. We'll revoke any principles that aren't working properly. The matter must be in the hands of the state, and we can then strengthen our institutions," he said.

According to the President, this decisive action is part of the government's efforts to uphold national interests and protect natural resources from irresponsible practices. The Head of State emphasized that there is no longer room for group or individual interests in the management of the country's strategic resources.

"We are simply defending national interests and the interests of the people," he concluded. (BPMI Setpres)

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Dilema Efektivitas Pembatasan Kuota Produksi Batu Bara

Penulis : Lorenzo Anugrah Mahardhika

PEMERINTAH diharapkan mengkaji lebih jauh efektivitas pembatasan kuota produksi batu bara 2026 dengan mempertimbangkan risiko penurunan penerimaan negara serta tekanan ekonomi di daerah penghasil tambang.

Harapan tersebut mengemuka seiring hampir rampungnya persetujuan kuota produksi batu bara dalam rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) 2026.

Pemerintah melalui Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) menyebutkan hingga awal April 2026 persetujuan RKAB telah mencapai sekitar 580 juta ton.

Kementerian ESDM sebelumnya menyebutkan target produksi untuk 2026 adalah sekitar 600 juta ton. Jumlah tersebut jauh di bawah realisasi produksi batu bara nasional pada 2025 yakni sebesar 790 juta ton dan sebesar 834 juta ton pada 2024.

Ketua Umum Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) Sudirman Widhy menilai pembatasan produksi memang berkontribusi terhadap kenaikan harga batu bara di pasar internasional.

Hal ini terjadi karena perusahaan tambang menurunkan tingkat produksinya dan lebih memprioritaskan pasokan untuk kontrak jangka panjang dibandingkan penjualan di pasar spot. Kondisi tersebut membuat ketersediaan batu bara di pasar spot berkurang sehingga mendorong harga bergerak naik.

Kendati begitu, Sudirman menegaskan bahwa kenaikan harga komoditas tersebut juga dipicu oleh meningkatnya permintaan energi di tengah konflik geopolitik di Timur Tengah yang mengganggu pasokan bahan bakar minyak di pasar global.

The Dilemma of the Effectiveness of Coal Production Quota Restrictions

Author: Lorenzo Anugrah Mahardhika

THE GOVERNMENT is expected to further examine the effectiveness of the 2026 coal production quota restrictions, taking into account the risk of reduced state revenues and economic pressures in mining-producing regions.

This hope emerged as the coal production quota approval in the 2026 work plan and budget (RKAB) nears completion.

The government, through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), stated that as of early April 2026, RKAB approvals had reached approximately 580 million tons.

The Ministry of ESDM previously stated that the production target for 2026 was around 600 million tons. This figure is far below the national coal production target of 790 million tons in 2025 and 834 million tons in 2024.

The Chairman of the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (Perhapi), Sudirman Widhy, assessed that production restrictions have indeed contributed to the increase in coal prices on the international market.

This occurs because mining companies are reducing their production levels and prioritizing supply for long-term contracts over sales on the spot market. This situation has reduced coal availability on the spot market, driving up prices.

However, Sudirman emphasized that the increase in commodity prices was also triggered by increasing energy demand amidst the geopolitical conflict in the Middle East which disrupted the supply of fuel oil in the global market.

Oleh karena itu, dia menilai pemerintah perlu mengkaji lebih jauh apakah kenaikan harga batu bara tersebut cukup untuk menutupi potensi penurunan pendapatan negara akibat berkurangnya volume produksi.

Selain aspek penerimaan negara, sebutnya, pemerintah juga perlu mempertimbangkan dampak ekonomi terhadap daerah penghasil batu bara yang selama ini sangat bergantung pada aktivitas pertambangan.

"Selain pendapatan negara, yang juga harus dilihat pemerintah seharusnya adalah penurunan kondisi ekonomi di wilayah di sekitar lokasi operasional tambang tersebut," jelasnya kepada Bisnis, Selasa (7/4/2026).

Menurutnya, pembatasan produksi membuat sejumlah rencana pengembangan tambang dan investasi yang telah disusun perusahaan tidak dapat direalisasikan. Kondisi tersebut juga berisiko menghentikan operasional sebagian peralatan tambang.

Dampak lanjutan dari pembatasan produksi, sambung dia, dapat menjalar ke sektor ketenagakerjaan, termasuk potensi pemutusan hubungan kerja (PHK) bagi pekerja tambang.

Selain itu, penghentian operasional tambang juga berpotensi menekan aktivitas ekonomi di sekitar wilayah operasi pertambangan, sekaligus mengurangi penerimaan pemerintah daerah dari sektor batu bara.

"Meningkat saat ini industri tambang batu bara memberikan pemasukan bagi pemerintah daerah setempat dengan nilai yang cukup signifikan," ujarnya.

Dia menilai target produksi dalam RKAB 2026 yang mengemuka saat ini berpotensi memangkas antara 100 juta hingga 200 juta ton dari kapasitas produksi yang sebenarnya mampu dicapai industri pertambangan batu bara nasional.

Therefore, he believes the government needs to further examine whether the increase in coal prices is sufficient to cover the potential decline in state revenue due to reduced production volume.

In addition to the state revenue aspect, he said, the government also needs to consider the economic impact on coal-producing regions, which have been highly dependent on mining activities.

"Besides state revenue, the government should also consider the decline in economic conditions in the areas surrounding the mining operations," he explained to Bisnis on Tuesday (April 7, 2026).

According to him, production restrictions have prevented the company from realizing a number of its mine development and investment plans. This situation also risks halting the operation of some mining equipment.

The continued impact of production restrictions, he continued, could spread to the employment sector, including the potential for layoffs (PHK) for mining workers.

Furthermore, the cessation of mining operations also has the potential to suppress economic activity around the mining operation area, while reducing local government revenue from the coal sector.

"Considering that the coal mining industry currently provides significant revenue for the local government," he said.

He assessed that the production target in the 2026 RKAB that has emerged currently has the potential to cut between 100 million and 200 million tons from the production capacity that the national coal mining industry is actually capable of achieving.

Padahal, kapasitas peralatan tambang yang saat ini beroperasi di Indonesia mampu menghasilkan lebih dari 800 juta ton batu bara per tahun.

"Adanya kebijakan pemangkasan produksi pada persetujuan RKAB 2026 tentu sangat berdampak sekali kepada kondisi industri pertambangan di Indonesia," katanya.

Sementara itu, Direktur Eksekutif Asosiasi Pertambangan Batubara Indonesia (APBI) Gita Mahyarani mengatakan, pemangkasan produksi tidak hanya berdampak pada volume penjualan, tetapi juga terhadap keberlanjutan operasional perusahaan.

Dia menjelaskan, industri pertambangan batu bara memiliki perencanaan yang mencakup investasi alat, pengembangan tambang, hingga kontrak penjualan yang umumnya telah disepakati dalam jangka panjang.

"Ketika produksi dipangkas secara signifikan, implikasinya tidak hanya pada volume penjualan, tetapi juga pada keberlanjutan operasional, utilisasi alat, hingga tenaga kerja dan sektor pendukung serta penerimaan negara," jelasnya kepada Bisnis.

Menurutnya, fleksibilitas dalam produksi memang diperlukan agar pelaku usaha dapat merespons dinamika pasar global yang sangat cepat.

Namun, dia menyebut, hingga saat ini, pihaknya masih menunggu kejelasan lebih lanjut mengenai mekanisme, kriteria, serta implementasi kebijakan relaksasi terukur kuota produksi batu bara yang diwacanakan pemerintah.

"Oleh karena itu, kami memandang penting adanya kejelasan dan konsistensi kebijakan agar dapat menjadi dasar perencanaan usaha yang lebih pasti," ujar Gita.

Sebelumnya, Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno mengatakan, hingga awal April 2026, persetujuan RKAB telah mendekati 600 juta ton.

In fact, the capacity of mining equipment currently operating in Indonesia is capable of producing more than 800 million tons of coal per year.

"The production cut policy in the 2026 RKAB approval will certainly have a significant impact on the mining industry in Indonesia," he said.

Meanwhile, Gita Mahyarani, Executive Director of the Indonesian Coal Mining Association (APBI), said the production cuts would not only impact sales volume but also the sustainability of the company's operations.

He explained that the coal mining industry has plans that include equipment investment, mine development, and sales contracts, which are generally agreed upon in the long term.

"When production is significantly cut, the implications are not only for sales volume, but also for operational sustainability, equipment utilization, workforce and supporting sectors, as well as state revenue," he explained to Bisnis.

According to him, flexibility in production is necessary so that business actors can respond to the rapid dynamics of the global market.

However, he stated that his party is still awaiting further clarification regarding the mechanism, criteria, and implementation of the government's proposed measured relaxation of coal production quotas.

"Therefore, we believe it's important to have clear and consistent policies to provide a more reliable basis for business planning," Gita said.

Previously, the Director General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, said that by early April 2026, the RKAB approval had approached 600 million tons.

"Dari 580 juta ton yang telah disetujui [RKAB] angkanya sudah bergerak mendekati hampir [600 juta ton], sudah hampir selesai," kata Tri Winarno di Kantor Kementerian ESDM, baru-baru ini.

Produksi Batu Bara Indonesia

Tahun	Produksi (Juta Ton)	Perubahan
2020	565,64	-
2021	614,05	8,56%
2022	687,40	11,95%
2023	775,18	12,77%
2024	836,13	7,86%
2025	790,00	-5,52%

Sumber: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), Kementerian ESDM, diolah

Opsi Relaksasi Terukur

Tri menjelaskan bahwa pemerintah tetap membuka ruang kebijakan melalui relaksasi terukur apabila terjadi perubahan signifikan pada harga batu bara.

Meski demikian, Tri menyebut, mekanisme tersebut belum dibahas lebih lanjut dan masih bergantung pada dinamika keseimbangan pasokan dan permintaan.

Dia memastikan, kebijakan terkait produksi komoditas tersebut diarahkan untuk menjaga keseimbangan antara penerimaan negara, keuntungan pelaku usaha, kebutuhan domestik, serta stabilitas harga.

"Ini kan masalah supply-demand. Begitu nanti supply-nya over, ya pasti akan turun lagi," katanya.

Ketua Umum Perhapi Sudirman Widhy mendorong pemerintah dapat membuka peluang relaksasi kuota produksi secara terukur agar industri dapat memanfaatkan momentum harga tinggi di pasar global.

Dia menilai, peluang tersebut juga dapat dimanfaatkan untuk memperluas ekspor batu bara ke sejumlah negara Asia Tenggara seperti Filipina, Vietnam, dan Malaysia yang menghadapi tekanan pasokan energi di tengah krisis minyak internasional.

"Of the 580 million tons that have been approved [RKAB], the figure has moved closer to almost [600 million tons], it is almost complete," said Tri Winarno at the Ministry of ESDM Office, recently.

Indonesian Coal Production

Year	Production (Million Tons)	Change
2020	565.64	-
2021	614.05	8.56%
2022	687.40	11.95%
2023	775.18	12.77%
2024	836.13	7.86%
2025	790.00	-5.52%

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Ministry of ESDM, processed

Measured Relaxation Options

Tri explained that the government remains open to policy opportunities through measured relaxations if there are significant changes in coal prices.

However, Tri said, this mechanism has not been discussed further and still depends on the dynamics of the balance between supply and demand.

He ensured that policies related to commodity production were aimed at maintaining a balance between state revenue, business profits, domestic demand, and price stability.

"This is a supply-demand problem. Once the supply is over, it will definitely fall again," he said.

Perhapi Chairman Sudirman Widhy urged the government to open up opportunities for measured production quota relaxation so that industry can capitalize on the momentum of high prices in the global market.

He believes this opportunity can also be exploited to expand coal exports to several Southeast Asian countries, such as the Philippines, Vietnam, and Malaysia, which are facing energy supply pressures amid the international oil crisis.

"Dengan adanya peningkatan produksi di tengah harga pasar yang tinggi saat ini, maka pendapatan negara dari hasil ekspor batu bara dapat membantu memenuhi target PNBP sektor pertambangan tahun 2026," ujarnya.

Sementara itu, Strategic Research Manager Center of Reform on Economics (CORE) Indonesia Yusuf Rendy Manilet menilai bahwa mekanisme relaksasi tersebut perlu dicermati dengan mempertimbangkan sejumlah persoalan mendasar.

Dia menuturkan, kriteria penyesuaian produksi, indikator yang digunakan, serta mekanisme pengajuan perlu didefinisikan secara jelas. Hal tersebut agar kebijakan itu nantinya tidak menciptakan ketidakpastian baru bagi pelaku usaha.

Yusuf melanjutkan, kebijakan relaksasi juga berisiko menimbulkan sinyal yang ambigu. Di satu sisi, pemerintah berupaya menahan produksi untuk menjaga keseimbangan pasar. Namun, di sisi lain produksi dapat kembali dinaikkan ketika harga menguat atau ketika ada tekanan untuk meningkatkan penerimaan negara. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"With increased production amidst current high market prices, state revenue from coal exports can help meet the mining sector's 2026 non-tax state revenue (PNBP) target," he said.

Meanwhile, Yusuf Rendy Manilet, Strategic Research Manager at the Center of Reform on Economics (CORE) Indonesia, assessed that the relaxation mechanism needs to be examined carefully by considering a number of fundamental issues.

He stated that the criteria for production adjustments, the indicators used, and the application mechanism need to be clearly defined to ensure the policy doesn't create new uncertainty for businesses.

Yusuf continued, explaining that the relaxation policy also risks sending ambiguous signals. On the one hand, the government is attempting to restrain production to maintain market balance. However, on the other hand, production could be increased again when prices strengthen or when there is pressure to increase state revenue. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

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Menunggu RKAB, Penjualan Alat Berat Diproyeksi Naik di Semester II

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

KENAIKAN harga komoditas belum sepenuhnya mengerek penjualan alat berat. Pelaku industri menilai, dampak positif baru akan terasa setelah kepastian rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) dari perusahaan tambang disetujui pemerintah.

Awaiting the RKAB, Heavy Equipment Sales Projected to Increase in the Second Semester

Reporter: Diki Mardiansyah | Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

RISING commodity prices have not yet fully boosted heavy equipment sales. Industry players believe the positive impact will only be felt after the government approves the work plans and budgets (RKAB) from mining companies.

Ketua Umum Perhimpunan Agen Tunggal Alat Berat Indonesia (PAABI) Yushi Sandidarma mengatakan, hingga saat ini pasar masih cenderung menahan diri. Sejumlah pelanggan masih bersikap *wait and see* meski harga komoditas menunjukkan tren kenaikan. Percepatan persetujuan RKAB menjadi faktor kunci yang dapat mendorong penjualan alat berat.

"Kalau RKAB sudah disetujui, harapannya akan berdampak ke penjualan alat berat, terutama di semester kedua," ujarnya kepada Kontan, Rabu (8/4/2026).

Selain itu, dukungan dari perusahaan pembiayaan juga menjadi faktor penting. Pasalnya, banyak lembaga pembiayaan baru akan menyalurkan kredit setelah RKAB perusahaan tambang mendapatkan persetujuan.

Sejalan dengan itu, Direktur PT Intraco Penta Tbk (INTA) Willianto Febriansa menambahkan, proses RKAB yang masih berlangsung di Kementerian ESDM turut menahan realisasi penjualan alat berat. Meski harga komoditas naik akibat faktor geopolitik, belum semua perusahaan tambang memperoleh persetujuan RKAB.

"Bahkan yang sudah disetujui pun masih sebagian. Ini berpengaruh ke rencana produksi dan pembiayaan," jelasnya kepada Kontan, Rabu (8/4/2026).

Ia juga menyebut, banyak perusahaan leasing mensyaratkan persetujuan RKAB sebelum pembiayaan dapat dicairkan.

Di sisi lain, pelaku usaha tetap optimistis terhadap prospek jangka menengah. Direktur Operasi Penjualan PT Kobexindo Tractors Tbk (KOBX) Jhonly P. D. Runtu menilai, kenaikan harga komoditas akan menjadi katalis positif bagi penjualan alat berat pada 2026.

Secara historis, lonjakan harga komoditas mendorong perusahaan tambang meningkatkan produksi untuk memenuhi kontrak. Kondisi ini biasanya diikuti dengan penambahan unit baru serta peremajaan armada.

Yushi Sandidarma, Chairman of the Indonesian Heavy Equipment Sole Agents Association (PAABI), stated that the market remains restrained. Some customers are adopting a *wait-and-see* approach, despite commodity prices showing an upward trend. Accelerating the approval of the company's work plan (RKAB) is a key factor in driving heavy equipment sales.

"If the RKAB is approved, we hope it will impact heavy equipment sales, especially in the second half," he told Kontan, Wednesday (8/4/2026).

Furthermore, support from financing companies is also a crucial factor. Many financing institutions will only disburse credit after a mining company's RKAB has been approved.

Similarly, PT Intraco Penta Tbk (INTA) Director Willianto Febriansa added that the ongoing RKAB process at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is also holding back heavy equipment sales. Despite rising commodity prices due to geopolitical factors, not all mining companies have yet received RKAB approval.

"Even those that have been approved are still partially complete. This impacts production plans and financing," he explained to Kontan on Wednesday (April 8, 2026).

He also said that many leasing companies require RKAB approval before financing can be disbursed.

Meanwhile, business players remain optimistic about the medium-term outlook. Jhonly PD Runtu, Director of Sales Operations at PT Kobexindo Tractors Tbk (KOBX), believes rising commodity prices will be a positive catalyst for heavy equipment sales in 2026.

Historically, commodity price spikes have prompted mining companies to increase production to fulfill contracts. This is typically accompanied by the addition of new units and fleet renewals.

"*Fleet renewal* penting untuk menjaga efisiensi, mengurangi *downtime*, dan menekan biaya operasional," ujarnya kepada Kontan, Rabu (8/4/2026).

Ia memperkirakan dampak kenaikan harga komoditas mulai terlihat pada semester pertama 2026, seiring penyesuaian strategi operasional perusahaan tambang.

Sementara itu, Presiden Direktur PT Multicrane Perkasa Ardianus Hadiwinata menilai, kenaikan harga komoditas memang memberikan sentimen positif, tetapi belum tentu langsung mendorong penjualan.

Menurut dia, keputusan investasi alat berat tetap bergantung pada faktor lain seperti arus kas perusahaan, kepastian proyek, dan kondisi operasional di masing-masing sektor.

"Pasar saat ini cenderung netral. Kenaikan harga membuka peluang, tapi realisasi tetap tergantung kesiapan proyek di lapangan," katanya kepada Kontan, Rabu (8/4/2026).

Ke depan, pelaku industri melihat dua faktor utama yang akan menopang bisnis alat berat, yakni aktivitas pembangunan proyek dan kebutuhan alat yang lebih efisien. Peningkatan proyek di sektor tambang, infrastruktur, dan industri diyakini akan mendorong permintaan alat berat.

Di sisi lain, tren penggunaan alat berat yang lebih hemat bahan bakar juga mulai menguat. Hal ini sejalan dengan kenaikan harga solar yang mendorong perusahaan mencari alat dengan efisiensi lebih tinggi.

Sebagai informasi, proses penyusunan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) batubara 2026 hampir rampung, dengan volume produksi yang disetujui terus meningkat dan mendekati 600 juta ton, melampaui target awal 580 juta ton.

"*Fleet renewal* is important to maintain efficiency, reduce *downtime*, and lower operational costs," he told Kontan, Wednesday (8/4/2026).

He estimates that the impact of rising commodity prices will begin to be seen in the first half of 2026, as mining companies adjust their operational strategies.

Meanwhile, President Director of PT Multicrane Perkasa, Ardianus Hadiwinata, assessed that the increase in commodity prices did provide positive sentiment, but it did not necessarily directly boost sales.

According to him, heavy equipment investment decisions still depend on other factors such as company cash flow, project certainty, and operational conditions in each sector.

"The market is currently tending to be neutral. Price increases create opportunities, but realization still depends on project readiness on the ground," he told Kontan on Wednesday (April 8, 2026).

Looking ahead, industry players see two main factors that will support the heavy equipment business: project construction activity and the need for more efficient equipment. Increased projects in the mining, infrastructure, and industrial sectors are believed to drive demand for heavy equipment.

On the other hand, the trend toward more fuel-efficient heavy equipment is also gaining momentum. This is in line with rising diesel prices, which are driving companies to seek higher-efficiency equipment.

For your information, the process of preparing the 2026 Coal Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) is almost complete, with approved production volumes continuing to increase and approaching 600 million tons, exceeding the initial target of 580 million tons.

Direktur Jenderal Minerba Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno menyebut proses administrasi tinggal tahap akhir, meski masih ada beberapa dokumen yang perlu dilengkapi.

Pemerintah juga membuka peluang relaksasi kuota produksi seiring kenaikan harga batubara global, namun tetap akan dilakukan secara terukur dan hingga kini belum ada mekanisme resmi revisi RKAB di tengah tahun.

Keputusan penambahan kuota akan sangat bergantung pada kondisi pasar global, dengan pemerintah tetap menjaga keseimbangan *supply* dan *demand* agar tidak terjadi kelebihan pasokan yang berpotensi menekan harga. 🔄

The Director General of Mineral and Coal at the Ministry of ESDM, Tri Winarno, stated that the administrative process is in its final stages, although several documents still need to be completed.

The government is also opening up the possibility of relaxing production quotas in line with rising global coal prices. However, this will be done in a measured manner, and there is currently no official mechanism for revising the RKAB mid-year.

The decision to increase the quota will depend heavily on global market conditions, with the government maintaining a balance between *supply* and *demand* to prevent an oversupply that could potentially depress prices. 🔄



Harga Batu Bara Ambruk 6% Sehari! Bukan Cuma Karena Perang Mereda

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara ambruk seiring melandainya harga energi setelah Iran dan Amerika Serikat (AS) menyepakati gencatan senjata.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Rabu (8/4/2026) ditutup di posisi US\$ 132,45 per ton atau ambruk 6,06%.

Kenaikan ini berbanding terbalik dengan penguatan 1% pada hari sebelumnya.

Harga batu bara langsung ambruk seiring melandainya harga energi.

Harga minyak mentah jatuh 14%, harga gas alam ambruk 5% sementara gas Eropa tersungkur 15% pada perdagangan kemarin. Batu bara adalah komoditas energi substitusi minyak dan gas sehingga harganya saling mempengaruhi.

Coal Prices Plunge 6% in One Day! Not Just Because the War Is Calming Down

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices collapsed as energy prices plummeted after Iran and the United States (US) agreed to a ceasefire.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US\$132.45 per ton on Wednesday (April 8, 2026), down 6.06%.

This increase is inversely proportional to the 1% increase the previous day.

Coal prices immediately collapsed as energy prices plummeted.

Crude oil prices fell 14%, natural gas prices plunged 5%, and European gas prices plummeted 15% in yesterday's trading. Coal is a substitute energy commodity for oil and gas, so their prices influence each other.

Harganya jatuh juga karena ada meningkatnya pasokan dan melemahnya permintaan.

Persediaan batu bara termal di pelabuhan India meningkat 3,3% secara mingguan (w-o-w) menjadi 13,53 juta ton (mnt) pada minggu ke-14, dibandingkan 13,10 mnt pada minggu ke-13. Hal ini menunjukkan peningkatan stok yang berlanjut, didukung oleh kedatangan kargo baru di sejumlah pelabuhan pesisir timur dan barat.

Di pantai timur, Paradip naik 8,9% menjadi 1,52 mnt, mempertahankan posisinya sebagai salah satu pelabuhan dengan stok tertinggi. Sementara itu, Krishnapatnam melonjak 53,4% menjadi 0,26 mnt dan Gangavaram naik 36,4% menjadi 0,21 mnt, yang menunjukkan adanya arus masuk kargo baru.

Namun, Dhamra turun tajam 13,8% menjadi 0,88 mnt, sementara Vizag turun 9,8% menjadi 0,67 mnt dan Tuticorin melemah 11,7% menjadi 0,59 mnt, mencerminkan aktivitas pengeluaran stok yang berlanjut.

Kenaikan persediaan mingguan terutama didorong oleh kedatangan kargo baru dan pengisian ulang stok di pelabuhan utama seperti Paradip, Mundra, Magdalla, dan Kandla.

Meski terjadi penurunan di beberapa pelabuhan seperti Dhamra, Vizag, dan Navlakhi, kenaikan total persediaan menunjukkan bahwa kedatangan kargo tetap kuat serta konsumsi dan pengeluaran stok tetap berjalan. Kondisi ini mencerminkan pasar yang relatif seimbang.

Sementara itu, China melaporkan impor batu bara kokas (coking coal) dari Mongolia melanjutkan tren penurunan, terutama karena permintaan yang melemah dari sektor baja.

Permintaan baja melemah karena pabrik baja menahan pembelian bahan baku. (mae/mae)

The price fell also because there was increasing supply and weakening demand.

Thermal coal inventories at Indian ports rose 3.3% week-on-week (WoW) to 13.53 million tonnes (mt) in the 14th week, compared to 13.10 mt in the 13th week. This indicates a continued build in stocks, supported by the arrival of new cargoes at several east and west coast ports.

On the east coast, Paradip rose 8.9% to 1.52 min, maintaining its position as one of the ports with the highest stock levels. Meanwhile, Krishnapatnam surged 53.4% to 0.26 min and Gangavaram surged 36.4% to 0.21 min, indicating an influx of new cargo.

However, Dhamra fell sharply by 13.8% to 0.88 min, while Vizag fell 9.8% to 0.67 min and Tuticorin weakened by 11.7% to 0.59 min, reflecting continued stock-clearing activity.

The weekly increase in inventories was mainly driven by the arrival of new cargoes and stock replenishment at major ports such as Paradip, Mundra, Magdalla and Kandla.

Despite declines at some ports, such as Dhamra, Vizag, and Navlakhi, the increase in total inventories indicates that cargo arrivals remain strong, and stock consumption and disposal are ongoing. This reflects a relatively balanced market.

Meanwhile, China reported that coking coal imports from Mongolia continued their downward trend, mainly due to weakening demand from the steel sector.

Steel demand weakened as steel mills held back on raw material purchases. (mae/mae)



Saat Plastik dari Batu Bara Jadi Incaran, RI Masih Jualan Mentah

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PAKAR industri mineral dan batu bara (minerba) memandang, alih-alih berinvestasi pada proyek hilirisasi, penambang batu bara Indonesia masih sangat gemar menjual komoditas tersebut secara mentah sebab bisa mendapatkan keuntungan secara cepat dalam jangka pendek.

Kondisi tersebut terus berlanjut hingga saat ini industri batu bara di China tengah berlomba meningkatkan kapasitas produksi pengolahan batu bara menjadi bahan baku substitusi minyak bumi.

Terlebih, penutupan Selat Hormuz di Teluk Persia telah memukul industri petrokimia sehingga banyak yang beralih mencari bahan baku plastik dari olahan batu bara.

Direktur Eksekutif Pusat Studi Hukum Energi dan Pertambangan (Pushep) Bisman Bakhtiar berpendapat penambang Indonesia cenderung enggan mengolah produknya sebab hilirisasi batu bara memiliki nilai investasi yang tinggi dan risiko yang besar.

Walhasil, dia memprediksi penambang domestik bakal lebih memilih menjual produknya langsung terutama ke pasar ekspor sebab sudah memiliki kepastian pasar dan harga jualnya juga sudah pasti.

"Ekspor produk mentah itu lebih praktis dan cepat menghasilkan penerimaan dalam jangka pendek, serta tanpa perlu investasi besar di hilir. Selain itu, pelaku usaha cenderung memilih pasar ekspor yang sudah mapan dibandingkan dengan mengambil risiko proyek hilirisasi yang mahal dan jangka panjang," kata Bisman ketika dihubungi, Rabu (8/4/2026).

While Coal-Based Plastic is in Demand, Indonesia Still Sells Raw Plastic

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

MINERAL and coal industry experts believe that, instead of investing in downstream projects, Indonesian coal miners are still very fond of selling the commodity raw because they can generate quick profits in the short term.

This condition continues to this day, as the coal industry in China is competing to increase its production capacity for processing coal into a substitute for petroleum.

Moreover, the closure of the Strait of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf has hit the petrochemical industry hard, forcing many to turn to coal for plastic raw materials.

Bisman Bakhtiar, Executive Director of the Center for Energy and Mining Law Studies (Pushep), believes that Indonesian miners tend to be reluctant to process their products because coal downstreaming has a high investment value and significant risks.

As a result, he predicts that domestic miners will prefer to sell their products directly, especially to the export market, because they already have market certainty and a fixed selling price.

"Exporting raw products is more practical and generates revenue quickly in the short term, without requiring large downstream investments. Furthermore, business actors tend to choose established export markets rather than taking on the risk of expensive and long-term downstream projects," Bisman said when contacted on Wednesday (April 8, 2026).

Lima Proyek Hilirisasi Batu Bara yang Disetujui Pemerintah

PT Kaltim Prima Coal	PT Arutmin Indonesia	PT Multi Harapan Utama
		
Kegiatan PNT	Kegiatan PNT	Kegiatan PNT
Gasifikasi batu bara kepada metanol (coal to methanol), tetapi berpotensi berubah menjadi amonia.	Gasifikasi batu bara kepada metanol (coal to methanol), tetapi berpotensi berubah menjadi amonia.	Semi kokas.
Kapasitas Produk PNT	Kapasitas Produk PNT	Kapasitas Produk PNT
1,8 juta ton/tahun (methanol)	2,95 juta ton/tahun (methanol)	1 juta ton/tahun (semi kokas)
Mulai produksi	Mulai produksi	Mulai produksi
Estimasi 2025	Estimasi 2026	Estimasi 2027
PT Adaro Indonesia	PT Kideco Jaya Agung	
		
Kegiatan PNT	Kegiatan PNT	
Batu bara ke Dymethyl Ether (DME).	Gasifikasi atau Underground Coal Gasification (UCG).	
Kapasitas Produk PNT	Kapasitas Produk PNT	
2 juta ton/tahun (methanol) 1,34 juta ton/tahun (DME)	100 ribu ton/tahun (ammonia) 172 ribu ton/tahun (urea)	
Mulai produksi	Mulai produksi	
Estimasi 2027	Estimasi 2029 dan 2031	

Sumber: Kementerian ESDM, 2024

Bloomberg Technoz

Five Coal Downstream Projects Approved by the Government (Bloomberg Technoz/Asfahan)

Di sisi lain, Bisman mencatat hingga saat ini pemerintah terlalu fokus berencana mengembangkan proyek gasifikasi batu bara menjadi dimetil eter (DME) yang digadang-gadang dapat mengurangi kebutuhan impor gas minyak cair atau *liquefied petroleum gas* (LPG) Indonesia.

Hilirisasi batu bara menjadi produk lainnya, termasuk grafit hingga bahan baku plastik, dinilai masih belum dilirik oleh pemerintah sebab ekosistem industri petrokimia Indonesia masih perlu dikembangkan.

"Prioritas ke DME karena diproyeksikan sebagai substitusi LPG impor sehingga dianggap paling strategis secara energi. Sementara itu, produk lain seperti bahan baku plastik atau lainnya perlu kesiapan ekosistem industri petrokimia dan memang pemerintah belum mau serius menggarap hal tersebut," tegasnya.

Untuk diketahui, perusahaan batu bara China beralih ke manufaktur produk kimia untuk menopang pertumbuhan, karena perang di Teluk Persia membatasi pasokan migas yang lebih umum digunakan oleh industri tersebut.

China Shenhua Energy Co., perusahaan penambang batu bara di China, mengalihkan pengeluaran modal ke produksi olefin berbasis batu bara —bahan kimia dasar untuk plastik, serat, dan pelarut— dengan bertaruh bahwa hal itu akan memberikan pengembalian yang lebih kuat daripada produksi berbasis minyak jika gangguan di Timur Tengah terus berlanjut.

Industri batu bara menjadi bahan kimia telah mengalami pertumbuhan pesat dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, sebagian karena lobi pertambangan yang kuat —sadar akan tantangan dari energi terbarukan dalam pembangkit listrik— ingin mengembangkan sumber permintaan lain untuk produk mereka.

On the other hand, Bisman noted that the government has so far been too focused on plans to develop a coal gasification project to produce dimethyl ether (DME), which is expected to reduce Indonesia's need for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) imports.

The downstream processing of coal into other products, including graphite and plastic raw materials, is considered to have yet to be considered by the government because Indonesia's petrochemical industry ecosystem still needs to be developed.

"DME is prioritized because it's projected as a substitute for imported LPG, making it the most strategic energy source. Meanwhile, other products, such as plastic raw materials and others, require a prepared petrochemical industry ecosystem, and the government hasn't yet taken this seriously," he stressed.

It is worth noting that Chinese coal companies are turning to chemical product manufacturing to sustain growth, as the war in the Persian Gulf limits the supply of oil and gas, which are more commonly used by the industry.

China Shenhua Energy Co., a Chinese coal miner, is shifting capital spending to the production of coal-based olefins—basic chemicals for plastics, fibers and solvents—betting that it will deliver stronger returns than oil-based production if disruptions in the Middle East continue.

The coal-to-chemicals industry has seen rapid growth in recent years, partly because powerful mining lobbies—aware of the challenges of renewable energy in power generation—want to develop other sources of demand for their products.

Penggunaan batu bara di industri kimia sebagai substitusi minyak makin menonjol pada saat pasar untuk bahan baku saingan seperti nafta (berasal dari minyak) dan LPG (dari minyak atau gas alam) makin ketat.

Adapun, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mencatat produksi batu bara nasional sepanjang 2025 mencapai 790 juta ton.

The use of coal in the chemical industry as an oil substitute is becoming more prominent as the market for competing raw materials such as naphtha (derived from oil) and LPG (from oil or natural gas) becomes tighter.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) recorded that national coal production throughout 2025 will reach 790 million tons.



National coal utilization portion throughout 2025. (doc. Ministry of ESDM)

Realisasi produksi batu bara itu anjlok 5,5% dari capaian sepanjang 2024 sebesar 836 juta ton. Kendati demikian, produksi itu lebih tinggi dari target yang dipatok tahun ini sebesar 739,6 juta ton.

Sebagian besar produksi itu disalurkan untuk pasar ekspor, sekitar 514 juta ton atau 65,1% dari total produksi. Sementara untuk pasar domestik atau *domestic market obligation* (DMO) mencapai 254 juta ton atau 32%.

Adapun, stok batu bara yang dicadangkan sampai akhir 2025 sebesar 22 juta ton atau 2,8% dari keseluruhan produksi tambang.

Produksi batu bara Indonesia terus meningkat sejak 2020. Pada tahun tersebut produksinya sebesar 564 juta ton dengan DMO sebesar 132 juta ton dan ekspor 405 juta ton.

Actual coal production fell 5.5% from the 836 million tons achieved in 2024. However, this production exceeded this year's target of 739.6 million tons.

The majority of this production is channeled to the export market, approximately 514 million tons, or 65.1% of total production. Meanwhile, the domestic market, or *domestic market obligation* (DMO), reaches 254 million tons, or 32%.

Meanwhile, coal reserves until the end of 2025 amount to 22 million tons, or 2.8% of total mining production.

Indonesia's coal production has continued to increase since 2020. In that year, production reached 564 million tons, with a DMO of 132 million tons and exports of 405 million tons.

Untuk 2021, produksi batu bara mencapai 614 juta ton, dengan DMO sebesar 133 juta ton dan ekspor 435 juta ton.

Pada 2022, produksi batu bara Indonesia kembali meningkat di angka 687 juta ton, dengan pasokan DMO sebesar 216 juta ton dan untuk ekspor mencapai 465 juta ton.

Kemudian, pada 2023 produksi batu bara Indonesia terus meningkat di angka 775 juta ton, dengan DMO sebesar 213 juta ton dan untuk ekspor meningkat sebesar 518 juta ton.

Sementara pada 2024, total produksi mencapai 836 juta ton atau 117% dari target yang telah ditetapkan dalam rencana produksi sebesar 710 juta ton. Dari besaran itu, DMO tercatat sebesar 233 juta ton dan ekspor mencapai 555 juta ton.

Sampai saat ini, terdapat 7 perusahaan yang wajib melakukan hilirisasi batu bara sebagai konsekuensi peralihan kontrak menjadi IUPK. Ketujuh perusahaan itu di antaranya PT Arutmin Indonesia, PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC), PT Adaro Andalan Indonesia (AADI), PT Kideco Jaya Agung, PT Multi Harapan Utama (MHU), PT Tanito Harum, PT Berau Coal.

Sementara itu, Multi Harapan Utama (MHU) dan Tanito Harum masing-masing memiliki proyek hilirisasi batu bara menjadi semikokas, serta Berau Coal menjadi metanol. (azr/wdh)

In 2021, coal production reached 614 million tons, with DMO of 133 million tons and exports of 435 million tons.

In 2022, Indonesia's coal production increased again to 687 million tons, with DMO supply reaching 216 million tons and exports reaching 465 million tons.

Then, in 2023, Indonesian coal production continued to increase to 775 million tons, with DMO reaching 213 million tons and exports increasing by 518 million tons.

Meanwhile, in 2024, total production reached 836 million tons, or 117% of the target of 710 million tons set in the production plan. Of that figure, DMO accounted for 233 million tons, and exports reached 555 million tons.

To date, seven companies are required to undertake coal downstreaming as a consequence of the transition from contracts to IUPKs. These companies include PT Arutmin Indonesia, PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC), PT Adaro Andalan Indonesia (AADI), PT Kideco Jaya Agung, PT Multi Harapan Utama (MHU), PT Tanito Harum, and PT Berau Coal.

Meanwhile, Multi Harapan Utama (MHU) and Tanito Harum each have projects to downstream coal into semi-coke, and Berau Coal into methanol. (azr/wdh)

MINING.COM**Gold price climbs to three-week high on US-Iran ceasefire**

Staff Writer

GOLD climbed to its highest in three weeks on Wednesday after the US and Iran agreed to a two-week ceasefire, calming inflation worries that have upended global markets.

Spot gold rose as much as 3% to over \$4,850 per ounce, extending its previous session's gains in the lead-up to the ceasefire announcement.

Bullion has come under pressure in recent weeks amid worries that rising oil prices from the Middle East conflict would create inflationary pressures and prevent central banks from cutting interest rates, a scenario that benefits non-yielding assets like gold.

The latest bounce comes after the US and Iran agreed to halt strikes for two weeks, easing some of those concerns. This takes gold back to levels last seen on March 19, though prices remain down 9% since the war began, as the metal recovers from its worst monthly performance since 2008.

"The ceasefire is calming markets and easing pressure. It could help roll back some inflationary pressures and might open the door for Fed rate cuts, which is bullish for gold," Edward Meir, a Marex analyst, told *Reuters* earlier.

'Window of relief'

However, Meir and others have also cautioned that any recovery in gold at this moment remains fragile until there is further clarity on the US-Iran "agreement".

"There are so many elements that need to be negotiated. They could easily unravel, and it could be a short-term recovery in all the markets. We're still not out of the woods," Meir said.

Ahmad Assiri, a strategist at Pepperstone Group, said gold's push above \$4,800 reflects "a recalibration of risk, rather than a full regime shift.

"The move higher suggests markets are now pricing in a lower probability of prolonged disruption, while still retaining a meaningful discount versus the pre-Iran setup," he wrote in a note cited by *Bloomberg*.

"In the near term, gold remains highly sensitive to political developments," Assiri continued. "The current ceasefire provides a window of relief, but it is conditional and fragile. Any sign of breakdown, particularly around the Strait of Hormuz, would likely reintroduce volatility and downside risk."

Longer term, analysts are still expecting bullion to maintain its uptrend as the inflation risks fade away. Recently, Goldman Sachs reiterated its target price of \$5,400 an ounce — around 13% higher than current levels. Those at Wells Fargo also doubled down on gold recently, with an upside target of \$6,300 per ounce.

So far in 2026, gold has risen by 8.5%, with most of its gains coming in January as it rallied toward a record nearly \$5,600 an ounce. 

Orica Digital Solutions launches next-generation GroundProbe solution for safer, faster geotechnical monitoring

Published by Jody Dodgson, Editorial Assistant

ORICA has announced the launch of its next-generation GroundProbe geotechnical monitoring solution, designed to help mining operations improve safety, streamline deployment and make faster, higher-confidence decisions.


Designed for busy geotechnical teams, the future-ready solution combines intuitive workflows with robust performance to support day-to-day monitoring and risk-based decision-making.

With quick, low-touch deployment, faster workflows and robust, energy-efficient technology, the solution reduces complexity while improving reliability across a broad range of monitoring applications. The launch reflects Orica Digital Solutions' continued investment in innovation that responds to real-world operational challenges.

According to David Noon, Vice President – Geosolutions, Orica Digital Solutions, this isn't just new technology – it's a complete redesign, delivering a step change in how monitoring solutions are delivered to the market. He stated that, "Our solutions are purposefully designed to support safety-critical, critical and long-term monitoring needs across a wide range of operating environments. From rapid-failure detection through to strategic, long-term stability analysis, it ensures customers have the right capability aligned to their operational risk profile and decision-making requirements."

At a practical level, the launch brings together the next-generation platform – common across three models, GroundProbe SSR-XT, SSR-FX, and SSR-Omni - with the latest and most exciting software release to date, MonitorIQ® Next. Each model and its features are physically designed and engineered for their monitoring purpose, providing real capability – not just nuances in the software — so customers get genuine performance matched to their risk profile.

Ben Moke, Senior Manager – GroundProbe, said the launch reinforces GroundProbe's commitment to making geotechnical monitoring easier and more effective for customers, stating, "This next-generation solution reflects our deep understanding of the challenges geotechnical teams face every day. We spent a lot of time listening to how people actually use their systems and software in the field and then engineered a product around that reality.

"There's also a philosophical shift behind the launch. We've always been known for precision and reliability, but this generation puts just as much emphasis on making life easier for the geotechnical teams." 

Metso appoints Allen as chief growth officer

Staff writer

METSO has appointed Jonathan Allen as its new chief growth officer, effective May 1, 2026, as the company looks to strengthen its strategic growth agenda.

Allen will lead Metso's Business Growth function, overseeing key areas including strategy, mergers and acquisitions, AI, data and analytics, sustainability, safety, quality, communications and public affairs, marketing and brand, and corporate procurement. He will join the Metso leadership team and report to president and chief executive officer Sami Takaluoma.

Allen succeeds Claudia Genin, who will depart the company by August 2026 as previously announced.


Having joined Metso in 2005, Allen most recently served as senior vice president of the grinding, bulk, pyro and smelting business line, and was part of the company's services business area leadership team. Across his more than two decades with Metso, he has held a range of leadership roles in France and the United States.

Allen said he was looking forward to advancing the company's strategy and supporting its long-term growth ambitions.

"Over the past two decades I have witnessed our company's remarkable progress, and I look forward to collaborating across our global teams to drive our strategy further and ensure that we continue to deliver exceptional value for our customers and stakeholders," he said.

Takaluoma said Allen's experience and track record made him well suited to lead the Business Growth function.

"Jonathan's extensive experience at Metso, a deep understanding of our industry and his proven leadership in business strategy execution and growth make him exceptionally well suited to lead our Business Growth function," he said.

"I am confident that, under his guidance, we will continue to advance our 'We go beyond.' strategy and further strengthen Metso's growth and success." 

 **The Korea Herald**

Copper rally sparks bridge nameplate thefts

By Choi Jeong-yoon

SOUTH Korea is seeing a rise in the thefts of bridge nameplates, as soaring global copper prices turn nonferrous metals into increasingly lucrative targets.


In rural Samcheok, Gangwon Province, authorities found that 47 copper nameplates that had been installed on small bridges across eight villages were now missing. The discovery prompted a police investigation, raising concerns about a broader wave of metal theft linked to rising commodity prices.

Residents suspect the thefts were coordinated, citing the unusually large number of nameplates removed in a short period. Police say the motive is likely tied to recent volatility in copper prices, driven by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and strong global demand.

Copper prices have climbed sharply over the past year, reaching a record high of \$14,500 per ton on the London Metal Exchange earlier this year, nearly triple last year's levels. With copper among the most valuable scrap metals, officials believe the thieves targeted bridge nameplates for resale in the scrap market.

Replacing the 47 missing nameplates in Samcheok alone is expected to cost the city about 100 million won (\$68,000), highlighting the financial burden on local governments.

Similar cases have been reported elsewhere. Police last month arrested a man in his 40s who allegedly stole more than 850 bridge nameplates over a one-month period from 254 bridges across South Jeolla and North Jeolla provinces.

The suspect is accused of selling the stolen plates to a scrap dealer in Gwangju, earning around 40 million won. Authorities estimate total damage, including restoration costs, could reach 600 million won. 

Transport Topics

Top Aluminum Makers Hike US Surcharge as War Disrupts Supply **Premium on Billets Is \$110 a Ton Above Prewar Levels**

Yvonne Yue Li, Bloomberg News

RIO Tinto Group and Century Aluminum Co. hiked premiums on a key semi-processed aluminum product in the U.S. by about 12% in recent weeks after the Iran war disrupted imports from the Middle East, according to people familiar with the matter.

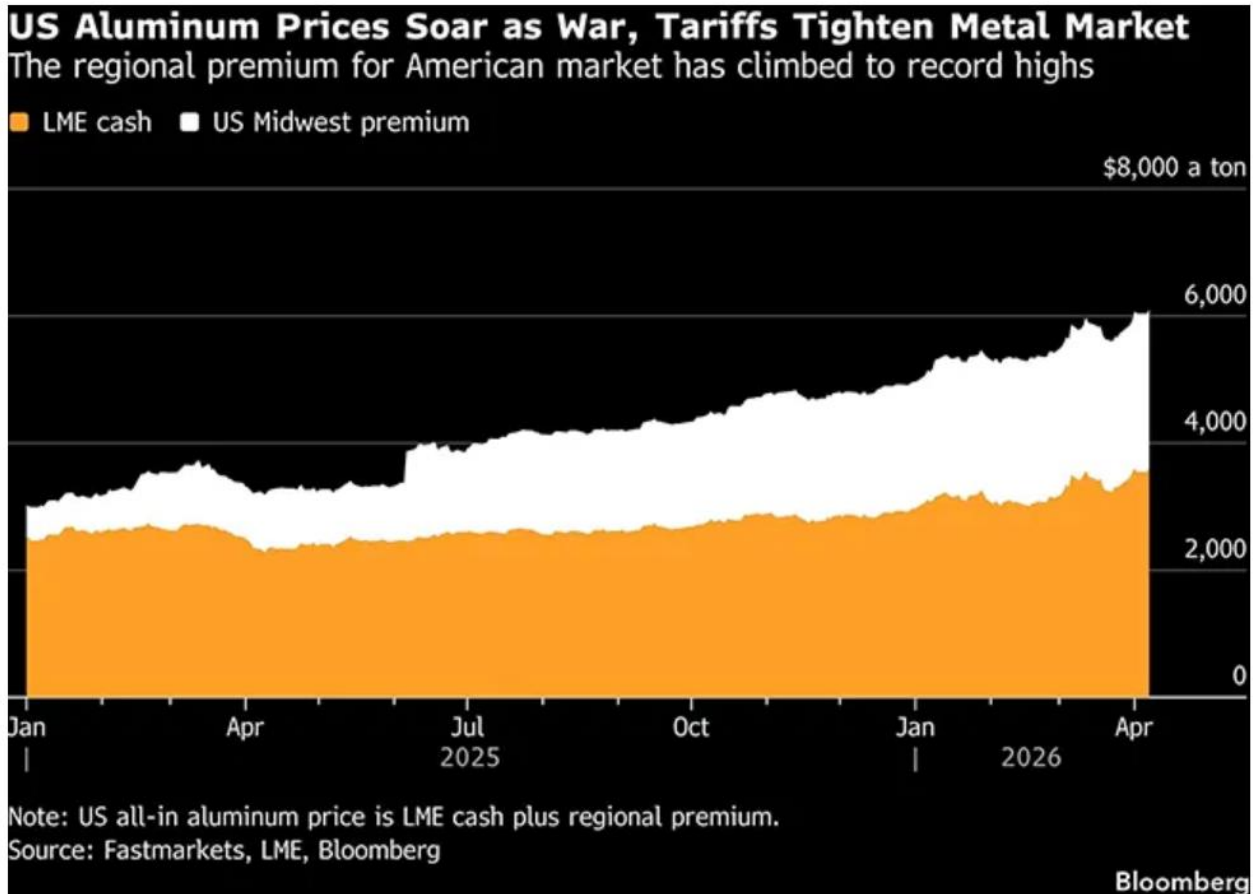
Both major U.S. suppliers raised the premium on aluminum blocks known as billets by about 3 cents a pound, or \$110 a ton, above prewar levels, said the people who asked not to be named discussing private commercial matters. Rio is also pushing customers to accept multiyear contracts with the higher rate, one of the people said.

Rio Tinto and Century Aluminum declined to comment.

The elevated premium is the latest ripple effect from the Middle East conflict that has upended the flow of commodities from the Persian Gulf. The region accounts for nearly a fifth of U.S. aluminum imports and disruptions are driving American buyers to source aluminum in a higher-priced domestic market that's already experiencing tight supplies.

Added premiums on billets will weigh further on U.S. buyers and end consumers, who already face the highest prices for the lightweight metal after the Trump administration imposed 50% tariffs on aluminum imports.


The moves by Rio and Glencore Plc-backed Century Aluminum signal that producers are leveraging Middle East supply disruptions to push up prices for U.S. buyers. Before the war, U.S. manufacturers were already paying the highest aluminum prices in the world due to the Trump administration’s tariffs on foreign imports.



“The situation in the Gulf continues to impact an already volatile price environment for the U.S. and global aluminum industry,” Charles Johnson, head of industry group Aluminum Association, said in an emailed statement. “Companies are working to adjust by shifting supply chains, shipment routes and, in some cases, metal sources.”

Prices of the metal used in appliances, beverage cans and automobiles have surged more than 10% since the Iran war broke out in late February. The so-called U.S. Midwest premium — the amount added to global benchmarks to deliver aluminum to that region — is at a record \$1.1325 a pound.

Aluminum futures on the London Metal Exchange fell as much as 1% to \$3,443 a metric ton on April 8, after the U.S. and Iran agreed to a two-week ceasefire and Tehran pledged to reopen the Strait of Hormuz.

Producers typically also apply a product premium on semi-processed and value-added products on top of the Midwest premium, which varies by supplier, contract and the product. 



India's Coal Power Demand Set for 11.5% Jump in April-June

By Tsvetana Paraskova

INDIA'S coal demand from power plants is set to rise by 11.5% in the April to June quarter amid the peak electricity demand season in the country in May and June, sources with knowledge of the matter told the Economic Times.

Demand from coal-fired power plants is expected to hit 233 million tons, while electricity generation at these plants is forecast to jump by 13.3% this quarter.

India is preparing to meet the surge in electricity demand during the peak consumption period in May and June. Weather forecasts at present point to above-normal temperatures and heat waves, which would further boost demand.

India, the world's second-largest coal consumer and importer behind China, has enough coal supply to meet demand in the summer months, according to officials and analyst estimates.

Total coal inventories currently sit at a record high of 224 million tons, up from 201 million tons at the same time last year.

India's Power Minister last month ordered coal-fired power plants to run at full capacity for three months starting April 1, to be prepared to meet peak power demand during the coming summer.

India is expected to see peak summer demand of 270 gigawatts (GW) this year, which would beat the previous record-high demand of 250 GW from May 2024.

More coal consumption is also set to replace the loss of some natural gas-fired capacity amid soaring international gas prices in recent weeks.

The country slashed gas supply to industry in early March, following the war in the Middle East and Qatar's force majeure on LNG deliveries after it stopped liquefaction and later its major LNG complex at Ras Laffan was hit by Iranian missiles.

Due to the lower natural gas supply, India is leaning on a higher share of renewables and its backup fuel for power generation—coal, which continues to deliver more than half of power output and will likely account for much more this summer.

By Tsvetana Paraskova for Oilprice.com