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detikfinance

Prabowo Bentuk Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia, Ekspor SDA Jadi Satu Pintu

Anisa Indraini – detikFinance

PEMERINTAHAN Presiden Prabowo Subianto membentuk Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) khusus ekspor bernama PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia. Tujuannya untuk memperkuat tata kelola ekspor komoditas sumber daya alam (SDA) sekaligus menutup celah praktik kurang bayar pajak.

"Hari ini pemerintah Republik Indonesia yang saya pimpin menerbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah tentang Tata Kelola Ekspor Komoditas Sumber Daya Alam," ujar Prabowo dalam rapat paripurna di DPR RI, Jakarta, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Dengan begitu nantinya semua ekspor sumber daya alam akan dikelola satu pintu melalui BUMN yang sudah ditunjuk. Komoditasnya mulai dari kelapa sawit, batu bara, hingga paduan besi ferro alloy.

"Penjualan semua hasil sumber daya alam kita, kita mulai dengan minyak kelapa sawit, batu bara dan paduan besi, kita wajibkan harus dilakukan penjualannya melalui BUMN yang ditunjuk oleh pemerintah sebagai pengekspor tunggal," jelas Prabowo.

Harga Komoditas Diatur

Prabowo ingin Indonesia menetapkan sendiri harga-harga komoditas SDA mulai dari kelapa sawit hingga nikel. Menurutnya, sangat aneh ketika Indonesia tidak bisa menentukan harga komoditas tersebut saat produksi terbesar di dunia.

Prabowo Forms Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia, a One-Stop Center for Natural Resource Exports

Anisa Indraini – detikFinance

PRESIDENT Prabowo Subianto's administration established a state-owned enterprise (SOE) specifically for exports, PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia. The goal is to strengthen the governance of natural resource commodity exports and address loopholes in tax underpayment practices.

"Today, the government of the Republic of Indonesia, which I lead, issued a Government Regulation concerning the Governance of Natural Resource Commodity Exports," Prabowo said in a plenary session at the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) in Jakarta on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

This will ensure that all natural resource exports will be managed through a single portal through designated state-owned enterprises. Commodities ranging from palm oil and coal to ferroalloys will be exported.

"We require that all of our natural resource products, starting with palm oil, coal, and iron ore, be sold through state-owned enterprises designated by the government as sole exporters," Prabowo explained.

Commodity Prices Are Regulated

Prabowo wants Indonesia to set its own prices for natural resources, from palm oil to nickel. He believes it's strange that Indonesia can't set prices for these commodities when it has the largest production in the world.

"Kita merasa aneh bahwa kita produsen kelapa sawit terbesar di dunia, tetapi harga kelapa sawit ditentukan oleh negara lain. Saya katakan kepada menteri saya, ini tidak boleh terjadi, saya tidak mau kelapa sawit kita ditentukan bangsa lain, kita tentukan harga kita," beber Prabowo.

Jika pembeli dari luar negeri enggan membeli kelapa sawit yang harganya ditetapkan Indonesia, Prabowo meminta semua pihak tidak perlu khawatir. Indonesia disebut bisa menggunakan produk kelapa sawit itu di dalam negeri.

"Kalau mereka nggak mau beli, ya nggak usah beli. Kita pakai kelapa sawit kita sendiri," sebut Prabowo.

Badan Ekspor Berlaku Bertahap

Kebijakan diatur melalui Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) tentang Tata Kelola Ekspor Komoditas SDA Melalui BUMN. Implementasi akan dilakukan bertahap untuk memberikan penyesuaian terhadap perubahan proses transaksi ekspor antara eksportir dan pembeli (buyer) di luar negeri.

Pada tahap pertama, berlaku masa transisi yakni 1 Juni-31 Agustus 2026. Pada periode ini transaksi ekspor masih dilakukan oleh perusahaan dengan pembeli (buyer), tetapi pelaporan atau dokumentasi ekspor sudah disampaikan kepada Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia.

"Sekali lagi saya katakan transaksi ekspor masih dilakukan oleh perusahaan dengan buyer, namun dokumentasi ekspor sudah dilakukan oleh BUMN Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia. Ini akan berlaku selama tiga bulan dan kita akan lakukan evaluasi dalam tiga bulan," ujar Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Airlangga Hartarto dalam konferensi pers di Gedung DPR RI, Jakarta.

"We find it strange that we are the world's largest palm oil producer, yet the price is determined by other countries. I told my ministers, 'This must not happen. I don't want our palm oil to be determined by other nations; we set our own prices,'" Prabowo explained.

If foreign buyers are reluctant to purchase palm oil at prices set by Indonesia, Prabowo urged everyone not to worry. Indonesia is said to be able to use the palm oil products domestically.

"If they don't want to buy, then don't buy. We use our own palm oil," Prabowo said.

Export Agency Implements Phased Implementation

The policy is regulated through a Government Regulation (PP) concerning the Governance of Natural Resource Commodity Exports Through State-Owned Enterprises. Implementation will be gradual to accommodate changes in the export transaction process between exporters and overseas buyers.

In the first phase, a transition period applies, namely June 1-August 31, 2026. During this period, export transactions are still carried out by companies with buyers, but export reporting or documentation has been submitted to Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia.

"I reiterate that export transactions are still being conducted between the company and the buyer, but the export documentation has been handled by the state-owned company Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia. This will be valid for three months, and we will conduct an evaluation within three months," said Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto at a press conference at the Indonesian Parliament Building in Jakarta.

Kemudian tahap berikutnya, seluruh proses transaksi ekspor mulai dari kontrak hingga pembayaran mulai dilakukan oleh Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia. Rencananya tahap tersebut dapat dilakukan mulai 1 September 2026.

"Artinya seluruh proses transaksi ekspor kontrak pengiriman barang sampai pembayaran dilakukan sepenuhnya oleh Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia dan ini direncanakan per 1 September 2026," tutur Airlangga.

Berdasarkan draf PP tentang Tata Kelola Ekspor Komoditas SDA Melalui BUMN yang beredar, pada BAB II Pasal 2 ayat (1) mengatur tentang tata kelola komoditas ekspor. Komoditas tersebut mencakup batu bara, kelapa sawit dan komoditas SDA strategis lainnya.

Kemudian pada BAB III Pasal 3 ayat (1) menegaskan, komoditas SDA di atas hanya dapat diekspor melalui BUMN yang ditetapkan pemerintah sebagai pengelola ekspor. Kemudian pada Bab IV pasal 5, tertulis pembinaan dan pengawasan pelaksanaan tata kelola ekspor komoditas SDA dilakukan oleh masing-masing menteri/kepala lembaga pemerintah non-kementerian terkait.

Selanjutnya pada BAB V Pasal 6, ekspor komoditas SDA melalui BUMN ini berlaku setelah tanggal 31 Desember 2026. Pada saat itu, pelaksanaan ekspor dialihkan sepenuhnya ke BUMN Ekspor.

"Dalam hal pelaksanaan Ekspor Komoditas Sumber Daya Alam Strategis sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 sudah dialihkan sepenuhnya kepada BUMN Ekspor sebelum tanggal 31 Desember 2026, Ekspor Komoditas Sumber Daya Alam Strategis dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf b," tulis BAB V Pasal 6 huruf c PP tersebut. (aid/fdl)

The next stage, Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia, will handle the entire export transaction process, from contracting to payment. This phase is scheduled to begin on September 1, 2026.

"This means that the entire export transaction process, from the goods delivery contract to payment, will be handled entirely by Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia, and this is planned to begin September 1, 2026," Airlangga said.

Based on the draft PP on the Governance of Natural Resource Commodity Exports Through State-Owned Enterprises, Chapter II Article 2 paragraph (1) regulates the governance of export commodities. These commodities include coal, palm oil and other strategic natural resource commodities.

Then, in Chapter III, Article 3 paragraph (1), it is stated that the above natural resource commodities can only be exported through state-owned enterprises designated by the government as export managers. Then, in Chapter IV, Article 5, it is written that the guidance and supervision of the implementation of the export management of natural resource commodities is carried out by each minister/head of the relevant non-ministerial government agency.

Furthermore, in Chapter V Article 6, the export of natural resource commodities through BUMN will be valid after December 31, 2026. At that time, the implementation of exports will be transferred entirely to the Export BUMN.

"If the implementation of Strategic Natural Resource Commodity Exports as referred to in Article 2 has been fully transferred to the Exporting State-Owned Enterprises before December 31, 2026, the Export of Strategic Natural Resource Commodities will be carried out in accordance with the provisions referred to in letter b," reads Chapter V, Article 6, letter c of the PP. (aid/fdl)

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JERNIH MELIHAT DUNIA

Ini Alasan Danantara Bentuk PT DSI, BUMN Baru Pengelola Ekspor Komoditas RI

Erlangga Djumena - Editor

BADAN Pengelola Investasi (BPI) Danantara mengungkap alasan pembentukan PT Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia (DSI) sebagai Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) baru yang akan menangani ekspor komoditas strategis Indonesia.

Managing Director Stakeholders Management & Communications Danantara Indonesia, Rohan Hafas mengatakan, pembentukan PT DSI merupakan tindak lanjut atas mandat Presiden Prabowo Subianto untuk memperkuat tata kelola ekspor nasional.

"Ini (PT DSI) kan langsung di bawah Danantara. Yang punya capital besar dan size besar kan Danantara," ujar Rohan dalam taklimat media di Wisma Danantara Indonesia, Jakarta, Rabu (20/5/2026) seperti dikutip dari Antara.

Menurut dia, Danantara dipilih karena memiliki kapasitas modal besar sehingga dinilai mampu menjalankan amanat pemerintah dalam memperbaiki tata kelola ekspor secara optimal.

PT DSI nantinya akan bekerja langsung di bawah BPI Danantara dengan fokus mengelola transaksi ekspor sejumlah komoditas sumber daya alam strategis.

Pada tahap awal, yakni mulai 1 Juni hingga 31 Desember 2026, PT DSI akan berfungsi sebagai penilai sekaligus perantara antara penjual dan pembeli untuk komoditas tertentu yang diekspor ke luar negeri.

This is the Reason Danantara Formed PT DSI, a New SOE Managing Indonesian Commodity Exports

Erlangga Djumena - Editor

THE INVESTMENT Management Agency (BPI) Danantara revealed the reasons for establishing PT Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia (DSI) as a new State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) that will handle the export of Indonesia's strategic commodities.

Danantara Indonesia's Managing Director of Stakeholder Management & Communications, Rohan Hafas, said the establishment of PT DSI was a follow-up to President Prabowo Subianto's mandate to strengthen national export governance.

"This (PT DSI) is directly under Danantara. Danantara has significant capital and size," Rohan said at a media briefing at Wisma Danantara Indonesia in Jakarta on Wednesday (May 20, 2026), as quoted by Antara.

According to him, Danantara was chosen because it has a large capital capacity and is therefore considered capable of carrying out the government's mandate to improve export governance optimally.

PT DSI will later work directly under BPI Danantara with a focus on managing export transactions for a number of strategic natural resource commodities.

In the initial phase, namely from June 1 to December 31, 2026, PT DSI will function as an appraiser and intermediary between sellers and buyers for certain commodities exported abroad.

Selanjutnya, mulai Januari 2027, PT DSI akan bertransformasi menjadi perusahaan trader yang membeli langsung komoditas dari eksportir, memegang barang, sekaligus menanggung risiko perdagangan sebelum menjualnya ke pasar internasional.

Pendapatan hasil ekspor nantinya akan diterima dalam mata uang asing sesuai negara tujuan transaksi. Namun, seluruh devisa hasil ekspor tersebut dipastikan akan kembali ke Indonesia.

Pemerintah menugaskan PT DSI untuk mengelola dan mengawasi ekspor komoditas sumber daya alam strategis, seperti minyak kelapa sawit (CPO), batu bara, dan ferro alloy.

Presiden Prabowo menyatakan pembentukan perusahaan tersebut bertujuan memperkuat pengawasan ekspor sekaligus mencegah praktik ilegal dalam perdagangan sumber daya alam.

Praktik ilegal yang dimaksud meliputi kurang bayar (under-invoicing), praktik pemindahan harga (transfer pricing), hingga pelarian devisa hasil ekspor ke luar negeri. 🌐

Furthermore, starting in January 2027, PT DSI will transform into a trading company that purchases commodities directly from exporters, holds the goods, and bears the trading risks before selling them to the international market.

Export revenue will be received in the foreign currency of the destination country. However, all foreign exchange proceeds will be returned to Indonesia.

The government has assigned PT DSI to manage and supervise the export of strategic natural resource commodities, such as crude palm oil (CPO), coal, and ferro alloy.

President Prabowo stated that the formation of the company aims to strengthen export supervision and prevent illegal practices in the trade of natural resources.

The illegal practices in question include under-invoicing, transfer pricing practices, and the diversion of foreign exchange from exports abroad. 🌐

Negara Mitra RI Dapat Kelonggaran Aturan DHE SDA

Debrinata Rizky, Aprillia Ika - Tim Redaksi

PEMERINTAH memberikan kelonggaran aturan devisa hasil ekspor sumber daya alam (DHE SDA) bagi eksportir dari negara mitra yang memiliki perjanjian bilateral dengan Indonesia. Kebijakan ini dinilai menjadi sinyal bahwa pemerintah tidak hanya mengejar devisa masuk ke dalam negeri, tetapi juga menjaga hubungan dagang dan investasi strategis.

Indonesia's Partner Countries Receive Relaxation of DHE SDA Regulations

Debrinata Rizky, Aprillia Ika – Editorial Team

THE GOVERNMENT has relaxed regulations on export proceeds from natural resource (DHE SDA) for exporters from partner countries with whom Indonesia has bilateral agreements. This policy is seen as a signal that the government is not only pursuing foreign exchange inflows but also maintaining strategic trade and investment relationships.

Aturan tersebut tertuang dalam Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 21 Tahun 2026 yang merupakan perubahan ketiga atas PP Nomor 36 Tahun 2023 tentang pengelolaan devisa hasil ekspor dari kegiatan perusahaan, pengelolaan, dan pengolahan sumber daya alam.

Menteri Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Airlangga Hartarto mengatakan, aturan baru ini bertujuan memperkuat pembiayaan pembangunan, mendukung hilirisasi SDA, meningkatkan investasi, sekaligus menjaga stabilitas pasar keuangan domestik.

"Dengan tujuan utama, pertama mendorong pembiayaan pembangunan, khususnya investasi dan modal kerja untuk hilirisasi sumber daya alam. Kedua, meningkatkan investasi dan kinerja ekspor untuk kegiatan perusahaan pengelolaan sumber daya alam. Kemudian, yang ketiga untuk mendukung stabilitas makro dan pasar keuangan domestik," ujar Airlangga di Kompleks Parlemen, Jakarta Pusat, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Melalui beleid tersebut, pemerintah mewajibkan eksportir SDA menempatkan 100 persen DHE SDA ke dalam sistem keuangan Indonesia.

Dalam aturan baru itu, eksportir sektor nonmigas wajib menempatkan DHE SDA sebesar 100 persen selama minimal 12 bulan. Sementara sektor migas wajib menempatkan retensi minimal 30 persen selama sedikitnya tiga bulan.

Airlangga menjelaskan, penempatan DHE SDA wajib dilakukan melalui bank-bank Himpunan Bank Milik Negara (Himbara).

"Nah kemudian pemasukan atau repatriasi penempatan retensi DHE SDA wajib dilakukan melalui Bank Himbara," kata dia.

Meski demikian, pemerintah memberikan pengecualian bagi eksportir yang berasal dari negara dengan perjanjian bilateral perdagangan atau kesepahaman dengan Indonesia.

This regulation is contained in Government Regulation (PP) Number 21 of 2026, which is the third amendment to PP Number 36 of 2023 concerning the management of foreign exchange from exports from natural resource business, management, and processing activities.

Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto stated that the new regulation aims to strengthen development financing, support the downstreaming of natural resources, increase investment, and maintain the stability of the domestic financial market.

"The main objectives are, first, to encourage development financing, particularly investment and working capital for downstream natural resource development. Second, to increase investment and export performance for natural resource management businesses. And third, to support macroeconomic stability and domestic financial markets," Airlangga said at the Parliament Complex in Central Jakarta on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

Through this policy, the government requires natural resource exporters to deposit 100 percent of their natural resource export proceeds into the Indonesian financial system.

Under the new regulation, non-oil and gas exporters are required to retain 100 percent of their export proceeds (DHE) for a minimum of 12 months. Meanwhile, the oil and gas sector is required to retain at least 30 percent for a minimum of three months.

Airlangga explained that the placement of DHE SDA must be done through banks belonging to the Association of State-Owned Banks (Himbara).

"Then, the entry or repatriation of DHE SDA retention placement must be done through the Himbara Bank," he said.

However, the government provides exceptions for exporters from countries with bilateral trade agreements or understandings with Indonesia.

Khusus kelompok tersebut, eksportir sektor pertambangan diperbolehkan menempatkan retensi DHE sebesar 30% selama tiga bulan di bank non-Himbara.


“Jadi bagi peserta yang sudah menandatangani perjanjian bilateral dapat menempatkan 30 persen untuk 3 bulan di bank non-Himbara,” ujar Airlangga.

Ia menegaskan, kebijakan tersebut menjadi bentuk prioritas bagi negara mitra yang telah memiliki kerja sama resmi dengan Indonesia.

“Artinya Indonesia memberikan prioritas kepada mereka yang sudah menandatangani perjanjian kerja sama dengan Indonesia,” kata Airlangga.

Selain itu, pemerintah juga menyiapkan insentif bagi eksportir yang patuh terhadap aturan DHE SDA berupa tarif Pajak Penghasilan (PPH) hingga 0 persen atas instrumen penempatan DHE SDA.

Insentif tersebut diberikan sesuai jangka waktu penempatan dana, lebih rendah dibandingkan tarif reguler sebesar 20 persen.

Airlangga mengatakan, aturan baru tersebut mulai berlaku efektif pada 1 Juni 2026. 

Specifically for this group, mining sector exporters are permitted to place DHE retention of 30 percent for three months in non-Himbara banks.


“So, participants who have signed the bilateral agreement can invest 30 percent of their funds in a non-Himbara bank for three months,” Airlangga said.

He emphasized that this policy is a priority for partner countries that have official cooperation with Indonesia.

“This means that Indonesia is giving priority to those who have signed cooperation agreements with Indonesia,” said Airlangga.

In addition, the government is also preparing incentives for exporters who comply with DHE SDA regulations in the form of Income Tax (PPH) rates of up to 0 percent on DHE SDA placement instruments.

The incentive is given according to the term of the fund placement, lower than the regular rate of 20 percent.

Airlangga said the new regulations would come into effect on June 1, 2026. 

Bisnis.com

Ekspor Batu Bara Lewat Danantara, Pengusaha Waswas Kontrak Jangka Panjang

Penulis : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

INDONESIAN Mining Association (IMA) berharap pemerintah mempertimbangkan keberadaan kontrak penjualan jangka panjang (long-term sales agreement) yang telah disepakati para pelaku usaha, seiring implementasi kebijakan pengendalian ekspor komoditas tambang.

Coal Exports Through Danantara Make Entrepreneurs Concerned About Long-Term Contracts

Author: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

THE INDONESIAN Mining Association (IMA) hopes the government will consider the existence of long-term sales agreements agreed to by business actors, in line with the implementation of the mining commodity export control policy.

Adapun, Presiden Prabowo Subianto mewajibkan ekspor sumber daya alam (SDA) strategis satu pintu melalui PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia. Proses transisi akan dimulai pada 1 Juni 2026 dan rencananya diimplementasikan secara penuh per 1 September 2026.

Komoditas yang menjadi sasaran pertama mekanisme baru ini adalah minyak kelapa sawit (CPO), batu bara dan paduan besi. Selanjutnya, pemerintah menargetkan mekanisme ini berlaku untuk seluruh komoditas SDA strategis.

Direktur Eksekutif IMA Sari Esayanti mengatakan, pengendalian ekspor komoditas tambang melalui pembentukan satu badan khusus negara perlu dikaji secara menyeluruh dengan mempertimbangkan keseimbangan antara penguatan tata kelola, optimalisasi penerimaan negara, dan terpenting keberlanjutan sektor pertambangan.

IMA pada prinsipnya siap mendukung penguatan pengawasan dan memastikan pemanfaatan sumber daya alam guna memberikan manfaat optimal bagi negara dan masyarakat.

"Namun, dalam implementasinya perlu tetap memperhatikan kepastian usaha, keberlangsungan kontrak jangka panjang, serta iklim investasi yang kompetitif agar industri pertambangan Indonesia tetap dipercaya dan mampu tumbuh secara berkelanjutan," ujar Sari Esayanti melalui keterangan tertulis kepada Bisnis, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Dia menekankan bahwa banyak industri tambang yang sejak awal investasi telah memiliki kontrak jangka panjang dan sudah dikaji keekonomiannya dalam rentang waktu yang panjang.

Untuk itu, dalam implementasinya, pengusaha berharap kebijakan tersebut turut mempertimbangkan keberadaan kontrak penjualan jangka panjang yang telah disepakati.

Meanwhile, President Prabowo Subianto has mandated a one-stop shop for strategic natural resource exports through PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia. The transition process will begin on June 1, 2026, and is planned to be fully implemented by September 1, 2026.

The commodities targeted initially by this new mechanism are crude palm oil (CPO), coal, and iron alloys. The government aims to extend this mechanism to all strategic natural resource commodities.

IMA Executive Director Sari Esayanti said that controlling mining commodity exports through the establishment of a special state agency needs to be reviewed comprehensively, taking into account the balance between strengthening governance, optimizing state revenues, and most importantly, the sustainability of the mining sector.

IMA is in principle ready to support the strengthening of supervision and ensure the utilization of natural resources to provide optimal benefits for the state and society.

"However, in its implementation, it is necessary to continue to pay attention to business certainty, the sustainability of long-term contracts, and a competitive investment climate so that the Indonesian mining industry remains trusted and able to grow sustainably," said Sari Esayanti in a written statement to Bisnis, Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

He emphasized that many mining industries have had long-term contracts since the beginning of their investments and have studied their economic viability over a long period of time.

For this reason, in its implementation, entrepreneurs hope that this policy will also take into account the existence of long-term sales contracts that have been agreed upon.

Kepastian hukum dan stabilitas kebijakan, kata Sari, menjadi faktor penting dalam menjaga kepercayaan pasar serta daya saing Indonesia di industri pertambangan global.

"Kita berharap kebijakan yang dibuat tetap menarik untuk industri tambang," tuturnya.

Pada hari ini, Rabu (20/5/2026), pemerintah resmi mengumumkan pembentukan PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia untuk menjadi platform satu pintu proses ekspor SDA strategis.

Menko Perekonomian Airlangga Hartarto menyampaikan tujuan mekanisme baru ini guna meningkatkan pengawasan ekspor maupun devisa hasil ekspor (DHE) komoditas strategis. Harapannya, mekanisme anyar ini bisa membangun validitas dan integritas data perdagangan.

"Terutama untuk menghindari dan menghilangkan trade misinvoicing dan mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi, menjaga stabilitas nilai tukar, tentunya dengan cadangan devisa yang lebih besar," ujarnya pada konferensi pers di DPR usai penyampaian KEM & PPKM 2027 oleh Presiden Prabowo Subianto.

Pemerintah berharap agar peningkatan kontrol ekspor ini bisa menjaga stabilitas harga, kepastian pasokan ekspor, serta kelancaran pengiriman barang.

Mekanisme transisi ditargetkan berlangsung sekitar 3 bulan. Selanjutnya, pemerintah akan melakukan evaluasi dan diharapkan mulai 1 September seluruh proses ekspor, baik dokumentasi maupun transaksi, dilakukan melalui perusahaan bentukan Danantara ini.

Legal certainty and policy stability, Sari said, are important factors in maintaining market confidence and Indonesia's competitiveness in the global mining industry.

"We hope the policies we create will remain attractive to the mining industry," he said.

Today, Wednesday (20/5/2026), the government officially announced the establishment of PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia to become a one-stop platform for strategic natural resource export processes.

Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto stated that the purpose of this new mechanism is to improve oversight of exports and export earnings (DHE) of strategic commodities. He hopes this new mechanism will enhance the validity and integrity of trade data.

"This is primarily to avoid and eliminate trade misinvoicing and encourage economic growth, maintain exchange rate stability, and of course, with greater foreign exchange reserves," he said at a press conference at the House of Representatives (DPR) following President Prabowo Subianto's presentation of the 2027 Ministry of Finance and Public Activity Restrictions (KEM) and the 2027 Public Activity Restrictions (PPKM).

The government hopes that this increased export control will maintain price stability, ensure export supply, and ensure smooth delivery of goods.

The transition mechanism is targeted to last approximately three months. The government will then conduct an evaluation, and it is hoped that starting September 1, all export processes, including documentation and transactions, will be handled through the company established by Danantara.

"Tahap berikutnya ekspor komoditas strategis dilakukan oleh BUMN ekspor. Artinya, seluruh proses transaksi ekspor, kontrak, pengiriman sampai pembayaran dilakukan sepenuhnya oleh Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia, ini direncanakan per 1 September 2026," terang Airlangga. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"The next phase of strategic commodity exports will be handled by state-owned export companies. This means that Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia will handle all export transactions, from contracts to shipping to payment. This is planned for September 1, 2026," explained Airlangga. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

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Weda Bay Nickel Pangkas 65% Tenaga Kerja Imbas Kuota Produksi Turun

Penulis : Desyinta Nuraini

PEMANGKASAN kuota produksi nikel milik PT Weda Bay Nickel diperkirakan berdampak terhadap sekitar 10.000 tenaga kerja dan kontraktor di kawasan industri Weda Bay, Maluku Utara.

CEO Eramet Indonesia sekaligus perwakilan pemegang saham Weda Bay Nickel, Jerome Baudalet mengatakan, pengurangan kapasitas produksi yang tertuang dalam rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB), memaksa perusahaan menurunkan jumlah tenaga kerja hingga 65% hingga pertengahan tahun ini.

"Pekerja Weda Bay Nickel beserta seluruh kontraktor jumlahnya mencapai sekitar 18.000 hingga 19.000 orang. Dari angka tersebut, kami akan melakukan pengurangan sebesar 65% dan itulah kondisi yang kemungkinan akan kami hadapi hingga akhir Juni," ujarnya dalam Exclusive Media Briefing: Eramet Outlook 2026, di Jakarta, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Jerome menjelaskan, perusahaan tengah bersiap memasuki fase care and maintenance setelah kuota RKAB 2025 dipangkas dari 42 juta wet metric ton (wmt) menjadi hanya 12 juta wmt.

Weda Bay Nickel Cuts 65% of Workforce Due to Lower Production Quotas

Author: Desyinta Nuraini

THE REDUCTION in PT Weda Bay Nickel's nickel production quota is estimated to impact around 10,000 workers and contractors in the Weda Bay industrial area, North Maluku.

Eramet Indonesia CEO and Weda Bay Nickel shareholder representative Jerome Baudalet said the reduction in production capacity outlined in the company's work plan and budget (RKAB) has forced the company to reduce its workforce by 65% by mid-year.

"Weda Bay Nickel and all contractors number around 18,000 to 19,000 workers. Of that number, we will reduce 65%, and that's the situation we'll likely face until the end of June," he said at the Exclusive Media Briefing: Eramet Outlook 2026, in Jakarta on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

Jerome explained that the company is preparing to enter the care and maintenance phase after the 2025 RKAB quota was cut from 42 million wet metric tons (wmt) to just 12 million wmt.

Menurut dia, kondisi tersebut membuat operasional tambang secara bertahap harus dihentikan lantaran kuota produksi hampir habis digunakan sejak kuartal I/2025.

Dalam fase ini, perusahaan masih menjalankan pengelolaan lingkungan seperti pengolahan air, rehabilitasi lahan, hingga revegetasi. Namun, aktivitas produksi dan kebutuhan tenaga kerja mengalami penurunan signifikan.

Jerome menegaskan, perusahaan berupaya meminimalkan dampak pemutusan hubungan kerja dengan mendorong perpindahan pekerja ke proyek industri lain di kawasan Weda Bay. Di wilayah tersebut saat ini masih berlangsung pembangunan sejumlah fasilitas industri, termasuk smelter dan proyek aluminium yang dinilai masih dapat menyerap sebagian tenaga kerja terdampak.

"Sebagian besar pekerja sebenarnya masih bisa dialihkan ke aktivitas lain," imbuhnya.

Kendati begitu, dia mengakui pengurangan produksi tetap menekan penciptaan lapangan kerja baru di Maluku Utara yang selama ini tumbuh seiring ekspansi industri nikel. Menurut Jerome, tanpa pengurangan RKAB, ribuan pekerja yang saat ini dialihkan ke proyek lain seharusnya dapat membuka peluang kerja tambahan bagi masyarakat sekitar.

"Seharusnya akan ada sekitar 10.000 lapangan kerja baru. Jadi itu salah satu dampak negatif dari program care and maintenance ini," imbuhnya.

Dia menambahkan, Weda Bay Nickel tengah mengajukan revisi RKAB kepada pemerintah untuk tambahan kuota produksi pada semester II/2026. Perusahaan berharap tambahan kuota dapat diperoleh secepat mungkin agar operasional tambang dapat kembali ditingkatkan secara bertahap.

According to him, this situation requires mining operations to be gradually halted because the production quota has been nearly exhausted since the first quarter of 2025.

During this phase, the company continues to carry out environmental management activities such as water treatment, land rehabilitation, and revegetation. However, production activities and labor requirements have decreased significantly.

Jerome emphasized that the company is working to minimize the impact of layoffs by encouraging workers to relocate to other industrial projects in the Weda Bay area. Construction of several industrial facilities is currently underway in the area, including a smelter and an aluminum project, which are believed to still be able to absorb some of the affected workforce.

"Most workers can actually still be transferred to other activities," he added.

However, he acknowledged that production cuts continue to hinder new job creation in North Maluku, which has been growing alongside the expansion of the nickel industry. According to Jerome, without the reduction in the company's work plan (RKAB), the thousands of workers currently being diverted to other projects could have created additional job opportunities for the surrounding community.

"There should be around 10,000 new jobs. So that's one of the negative impacts of this care and maintenance program," he added.

He added that Weda Bay Nickel is submitting a revised work plan and budget (RKAB) to the government for additional production quotas in the second half of 2026. The company hopes to secure the additional quota as soon as possible so that mining operations can be gradually increased.

Jerome juga mengingatkan bahwa penurunan produksi Weda Bay Nickel berpotensi memengaruhi rantai pasok bijih nikel di kawasan industri Indonesia Weda Bay Industrial Park atau IWIP yang membutuhkan sekitar 100 juta ton bijih nikel per tahun. Jika produksi tidak kembali meningkat, kebutuhan pasokan diperkirakan akan semakin bergantung pada pengiriman dari Sulawesi maupun impor Filipina.

Sebelumnya, Kementerian ESDM mengumumkan memangkas produksi nikel di level 260 juta-270 juta ton pada tahun ini. Angka tersebut lebih rendah dibandingkan kuota produksi yang disetujui dalam RKAB 2025, yakni 379 juta ton.

"Nikel [RKAB] sudah kami umumkan hari ini, 260 [juta] sampai 270 [juta] lah, in between range-nya itu," ucap Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Minerba) Kementerian ESDM Tri Winarno di Gedung Ditjen Minerba, Jakarta Selatan, Selasa (10/2/2026).

Langkah tersebut diambil oleh Kementerian ESDM guna mendongkrak harga nikel di pasar global yang sempat stagnan di level US\$14.000-US\$15.000 per ton pada 2025. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Jerome also warned that the decline in Weda Bay Nickel production could potentially impact the nickel ore supply chain in the Indonesian Weda Bay Industrial Park (IWIP), which requires approximately 100 million tons of nickel ore annually. If production does not rebound, supply needs are expected to become increasingly dependent on shipments from Sulawesi and imports from the Philippines.

Previously, the Ministry of ESDM announced a nickel production cut to 260 million to 270 million tons this year. This figure is lower than the production quota approved in the 2025 RKAB, which was 379 million tons.

"We have announced the nickel [RKAB] today, 260 [million] to 270 [million], in between that range," said the Director General of Minerals and Coal (Minerba) of the Ministry of ESDM, Tri Winarno, at the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal Building, South Jakarta, Tuesday (10/2/2026).

This step was taken by the Ministry of ESDM to boost nickel prices in the global market, which had stagnated at US\$ 14,000 - US\$ 15,000 per ton in 2025. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

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Saham PTBA Diserok, Harga Bisa-bisa ke Sini

Penulis : Thresa Sandra Desfika

SAHAM PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) menjadi salah satu saham yang bersinar saat saham sejumlah emiten batu bara kembali jatuh pada perdagangan Rabu (20/5/2026).

PTBA Shares Snatched Up, Price Could Go Here

Author: Thresa Sandra Desfika

SHARES of PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) were among the stocks that shone brightly as shares of a number of coal issuers fell again on Wednesday (20/5/2026).

Saham Bukit Asam (PTBA) melompat 6,42% ke Rp 2.820 kemarin. Sebanyak 46,76 juta saham diperdagangkan, frekuensi 15.817 kali, dan nilai transaksi Rp 129,31 miliar. Investor asing memborong saham PTBA dengan *net buy* Rp 8,7 miliar.

Dalam tiga hari bursa sebelumnya, saham emiten batu bara PTBA juga selalu membukukan *net buy* dari investor asing.

Pada satu bulan terakhir, harga saham Bukit Asam melemah 2,76%. Namun, investor asing menyerok saham ini dengan angka *net buy* Rp 86,20 miliar.

Sinarmas Sekuritas menjadikan saham PTBA sebagai rekomendasi harian untuk Kamis (21/5/2026) dengan titik masuk kisaran 2.680-2.830.

Target harga yang dipatok broker efek tersebut untuk saham PTBA pada 2.900-2.970. *Stoploss* apabila saham PTBA menyentuh 2.600.

Saham PTBA malah naik kala Presiden Prabowo Subianto pada Rabu kemarin mengumumkan peraturan baru terkait tata kelola ekspor komoditas sumber daya alam strategis, yang akan mewajibkan ekspor komoditas melalui BUMN bernama PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia. Banyak pihak menilai, situasi PTBA lebih diuntungkan terkait hal itu karena statusnya sebagai BUMN.

"Presiden Prabowo menjelaskan bahwa peraturan baru ini ditujukan untuk menekan praktik *under-invoicing* dan *under-accounting*, serta memberikan Indonesia pengaruh yang lebih besar dalam penentuan harga," jelas ulasan Stockbit Sekuritas.

Pada tahap awal, kewajiban ekspor melalui 1 pintu ini menargetkan komoditas batu bara, CPO, dan ferroalloy. Aturan baru ini akan mulai diimplementasikan pada masa transisi mulai 1 Juni 2026, dengan implementasi penuh ditargetkan dimulai per 1 September 2026.

Bukit Asam (PTBA) shares jumped 6.42% to Rp 2,820 yesterday. A total of 46.76 million shares were traded, with a frequency of 15,817 trades, and a transaction value of Rp 129.31 billion. Foreign investors bought up PTBA shares with a *net buy* of Rp 8.7 billion.

In the previous three trading days, shares of coal issuer PTBA also consistently recorded *net buys* from foreign investors.

Over the past month, Bukit Asam's share price has weakened by 2.76%. However, foreign investors have snapped up the stock with a *net buy* of IDR 86.20 billion.

Sinarmas Sekuritas made PTBA shares its daily recommendation for Thursday (May 21, 2026) with an entry point range of 2,680-2,830.

The brokerage set a target price for PTBA shares at 2,900-2,970. A *stop-loss order* is in place if PTBA shares reach 2,600.

PTBA shares actually rose when President Prabowo Subianto announced new regulations on the management of strategic natural resource commodity exports on Wednesday, requiring them to be exported through a state-owned enterprise (SOE) called PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia. Many believe that PTBA's status as a SOE is advantageous in this regard.

"President Prabowo explained that this new regulation is aimed at curbing *under-invoicing* and *under-accounting* practices, as well as giving Indonesia greater influence in pricing," explained the Stockbit Sekuritas review.

Initially, this single-gate export requirement targets coal, crude palm oil (CPO), and ferroalloys. The new regulation will begin to be implemented during a transitional period starting June 1, 2026, with full implementation targeted for September 1, 2026.

Berdasarkan presentasi Presiden Prabowo, PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia akan mengontrol semua proses pengurusan ekspor —termasuk transaksi dan kontrak— pada masa implementasi penuh. Editor: Theresa Sandra Desfika

Based on President Prabowo's presentation, PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia will control all export processes—including transactions and contracts—during the full implementation period. Editor: Theresa Sandra Desfika

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Regulasi Kerap Berubah, Nasib Emiten Sektor Minerba Tak Menentu

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

TEKANAN yang dihadapi emiten-emiten pertambangan mineral dan batubara (minerba) seolah tak kunjung berhenti. Di saat harga sejumlah komoditas utama tambang berada dalam tren positif, emiten di sektor ini justru diterpa oleh sentimen ketidakpastian regulasi.

Baru-baru ini, pemerintah membentuk Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) ekspor baru bernama PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI) untuk memperkuat tata kelola komoditas sumber daya alam (SDA) strategis. Perusahaan ini akan menjadi pelaksana utama pengelolaan ekspor komoditas strategis Indonesia secara bertahap hingga penuh mulai 1 September 2026.

Pada tahap awal, perusahaan eksportir masih dapat melakukan transaksi langsung dengan pembeli di luar negeri, namun dokumentasi ekspor akan dilakukan lewat DSI.

Rumor mengenai pembentukan DSI sudah berhembus sejak Selasa (19/5/2026) dan tampak direspons negatif oleh pasar. Saham-saham pertambangan yang terdampak langsung oleh kebijakan ini pun rontok.

Regulations Change Frequently, Fate of Mineral and Coal Sector Issuers Uncertain

Reporter: Dimas Andi | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

THE PRESSURE facing mineral and coal mining (minerba) issuers seems unrelenting. While prices for several key mining commodities are trending upward, issuers in this sector are being buffeted by regulatory uncertainty.

The government recently established a new export state-owned enterprise (SOE) called PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI) to strengthen the governance of strategic natural resource commodities. This company will become the primary executor of Indonesia's strategic commodity exports, gradually expanding to full capacity by September 1, 2026.

In the initial stage, export companies can still conduct direct transactions with overseas buyers, but export documentation will be done via DSI.

Rumors of the formation of the DSI have been circulating since Tuesday (May 19, 2026) and appear to have received a negative response from the market. Mining stocks, directly impacted by this policy, also plummeted.

Sebagai gambaran, kinerja IDX Energy dan IDX Basic Materials yang dihuni saham-saham produsen dan pengolahan hasil tambang tergerus masing-masing 9,23% dan 11,52% dalam dua hari terakhir.

Bukan kali ini saja perubahan regulasi di sektor pertambangan diumumkan mendadak. Masih di bulan Mei 2026, pemerintah sempat berencana merevisi aturan tarif royalti komoditas mineral dalam Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) 19/2025, namun rencana ini ditunda sementara waktu.

Beberapa emiten minerba sudah bersiap menghadapi risiko perubahan regulasi dari pemerintah. Contohnya adalah PT Timah Tbk (TINS) yang berpotensi melakukan penyesuaian strategi bisnis secara adaptif terhadap berbagai kebijakan pemerintah. Bagi TINS, langkah kolaboratif dengan pemangku kepentingan semisal badan khusus ekspor mungkin akan mampu memberi kontribusi lebih optimal terhadap kinerja perusahaan.

"Ke depannya, kami akan lihat seperti apa implementasi dan (aturan) turunannya," ujar Ruddy Nursalam, Corporate Secretary TINS, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Sementara itu, Corporate Secretary Division Head PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA) Eko Prayitno menyatakan, pihaknya menghormati setiap kebijakan strategis dari pemerintah. Fokus utama PTBA saat ini adalah memastikan kelangsungan produksi tetap berjalan secara optimal, efisien, dan berkelanjutan. "PTBA akan selalu adaptif dan patuh terhadap regulasi yang berlaku," kata dia, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Dalam keterangannya, Analis Sekuritas Indonesia Juan Harahap dan Fadhlán Banny menilai, kebijakan baru seperti pembentukan DSI berpotensi menjadi sentimen negatif bagi emiten komoditas terkait. Terdapat beberapa risiko yang bisa menekan margin laba emiten akibat kebijakan tersebut.

As an illustration, the performance of IDX Energy and IDX Basic Materials, which are dominated by mining producers and processors, has been eroded by 9.23% and 11.52%, respectively, in the last two days.

This isn't the first time regulatory changes in the mining sector have been announced suddenly. Back in May 2026, the government planned to revise the mineral commodity royalty rates in Government Regulation (PP) 19/2025, but this plan was temporarily postponed.

Several mineral and coal issuers have prepared for the risk of regulatory changes from the government. For example, PT Timah Tbk (TINS) has the potential to adapt its business strategy to various government policies. For TINS, collaborative steps with stakeholders, such as a specialized export agency, may contribute more optimally to the company's performance.

"Going forward, we will see what the implementation and derivative (regulations) will look like," said Ruddy Nursalam, Corporate Secretary of TINS, Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

Meanwhile, Eko Prayitno, Corporate Secretary Division Head of PT Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA), stated that his company respects every strategic policy issued by the government. PTBA's primary focus is ensuring optimal, efficient, and sustainable production. "PTBA will always be adaptive and comply with applicable regulations," he said on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

In their statement, Samuel Sekuritas Indonesia analysts Juan Harahap and Fadhlán Banny assessed that new policies, such as the establishment of the DSI, have the potential to negatively impact commodity issuers. There are several risks that could reduce issuers' profit margins as a result of this policy.

Di antaranya adalah penurunan harga jual rata-rata atau average selling price (ASP) lantaran emiten dikhawatirkan tidak lagi punya fleksibilitas penuh dalam menentukan harga jual terbaik, potensi kerugian selisih kurs karena transaksi dengan DSI diperkirakan menggunakan rupiah, hingga kemungkinan munculnya biaya tambahan yang dikenakan oleh badan khusus ekspor.

"Dari sisi pelaksanaan, waktu tunggu yang lebih lama karena lapisan birokrasi tambahan juga dapat menimbulkan risiko tambahan," ujar mereka, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Di sektor minerba, Samuel Sekuritas Indonesia menyebut emiten dengan eksposur pendapatan domestik tinggi seperti PTBA (50%), BUMI (38%), dan INDY (38%) kemungkinan akan lebih tahan banting dibandingkan dengan emiten sejenis dalam menghadapi perubahan regulasi ini.

Senior Market Analyst Mirae Asset Sekuritas Nafan Aji Gusta menyebut, wajar apabila pasar merespons negatif keputusan pemerintah yang membuat badan khusus ekspor SDA melalui DSI. Sebab, ada kekhawatiran bahwa proses bisnis akan lebih rumit dan mengurangi fleksibilitas emiten dalam memanfaatkan momentum harga komoditas yang bergerak dinamis.

"Pemerintah perlu memastikan badan baru tersebut mampu menutup kebocoran devisa dan memperbaiki tata kelola ekspor," tuturnya, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Pengamat Pasar Modal sekaligus Founder Sekolah Saham Indonesia Raden Bagus Bima mengatakan, perubahan regulasi yang muncul dadakan memang cukup menekan harga saham minerba yang sangat sensitif terhadap ketidakpastian kebijakan. Investor pun harus mengukur ulang tingkat risiko atau dampak yang akan terjadi di kemudian hari apabila kebijakan baru tersebut diterapkan.

These include a decrease in the average selling price (ASP) due to concerns that issuers will no longer have full flexibility in determining the best selling price, potential exchange rate losses because transactions with DSI are expected to use rupiah, and the possibility of additional fees imposed by special export agencies.

"From an implementation perspective, longer waiting times due to additional layers of bureaucracy can also pose additional risks," they said on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

In the mineral and coal sector, Samuel Sekuritas Indonesia stated that issuers with high domestic revenue exposure, such as PTBA (50%), BUMI (38%), and INDY (38%), will likely be more resilient than similar issuers in facing this regulatory change.

Mirae Asset Sekuritas Senior Market Analyst Nafan Aji Gusta stated that the market's negative response to the government's decision to establish a special agency for natural resource exports through the DSI is understandable. This is due to concerns that it will complicate business processes and reduce issuers' flexibility in capitalizing on the dynamic price movements of commodities.

"The government needs to ensure that the new agency is capable of closing foreign exchange leaks and improving export governance," he said on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

Capital market observer and founder of the Indonesian Stock School, Raden Bagus Bima, stated that the sudden regulatory changes have indeed put significant pressure on mineral and coal stock prices, which are highly sensitive to policy uncertainty. Investors must also reassess the level of risk and potential future impacts if the new policy is implemented.

Sentimen ini membuat kenaikan harga komoditas seperti batubara, emas, nikel, dan timah menjadi kurang optimal tercermin ke harga saham, mengingatkan investor mulai khawatir terhadap potensi penurunan margin, tambahan biaya, hingga gangguan fleksibilitas ekspor.

"Kondisi ini juga membuat outflow asing lebih rentan terjadi, karena investor global cenderung menghindari sektor dengan risiko regulasi tinggi dan arah kebijakan yang belum jelas," ungkap dia, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Kendati demikian, sektor tambang mineral dipandang tetap menarik secara jangka menengah dan panjang karena didukung oleh kebutuhan global yang tinggi terhadap energi dan mineral strategis. Hanya saja, investor saat ini perlu lebih selektif dalam memilih emiten dengan fundamental kuat, biaya produksi rendah, dan arus kuat sehat.

Dari situ, Raden menilai saham PTBA dan TINS layak dikoleksi investor. Target harga saham PTBA ada di kisaran Rp 3.000 per saham dengan stoploss di level Rp 2.750 per saham. Di sisi lain, saham TINS berpotensi menuju target level Rp 3.500 per saham dengan stoploss level Rp 2.850 per saham. 📈

This sentiment has resulted in rising commodity prices such as coal, gold, nickel, and tin being less than optimally reflected in stock prices, given that investors are starting to worry about potential margin declines, additional costs, and disruptions to export flexibility.

"This situation also makes foreign outflows more vulnerable, as global investors tend to avoid sectors with high regulatory risks and unclear policy direction," he said on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

Nevertheless, the mineral and coal mining sector remains attractive in the medium to long term, supported by strong global demand for energy and strategic minerals. However, investors currently need to be more selective in selecting issuers with strong fundamentals, low production costs, and a healthy cash flow.

Based on this, Raden assessed that PTBA and TINS shares are worthy of investor consideration. The target price for PTBA shares is around Rp 3,000 per share, with a stop-loss of Rp 2,750 per share. Meanwhile, TINS shares have the potential to reach the target of Rp 3,500 per share, with a stop-loss of Rp 2,850 per share. 📈

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Danantara Kantongi Calon Bos DSI, Skema Ekspor SDA Masuk Fase Baru September 2026

Reporter: Leni Wandira | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

BADAN Pengelola Investasi (BPI) Danantara mulai menyiapkan jajaran pimpinan PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI), badan usaha milik negara (BUMN) baru yang akan berperan dalam tata kelola ekspor komoditas sumber daya alam (SDA) strategis nasional.

Danantara Secures DSI Chief Candidate, Natural Resources Export Scheme Enters New Phase in September 2026

Reporter: Leni Wandira | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

THE DANANTARA Investment Management Agency (BPI) has begun preparing the leadership team for PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI), a new state-owned enterprise (BUMN) that will play a role in managing the export of strategic national natural resource commodities.

Managing Director Stakeholders Management & Communications Danantara Indonesia, Rohan Hafas mengatakan calon direksi dan komisaris DSI sudah dikantongi. Namun proses pembahasan dengan para kandidat masih berlangsung.

"Ada, calon sudah ada," ujar Rohan dalam konferensi pers di Jakarta, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Meski demikian, Rohan belum bersedia mengungkapkan identitas calon pimpinan DSI tersebut. Menurut dia, pengumuman resmi akan dilakukan setelah seluruh proses pembicaraan rampung.

"Pimpinannya nantilah, kan masih harus ada pembicaraan-pembicaraan dengan masing-masing calon-calon," katanya.

Pemerintah diketahui menyiapkan DSI sebagai bagian dari penguatan pengawasan tata niaga ekspor komoditas strategis nasional. Badan ini nantinya akan bertugas menjaga devisa hasil ekspor dari komoditas utama Indonesia seperti crude palm oil (CPO), batu bara, hingga mineral tertentu.

Rohan menjelaskan implementasi skema baru tersebut akan dilakukan bertahap. Pada fase pertama, DSI hanya berfungsi mengawasi transaksi ekspor dan memastikan harga jual sesuai mekanisme pasar.

"Di fase satu fungsinya DSI ini adalah menggantikan yang selama ini sudah ada," ujar Rohan.

Pada tahap awal, DSI belum bertindak sebagai pembeli komoditas. Perusahaan hanya memastikan transaksi perdagangan berjalan normal dan mencegah praktik under invoicing maupun manipulasi harga ekspor.

Sementara pada fase kedua yang dimulai 1 September 2026, peran DSI akan diperluas menjadi pembeli langsung atau buyer komoditas strategis dari eksportir domestik.

Danantara Indonesia's Managing Director of Stakeholder Management & Communications, Rohan Hafas, stated that DSI's directors and commissioners have been selected. However, discussions with the candidates are still ongoing.

"Yes, there are candidates," said Rohan at a press conference in Jakarta, Wednesday (20/5/2026).

However, Rohan was unwilling to reveal the identity of the DSI leadership candidate. He stated that an official announcement would be made after all discussions were completed.

"The leadership will be there later, there still have to be discussions with each candidate," he said.

The government is known to have established the DSI as part of strengthening oversight of the national strategic commodity export trade system. This agency will be tasked with safeguarding foreign exchange earnings from exports of key Indonesian commodities such as crude palm oil (CPO), coal, and certain minerals.

Rohan explained that the new scheme will be implemented in stages. In the first phase, the DSI will only monitor export transactions and ensure selling prices comply with market mechanisms.

"In phase one, the function of the DSI is to replace the existing one," said Rohan.

In the initial stages, DSI did not act as a commodity buyer. The company only ensured that trade transactions proceeded normally and prevented under-invoicing and export price manipulation.

Meanwhile, in the second phase, which begins September 1, 2026, DSI's role will be expanded to include direct purchasers of strategic commodities from domestic exporters.

"Khusus pada tahap kedua, PT DSI tak lagi hanya bertugas memeriksa dokumen transaksi ekspor, melainkan akan menjadi pembeli langsung atau buyer komoditas strategis seperti sawit dan batu bara," kata Rohan.

Menurut dia, detail mengenai mekanisme harga, rantai pasok, alur ekspor, hingga struktur biaya akan diumumkan pemerintah secara terpisah oleh Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian.

"Untuk pricing mungkin nanti ada detail-detail mengenai mekanisme pricing dan sebagainya," ujarnya.

Rohan juga mengungkapkan pada tahap awal implementasi, komoditas yang akan masuk dalam skema DSI masih terbatas pada beberapa sektor strategis.

"Komoditasnya tadi baru disebut tiga macam, mungkin di awal-awal seperti itu," katanya. ➡

"Specifically in the second phase, PT DSI will no longer be solely responsible for reviewing export transaction documents, but will also become a direct buyer of strategic commodities such as palm oil and coal," Rohan said.

According to him, details regarding the pricing mechanism, supply chain, export flow, and cost structure will be announced separately by the government through the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs.

"For pricing, there may be details regarding pricing mechanisms and so on," he said.

Rohan also revealed that in the initial implementation stage, commodities included in the DSI scheme were still limited to several strategic sectors.

"We just mentioned three types of commodities, perhaps that's how it was at the beginning," he said. ➡



Harga Batu Bara Ambruk, Kebijakan Indonesia Jadi Sorotan Dunia

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara ambruk setelah melonjak tiga hari beruntun. Kebijakan Indonesia menjadi sorotan utama pasar batu bara dunia.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara kontrak Juni pada perdagangan Rabu (20/5/2026) ditutup di posisi US\$ 137,45 per ton atau melemah 1,40%.

Pelemahan ini memutus tren positif harga batu bara yang sebelumnya menguat 4,4% dalam tiga hari beruntun.

Coal Prices Plunge, Bringing Global Attention to Indonesia's Policies

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices collapsed after surging for three consecutive days. Indonesia's policies have become a major focus for the global coal market.

According to Refinitiv, the June coal contract price closed at US\$137.45 per ton on Wednesday (May 20, 2026), down 1.40%.

This weakening broke the positive trend in coal prices, which had previously strengthened 4.4% in three consecutive days.

Pasar batu bara dunia menyoroti kebijakan pemerintah Indonesia yang akan melakukan sentralisasi ekspor komoditas.

akan memiliki masa transisi tiga bulan dan pada tahap awal berlaku untuk batu bara, minyak sawit, dan ferroalloy, dengan evaluasi pemerintah setiap tiga bulan untuk menentukan komoditas lain yang dapat ditambahkan, kata Menteri Koordinator Perekonomian Airlangga Hartarto.

Ekspor nantinya dilakukan melalui perusahaan perdagangan yang ditunjuk pemerintah dan diawasi oleh dana kekayaan negara Danantara Indonesia yang dibentuk pada era pemerintahan Prabowo.

Sebagai langkah tambahan, mulai 1 Juni seluruh eksportir sumber daya alam diwajibkan menyimpan 100% hasil ekspornya di bank milik negara, kata Airlangga, guna mendukung rupiah yang terus melemah.

Artikel tersebut membahas rencana pemerintah Indonesia untuk menyalurkan ekspor batu bara melalui perusahaan milik negara, yang dinilai dapat menambah ketidakpastian pasokan batu bara laut (seaborne coal supply) global.

Seperti diketahui, Presiden Prabowo Subianti akan membentuk BUMN khusus ekspor. Penjualan semua hasil Sumber Daya Alam Indonesia mulai dari minyak kelapa sawit, batu bara dan besi ferro alloy wajib dilakukan penjualannya melalui BUMN Khusus Ekspor.

"Harus dilakukan penjualannya melalui BUMN yang ditunjuk pemerintah RI sebagai pengekspor tunggal. Dalam artian setiap hasil ekspor akan diteruskan BUMN yang ditunjuk pemerintah kepada pelaku usaha pengelola kegiatan tersebut," jelas Prabowo dalam pidatonya di Gedung DPR, Rabu (20/5/2026).

The global coal market is highlighting the Indonesian government's policy of centralizing commodity exports.

will have a three-month transition period and initially apply to coal, palm oil, and ferroalloys, with government evaluations every three months to determine which other commodities can be added, said Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto.

Exports will be carried out through government-appointed trading companies and supervised by the Danantara Indonesia sovereign wealth fund, which was established during the Prabowo administration.

As an additional measure, starting June 1, all natural resource exporters will be required to deposit 100% of their export proceeds in state-owned banks, Airlangga said, to support the rupiah, which continues to weaken.

The article discusses the Indonesian government's plan to channel coal exports through state-owned companies, which is considered to increase uncertainty in the global seaborne coal supply.

As is known, President Prabowo Subianti will establish a dedicated export-oriented state-owned enterprise. The sale of all Indonesian natural resources, from palm oil to coal to ferroalloy, will be required to be conducted through the dedicated export-oriented state-owned enterprise.

"Sales must be conducted through a state-owned enterprise designated by the Indonesian government as the sole exporter. This means that any export proceeds will be passed on by the government-appointed state-owned enterprise to the business entity managing the activity," Prabowo explained in his speech at the House of Representatives Building on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

Prabowo menyatakan, tujuan pembentukan BUMN Khusus Ekspor ini bisa dikatakan sebagai marketing facility, sehingga bisa memperkuat memperkuat pengawasan dan monitoring dalam memberantas praktik kurang bayar under invoicing, transfer pricing, hingga pelarian Devisa Hasil Ekspor.

"Kebijakan ini akan optimalkan penerimaan pajak dan penerimaan negara atas pengelolaan SDA kita, dengan kebijakan ini kita berharap bahwa penerimaan kita bisa seperti Meksiko, Filipina dan negara tetangga kita."

Pasar batu bara global merespons hati-hati karena Indonesia adalah eksportir batu bara termal terbesar dunia. Pelaku pasar khawatir kebijakan baru dapat mengurangi fleksibilitas perdagangan, mengubah mekanisme harga, mengganggu kontrak ekspor, serta memperketat pasokan spot di pasar Asia.

Sebelumnya saja, rencana pemangkasan kuota produksi batu bara Indonesia pada 2026 sudah membuat sejumlah penambang menghentikan penjualan spot karena ketidakjelasan aturan. Hal itu menyebabkan likuiditas pasokan menipis dan meningkatkan kekhawatiran pembeli di Asia.

Negara-negara importir seperti Filipina, Malaysia, Thailand, dan Vietnam dianggap paling rentan jika ekspor batu bara Indonesia terganggu, karena sangat bergantung pada pasokan Indonesia.

Sementara itu, China melaporkan meningkatnya aliran air ke Three Gorges Dam akibat hujan lebat di wilayah selatan dan tengah China, yang diperkirakan akan meningkatkan produksi listrik tenaga air (hydropower) dan mengurangi kebutuhan batu bara untuk pembangkit listrik.

Curah hujan tinggi di wilayah sepanjang Sungai Yangtze dan China bagian barat daya meningkatkan debit masuk ke Bendungan Three Gorges, pembangkit listrik tenaga air terbesar di dunia.

Prabowo stated that the purpose of establishing this Special Export State-Owned Enterprise could be said to be a marketing facility, so that it could strengthen supervision and monitoring in eradicating practices such as underpayment, underinvoicing, transfer pricing, and the embezzlement of foreign exchange proceeds from exports.

"This policy will optimize tax revenue and state revenue from the management of our natural resources. With this policy, we hope that our revenue can be like that of Mexico, the Philippines, and our neighboring countries."

The global coal market responded cautiously, as Indonesia is the world's largest thermal coal exporter. Market participants are concerned that the new policy could reduce trade flexibility, alter pricing mechanisms, disrupt export contracts, and tighten spot supplies in the Asian market.

Previously, plans to cut Indonesia's coal production quota in 2026 had already caused several miners to halt spot sales due to regulatory uncertainty. This has led to thin supply liquidity and raised concerns among buyers in Asia.

Importing countries such as the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam are considered most vulnerable if Indonesian coal exports are disrupted, as they are highly dependent on Indonesian supplies.

Meanwhile, China reported increased water flow into the Three Gorges Dam due to heavy rains in southern and central China, which is expected to boost hydropower production and reduce the need for coal for power generation.

Heavy rainfall in areas along the Yangtze River and southwest China has increased the inflow to the Three Gorges Dam, the world's largest hydroelectric power plant.

Kondisi ini memperbaiki prospek produksi listrik tenaga air China menjelang musim panas, ketika permintaan listrik biasanya melonjak karena penggunaan pendingin udara.

Peningkatan hydropower diperkirakan akan menekan permintaan batu bara termal, mengurangi pembakaran batu bara di pembangkit listrik, dan berpotensi melemahkan harga batu bara di pasar domestik maupun global.

Sebelumnya, kekeringan panjang pada 2022-2024 membuat produksi listrik tenaga air China turun tajam sehingga utilitas lebih bergantung pada pembangkit batu bara. Kini pola cuaca berbalik dengan hujan deras yang mengisi waduk-waduk utama.

Data industri menunjukkan pembangkit listrik tenaga air China sempat melonjak lebih dari 40% secara tahunan setelah curah hujan meningkat dan musim banjir datang lebih awal.

Otoritas China juga sedang meningkatkan pengelolaan waduk Three Gorges untuk mendukung pasokan air, navigasi, pengendalian banjir, dan produksi listrik.

Namun hujan ekstrem juga membawa risiko besar. Banjir dan longsor di sejumlah provinsi China telah menewaskan puluhan orang serta mengganggu transportasi dan pasokan listrik. (mae/mae)

This situation improves the prospects for China's hydropower production ahead of the summer, when electricity demand usually surges due to the use of air conditioning.

The increase in hydropower is expected to suppress demand for thermal coal, reduce coal combustion in power plants, and potentially weaken coal prices in both domestic and global markets.

Previously, a prolonged drought in 2022-2024 sharply reduced China's hydropower production, forcing utilities to rely more heavily on coal-fired power plants. Now, the weather pattern has reversed, with heavy rains filling major reservoirs.

Industry data shows China's hydropower generation surged more than 40% year-on-year after increased rainfall and the flood season arrived earlier.

Chinese authorities are also improving the management of the Three Gorges reservoir to support water supply, navigation, flood control and electricity production.

However, extreme rainfall also carries significant risks. Floods and landslides in several Chinese provinces have killed dozens of people and disrupted transportation and power supplies. (mae/mae)

BT Bloomberg Technoz

Bahlil Yakin Ekspor 1 Pintu Tak Usik Kontrak Eksisting Penambang

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

MENTERI Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia meyakini kebijakan ekspor batu bara hingga padanan besi satu pintu melalui anak usaha BPI Danantara tidak akan memengaruhi kontrak berjalan atau eksisting para perusahaan pertambangan.

Menurutnya, jika kontrak jual-beli yang diteken oleh perusahaan dengan pembeli pada tahun ini masih berlaku, kontrak tersebut masih dapat dilanjutkan, tetapi dengan sejumlah persyaratan.

Dia menyatakan pengusaha tersebut juga harus melakukan sinkronisasi data dan mengomunikasikan penjualan yang dilakukan dengan anak usaha Danantara, PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI).

"Jadi tidak ada [pengaruhnya], jadi *market* mereka yang di luar tetap jalan. Pasti kan ada kontrak mereka yang sudah satu tahun sekarang kan. Jalan saja, itu bukan berarti mulai sekarang langsung jual ke Danantara," kata Bahlil kepada awak media, di sela IPA Convex, Rabu (20/5/2026).

"Jadi *market*-nya bisa jalan, tetapi sinkronisasi data dan dikomunikasikan dengan perusahaan yang ditunjuk oleh Danantara itu," ujar Bahlil.

Bahlil Confident One-Stop Exports Will Not Disrupt Existing Mining Contracts

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

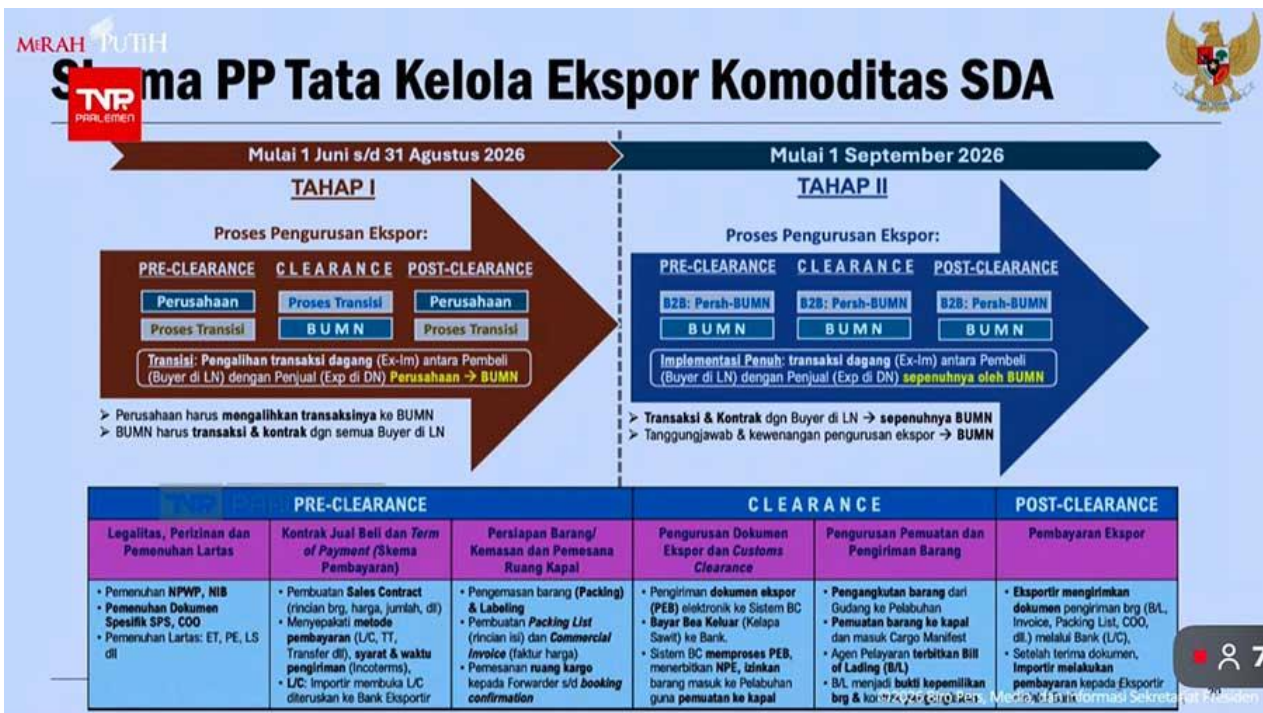
ENERGY and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Minister Bahlil Lahadalia believes the one-stop export policy for coal and iron ore through BPI Danantara's subsidiary will not impact existing contracts of mining companies.

According to him, if the sales and purchase contract signed by the company with the buyer this year is still valid, the contract can still be continued, but with a number of conditions.

He stated that the entrepreneur must also synchronize data and communicate sales made with Danantara's subsidiary, PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI).

"So there's no [impact], so their external *market will continue. They definitely have a one-year contract now, right? It's just going ahead, but that doesn't mean they'll immediately sell to Danantara,*" Bahlil told the media on the sidelines of the IPA Convex on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

"So the *market* can operate, but data synchronization and communication with the company appointed by Danantara are required," Bahlil said.



Dia juga meyakini produk minerba Indonesia tetap bakal diminati oleh pasar ekspor, meskipun penjualannya bakal dilakukan melalui Danantara.

“Saya pikir ini kan tidak ada sesuatu yang harus dikhawatirkan, karena pasti pasar mereka yang sudah di luar negeri itu transaksinya dijalankan saja, tidak apa-apa. Namun, sekarang harus diketahui atau dilakukan lewat perusahaan yang ditunjuk oleh Danantara,” kata dia.

Adapun, Indonesia Mining Association (IMA) mengingatkan pemerintah untuk mempertimbangkan kontrak jangka panjang yang sudah diteken oleh perusahaan tambang ketika memutuskan memberikan kuasa kepada BUMN untuk mengatur tata kelola ekspor komoditas SDA Indonesia.

Direktur Eksekutif IMA Sari Esayanti menyatakan keputusan tersebut harus dikaji secara menyeluruh dengan mempertimbangkan keseimbangan antara penguatan tata kelola, optimalisasi penerimaan negara, dan hal yang terpenting; keberlanjutan sektor pertambangan.

He also believes that Indonesian mineral and coal products will remain in demand in the export market, even though sales will be conducted through Danantara.

“I don't think there's anything to worry about, because their overseas markets are certainly conducting transactions, and that's fine. However, this must be known or handled through a company appointed by Danantara,” he said.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA) reminded the government to consider the long-term contracts already signed by mining companies when deciding to grant SOEs the authority to regulate the export management of Indonesia's natural resource commodities.

IMA Executive Director Sari Esayanti stated that the decision must be thoroughly reviewed, taking into account the balance between strengthening governance, optimizing state revenues, and most importantly, the sustainability of the mining sector.

Santi, sapaan akrabnya, menegaskan IMA mendukung langkah pemerintah tersebut sebab dapat memberikan manfaat besar bagi negara.

Akan tetapi, IMA berharap kebijakan ekspor 'satu pintu' tersebut harus dibuat menarik untuk industri tambang.

"IMA mendukung upaya pemerintah untuk memperkuat tata kelola dan meningkatkan penerimaan negara dari sektor pertambangan. Namun, dalam implementasinya perlu tetap memperhatikan kepastian usaha, keberlangsungan kontrak jangka panjang, serta iklim investasi yang kompetitif agar industri pertambangan Indonesia tetap dipercaya dan mampu tumbuh secara berkelanjutan," kata Santi dalam siaran pers, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Santi menegaskan sudah banyak industri tambang yang sejak awal berinvestasi memiliki kontrak jangka panjang dan keekonomiannya sudah dikaji dalam rentang waktu yang panjang.

Dengan begitu, kepastian hukum dan stabilitas menjadi faktor penting dalam menjaga kepercayaan pasar dan daya saing industri pertambangan Indonesia.

Presiden Prabowo Subianto baru saja mengumumkan akan menerbitkan peraturan pemerintah (PP) yang memberi kuasa kepada BUMN untuk mengatur tata kelola ekspor komoditas SDA Indonesia.

Menurut Kepala Negara, penerbitan PP—yang belum diketahui nomor dan judulnya—tersebut merupakan langkah strategis untuk memperkuat ekspor komoditas Tanah Air.

"Penjualan hasil SDA, kita mulai dari kelapa sawit, batu bara, besi, kita harus melakukan penjualannya oleh [melalui] BUMN sebagai bank ekspor tunggal," tegasnya dalam Rapat Paripurna DPR RI ke-19 Terkait KEM dan PPKF RAPBN 2027 di Gedung Parlemen, Rabu (20/5/2026).

Santi, as she is familiarly known, emphasized that IMA supports the government's move because it can provide significant benefits for the country.

However, IMA hopes that the 'one-door' export policy will be made attractive to the mining industry.

"IMA supports the government's efforts to strengthen governance and increase state revenue from the mining sector. However, its implementation requires continued attention to business certainty, the sustainability of long-term contracts, and a competitive investment climate to ensure Indonesia's mining industry remains trusted and capable of sustainable growth," Santi said in a press release on Wednesday (May 20, 2026).

Santi emphasized that many mining industries have long-term contracts from the outset, and their economic viability has been studied over a long period of time.

Thus, legal certainty and stability are important factors in maintaining market confidence and the competitiveness of the Indonesian mining industry.

President Prabowo Subianto has just announced that he will issue a government regulation (PP) that will authorize state-owned enterprises to regulate the export management of Indonesia's natural resource commodities.

According to the Head of State, the issuance of the PP—the number and title of which are not yet known—is a strategic step to strengthen the country's commodity exports.

"We must sell natural resources, starting with palm oil, coal, and iron. We must sell them through state-owned enterprises as the sole export bank," he stressed at the 19th Plenary Session of the House of Representatives (DPR RI) regarding the Ministry of Finance and the Financial and Investment Procurement (PPKF) of the 2027 Draft State Budget (RAPBN) at the Parliament Building on Wednesday (20/5/2026).

"Dalam artian akan diteruskan oleh BUMN dari pemerintah. [Peran] ini dikatakan sebagai marketing facility tujuannya adalah untuk memberantas transfer pricing dan pelarian devisa hasil ekspor."

Rencananya, pengaturan tata kelola ekspor SDA tersebut bakal dilakukan melalui anak usaha Danantara, Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia.

Anak usaha tersebut diketahui dibentuk pada 18 Mei 2026 dan memiliki kantor pusat di Wisma Danantara Indonesia, Jalan Gatot Subroto.

Pemegang saham menempatkan Luke Thomas Mahony sebagai Direktur Utama Danantara Sumberdaya. Adapun, Luke sempat menjabat sebagai Direktur di PT Vale Indonesia Tbk. (INCO).

Adapun, jabatan komisaris utama Danantara Sumberdaya diisi oleh Harold Jonathan Dharma TJ. Dia tercatat pernah menjabat sebagai Direktur di Mandiri Sekuritas.

Berdasarkan Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia (KBLI), Danantara Sumberdaya memiliki kode KBLI 64200 dengan judul aktivitas perusahaan holding. (azr/wdh)

"In other words, it will be continued by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) from the government. This [role] is described as a marketing facility, aimed at eradicating transfer pricing and the misappropriation of foreign exchange from exports."

The plan is for the management of natural resource exports to be carried out through Danantara's subsidiary, Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia.

The subsidiary is known to have been established on May 18, 2026 and has its head office at Wisma Danantara Indonesia, Jalan Gatot Subroto.

Shareholders appointed Luke Thomas Mahony as President Director of Danantara Sumberdaya. Luke previously served as Director of PT Vale Indonesia Tbk. (INCO).

Meanwhile, Harold Jonathan Dharma TJ, the president commissioner of Danantara Sumberdaya, previously served as a director at Mandiri Sekuritas.

Based on the Indonesian Standard Classification of Industrial Fields (KBLI), Danantara Sumberdaya has the KBLI code 64200, with the activity title "holding company." (azr/wdh)



Badan Ekspor Diproyeksi Tingkatkan Penerimaan Negara Rp2.600 Triliun

Feby Novalius, Jurnalis

PRESIDEN Prabowo Subianto resmi membentuk Badan Ekspor Terpusat yang akan bertindak sebagai eksportir tunggal untuk seluruh komoditas strategis Indonesia. Langkah ini diambil...

Export Agency Projected to Increase State Revenue by Rp2,600 Trillion

Feby Novalius, Journalist

PRESIDEN Prabowo Subianto officially established the Central Export Agency, which will act as the sole exporter for all of Indonesia's strategic commodities. This step was taken...

Langkah ini diambil untuk menghentikan kebocoran penerimaan negara yang telah berlangsung masif selama puluhan tahun.

Melalui pembenahan sistemik ini, kas negara diproyeksikan dapat mengamankan potensi penerimaan hingga USD150 miliar atau setara Rp2.653,92 triliun per tahun (asumsi kurs Rp17.692 per dolar AS).

Dengan mekanisme baru ini, Presiden Prabowo menekankan bahwa tata niaga penjualan seluruh hasil kekayaan alam Indonesia ke luar negeri tidak lagi dilepas bebas kepada masing-masing korporasi swasta. Aktivitas ekspor komoditas utama, mulai dari minyak kelapa sawit (CPO), batu bara, besi, hingga produk hilirisasi seperti ferroalloy, wajib melalui satu pintu.

Pemerintah akan menunjuk Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) khusus untuk mengelola skema tersebut. Secara teknis, para pelaku usaha atau perusahaan pengelola kegiatan tambang dan perkebunan harus menyalurkan hasil produksinya terlebih dahulu kepada BUMN yang ditunjuk, sebelum komoditas tersebut dijual ke pembeli global.

"Kita wajibkan penjualannya harus melalui BUMN yang ditunjuk pemerintah RI sebagai pengekspor tunggal. Dalam artian, setiap hasil ekspor akan diteruskan dari BUMN kepada pelaku usaha pengelola kegiatan tersebut," tegas Prabowo.

Kepala Negara meyakini strategi integrasi satu pintu ini akan menjadi senjata pamungkas untuk menekan berbagai modus kecurangan bisnis global. Berdasarkan data evaluasi pemerintah, praktik curang selama 22 tahun terakhir telah membuat kekayaan riil Indonesia menguap dan lari ke luar negeri dengan estimasi kerugian mencapai USD343 miliar atau setara Rp6.069,04 triliun. (Feby Novalius)

This step was taken to stem the massive leakage of state revenue that has persisted for decades.

Through this systemic improvement, the state treasury is projected to secure potential revenues of up to USD 150 billion or the equivalent of IDR 2,653.92 trillion per year (assuming an exchange rate of IDR 17,692 per US dollar).

With this new mechanism, President Prabowo emphasized that the trade system for selling all of Indonesia's natural resources abroad will no longer be left to private corporations. Exports of key commodities, from crude palm oil (CPO), coal, iron, to downstream products like ferroalloys, must go through a single portal.

The government will appoint a State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) specifically to manage the scheme. Technically, businesses or companies managing mining and plantation activities must first distribute their production to the designated SOE before selling the commodities to global buyers.

"We require sales to be conducted through state-owned enterprises designated by the Indonesian government as sole exporters. This means that all export proceeds will be passed on from the state-owned enterprise to the business entity managing the activity," Prabowo emphasized.

The Head of State believes this one-stop integration strategy will be the ultimate weapon in curbing various forms of global business fraud. Based on government evaluation data, fraudulent practices over the past 22 years have caused Indonesia's real wealth to evaporate and flee overseas, with estimated losses reaching USD 343 billion (Rp 6,069.04 trillion). (Feby Novalius)

Freeport says Grasberg on track for full production by end of 2027

Staff Writer

PT FREEPORT Indonesia has reaffirmed plans to restore the giant Grasberg mine in Indonesia to full production by the end of 2027 despite the process taking “longer than expected,” according to a report by *Reuters*.

“In the second half next year, we are approaching full ramp up,” its chief executive officer Tony Wenas told *Reuters* in an interview on Wednesday.

The Freeport-McMoRan (NYSE: FCX) unit currently serves as operator of Grasberg, one of the world’s largest copper and gold producers, and holds a 48.76% interest in the asset. The Indonesian government owns a majority interest at 51.24%.

The mine complex, located in the remote highlands of the Sudirman Mountain Range in Central Papua, was hit by a severe mudslide last September, resulting in the death of seven workers. The incident forced the company to pause production at the underground mine and declare force majeure on shipments.

Since then, mining has resumed at certain parts, namely the Deep Mill Level Zone and Big Gossan deposits. Operations at the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC), the site of the incident, only restarted recently and is being restored to full production gradually.

“We found out that the ore at the GBC, now, because of the incident, has more water ... since the ore is going to be a lot wetter than what we thought, we have to modify the chute,” Wenas said, adding that the company is also building new infrastructure to prevent a repeat of the accident.


65% capacity this year

The update follows mixed reports on Freeport’s return-to-production timeline for GBC. The company initially detailed in a quarterly report that a slower-than-expected progress on work related to mining infrastructure could delay the full production to early 2028, but its US-based parent later called reports of a delay “misleading” and reiterated its end-of-2027 target.

In Wednesday’s interview, Wenas confirmed that Grasberg is now running at 50% of capacity and is expected to reach 65% later this year. Production is anticipated to reach 800 million lb. of copper cathode and 700,000 oz. of gold in 2026, then rising to 1.2 billion lb. and 1 million oz. respectively in 2027, he estimates.

The Freeport Indonesia chief also noted that about \$20 billion has been earmarked for fresh investment in Grasberg after 2041, when the company’s current mining permit expires. A memorandum of understanding to extend the permit was signed earlier this year during a meeting between Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto and US President Donald Trump.

The extension will coincide with the transfer of a further 12% stake in Freeport Indonesia to the Indonesian government, Wenas also confirmed.

Shares of Freeport-McMoRan shot up 3% to a one-week high on the update. It trades at a market capitalization of \$87 billion. 



Indonesia to bring commodity exports under centralised control, President says

By Reuters

INDONESIAN President Prabowo Subianto said on Wednesday that his government will centralise exports of key commodities as part of efforts to boost state revenues and tighten the country's grip over its abundant natural resources.

Prabowo said in a fiery speech to parliament that Indonesia had lost as much as \$908-billion in revenues in the last 34 years because its commodities were being sold on the cheap, adding that key exports like palm oil and coal would in future be sold via a central government-run enterprise.

Indonesia, a global commodities powerhouse, is the world's largest exporter of thermal coal and palm oil.

"Today the Indonesian government that I lead will issue a regulation on management of commodity exports," Prabowo said.

"The issuance of this regulation is a strategic step to strengthen management of commodity exports," he said.

"All sales of our resources, from palm oil, coal must be through a State-owned entity selected by the government . . . as sole exporters," he added.

Prabowo's remarks confirm earlier accounts from two sources familiar with the matter, who said Indonesia was planning the move as part of a drive to strengthen government oversight over its natural resources.


Rumours about the plan have spooked the market on concerns that it could lead to changes in pricing mechanisms and squeeze trader margins, with Jakarta's main stock index, JKSE, shedding 3.5% on Tuesday and close to 2% on Wednesday.

The move by Prabowo, who has vowed to optimise revenue from the country's natural resources, is aimed at addressing concerns about under-invoicing and transfer pricing by exporters, the sources said. The sources declined to be named because they were not authorised to speak publicly.

Prabowo said Indonesia's natural resources were sufficient to deliver welfare to the entire country if they were managed according to the constitution.

"In the opinion of the government - and I am sure every patriot will support this - the earth, water and all the resources within it must be enjoyed by all Indonesians," he said.

Despite being rich in resources as well as a G20 country, Indonesia had not managed the economy well enough to boost state revenues, he added.

The regulations required to bring the plan into action had not yet been finalised, one of the sources said earlier. 

KITCO NEWS

Russia is concerned by US, EU rare earth activity in Central Asia, media reports

By Reuters

RUSSIA is concerned by US and European Union efforts to secure access to rare earths and critical minerals in Central Asia, Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Galuzin told Izvestia newspaper.

In an attempt to diversify from China, which dominates rare earths supply chains vital for technologies such as electric vehicles, renewable energy and defence systems, the G7 nations, including the US and EU, have been exploring alternative markets and support tools to reduce their dependence on Beijing.

Russia considers the resource-rich Central Asian nations – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan – its sphere of interest at a time when China has also been increasingly turning its attention to the region.

“We are concerned by the intensity with which Washington is pushing agreements on critical minerals and rare earth metals,” Galuzin told Izvestia in an interview published on Wednesday.

“This is not merely about economic competition, but about an attempt to push Russia out and create a Western-controlled infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of our borders.”

US President Donald Trump called critical minerals a key priority as he hosted the leaders of five Central Asian nations at the White House in November, emphasizing his administration’s efforts to expand and secure US supply chains through new global agreements.

(By Jekaterīna Golubkova; Editing by Jacqueline Wong)

THE NORTHERN MINER

GLOBAL MINING NEWS · SINCE 1915

China sets new mining controls, to speed up strategic reserves

By: Staff Writer

THE CHINESE government plans to impose mining controls on certain minerals to ensure its security of supply, in a move that could further enhance Beijing’s chokehold on the global flow of key resources.

Stricter rules including security reviews on foreign investments in the Chinese mining sector are set to take effect on June 15, according to a notification published by the official *Xinhua* news agency on Wednesday. It did not specify which minerals will be covered under these new measures.

The regulations are designed to “promote the rational development and utilization of mineral resources, strengthen the protection of its environment, advance the high-quality development of the mining industry and safeguard China’s mineral resource security,” the government bulletin stated.


In addition to tighter mining controls, Beijing also intends to speed up the construction of strategic mineral reserve sites. A new rule has been set for mineral reserves to be kept at their source for a minimum of five years, with post-term reviews by State Council authorities to determine any extensions or adjustments.

Trump-Xi summit fallout

The announcement highlights the intensified global competition for minerals that are pivotal to the build-out of advanced technologies and defense applications.

China serves as the single-biggest source for many of minerals like rare earth elements, for which it controls over 60% of the mined supply and nearly all of the processing. For over two decades, the Chinese state has imposed strict controls on rare earths through annual production quotas, and last year leveraged its market dominance to limit their exports to retaliate against United States tariffs. This led to a surge in the price of minerals like yttrium, while leaving many Western manufacturers severely short on supply.

The new rules come just days after a long-anticipated summit between Chinese leaders and U.S. President Donald Trump. The issue of rare earth export controls and whether they would be eased became a hot topic, as shipments of minerals to the U.S. were still shown to be lagging, according to customs data.

On Sunday, the White House put out a statement that Beijing had agreed to address concerns around shortages of rare earths such as yttrium as well as other critical minerals. The Chinese government, in light of setting the new mining controls, confirmed that both sides had discussed the issue and would study and resolve “each other’s reasonable and lawful concerns,” according to a statement cited by *Reuters*. 



LME aluminium price rallies with cash at \$3,665/t as faltering stocks signal supply stress

Edited By : Nilanjana Banerjee

THE MAY 19 session closed with London Metal Exchange (LME) aluminium prices reporting surges on wide margins. Overcoming the modest gains in the previous close, the cash and contracts gained considerable momentum. The sharp rise was largely driven by tightening global supply signals, falling exchange inventories and renewed buying momentum across near- and long-term contracts.

The cash price and near-term contracts recorded improved figures, while the bearish momentum of the longer-dated contracts and the declining stocks indicated a worldwide supply crisis.

The LME aluminium cash bid as well as offer prices recorded an improvement of 0.8 per cent from the closing figures on the May 18 session. The bid inched up from USD 3,635 per tonne to USD 3,664 per tonne, while the offer climbed from USD 3,637 per tonne to USD 3,665 per tonne.

The LME aluminium three-month bid price rose 1.35 per cent, up from USD 3,563 per tonne on May 18 to USD 3,611 per tonne on May 19. Meanwhile, the offer price gained 1.32 per cent, increasing from USD 3,565 per tonne to USD 3,612 per tonne.

The longer-dated contracts saw a rebound with notable spikes on the close of May 19. The December 2027 bid price increased by a stark 1.53 per cent, settling at USD 3,193 per tonne, up from USD 3,145 per tonne. Similarly, the offer price gained momentum and reached USD 3,198 per tonne, surging by 1.52 per cent from USD 3,150 per tonne.

The LME aluminium three-month Asian Reference Price closed at USD 3,602 per tonne on May 19, up 0.92 per cent from USD 3,569 per tonne on May 18.

The downward trend of LME aluminium reappeared on the inventory front. Opening stock slipped 0.65 per cent from 344,000 tonnes on May 18 to 341,775 tonnes on May 19. Live warrants, dropping from 283,875 tonnes, reached 271,250 tonnes, and recorded a decline of 4.45 per cent. Cancelled warrants, on the contrary, reported a consecutive gain, surging from 57,900 tonnes on the previous close to 69,325 tonnes on May 19, representing a 19.73 per cent rise.

LME alumina Platts price remained unchanged at USD 305.40 per tonne on May 19. 

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold steady as US-Iran peace deal hopes offset inflation fears

By Reuters

GOLD held steady on Thursday, as fears of oil-driven inflation and higher global interest rates were offset by optimism around a potential U.S.-Iran peace deal.

Spot gold was unchanged at \$4,543.96 per ounce by 0104 GMT. Bullion gained more than 1% on Wednesday after falling to its lowest level since March 30 earlier in the day.

U.S. gold futures for June delivery gained 0.2% to \$4,545.50.

U.S. President Donald Trump on Wednesday said negotiations with Iran were in the final stages but warned of further attacks unless Iran agreed to a deal, adding that Washington could wait a few days to "get the right answers."


Iran warned against renewed attacks. "If aggression against Iran is repeated, the promised regional war will extend beyond the region this time," the Revolutionary Guards said in a statement.

U.S. Treasury yields and oil prices fell on Wednesday as hopes increased that the U.S. is nearing a deal with Iran to end the war in the Middle East, while major stock indexes rose. [MKTS/GLOB]

Minutes of the Federal Reserve's April meeting showed a majority of Fed policymakers felt "some policy firming would likely become appropriate" if inflation stays persistently above the central bank's 2% target.

Fed officials also noted that a steady jobless rate and two months of stronger-than-expected job creation indicate the employment market remains resilient and is not in need of lower interest rates to prop it up.

SPDR Gold Trust, the world's largest gold-backed exchange-traded fund, said its holdings fell 0.2% to 1,041.74 metric tons on Tuesday. [GOL/ETF]

Spot silver was steady at \$75.96 per ounce, platinum lost 0.2% to \$1,947.37, and palladium fell 0.1% to \$1,368.75. 



The Global Energy Crisis Is Driving Countries Back To Coal

By Alex Kimani

- **Rising gas prices and supply disruptions linked to the Middle East crisis are pushing countries like India, South Korea, Germany, and Italy to rely more heavily on coal for energy security.**
- **Governments that previously pledged to phase out coal are delaying shutdowns, extending plant lifetimes, or restarting reserve coal facilities to stabilize grids and control energy costs.**
- **Despite coal's comeback, renewables remain structurally cheaper in many markets.**

FIVE years ago, over 40 countries pledged to scale back and phase down unabated coal power at the COP26 UN Climate Summit by 2030-2040, with hundreds of institutions promising to end international coal financing. Three years later, the Group of Seven (G7) nations, namely the United States, UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan, officially agreed to exit from unabated coal power generation between 2030 and 2035, marking the first major commitment by the world's largest economies. But the rules are now being rewritten, and in times of crisis, it always comes back around to dirty coal. Global demand for coal as a primary power source is surging again, thanks to the ongoing energy crisis triggered by the war in Iran, with countries that previously prioritized cleaner energy reversing course and utilizing coal as a reliable, cost-effective baseline alternative.

Governments worldwide are desperately tweaking their energy strategies to counter the supply crunch and soaring natural gas costs. India imports about 60% of its LNG through the vulnerable Strait of Hormuz, and now, high gas prices have forced the country to prioritize cheaper, domestic coal.

India is now burning record amounts of coal amid a nationwide heatwave that's pushed power demand to new highs, with temperatures soaring past 45°C in some regions. India's peak power demand has surged to an all-time high of 257 GW, with coal-fired plants providing upwards of 75% during peak load periods. Authorities have ordered coal plants utilizing imported fuel to run at full capacity and instructed idle gas-fired plants to restart to shore up the grid.

Similarly, South Korea is drastically boosting its coal-generated electricity by more than a third and pivoting away from LNG. That's seen coal imports surge significantly, with imports from Russia alone jumping 95% during the first quarter of the year. The Korean government has abolished the spring-time regulatory cap that had historically limited coal-fired power plants to 80% capacity. The utilization rate of nuclear reactors has also been ramped up to as much as 80% to pre-empt supply risks.

Coal is making a comeback in clean-energy-obsessed Europe, too. Back in March, Chancellor Friedrich Merz announced that Germany may have to slow down coal plant phase-outs to protect the core of the country's industry against unrealistic decommissioning targets. The push for a slower phase out comes amid delayed auctioning and building new hydrogen-ready gas-fired power stations, which were intended to serve as reliable backups for wind and solar. Industry representatives have been urging lawmakers to temporarily allow coal-fired power plants currently held in "reserve mode" to return to the regular market to help cushion energy price spikes. Berlin's climate neutrality goals don't always align with the short-term realities of energy security. While the federal government recently published new draft laws for gas-fired power plant subsidies to support the green energy build-out, grid operators continue to rely on coal to stabilize fluctuating renewable supplies.

Germany's landmark Coal Exit Law, passed in 2020, mandates a step-by-step shutdown of coal and lignite power stations, with a final termination deadline set for 2038. However, the country's strategy to replace coal with up to 15 gigawatts of hydrogen-ready gas power plants has fallen significantly behind schedule, creating a potential gap in baseload electricity capacity.

Meanwhile, Italy's lower house of parliament voted earlier this year to postpone the nation's permanent coal phaseout deadline by 13 years, from 2025 to 2038. Lawmakers justified the reversal of the 2017 phaseout pledge by citing intensifying geopolitical tensions and oil supply crunches in the Middle East. Italy's last four coal stations--primarily owned by the utility company Enel S.p.A.(OTCPK:ENLAY)--have now seen their lifetimes officially extended. The government now considers these plants as emergency assets that could be reactivated if natural gas and oil prices remain high.

Coal is considered the single largest driver of global temperature rise, responsible for roughly 40% of all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and 70% of energy-related combustion increases. Its heavy carbon footprint makes it the most polluting of all major power generation sources, emitting twice as much CO₂ as natural gas per unit of energy produced. However, the ongoing comeback by coal is unlikely to reverse the clean energy transition in large part due to falling renewable energy costs. Indeed, the Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) for solar and onshore wind is now significantly cheaper than coal, falling in the range of \$24- \$96 per MWh compared to \$68-\$166 per MWh for new coal plants.
By Alex Kimani for Oilprice.com

KITCO NEWS

Europe must break China's grip on rare earths pricing to spur investment, sector body says

By Reuters

EUROPE must build its own pricing system for specialty metals and rare earths to reduce reliance on China and unlock investment in mining and processing, industry expert Bernd Schaefer of the EIT told Reuters on Wednesday.

China dominates critical mineral supply chains and sets prices through opaque domestic markets, leaving Western developers without clear benchmarks, complicating investment decisions and delaying already higher-cost projects in Europe.

The EU has a target to mine at least 10% of its annual requirements of strategic raw materials by 2030 and rely on a single third country for no more than 65% of its annual needs.

EIT Raw Materials, an agency partly funded by the EU, is collaborating with digital platform Metalshub, it said last month, to create a European index to foster innovation in new minerals mining, refining and recycling projects in the bloc.

Schaefer said it would, however, take time to create an index with representative prices. The index would aim to provide transparent, market-based price benchmarks for critical minerals traded outside China, giving investors clearer signals on profitability and helping underpin financing for new projects.

"My understanding is that this would require trading a volume of a minimum 10% of the traded volume (non-China)...depending on the raw materials," Schaefer said. "What we are getting from China is neither representative nor, in strict microeconomic terms, a price," Schaefer said.

Schaefer said an index could be broader than just Europe, with collaboration from other traders, such as in the United States, Australia, Canada or Britain.

It was difficult to say whether the EU would meet its critical mineral diversification goals due to a lack of transparent data on volumes and growth expectations, he said.

The EU announced its 3 billion euro RESourceEU action plan in December to speed up diversification of the bloc's supply chains and reduce its overreliance on China.

Concrete action has been slow with the exception of a pilot joint EU stockpile led by Italy, France and Germany. The countries have shortlisted metals including tungsten and gallium as the first to go into storage.

Without building domestic processing and transparent pricing, Europe risks remaining dependent on Chinese benchmarks — and seeing any new raw material output flow straight back into China's supply chain, Schaefer said.

Reporting by Julia Payne;Editing by Elaine Hardcastle