TABLE OF CONTENTS

CNBC INDONESIA

Bukan Cuma Soal Tambang, Begini Kontribusi Freeport ke Ekonomi RI

Elga Nurmutia, CNBC Indonesia

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) terus menunjukkan komitmennya dalam mendukung perekonomian nasional melalui setoran pajak, dividen, royalti, maupun pungutan lainnya kepada negara. Lantas, apa saja buktinya?

Presiden Direktur PT Freeport Indonesia, Tony Wenas mengatakan, tahun 2026 sebagai tahun penuh tantangan bagi PTFI lantaran perusahaan masih dalam masa pemulihan usai kejadian longsoran lumpur basah di tambang bawah tanah Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) yang terjadi pada tahun 2025 lalu.

Di tengah proses pemulihan produksi, PTFI memastikan proses operasi terus berlangsung dan kontribusi perusahaan kepada negara dipastikan terus berlanjut dengan nilai puluhan miliar Dolar Amerika Serikat (AS) sejak 1973. Khusus tahun 2025 kemarin, Freeport Indonesia telah berkontribusi lebih dari US$ 4,7 miliar atau Rp 75 triliun.

"Dan tahun lalu saja kita berkontribusi kepada negara itu lebih dari US$ 4,7 miliar dan itu sekitar Rp 75 triliun dalam bentuk pajak, dividen, royalti, dan juga pungutan-pungutan lainnya. Baik yang langsung dibayarkan kepada negara ada juga sebagian langsung dibayarkan ke daerah," ujar dia dalam Closing Bell, CNBC Indonesia, Kamis (20/08/2026).

Pembayaran setoran tersebut merupakan bagian dari komitmen PTFI untuk terus berproduksi secara aman dan berkelanjutan dengan mendukung kesejahteraan dan ekonomi daerah serta masyarakat lokal. Namun,…

It's Not Just About Mining, Here's How Freeport Contributes to the Indonesian Economy

Elga Nurmutia, CNBC Indonesia

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) continues to demonstrate its commitment to supporting the national economy through tax payments, dividends, royalties, and other levies to the state. So, what's the evidence?

PT Freeport Indonesia President Director Tony Wenas said that 2026 will be a challenging year for PTFI because the company is still recovering from the wet mudslide incident at the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) underground mine that occurred in 2025.

Amidst the production recovery process, PTFI ensures that operations continue and the company's contribution to the country is guaranteed to continue with a value of tens of billions of United States (US) dollars since 1973. Specifically in 2025, Freeport Indonesia has contributed more than US$ 4.7 billion or Rp 75 trillion.

"And last year alone, we contributed more than US$4.7 billion to the country, or around Rp 75 trillion, in taxes, dividends, royalties, and other levies. Some of this was paid directly to the state, while others were paid directly to the regions," he said in CNBC Indonesia's Closing Bell, Thursday (August 20, 2026).

The deposit payment is part of PTFI's commitment to continue producing safely and sustainably while supporting the welfare and economy of the region and local communities. However,…

Namun, dikarenakan masih dalam masa pemulihan, kontribusi PTFI kepada negara pada 2026 diperkirakan sekitar Rp 47 triliun dan kemudian kontribusi tersebut ditargetkan kembali tumbuh mencapai Rp 120 triliun per tahun mulai tahun 2028.

Kenaikan kontribusi tersebut dapat terjadi ketika target operasi PTFI mencapai 100% pada 2028. Seiring dengan itu, PTFI bisa berkontribusi ke negara lebih dari US$ 7 miliar atau setara Rp 100 triliun setiap tahunnya.

Di samping itu, lanjut dia, PTFI terus memperkuat koordinasi dengan Pemerintah Kabupaten (Pemkab) Mimika dan Pemerintah Provinsi (Pemprov) Papua Tengah dalam menyinergikan berbagai program untuk memajukan ekonomi, kesehatan sosial budaya, infrastruktur, dan UMKM. Contohnya adalah program berobat gratis dan pendidikan berkualitas bagi masyarakat setempat, sehingga dapat meningkatkan taraf kehidupan di Kabupaten Mimika. Terbukti, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) Kabupaten Mimika mencapai 77,25 atau lebih tinggi dari IPM nasional.

Lebih lanjut, PTFI menggelontorkan dana investasi lokal senilai US$ 100 juta setiap tahunnya untuk keperluan daerah. Investasi tersebut diberikan dalam bentuk program hingga tahun 2041 dengan fokus pada bidang pendidikan, kesehatan, ekonomi, sosial, olahraga, dan budaya.

Tony bilang, program-program tersebut bukan hanya ditentukan oleh PTFI selaku penyelenggara. Pada dasarnya, PTFI juga meminta pendapat dari masyarakat setempat tentang program apa yang ingin digencarkan dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan di wilayah tersebut. Dari situ, PTFI melakukan peninjauan atas program yang diusulkan.

However, due to the ongoing recovery period, PTFI's contribution to the state is estimated at around IDR 47 trillion in 2026, with a target of growing to IDR 120 trillion annually starting in 2028.

This increase in contribution can occur when PTFI's operational target reaches 100% in 2028. Along with that, PTFI can contribute to the country more than US$ 7 billion or equivalent to IDR 100 trillion annually.

Furthermore, he continued, PTFI continues to strengthen coordination with the Mimika Regency Government (Pemkab) and the Central Papua Provincial Government (Pemprov) in synergizing various programs to advance the economy, health, socio-cultural aspects, infrastructure, and MSMEs. Examples include free medical care and quality education programs for the local community, thereby improving the standard of living in Mimika Regency. This is evident in the Mimika Regency Human Development Index (HDI) reaching 77.25, higher than the national HDI.

Furthermore, PTFI allocates US$100 million in local investment funds annually for regional needs. This investment is provided through programs until 2041, focusing on education, health, economics, social issues, sports, and culture.

Tony said that these programs aren't solely determined by PTFI, the organizer. PTFI also solicits input from local communities on which programs it wants to promote and which ones align with the needs of the region. From there, PTFI reviews the proposed programs.

"Contoh lah misalnya Sekolah Asrama Taruna Papua, ya bukan nggak mungkin nanti kita akan bikin lagi Sekolah Asrama Taruna Papua. Itu kan dapat makanan bergizi gratis 5 kali satu hari ya. Pagi, siang, malam, dan juga 2 kali snack sih dan dapurnya disitu juga," kata dia.

PTFI pun menegaskan bahwa perusahaan secara berkala terus melakukan koordinasi dengan pemerintah. Langkah ini ditempuh agar tidak ada program yang tumpang tindih antara PTFI dan pemerintah. Sebab, program tersebut ditujukan bukan untuk perusahaan, melainkan untuk masyarakat setempat.

Tak ketinggalan, PTFI terus melakukan pemulihan dan penguatan sistem keselamatan pascainsiden material basah 2025. Sejumlah proyek, termasuk pembangunan drift, terowongan, serta sistem pompa untuk mengeluarkan material basah dari tambang terbuka, tengah dikerjakan oleh perusahaan dan ditargetkan dapat beroperasi secara bertahap hingga akhir 2027.

"Jadi ini diharapkan bisa mengurangi signifikan jumlah material basah yang ada di bottom pit yang menjadi sumber kejadian yang lalu," tandas dia. (dpu/dpu)

"Take the Papuan Taruna Boarding School, for example. It's not impossible that we might build another one in the future. They provide five free nutritious meals a day: morning, noon, and night, plus two snacks, and the kitchen is also there," he said.

PTFI also emphasized that the company regularly coordinates with the government. This step is taken to ensure there are no overlapping programs between PTFI and the government. This is because the program is intended not for the company, but for the local community.

PTFI continues to restore and strengthen its safety system following the 2025 wet material incident. Several projects, including the construction of drifts, tunnels, and a pumping system to remove wet material from the open pit, are currently being undertaken by the company and are targeted to be operational in stages by the end of 2027.

"So, this is expected to significantly reduce the amount of wet material in the bottom of the pit, which was the source of the previous incident," he emphasized. (dpu/dpu)

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Asing Borong Saham Tambang AMMN, ANTM, hingga INCO Kerek IHSG Tembus 6.500

Penulis : Hafiyyan

INVESTOR asing memborong sejumlah saham tambang saat indeks harga saham gabungan (IHSG) melejit 1,68% ke level 6.501,58 pada perdagangan Kamis (20/8/2026). Saham tambang juga menjadi salah satu sektor penopang utama penguatan indeks di tengah lonjakan harga emas global.

Foreigners Buy Up Mining Shares in AMMN, ANTM, and INCO, Pushing the JCI to 6,500

Author: Hafiyyan

FOREIGN investors snapped up a number of mining stocks as the Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) surged 1.68% to 6,501.58 on Thursday (August 20, 2026). Mining stocks were also one of the main sectors supporting the index's gains amidst the surge in global gold prices.

Berdasarkan data Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI), investor asing mencatat net buy Rp680,25 miliar pada perdagangan hari ini. Namun, secara tahun berjalan, investor asing masih mencatatkan net sell sebesar Rp71,61 triliun.

Sejumlah saham tambang menjadi sasaran utama aksi beli asing, mengutip data RTI. PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk (AMMN) mencatat net buy asing terbesar mencapai Rp408,1 miliar, diikuti PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) sebesar Rp138,8 miliar dan PT Bumi Resources Minerals Tbk (BRMS) sebesar Rp131,2 miliar.

Aksi beli juga terjadi pada saham pertambangan lainnya, yakni PT J Resources Asia Pasifik Tbk (PSAB) dengan net buy Rp94,1 miliar, PT Bumi Resources Tbk (BUMI) Rp59,8 miliar, PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (INCO) Rp28,2 miliar, PT Merdeka Battery Materials Tbk (MBMA) Rp27,4 miliar, dan PT Darma Henwa Tbk (DEWA) Rp26,8 miliar.

Selain saham tambang, asing juga memborong saham perbankan seperti BBRI Rp292,2 miliar dan BBCA Rp46,7 miliar.

Penguatan saham tambang tersebut turut tercermin dari jajaran saham yang menjadi penopang IHSG. AMMN melonjak 7,97%, BRMS melesat 9,60%, sementara PT Bayan Resources Tbk (BYAN) menguat 3,35%.

Investment Analyst Lead Stockbit Edi Chandren mengatakan sentimen positif pasar salah satunya datang dari kebijakan Departemen Keuangan Amerika Serikat yang meningkatkan dukungan likuiditas untuk pembelian kembali obligasi pemerintah AS tenor panjang.

Departemen Keuangan AS meningkatkan nominal buyback obligasi tenor 10–30 tahun dari maksimum US$2 miliar per operasi menjadi minimum US$4 miliar per operasi. Kebijakan tersebut akan berlaku pada periode 9 September hingga 4 November 2026.

According to data from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), foreign investors recorded a net buy of Rp680.25 billion in today's trading. However, year-to-date, foreign investors still recorded a net sell of Rp71.61 trillion.

Several mining stocks were the primary targets of foreign buying, according to RTI data. PT Amman Mineral Internasional Tbk (AMMN) recorded the largest net foreign buy, reaching Rp408.1 billion, followed by PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM) at Rp138.8 billion, and PT Bumi Resources Minerals Tbk (BRMS) at Rp131.2 billion.

Buying action also occurred in other mining stocks, namely PT J Resources Asia Pasifik Tbk (PSAB) with a net buy of IDR 94.1 billion, PT Bumi Resources Tbk (BUMI) IDR 59.8 billion, PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (INCO) IDR 28.2 billion, PT Merdeka Battery Materials Tbk (MBMA) IDR 27.4 billion, and PT Darma Henwa Tbk (DEWA) IDR 26.8 billion.

In addition to mining shares, foreigners also bought up banking shares such as BBRI for Rp292.2 billion and BBCA for Rp46.7 billion.

The strengthening of mining stocks was also reflected in the stocks that underpinned the JCI. AMMN surged 7.97%, BRMS surged 9.60%, while PT Bayan Resources Tbk (BYAN) gained 3.35%.

Stockbit Lead Investment Analyst Edi Chandren said positive market sentiment stemmed, in part, from the United States Treasury Department's policy of increasing liquidity support for the repurchase of long-term US government bonds.

The US Treasury Department increased the buyback amount for 10- to 30-year bonds from a maximum of US$2 billion per transaction to a minimum of US$4 billion per transaction. The policy will be in effect from September 9 to November 4, 2026.

Langkah tersebut diambil setelah yield obligasi AS tenor 30 tahun menyentuh 5,34%, level tertinggi sejak 2007, di tengah kekhawatiran terkait kondisi fiskal AS dan eskalasi konflik dengan Iran. Pada saat yang sama, total utang pemerintah AS telah menembus US$40 triliun untuk pertama kalinya.

Merespons perkembangan tersebut, yield obligasi AS tenor 10 tahun turun sekitar 7 basis poin menjadi 4,64%, sedangkan indeks dolar AS (DXY) melemah sekitar 0,9% ke level 98,8. Di sisi lain, harga emas melonjak sekitar 4% menjadi US$ 4.520 per troy ounce.

Edi menilai kombinasi kenaikan harga emas yang berpotensi diikuti kenaikan harga komoditas logam lainnya serta peluang penguatan rupiah dapat memberikan sentimen positif terhadap pergerakan IHSG.

"Kombinasi kenaikan harga emas — yang berpotensi diikuti harga komoditas logam lainnya — serta potensi penguatan nilai tukar rupiah memberikan sentimen positif bagi pergerakan IHSG," kata Edi, Kamis (20/8/2026).

Top 10 Saham Net Buy Asing, Kamis 20 Agustus 2026:

1. AMMN: Rp408,1 miliar
2. BBRI: Rp292,2 miliar
3. ANTM: Rp138,8 miliar
4. BRMS: Rp131,2 miliar
5. PSAB: Rp94,1 miliar
6. BUMI: Rp59,8 miliar
7. BBCA: Rp46,7 miliar
8. INCO: Rp28,2 miliar
9. MBMA: Rp27,4 miliar
10. DEWA: Rp26,8 miliar

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The move comes after the 30-year US Treasury yield hit 5.34%, its highest level since 2007, amid concerns about the US fiscal situation and the escalating conflict with Iran. At the same time, total US government debt surpassed US$40 trillion for the first time.

In response to these developments, the yield on the 10-year US Treasury bond fell by about 7 basis points to 4.64%, while the US dollar index (DXY) weakened by about 0.9% to 98.8. Meanwhile, gold prices jumped by about 4% to US$4,520 per troy ounce.

Edi assessed that the combination of rising gold prices, potentially followed by rising prices of other metal commodities, and the potential for strengthening of the rupiah could provide positive sentiment for the movement of the JCI.

"The combination of rising gold prices — potentially followed by rising prices for other metal commodities — and the potential strengthening of the rupiah exchange rate has provided positive sentiment for the JCI movement," said Edi, Thursday (20/8/2026).

Top 10 Stocks with Net Foreign Buys, Thursday, August 20, 2026:

1. AMMN: Rp408.1 billion
2. BBRI: Rp292.2 billion
3. ANTM: Rp138.8 billion
4. BRMS: Rp131.2 billion
5. PSAB: Rp94.1 billion
6. BUMI: Rp59.8 billion
7. BBCA: Rp46.7 billion
8. INCO: Rp28.2 billion
9. MBMA: Rp27.4 billion
10. DEWA: Rp26.8 billion

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JERNIH MELIHAT DUNIA

Perang Iran Bikin Batu Bara Kembali Diburu, Produsen Raup Cuan

Sakina Rakhma Diah Setiawan - Penulis

PERANG Amerika Serikat (AS)-Israel dengan Iran tidak hanya mengguncang pasar minyak dan gas dunia.

Konflik yang berlangsung sejak serangan ke Tehran pada 28 Februari 2026 itu juga membawa efek berantai ke pasar energi lain, termasuk batu bara.

Ketika pasokan minyak mentah dan gas alam terganggu akibat penutupan Selat Hormuz, sejumlah negara kembali mengandalkan batu bara untuk menjaga pasokan listrik.

Kondisi tersebut ikut mendorong kenaikan permintaan dan harga batu bara, sekaligus meningkatkan keuntungan perusahaan tambang.

Dikutip dari Al Jazeera, Kamis (20/8/2026), produsen batu bara termal asal Afrika Selatan, Thungela Resources, misalnya, melaporkan laba semester I-2026 yang meningkat dua kali lipat dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Kenaikan tersebut terutama didorong oleh peningkatan produksi dari tambang Ensham di Queensland, Australia, serta kenaikan permintaan dan harga batu bara di Ensham maupun operasi perusahaan di Afrika Selatan.

Situasi ini menjadi paradoks di tengah agenda transisi energi global.

Batu bara merupakan salah satu bahan bakar fosil yang paling banyak menghasilkan emisi karbon, sementara sejumlah negara sebelumnya telah berkomitmen untuk mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap energi tersebut.

The Iran War Brings Coal Back into Demand, Producers Reap Profits

Sakina Rakhma Diah Setiawan - Author

THE UNITED States (US)-Israel war with Iran has not only shaken the world oil and gas market.

The conflict, which has been ongoing since the attack on Tehran on February 28, 2026, has also had a ripple effect on other energy markets, including coal.

When crude oil and natural gas supplies were disrupted due to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, several countries returned to relying on coal to maintain electricity supplies.

This condition also contributes to increasing demand and prices for coal, while increasing the profits of mining companies.

Quoted from Al Jazeera, Thursday (20/8/2026), South African thermal coal producer Thungela Resources, for example, reported a profit for the first half of 2026 that doubled compared to the same period the previous year.

The increase was primarily driven by increased production from the Ensham mine in Queensland, Australia, as well as increased demand and prices for coal at Ensham and the company's operations in South Africa.

This situation is a paradox amidst the global energy transition agenda.

Coal is one of the fossil fuels that produces the most carbon emissions, while a number of countries have previously committed to reducing their dependence on this energy.

Namun, ketika perang mengganggu rantai pasok minyak dan gas, batu bara kembali menjadi pilihan yang tersedia dan relatif murah untuk menjaga pembangkit listrik tetap beroperasi.

Selat Hormuz jadi titik kunci

Gangguan tersebut bermula dari penutupan Selat Hormuz oleh Iran setelah serangan terhadap Tehran dimulai pada 28 Februari 2026.

Selat Hormuz merupakan salah satu jalur energi paling strategis di dunia. Dalam kondisi normal, sekitar seperlima pasokan minyak dan gas alam cair atau LNG dunia melewati jalur tersebut.

Hingga kini, negosiasi untuk membuka kembali selat itu masih berlangsung.

Penutupan Selat Hormuz kemudian mengurangi pasokan minyak dan gas ke pasar global. Harga minyak melonjak, sementara sejumlah negara yang bergantung pada impor energi harus mencari alternatif untuk memenuhi kebutuhan listrik.

Batu bara menjadi salah satu pilihan karena harganya juga meningkat, tetapi masih jauh lebih murah dibandingkan minyak.

Selain itu, batu bara relatif lebih tersedia sehingga dapat digunakan untuk menggantikan sebagian kebutuhan energi yang sebelumnya dipenuhi gas.

Dampaknya paling terasa di Asia. Kawasan ini sangat bergantung pada pasokan energi dari kawasan Teluk.

Berdasarkan data US Energy Information Administration (EIA), sekitar 82 persen pengiriman minyak dan gas melalui Selat Hormuz pada 2022 ditujukan ke Asia.

China, India, Jepang, dan Korea Selatan menjadi tujuan utama pengiriman tersebut.

Gangguan pasokan energi juga diperparah oleh serangan terhadap fasilitas energi di negara-negara kawasan Teluk.

However, when the war disrupted oil and gas supply chains, coal again became a readily available and relatively cheap option to keep power plants running.

The Strait of Hormuz is a key point

The disruption began with Iran's closure of the Strait of Hormuz after the attack on Tehran began on February 28, 2026.

The Strait of Hormuz is one of the world's most strategic energy routes. Under normal conditions, approximately one-fifth of the world's oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) supplies pass through it.

To date, negotiations to reopen the strait are still ongoing.

The closure of the Strait of Hormuz subsequently reduced oil and gas supplies to the global market. Oil prices soared, while several countries dependent on energy imports were forced to seek alternatives to meet their electricity needs.

Coal is an option because its price is also increasing, but it is still much cheaper than oil.

In addition, coal is relatively more available so it can be used to replace some of the energy needs previously met by gas.

The impact will be most felt in Asia, which is heavily dependent on energy supplies from the Gulf.

According to US Energy Information Administration (EIA) data, approximately 82 percent of oil and gas shipments through the Strait of Hormuz in 2022 were destined for Asia.

China, India, Japan and South Korea are the main destinations for these shipments.

Energy supply disruptions were also exacerbated by attacks on energy facilities in Gulf countries.

Qatar, misalnya, terpaksa menyatakan force majeure atas kontrak pengiriman LNG pada Maret setelah serangan pesawat nirawak Iran menghantam fasilitas Ras Laffan, kompleks LNG terbesar di dunia.

Serangan tersebut membuat 17 persen ekspor LNG Qatar terganggu pada Maret 2026, menurut pejabat negara tersebut.

Fasilitas energi lain juga terkena dampak. Di Uni Emirat Arab, sejumlah fasilitas seperti terminal LNG Das Island, terminal minyak Fujairah, serta kompleks kilang Ruwais turut diserang.

Fasilitas energi di Arab Saudi dan Oman juga terdampak konflik.

Negara Asia kembali mengandalkan batu bara

Gangguan pasokan gas membuat sejumlah negara Asia meningkatkan penggunaan pembangkit listrik berbahan bakar batu bara.

Jepang melonggarkan pembatasan terhadap pembangkit batu bara lama yang memiliki emisi tinggi untuk menghadapi guncangan energi.

Sementara itu, Korea Selatan menunda penutupan sejumlah pembangkit batu bara yang sebelumnya dijadwalkan dihentikan secara bertahap hingga 2040.

Di Bangladesh, pemerintah sempat memberlakukan pemadaman listrik, menutup universitas, dan melakukan pembatasan penjualan bahan bakar untuk kendaraan.

Setelah itu, pemerintah meningkatkan pembangkitan listrik berbasis batu bara.

Thailand, Filipina, dan Vietnam juga meningkatkan pembangkitan listrik berbasis batu bara untuk menjaga cadangan gas yang semakin menipis.

Pakistan mencatat peningkatan yang lebih tajam. Data National Electric Power Regulatory Authority menunjukkan, hingga Juli 2026, listrik yang dihasilkan dari batu bara impor meningkat 90 persen dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Qatar, for example, was forced to declare force majeure on its LNG delivery contract in March after an Iranian drone attack hit the Ras Laffan facility, the world's largest LNG complex.

The attack disrupted 17 percent of Qatar's LNG exports by March 2026, according to the country's officials.

Other energy facilities were also affected. In the United Arab Emirates, facilities such as the Das Island LNG terminal, the Fujairah oil terminal, and the Ruwais refinery complex were also attacked.

Energy facilities in Saudi Arabia and Oman have also been affected by the conflict.

Asian countries are again relying on coal

Disruptions in gas supplies have led a number of Asian countries to increase the use of coal-fired power plants.

Japan is easing restrictions on old, high-emission coal plants to address the energy shock.

Meanwhile, South Korea has postponed the closure of several coal-fired power plants that were previously scheduled to be phased out until 2040.

In Bangladesh, the government imposed power cuts, closed universities, and restricted the sale of fuel for vehicles.

After that, the government increased coal-based electricity generation.

Thailand, the Philippines, and Vietnam are also increasing coal-fired power generation to protect dwindling gas reserves.

Pakistan recorded an even sharper increase. Data from the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority shows that by July 2026, electricity generated from imported coal had increased 90 percent compared to the same period the previous year.

China dan India sendiri merupakan dua konsumen batu bara terbesar dunia. Keduanya menyumbang sekitar 70 persen konsumsi batu bara global sekaligus menjadi produsen utama komoditas tersebut.

Di India, kebutuhan listrik meningkat, salah satunya akibat gelombang panas yang semakin intens.

Pemerintah negara itu berencana meluncurkan sejumlah proyek pertambangan batubara baru yang menurut Global Energy Monitor dapat meningkatkan pasokan global sebesar 2,5 miliar ton per tahun.

Di Eropa, Jerman menyatakan tidak akan mempertaruhkan pembangkitan listriknya demi memenuhi komitmen iklim yang dibuat sebelumnya. Italia bahkan mendorong mundur rencana penghentian penggunaan batu bara dari akhir 2025 menjadi 2038.

Harga naik, produsen batu bara raup keuntungan

Kenaikan permintaan tersebut memberikan keuntungan bagi negara dan perusahaan produsen batu bara.

Indonesia menjadi eksportir batu bara terbesar di dunia, disusul Australia dan Rusia. Pada Maret 2026, pemerintah Indonesia membalikkan rencana sebelumnya untuk mengurangi produksi batu bara dan menekan kelebihan pasokan.

Langkah tersebut dilakukan ketika harga batu bara meningkat.

Harga batu bara tercatat 131,85 dollar AS per ton pada Juli 2026, naik dari 102,20 dollar AS per ton pada periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Kenaikan harga dan permintaan juga tercermin dalam kinerja Thungela Resources.

Perusahaan tersebut mencatat produksi batu bara dari tambang Ensham di Queensland meningkat 38 persen pada semester pertama 2026, yakni ketika konflik berada dalam periode puncaknya.

China and India are the world's two largest coal consumers. Both contribute around 70 percent of global coal consumption and are major producers of the commodity.

In India, electricity demand is increasing, partly due to increasingly intense heat waves.

The country's government plans to launch a number of new coal mining projects that, according to the Global Energy Monitor, could increase global supply by 2.5 billion tonnes per year.

In Europe, Germany has stated that it will not compromise its electricity generation to meet its previous climate commitments. Italy has even pushed back its coal phaseout plan from the end of 2025 to 2038.

Prices rise, coal producers reap profits

This increase in demand provides benefits for the country and coal producing companies.

Indonesia is the world's largest coal exporter, followed by Australia and Russia. In March 2026, the Indonesian government reversed its previous plan to reduce coal production and curb oversupply.

This step was taken when coal prices increased.

Coal prices were recorded at US$131.85 per ton in July 2026, up from US$102.20 per ton in the same period the previous year.

Rising prices and demand are also reflected in Thungela Resources' performance.

The company noted that coal production from its Ensham mine in Queensland increased 38 percent in the first half of 2026, when the conflict was at its peak.

Produksi meningkat menjadi 2,2 juta ton dari 1,6 juta ton pada periode sebelumnya.

Thungela juga membukukan headline earnings per share (HEPS), salah satu indikator utama profitabilitas yang digunakan di Afrika Selatan, sebesar 4,80 rand atau sekitar 0,30 dollar AS. Angka tersebut meningkat signifikan dari 1,92 rand atau 0,12 dollar AS pada Juni tahun sebelumnya.

Perusahaan mengatakan harga batu bara kemungkinan tetap tinggi ketika pasar Eropa dan Asia bersiap menghadapi musim dingin.

Transisi energi belum berhenti

Kenaikan penggunaan batu bara akibat krisis energi tidak serta-merta berarti agenda transisi energi global berhenti.

Pada 2021, lebih dari 40 negara, termasuk Indonesia dan Vietnam, berkomitmen mengurangi penggunaan batu bara dalam Konferensi Perubahan Iklim Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa atau COP26.

Namun, China dan India tidak ikut menandatangani komitmen tersebut.

Korea Selatan kemudian bergabung dengan Powering Past Coal Alliance, sebuah aliansi yang membantu negara-negara yang bergantung pada batu bara melakukan transisi energi.

Analis transisi energi dari Zero Carbon Analytics di Afrika Selatan, Nick Hedley, mengatakan krisis di Timur Tengah telah mengganggu agenda tersebut karena banyak negara belum memiliki kapasitas energi terbarukan yang cukup untuk menjadi alternatif ketika pasokan gas terganggu.

“Untuk negara seperti Bangladesh, mudah untuk meningkatkan penggunaan batu bara ketika pasokan gas global terganggu karena negara tersebut telah berinvestasi besar-besaran dalam infrastruktur batu bara dalam beberapa dekade terakhir, dan sebagian besar kapasitas tersebut sebelumnya menganggur,” kata Hedley.

Production increased to 2.2 million tonnes from 1.6 million tonnes in the previous period.

Thungela also posted headline earnings per share (HEPS), a key indicator of profitability used in South Africa, of 4.80 rand (approximately US$0.30). This figure increased significantly from 1.92 rand (US$0.12) in June of the previous year.

The company said coal prices are likely to remain high as European and Asian markets prepare for winter.

The energy transition has not stopped

The increase in coal use due to the energy crisis does not necessarily mean the global energy transition agenda has stopped.

In 2021, more than 40 countries, including Indonesia and Vietnam, committed to reducing coal use at the United Nations Climate Change Conference or COP26.

However, China and India did not sign the commitment.

South Korea then joined the Powering Past Coal Alliance, an alliance that helps coal-dependent countries make the energy transition.

Nick Hedley, an energy transition analyst at Zero Carbon Analytics in South Africa, said the Middle East crisis had disrupted the agenda because many countries lacked sufficient renewable energy capacity to act as an alternative when gas supplies were disrupted.

“For a country like Bangladesh, it is easy to increase coal use when global gas supplies are disrupted because the country has invested heavily in coal infrastructure in recent decades, and much of that capacity was previously idle,” Hedley said.

Menurut dia, batu bara menjadi lebih murah dibandingkan gas impor ketika harga gas melonjak.

Walakin, batu bara tetap tidak mampu bersaing dari sisi biaya dengan energi terbarukan.

Di sisi lain, peningkatan penggunaan batu bara di sejumlah negara juga diimbangi dengan penurunan jangka panjang di wilayah lain, terutama Eropa.

Produksi batu bara domestik China juga turun tahun ini setelah pemerintah memperketat pengawasan menyusul ledakan mematikan di tambang batu bara Liushenyu pada Mei 2026. Insiden tersebut menewaskan 82 orang.

Pada saat yang sama, China terus melakukan investasi besar dalam energi terbarukan.

Hedley juga melihat terganggunya rantai pasok energi fosil global dapat membuat energi bersih menjadi semakin kompetitif dan mendorong lebih banyak negara meningkatkan investasi pada energi tersebut.

“Pelajarannya adalah negara-negara Asia perlu mempercepat peralihan menuju energi bersih dan elektrifikasi untuk melindungi diri dari krisis global di masa depan,” ujar Hedley.

According to him, coal becomes cheaper than imported gas when gas prices soar.

However, coal remains unable to compete cost-wise with renewable energy.

On the other hand, the increase in coal use in some countries is also offset by a long-term decline in other regions, especially Europe.

China's domestic coal production also fell this year after the government tightened controls following a deadly explosion at the Liushenyu coal mine in May 2026. The incident killed 82 people.

At the same time, China continues to make large investments in renewable energy.

Hedley also sees disruptions to the global fossil fuel supply chain as potentially making clean energy more competitive and encouraging more countries to increase investment in it.

“The lesson is that Asian countries need to accelerate the transition to clean energy and electrification to protect themselves from future global crises,” Hedley said.

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Penertiban Tambang Ilegal Perbaiki Tata Kelola Timah RI

Pewarta: Ahmad Muzdaffar Fauzan,
Editor : Admin Antarakalbar

PENGAMAT BUMN Universitas Indonesia (UI) Toto Pranoto menyampaikan penertiban tambang ilegal dan penutupan jalur penyelundupan timah di Kepulauan Bangka Belitung (Babel) menjadi momentum penting untuk memperbaiki tata kelola industri timah nasional, sekaligus memperkuat kinerja PT Timah Tbk (TINS).

Menurut Toto, dalam keterangannya di Jakarta, Kamis, pertambangan tanpa izin (PETI) selama ini menjadi persoalan struktural yang menghambat optimalisasi industri timah nasional.

Kompleksitas jaringan yang terlibat, kata dia, membuat penanganannya tidak mudah, baik bagi aparat penegak hukum maupun PT Timah sebagai perusahaan negara yang mengelola sumber daya timah.

“Persoalan PETI bukan cerita baru. Kompleksitas jaringan yang terlibat membuat aparat penegak hukum menghadapi tantangan besar, sementara PT Timah juga berada dalam posisi yang tidak mudah ketika berhadapan dengan praktik pertambangan ilegal,” kata Toto.

Lebih lanjut, ia menilai langkah pemerintah menertibkan tambang ilegal menjadi titik awal penting untuk membangun ekosistem pertimahan yang lebih sehat. Namun, upaya tersebut harus dilanjutkan secara konsisten agar tidak hanya menghasilkan perbaikan dalam jangka pendek.

Crackdown on illegal mining improves Indonesia's tin governance

Reporter: Ahmad Muzdaffar Fauzan;
Editor: Antara Kalbar Admin

STATE-owned enterprise observer from the University of Indonesia (UI), Toto Pranoto, stated that the eradication of illegal mining and the closure of tin smuggling routes in the Bangka Belitung Islands (Babel) are important momentum for improving the governance of the national tin industry, while simultaneously strengthening the performance of PT Timah Tbk (TINS).

According to Toto, in his statement in Jakarta, Thursday, illegal mining (PETI) has been a structural problem that has hampered the optimization of the national tin industry.

The complexity of the network involved, he said, makes handling it difficult, both for law enforcement officials and PT Timah as the state-owned company that manages tin resources.

"The illegal mining (PETI) issue is nothing new. The complexity of the networks involved presents significant challenges for law enforcement, while PT Timah is also in a difficult position when dealing with illegal mining practices," Toto said.

Furthermore, he assessed that the government's steps to regulate illegal mining are an important starting point for building a healthier tin ecosystem. However, these efforts must be continued consistently to ensure they don't just produce short-term improvements.

Lebih lanjut, Toto mengatakan perbaikan tata kelola pertimahan perlu diarahkan pada penguatan rantai pasok legal, sehingga sumber daya mineral dapat memberikan nilai tambah yang lebih besar bagi negara, masyarakat, dan daerah penghasil.

Adapun PT Timah mencatat perbaikan aktivitas operasional mulai terlihat dalam kinerja perseroan pada semester I-2026. Produksi bijih timah PT Timah meningkat 75 persen menjadi 12.232 ton Sn dibandingkan 6.997 ton Sn pada periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Produksi logam timah juga meningkat 58 persen menjadi 10.865 metrik ton, sedangkan volume penjualan tumbuh 85 persen menjadi 10.984 metrik ton.

Peningkatan produksi dan penjualan tersebut diikuti penguatan kinerja keuangan. Pendapatan PT Timah pada semester I-2026 mencapai Rp10,42 triliun atau tumbuh 146,9 persen dibandingkan Rp4,22 triliun pada semester I-2025.

Laba bersih yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk meningkat dari Rp300,07 miliar menjadi Rp2,71 triliun. Sementara laba usaha naik dari Rp380,20 miliar menjadi Rp3,46 triliun.

Kinerja perseroan juga ditopang peningkatan harga jual rata-rata logam timah sebesar 52 persen menjadi 49.794 dolar Amerika Serikat (AS) per metrik ton.

Menurut Toto, peningkatan kinerja tersebut perlu dijaga dengan memastikan penegakan hukum terhadap pertambangan ilegal berjalan konsisten serta dibarengi penguatan kapasitas PT Timah dari sisi operasional, tata kelola, dan penguasaan teknologi di sektor hulu hingga hilir.

Selain penegakan hukum, ia menilai penataan industri timah perlu memberikan ruang bagi pertambangan rakyat untuk bertransformasi dari aktivitas informal menjadi kegiatan pertambangan yang legal, terawasi, dan memberikan manfaat ekonomi bagi masyarakat.

Furthermore, Toto said that improvements in tin governance need to be directed at strengthening the legal supply chain, so that mineral resources can provide greater added value for the country, communities, and producing regions.

PT Timah noted that improvements in operational activities began to be evident in the company's performance in the first half of 2026. PT Timah's tin ore production increased 75 percent to 12,232 tons of Sn, compared to 6,997 tons of Sn in the same period the previous year.

Tin metal production also increased 58 percent to 10,865 metric tons, while sales volume grew 85 percent to 10,984 metric tons.

The increase in production and sales was accompanied by strengthening financial performance. PT Timah's revenue in the first half of 2026 reached Rp10.42 trillion, a 146.9 percent increase compared to Rp4.22 trillion in the first half of 2025.

Net profit attributable to owners of the parent entity increased from Rp300.07 billion to Rp2.71 trillion, while operating profit rose from Rp380.20 billion to Rp3.46 trillion.

The company's performance was also supported by a 52 percent increase in the average selling price of tin metal to US$49,794 per metric ton.

According to Toto, this improved performance needs to be maintained by ensuring consistent law enforcement against illegal mining and strengthening PT Timah's capacity in terms of operations, governance, and technological mastery across the upstream and downstream sectors.

In addition to law enforcement, he believes that the regulation of the tin industry needs to provide space for artisanal mining to transform from an informal activity into a legal, supervised mining activity that provides economic benefits to the community.

Salah satu langkah yang dapat ditempuh adalah mengarahkan penambang rakyat masuk ke wilayah pertambangan rakyat sesuai ketentuan serta membangun pola kemitraan yang sehat dengan perusahaan negara.

Dengan demikian, penertiban tidak hanya menghentikan aktivitas ilegal, tetapi juga menawarkan jalan keluar bagi masyarakat yang selama ini menggantungkan penghidupan pada pertambangan.

Toto menambahkan keberhasilan penataan industri timah tidak cukup diukur dari jumlah tambang ilegal yang ditutup ataupun peningkatan produksi perusahaan.

Dampaknya harus terlihat pada penerimaan negara, legalisasi kegiatan pertambangan rakyat, serta pemulihan lingkungan di wilayah bekas tambang ilegal.

“Parameter keberhasilannya harus konkret, yakni penerimaan pajak dan royalti meningkat, kegiatan pertambangan rakyat bertransformasi menjadi legal dan bermitra dengan PT Timah, serta wilayah bekas PETI dipulihkan. Jika ketiga hal itu berjalan, penertiban benar-benar menghasilkan manfaat ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan,” kata Toto.

Sebelumnya, Presiden Prabowo Subianto dalam pidato kenegaraan pada Sidang Tahunan MPR RI dan Sidang Bersama DPR-DPD RI, di Kompleks Parlemen, Jakarta, Jumat (14/8), menyampaikan pemerintah telah menutup sekitar 1.000 lokasi penambangan timah ilegal di Kepulauan Babel.

Penertiban tersebut dilakukan bersamaan dengan upaya menutup jalur penyelundupan timah. Pemerintah juga melibatkan aparat dalam penanganan praktik pertambangan tanpa izin yang selama ini menyebabkan potensi penerimaan negara tidak optimal.

One step that can be taken is to direct artisanal miners to enter artisanal mining areas in accordance with regulations and to build a healthy partnership pattern with state-owned companies.

Thus, the regulation not only stops illegal activities, but also offers a way out for communities who have long depended on mining for their livelihoods.

Toto added that the success of the tin industry restructuring cannot be measured solely by the number of illegal mines closed or by the increase in company production.

The impact must be visible in state revenues, the legalization of artisanal mining activities, and environmental restoration in former illegal mining areas.

"The parameters for success must be concrete, namely increased tax and royalty revenues, the transformation of artisanal mining activities into legal ones and partnerships with PT Timah, and the restoration of former illegal mining areas. If these three things are in place, the enforcement will truly yield economic, social, and environmental benefits," said Toto.

Previously, President Prabowo Subianto in his state address at the Annual Session of the MPR RI and the Joint Session of the DPR-DPD RI, at the Parliament Complex, Jakarta, Friday (14/8), said the government had closed around 1,000 illegal tin mining locations in the Bangka Belitung Islands.

The enforcement efforts coincided with efforts to close tin smuggling routes. The government also involved authorities in addressing illegal mining practices, which have been contributing to suboptimal state revenue potential.

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Antam (ANTM) Berharap Implementasi Bursa Mineral Icomex Bertahap

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT ANEKA Tambang (Persero) Tbk. (ANTM) atau Antam berharap terdapat masa transisi yang ditetapkan pemerintah dalam implementasi Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis (BMKS), sehingga perdagangan komoditas diharapkan dilakukan bertahap.

Sekretaris Perusahaan Antam Wisnu Danandi Haryanto mengatakan perseroan meyakini kemunculan BMKS dapat mendorong pembentukan referensi harga komoditas mineral dilakukan oleh Indonesia.

Akan tetapi, dia menilai keberhasilan sebuah bursa tidak hanya ditentukan oleh keandalan infrastruktur, melainkan turut ditentukan oleh likuiditas transaksi, partisipasi pelaku pasar, kredibilitas mekanisme pembentukan harga, standarisasi kualitas produk, serta kepercayaan pembeli.

"Karena itu, implementasinya perlu dilakukan secara bertahap dengan memperhatikan kesiapan seluruh ekosistem," ujarnya saat dihubungi, Kamis (20/8/2026).

“BMKS berpotensi memberikan sejumlah manfaat, antara lain meningkatkan transparansi transaksi dan harga, memperkuat pembentukan referensi harga domestik yang mencerminkan fundamental *supply-demand* Indonesia, serta meningkatkan kredibilitas dan daya tawar komoditas mineral nasional di pasar internasional," lanjutnya.

Dia menegaskan perseroan bakal mengikuti ketentuan dan mekanisme yang ditetapkan pemerintah dan regulator.

Antam (ANTM) Hopes for Phased Implementation of Icomex Minerals Exchange

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT ANEKA Tambang (Persero) Tbk. (ANTM), or Antam, hopes that the government will implement a transition period for the Strategic Minerals and Commodities Exchange (BMKS), allowing for gradual commodity trading.

Antam Corporate Secretary Wisnu Danandi Haryanto said the company believes the emergence of BMKS can encourage the formation of mineral commodity price references by Indonesia.

However, he believes that the success of an exchange is not only determined by the reliability of its infrastructure, but also by transaction liquidity, market participant participation, the credibility of its pricing mechanism, product quality standarddization, and buyer confidence.

"Therefore, implementation needs to be carried out in stages, taking into account the readiness of the entire ecosystem," he said when contacted on Thursday (20/8/2026).

"BMKS has the potential to provide a number of benefits, including increasing transaction and pricing transparency, strengthening the formation of domestic price references that reflect Indonesia's *supply-demand* fundamentals, and enhancing the credibility and bargaining power of national mineral commodities in the international market," he continued.

He emphasized that the company would comply with the provisions and mechanisms set by the government and regulators.

Kendati begitu, hingga saat ini perseroan belum dapat menilai implikasi kemunculan BMKS terhadap mekanisme penjualan komoditas Antam, sebab masih menunggu penjelasan lebih lanjut ihwal desain dan ketentuan teknis BMKS.

“Hal yang penting bagi ANTAM adalah implementasi bursa tetap dapat mendukung kepastian usaha, menjaga efisiensi transaksi, menghormati kontrak komersial yang telah berjalan, serta tetap mempertimbangkan dinamika dan *benchmark* harga di pasar internasional,” tegas Wisnu.

Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia meyakini Indonesia bakal mampu mengatur harga komoditas pertambangan, ketika BMKS diluncurkan.

Bahlil menyatakan selama ini harga komoditas pertambangan yang dijual oleh Indonesia harganya justru ditentukan oleh negara lain, sebab mengacu harga patokan bursa komoditas global.

Dengan begitu, harga komoditas pertambangan dan olahannya nantinya diharapkan dapat ditentukan melalui mekanisme di bursa komoditas yang rencananya akan dinamai Indonesia Commodity Exchange (Icomex) tersebut.

“*Masak* barang-barang punya kita diatur oleh orang lain? Enak saja. Ini yang selama ini terjadi. Bapak Presiden Prabowo itu ingin agar seluruh kekayaan yang ada di dalam negara kita itu diatur seutuhnya oleh negara kita dengan harga keekonomian yang baik,” kata Bahlil kepada awak media, usai pembukaan IIGCE 2026, Rabu (19/8/2026).

Bahlil mencontohkan penjualan batu bara selama ini mengacu kepada harga komoditas global sehingga harganya diatur oleh negara lain.

However, to date the company has not been able to assess the implications of the emergence of BMKS on Antam's commodity sales mechanism, because it is still waiting for further explanation regarding the design and technical provisions of BMKS.

"What's important for ANTAM is that the implementation of the exchange continues to support business certainty, maintain transaction efficiency, honor existing commercial contracts, and continue to consider price dynamics and *benchmarks* in the international market," Wisnu emphasized.

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Bahlil Lahadalia believes Indonesia will be able to regulate mining commodity prices when the BMKS is launched.

Bahlil stated that the prices of mining commodities sold by Indonesia have been determined by other countries, as they are based on benchmark prices on global commodity exchanges.

In this way, it is hoped that the prices of mining commodities and their processed products can be determined through a mechanism on the commodity exchange, which is planned to be named the Indonesia Commodity Exchange (Icomex).

"*Why should* our possessions be controlled by others? That's just ridiculous. This is what has been happening all along. President Prabowo wants all of our country's wealth to be fully managed by our country at a fair economic price," Bahlil told the media after the opening of the 2026 IIGCE on Wednesday (August 19, 2026).

Bahlil cited the example of coal sales, which have so far been based on global commodity prices, resulting in prices being regulated by other countries.

Dia menyatakan ketika Indonesia melakukan pengetatan produksi, harga batu bara akhirnya menguat sesuai dengan ekspektasinya.

"Begitu kita bikin pengetatan menjaga *supply and demand*, harganya sekarang sudah mulai bagus. Artinya selama ini memang ada potensi permainan kan?" ujar Bahlil.

Terpisah, Menteri Sekretaris Negara Prasetyo Hadi mengungkapkan pemerintah membuka peluang untuk mengintegrasikan Indonesia Commodity & Derivatives Exchange (ICDX) ke BMKS yang tengah disiapkan Presiden Prabowo Subianto.

Pemerintah nantinya akan membentuk bursa yang mematok harga sekaligus memperdagangkan komoditas-komoditas utama andalan RI seperti CPO, batu bara, nikel. Prasetyo memberikan sinyal bursa tersebut akan diberi nama Icomex.

"Ada [kemungkinan untuk mengintegrasikan ICDX dengan Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas], nanti kita lihat ininya. Bisa jadi kan mungkin bisa gabung, mungkin bisa sendiri," kata Prasetyo kepada awak media di halaman Istana Merdeka, Senin (17/8/2026).

Sebelumnya, Prabowo mengumumkan bursa mineral dan komoditas strategis untuk memperkuat posisi tawar komoditas nasional di pasar internasional akan resmi beroperasi pada awal 2027.

"Pemerintah yang saya pimpin akan segera operasionalkan Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis di bawah pengawasan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan pada 1 Januari 2027," kata Prabowo dalam Rapat Paripurna Rancangan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (RAPBN) 2027 di Gedung Parlemen, Jumat (14/8/2026).

Prabowo menjelaskan pemerintah bersama DPR RI akan segera membahas regulasi teknis pelaksanaan bursa tersebut agar dapat disahkan tepat waktu.

He stated that when Indonesia tightened production, coal prices finally strengthened in line with his expectations.

"Once we tightened our *supply and demand* controls , prices have started to recover. This means there was potential for manipulation, right?" Bahlil said.

Separately, Minister of State Secretary Prasetyo Hadi revealed that the government is open to integrating the Indonesia Commodity & Derivatives Exchange (ICDX) into the BMKS, which is currently being prepared by President Prabowo Subianto.

The government will establish an exchange that will set prices and trade Indonesia's main commodities, such as crude palm oil (CPO), coal, and nickel. Prasetyo indicated that the exchange will be called Icomex.

"There is [the possibility of integrating the ICDX with the Mineral and Commodity Exchange]. We'll see how it goes. It could be a merger, or it could be separate," Prasetyo told the media on the grounds of the Merdeka Palace on Monday (August 17, 2026).

Previously, Prabowo announced that a strategic mineral and commodity exchange to strengthen the bargaining position of national commodities in the international market would officially operate in early 2027.

"The government I lead will immediately operate the Strategic Minerals and Commodities Exchange under the supervision of the Financial Services Authority on January 1, 2027," Prabowo said at the Plenary Meeting on the 2027 State Budget Draft (RAPBN) at the Parliament Building, Friday (14/8/2026).

Prabowo explained that the government and the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) will immediately discuss the technical regulations for implementing the exchange so that it can be ratified on time.

"Kami targetkan, ketentuan penyelenggaraan Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis segera dibahas dengan DPR RI dan diterbitkan paling lambat 17 September 2026," ungkapnya.

Langkah strategis ini akan berfokus pada pembentukan harga acuan nasional atau Indonesia Reference Price (IRP) untuk berbagai produk ekspor unggulan.

"Kita ingin membangun pasar yang dalam, transparan, likuid, dan dipercaya dunia. Produsen, petani, eksportir, pembeli, dan investor akan bertemu dalam satu sistem yang diawasi, dengan data transaksi yang lebih terang dan ruang manipulasi yang makin sempit," ungkapnya. (azr/wdh)

"We are targeting the provisions for the implementation of the Minerals and Strategic Commodities Exchange to be discussed immediately with the Indonesian House of Representatives and published no later than September 17, 2026," he said.

This strategic step will focus on establishing a national reference price or Indonesia Reference Price (IRP) for various leading export products.

"We want to build a deep, transparent, liquid, and globally trusted market. Producers, farmers, exporters, buyers, and investors will meet in a single, monitored system, with clearer transaction data and less room for manipulation," he said. (azr/wdh)

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PTBA: BMKS/Icomex Bakal Bikin Harga Jual Batu Bara Transparan

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT **BUKIT** Asam (Persero) Tbk. (PTBA) meyakini pembentukan Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis (BMKS) bakal meningkatkan transaksi penjualan batu bara dan membuat Indonesia memiliki acuan harga, yang mencerminkan kondisi pasar secara objektif.

Kendati begitu, PTBA juga berharap transaksi yang dilakukan melalui BMKS tidak membuat pemenuhan kontrak eksisting dan kewajiban pemenuhan pasar domestik alias *domestic market obligation* (DMO) terganggu.

"Keberadaan bursa ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kepastian hukum, transparansi harga, serta…

PTBA: BMKS/Icomex Will Make Coal Selling Prices Transparent

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT **BUKIT** Asam (Persero) Tbk. (PTBA) believes the establishment of the Strategic Minerals and Commodities Exchange (BMKS) will increase coal sales transactions and provide Indonesia with a price benchmark that objectively reflects market conditions.

However, PTBA also hopes that transactions conducted through BMKS will not disrupt the fulfillment of existing contracts and domestic market obligations (DMO).

"The existence of this exchange is expected to provide legal certainty, price transparency, and…

serta efisiensi dalam transaksi pasar domestik maupun ekspor tanpa mengganggu pemenuhan kontrak berjalan dan kewajiban kebutuhan dalam negeri," kata Sekretaris Perusahaan PTBA Eko Prayitno ketika dihubungi, Kamis (20/8/2026).

Eko memastikan nantinya perseroan bakal turut menyesuaikan pelaksanaan operasional dan jual–beli komoditas, sesuai dengan regulasi yang berlaku.

Eko juga berharap BMKS dapat membuat sejumlah aspek, antara lain; infrastruktur perdagangan yang memadai, standarisasi mutu komoditas, kejelasan mekanisme regulasi, serta pemberian masa transisi yang memadai.

"Perseroan senantiasa berkomitmen untuk terus berkoordinasi secara aktif dengan pemerintah dan seluruh pemangku kepentingan guna mendukung terciptanya ekosistem perdagangan komoditas nasional yang sehat, adil, dan memberikan nilai tambah bagi perekonomian Indonesia," tegas Eko.

Adapun, Menteri Sekretaris Negara Prasetyo Hadi memberikan sinyal BMKS bakal diberi nama Indonesia Commodity Exchange (Icomex).

Bursa nantinya difokuskan sebagai pembentukan harga acuan nasional atau Indonesia Reference Price (IRP) untuk berbagai produk komoditas utama yang diproduksi di dalam negeri a.l. nikel, batu bara, hingga minyak kelapa sawit atau *crude palm oil* (CPO).

Akan tetapi, Prasetyo mengatakan pemerintah belum secara resmi menetapkan jenis komoditas yang dapat diperdagangkan di BMKS.

"Belum diputuskan. Hal yang pasti adalah komoditas-komoditas yang memang itu produksi kita yang paling utama, misalnya CPO, nikel, batu bara. Semua sedang disiapkan," ujar Prasetyo kepada awak media, Senin (17/8/2026).

and efficiency in domestic and export market transactions without disrupting the fulfillment of ongoing contracts and domestic demand obligations," said PTBA Corporate Secretary Eko Prayitno when contacted on Thursday (20/8/2026).

Eko confirmed that the company would also adjust its operational implementation and commodity trading in accordance with applicable regulations.

Eko also hopes that BMKS can implement several aspects, including adequate trade infrastructure, commodity quality standardization, clear regulatory mechanisms, and providing an adequate transition period.

"The company remains committed to actively coordinating with the government and all stakeholders to support the creation of a healthy, fair, and value-added national commodity trading ecosystem for the Indonesian economy," Eko emphasized.

Meanwhile, Minister of State Secretary Prasetyo Hadi signaled that BMKS would be named the Indonesia Commodity Exchange (Icomex).

The exchange will focus on establishing national reference prices or the Indonesia Reference Price (IRP) for various main commodity products produced domestically, including nickel, coal, and *crude palm* oil (CPO).

However, Prasetyo said the government has not officially determined the types of commodities that can be traded at BMKS.

"It hasn't been decided yet. What's certain is that the commodities we produce are our primary products, such as CPO, nickel, and coal. All of this is being prepared," Prasetyo told the media on Monday (August 17, 2026).

Prasetyo tak menutup kemungkinan bahwa bursa komoditas yang sudah ada, Indonesia Commodity and Derivatives Exchange (ICDX), akan digabung ke Icomex.

Walakin, Prasetyo belum menjelaskan mengenai mekanisme yang digunakan oleh Indonesia untuk menentukan harga tersebut.

“Nanti ada mekanismenya. Sama ada *cost*-nya, ada ininya, harga dunianya bagaimana,” ujarnya.

Dalam perkembangannya, Presiden Prabowo Subianto mengusulkan M. Sarjito kepada DPR untuk menjadi Kepala Eksekutif Pengawas Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis Dewan Komisioner Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

Ketua DPR Puan Maharani mengatakan Komisi XI DPR akan menindaklanjuti usulan dari Prabowo tersebut. Nantinya, usulan dari Prabowo akan ditindaklanjuti sesuai dengan mekanisme yang berlaku, termasuk uji kepatutan dan kelayakan.

"Begitu juga terkait dengan OJK, OJK juga akan diproses sesuai mekanismenya di Komisi XI, kami sudah tugaskan. Namanya itu pak m sarjito. Pak M. Sarjito yang nantinya akan diproses sesuai mekanismenya di Komisi XI," ujar Puan kepada awak media, Selasa (18/08/2026).

Prabowo sebelumnya mengumumkan bursa mineral dan komoditas strategis untuk memperkuat posisi tawar komoditas nasional di pasar internasional akan resmi beroperasi pada awal 2027.

“Pemerintah yang saya pimpin akan segera operasionalkan Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis di bawah pengawasan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan pada 1 Januari 2027,” kata Prabowo dalam Rapat Paripurna Rancangan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (RAPBN) 2027 di Gedung Parlemen, Jumat (14/8/2026).

Prasetyo did not rule out the possibility that the existing commodity exchange, the Indonesia Commodity and Derivatives Exchange (ICDX), would be merged into Icomex.

However, Prasetyo has not yet explained the mechanism used by Indonesia to determine this price.

"There will be a mechanism. There will be *costs* , there will be this and that, and what the world price will be," he said.

In its development, President Prabowo Subianto proposed M. Sarjito to the DPR to become the Chief Executive Supervisor of the Mineral and Strategic Commodity Exchange of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) Board of Commissioners.

House Speaker Puan Maharani stated that Commission XI will follow up on Prabowo's proposal. The proposal will be followed up according to established procedures, including a fit and proper test.

"The same applies to the Financial Services Authority (OJK). The OJK will also process the matter according to its mechanism at Commission XI. We have assigned him. His name is Mr. M. Sarjito. Mr. M. Sarjito will be processed according to the mechanism at Commission XI," Puan told the media on Tuesday (August 18, 2026).

Prabowo previously announced that a strategic mineral and commodity exchange, designed to strengthen the bargaining position of national commodities in the international market, would officially open in early 2027.

"The government I lead will immediately operate the Strategic Minerals and Commodities Exchange under the supervision of the Financial Services Authority on January 1, 2027," Prabowo said at the Plenary Meeting on the 2027 State Budget Draft (RAPBN) at the Parliament Building, Friday (14/8/2026).

Prabowo menjelaskan pemerintah bersama DPR RI akan segera membahas regulasi teknis pelaksanaan bursa tersebut agar dapat disahkan tepat waktu selambat-lambatnya pada 17 September 2026. (azr/wdh)

Prabowo explained that the government and the DPR RI will immediately discuss the technical regulations for the exchange's implementation so that it can be ratified on time, no later than September 17, 2026. (azr/wdh)

CNBC INDONESIA

Harga Batu Bara Kokas Meledak, Baja India Terancam Kehilangan Nafas

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara masih membara di tengah kenaikan harga minyak dan persoalan pasokan.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batua bara pada perdagangan Kamis (20/8/2026) diitutup di posisi US$ 136,25 per ton. Harganya melesat 1,11%. Kenaikan harga ini memperpanjang tren positifnya dengan menguat 1,98% dalam empat hari terakhir.

Harga batu bara masih membara, salah satunya karena harga minyak.

Batu bara dan minyak adalah komoditas yang saling mensubstitusi sehingga harganya saling memengaruhi.

Harga kontrak West Texas Intermediate (WTI) untuk pengiriman Oktober naik hampir 3% menjadi US$86,83 per barel. Sementara minyak mentah Brent, yang menjadi patokan global, naik lebih dari 2% menjadi US$93,78 per barel.

Dari India dilaporkan, harga batu bara kokas (coking coal) melonjak 25% tahun ini sehingga menekan margin produsen baja India sekaligus menunda ekspansi kapasitas industri baja.

India sangat bergantung pada impor untuk memenuhi kebutuhan batu bara kokasnya, bahkan mencapai 95% dari total permintaan.

Coking Coal Prices Skyrocket; Indian Steel Industry Faces Suffocation

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices are still burning amidst rising oil prices and supply problems.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US$136.25 per ton on Thursday (August 20, 2026), up 1.11%. This price increase extends its positive trend, rising 1.98% in the past four days.

Coal prices are still high, partly due to oil prices.

Coal and oil are commodities that substitute each other so their prices influence each other.

The price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) for October delivery rose nearly 3% to US$86.83 per barrel, while Brent crude, the global benchmark, rose more than 2% to US$93.78 per barrel.

India has reported that coking coal prices have jumped 25% this year, squeezing Indian steel producers' margins and delaying the expansion of steel industry capacity.

India relies heavily on imports to meet its coking coal needs, accounting for 95% of total demand.

Batu bara metalurgi ini merupakan salah satu bahan baku utama dalam proses produksi baja. Dibandingkan batu bara termal yang digunakan untuk pembangkit listrik, batu bara kokas memiliki kandungan karbon lebih tinggi serta kadar abu dan kelembapan yang lebih rendah.

Ketergantungan yang sangat besar terhadap impor membuat gangguan pasokan dan lonjakan harga sepanjang tahun semakin menekan produsen baja India.

Dikutip dari Reuters, harga premium coking coal Australia secara FOB melonjak 25% dalam tujuh bulan pertama tahun ini dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu, menurut Banmeet Khurmi, kepala layanan pasar batu bara metalurgi dan kokas di konsultan CRU yang berbasis di Sydney.

Kenaikan harga tersebut dipicu oleh sejumlah faktor, mulai dari lambatnya peningkatan produksi tambang baru, kenaikan biaya akibat perang Iran, gangguan pasokan di Australia, hingga ledakan mematikan di tambang batu bara Shanxi, China, yang menewaskan lebih dari 80 orang dalam salah satu kecelakaan pertambangan terburuk di China dalam beberapa tahun terakhir.

Perusahaan tambang raksasa BHP mengatakan harga batu bara untuk pembuatan baja menguat dibandingkan level 2025.

Permintaan impor India yang kuat serta gangguan pasokan membuat pasar batu bara kokas melalui jalur laut yang sebelumnya seimbang menjadi lebih ketat.

India sendiri terus meningkatkan kapasitas produksi bajanya. Kapasitas produksi baja mencapai sekitar 220 juta ton per tahun (Mtpa) pada tahun fiskal 2026, naik 10% secara tahunan. Negara tersebut menargetkan kapasitas produksi baja mencapai 500 Mtpa pada 2047, yang sebagian besar akan mengandalkan teknologi tanur tinggi (blast furnace).

This metallurgical coal is one of the main raw materials in the steel production process. Compared to thermal coal used for power generation, coking coal has a higher carbon content and lower ash and moisture content.

The heavy dependence on imports has led to supply disruptions and price spikes throughout the year, further pressuring Indian steel producers.

Quoted from Reuters, the premium price of Australian coking coal on an FOB basis jumped 25% in the first seven months of this year compared to the same period last year, according to Banmeet Khurmi, head of metallurgical and coking coal market services at Sydney-based consultancy CRU.

The price increase was triggered by a number of factors, ranging from the slow increase in new mine production, rising costs due to the Iran war, supply disruptions in Australia, to the deadly explosion at a coal mine in Shanxi, China, which killed more than 80 people in one of China's worst mining accidents in recent years.

Mining giant BHP said coal prices for steelmaking had strengthened compared to 2025 levels.

Strong Indian import demand and supply disruptions have tightened the previously balanced seaborne coking coal market.

India itself continues to expand its steel production capacity. Steel production capacity is projected to reach approximately 220 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) by fiscal year 2026, a 10% annual increase. The country targets a steel production capacity of 500 Mtpa by 2047, largely relying on blast furnace technology.

Namun, analis memperkirakan biaya batu bara kokas bagi produsen baja India masih akan tetap tinggi setidaknya hingga paruh kedua 2026, akibat berkurangnya pasokan dari China dan Australia.

Masalahnya, produsen baja India menghadapi dilema. Mereka harus membayar lebih mahal untuk bahan baku utama, tetapi sulit menaikkan harga baja karena harus menghadapi persaingan dari produk baja China. Kondisi ini berpotensi semakin menggerus margin keuntungan produsen baja India. (mae/mae)

However, analysts expect coking coal costs for Indian steelmakers to remain high at least until the second half of 2026, due to reduced supplies from China and Australia.

The problem is, Indian steel producers face a dilemma. They must pay higher prices for key raw materials, but are unable to raise steel prices due to competition from Chinese steel products. This situation has the potential to further erode Indian steel producers' profit margins. (mae/mae)

TAMBANG

PAMA dan IMM Perkuat Kemandirian Ekonomi Masyarakat Tihi-Tihi melalui Intensifikasi Budidaya Rumput Laut

Rian Wahyuddin

PT **PAMAPERSADA** Nusantara (PAMA) bersama PT Indominco Mandiri (IMM) memperkuat pemberdayaan masyarakat pesisir di Kampung Tihi-Tihi, Kelurahan Bontang Lestari, melalui program Intensifikasi Budidaya Rumput Laut.

Program ini merupakan bagian dari komitmen kedua perusahaan dalam mendorong pengembangan potensi ekonomi lokal sekaligus membangun kemandirian masyarakat di sekitar wilayah operasional.

Tihi-Tihi merupakan salah satu kawasan pesisir yang memiliki potensi pengembangan rumput laut. Kondisi perairan yang relatif tenang, kualitas air yang mendukung, serta pengalaman masyarakat dalam membudidayakan rumput laut menjadi modal penting bagi pengembangan komoditas tersebut sebagai sumber penghasilan masyarakat.

PAMA and IMM Strengthen the Economic Independence of the Tihi-Tihi Community through Intensification of Seaweed Cultivation

Rian Wahyuddin

PT **PAMAPERSADA** Nusantara (PAMA) together with PT Indominco Mandiri (IMM) strengthens the empowerment of coastal communities in Tihi-Tihi Village, Bontang Lestari Subdistrict, through the Seaweed Cultivation Intensification program.

This program is part of the two companies' commitment to encouraging the development of local economic potential while building the independence of communities around their operational areas.

Tihi-Tihi is a coastal area with potential for seaweed development. Relatively calm waters, favorable water quality, and the community's experience in cultivating seaweed are crucial assets for developing this commodity as a source of income.

Program yang telah berjalan sejak 2023 ini mencakup optimalisasi lahan budidaya, seleksi bibit unggul, penyediaan sarana pendukung, serta pendampingan bagi pembudidaya dan pelaku UMKM. Hingga saat ini, terdapat 22 UMKM budidaya rumput laut dan 17 UMKM kuliner yang menjadi binaan CSR PAMA-IMM.

Pendampingan dilakukan secara menyeluruh, mulai dari penguatan *basic mentality owner*, peningkatan keterampilan budidaya, pengelolaan usaha, hingga pengembangan dan pemasaran produk olahan.

Project Manager PT Pamapersada Nusantara District Indominco (PAMA INDO), Dwi Setyono, mengatakan pengembangan ekonomi masyarakat merupakan bagian dari strategi perusahaan dalam menciptakan masyarakat yang mandiri dan memiliki sumber penghidupan berkelanjutan.

“Kami berkomitmen menciptakan masyarakat yang mandiri, termasuk dalam menghadapi masa pascatambang. Budidaya rumput laut memiliki potensi ekonomi yang besar karena masa panennya relatif singkat, sekitar 45 hari. Dalam satu kali panen, petani dapat menghasilkan rata-rata 1–2 ton rumput laut basah. Potensi ini perlu dikelola dan dikembangkan secara berkelanjutan,” ujar Dwi dalam keterangannya, dilansir Kamis (20/8).

Menurutnya, dukungan PAMA dan IMM tidak berhenti pada penyediaan sarana dan prasarana, seperti drum, tali, dan alat pencetak, tetapi juga diperkuat melalui pendampingan oleh Lembaga Pengembangan Bisnis (LPB). Pendekatan tersebut mendorong hasil budidaya memiliki nilai tambah melalui pengembangan produk olahan, di antaranya Borneo Sea Bites, amplang, stik, dan dodol rumput laut.

This program, which has been running since 2023, includes optimizing cultivation land, selecting superior seeds, providing supporting facilities, and mentoring for cultivators and MSMEs. To date, there are 22 seaweed farming MSMEs and 17 culinary MSMEs under the guidance of PAMA-IMM's CSR program.

Mentoring is carried out comprehensively, starting from strengthening *the basic mentality of the owner*, improving cultivation skills, business management, to developing and marketing processed products.

Project Manager of PT Pamapersada Nusantara District Indominco (PAMA INDO), Dwi Setyono, said that community economic development is part of the company's strategy to create an independent community with sustainable livelihoods.

"We are committed to creating a self-sufficient community, including in facing the post-mining era. Seaweed cultivation has significant economic potential due to its relatively short harvest period, around 45 days. In one harvest, farmers can produce an average of 1–2 tons of fresh seaweed. This potential needs to be managed and developed sustainably," said Dwi in a statement, reported Thursday (August 20).

According to him, PAMA and IMM's support extends beyond providing infrastructure such as drums, rope, and printing equipment. It also includes mentoring from the Business Development Institute (LPB). This approach encourages added value from aquaculture products through the development of processed products, including Borneo Sea Bites, amplang (rice crackers), seaweed sticks, and seaweed dodol.

Kepala Bidang Perikanan Dinas Ketahanan Pangan, Perikanan dan Pertanian (DKP3) Kota Bontang, Syamsu Wardi, mengapresiasi kolaborasi PAMA dan IMM dalam mengembangkan potensi ekonomi pesisir Tihi-Tihi.

Ia berharap program tersebut terus berkembang, termasuk melalui potensi wisata edukasi rumput laut yang mengintegrasikan proses budidaya hingga pengolahan produk UMKM.

Hal senada disampaikan Lurah Bontang Lestari, Muhammad Akbar Aditya, yang mengapresiasi konsistensi PAMA dan IMM dalam mendampingi masyarakat. Menurutnya, sinergi perusahaan dengan pemerintah dan masyarakat telah memberikan manfaat nyata, tidak hanya pada sektor ekonomi, tetapi juga kesehatan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat.

Melalui program ini, PAMA dan IMM berkomitmen untuk terus mendorong penguatan kapasitas masyarakat, pengembangan UMKM, serta pemanfaatan potensi pesisir secara bertanggung jawab.

Head of the Fisheries Division of the Bontang City Food Security, Fisheries and Agriculture Service (DKP3), Syamsu Wardi, appreciated the collaboration between PAMA and IMM in developing the economic potential of the Tihi-Tihi coast.

He hopes the program will continue to grow, including through the potential for seaweed educational tourism that integrates the cultivation process with the processing of MSME products.

Muhammad Akbar Aditya, Head of Bontang Lestari Village, expressed similar sentiments, appreciating PAMA and IMM's consistent support for the community. He stated that the company's synergy with the government and community has yielded tangible benefits, not only to the economic sector but also to health and community empowerment.

Through this program, PAMA and IMM are committed to continuously encouraging community capacity building, MSME development, and responsible utilization of coastal potential.

RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA

CIPA: Lelang WIUP Perlu Lebih Transparan

Oleh : Ryan Suryadi, Editor : Bunaiya

CENTER for Indonesian Policy Analysis (CIPA) mendesak pemerintah membuka daftar dan jadwal lelang Wilayah Izin Usaha Pertambangan (WIUP) secara transparan. Kejelasan proses dinilai penting untuk memberikan kepastian bagi investor sekaligus mendorong kegiatan pertambangan legal.

CIPA: WIUP Auctions Need to Be More Transparent

By: Ryan Suryadi, Editor: Bunaiya

THE CENTER for Indonesian Policy Analysis (CIPA) is urging the government to transparently disclose the list and schedule for Mining Business Permit Area (WIUP) auctions. A clear process is considered crucial to provide certainty for investors and encourage legal mining activities.

Peneliti CIPA Nugroho Habibi mengatakan pemerintah sebenarnya telah memiliki pedoman melalui Keputusan Menteri ESDM Nomor 258.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2023. Tentang Pedoman Pemberian WIUP dan WIUP Khusus Mineral Logam dan Batubara.

Namun, menurut dia, proses lelang WIUP belum berjalan optimal. Dari sejumlah wilayah yang dilelang, tidak seluruhnya mendapat peminat, termasuk untuk komoditas bijih besi.

“Kalau regulasi, persyaratan dan mekanismenya tersedia, mengapa pemerintah belum membuka secara konsisten daftar dan jadwal WIUP akan dilelang. Pemerintah harus menjelaskan hambatannya kepada publik,” ujar Nugroho, dalam keterangannya, Jumat 21 Agustus 2026.

Ia menilai kepastian proses lelang menjadi semakin penting di tengah upaya pemerintah memberantas pertambangan ilegal. Jangan sampai pelaku usaha yang ingin menjalankan bisnis secara legal justru menghadapi proses yang tidak pasti.

“Jangan sampai badan usaha yang ingin masuk secara legal harus menunggu proses yang tidak jelas, sementara tambang ilegal justru terus berjalan. Negara harus mempercepat jalur legal sekaligus memperkuat penindakan terhadap tambang ilegal,” katanya.

Nugroho juga menyoroti Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi (MK) Nomor 160/PUU-XXIII/2025 terkait mekanisme pemberian prioritas WIUP. Menurutnya, putusan tersebut menegaskan pemberian prioritas tidak boleh dilakukan melalui penunjukan langsung dan harus memiliki parameter yang jelas.

“Putusan ini memperingatkan pemerintah untuk lebih transparan. Jangan sampai disalahgunakan sebagai alat politik atau bagi-bagi konsesi,” ucap Nugroho.

CIPA researcher Nugroho Habibi stated that the government already has guidelines through Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree No. 258.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2023 concerning Guidelines for Granting Mining Business License Areas (WIUP) and Special Mining Business License Areas (WIUP) for Metal Minerals and Coal.

However, he said, the WIUP auction process has not been optimal. Not all of the areas auctioned have received bids, including iron ore.

"If the regulations, requirements, and mechanisms are in place, why hasn't the government consistently disclosed the list and schedule of WIUPs to be auctioned? The government must explain the obstacles to the public," Nugroho said in a statement on Friday, August 21, 2026.

He believes that ensuring certainty in the auction process is increasingly crucial amidst the government's efforts to eradicate illegal mining. Businesses seeking to operate legally must not face uncertainties.

"Businesses seeking legal entry must not be forced to wait for an unclear process while illegal mining continues. The government must expedite legal channels and strengthen enforcement against illegal mining," he said.

Nugroho also highlighted Constitutional Court (MK) Decision No. 160/PUU-XXIII/2025 concerning the mechanism for prioritizing Mining Business License Areas (WIUP). He stated that the ruling emphasized that prioritization cannot be done through direct appointment and must have clear parameters.

"This ruling warns the government to be more transparent. It shouldn't be misused as a political tool or to hand out concessions," said Nugroho.

Karena itu, CIPA mendorong pemerintah membuka roadmap lelang WIUP kepada publik. Informasi tersebut setidaknya mencakup wilayah yang akan dilelang, jadwal, mekanisme seleksi, serta sistem pengawasan.

Menurut Nugroho, transparansi tersebut dapat meningkatkan kepastian usaha dan menarik investasi. Sekaligus membuka peluang lapangan kerja baru.

"Ini kekayaan rakyat dan untuk keadilan dan kemakmuran rakyat. Negara jangan hanya cepat ketika bicara investasi dan hilirisasi, tetapi lambat ketika memberikan kepastian dan transparansi," ujarnya.

Di sisi lain, Nugroho turut mempertanyakan rencana pembentukan PT Perusahaan Mineral Nasional (Perminas) untuk mengelola mineral kritis dan strategis. Termasuk Rare Earth Elements (REE) dan mineral radioaktif.

Ia meminta pemerintah memastikan pembentukan badan usaha baru tersebut tidak mengalihkan perhatian dari persoalan mendasar di sektor pertambangan. Seperti tata kelola WIUP, tambang ilegal, reklamasi, dan manfaat ekonomi bagi masyarakat.

Sebelumnya, Mahkamah Konstitusi (MK) menegaskan mekanisme pemberian prioritas wilayah izin usaha pertambangan (WIUP) tidak boleh dimaknai sebagai penunjukan langsung. Tetapi harus didasarkan pada parameter yang jelas melalui proses penilaian yang objektif, transparan, dan akuntabel.

Penegasan ini berdasar dari putusan MK yang mengabulkan sebagian permohonan uji materi UU No. 2 Tahun 2025. Tentang Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara (UU Minerba) dalam Putusan Nomor 160/PUU-XXIII/2025.

Therefore, CIPA is urging the government to make the WIUP auction roadmap public. This information should include at least the areas to be auctioned, the schedule, the selection mechanism, and the monitoring system.

According to Nugroho, such transparency can increase business certainty and attract investment, while also opening up new job opportunities.

"This is the people's wealth and is for the people's justice and prosperity. The state shouldn't be quick to talk about investment and downstreaming, but slow to provide certainty and transparency," he said.

Nugroho also questioned the plan to establish PT Perusahaan Mineral Nasional (Perminas) to manage critical and strategic minerals, including rare earth elements (REEs) and radioactive minerals.

He asked the government to ensure that the formation of the new business entity does not distract from fundamental issues in the mining sector, such as WIUP governance, illegal mining, reclamation, and economic benefits for the community.

Previously, the Constitutional Court (MK) emphasized that the mechanism for prioritizing mining business permit areas (WIUP) should not be interpreted as direct appointment. Instead, it must be based on clear parameters through an objective, transparent, and accountable assessment process.

This affirmation is based on the Constitutional Court's decision which partially granted the petition for judicial review of Law No. 2 of 2025 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (Minerba Law) in Decision Number 160/PUU-XXIII/2025.

KITCO NEWS

Japan proposes giving state body JOGMEC more freedom to invest in critical minerals

By Reuters

THE STATE-owned Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security should be able to invest in critical mineral projects without needing Japanese companies to participate, the industry ministry proposed on Thursday.

Until now, JOGMEC has had either to invest jointly with a Japanese company or pledge to later transfer rights if it acquires them independently.

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's proposed revision is designed to try to increase critical mineral supplies as Japanese companies have struggled with the impact of China's decision to tighten export controls on some rare earths and metals.

The ministry also cited rising global competition as a reason for its proposal, including U.S. backing for a Brazilian rare earths miner.

Presented on Thursday to an expert panel on mining policy, the proposal would allow JOGMEC to invest alongside foreign resource holders if waiting for Japanese companies to commit would delay project development and heighten the risk of supply disruption.

It would apply to the 20 minerals designated as essential materials under the Economic Security Promotion Act and eligible for government funding.

The ministry will consider the details of the scheme, taking into account suggestions from panel members, an official said at the end of the meeting on Thursday.

(Reporting by Yuka Obayashi; Additional reporting by Kentaro Okasaka; editing by Barbara Lewis)

IM INTERNATIONAL MINING

Metso to deliver key processing equipment for Develop Global's Yitirrti project

International Mining

METSO says it has been awarded orders by GR Engineering Services (GRES) to deliver key minerals processing technology for Develop Global's Yitirrti (formerly called Sulphur Springs) copper-zinc-silver project in Western Australia.

The Yitirrti project is a high-grade copper-zinc-silver deposit located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The processing plant has a capacity of approximately 1.5 Mt/y and is progressing toward pre-production.

GRES announced the award of an engineering, procurement and construction contract with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Develop for the 1.5 Mt/y plant build earlier this week.

Kurt Tiedemann, Group Principal Metallurgist at Develop Global, said: “Yitirrti is a key copper-zinc-silver development for us and getting the process plant right is critical as we move through construction. Metso’s proven technology, process expertise and local support gave us confidence in their equipment package as we bring this exciting project into production in Western Australia.”

Metso’s scope of delivery covers the design, manufacture, testing and delivery of process technology for the concentrator supporting copper and zinc processing. The equipment package consists of Metso’s Nordberg® C Series™ jaw crusher and Nordberg HP450e™ cone crushers, an apron feeder as well as TankCell® flotation cells, thickeners, Stirred Media Detritor (SMD) regrind mills and slurry analysers.

David Tulloch, Vice President, Minerals, Asia Pacific at Metso, said: “We are excited to be selected as a key technology partner for the Yitirrti project. The scope reflects the strength of our integrated offering across this type of flowsheet. Our proximity to the site through our Karratha Service Centre will provide a strong platform for ongoing aftermarket support as the project moves into operation.”

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Coking Coal Prices Surge 25%, Squeezing India's Steelmakers

By Charles Kennedy

INDIAN steelmakers are reeling from a jump in coking coal prices this year that is squeezing their margins and delaying capacity expansion in the steelmaking industry, analysts and industry executives tell Reuters.

India relies on imports for as much as 95% of its coking coal, or metallurgical coal, demand. Metallurgical coal is a grade of coal that is one of the essential raw materials in the steelmaking process. Also known as met coal, this type of coal contains more carbon, less ash and less moisture than thermal coal, which is used for electricity generation.

With India relying on coking coal imports for nearly all its demand, the supply disruptions this year and the surging prices have pressured Indian steel makers.

The price of premium coking coal freight on board (FOB) in Australia surged by 25% in the first seven months of this year compared to last year due to a series of supply disruptions, Banmeet Khurmi, metallurgical coal and coke market service lead at Sydney-based consultancy CRU told Reuters.

The price increase has been the result of slower ramp-up of new mines, higher prices due to the Iran war, supply disruptions at key producer Australia, and the deadly coal mine explosion in China’s Shanxi province that killed more than 80 people in the worst Chinese mining accident in years.

“Steelmaking coal prices strengthened from CY2025 levels as strong Indian import demand and supply disruptions tightened an otherwise balanced seaborne market,” mining giant BHP said in its Economic and commodity outlook this week.

India has expanded its steelmaking capacity to about 220 Mtpa in the financial year 2026, up 10% year-on-year, and is targeting 500 Mtpa by 2047, much of which will be blast furnace based, according to BHP.

Yet, analysts say that coking coal costs for Indian steelmakers are expected to remain elevated at least through the second half of the year amid supply losses from China and Australia. And the Indian industry will pay the higher costs of the key steel-making commodity without the ability to raise prices because of the Chinese competition, executives told Reuters. By Charles Kennedy for Oilprice.com

BUSINESS RECORDER
Founded by M.A. Zuberi

Copper prices drift lower

By Reuters

COPPER prices slipped on Thursday as more inventories arrived in warehouses, but losses were modest due to a weaker dollar following the US government's move to calm the bond markets. Benchmark three-month copper on the London Metal Exchange shed 0.6percent to USD13,970 a metric ton in official open-outcry trading, having added 0.5percent in the previous session.

LME copper hit a six-month peak on Monday on worries about low inventories, but has eased since then as a flow of metal replenished storage facilities.

"Yesterday's buyback announcement from the Treasury helped arrest the slide that we saw as inventories started to return to the LME," said Ole Hansen, head of commodity strategy at Saxo Bank in Copenhagen. "The announcement sends quite a strong signal and points to the risk of a weaker dollar ahead.

It also highlights a world where there's competition for investors not only to fund debt, but also for hard assets, and copper has been at the forefront of that recently." The dollar index fell to a three-month low after the Treasury Department moved to calm a bond market sell-off that had pushed long-end yields to their highest since 2007.

A weaker dollar makes commodities priced in the US currency cheaper for buyers using other currencies. The most-traded copper contract on the Shanghai Futures Exchange edged 0.2percent higher to 107,200 yuan (USD15,943.13) a ton.

LME copper inventories rose by another 3,950 tons, data showed on Thursday, bringing the gains over the past week to 17percent. On-warrant copper stocks, meaning metal not already earmarked for warehouse removal, on the LME have surged by more than 50percent since the start of the week, but are still less than half their levels three months ago.

Among other metals, LME aluminium fell 1.4percent in official activity to USD3,182 a ton, nickel shed 1.5percent to USD16,850, lead dipped 0.2percent to USD1,884 and tin dropped 1.5percent to USD54,700, while zinc gained 0.9percent to USD3,742.

AL CIRCLE

LME aluminium cash offer price declines 0.85% on August 19; stocks stay unchanged after 3 months

Edited By : Aranya Mondal

LME aluminium prices declined on August 19 compared with the previous trading day, while exchange stocks remained unchanged.

The LME aluminium cash bid price stood at USD 3,191 per tonne on August 19, down from USD 3,218.5 per tonne on August 18, marking a decline of USD 27.5 per tonne, or 0.85 per cent. The cash offer price fell to USD 3,191.5 per tonne from USD 3,219 per tonne, down USD 27.5 per tonne, or 0.85 per cent.

The LME aluminium 3-month bid price declined to USD 3,211 per tonne on August 19 from USD 3,232 per tonne on August 18, a decrease of USD 21 per tonne, or 0.65 per cent. The 3-month offer price fell to USD 3,212 per tonne from USD 3,234 per tonne, down USD 22 per tonne, or 0.68 per cent.

For December 27, the bid price stood at USD 3,145 per tonne on August 19, compared with USD 3,152 per tonne on August 18, marking a decline of USD 7 per tonne, or 0.22 per cent. The offer price decreased to USD 3,150 per tonne from USD 3,157 per tonne, also down USD 7 per tonne, or 0.22 per cent.

The LME aluminium 3-month Asian Reference Price stood at USD 3,227.5 per tonne on August 19.

LME aluminium opening stocks remained unchanged at 246,925 tonnes on both August 18 and August 19. Live warrants stood at 244,475 tonnes, while cancelled warrants remained at 2,450 tonnes on both dates.

This marks the first instance since May 22, 2026, when LME aluminium stocks have stayed unchanged across consecutive trading days. The trend has therefore reappeared after around three months.

Meanwhile, the LME alumina Platts price stood at USD 355.26 per tonne.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold steadies, heads for third straight weekly gain

By Reuters

GOLD held steady on Friday but was on track for a third straight weekly gain, buoyed by a weaker dollar and U.S. Treasury Department efforts to hold down longer-term yields.

Spot gold was little changed at $4,514.23 per ounce, as of 0031 GMT, after hitting its highest level since early June in the previous session. Prices were up 3.2% for the week.

U.S. gold futures steadied at $4,571.20.

The U.S. dollar was headed for a weekly loss, making dollar-priced commodities cheaper for holders of other currencies.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said on Thursday he may further increase the government's repurchases of Treasuries. The Treasury on Wednesday announced that it would double the size of buybacks on longer-dated securities over the next quarter to at least $4 billion per operation.

Two Federal Reserve officials expressed caution when asked how the Treasury Department's debt management changes could affect the U.S. central bank's monetary policy choices.

Data showed the number of Americans filing claims for unemployment benefits slipped last week, suggesting that the labor market remains stable despite a surprise drop in employment in July and leaving the Fed in a position to keep its focus on containing inflation.
Markets are pricing in a 64% chance that the Fed will keep rates unchanged in September and a 36% chance of a hike, according to the CME FedWatch Tool.

Although gold is regarded as a hedge against turmoil and inflation, higher interest rates weigh on its appeal as a non-yielding asset.

On the geopolitical front, Bessent said the United States will impose "the toughest sanctions in history" on Iran, a move he suggested would lessen the need for new major military operations.

Among other metals, spot silver was flat at $68.03 per ounce. Platinum rose 01.1% to $1,846.29, while palladium steadied at $1,333.11. All three metals headed for weekly gains.

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

Colombia coal output could rise 40% by 2030 with right measures, group says

By Reuters

COLOMBIAN coal industry association Fenalcarbon said on Wednesday the country's annual production could return to 90-million tons by 2030 if certain steps are taken, up from the group's 2026 production forecast of 53-million metric tons.

The group said the increase would require changes in taxation, freight and port costs, licensing and controls on illegal mining.

Colombia last produced more than 90-million tons of coal in 2016 and was close again in 2017 with 89.4-million tons.

Colombia ranks among the world's five largest coal exporters, with between 90% and 95% of national output destined for international markets. But restrictions under former President Gustavo Petro - who was replaced earlier this month by President Abelardo De

La Espriella - and a decline in international prices saw exports fall 31% year-on-year to $4.9-billion last year.

"We expect a completely different approach from the new government, one that understands the importance of coal and coke in generating income for the country, and that this tax strangulation promoted over the last four years comes to an end," Fenalcarbon President Carlos Cante told reporters.

"The moment conditions align, Colombia can certainly return to 90-million tons within three or four years."

The new government will review some 330 decrees issued by the previous administration that affect the country's mining and power-generation industries, Energy Vice Minister Luis Francisco Madrinan said at the group's event.

"We are looking at all the coal operators we have in the country and evaluating options to make Colombia competitive again," he said.

Among the measures to be scrapped is Petro's ban on coal exports to Israel, he added.

MINING.COM

Trump administration to back US minerals projects with $500 million in grants

Reuters

THE U.S. Department of Energy is awarding $500 million in grants to seven companies building domestic lithium, cobalt and other mineral and battery projects, the latest in a string of investments aimed at bolstering American mining and processing, according to a document seen by Reuters.

The funding comes weeks after President Donald Trump outlined a goal to make the U.S. the “minerals superpower of the world” and curb reliance on market leader China. The administration has used loans, grants, government investments and other tools to encourage new mining and processing projects, while seeking to build a more secure domestic supply chain for minerals considered essential to the economy and national security.

The war with Iran has added urgency to the effort, underscoring the strain that a major conflict can put on U.S. weapons inventories and the industrial base needed to replenish them.

The Energy Department received hundreds of applications for this third round of funding from its Battery Materials Processing and Battery Manufacturing programs. Those chosen “were most promising and had the highest return for Americans in the most-needed areas of the battery ecosystem,” said Audrey Robertson, the department’s assistant secretary.

Lilac Solutions will receive $100 million for a direct lithium extraction processing facility on Utah’s Great Salt Lake. The company, which is backed by BMW, expects to open the facility by 2028 and produce 5,000 metric tons per year of the metal.

Robertson said the Energy Department's scientists "firmly believe (Lilac) will be a beneficial resource of lithium carbonate to the nation."

The Energy Department had previously announced funding for lithium projects from ioneer, Standard Lithium and Lithium Americas.

Jervois, which controls a large cobalt deposit in Idaho, will also receive $100 million to build the country's only refinery for that metal, used to make batteries, electronics and a range of weapons.

The company was taken private last year as part of a pre-packaged bankruptcy caused by low market prices. Even so, cobalt is in demand from various sectors and the Energy Department funding aims to boost domestic supplies, Robertson said, adding that the facility could in time process deep-sea nodules.

Nth Cycle, a battery recycler backed by Trafigura, is receiving $100 million for a facility to process battery metal scrap known as black mass.

Earlier this month, the Trump administration blocked exports of black mass, which are filled with minerals that can be recycled. Robertson said the funding was not tied to the export block, but added that "the United States needs to and will build the ecosystem to fully recycle and process batteries and black mass here at home."

The Energy Department is also giving $50 million each to Princeton NuEnergy, which reprocesses cathode battery parts; Arcanum Ventures, which produces chemicals for battery electrolytes; and Coreshell Technologies, which is developing battery anodes made with silicon, rather than graphite, the longtime industry standard.

(Reporting by Ernest Scheyder and Jarrett Renshaw; Editing by Nia Williams)

THE NORTHERN MINER
GLOBAL MINING NEWS · SINCE 1915

Colombia gold mine collapse kills 13 workers

Posted By: Cecilia Jamasmie

A**T LEAST** 13 workers have been killed and another seven injured in a landslide at an open pit gold mine in southwestern Colombia — the latest in a series of deadly mining accidents to hit the South American country.

The incident happened on Wednesday night when a slope collapse at the mine located in a rural area of Policarpa, in Nariño department, according to local authorities. Firefighters, residents and emergency crews using excavators searched the site until about 2 a.m. Thursday, when officials said all those reported missing had been found.

Authorities initially received reports of an explosion, but later determined that a landslide had caused the disaster, according to *Radio Caracol*. The Nariño governor's office has not said whether the gold operation held mining permits or was operating illegally, an important distinction in a region where authorities regularly target unauthorized mines linked to armed groups and environmental damage.

Witnesses said four of those killed belonged to the same Indigenous family. Residents said about 50 people, most of them members of the Quillacinga Indigenous group, regularly worked at the mine near Policarpa.

Informal mining

Deadly accidents are a regular occurrence in Colombia’s mining sector, particularly at unlicensed operations where workers extract precious metals without formal oversight or safety controls. An estimated 200,000 to 400,000 people take part in artisanal mining across the country, with many families relying on gold and gemstone sales for income.

Illegal gold production presents a broader challenge. Criminal organizations, including armed groups and drug cartels, have used gold mining as a source of revenue, moving production through intermediaries and disguising its origins with apparently legitimate documentation before it enters international supply chains.

The risks extend beyond mine sites. A recent *New York Times* investigation found that Colombian gold linked to criminal networks entered the supply chain of the U.S. Mint, which under federal law must use U.S.-mined gold for its investor-grade coins.

Previous investigations and enforcement actions have also traced Latin American gold, including supplies originating in Peru and Ecuador, to North American refiners and traders after illicit material was mixed with legitimate production or exported using falsified documents.