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## **Antam Kirim Tim ke Olimpiade Rescue Tambang Dunia**

Aprillia Ika - Editor

**P**T ANEKA Tambang Tbk (ANTM) atau Antam mengirimkan tim tanggap darurat untuk mewakili Indonesia dalam ajang internasional Mine Rescue Competition 2026 di Zambia pada 25 April hingga 7 Mei 2026.

Partisipasi ini menjadi bagian dari upaya perusahaan memperkuat standar keselamatan kerja di sektor pertambangan sekaligus meningkatkan kapasitas sumber daya manusia di level global.

Corporate Secretary Antam, Wisnu Danandi, mengatakan keikutsertaan ini mencerminkan komitmen perusahaan terhadap keselamatan kerja.

"Keikutsertaan ANTAM dalam ajang ini merupakan wujud nyata komitmen perusahaan dalam mengimplementasikan standar keselamatan kerja yang unggul serta meningkatkan kapabilitas sumber daya manusia dalam penanganan kondisi darurat di industri pertambangan," ujar Wisnu, melalui keterangan pers, Rabu (22/4/2026).

Ia menambahkan, ajang tersebut juga menjadi ruang pembelajaran lintas negara. "Ajang ini juga menjadi sarana pembelajaran dan pertukaran pengalaman dengan berbagai tim rescue dari negara lain," lanjutnya.

Tim Antam tergabung dalam Garuda Mine Rescue Team (GMRT), yang merupakan kolaborasi tim tanggap darurat perusahaan tambang di bawah Perhimpunan Tanggap Darurat di Bidang Pertambangan dan Energi Indonesia (PERTAPINDO).

## **Antam Sends Team to World Mine Rescue Olympics**

Aprillia Ika - Editor

**P**T ANEKA Tambang Tbk (ANTM) or Antam sent an emergency response team to represent Indonesia in the international Mine Rescue Competition 2026 in Zambia from April 25 to May 7, 2026.

This participation is part of the company's efforts to strengthen occupational safety standards in the mining sector while increasing human resource capacity at the global level.

Antam's Corporate Secretary, Wisnu Danandi, said this participation reflects the company's commitment to occupational safety.

"ANTAM's participation in this event demonstrates the company's commitment to implementing superior occupational safety standards and enhancing human resource capabilities in handling emergencies in the mining industry," Wisnu said in a press release on Wednesday (April 22, 2026).

He added that the event also served as a platform for cross-border learning. "This event also provides a platform for learning and exchanging experiences with various rescue teams from other countries," he continued.

The Antam team is part of the Garuda Mine Rescue Team (GMRT), which is a collaboration of mining company emergency response teams under the Indonesian Mining and Energy Emergency Response Association (PERTAPINDO).

Tim ini terdiri dari Yoga Prasetya (UBPE Pongkor), Fani Farizal (UBPP Logam Mulia), Laode Maliki (UBPN Kolaka), serta Mohammad Asril Sarimuddin (HSSE Kantor Pusat) yang juga bertindak sebagai pemimpin tim.

### **Kompetisi global uji standar keselamatan tambang**

International Mine Rescue Competition (IMRC) dikenal sebagai ajang bergengsi tingkat dunia yang kerap disebut sebagai Olimpiade penyelamatan tambang.

Kompetisi ini menguji kemampuan tim dalam berbagai simulasi kondisi darurat secara realistis, mulai dari penyelamatan bawah tanah, pertolongan pertama, pemadaman kebakaran, hingga penyelamatan dengan teknik tali.

Pada 2026, ajang ini diikuti sembilan negara, yakni Polandia, Indonesia, Canada, Australia, Colombia, China, Zambia, Cote d'Ivoire, dan India.

Sebelum bertanding, tim GMRT telah menjalani pemusatan pelatihan intensif di Banyuwangi pada 5–19 April 2026 untuk mempersiapkan berbagai skenario darurat di lingkungan pertambangan.

Antam menegaskan bahwa aspek keselamatan, kesehatan kerja, dan lingkungan menjadi bagian integral dari operasional perusahaan, termasuk melalui penguatan kapasitas tim tanggap darurat.

### **Kinerja Antam ikut ditopang bisnis emas**

Seiring penguatan kapasitas operasional, kinerja Antam juga ditopang prospek bisnis emas yang dinilai tetap kuat di awal 2026.

Investment Specialist PT Korea Investment and Sekuritas Indonesia (KISI) Ahmad Faris Mu'tashim mengatakan hingga kuartal III 2025, laba Antam masih didominasi sektor nikel sebesar 53 persen, sementara emas menyumbang 42 persen.

The team consists of Yoga Prasetya (UBPE Pongkor), Fani Farizal (UBPP Logam Mulia), Laode Maliki (UBPN Kolaka), and Mohammad Asril Sarimuddin (HSSE Head Office) who also acts as team leader.

### **Global competition to test mine safety standards**

The International Mine Rescue Competition (IMRC) is known as a prestigious world-class event which is often referred to as the Olympics of mine rescue.

This competition tests the team's abilities in various realistic emergency simulations, ranging from underground rescue, first aid, fire fighting, to rescue using rope techniques.

In 2026, nine countries will participate in the event: Poland, Indonesia, Canada, Australia, Colombia, China, Zambia, Cote d'Ivoire, and India.

Prior to the competition, the GMRT team underwent intensive training in Banyuwangi on April 5–19, 2026 to prepare for various emergency scenarios in the mining environment.

Antam emphasized that occupational safety, health, and environmental aspects are an integral part of the company's operations, including through strengthening the capacity of the emergency response team.

### **Antam's performance is also supported by the gold business**

Along with strengthening operational capacity, Antam's performance is also supported by the gold business prospects, which are expected to remain strong in early 2026.

PT Korea Investment and Sekuritas Indonesia (KISI) Investment Specialist Ahmad Faris Mu'tashim said that until the third quarter of 2025, Antam's profits will still be dominated by the nickel sector at 53 percent, while gold contributes 42 percent.

"Secara profitabilitas perusahaan, pada presentasi perusahaan di Q3 2025 ANTM lebih disumbang oleh sektor nikel sebesar 53 persen, meskipun segmen emas tetap memberi kontribusi cukup tinggi sebesar 42 persen," ujar Ahmad saat dihubungi Kompas.com, Minggu (15/2/2026).

"Namun secara kontribusi pendapatan, segmen emas memberikan kontribusi sebesar 82 persen," lanjutnya.

Sepanjang sembilan bulan pertama 2025, volume penjualan emas mencapai 34,1 ton dengan harga jual rata-rata 3.262 dollar AS per troy ons atau sekitar Rp 53,8 juta per troy ons (kurs Rp 16.500 per dollar AS).

Volume tersebut naik 19 persen secara tahunan, sementara harga jual meningkat sekitar 800 dollar AS per troy ons dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

"Sepanjang 9M2025 ANTM mencatatkan volume penjualan sebesar 34,1 ton dengan ASP sebesar USD 3.262 per troy ons," paparnya.

"Volume mencatatkan kenaikan sekitar 19 persen YoY dan ASP meningkat dengan selisih 800 dollar AS per troy ons lebih tinggi," tambahnya.

Ahmad memproyeksikan tren kenaikan harga emas masih berlanjut, dengan harga jual rata-rata berpotensi mencapai 4.064 dollar AS per troy ons atau sekitar Rp 67,0 juta per troy ons pada kuartal IV 2025.

"Untuk kinerja FY 2025, kami dari KISI memiliki estimasi akan ada lanjutan penguatan seiring tren kenaikan ASP yang kami proyeksikan sebesar 4.064 dollar per troy ons pada Q4 2025," ujarnya.

"Dan akan masih terus berlanjut hingga Q1 2026," lanjut Ahmad.

"In terms of company profitability, according to ANTM's Q3 2025 presentation, the nickel sector contributed 53 percent more, although the gold segment still contributed quite significantly at 42 percent," Ahmad said when contacted by Kompas.com on Sunday (February 15, 2026).

"However, in terms of revenue contribution, the gold segment contributed 82 percent," he continued.

Throughout the first nine months of 2025, gold sales volume reached 34.1 tons with an average selling price of US\$3,262 per troy ounce, or approximately Rp 53.8 million per troy ounce (at an exchange rate of Rp 16,500 per US dollar).

The volume rose 19 percent year-on-year, while the selling price increased by about US\$800 per troy ounce compared to the same period last year.

"Throughout 9M2025, ANTM recorded a sales volume of 34.1 tons with an ASP of USD 3,262 per troy ounce," he explained.

"Volumes recorded an increase of around 19 percent year-on-year, and ASPs increased by a margin of US\$800 per troy ounce higher," he added.

Ahmad projects the upward trend in gold prices will continue, with the average selling price potentially reaching US\$ 4,064 per troy ounce, or around Rp67.0 million per troy ounce, in the fourth quarter of 2025.


"For FY 2025 performance, we at KISI estimate there will be continued strengthening in line with the upward trend in ASP, which we project at \$4,064 per troy ounce in Q4 2025," he said.

"And it will continue until Q1 2026," Ahmad continued.

Dari sisi penjualan, segmen ritel melalui butik emas menyumbang 17 persen, sementara wholesales mencapai 65 persen dari total penjualan sepanjang sembilan bulan pertama 2025.

Senior Market Analyst Mirae Asset Sekuritas Nafan Aji Gusta menilai stabilnya harga emas global di atas 5.000 dollar AS per ons berpotensi memperkuat margin laba Antam.


Ia juga menyoroti jaringan butik emas Antam sebagai sumber arus kas yang stabil.

"Kebijakan pemerintah yang semakin ketat terhadap ekspor bahan mentah justru menguntungkan ANTM karena mereka sudah memiliki infrastruktur pengolahan smelter feronikel yang mapan," ucap Nafan kepada Kompas.com. 

In terms of sales, the retail segment, through gold boutiques, contributed 17 percent, while wholesale sales reached 65 percent of total sales throughout the first nine months of 2025.

Mirae Asset Sekuritas Senior Market Analyst Nafan Aji Gusta believes that the stability of global gold prices above US\$5,000 per ounce has the potential to strengthen Antam's profit margin.

He also highlighted Antam's gold boutique network as a source of stable cash flow.

"The government's increasingly stringent policies on raw material exports actually benefit ANTM because they already have an established ferronickel smelter processing infrastructure," Nafan told Kompas.com. 

## Bisnis.com

### Suhendra Ratuprawira Lepas Jabatan Direktur PT Timah (TINS)

Penulis : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

**P**T TIMAH (Persero) Tbk (TINS) mengumumkan berakhirnya masa jabatan Suhendra Yusuf Ratuprawira selaku direktur pengembangan usaha Perseroan.

Berdasarkan keterbukaan informasi Bursa Efek Indonesia, Rabu (22/4/2026), Perseroan menerima surat pemberitahuan dari Suhendra pada 21 April 2026.

Berakhirnya masa jabatan Suhendra sehubungan dengan pengangkatannya sebagai direksi di BUMN lain. Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa (RUPSLB) PT Pelindo Jasa Maritim pada 20 April 2026 memutuskan untuk mengangkat Suhendra sebagai direktur di Pelindo Jasa Maritim.

### Suhendra Ratuprawira Resigns as Director of PT Timah (TINS)

Author: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

**P**T TIMAH (Persero) Tbk (TINS) announced the end of Suhendra Yusuf Ratuprawira's term of office as the Company's director of business development.

Based on the disclosure of information from the Indonesia Stock Exchange, Wednesday (22/4/2026), the Company received a notification letter from Suhendra on 21 April 2026.

Suhendra's term of office ended in connection with his appointment as a director at another state-owned enterprise. The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) of PT Pelindo Jasa Maritim on April 20, 2026, decided to appoint Suhendra as a director at Pelindo Jasa Maritim.

Menurut ketentuan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan dan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2003 tentang Badan Usaha Milik Negara sebagaimana terakhir diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 2025 tentang Perubahan Keempat atas Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2003 tentang Badan Usaha Milik Negara (UU BUMN), anggota direksi Perseroan dilarang untuk merangkap jabatan sebagai anggota direksi pada BUMN lain.

"...maka terhitung sejak penutupan RUPSLB PT Pelindo Jasa Maritim Tahun 2025 yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 20 April 2026, Sdr. Suhendra Yusuf Ratuprawira tidak menjabat sebagai Direktur Pengembangan Usaha Perseroan," tulis manajemen PT Timah.

PT Timah menekankan bahwa pengangkatan Suhendra sebagai direktur di PT Pelindo Jasa Maritim (Persero), tidak berdampak terhadap operasi, keuangan, dan kelangsungan bisnis Perseroan.

Adapun, sebelum menjabat sebagai Direktur Pengembangan Usaha PT Timah, Suhendra pernah mengemban amanah sebagai Direktur Pengembangan Bisnis PT Dahana pada periode 2021-2024.

Dia juga dikenal sebagai inisiator terbangunnya Jalan Tol Trans Sumatra saat menjabat sebagai staf khusus menteri PUPR pada 2015-2018.

Saat menjabat staf khusus menteri departemen pekerjaan umum Suhendra juga menjadi akselerator penyelesaian pembangunan Jembatan Suramadu di Jawa Timur. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

According to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and Law Number 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises as last amended by Law Number 16 of 2025 concerning the Fourth Amendment to Law Number 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN Law), members of the Company's board of directors are prohibited from holding concurrent positions as members of the board of directors at other BUMNs.

"...then effective as of the closing of the 2025 Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Pelindo Jasa Maritim held on April 20, 2026, Mr. Suhendra Yusuf Ratuprawira no longer serves as the Company's Director of Business Development," wrote PT Timah management.

PT Timah emphasized that the appointment of Suhendra as director at PT Pelindo Jasa Maritim (Persero) had no impact on the Company's operations, finances, and business continuity.

Prior to serving as Director of Business Development at PT Timah, Suhendra served as Director of Business Development at PT Dahana for the 2021-2024 period.

He is also known as the initiator of the construction of the Trans Sumatra Toll Road when he served as special staff to the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing from 2015-2018.

While serving as special staff to the Minister of Public Works, Suhendra also acted as an accelerator for the completion of the Suramadu Bridge in East Java. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

**Bisnis.com**

## **Analisa JP Morgan: RI Peringkat 2 Dunia Paling Tahan Guncangan Energi Global**

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

**INDONESIA** menempati posisi kedua tertinggi di dunia dengan ketahanan (resilience) tinggi terhadap guncangan harga energi global.

Hal ini sebagaimana diketahui dari laporan terbaru JP Morgan berjudul 'Pandora's Bog: The Global Energy Shock of 2026'. Laporan yang dirilis pada Maret 2026 itu menganalisis 52 negara konsumen energi terbesar yang merepresentasikan sekitar 82% konsumsi energi dunia.

Salah satu indikator utama yang digunakan adalah total insulation factor, yaitu ukuran proporsi energi suatu negara yang tidak bergantung pada minyak dan gas global. Konsep sederhananya, negara yang bergantung pada impor energi berarti sangat rentan, sedangkan negara yang punya sumber energi domestik dan diversifikasi berarti lebih tahan.

Indonesia pun menempati posisi kedua tertinggi di dunia dengan indikator penyangga (insulation factors) sebesar 77%. Artinya, RI tahan dengan guncangan harga energi global.

Sementara itu, posisi pertama ditempati oleh Afrika Selatan dengan skor indikator penyangga mencapai 79%. Kemudian, posisi ketiga ditempati oleh China dengan skor 76%.

Selanjutnya, di posisi keempat ditempati oleh Uzbekistan dengan skor indikator penyangga sebesar 71%. Lalu, kelima ada Amerika Serikat (AS) dengan skor 70% dan keenam ada Australia dengan skor 68%.

## **JP Morgan Analysis: Indonesia Ranks 2nd Most Resilient to Global Energy Shocks**

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

**INDONESIA** ranks second in the world with high resilience to global energy price shocks.

This is as revealed in JP Morgan's latest report, "Pandora's Bog: The Global Energy Shock of 2026." Released in March 2026, the report analyzed 52 of the largest energy-consuming countries, representing approximately 82% of global energy consumption.

One of the main indicators used is the total insulation factor, which measures the proportion of a country's energy that is independent of global oil and gas. Simply put, countries that rely on energy imports are highly vulnerable, while countries with domestic and diversified energy sources are more resilient.

Indonesia also ranks second in the world with an insulation factor of 77%. This means Indonesia is resilient to global energy price shocks.

Meanwhile, South Africa holds first place with a score of 79% on the buffer indicator. China holds third place with a score of 76%.

Uzbekistan is in fourth place with a buffer indicator score of 71%. Fifth is the United States (US) with a score of 70%, and sixth is Australia with a score of 68%.

Lebih terperinci, JP Morgan menggunakan dua indikator utama untuk mengukur ketahanan energi suatu negara. Kedua indikator itu yakni eksposur (ketahanan) dan indikator penyangga.

Pada indikator eksposur, ukuran yang membuat negara rentan terhadap guncangan energi global mencakup lima faktor. Kelima faktor itu yakni, ketergantungan impor minyak, ketergantungan impor gas, ketergantungan pasokan dari Selat Hormuz, porsi konsumsi minyak dan gas dalam ekonomi, serta intensitas energi terhadap produk domestik bruto (PDB).

Sementara pada indikator penyangga mencakup empat faktor yakni produksi gas domestik, produksi batu bara domestik, energi nuklir, dan energi baru terbarukan (EBT).

Pada indikator eksposur, ketergantungan Indonesia terhadap impor minyak mencapai 16%. Lalu, ketergantungan pada impor gas -8%, ketergantungan pasokan dari Selat Hormuz 1%, porsi konsumsi minyak dan gas dalam ekonomi 29%, serta intensitas energi terhadap PDB 0,7%.

Untuk indikator penyangga, produksi gas domestik RI mencapai 22%, produk batu bara domestik 48%, energi nuklir 0%, dan EBT 7%. Dengan data tersebut, skor indikator penyangga Indonesia berada di level 77%.

Dengan tingkat ketergantungan impor yang relatif rendah, eksposur Indonesia terhadap lonjakan harga energi global lebih terbatas dibandingkan banyak negara lain.

Namun demikian, Indonesia tetap menghadapi risiko. Konsumsi minyak nasional masih signifikan dan sebagian pasokan dipenuhi melalui impor sehingga perekonomian tetap sensitif terhadap dinamika harga energi dunia. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

In more detail, JP Morgan uses two main indicators to measure a country's energy security: exposure (resilience) and buffer indicators.

In the exposure indicator, five factors make a country vulnerable to global energy shocks: dependence on oil imports, dependence on gas imports, dependence on supplies from the Strait of Hormuz, the share of oil and gas consumption in the economy, and energy intensity relative to gross domestic product (GDP).

Meanwhile, the buffer indicators include four factors, namely domestic gas production, domestic coal production, nuclear energy, and new and renewable energy (NRE).

Based on the exposure indicator, Indonesia's dependence on oil imports reached 16%. Its dependence on gas imports was -8%, its dependence on supplies from the Strait of Hormuz was 1%, its share of oil and gas consumption in the economy was 29%, and its energy intensity to GDP was 0.7%.

For the buffer indicator, Indonesia's domestic gas production reached 22%, domestic coal production 48%, nuclear energy 0%, and renewable energy 7%. Based on this data, Indonesia's buffer indicator score is at 77%.

With a relatively low level of import dependence, Indonesia's exposure to global energy price spikes is more limited than many other countries.

However, Indonesia still faces risks. National oil consumption remains significant, and some supply is met through imports, making the economy sensitive to global energy price dynamics. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

## INVESTOR.ID

### **PTRO Ungkap Alasan Dibalik Pelepasan Anak Usaha ke SINI**

Penulis : Erta Darwati

**E**MITEN milik Prajogo Pangestu, PT Petrosea Tbk (PTRO) menjelaskan alasan atas rencana penjualan 507.380.875 saham PT Kemilau Mulia Sakti (KMS) kepada PT Singaraja Putra Tbk (SINI).

Sekretaris Perusahaan PTRO Anto Broto mengungkapkan, rencana transaksi penjualan seluruh kepemilikan saham perseroan pada pengalihan saham PT Kemilau Mulia Sakti (KMS) dilatorbelakangi oleh inisiatif perseroan dalam melakukan penataan portofolio usaha secara berkelanjutan.

"Dalam beberapa waktu terakhir, perseroan secara aktif melakukan evaluasi terhadap seluruh lini bisnis dan entitas anak guna memastikan keselarasan dengan arah strategis jangka panjang perseroan," ujarnya dalam keterbukaan informasi BEI, Selasa (21/4/2026).

Anto mengatakan, sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, perseroan memandang perlu untuk melakukan optimalisasi struktur usaha serta meningkatkan skala bisnis melalui penguatan fokus pada kegiatan usaha inti (core business) yaitu lini bisnis jasa pertambangan, EPC, EPCI dan logistik yang terintegrasi, termasuk pengembangan pada sektor pertambangan mineral lainnya yang memiliki prospek pertumbuhan jangka panjang.

Hal tersebut merupakan pertimbangan strategis perseroan dalam melakukan transaksi penjualan KMS. Transaksi penjualan KMS ini juga diharapkan dapat memberikan fleksibilitas yang lebih besar bagi perseroan dalam mengelola struktur keuangan serta mendukung pengembangan usaha ke depan.

### **PTRO Reveals Reasons Behind Selling Subsidiary to SINI**

Author: Erta Darwati

**P**RAJOGO Pangestu's issuer, PT Petrosea Tbk (PTRO) explained the reasons for the planned sale of 507,380,875 shares of PT Kemilau Mulia Sakti (KMS) to PT Singaraja Putra Tbk (SINI).

PTRO Corporate Secretary Anto Broto revealed that the planned transaction to sell all of the company's share ownership in the transfer of PT Kemilau Mulia Sakti (KMS) shares was motivated by the company's initiative to organize its business portfolio in a sustainable manner.

"In recent times, the company has been actively evaluating all business lines and subsidiaries to ensure alignment with the company's long-term strategic direction," he said in an IDX disclosure on Tuesday (April 21, 2026).

Anto said, in connection with this, the company sees the need to optimize its business structure and increase its business scale by strengthening its focus on core business activities, namely the integrated mining services, EPC, EPCI and logistics business lines, including development in other mineral mining sectors that have long-term growth prospects.

This is a strategic consideration for the company in conducting the KMS sale transaction. The KMS sale transaction is also expected to provide the company with greater flexibility in managing its financial structure and supporting future business development.

Selanjutnya, Anto mengungkapkan, sekitar 70% dari hasil transaksi penjualan entitas transaksi penjualan PT Kemilau Mulia Sakti (KMS) akan digunakan perseroan untuk pelunasan pinjaman jangka panjang pihak ketiga. Sementara sisanya untuk mendukung kegiatan operasional, investasi dan keperluan lainnya.

Secara kualitatif, adanya transaksi penjualan KMS yang dilakukan perseroan terhadap pelepasan KMS pada tahun berjalan diharapkan dapat membuat perseroan lebih fokus pada bisnis intinya, sesuai dengan tujuan dilakukannya transaksi penjualan KMS yang bersangkutan.

Perlu diketahui, PT Singaraja Putra Tbk (SINI) berencana melakukan Penambahan Modal dengan Memberikan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (PMHMETD) atau *rights issue* dengan menerbitkan sebanyak-banyaknya 721.500.000 saham baru dengan nilai nominal Rp 100 per saham, dengan total nilai mencapai Rp 72,15 miliar.

Perseroan berencana menggunakan dana yang diperoleh tersebut untuk mengambil alih sebanyak 507.380.875 saham PT Kemilau Mulia Sakti (KMS) dari PT Petrosea Tbk (PTRO).

Adapun rencana pengambilalihan KMS tersebut sebesar Rp 1,73 triliun atau setara 110,27% dari jumlah aset perseroan. Editor: Erta Darwati

Anto further revealed that approximately 70% of the proceeds from the sale of PT Kemilau Mulia Sakti (KMS) will be used by the company to repay long-term third-party loans. The remainder will be used to support operational activities, investments, and other needs.

Qualitatively, the KMS sales transaction carried out by the company regarding the release of KMS in the current year is expected to make the company more focused on its core business, in accordance with the objectives of the KMS sales transaction in question.

Please note, PT Singaraja Putra Tbk (SINI) plans to increase capital by providing pre-emptive rights (PMHMETD) or *rights issue* by issuing a maximum of 721,500,000 new shares with a nominal value of IDR 100 per share, with a total value reaching IDR 72.15 billion.

The company plans to use the funds obtained to acquire 507,380,875 shares of PT Kemilau Mulia Sakti (KMS) from PT Petrosea Tbk (PTRO).

The planned takeover of KMS is valued at Rp 1.73 trillion, equivalent to 110.27% of the company's total assets. Editor: Erta Darwati

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## **Mengukur Dampak Lonjakan Harga Sulfur yang Menjadi Beban Bagi Industri**

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

**L**ONJAKAN harga sulfur telah memukul berbagai industri. Apalagi, Indonesia masih ketergantungan terhadap impor sulfur dari Timur Tengah yang hingga saat ini masih bergejolak.

## **Measuring the Impact of the Sulfur Price Surge that Burdens the Industry**

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

**T**HE SURGE in sulfur prices has hit various industries. Furthermore, Indonesia remains dependent on sulfur imports from the Middle East, which remains volatile.

Wakil Ketua Umum Koordinator Bidang Organisasi, Komunikasi dan Pemberdayaan Daerah Kamar Dagang dan Industri (Kadin) Erwin Aksa menjelaskan bahwa sulfur merupakan bahan baku strategis bagi sejumlah industri, karena menjadi input utama untuk produksi asam sulfat. Produk ini kemudian dipakai luas di industri pupuk, kimia dasar, pengolahan mineral dan logam termasuk rantai hilirisasi nikel, serta beberapa aplikasi pengolahan air dan manufaktur kimia lainnya.

Permintaan nasional asam sulfat mencapai sekitar 19 juta ton per tahun, dengan kontribusi terbesar dari sektor pupuk dan hilirisasi mineral, khususnya nikel.

"Dari sisi pasokan, tantangannya memang cukup besar karena Indonesia masih memiliki ketergantungan impor yang tinggi," kata Erwin saat dihubungi Kontan.co.id, Rabu (22/4/2026).

Erwin menjelaskan situasi saat ini menekan pelaku industri dari dua sisi sekaligus. Pertama, dari sisi operasional, ada risiko keterlambatan pasokan dan gangguan kontinuitas produksi, terutama bagi industri yang tidak punya fleksibilitas bahan baku atau *buffer stock* yang memadai.

Kedua, dari sisi biaya, kenaikan harga sulfur akan mengerek biaya produksi asam sulfat dan produk turunannya. Hal ini akan menekan daya saing, terutama pada industri dengan struktur margin tipis atau kontrak penjualan yang tidak mudah disesuaikan dalam jangka pendek.

Erwin mengungkapkan, sektor yang paling sensitif adalah pupuk dan kimia dasar. Tetapi hilirisasi mineral, khususnya untuk High Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL) nikel yang menggunakan sulfuric acid secara intensif juga sangat rentan.

Erwin Aksa, Deputy Coordinator for Organization, Communication, and Regional Empowerment of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin), explained that sulfur is a strategic raw material for several industries, as it is the primary input for sulfuric acid production. This product is then widely used in the fertilizer industry, basic chemicals, mineral and metal processing, including the nickel downstream chain, as well as several other water treatment and chemical manufacturing applications.

National demand for sulfuric acid reaches around 19 million tons per year, with the largest contribution from the fertilizer and mineral downstream sectors, especially nickel.

"From the supply side, the challenges are quite significant because Indonesia still has a high dependence on imports," Erwin said when contacted by Kontan.co.id, Wednesday (April 22, 2026).

Erwin explained that the current situation is putting pressure on industry players from two perspectives. First, operationally, there is the risk of supply delays and disruptions to production continuity, especially for industries that lack raw material flexibility or adequate *buffer stock*.

Second, from a cost perspective, rising sulfur prices will increase the production costs of sulfuric acid and its derivatives. This will undermine competitiveness, especially in industries with thin margins or sales contracts that are difficult to adjust in the short term.

Erwin revealed that the most sensitive sectors are fertilizers and basic chemicals. However, downstream mineral processing, particularly nickel High Pressure Acid Leaching (HPAL), which uses sulfuric acid intensively, is also highly vulnerable.

"Persoalan sulfur saat ini harus dibaca sebagai bagian dari agenda yang lebih besar, yaitu resiliensi rantai pasok industri nasional. Pemerintah dan pelaku usaha perlu mempercepat pengamanan bahan baku strategis melalui penguatan logistik, kemudahan impor bahan baku esensial, pengembangan storage, serta insentif bagi investasi domestik di sektor antara seperti sulfuric acid dan bahan kimia dasar," jelas Erwin.

Dihubungi terpisah, Ketua Umum Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI) Arif Perdana Kusumah mengamini lonjakan harga sulfur telah menekan industri hilir nikel, khususnya HPAL. Akibat gejolak geopolitik di Timur Tengah, harga sulfur telah menembus US\$ 960 bahkan sampai US\$ 1.300 per ton, melonjak signifikan dibandingkan setahun lalu yang masih di sekitar US\$ 275 per ton.

Akibatnya, saat ini harga bahan baku sulfur telah menjadi komponen biaya terbesar dalam proses HPAL dengan porsi sekitar 55% dari struktur biaya keseluruhan untuk operasi. "Industri yang memiliki ketergantungan tinggi terhadap bahan baku impor kini mulai menghadapi risiko nyata berupa keterbatasan pasokan dan lonjakan harga yang tidak terkendali," kata Arif.

Dia mengungkapkan bahwa sekitar 75%-80% pasokan sulfur untuk keperluan industri di Indonesia, termasuk industri nikel, berasal dari Timur Tengah. Dus, rantai pasok dan logistik sulfur akan sangat dipengaruhi oleh eskalasi konflik geopolitik di wilayah tersebut.

### **Diversifikasi Pasokan**

Dalam situasi ini, sejumlah pelaku industri mulai mengusahakan sumber-sumber lain yang berasal dari negara-negara di luar Timur Tengah. Pasokan dari negara-negara di Asia, Amerika dan Eropa diharapkan bisa menjadi alternatif.

"The current sulfur issue must be understood as part of a larger agenda, namely the resilience of the national industrial supply chain. The government and businesses need to accelerate the security of strategic raw materials by strengthening logistics, facilitating the import of essential raw materials, developing storage, and incentivizing domestic investment in intermediate sectors such as sulfuric acid and basic chemicals," Erwin explained.

Contacted separately, Arif Perdana Kusumah, Chairman of the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), acknowledged that the surge in sulfur prices has put pressure on the downstream nickel industry, particularly HPAL. Due to geopolitical turmoil in the Middle East, sulfur prices have reached US\$960 and even US\$1,300 per ton, a significant increase compared to around US\$275 per ton a year ago.

As a result, the price of sulfur raw materials has now become the largest cost component in the HPAL process, accounting for approximately 55% of the overall operating cost structure. "Industries that are highly dependent on imported raw materials are now facing real risks in the form of limited supply and uncontrolled price spikes," said Arif.

He revealed that approximately 75%-80% of sulfur supplies for industrial use in Indonesia, including the nickel industry, originate from the Middle East. Therefore, the sulfur supply chain and logistics will be significantly impacted by escalating geopolitical conflicts in the region.

### **Supply Diversification**

In this situation, a number of industry players have begun exploring alternative sources from countries outside the Middle East. Supplies from countries in Asia, America, and Europe are expected to provide an alternative.

Tetapi, Arif menekankan bahwa hal itu tidak mudah, karena jaraknya bisa lebih jauh dengan jumlah yang tidak sebanyak dari negara-negara Timur Tengah yang merupakan produsen minyak bumi dan gas alam. Di sisi lain, sebagian pelaku usaha juga mengusahakan impor dalam bentuk asam sulfat dari negara-negara lain.

Hanya saja, hal itu pun tidak mudah lantaran membutuhkan metode transportasi dan penanganan logistik yang harus hati-hati dan cukup rumit, serta diperlukan perizinan impor untuk mendatangkan produk asam sulfat ke dalam negeri.

"Diperlukan kebijakan pemerintah dalam hal untuk mempermudah pemberian izin import asam sulfat pada saat kondisi darurat seperti ini," tegas Arif.

Erwin sepakat, strategi mitigasi yang paling realistis adalah diversifikasi sumber pasokan agar tidak terlalu bergantung pada satu kawasan. Secara bersamaan, perlu upaya memperkuat kontrak jangka menengah-panjang untuk menjaga kepastian volume dan menekan volatilitas harga.

Dia juga menyoroti perlunya menambah *buffer stock* untuk bahan baku kritical, serta mengoptimalkan kapasitas domestik pada fasilitas pengolahan sulfur dan asam sulfat yang sudah ada. "Intinya, lonjakan harga sulfur dan ketidakpastian pasokan saat ini adalah sinyal bahwa industri Indonesia perlu segera memperkuat strategi pengamanan bahan baku," kata Erwin.

Lonjakan harga sulfur juga berdampak terhadap industri manufaktur padat karya, salah satunya industri Tekstil dan Produk Tekstil (TPT). Sekretaris Jenderal Asosiasi Produsen Serat & Benang Filamen Indonesia (APSyFI) Farhan Aqil Syauqi mengungkapkan saat ini yang paling banyak menggunakan sulfur adalah industri pencelupan dan perwarnaan kain, yang biasa dipakai untuk industri penyempurnaan dan pewarna.

However, Arif emphasized that this is not easy, as the distances can be greater and the quantities are not as high as in Middle Eastern countries, which are major producers of oil and natural gas. On the other hand, some businesses are also trying to import sulfuric acid from other countries.

However, this is not easy because it requires careful and quite complicated transportation and logistics handling methods, and import permits are required to bring sulfuric acid products into the country.

"Government policy is needed to facilitate the granting of sulfuric acid import permits during emergency situations like this," Arif stressed.

Erwin agreed that the most realistic mitigation strategy is to diversify supply sources to reduce over-reliance on a single region. Simultaneously, efforts are needed to strengthen medium- to long-term contracts to maintain volume certainty and reduce price volatility.

He also highlighted the need to increase *buffer stocks* for critical raw materials and optimize domestic capacity at existing sulfur and sulfuric acid processing facilities. "Essentially, the surge in sulfur prices and the current supply uncertainty are signals that the Indonesian industry needs to immediately strengthen its raw material security strategy," Erwin said.

The surge in sulfur prices has also impacted labor-intensive manufacturing industries, including the Textile and Textile Products (TPT) industry. Farhan Aqil Syauqi, Secretary General of the Indonesian Fiber & Filament Yarn Producers Association (APSyFI), revealed that currently the largest user of sulfur is the fabric dyeing and coloring industry, which typically uses it for finishing and coloring purposes.

Harga sulfur yang naik signifikan menambah tekanan pada industri TPT, yang juga sedang menghadapi lonjakan harga bahan penunjang lainnya.

"Kenaikan chemical ini terjadi di semua senyawa, bukan hanya di sulfur saja termasuk bahan baku polyester seperti paraxylene, asama tereftalat, dan mono etilen glikol yang naiknya 30%-40%," tandas Farhan. 🇮🇩

The significant rise in sulfur prices has put additional pressure on the textile and textile industry, which is also facing a surge in the prices of other supporting materials.

"This chemical increase occurred in all compounds, not just sulfur, including polyester raw materials such as paraxylene, terephthalic acid, and mono ethylene glycol, which increased by 30%-40%," Farhan emphasized. 🇮🇩

## **Harga Batu Bara Memanas: India Mulai Panik, di China Pasokan Menipis**

mae, CNBC Indonesia

**H**ARGA batu bara masih memanas. Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara kontrak Mei pada perdagangan Rabu (23/4/2026) ditutup di US\$ 127,75 per ton atau melesat 3,23%.

Kenaikan ini memperpanjang tren positifnya dengan menguat 6,1% dalam dua hari terakhir.

Harga batu bara melonjak mengikuti harga minyak. Harga minyak Brent kembali menembus US\$ 100 pada perdagangan kemarin setelah Iran menahan dua kapal di Selat Hormuz.

Batu bara adalah komoditas substitusi minyak sehingga harganya saling mempengaruhi.

Harga batu bara juga terdongkrak banyak kabar positif.

Demi memenuhi lonjakan permintaan batu bara, kementerian batu bara India mengusulkan peningkatan produksi...

## **Coal Prices Heat Up: India Panics, China Supplies Dwindle**

mae, CNBC Indonesia

**C**OAL prices are still heating up.

According to Refinitiv, the May coal contract price closed at US\$ 127.75 per ton on Wednesday (April 23, 2026), up 3.23%.

This increase extends its positive trend by strengthening 6.1% in the last two days.

Coal prices surged following oil prices. Brent crude oil prices re-surfaced above US\$100 in yesterday's trading after Iran detained two vessels in the Strait of Hormuz.

Coal is a substitute commodity for oil so their prices influence each other.

Coal prices were also boosted by a lot of positive news.

To meet the surge in coal demand, India's coal ministry has proposed...

kementerian batu bara India mengusulkan peningkatan produksi sebesar 20-25 juta ton di atas kapasitas yang telah disetujui dari tambang-tambang yang sudah beroperasi saat ini, dengan syarat mendapat persetujuan dari kementerian lingkungan hidup.

Usulan tersebut akan diajukan ke kementerian lingkungan hidup pekan depan untuk mendapatkan persetujuan.

"Saya akan bertemu menteri lingkungan hidup untuk membahas usulan peningkatan produksi batu bara guna memenuhi kenaikan permintaan dalam jangka pendek," kata Menteri Negara Urusan Batu Bara dan Pertambangan, Dasari Narayana Rao, dikutip dari Indian Times.

Kementerian saat ini menjalankan manajemen krisis untuk mengatasi kekurangan batu bara seiring meningkatnya permintaan dari sektor listrik dan industri besi spons (sponge iron). Rao mengatakan, selain sektor listrik, industri manufaktur besi spons juga mengonsumsi batu bara dalam jumlah besar.

"Sekitar 120 pabrik baru besi spons mengonsumsi sekitar 11 juta ton batu bara setiap tahun." ujarnya.

Namun Rao membantah keluhan sektor kelistrikan bahwa kekurangan batu bara yang parah dapat membahayakan produksi listrik di pembangkit listrik tenaga termal.

Dia menambahkan Coal India Limited berperan penting dalam meningkatkan rata-rata nasional faktor beban pembangkit dari 69% menjadi 75%, dan pada 2004-05 kami sendiri telah memasok 9 juta ton batu bara ke sektor listrik, lebih tinggi dari target yang diberikan.

Dari Amerika Serikat dilaporkan dua pembangkit listrik tenaga batu bara di Pennsylvania, Conemaugh dan Keystone, berpotensi tetap beroperasi lebih lama setelah adanya kesepakatan hukum baru terkait emisi.

India's coal ministry has proposed increasing production by 20-25 million tonnes above the approved capacity of existing mines, subject to approval from the environment ministry.

The proposal will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment next week for approval.

"I will meet the environment minister to discuss the proposal to increase coal production to meet the rising demand in the short term," said Minister of State for Coal and Mines, Dasari Narayana Rao, as quoted by the Indian Times.

The ministry is currently implementing crisis management to address coal shortages as demand from the power sector and the sponge iron industry increases. Rao stated that, in addition to the power sector, the sponge iron manufacturing industry also consumes significant amounts of coal.

"Around 120 new sponge iron plants consume about 11 million tons of coal every year," he said.

But Rao denied the power sector's complaints that a severe coal shortage could jeopardize electricity production at thermal power plants.

He added that Coal India Limited played a key role in increasing the national average load factor of power plants from 69% to 75%, and in 2004-05 alone we had supplied 9 million tonnes of coal to the power sector, higher than the given target.

From the United States, it was reported that two coal-fired power plants in Pennsylvania, Conemaugh and Keystone, could potentially remain operational longer after a new legal agreement regarding emissions.

Kedua pembangkit sebelumnya dijadwalkan tutup pada Desember 2028, namun peningkatan peralatan dan modifikasi fasilitas dapat memperpanjang operasional hingga 2032.

Total kapasitas gabungan kedua fasilitas mencapai 3.400 megawatt, sehingga dinilai penting bagi keandalan pasokan listrik regional.

Sementara itu, pasar batu bara termal impor China kembali menguat untuk kargo kalori sangat rendah maupun kalori tinggi, didorong meningkatnya tender utilitas listrik di tengah pemulihan konsumsi dan masih ketatnya pasokan dari Indonesia.

Pelaku pasar menilai penguatan harga dipicu ketatnya pasokan Indonesia. Penambang memiliki sedikit ketersediaan spot karena sebagian besar volume muat Mei sudah terjual. Stok batu bara impor yang dipegang trader China juga berada di level rendah.

Konsumsi batu bara di pembangkit enam grup utilitas pesisir utama China naik ke level relatif tinggi untuk periode yang sama dalam beberapa tahun terakhir. Di sisi lain, stok turun ke level rendah, sehingga hari penggunaan persediaan jatuh ke posisi terendah empat tahun untuk periode yang sama.

Utilitas China mulai agresif melakukan tender, terutama untuk pengiriman Mei-Juni. Meski pembelian kontrak jangka panjang domestik meningkat, mereka tetap selektif mencari kargo impor spot yang kompetitif.

Salah satu sumber importir menyebut tender utilitas di China selatan untuk batu bara 3.800 Kcal/kg NAR pengiriman Mei berada di sekitar CNY 563 /ton CFR (termasuk PPN), sedangkan pengiriman Juni sekitar CNY 568/ton.

Both plants were previously scheduled to close in December 2028, but equipment upgrades and facility modifications could extend operations to 2032.

The combined total capacity of the two facilities reaches 3,400 megawatts, making them critical to the reliability of regional electricity supplies.

Meanwhile, China's imported thermal coal market rebounded for both very low- and high-calorie cargoes, driven by increased tenders for power utilities amid recovering consumption and persistently tight supply from Indonesia.

Market participants believe the price increase is driven by tight Indonesian supply. Miners have limited spot availability as most of May's loading volume has already been sold. Imported coal stocks held by Chinese traders are also at low levels.

Coal consumption at the plants of China's six major coastal utility groups rose to a relatively high level for the same period in recent years. Meanwhile, inventories fell to a record low, with days' inventory usage falling to a four-year low for the same period.

Chinese utilities have begun aggressively bidding, particularly for May-June deliveries. Despite increased purchases of domestic long-term contracts, they remain selective in seeking competitive spot import cargoes.

One importer source said a utility tender in southern China for 3,800 Kcal/kg NAR coal for May delivery was around CNY 563/ton CFR (including VAT), while June delivery was around CNY 568/ton.

Kargo kalori tinggi juga langka di pasar. Salah satu utilitas dikabarkan memenangkan tender batu bara Australia 5.500 Kcal/kg NAR di CNY 844 /ton CFR China Selatan, setara US\$89,11/ton basis Capesize. Namun harga ini masih di bawah penawaran FOB yang mencapai US\$92/ton. (mae/mae)

High-calorie cargoes are also scarce in the market. One utility reportedly won a tender for Australian 5,500 kcal/kg NAR coal at CNY 844 per ton CFR South China, equivalent to US\$89.11 per ton on a Capesize basis. However, this price is still below the FOB offer of US\$92 per ton. (mae/mae)

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## Dilirik China, Hilirisasi Bauksit RI Lebih Kompleks dari Nikel

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

**A**SOSIASI Bauksit Indonesia (ABI) meyakini hilirisasi bauksit tidak bakal berujung jenuh seperti hilirisasi nikel negara serbuan investasi dari China, sebab industri bauksit terbilang lebih kompleks dibandingkan dengan nikel.

Ketua Umum ABI Ronald Sulistyanto mengatakan biaya pembangunan pabrik pengolahan bauksit juga terbilang lebih mahal jika dibandingkan dengan pembangunan *smelter* nikel.

Dia menjelaskan penambang bauksit saat ini sangat menjaga produksi bijih, bahkan produksi nasional diharapkan paling tinggi hanya sebesar 40 juta per tahun atau setara dengan besaran ekspor tertinggi yang pernah dilakukan Indonesia.

Dia mengungkapkan jika produksi bijih bauksit nasional dikerek menjadi sekitar 40-45 juta ton per tahun, cadangan bijih bauksit sekitar 2,86 miliar ton baru akan habis dalam 60 tahun mendatang.

Adapun, saat ini terdapat tiga pabrik pengolahan bauksit dengan kapasitas bijih sekitar 30 juta ton.

## China Eyes Indonesia's Bauxite Downstream Process More Complex Than Nickel

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

**T**HE **INDONESIAN** Bauxite Association (ABI) believes that bauxite downstreaming will not become saturated like nickel downstreaming due to the influx of investment from China, as the bauxite industry is more complex than nickel.

ABI Chairman Ronald Sulistyanto said the cost of building a bauxite processing plant is also relatively more expensive when compared to building a nickel *smelter*.

He explained that bauxite miners are currently closely monitoring ore production, even though national production is expected to be at most 40 million tons per year, equivalent to Indonesia's highest export volume ever.

He revealed that if national bauxite ore production were increased to around 40-45 million tons per year, the bauxite ore reserves of around 2.86 billion tons would only be exhausted in the next 60 years.

Currently, there are three bauxite processing plants with an ore capacity of around 30 million tons.

"Kalau nikel itu karena investasinya kecil. Kedua, *environment*-nya juga tidak serumit bauksit *gitu*. Kalau bauksit itu kita harapkan *output* bauksitnya *enggak* boleh lebih dari 40 juta," kata Ronald ketika dihubungi, Rabu (22/4/2026).

"Kalau misal 40 [juta ton] kita pakai 45 [juta ton], kita masih ada panjang waktunya. Di atas 60 tahun itu cadangan bauksit ya," lanjut Ronald.

### Investasi Smelter

Ihwal *smelter* produk turunan bauksit, Ronald mencontohkan pabrik pengolahan alumina saja membutuhkan tanah sekitar 700-1.000 hektare (ha) untuk menghasilkan sekitar 2 juta ton. Pengolahan bauksit menjadi alumina juga memerlukan bahan kimia yang kompleks.

Sementara itu, pabrik pengolahan bauksit menjadi aluminium, terbilang mahal lagi sebab membutuhkan listrik yang cukup besar dan umumnya dipasok dari pembangkit listrik.

"*Cuma* memang *power plant* yang jadi masalah. Itu yang menjadikan biaya [*smelter* aluminium] tinggi. Akan tetapi, kalau pabriknya sendiri, pabrik aluminium sama pabrik alumina, lebih *complicated* alumina," tegasnya.

Dia juga menyarankan pemerintah untuk membenahi peta jalan hilirisasi bauksit, agar aluminium yang dihasilkan dapat dimanfaatkan oleh industri turunan.

"Supaya nanti produksi-produksi aluminium itu sudah bisa kita produksi sendiri. Maka kita bisa punya turunan-turunan yang lebih banyak. Itulah kita berdaya di negeri kita sendiri *gitu*," ujar dia.

"For nickel, that's because the investment is small. Second, *the environment* isn't as complex as bauxite. For bauxite, we expect bauxite *output to be no* more than 40 million," Ronald said when contacted on Wednesday (April 22, 2026).

"If, for example, we use 45 million tons of 40 million tons, we still have a long way to go. Bauxite reserves last over 60 years," Ronald continued.

### Smelter Investment

Regarding bauxite derivative *smelters*, Ronald cited the example of an alumina processing plant alone, which requires approximately 700-1,000 hectares (ha) of land to produce approximately 2 million tons. Processing bauxite into alumina also requires complex chemicals.

Meanwhile, the bauxite processing plant into aluminum is relatively expensive because it requires a large amount of electricity, which is generally supplied by power plants.

"It 's *just the power plant* that's the problem. That's what makes the cost [ of an aluminum *smelter* ] high. However, the factory itself, an aluminum plant and an alumina plant, is more *complicated*," he stressed.

He also suggested that the government improve the bauxite downstreaming roadmap, so that the aluminum produced can be utilized by downstream industries.

"So that we can produce aluminum ourselves. Then we can have more derivatives. That's how we empower ourselves in our own country," he said.

## Indonesia's Alumina Expansion

Five refineries will operate in the country by the end of 2025



*A map of alumina plant expansion in Indonesia. (Bloomberg)*

Sekadar catatan, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) melaporkan Indonesia saat ini memiliki 14 proyek *smelter* mineral terintegrasi dengan total nilai investasi US\$8,69 miliar (sekitar Rp144,02 triliun), yang didominasi sektor bauksit.

*Smelter* bauksit terintegrasi sebanyak 6 proyek yang berjalan dengan nilai investasi US\$2,18 miliar.

Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno sebelumnya menyebut 7 *smelter* bauksit masih mangkrak, dengan progres pembangunan di bawah 60%.

For the record, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) reported that Indonesia currently has 14 integrated mineral *smelter* projects with a total investment value of US\$8.69 billion (around Rp144.02 trillion), dominated by the bauxite sector.

Six integrated bauxite *smelter projects* are underway with an investment value of US\$2.18 billion.

The Director General of Minerals and Coal (Minerba) at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, previously stated that seven bauxite *smelters* were still stalled, with construction progress below 60%.

Keenam fasilitas pemurnian terintegrasi itu antara lain: PT Dinamika Sejahtera Mandiri yang terletak di Sanggau, Kalimantan Barat; PT Laman Mining di Ketapang, Kalimantan Barat; dan PT Kalbar Bumi Perkasa yang berlokasi di Sanggau, Kalimantan Barat.

Kemudian, ada pula PT Parenggean Makmur Sejahtera di Kotawaringin Timur, Kalimantan Tengah; PT Persada Pratama Cemerlang di Sanggau, Kalimantan Barat; PT Quality Sukses Sejahtera di Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat; serta PT Sumber Bumi Marau di Ketapang, Kalimantan Barat.

Berdasarkan laporan *Bloomberg* sebelumnya, Tsingshan Holding Group Co. sedang bernegosiasi dengan raksasa perdagangan komoditas Mercuria Energy Group, Glencore Plc, dan Trafigura Group untuk mengamankan investasi di *smelter* aluminium barunya senilai US\$3 miliar (sekitar Rp51,40 triliun).

Kesepakatan antara Tsingshan dan perusahaan perdagangan tersebut mengenai saham minoritas di pabrik peleburan kawasan industri Weda Bay akan memberikan para pedagang tersebut bagian dari hasil produksi dari fasilitas berkapasitas 800.000 ton tersebut, kata orang-orang yang mengetahui masalah ini.

Tsingshan—sebuah perusahaan yang telah menjadi kunci bagi munculnya Indonesia sebagai pemain dominan di sektor nikel—biasanya bermitra dengan produsen lokal dan perusahaan logam terkemuka China.

Di sektor aluminium, mereka telah bekerja sama dengan Huafon Group dan Xinfu Group untuk membangun dan mengoperasikan pabrik peleburan di kawasan industri Morowali, Sulawesi, dan di Maluku Utara, tempat Weda Bay berada.

The six integrated refining facilities include: PT Dinamika Sejahtera Mandiri, located in Sanggau, West Kalimantan; PT Laman Mining, located in Ketapang, West Kalimantan; and PT Kalbar Bumi Perkasa, located in Sanggau, West Kalimantan.

Then, there are also PT Parenggean Makmur Sejahtera in East Kotawaringin, Central Kalimantan; PT Persada Pratama Cemerlang in Sanggau, West Kalimantan; PT Quality Sukses Sejahtera in Pontianak, West Kalimantan; and PT Sumber Bumi Marau in Ketapang, West Kalimantan.

*According to a previous Bloomberg report, Tsingshan Holding Group Co. is in negotiations with commodity trading giants Mercuria Energy Group, Glencore Plc, and Trafigura Group to secure investment in its new aluminum smelter worth US\$3 billion (around Rp51.40 trillion).*

The deal between Tsingshan and the trading company for a minority stake in the Weda Bay industrial park smelter will give the traders a share of output from the 800,000-ton facility, people familiar with the matter said.

Tsingshan—a company that has been key to Indonesia's emergence as a dominant player in the nickel sector—typically partners with local producers and leading Chinese metals companies.

In the aluminum sector, they have partnered with Huafon Group and Xinfu Group to build and operate smelters in the Morowali industrial area, Sulawesi, and in North Maluku, where Weda Bay is located.

Belanja modal untuk proyek aluminium baru ini diperkirakan mencapai lebih dari US\$3 miliar, termasuk pabrik peleburan dan fasilitas pembangkit listrik terkait, kata sumber tersebut. Proyek ini akan dikembangkan dalam dua fase, masing-masing dengan kapasitas 400.000 ton, tambah mereka.

Tsingshan juga mempercepat proyek-proyek aluminium lainnya untuk memungkinkan grup tersebut masuk pada saat terjadi gejolak pasokan aluminium dunia akibat perang di Teluk Persia.

Dua pabrik di Indonesia akan menambah kapasitas produksi total sekitar 600.000 ton per tahun paling cepat bulan depan, kata sumber tersebut — lebih cepat dari target kuartal ketiga yang direncanakan. (azr/wdh)

Capital expenditure for the new aluminum project is estimated at more than US\$3 billion, including the smelter and associated power generation facilities, the sources said. The project will be developed in two phases, each with a capacity of 400,000 tons, they added.

Tsingshan also accelerated other aluminum projects to enable the group to step in at a time of global aluminum supply turmoil due to the war in the Persian Gulf.

Two factories in Indonesia will increase their total production capacity by about 600,000 tons per year as early as next month, the sources said—ahead of the planned third-quarter target. (azr/wdh)

## SWA

### **Bukit Asam: Tunjukkan Spirit dan Komitmen Kuat untuk Capai Zero Fatality**

Oleh : Joko Sugiwarsono

**B**UAT perusahaan yang bergerak di industri pertambangan, ada sejumlah tantangan yang dihadapi terkait dengan isu Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja (K3). Di antaranya, adanya risiko tinggi terkait pengelolaan medan operasional dan penanganan alat-alat berat.

Lokasi tambang yang terpencil sering menyulitkan akses darurat, ditambah lagi adanya cuaca ekstrem (misalnya, hujan deras) bisa menyebabkan jalan licin dan banjir. Juga ada potensi kecelakaan fatal dari pengoperasian alat berat (seperti *dump truck* besar dan ekskavator), potensi longsor, dan bahaya di area *hauling*. Hal ini pun bisa diperparah dengan kemungkinan faktor *human error*, akibat kelelahan kerja (*fatigue*).

### **Bukit Asam: Show Spirit and Strong Commitment to Achieve Zero Fatalities**

By: Joko Sugiwarsono

**F**OR COMPANIES operating in the mining industry, there are a number of challenges related to Occupational Health and Safety (OHS). These include the high risks associated with managing operational areas and handling heavy equipment.

Remote mine locations often complicate emergency access, and extreme weather (such as heavy rain) can cause slippery roads and flooding. There's also the potential for fatal accidents from the operation of heavy equipment (such as large *dump trucks* and excavators), landslides, and hazards in the hauling area. *These risks can be exacerbated by the potential for human error due to fatigue.*

## Prioritas utama

Tantangan-tantangan terkait isu K3 seperti itu tentu juga dihadapi PT Bukit Asam Tbk. (PTBA). Perusahaan milik pemerintah di bawah perusahaan *holding* MIND ID ini bergerak di bidang pertambangan, pengolahan, dan perdagangan batu bara, dengan lokasi operasional utama di Tanjung Enim, Sumatera Selatan.

Bagi perusahaan yang didirikan pada 1981 ini, tantangan-tantangan di atas mungkin juga diperberat oleh kompleksitas koordinasi kontraktor dan kebutuhan membangun budaya keselamatan yang disiplin di area operasionalnya yang luas. Sebagai gambaran, total jumlah pekerja yang terlibat dalam operasional di Tanjung Enim mencapai sekitar 17.000 orang (termasuk dari mitra kerja).

Menurut Yuhendri Wisra, *SHE Corporate Division Head* PT Bukit Asam Tbk., keselamatan kerja telah menjadi salah satu prioritas utama di lingkungan perusahaannya. Komitmen ini telah dinyatakan secara konsisten oleh jajaran *top management* (direksi) PTBA.

“Bahkan, Direktur Utama menegaskan bukan hanya kecelakaan kerja yang harus dihindari, goresan kecil pun harus menjadi perhatian serius,” kata Yuhendri. “Ini menunjukkan adanya semangat untuk mencapai *zero accident* atau *zero fatality*.”

## Dukungan pemimpin

Perhatian manajemen puncak terhadap isu K3 ditunjukkan dengan adanya program *Top Management Tour*. Dalam kegiatan ini, jajaran direksi—seperti Direktur Operasi dan Produksi—turut terlibat langsung untuk melihat kondisi operasional di lapangan. PTBA juga punya kegiatan *Top Talk Safety*: manajemen puncak berdialog langsung dengan karyawan mengenai isu keselamatan kerja.

## Top priority

PT Bukit Asam Tbk. (PTBA) also faces challenges related to occupational health and safety (K3) issues. This state-owned company, under the *holding* company MIND ID, operates in coal mining, processing, and trading, with its main operational location in Tanjung Enim, South Sumatra.

For the company, founded in 1981, the aforementioned challenges are likely compounded by the complexity of contractor coordination and the need to build a disciplined safety culture across its extensive operational area. For example, the total number of workers involved in operations in Tanjung Enim is approximately 17,000 (including partners).

According to Yuhendri Wisra, *SHE Corporate Division Head* of PT Bukit Asam Tbk., occupational safety has become a top priority within his company. This commitment has been consistently expressed by PTBA's *top management* (board of directors).

“In fact, the CEO emphasized that not only workplace accidents must be avoided, but even minor scratches must be taken seriously,” said Yuhendri. “This demonstrates the commitment to achieving *zero accidents* or *zero fatalities*.”

## Leader support

Top management's attention to OHS issues is demonstrated through the *Top Management Tour* program. During this activity, the board of directors—such as the *Director of Operations and Production*—takes a direct role in observing operational conditions in the field. PTBA also conducts *Top Talk Safety* activities, where top management engages directly with employees about occupational safety issues.

Dari segi struktur, PTBA sudah cukup lama memiliki tim Panitia Pembina Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (P2K3) yang berada di bawah pengawasan Kemnaker RI. Ketua P2K3 dijabat oleh Kepala Teknik Tambang yang merupakan pemimpin tertinggi di unit operasional, biasanya setingkat *General Manager* (GM). Wakil Ketua dijabat oleh pemimpin divisi terkait K3, dan kepengurusan ini melibatkan pula jajaran *Division Head* (BOD-1) hingga *Department Head* (BOD-2).

"Keterlibatan berbagai level pimpinan bertujuan agar pengelolaan keselamatan kerja tidak hanya menjadi tanggung jawab satu unit, tetapi menjadi komitmen bersama di organisasi," Yuhendri menjelaskan.

Selain itu, ada pula struktur organisasi keselamatan kerja perusahaan yang membawahkan bidang *Safety, Health and Environment* (SHE), dipimpin oleh seorang *Division Head*. Di bawahnya, ada beberapa *Department Head* yang mengelola berbagai fungsi terkait K3. Lalu, untuk perusahaan kontraktor yang bekerjasama dengannya, PTBA juga telah mewajibkan mereka memiliki *HSE Officer*.

Bukti lain dari perhatian serius PTBA terhadap masalah K3 yaitu dari segi peraturan atau pedomannya. Terutama, dengan telah diterapkannya Sistem Manajemen Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (SMK3).

Selain SMK3, PTBA juga telah memiliki Sistem Manajemen Bukit Asam yang diaudit setiap tahun, Sistem Manajemen Keselamatan Pertambangan, hingga pedoman keselamatan kerja yang disebut sebagai *Golden Rules* yang diperbarui secara berkala.

PTBA pun telah mengadopsi sejumlah standar internasional. Di antaranya, ISO 45001 yang berkaitan dengan SMK3, dan ISO 14001:2015 yang berkaitan dengan sistem manajemen lingkungan. "Penerapan standar ini diaudit secara berkala," ujar Yuhendri.

Structurally, PTBA has long had an Occupational Safety and Health Supervisory Committee (P2K3), which is under the supervision of the Indonesian Ministry of Manpower. The P2K3 is chaired by the Head of Mining Engineering, who is the highest-ranking leader in the operational unit, usually at the *General Manager* (GM) level. The Vice Chair is the head of the relevant OHS division, and this management includes all levels from *Division Head* (BOD-1) to *Department Head* (BOD-2).

"The involvement of various levels of leadership aims to ensure that occupational safety management is not just the responsibility of one unit, but becomes a shared commitment across the organization," Yuhendri explained.

Furthermore, the company's occupational safety organizational structure oversees the *Safety, Health, and Environment* (SHE) division, led by a *Division Head*. Under him, several *Department Heads* manage various OHS-related functions. Furthermore, PTBA requires contractors with whom it collaborates to have an *HSE Officer*.

Another demonstration of PTBA's serious attention to OHS issues is its regulations and guidelines, particularly the implementation of the Occupational Safety and Health Management System (SMK3).

In addition to SMK3, PTBA also has a Bukit Asam Management System which is audited annually, a Mining Safety Management System, and work safety guidelines known as *the Golden Rules* which are updated regularly.

PTBA has also adopted several international standards. These include ISO 45001, which relates to SMK3 (Occupational Health and Safety Management System), and ISO 14001:2015, which relates to environmental management systems. "The implementation of these standards is audited periodically," said Yuhendri.

Untuk mengomunikasikan berbagai kebijakan tentang K3, selain melalui kegiatan *Safety Talk* di antara manajemen dan karyawan, PTBA juga memanfaatkan sarana komunikasi digital. Di antaranya, melalui aplikasi internal SHE is Priority (SIP). Aplikasi ini memuat berbagai informasi penting, seperti SHE News, SHE Message, dan SHE Campaigne yang berisi pembaruan terkait kebijakan, kampanye keselamatan, serta informasi terkini mengenai K3.

Selain itu, telah disediakan pula sistem pengetahuan (*Knowledge Management*) internal yang disebut SHEPedia. Platform ini berfungsi sebagai pusat dokumentasi yang menghimpun seluruh peraturan, pedoman, dan kebijakan perusahaan terkait K3.

### **Menghitung risiko**

Dalam melakukan identifikasi bahaya dan penilaian risiko, di tahap awal tim K3 meninjau berbagai aspek di lokasi kerja, seperti kondisi area kerja, jenis peralatan yang digunakan, serta faktor lingkungan yang dapat memengaruhi keselamatan. Selanjutnya, digunakan *Hazard Checklist* sebagai alat bantu identifikasi.

Misalnya, pada *front* penggalian tambang, aspek yang diperiksa antara lain: keberadaan pengawas, kondisi area kerja, dan kesesuaian lebar jalan tambang dengan desain yang telah ditentukan. "Setiap area punya *checklist* yang berbeda sesuai dengan jenis aktivitas dan risiko yang ada," kata Yuhendri.

Setelah potensi bahaya teridentifikasi, tahap selanjutnya ialah penilaian risiko dengan metode metrik risiko. Dengan metode ini, tingkat risiko dihitung dengan skala 1-5, menggunakan rumus probabilitas dikalikan dengan tingkat keparahan (*severity*).

To communicate various OHS policies, in addition to *Safety Talks* between management and employees, PTBA also utilizes digital communication tools. This includes the internal SHE is Priority (SIP) application. This application contains various important information, such as SHE News, SHE Message, and SHE Campaign, which contain updates on policies, safety campaigns, and the latest information on OHS.

*In addition, an internal knowledge management system called SHEPedia has been developed. This platform serves as a documentation center that compiles all company regulations, guidelines, and policies related to OHS.*

### **Calculating the risk**

In conducting hazard identification and risk assessments, the OHS team initially reviews various aspects of the worksite, such as the condition of the work area, the type of equipment used, and environmental factors that could impact safety. *The Hazard Checklist* is then used as an identification tool.

For example, at a mining excavation *site*, aspects checked include the presence of supervisors, the condition of the work area, and the compliance of the mine road width with the specified design. "Each area has a different *checklist* depending on the type of activity and the risks involved," said Yuhendri.

Once potential hazards have been identified, the next step is risk assessment using the risk metric method. This method calculates the risk level on a scale of 1-5, using a formula of probability multiplied by *severity*.

"Keterlibatan berbagai level pimpinan bertujuan agar pengelolaan keselamatan kerja tidak hanya menjadi tanggung jawab satu unit, tetapi menjadi komitmen bersama di organisasi."

Salah satu contoh kasus yang menjadi fokus identifikasi bahaya di area tambang adalah kondisi jalan operasional. Dalam perencanaan tambang telah ditetapkan bahwa lebar jalan harus 3,5 kali dari lebar bodi truk terbesar yang digunakan. Lalu, kemiringan jalan tak boleh melebihi 8 persen. Apabila ditemukan kondisi yang tak sesuai, dilakukan analisis Identifikasi Bahaya dan Pengendalian Risiko (IBPR) untuk menentukan tindakan perbaikan.

Proses IBPR didukung oleh aplikasi SIP, yang memungkinkan pelaporan dan pemantauan data keselamatan lebih terintegrasi. Juga ada pemantauan operasional secara *real time* melalui perangkat *Mobile Digital Video Recorder* yang dipasang pada unit kendaraan operasional. Sistem ini pun dilengkapi beberapa kamera yang dapat memantau perilaku pengemudi, termasuk indikasi kelelahan. Tak cuma itu, PTBA menerapkan pula sistem *Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement* untuk memantau kepatuhan terhadap aturan lalulintas di area tambang.

PTBA juga mewajibkan karyawan mengikuti pelatihan K3. Karyawan baru yang belum mengikuti pelatihan dasar K3 tidak diperkenankan memasuki area tambang. Partisipasi dalam pelatihan menjadi bagian dari KPI karyawan. Perusahaan ini pun mewajibkan sertifikasi kompetensi bagi para pekerja di posisi tertentu. Di antaranya, sertifikasi pengawas operasional, mulai dari tingkat POP (Pengawas Operasional Pertama), POM (Pengawas Operasional Madya), dan POU (Pengawas Operasional Utama).

"The involvement of various levels of leadership aims to ensure that occupational safety management is not just the responsibility of one unit, but becomes a shared commitment across the organization."

One example of a case that becomes the focus of hazard identification in mining areas is the condition of operational roads. Mine planning stipulates that the road width must be 3.5 times the width of the largest truck used. Furthermore, the road gradient must not exceed 8 percent. If unsatisfactory conditions are found, a Hazard Identification and Risk Management (HIMRI) analysis is conducted to determine corrective actions.

*The IBPR process is supported by the SIP application, which enables more integrated safety data reporting and monitoring. Real-time operational monitoring is also provided through Mobile Digital Video Recorders installed on operational vehicles. This system is equipped with several cameras that can monitor driver behavior, including indications of fatigue. Furthermore, PTBA has implemented an Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement system to monitor compliance with traffic regulations in the mining area.*

PTBA also requires employees to participate in occupational health and safety (K3) training. New employees who have not completed basic K3 training are not permitted to enter the mining area. Participation in training is part of the employee's KPI (Commitment Points). The company also requires competency certification for workers in certain positions. These include operational supervisor certification, starting at the POP (First Operational Supervisor), POM (Middle Operational Supervisor), and POU (Main Operational Supervisor) levels.

Dengan menerapkan sejumlah langkah di atas, menurut Yuhendri, PTBA secara konsisten telah memperoleh penilaian dengan predikat PROPER Emas dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup. Dalam hal keselamatan kerja, PTBA dalam beberapa tahun terakhir juga telah memperoleh penilaian tertinggi berupa predikat *Gold* dari Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan.

Meskipun begitu, diakui Yuhendri, berdasarkan evaluasi pada tahun 2025, PTBA mencatat bahwa jumlah insiden yang menimbulkan cedera masih cukup tinggi. Karenanya, manajemen puncak memberikan perhatian serius agar program keselamatan baru terus diperkuat.

Kabar baiknya, meskipun ada sejumlah insiden cedera, disebutkan Yuhendri, perusahaan berhasil mencapai target penting, yakni *zero fatality* sepanjang 2025, yang berarti tidak ada kecelakaan kerja yang menyebabkan kematian. Di lingkungan perusahaan pertambangan di bawah MIND ID, kinerja K3 dinilai terbaik kedua setelah PT Antam Tbk. Reporter : Syifa Nur Layla, Editor : Teguh Sri Pambudi

By implementing the steps mentioned above, according to Yuhendri, PTBA has consistently earned a Gold PROPER rating from the Ministry of Environment. In terms of occupational safety, PTBA has also earned the highest rating, a *Gold* rating, from the Ministry of Manpower in recent years.

However, Yuhendri acknowledged that based on a 2025 evaluation, PTBA recorded a relatively high number of incidents resulting in injuries. Therefore, top management is paying serious attention to continuously strengthening the new safety program.

The good news is, despite a number of injury incidents, Yuhendri said, the company has managed to achieve its important target of *zero fatalities* throughout 2025, meaning no workplace accidents resulting in death. Among mining companies under MIND ID, OHS performance is considered the second best after PT Antam Tbk. Reporter: Syifa Nur Layla, Editor: Teguh Sri Pambudi

## TAMBANG

### MIND ID Pastikan Penerapan Prinsip Keberlanjutan Di Area Operasi

Egenius Soda

**H**OLDING Industri Pertambangan Indonesia MIND ID konsisten menerapkan prinsip keberlanjutan di setiap daerah operasional. Komitmen ini tidak semata untuk memenuhi ketentuan regulasi, tetapi sebagai cara perusahaan mengoptimalkan sumber daya alam secara bertanggung jawab. Selain itu sebagai bagian dari upaya menjaga keberlanjutan, keseimbangan lingkungan serta sosial di sekitar wilayah operasional.

### MIND ID Ensures Implementation of Sustainability Principles in Operational Areas

Egenius Soda

**T**HE INDONESIAN Mining Industry Holding Company, MIND ID, consistently applies sustainability principles in every operational area. This commitment is not merely to comply with regulations, but also as a way for the company to responsibly optimize natural resources. It also serves as part of its efforts to maintain sustainability and environmental and social balance in the areas surrounding its operations.

Direktur Strategi Hilirisasi dan Ekosistem Mineral MIND ID Tedy Badrujaman mengatakan praktik pertambangan yang baik sebagai fondasi utama dalam menjaga kinerja lingkungan sekaligus sosial di seluruh operasional Grup MIND ID. Menurutnya, keberlanjutan harus hadir sejak tahap perencanaan, operasional, hingga pemulihan.

"Kalau berusaha harus memperhatikan kondisi alam sekitar. Ini adalah komitmen sesuai dengan aturan yang ada, dan bahkan kita mencoba lebih dari aturan yang ada. Apa pun yang kita jalankan adalah untuk lingkungan tempat hidup kita," kata Tedy.

Tedy menjelaskan, Anggota Grup MIND ID tidak hanya menjalankan program agar patuh terhadap aturan, tetapi juga berupaya menjaga dan meningkatkan kualitas lingkungan di sekitar area penambangan maupun pengolahan. Upaya ini dilakukan melalui inovasi yang melibatkan masyarakat yang dampaknya terukur dan dapat dibuktikan kinerjanya.

Salah satu inovasi dijalankan PT Timah (Persero) Tbk (TIMAH) Pengolahan & Pemurnian Muntok, melalui penerapan program Menjaga Nusantara: Muntok Berjaya dan Bahagia Melalui Inklusifitas Berkelanjutan dan Sejahtera. Program ini memanfaatkan Lahan Bekas Eks Tambang Ilegal untuk dijadikan tempat pembinaan usaha masyarakat yang mendukung ketahanan pangan daerah.

TIMAH juga menjalankan program Bank Sampah sekaligus pembinaan usaha Pemanfaatan Limbah Kulit Udang menjadi Simbiotik. Untuk memperkuat sisi ekonominya, program Menjaga Nusantara juga diintegrasikan dengan pemberdayaan Kelompok Usaha Batik Ciprat, Batik Ecoprint dan UMKM Snack, serta budidaya sayuran dengan metode hidroponik, serta pembinaan kelompok usaha pempek udang yang anggotanya berasal dari mantan penambang ilegal.

Tedy Badrujaman, Director of Downstream Strategy and Mineral Ecosystems at MIND ID, stated that good mining practices are the primary foundation for maintaining environmental and social performance across all MIND ID Group operations. He emphasized that sustainability must be present from the planning, operational, and recovery stages.

"When we do business, we must pay attention to the environmental conditions around us. This is a commitment to complying with existing regulations, and we even try to go beyond them. Everything we do is for the environment in which we live," said Tedy.

Tedy explained that MIND ID Group members not only implement programs to ensure compliance with regulations but also strive to maintain and improve the environmental quality around mining and processing areas. This effort is carried out through innovations involving the community, with measurable impacts and demonstrable performance.

One of the innovations implemented by PT Timah (Persero) Tbk (TIMAH) Muntok Processing & Refining is the implementation of the "Safeguarding the Archipelago: Prosperous and Happy Muntok Through Sustainable Inclusiveness and Prosperity" program. This program utilizes former illegal mining land to develop community businesses that support regional food security.

TIMAH also runs a Waste Bank program and fosters a business that utilizes shrimp shell waste as a symbiotic product. To strengthen its economic potential, the "Guarding the Archipelago" program is integrated with the empowerment of the Ciprat Batik, Ecoprint Batik, and Snack MSME Business Groups, as well as hydroponic vegetable cultivation and the development of a shrimp pempek business group whose members are former illegal miners.


Di sisi lain, PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (INALUM) memiliki program inovasi sosial di Desa Kuta Tanjung. Program menggunakan pendekatan holistik yang mengintegrasikan penguatan ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan melalui pemanfaatan potensi lokal serta pemberdayaan masyarakat rentan, termasuk masyarakat miskin, kelompok perempuan, penyandang disabilitas, dan pemuda.

Dampak dari program terintegrasi ini, INALUM mampu mendukung peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat, terciptanya lapangan kerja lokal, pengelolaan puluhan ton sampah secara berkelanjutan, serta kontribusi nyata terhadap penurunan emisi gas rumah kaca.

Program INALUM ini telah menghasilkan pendapatan ekonomi sebesar Rp2,9 miliar, mengelola 28.625,8 kilogram sampah melalui sistem bank sampah. Selanjutnya, kontribusi pada penurunan Global Warming Potential (GWP) mencapai 11.494 ton CO<sub>2</sub> ekuivalen.

Adapun kedua program inovasi sosial dari TIMAH dan INALUM tersebut memperoleh apresiasi PROPER Emas 2025 dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup.

Tedy menambahkan bahwa aktivitas pertambangan pada dasarnya akan mengubah bentang alam, namun dampaknya dapat dikendalikan dan dipulihkan apabila perusahaan menjalankan program keberlanjutan secara komprehensif dan terintegrasi.

"Kami berupaya memastikan bagaimana kegiatan tambang diikuti dengan berbagai upaya pengendalian dan pemulihan yang sesuai kaidah, dan bahkan lebih jauh lagi untuk dapat menjaga kelestarian alam dengan inovasi sosial yang tepat," jelasnya. 


Meanwhile, PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (INALUM) has a social innovation program in Kuta Tanjung Village. The program uses a holistic approach that integrates economic, social, and environmental empowerment through leveraging local potential and empowering vulnerable communities, including the poor, women's groups, people with disabilities, and youth.

The impact of this integrated program is that INALUM is able to support increased community income, create local jobs, manage tens of tons of waste sustainably, and make a real contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

This INALUM program has generated Rp 2.9 billion in economic revenue, managing 28,625.8 kilograms of waste through a waste bank system. Furthermore, it has contributed to reducing Global Warming Potential (GWP) by 11,494 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

The two social innovation programs from TIMAH and INALUM received the 2025 Gold PROPER award from the Ministry of Environment.

Tedy added that mining activities will fundamentally change the landscape, but the impacts can be controlled and restored if companies implement comprehensive and integrated sustainability programs.

"We strive to ensure that mining activities are accompanied by various control and recovery efforts that comply with regulations, and even further, to preserve the environment through appropriate social innovations," he explained. 



## **Cadangan Bauksit RI Melimpah, Hilirisasi Kalah Jauh dari Nikel**

Yurika

**D**ATA Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia memiliki cadangan bijih bauksit sekitar 3,1 miliar ton atau setara sekitar 10% dari total cadangan bijih bauksit di dunia.

Namun dengan cadangan yang sangat besar, sektor hilirisasi bauksit belum terlalu berkembang dibandingkan dengan hilirisasi nikel. Sejak Undang-Undang No 4 Tahun 2009 yang mengamankan kewajiban untuk melakukan hilirisasi mineral hingga saat ini, hanya ada 3 pabrik pengolahan bauksit di Indonesia yang telah beroperasi.

"Hilirisasi bauksit ini sangat bergantung pada energi listrik besar dan yg murah, sementara biaya listrik saat ini masih kurang kompetitif dibanding negara lain. Selain itu investasi smelter alumina aluminium juga sangat mahal dan berisiko tinggi jadi minat investor juga agak kurang dan tidak mantap pada bauksit," kata Bisman Bakhtiar, Direktur Eksekutif Pusat Studi Hukum Energi dan Pertambangan (PUSHEP), kepada Dunia Energi Rabu (22/4).

Menurut Bisman, ekosistem industri turunan hilirisasi bauksit belum terbentuk kuat, sehingga rantai nilai tidak langsung menarik seperti pada baterai kendaraan listrik.

Bisman mengatakan bahwa Pemerintah perlu menjamin ketersediaan energi murah dan stabil sebagai faktor kunci keberhasilan smelter aluminium.

## **Indonesia's Bauxite Reserves Are Abundant, but Downstream Production Lags Far Behind Nickel**

Yurika

**D**ATA from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) shows that Indonesia has bauxite ore reserves of around 3.1 billion tons, equivalent to around 10% of the world's total bauxite ore reserves.

However, despite its vast reserves, the bauxite downstream sector has not been as developed as nickel downstream processing. Since the enactment of Law No. 4 of 2009, which mandated mandatory mineral downstreaming, only three bauxite processing plants have been operational in Indonesia.

"Bauxite downstream processing relies heavily on large, affordable electricity supplies, while current electricity costs are still less competitive than in other countries. Furthermore, investing in alumina and aluminum smelters is also very expensive and high-risk, so investor interest in bauxite is somewhat limited and uncertain," Bisman Bakhtiar, Executive Director of the Center for Energy and Mining Law Studies (PUSHEP), told Dunia Energi on Wednesday (April 22).

According to Bisman, the downstream bauxite derivative industry ecosystem has not yet been established, so the value chain is not as immediately attractive as it is for electric vehicle batteries.

Bisman stated that the government needs to ensure the availability of affordable and stable energy as a key factor in the success of aluminum smelters.

“Perlu juga kebijakan insentif fiskal, kepastian regulasi, serta skema kemitraan strategis dengan investor global,” ujarnya.

Seperti diketahui, hilirisasi bauksit di Indonesia berfokus pada pengolahan bijih bauksit menjadi Smelter Grade Alumina (SGA) dan Chemical Grade Alumina (CGA), yang kemudian diolah menjadi logam aluminium. Produk turunan ini digunakan dalam industri otomotif, pesawat terbang, kabel listrik, konstruksi, dan bahan kimia.

Tsingshan Holding Group Co. dikabarkan sedang bernegosiasi dengan raksasa perdagangan komoditas Mercuria Energy Group, Glencore Plc, dan Trafigura Group untuk mengamankan investasi di smelter aluminium barunya senilai US\$3 miliar (sekitar Rp51,40 triliun) di Indonesia.

Tsingshan —sebuah perusahaan yang telah menjadi kunci bagi munculnya Indonesia sebagai pemain dominan di sektor nikel— biasanya bermitra dengan produsen lokal dan perusahaan logam terkemuka China.

Di sektor aluminium, mereka telah bekerja sama dengan Huafon Group dan Xinha Group untuk membangun dan mengoperasikan pabrik peleburan di kawasan industri Morowali, Sulawesi, dan di Maluku Utara, tempat Weda Bay berada.

Pengeluaran untuk proyek aluminium baru ini diperkirakan mencapai lebih dari US\$3 miliar, termasuk pabrik peleburan dan fasilitas pembangkit listrik terkait, kata sumber tersebut. Proyek ini akan dikembangkan dalam dua fase, masing-masing dengan kapasitas 400.000 ton, tambah mereka.

Tsingshan —milik taipan Xiang Guangda — juga mempercepat proyek-proyek aluminium lainnya untuk memungkinkan grup tersebut masuk pada saat terjadi gejolak pasokan.

“Fiscal incentive policies, regulatory certainty, and strategic partnerships with global investors are also needed,” he said.

As is known, bauxite downstreaming in Indonesia focuses on processing bauxite ore into Smelter Grade Alumina (SGA) and Chemical Grade Alumina (CGA), which are then processed into aluminum metal. These byproducts are used in the automotive, aircraft, electrical cable, construction, and chemical industries.

Tsingshan Holding Group Co. is reportedly in negotiations with commodity trading giants Mercuria Energy Group, Glencore Plc, and Trafigura Group to secure investment in its new US\$3 billion (around Rp51.40 trillion) aluminum smelter in Indonesia.

Tsingshan—a company that has been key to Indonesia’s emergence as a dominant player in the nickel sector— typically partners with local producers and leading Chinese metals companies.

In the aluminum sector, they have partnered with Huafon Group and Xinha Group to build and operate smelters in the Morowali industrial area, Sulawesi, and in North Maluku, where Weda Bay is located.

The new aluminum project is estimated to cost more than US\$3 billion, including the smelter and associated power generation facilities, the sources said. The project will be developed in two phases, each with a capacity of 400,000 tons, they added.

Tsingshan —owned by tycoon Xiang Guangda— is also accelerating other aluminum projects to allow the group to step in during times of supply turmoil.

Dua pabrik di Indonesia akan menambah kapasitas produksi total sekitar 600.000 ton per tahun paling cepat bulan depan, kata sumber tersebut — lebih cepat dari target kuartal ketiga yang direncanakan.

Xiang, yang taruhan besarnya pada nikel mengguncang Bursa Logam London pada 2022, adalah salah satu dari sejumlah pengusaha China yang meningkatkan kapasitas aluminium di Indonesia.

Adapun, China selaku produsen aluminium terbesar di dunia, telah mencapai batas produksi domestik, mendorong perusahaan untuk mencari tempat alternatif dengan energi murah dan kebijakan yang akomodatif. (RA)

Two factories in Indonesia will increase their total production capacity by about 600,000 tonnes per year as early as next month, the sources said — ahead of the planned third-quarter target.

Xiang, whose big bet on nickel rocked the London Metal Exchange in 2022, is one of a number of Chinese entrepreneurs expanding aluminum capacity in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, China, the world's largest aluminum producer, has reached the limits of domestic production, prompting companies to seek alternative sources with cheaper energy and accommodating policies. (RA)



## **Metso opens Cape Town hub to support ports business in SA, rest of Africa**

By: Irma Venter, Creamer Media Senior Deputy Editor

**M**ETSO has expanded its global bulk-materials handling network with the opening of a new regional hub in Cape Town.

The Finnish group supplies technologies, solutions and services to the aggregates, minerals processing and metals refining industries worldwide.

The Cape Town operation adds to the group's local presence in Centurion, Gauteng.

Metso employs about 160 people at its Centurion head office and expects to have added about 60 employees – largely local hires – at the Cape Town office by year-end.

This will take Metso's Africa headcount to about 500 by December.

Metso Africa president Ian Barnard says the Cape Town office will serve as a springboard for the group's port ambitions on the continent, by supporting existing operations and pursuing new opportunities.

He points to markets such as Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique and Namibia as potential growth areas.

In South Africa, Metso's responsibilities include looking after port equipment at Transnet Port Terminals (TPT) dry-bulk terminals in Saldanha, Gqeberha and Richards Bay.

"It is part of our strategy to be closer to our customers," says Barnard.

Metso's African business currently contributes about 10% of global revenue, with an opportunity for this to grow to between 15% and 20%.

“We want to double the contribution from Africa in the next five years,” notes Barnard.

“We can see that African governments are increasingly focused on localisation – on local beneficiation – which creates massive opportunities for a company such as ours.”

Metso chief growth officer Jon Allen says the company has a large installed equipment base in Southern Africa, with many of these aging machines now in need of refurbishment and upgrading.

He says this need also informed Metso’s decision to expand in Cape Town.

Metso is now in year two of a seven-year, R500-million deal with TPT to provide technical support – parts and skills – to equipment at the parastatal’s Saldanha, Gqeberha and Richards Bay dry-bulk terminals.

The iron-ore hub of Saldanha accounts for roughly 70% of Metso’s South Africa ports business.

TPT CEO Jabu Mdaki says part of this agreement required Metso to localise its support functions to reduce sometimes lengthy lead times for parts and/or technical support from Europe or elsewhere.

Previously, shipping times for parts could range from six to eight weeks, while waiting for a newly manufactured part could add another four to five months, TPT chief procurement officer Bhekani Cele explains.

Mdaki says he expects the Cape Town office to cut these lead times significantly, while helping to build a skills base in South Africa and potentially boosting domestic parts production.

He adds that such localisation arrangements are not unique to Metso, noting that TPT has similar agreements with suppliers such as Kalmar and Liebherr.

“We want to see an improvement in equipment reliability at our terminals,” says Mdaki.

“We operate 15 terminals and we need reliable equipment. We want to see fully fledged technical offices in South Africa, with an engineering presence – not just marketing hubs.”

For the financial year just ended, the Saldanha iron-ore terminal reported an estimated preliminary 2% increase in export volumes to just under 52-million tons, says Mdaki.

The aim is to reach a target of between 55-million and 60-million tons a year.

Allen says Metso can help deliver on this target by addressing the challenges many African ports face, such as aging infrastructure, declining throughput, reliability pressures and skills gaps.


One potential response, he says, is Metso’s acquisition of MRA Automation earlier this year.

The company provides automation and digital solutions for bulk-materials handling, particularly at ports and stockyards.

At Australia’s Port Kembla Coal Terminal, for example, MRA enabled a 25% increase in the gross loading rate.

“Our ambition is to bring this capability to ports across Africa,” says Allen.

Metso has served Transnet's port network for decades in various capacities.

With more than 8 000 bulk materials handling installations worldwide, the group's offering includes railcar dumpers, apron feeders, belt feeders, conveyors, stacker-reclaimers, ship loaders and unloaders, cable-belt conveyors and smart automation. 

## **Copper price: Goldman maintains year-end forecast, Traxys sees \$15,000 per tonne**

Posted By: Jackson Chen

**C**OPPER held firm above the \$13,200-a-tonne level on Wednesday amid elevated supply risks caused by the ongoing war in the Middle East and optimism over its demand.

Prices briefly surpassed the \$13,300 mark earlier in the morning, before pulling back to earlier-week levels. The red-coloured metal is coming off four straight weeks of gains and recently surged to nearly \$13,500 per ton — about \$1,000 short of the all-time high set in January.

After falling sharply at the start of the war, copper and other industrial metals have rebounded in recent weeks – a rebound that BMO Capital Markets metals and mining analyst Matthew Murphy attributes to “growing market confidence in de-escalation as the intense phase of the conflict has given way to a ceasefire and blockade, and is expected to transition to a deal that would allow shipping to resume through the Strait,” according to a research note published Wednesday.

Supporting the rally was the growing shortage of sulphuric acid caused by the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. It is estimated that around a fifth of the world's primary refined copper supply relies on this input.

China — the largest sulphuric acid producer — is set to ban its exports starting next month, threatening the production outlook for copper miners.

Additionally, as the world's biggest consumer, China's consumption of copper is also showing signs of growth. Satellite data showed that activity at Chinese copper smelters was at an all-time high in March, coinciding with a sharp decline in copper inventory held by the Shanghai Futures Exchange.

### **Goldman maintains forecast**

Given the supply risks, analysts at Goldman Sachs have maintained their average copper price forecast at \$12,650 per tonne this year, despite predicting a 490,000-tonne surplus for the metal.

The disruption caused by the Strait of Hormuz closure, combined with China's decision to ban sulphuric acid exports from May 1, could tighten a market critical for copper production, the bank said in a note on Tuesday.

Markets that are specifically exposed to these risks are the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Chile — two of the metal's largest producers.



While companies in the DRC still hold two to three months of inventory, they could curtail about 125,000 tonnes of production this year if supply chain delays extend beyond late May through June, the bank warned. The African country relies on the Gulf region for the majority of its sulphuric acid imports.

A shortage of acid could also cause similar problems for Chilean producers. Last year, mining companies in the world's leading copper nation sourced roughly a third of their sulphuric acid from China in 2025, Goldman noted. A Chinese ban could put 200,000 tonnes of production — or 1% of the global total — at risk, the investment bank said.

Miners in Chile generate around 1.125 million tonnes of copper through the SX-EW process — which uses sulphuric acid as a leaching reagent — and rely on China for around 20% of their acid supply, according to Morgan Stanley.

### **\$15,000 in view**

Commodity traders are also bullish on copper, especially in the long run. Those at Traxys expect prices to reach \$15,000 a tonne within two to three years.

“I think we’ll see higher copper and maybe not by the end of this year,” CEO Mark Kristoff said Wednesday at the Financial Times Commodities Global Summit in Lausanne.

“But in the next 24 to 36 months, I think we’ll see \$15,000 a tonne copper,” he predicted. 

**MINING.COM**

## **Comex copper stocks hit record high after US arbitrage reopens**

By Reuters

**C**OPPER inventories on the US Comex exchange have climbed to a record high, data from the bourse showed on Wednesday, as traders take advantage of the renewed price arbitrage to ship metal to the United States.

Total copper stocks in Comex warehouses rose by 0.5% to 603,745 short tons (547,708 metric tons) on Tuesday from the day before, the data showed, beating the previous peak of 601,716 short tons on March 2.

Copper prices on the Comex began to trade higher than those on the London Metal Exchange again earlier this month, incentivizing shipments to Comex warehouses once more after a slight dip in stocks in March.

The US arbitrage was open for much of 2025, drawing in hundreds of thousands of tons of copper on expectations the metal could be hit with a US tariff; refined copper was ultimately given an exemption but remains under review.

More copper will flow to the US until at least July, when a decision is expected on whether to impose tariffs, the global head of metals at Mercuria said on Wednesday.

More than two-thirds, or 414,984 short tons, of the Comex copper stocks are in the key storage hub of New Orleans. *(By Tom Daly; Editing by Deepa Babington)*

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## **Gold climbs on drop in Treasury yields, bargain-hunting**

By Reuters

**G**OLD rose about 1 percent on Wednesday after falling to more than a one-week low in the previous session, as longer-dated US Treasury yields fell and on bargain-hunting even as investors await a possible resumption of US-Iranian peace talks.


Spot gold was up 0.8 percent at USD4,749.61 per ounce by 9:42 a.m. EDT (1342 GMT), after rising 1 percent earlier in the session. On Tuesday, it recorded its largest daily loss since March 26. US gold futures for June delivery gained 1 percent to USD4,767.70.

Gold is seeing “a bit of a reprieve as rates along the curve dropped here and on the hope that the Strait of Hormuz business gets worked out after Donald Trump’s statements. But the situation is very tenuous and uncertain,” said Bart Melek, global head of commodity strategy at TD Securities.

Iran on Wednesday seized two ships in the Strait of Hormuz, which handles about 20 percent of the world’s oil supply, after US President Donald Trump called off attacks indefinitely to allow Tehran to come up with a unified peace proposal. There is, however, no sign of peace talks restarting.

Benchmark 10-year US Treasury yields fell 0.24percent. “Perceived bargain-hunting after Tuesday’s losses is also featured in (gold and silver) precious metals markets,” said Jim Wyckoff, senior analyst at Kitco Metals.

Gold prices have fallen close to 11percent since the war began on February 28, as rising oil prices have stoked inflation fears. While bullion is seen as an inflation hedge, higher interest rates dampen demand for the non-yielding metal. Federal Reserve chief nominee Kevin Warsh said on Tuesday he had made no promises to Trump about cutting interest rates, as he tried to assure US senators considering his confirmation that he would act independently of the White House while pursuing broad reforms.

Spot silver rose 1.6percent to USD77.92 per ounce, platinum gained 2.1percent to USD2,079.21, and palladium was up 1.5percent at USD1,556.49. 

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**KITCO** 

## **Ghana directs Newmont, AngloGold, Zijin to shift mining ops to local firms by December**

By Reuters

**G**HANA’s mining regulator has given international companies Newmont, AngloGold Ashanti and Chinese-owned Zijin until December 2026 to shift mining operations over to local contractors or face sanctions, according to five sources with direct knowledge of the matter and documents.

The three companies currently operate the mines with their own staff. They are the only ones still doing so after many firms outsourced mining operations ahead of Ghana, Africa’s top gold producer, revising local ownership rules in January 2025 and requiring all miners to switch to contract mining.

Under the rules, surface mining must be undertaken by fully Ghanaian-owned firms, while underground mining must be carried out by companies with at least 50% Ghanaian ownership.

Apart from Newmont, Zijin and AngloGold Ashanti’s smaller Iduapriem gold mine, almost all large miners in Ghana have already transitioned to contract mining, two government officials and three mining executives said.

African governments have been tightening mining rules to extract more revenue against a backdrop of rising prices for minerals and metals produced. Mali ended a near two-year standoff with Barrick in November over enforcement of its new mining code.

Ghana’s Minerals Commission asked Newmont, AngloGold and Zijin to fully comply with the contract mining requirements by December 2026, according to separate letters sent to the companies in October and January that were seen by Reuters on Wednesday. The three companies had separately requested extensions to allow full compliance.

The regulator warned that miners that failed to meet the deadline could face sanctions, the letters showed.

Zijin's Ghana unit said it has been engaging with the Minerals Commission since November 2025 to comply with the local content rules, including preparing tenders and technical frameworks for a shift to contract mining, while rolling out new technologies that require initial benchmarking before a full tender process.

Newmont and AngloGold did not immediately respond to requests for comment.

### **Regulator rejects Newmont's request**

Newmont's compliance was discussed during meetings this month in Accra between its global CEO, Natascha Viljoen, and the Minerals Commission after the company again sought an extension, the government sources said.

Newmont, which operates the Ahafo North and South gold mines, had asked to comply fully by 2027, citing additional regulatory and governance requirements it must satisfy as a listed company, one government official said.

But regulators rejected that request, noting that other listed miners, including Gold Fields, had already complied, the official said.

The Ghana Chamber of Mines did not respond to requests for comment but a source in the group said it was engaging with the commission.

"It is a good option, but we think it should be commercially driven," he said. "If I can be more efficient, why shouldn't I mine myself?"

The government sources said the new rules are aimed at building capacity among Ghanaian mining service companies and retaining more value in-country, citing the emergence of Ghanaian firms such as Rocksure and Engineers & Planners.

Local companies have the capacity to take on expanded contract mining roles and the commission will hold their hands to execute, the first government official said.

Miners that fail to comply face "a huge fine for the first step," the second official said. "If they still don't comply, we have the right to shut down the mine."

(By Maxwell Akalaare Adombila; Editing by Veronica Brown and Nia Williams)

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## **Mining** Technology

### **Queensland fast-tracks major coal and gold projects** **The Big Vein South Gold Project has been declared a Prescribed Project.**

Shree Mishra

**T**HE QUEENSLAND Government has expedited the development of two major coal and gold projects, signalling the region's renewed economic focus.

Coordinator-General Gerard Coggan has declared the Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project, valued at A\$1.24bn (\$887.83m), a Coordinated Project.

Proposed by Corvus Resources, the project involves new underground long-wall coal mine development 17km north of Emerald.

The mine aims to produce up to 10.5 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of raw coal over 25 years once it becomes operational.

Around 90% of the ultra-low-ash metallurgical coal is intended for global steel markets through the Port of Gladstone.

The project is expected to generate 284 construction jobs and 500 operational positions. Construction of necessary infrastructure is due to commence in 2027.

Corvus Resources CEO Chris Coombes said: “Corvus Resources is committed to working with the Queensland Government and local stakeholders to deliver a project that supports regional communities, creates jobs and contributes to the state’s long-term economic prosperity.”

In a parallel development, the Big Vein South Gold Project, worth A\$400m, has been declared a Prescribed Project.

This new open-cut gold mine, situated 120km north of Richmond, is set to create 980 jobs during construction and 380 operational roles.

Production is expected to start in 2028, processing roughly 1.95mtpa of ore and producing around 100,000oz of gold doré every year.

Following years of delay and uncertainty, the government is now fostering industry confidence by advancing major projects and supporting regional communities with job creation and economic development.

Queensland Deputy Premier and Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning Jarrod Bleijie said: “During Labor’s decade of decline, major projects were trapped in bureaucracy, investment confidence collapsed and regional communities paid the price.

“The Crisafulli Government is clearing the backlog, fast-tracking approvals and sending a clear message that Queensland is open for business again.

“By streamlining approvals and fast-tracking major projects, we are rebuilding trust with industry, restoring certainty to the system and putting Queensland back on the map as a place that welcomes responsible investment.” 