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DSI Bakal Ambil Margin dari Ekspor SDA, tapi Janji Tak Bebani Eksportir

Yohana Artha Uly, Teuku Muhammad Valdy Arief - Tim Redaksi

PT DANANTARA Sumberdaya Indonesia (Persero) atau DSI bakal mengambil margin dalam menjalankan tata kelola ekspor komoditas sumber daya alam (SDA) strategis.

Meski begitu, DSI berjanji pengambilan margin tersebut tidak akan menambah beban biaya bagi eksportir.

Direktur Keuangan DSI Sinthya Roesly mengatakan, margin diperlukan karena DSI merupakan badan usaha milik negara (BUMN) berbentuk perseroan terbatas (PT) yang tidak boleh mengalami kerugian.

"Karena kami juga PT, tentu sebagai PT ada suatu cost recovery. Karena sudah ada injeksi capital, tidak mungkin harus menjadi rugi," ujar Sinthya dalam acara Peluncuran Babak Baru Tata Kelola Ekspor SDA DSI di Wisma Danantara, Jakarta, Senin (24/8/2026).

Menurutnya, margin yang dikenakan DSI akan berada dalam batas kewajaran. Saat ini, besaran margin tersebut masih dihitung dengan mempertimbangkan biaya yang dikeluarkan DSI serta efisiensi dalam menjalankan mandatnya.

"Ada ongkos yang dikeluarkan, tentu ada margin yang reasonable, yang wajar yang dapat diperoleh oleh DSI," kata dia.

Sinthya memastikan pengenaan margin tersebut tidak dimaksudkan untuk menambah biaya yang harus ditanggung eksportir.

DSI to Take Margin from Natural Resource Exports but Promises Not to Burden Exporters

Yohana Artha Uly, Teuku Muhammad Valdy Arief – Editorial Team

PT DANANTARA Sumberdaya Indonesia (Persero) or DSI will take a margin in managing the export of strategic natural resource (SDA) commodities.

However, DSI promised that taking the margin would not increase the cost burden for exporters.

DSI Finance Director Sinthya Roesly said that margin is necessary because DSI is a state-owned enterprise (BUMN) in the form of a limited liability company (PT) that cannot experience losses.

"Because we are also a limited liability company, we naturally have cost recovery. With the capital injection, there's no way we can incur losses," said Sinthya at the launch of the new chapter in DSI's natural resource export governance at Wisma Danantara in Jakarta on Monday (August 24, 2026).

According to him, the margin charged by DSI will be within reasonable limits. Currently, the margin is still being calculated, taking into account DSI's costs and efficiency in carrying out its mandate.

"There are costs involved, and of course there is a reasonable margin that DSI can obtain," he said.

Sinthya confirmed that the imposition of the margin was not intended to increase the costs that exporters had to bear.

"Ini sedang dihitung, tentu dengan prinsip-prinsip misalnya efisiensi, tidak menambah biaya kepada eksportir, dan juga tentu akan dikonsultasikan dengan para pihak terkait," jelasnya.

Saat ini DSI mendapat mandat untuk mengelola ekspor tiga komoditas SDA strategis, yakni batu bara, minyak kelapa sawit mentah (crude palm oil/CPO), dan paduan besi (ferro alloy).

Pengelolaan DSI tertuang dalam Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 24 Tahun 2026 tentang Tata Kelola Ekspor Komoditas Sumber Daya Alam Strategis.

Pada beleid itu, DSI diberikan kewenangan untuk menentukan harga jual komoditas SDA strategis kepada pembeli di luar negeri, serta diperbolehkan menetapkan margin dalam kegiatan ekspor komoditas SDA strategis.

Kemudian DSI juga ditetapkan memiliki dua kemungkinan peran dalam tata kelola ekspor SDA.

Pertama, sebagai perantara (broker) tunggal ekspor SDA. Kedua, sebagai pemilik barang yang melakukan ekspor.

Dalam peran kedua, DSI akan membeli komoditas dari produsen dan kemudian melakukan fungsi perdagangan ke luar negeri secara mandiri.

Namun menurut Sinthya, untuk saat ini, DSI belum mengambil peran sebagai pemilik barang dalam kegiatan ekspor. DSI masih fokus menjalankan fungsi sebagai perantara atau intermediary.

"Jadi intermediary role ini juga enggak mudah untuk bisa melaksanakan perannya, tentu yang paling utama adalah bagaimana kita mengkonsolidasikan data," kata Sinthya.

"This is being calculated, of course, based on principles such as efficiency, not adding costs to exporters, and of course, consultation with relevant parties will be carried out," he explained.

Currently, DSI has the mandate to manage the export of three strategic natural resource commodities, namely coal, crude palm oil (CPO), and ferro alloy.

DSI management is stipulated in Government Regulation (PP) Number 24 of 2026 concerning the Governance of Strategic Natural Resource Commodity Exports.

In this policy, DSI is given the authority to determine the selling price of strategic natural resource commodities to overseas buyers, and is also permitted to set margins in export activities of strategic natural resource commodities.

Then DSI was also determined to have two possible roles in the management of natural resource exports.

First, as the sole broker for natural resource exports. Second, as the owner of the goods being exported.

In the second role, DSI will purchase commodities from producers and then carry out overseas trading functions independently.

However, according to Sinthya, DSI is currently not taking on the role of goods owner in export activities. DSI remains focused on its role as an intermediary.

"Being an intermediary isn't easy. The most important thing is how we consolidate the data," said Sinthya.

DSI integrasikan data dari 7 kementerian/lembaga

Sementara itu, Direktur Utama DSI Luke Thomas Mahony mengatakan, perusahaan mulai beroperasi pada 1 Juni 2026 dan kini tengah membangun sistem serta kapabilitas untuk menjalankan mandat tersebut.

DSI akan mengintegrasikan sistem dari 7 kementerian dan lembaga (K/L).

Terdiri dari Kementerian ESDM, Kementerian Perdagangan, Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai Kementerian Keuangan, Direktorat Jenderal Pajak Kementerian Keuangan, Bank Indonesia, Kementerian Hukum, dan Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM).

Sistem yang digunakan antara lain Minerba Online Monitoring System (MOMS) dan e-PNBP, INATRADE, CEISA 4.0, Coretax, Sistem Informasi Monitoring Devisa Terintegrasi Seketika (SiMoDIS), Administrasi Hukum Umum (AHU), serta Online Single Submission (OSS).

Sistem dari 7 K/L tersebut kemudian disambungkan dengan sistem Indonesia National Single Window (INSW) yang dikelola Lembaga National Single Window (LNSW) Kementerian Keuangan.

Luke mengatakan, integrasi tersebut digunakan DSI untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis proses ekspor SDA, termasuk melihat catatan, inkonsistensi, dan anomali dalam proses ekspor.

Temuan tersebut selanjutnya akan dilaporkan kepada K/L terkait untuk ditindaklanjuti. DSI sendiri tidak mengambil alih kewenangan regulator.

"Jadi K/L tetap memegang dan mempertahankan kewenangan sebagai regulator, karena itu bukan peran DSI," ucap Luke.

DSI integrates data from 7 ministries/institutions

Meanwhile, DSI President Director Luke Thomas Mahony said the company began operations on June 1, 2026, and is currently building systems and capabilities to carry out the mandate.

DSI will integrate systems from 7 ministries and institutions (K/L).

Consisting of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Trade, the Directorate General of Customs and Excise of the Ministry of Finance, the Directorate General of Taxes of the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, the Ministry of Law, and the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM).

The systems used include the Minerba Online Monitoring System (MOMS) and e-PNBP, INATRADE, CEISA 4.0, Coretax, the Real-Time Integrated Foreign Exchange Monitoring Information System (SiMoDIS), General Legal Administration (AHU), and Online Single Submission (OSS).

The systems of the 7 Ministries/Institutions are then connected to the Indonesia National Single Window (INSW) system managed by the Ministry of Finance's National Single Window Institution (LNSW).

Luke said that the integration was used by DSI to identify and analyze the natural resource export process, including viewing records, inconsistencies, and anomalies in the export process.

These findings will then be reported to the relevant ministries/agencies for follow-up. The DSI itself does not assume regulatory authority.

"So, the Ministry/Agency still holds and maintains its authority as a regulator, because that is not the role of the DSI," said Luke.

Bidik optimalisasi nilai ekspor Rp 88 triliun

Danantara Indonesia menargetkan tata kelola ekspor komoditas sumber daya alam (SDA) strategis melalui DSI bisa mengoptimalkan nilai ekspor batu bara, CPO dan ferro alloy.

CEO Danantara Indonesia Rosan Roeslani mengatakan, ketiga komoditas tersebut memiliki nilai ekspor yang besar dengan total hampir 70 miliar dollar AS.

Secara rinci, nilai ekspor batu bara mencapai 30,35 miliar dollar AS, CPO sekitar 22,67 miliar dollar AS, dan ferro alloy sekitar 16,43 miliar dollar AS.

Tata kelola ekspor melalui DSI pun ditargetkan dapat mengoptimalkan nilai ekspor hingga 5 miliar dollar AS per tahun, atau sekitar Rp 88,51 triliun (asumsi kurs Rp 17.703 per dollar AS).

Menurut Rosan, penguatan tata kelola diperlukan agar nilai yang dihasilkan dari komoditas strategis tersebut bisa tercatat dan dioptimalkan bagi perekonomian nasional.

"Kita memerlukan tata kelola yang lebih kuat, visibilitas yang lebih baik, dan sistem yang lebih akuntabel untuk memastikan nilai yang dihasilkan dari komoditas-komoditas ini dicatat dan dioptimalkan dengan baik bagi kepentingan nasional," ucapnya.

Meski DSI mendapat peran dalam tata kelola ekspor, Rosan memastikan keberadaannya tidak akan menambah lapisan birokrasi.

Seluruh fungsi perizinan, pengaturan, dan pengawasan tetap berada pada kemeterian atau lembaga yang berwenang, sehingga keberadaan DSI tidak menggantikan peran regulator.

"DSI ini bukan tujuannya menambah lapisan birokrasi, bukan pula menggantikan peran dari regulator. Ini harus kita bawahi,…

Targeting export value optimization of IDR 88 trillion

Danantara Indonesia aims to optimize the export value of coal, crude palm oil (CPO), and ferroalloy exports through the DSI (Development of Strategic Natural Resource Exports).

Danantara Indonesia CEO Rosan Roeslani said the three commodities have a large export value, totaling nearly US$70 billion.

In detail, the export value of coal reached 30.35 billion US dollars, CPO around 22.67 billion US dollars, and ferro alloy around 16.43 billion US dollars.

Export management through the DSI is also targeted to optimize export value to US$5 billion per year, or around Rp. 88.51 trillion (assuming an exchange rate of Rp. 17,703 per US dollar).

According to Rosan, strengthening governance is necessary so that the value generated from these strategic commodities can be recorded and optimized for the national economy.

"We need stronger governance, better visibility, and a more accountable system to ensure the value generated from these commodities is properly recorded and optimized for the national interest," he said.

Although DSI has a role in export governance, Rosan ensures that its presence will not add layers of bureaucracy.

All licensing, regulatory, and supervisory functions remain with the authorized ministry or agency, so the existence of DSI does not replace the role of the regulator.

"The DSI is not intended to add layers of bureaucracy, nor is it intended to replace the role of regulators. We must ensure that all licensing,…

Ini harus kita bawahi, seluruh fungsi perizinan, pengaturan, dan pengawasan tetap berada pada kementerian atau lembaga yang berwenang," jelas dia.

Selain itu, Rosan juga memastikan kehadiran DSI tidak akan mengubah hubungan komersial yang telah berjalan antara eksportir dan pembeli. Eksportir tetap bisa melakukan kegiatan ekspor secara langsung dan sesuai dengan kontrak jangka panjang yang disepakati.

"Jadi tidak usah ragu, bahwa tetap bapak-bapak ibu-ibu bisa melakukan eksportnya secara langsung, dan tetap we honor the sanctity of the contract, kontrak-kontrak yang sangat panjang," kata Rosan.

We must ensure that all licensing, regulatory, and oversight functions remain with the competent ministries or agencies," he explained.

Rosan also confirmed that the presence of the DSI will not alter the existing commercial relationship between exporters and buyers. Exporters can continue to export directly and in accordance with their agreed long-term contracts.

"So, there's no need to hesitate. You can still export directly, and we will continue to honor the sanctity of the contract, even very long contracts," said Rosan.

Bisnis.com

EMAS Ekspansi Tambang Pani, Pacu Proyek CIL 12 Mtpa

Penulis : Hafiyyan

PT **MERDEKA** Gold Resources Tbk. (EMAS) terus memacu pengembangan Tambang Emas Pani di Kabupaten Pohuwato, Gorontalo, seiring dengan peningkatan produksi dari fasilitas heap leach dan pembangunan fasilitas pengolahan Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) berkapasitas 12 juta ton per tahun (Mtpa).

EMAS, yang merupakan entitas anak PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk. (MDKA), mencatat produksi emas meningkat signifikan pada kuartal II/2026. Produksi emas mencapai 15.594 ons, melonjak dibandingkan dengan 1.818 ons pada kuartal I/2026 seiring dengan ber-lanjutnya proses peningkatan kapasitas atau ramp-up operasi heap leach.

EMAS Expands Pani Mine, Accelerates 12 Mtpa CIL Project

Author: Hafiyyan

PT **MERDEKA** Gold Resources Tbk. (EMAS) continues to accelerate the development of the Pani Gold Mine in Pohuwato Regency, Gorontalo, along with increased production from the heap leach facility and the construction of a Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) processing facility with a capacity of 12 million tons per annum (Mtpa).

EMAS, a subsidiary of PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk. (MDKA), recorded a significant increase in gold production in the second quarter of 2026. Gold production reached 15,594 ounces, up from 1,818 ounces in the first quarter of 2026, as the heap leach operation ramped up.

Presiden Direktur Merdeka Gold Resources Boyke P. Abidin mengatakan EMAS kini memasuki fase pertumbuhan penting dengan ditopang peningkatan produksi heap leach dan pembangunan fasilitas CIL berkapasitas 12 Mtpa.

“EMAS kini memasuki fase pertumbuhan penting, didukung oleh peningkatan produksi heap leach dan pembangunan fasilitas CIL 12 Mtpa. Pengembangan kedua fasilitas ini akan menjadi pendorong utama peningkatan kapasitas produksi Tambang Emas Pani,” ujar Boyke dalam keterangan resmi, Senin (24/8/2026).

Dia mengatakan pembangunan fasilitas utama dan infrastruktur pendukung berjalan sesuai rencana. Perseroan pun tetap fokus mengembangkan Pani menjadi tambang emas berskala besar dengan umur tambang panjang.

Adapun pengembangan fasilitas heap leach dilakukan secara bertahap untuk meningkatkan kapasitas pengolahan bijih. Cell 1 dan Cell 2 telah selesai dibangun, sementara kapasitasnya akan terus ditingkatkan melalui peninggian tanggul hingga akhir 2026.

Pekerjaan lanjutan akan berlanjut pada 2027, bersamaan dengan pembangunan Cell 3 yang telah dimulai. Setelah seluruh pengembangan rampung, fasilitas heap leach Tambang Emas Pani ditargetkan memiliki kapasitas sekitar 62 juta ton bijih.

Sementara itu, fasilitas CIL berkapasitas 12 Mtpa menjadi tahap pertumbuhan berikutnya bagi EMAS dan akan melengkapi operasi heap leach yang telah berjalan.

Fasilitas tersebut akan meningkatkan kapasitas pengolahan Tambang Emas Pani secara signifikan. Desain fasilitas juga mengakomodasi potensi peningkatan kapasitas hingga 24 Mtpa pada masa mendatang.

Merdeka Gold Resources President Director Boyke P. Abidin said EMAS is now entering a crucial growth phase supported by increased heap leach production and the construction of a 12 Mtpa CIL facility.

"EMAS is now entering a critical growth phase, supported by increased heap leach production and the construction of a 12 Mtpa CIL facility. The development of these two facilities will be a key driver of increased production capacity at the Pani Gold Mine," Boyke said in an official statement on Monday (August 24, 2026).

He stated that construction of the main facilities and supporting infrastructure is proceeding according to plan. The company remains focused on developing Pani into a large-scale gold mine with a long mine life.

The heap leach facility is being developed in stages to increase ore processing capacity. Cells 1 and 2 have been completed, and capacity will continue to be increased through embankment elevations until the end of 2026.

Further work will continue into 2027, coinciding with the commencement of construction on Cell 3. Upon completion, the Pani Gold Mine's heap leach facility is targeted to have a capacity of approximately 62 million tons of ore.

Meanwhile, the 12 Mtpa CIL facility represents the next phase of growth for EMAS and will complement the existing heap leach operations.

The facility will significantly increase the processing capacity of the Pani Gold Mine. The facility's design also accommodates potential future capacity expansion of up to 24 Mtpa.

EMAS menyatakan pembangunan fasilitas CIL masih berjalan sesuai rencana. Persiapan lahan terus mengalami kemajuan dengan pengecoran beton pertama ditargetkan berlangsung pada awal kuartal IV/2026.

Pembangunan infrastruktur pendukung juga dilakukan secara paralel, termasuk fasilitas tailings serta tambahan pasokan listrik bersama PT PLN (Persero) untuk menopang peningkatan kapasitas operasi Tambang Emas Pani.

EMAS mulai mencatat produksi emas perdana dari Tambang Emas Pani pada 14 Februari 2026. Seiring proses ramp-up, produksi emas perseroan meningkat lebih dari delapan kali lipat secara kuartalan pada kuartal II/2026.

Dengan produksi heap leach yang terus meningkat serta pengerjaan fasilitas CIL 12 Mtpa yang berjalan sesuai rencana, EMAS menargetkan perluasan kapasitas produksi Tambang Emas Pani sebagai salah satu motor pertumbuhan jangka panjang perseroan. Editor : Hafiyyan

EMAS stated that construction of the CIL facility is still proceeding according to plan. Land preparation continues to progress, with the first concrete pouring project targeted for early Q4 2026.

Supporting infrastructure development is also being carried out in parallel, including tailings facilities and additional electricity supply with PT PLN (Persero) to support the increase in operational capacity of the Pani Gold Mine.

EMAS began recording its first gold production from the Pani Gold Mine on February 14, 2026. As the ramp-up process progressed, the company's gold production increased more than eightfold on a quarterly basis in the second quarter of 2026.

With heap leach production continuing to increase and the 12 Mtpa CIL facility progressing as planned, EMAS is targeting the expansion of the Pani Gold Mine's production capacity as one of the company's long-term growth drivers. Editor: Hafiyyan

Bisnis.com

DSI Buka Opsi Atur Ekspor Komoditas Strategis Selain Batu Bara-CPO

Penulis : Lorenzo Anugrah Mahardhika

PT DANANTARA Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI) mengungkap peluang perluasan cakupan pengaturan komoditas strategis lainnya di luar batu bara, kelapa sawit (CPO), dan ferroalloy.

Direktur Keuangan DSI Sinthya Roesly mengatakan, rencana tersebut selaras dengan program pemerintah untuk memaksimalkan potensi sumber daya alam Indonesia.

DSI Opens Option to Regulate Exports of Strategic Commodities Beyond Coal and CPO

Author: Lorenzo Anugrah Mahardhika

PT DANANTARA Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI) has revealed the opportunity to expand the scope of its regulation of other strategic commodities beyond coal, palm oil (CPO), and ferroalloys.

DSI Finance Director Sinthya Roesly said the plan aligns with the government's program to maximize Indonesia's natural resource potential.

"Pertanyaannya apakah ada kemungkinan kita perluas ke depan? Kemungkinan ada karena cita-cita pemerintah sebenarnya adalah bagaimana sumber daya Indonesia ini dimanfaatkan semaksimal mungkin untuk kepentingan dan kemakmuran masyarakat," ujarnya dalam acara peluncuran DSI di Wisma Danantara, Jakarta, dikutip Selasa (25/8/2026).

Dia mengatakan, pengelolaan sumber daya yang lebih optimal melalui DSI diharapkan dapat meningkatkan partumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia.

Meski demikian, Sinthya menuturkan, perluasan pengaturan pada komoditas strategis lainnya masih perlu dikaji lebih lanjut. Pihaknya telah memulai kajian terkait hal itu.

Dia menambahkan, perluasan mandat DSI pada komoditas lain akan dilakukan secara bertahap. Selain itu, Sinthya juga menegaskan eksekusi dari mandat pemerintah dilakukan secara terukur dan dapat diterima oleh pasar.

"Kami juga sudah mulai menganalisa, tapi secara bertahap dengan realitanya dan bagaimana efisiensi serta pragmatisme dari operasionalnya. Jadi tidak dilakukan gegabah begitu saja," ujarnya.

Sebelumnya, Direktur Utama DSI Luke Thomas Mahony mengatakan, penerapan model baru pengelolaan ekspor komoditas strategis tidak akan menambah lapisan birokrasi maupun mengambil alih hubungan komersial yang telah terjalin antara eksportir dan pembeli.

Dia menuturkan, perseroan justru akan memanfaatkan sistem dan data yang telah tersedia di kementerian dan lembaga untuk meningkatkan visibilitas terhadap transaksi ekspor.

Menurutnya, DSI tidak akan membangun sistem pengumpulan data baru yang berpotensi menambah beban administrasi bagi pelaku usaha. Perseroan akan…

"The question is, is there a possibility for us to expand it in the future? There is a possibility, because the government's goal is to maximize Indonesia's natural resources for the benefit and prosperity of the people," he said at the DSI launch event at Wisma Danantara, Jakarta, as quoted on Tuesday (August 25, 2026).

He said that more optimal resource management through DSI is expected to increase Indonesia's economic growth.

However, Sinthya stated that expanding regulations to other strategic commodities still requires further study. Her office has initiated a study on this matter.

She added that the expansion of the DSI mandate to other commodities would be gradual. Furthermore, Sinthya emphasized that the government's mandate would be implemented in a measured and market-acceptable manner.

"We've also begun analyzing it, but gradually, taking into account the realities and the efficiency and pragmatism of its operations. So, we're not doing anything rash," he said.

Previously, DSI President Director Luke Thomas Mahony said that implementing the new model for managing strategic commodity exports would not add layers of bureaucracy or take over existing commercial relationships between exporters and buyers.

He said the company would instead utilize systems and data already available at ministries and agencies to increase visibility into export transactions.

According to him, DSI will not build a new data collection system that could potentially increase the administrative burden on businesses. The company will…

Perseroan akan mengintegrasikan data dari berbagai platform pemerintah, termasuk Indonesia National Single Window (LNSW), Simbara, Bea dan Cukai, serta sistem lainnya.

"Jadi, kami tidak akan menambah birokrasi. Kami tidak akan meminta data yang sama dikumpulkan kembali. Kami akan memanfaatkan data dari sistem kementerian, Bea dan Cukai, dan sistem lainnya yang sudah tersedia," kata Mahony.

Mahony menjelaskan, integrasi data tersebut menjadi dasar bagi DSI untuk meningkatkan keterlacakan transaksi komoditas. Dari data yang terhubung, DSI akan melakukan identifikasi terhadap potensi ketidaksesuaian, inkonsistensi, maupun anomali dalam aktivitas ekspor. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

The company will integrate data from various government platforms, including the Indonesia National Single Window (LNSW), Simbara, Customs and Excise, and other systems.

"So, we won't add bureaucracy. We won't require the same data to be collected again. We will utilize data from existing ministerial systems, Customs and Excise, and other systems," Mahony said.

Mahony explained that this data integration serves as the basis for DSI to improve the traceability of commodity transactions. Using the linked data, DSI will identify potential discrepancies, inconsistencies, and anomalies in export activities. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

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PT Sumbawa Timur Mining Salurkan Bantuan Gempa NTT, Bagian dari ESDM Siaga Bencana

Reporter | Editor: Fahriyadi

PT **SUMBAWA** Timur Mining (STM), pengelola eksplorasi tembaga Proyek Hu'u di Kabupaten Dompu, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB), turut berpartisipasi dalam gerakan ESDM Siaga Bencana melalui penyaluran bantuan bagi masyarakat terdampak gempa bumi di Pulau Flores, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). Secara khusus, STM menyalurkan bantuan berupa sandang, pangan, dan papan dengan nilai logistik lebih dari Rp270 juta sebagai bentuk dukungan terhadap respons darurat dan pemulihan masyarakat terdampak bencana.

PT Sumbawa Timur Mining Distributes Aid for NTT Earthquake; Part of ESDM's Disaster Preparedness Program

Reporter | Editor: Fahriyadi

PT **SUMBAWA** Timur Mining (STM), the copper exploration operator for the Hu'u Project in Dompu Regency, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province, participated in the ESDM Disaster Preparedness movement by distributing aid to earthquake-affected communities on Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province. Specifically, STM distributed aid in the form of clothing, food, and shelter with a logistical value of over Rp270 million to support the emergency response and recovery of the disaster-affected communities.

Gerakan ESDM Siaga Bencana merupakan aksi kolektif Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) bersama berbagai perusahaan pertambangan di Indonesia untuk mendukung penanganan bencana. Melalui gerakan ini, kontribusi dari berbagai pihak diharapkan dapat memperkuat respons terhadap kebutuhan masyarakat di wilayah terdampak.

Sebelumnya, pada Sabtu (15/8), gempa tektonik bermagnitudo 7,7 mengguncang sejumlah wilayah di Pulau Flores. Berdasarkan keterangan Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) Nasional, hingga Minggu (23/8), gempa besar tersebut dan ribuan gempa susulan lainnya menyebabkan 91 korban jiwa serta membuat 161 ribu orang mengungsi.

Sebagai bentuk solidaritas dan dukungan terhadap penanganan bencana, STM mengirimkan dua truk dari Kota Mataram, Provinsi NTB, berisi berbagai jenis bantuan yang dibutuhkan di lokasi pengungsian. Beberapa jenis bantuan di antaranya pakaian dewasa dan anak-anak, popok bayi, susu, makanan kaleng, obat-obatan, terpal, dan matras. Bantuan tersebut dikumpulkan di Posko AJU-I Labuan Bajo, Kabupaten Manggarai Barat.

Tenaga Ahli BNPB sekaligus Komandan Posko AJU-I Labuan Bajo, Mayjen TNI Mochammad Luthfie Beta, menerima langsung bantuan logistik STM untuk para korban gempa. Menurutnya, bantuan tersebut telah sesuai dengan kebutuhan masyarakat di lapangan. Ia pun segera berkoordinasi dengan tim BNPB untuk mengatur teknis pendistribusian bantuan.

“Yang disiapkan oleh PT Sumbawa Timur Mining sudah sesuai dengan apa yang dibutuhkan oleh masyarakat. Saya juga sudah menyiapkan list dan informasi dari pemerintah setempat kebutuhan mendesak itu apa saja. Yang jelas makanan,…

The ESDM Disaster Preparedness Movement is a collective action by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) and various mining companies in Indonesia to support disaster management. Through this movement, contributions from various parties are expected to strengthen the response to the needs of communities in affected areas.

Previously, on Saturday (August 15th), a 7.7 magnitude tectonic earthquake struck several areas on Flores Island. According to the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), as of Sunday (August 23rd), the massive quake and thousands of aftershocks had killed 91 people and displaced 161,000 people.

As a form of solidarity and support for disaster management, STM sent two trucks from Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara Province, containing various types of aid needed at evacuation sites. These included clothing for adults and children, diapers, milk, canned food, medicine, tarpaulins, and mattresses. The aid was collected at the AJU-I Labuan Bajo Post in West Manggarai Regency.

Major General Mochammad Luthfie Beta, a BNPB expert and Commander of the Labuan Bajo AJU-I Post, directly received STM logistical aid for earthquake victims. He stated that the aid met the needs of the community on the ground. He immediately coordinated with the BNPB team to arrange the technicalities of aid distribution.

"PT Sumbawa Timur Mining's preparations are in line with the community's needs. I've also prepared a list and information from the local government on what urgent needs are. The most important ones are food,…

Yang jelas makanan, kemudian tenda-tenda untuk warga bisa istirahat dengan tidak waswas, kemudian (digunakan juga untuk) dapur umum, dan perawatan pasien," ujar Luthfie, Minggu (23/8), setelah serah-terima bantuan dengan STM.

Ia juga menyampaikan bahwa bantuan logistik dari STM akan didistribusikan ke Kabupaten Manggarai, Kabupaten Manggarai Barat, Kabupaten Manggarai Timur, dan Kabupaten Ngada. "Jadi ada empat kabupaten, ya. Nanti masing-masing PIC (person in-charge) akan menentukan, akan mencari informasi ke mana saja kira-kira titik-titik (pendistribusian). Atau mana yang tidak bisa dijangkau lewat darat, (maka) kita datangi lewat udara," ujarnya.

Head of Communications STM, Cindy Elza, mengatakan bahwa penyaluran bantuan tersebut merupakan salah satu wujud solidaritas STM sebagai bagian dari masyarakat di kawasan Nusa Tenggara.

"STM adalah bagian masyarakat dari Kepulauan Nusa Tenggara. Kami mencoba untuk turut hadir saat saudara-saudara kami di sana memerlukan bantuan. Semoga keterlibatan kami dapat membantu meringankan beban warga yang terdampak," jelasnya.

Cindy menambahkan bahwa keterlibatan STM juga menjadi bagian dari gerakan ESDM Siaga Bencana yang mengedepankan kolaborasi antara pemerintah dan dunia usaha dalam mendukung penanganan bencana.

"Penanganan bencana membutuhkan kolaborasi dari berbagai pihak. Melalui ESDM Siaga Bencana, kami ingin turut mendukung respons darurat sekaligus membantu proses pemulihan bencana yang lebih baik," ucap Cindy.

The most important ones are food, tents for residents to rest without worry, and (also for) a public kitchen and patient care," said Luthfie on Sunday (August 23rd), after the handover of aid to STM.

He also stated that logistical aid from STM will be distributed to Manggarai Regency, West Manggarai Regency, East Manggarai Regency, and Ngada Regency. "So, there are four regencies. Each PIC (person in charge) will determine and seek information on the possible distribution points. For those that cannot be reached by land, we will reach them by air," he said.

STM's Head of Communications, Cindy Elza, said that the distribution of aid was a form of STM's solidarity as part of the community in the Nusa Tenggara region.

"STM is part of the Nusa Tenggara Islands community. We strive to be there when our brothers and sisters there need help. We hope our involvement can help ease the burden on those affected," he explained.

Cindy added that STM's involvement is also part of the ESDM Disaster Preparedness movement, which prioritizes collaboration between the government and the business world in supporting disaster management.

"Disaster management requires collaboration from various parties. Through ESDM Disaster Preparedness, we want to support emergency response and aid in a better disaster recovery process," said Cindy.

Kontan.co.id

DSI Akan Luncurkan Platform September 2026, Siap Jadi Perantara Tunggal Ekspor SDA

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

TATA kelola ekspor komoditas Sumber Daya Alam (SDA) strategis Indonesia bakal memasuki babak baru. PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (Persero) atau DSI akan menjalankan mandat sebagai perantara (intermediary) tunggal untuk memastikan transparansi transaksi antara eksportir dan pembeli di luar negeri.

Chief Executive Officer Danantara Indonesia, Rosan Perkasa Roeslani mengungkapkan bahwa pada saat ini DSI akan fokus mengawal ekspor tiga komoditas SDA strategis, yakni batubara, minyak sawit atau Crude Palm Oil (CPO) dan paduan besi (ferroalloy). Rosan menegaskan kehadiran DSI tidak akan mengubah hubungan komersial yang telah terjalin antara eksportir dan pembeli.

"Tetap kami jaga the sanctity of contract. Sifatnya dari DSI pada saat ini meng-evaluasi, monitoring, dan juga memasti-kan yang paling penting transparency of the transaction sehingga semuanya berjalan dengan baik," kata Rosan dalam acara Peluncuran Babak Baru Tata Kelola Ekspor SDA, Senin (24/8/2026).

Rosan mengatakan bahwa ketiga komoditas tersebut memiliki kontribusi penting dalam perdagangan dan per-ekonomian Indonesia, dengan estimasi nilai ekspor mencapai hampir US$ 70 miliar. Rincinya, nilai ekspor batubara sekitar US$ 30,35 miliar, CPO senilai US$ 22,67 miliar, dan ferroalloy sekitar US$ 16,43 miliar.

DSI to Launch Platform in September 2026, Ready to Become the Sole Intermediary for Natural Resource Exports

Reporter: Ridwan Nanda Mulyana | Editor: Herlina Kartika Dewi

THE MANAGEMENT of Indonesia's strategic natural resource (SDA) exports is about to enter a new phase. PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (Persero), or DSI, will serve as the sole intermediary, ensuring transparency in transactions between exporters and overseas buyers.

Danantara Indonesia Chief Executive Officer Rosan Perkasa Roeslani revealed that DSI will currently focus on overseeing the export of three strategic natural resource commodities: coal, crude palm oil (CPO), and ferroalloys. Rosan emphasized that DSI's presence will not alter the existing commercial relationships between exporters and buyers.

"We continue to maintain the sanctity of the contract. DSI's current role is to evaluate, monitor, and, most importantly, ensure transparency of the transaction so that everything runs smoothly," Rosan said at the launch of a new chapter in natural resource export governance on Monday (August 24, 2026).

Rosan stated that these three commodities contribute significantly to Indonesia's trade and economy, with an estimated export value of nearly US$70 billion. Specifically, coal exports are valued at around US$30.35 billion, CPO at US$22.67 billion, and ferroalloys at around US$16.43 billion.

Rosan menekankan bahwa DSI tidak mengubah fungsi perizinan, pengaturan dan pengawasan yang berada di Kementerian dan Lembaga (K/L) terkait. DSI akan menjalankan peran untuk membangun titik verifikasi yang lebih kuat berbasis data transaksi ekspor.

Verifikasi tersebut mencakup kuantitas, kualitas, klasifikasi barang, harga, penyelesaian pembayaran hingga repatriasi devisa.

"Ini penting karena pengelolaan aset strategis tidak cukup berorientasi pada volume. Setiap transaksi harus memiliki dasar yang wajar, dapat ditelusuri. Implementasinya akan dilakukan secara bertahap, terukur dan berbasis kesiapan agar arus perdagangan dan hubungan komersial yang sudah berjalan tidak terganggu," tegas Rosan.

DSI mulai beroperasi pada 1 Juni 2026 dengan mengacu pada Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 2026 tentang Tata Kelola Ekspor Komoditas SDA Strategis. Melalui beleid tersebut, DSI mendapat mandat sebagai Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) Ekspor dengan tujuan untuk memperkuat transparansi, tata kelola, dan optimalisasi nilai dalam ekspor komoditas strategis.

Berdasarkan data yang dirilis oleh Danantara, DSI telah membangun visibilitas analitis atas sekitar 6.500 deklarasi ekspor yang merepresentasikan lebih dari US$ 14 miliar dalam nilai ekspor dan lebih dari 90 juta ton komoditas. Perdagangan ini bergerak melalui lebih dari 50 pelabuhan muat di 25 provinsi, menuju lebih dari 100 negara tujuan.

Dengan mengintegrasikan data dengan referensi pasar global, DSI tengah membangun visibilitas transaksi yang lebih komprehensif, yang menghubungkan harga, volume, kualitas, klasifikasi Harmonized System (HS), kapal pengangkut, serta pasar tujuan ekspor. Pendekatan ini…

Rosan emphasized that the DSI will not change the licensing, regulatory, and supervisory functions of the relevant ministries and institutions (K/L). The DSI will play a role in establishing stronger verification points based on export transaction data.

The verification includes quantity, quality, classification of goods, price, payment settlement and foreign exchange repatriation.

"This is crucial because strategic asset management cannot simply focus on volume. Every transaction must have a reasonable, traceable basis. Implementation will be gradual, measured, and based on preparedness to ensure ongoing trade flows and commercial relationships are not disrupted," Rosan emphasized.

DSI commenced operations on June 1, 2026, in accordance with Government Regulation No. 24 of 2026 concerning the Governance of Strategic Natural Resource Commodity Exports. Through this regulation, DSI is mandated as a State-Owned Export Enterprise (BUMN) with the aim of strengthening transparency, governance, and optimizing value in strategic commodity exports.

Based on data released by Danantara, DSI has established analytical visibility into approximately 6,500 export declarations representing over US$14 billion in export value and over 90 million tons of commodities. This trade moves through more than 50 loading ports in 25 provinces, heading to over 100 destination countries.

By integrating data with global market benchmarks, DSI is building more comprehensive transaction visibility, linking price, volume, quality, Harmonized System (HS) classification, carrier, and export destination market. This approach is…

Pendekatan ini dinilai memungkinkan pemahaman yang lebih menyeluruh mengenai alur perdagangan dan nilai komoditas di sepanjang rantai ekspornya.

Seiring meningkatnya visibilitas pada tingkat transaksi, DSI mulai mengidentifikasi area-area dimana nilai dapat ditingkatkan dan ditangkap secara lebih optimal di seluruh ekosistem. Analisis awal yang dilakukan DSI bersama BUMN menunjukkan adanya potensi optimalisasi nilai sekitar US$ 5 miliar per tahun.

Luncurkan Platform Ekspor September 2026

Direktur Utama Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia, Luke Thomas Mahony menjelaskan bahwa DSI melakukan implementasi secara bertahap. Pada tahap awal, DSI mengumpulkan dan mengintegrasikan data ekspor yang sudah tersedia di K/L terkait.

DSI melakukan konsolidasi dengan sistem data yang berasal dari tujuh K/L. Mencakup Kementerian ESDM (MOMS, e-PNBP), Kementerian Perdagangan (INATRADE), Bea Cukai (CEISA 4.0), Direktorat Jenderal Pajak (Coretax), Bank Indonesia (SiMoDIS), Kementerian Hukum (AHU) dan BKPM (OSS).

Berdasarkan data-data tersebut, DSI melakukan analisis untuk mengidentifikasi adanya indikasi under-invoicing maupun transfer pricing. DSI juga meninjau tranparansi harga dengan mengindentifikasi indeks harga atau harga pasar yang menjadi acuan dalam kontrak komersial antara eksportir dan pembeli.

"Fokus DSI saat ini adalah membangun sistem dan kapabilitas untuk mengimplementasikan mandatnya secara kredibel, terukur, dan berkelanjutan. Sejak mulai beroperasi, kami telah mengembangkan visibilitas terhadap ribuan transaksi ekspor serta fondasi analitis yang diperlukan untuk mendukung mandat DSI," ungkap Luke.

This approach is believed to enable a more comprehensive understanding of trade flows and commodity value throughout the export chain.

As visibility at the transaction level increases, DSI is beginning to identify areas where value can be enhanced and more optimally captured across the ecosystem. Initial analysis conducted by DSI with state-owned enterprises indicates a potential value optimization of approximately US$5 billion per year.

Export Platform Launch in September 2026

Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia President Director Luke Thomas Mahony explained that the DSI implementation is being carried out in stages. Initially, DSI will collect and integrate export data already available from relevant ministries/agencies.

The DSI consolidates data systems from seven ministries/agencies, including the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MOMS, e-PNBP), the Ministry of Trade (INATRADE), Customs and Excise (CEISA 4.0), the Directorate General of Taxes (Coretax), Bank Indonesia (SiMoDIS), the Ministry of Law (AHU), and the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) (OSS).

Based on this data, DSI conducts analysis to identify indications of under-invoicing and transfer pricing. DSI also reviews price transparency by identifying price indices or market prices that serve as benchmarks in commercial contracts between exporters and buyers.

"DSI's current focus is building systems and capabilities to implement its mandate in a credible, measurable, and sustainable manner. Since its inception, we have developed visibility into thousands of export transactions and the analytical foundation needed to support DSI's mandate," said Luke.

Direktur Keuangan dan Treasury Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia, Sinthya Roesly menambahkan bahwa berdasarkan regulasi, DSI dapat menjalankan dua peran. Sebagai pemilik barang sekaligus eksportir atau sebagai perantara tunggal. Saat ini, DSI fokus untuk menjalankan peran sebagai perantara tunggal.

"Jadi intermediary ini juga tidak mudah. Untuk bisa melaksanakan peran itu, yang paling utama adalah mengonsolidasikan data dan membangun kapabilitas analisa, juga mengambil insight atau kesimpulan untuk bisa mendorong kebijakan ataupun langkah-langkah yang harus diambil kemudian untuk memastikan under-invoicing maupun transferpricing tidak terjadi," kata Sinthya.

DSI telah membangun command center untuk mengonsolidasikan data-data dari K/L yang sudah terintegrasi serta mengumpulkan data-data kontrak terkait ekspor. DSI sedang menyiapkan platform ekspor atau Exporter Portal, yang di-targetkan sudah bisa diluncurkan pada 1 September 2026.

DSI akan melakukan uji coba Exporter Portal tersebut dengan sejumlah eksportir pada akhir September atau pertengahan Oktober 2026 "Kami sudah dapat contoh-contoh kontrak, nanti mereka akan lakukan piloting di dalam exporter portal-nya itu kira-kira pertengahan Oktober. Jadi gambaran untuk sampai dengan akhir Desember (2026), peran sebagai intermediary ini sudah tertata, dari sisi secara sistem sudah operasional," terang Sinthya.

Sebagai bagian dari langkah tersebut, DSI pun telah menandatangani Nota Kesepahaman atau Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) dengan Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia (APINDO), Forum Industri Nikel Indonesia (FINI), Asosiasi Pertambangan Batubara Indonesia (APBI-ICMA), dan Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI).

Sinthya Roesly, Director of Finance and Treasury at Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia, added that regulations allow DSI to serve two roles: as both the owner of the goods and the exporter, or as the sole intermediary. Currently, DSI is focused on its sole intermediary role.

"Being an intermediary isn't easy. To fulfill this role, the most important thing is to consolidate data and build analytical capabilities, as well as draw insights and conclusions to drive policies or take necessary steps to ensure under-invoicing and transfer pricing don't occur," said Sinthya.

The DSI has established a command center to consolidate data from integrated ministries and agencies and collect export-related contract data. The DSI is currently preparing an export platform, or Exporter Portal, which is targeted for launch by September 1, 2026.

DSI will pilot the Exporter Portal with a number of exporters in late September or mid-October 2026. "We've already received sample contracts, and they'll pilot it within the exporter portal around mid-October. So, by the end of December (2026), the intermediary role will be well-organized, and the system will be operational," Sinthya explained.

As part of this step, DSI has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indonesian Employers Association (APINDO), the Indonesian Nickel Industry Forum (FINI), the Indonesian Coal Mining Association (APBI-ICMA), and the Indonesian Palm Oil Producers Association (GAPKI).

MoU yang ditandatangani pada Senin (24/8) tersebut bertujuan untuk membentuk Industry Task Force yang akan menguji coba platform, memberikan masukan langsung dari industri, serta mengidentifikasi dan menyelesaikan potensi isu sebelum implementasi yang lebih luas.

Dengan mencegah praktik under-invoicing dan transfer pricing melalui tata kelola ekspor yang lebih transparan dan kredibel, Sinthya meyakini hal tersebut akan meningkatkan kepercayaan pasar terhadap komoditas SDA asal Indonesia. "Sehingga dengan adanya confidence itu, maka harga jual dari produsen akan bisa lebih tinggi. Kemudian buyer di luar negeri juga akan lebih confidence untuk beli komoditas Indonesia dibandingkan dengan negara lainnya," kata Sinthya.

Sejauh ini, DSI masih fokus pada tata kelola ekspor untuk tiga komoditas strategis. Sinthya memberikan sinyal bahwa ke depannya, DSI berpotensi memperluas perannya terhadap tata kelola ekspor komoditas lainnya. Sinthya memastikan perluasan cakupan komoditas tersebut akan dilakukan secara bertahap dengan mempertimbangkan berbagai faktor, termasuk kesiapan operasional serta respons pasar.

"Kemungkinan ada. Kami juga sudah mulai menganalisis, nanti secara bertahap tentu dengan realitasnya dan kemudian bagaimana efisiensi dan pragmatisme dari operasionalnya. Ini tentu secara bertahap akan kami pastikan eksekusi dari mandat ini betul-betul terukur dan juga dapat diterima oleh pasar. Jadi tidak gegabah begitu saja," tegas Sinthya.

Setelah tiga bulan masa implementasi, selanjutnya DSI bersama K/L terkait akan melakukan evaluasi untuk memastikan langkah yang akan diambil pasca 1 Januari 2027. "Ini akan dilihat apakah nanti 1 Januari 2027 akan terus melanjutkan dengan ekspor intermediary atau model lain. Jadi kabar barunya nanti setelah ada evaluasi," jelas Sinthya.

The MoU, signed on Monday (24/8), aims to establish an Industry Task Force that will pilot the platform, provide direct input from the industry, and identify and resolve potential issues before wider implementation.

By preventing under-invoicing and transfer pricing through more transparent and credible export governance, Sinthya believes this will increase market confidence in Indonesian natural resource commodities. "With this confidence, producers can command higher selling prices. International buyers will also be more confident in purchasing Indonesian commodities compared to those from other countries," Sinthya said.

So far, DSI has focused on export governance for three strategic commodities. Sinthya indicated that in the future, DSI has the potential to expand its role to include export governance for other commodities. Sinthya confirmed that this expansion of coverage will be carried out gradually, taking into account various factors, including operational readiness and market response.

"It's a possibility. We've already begun analyzing it, gradually assessing the reality and operational efficiency and pragmatism. We will gradually ensure that the implementation of this mandate is truly measurable and acceptable to the market. So, we won't be acting rashly," Sinthya emphasized.

After three months of implementation, the DSI, along with relevant ministries and agencies, will conduct an evaluation to determine the steps to be taken after January 1, 2027. "We will assess whether intermediary exports will continue on January 1, 2027, or whether we will use another model. We will have further information after the evaluation," Sinthya explained.

Di sisi yang lain, Sinthya mengatakan bahwa regulasi memungkinkan DSI untuk mengambil imbal jasa atau margin yang wajar dalam pelaksanaan operasional-nya. Saat ini, skema margin atas peran DSI dalam tata kelola ekspor komoditas SDA strategis tersebut sedang dalam penghitungan dan konsultasi dengan pihak-pihak terkait.

"Ini sedang dihitung, tentu dengan prinsip-prinsip misalnya efisiensi, tidak menambah biaya kepada eksportir dan juga tentu akan dikonsultasikan dengan para pihak terkait. Jadi kira-kira seperti itu semangatnya, karena akan dihitung bagaimana export cost bagi si produsen atau eksportir Indonesia," terang Sinthya.

On the other hand, Sinthya stated that regulations allow DSI to charge a reasonable fee or margin for its operations. Currently, the margin scheme for DSI's role in managing the export of strategic natural resources is being calculated and discussed with relevant parties.

"This is being calculated, of course, based on principles such as efficiency, not increasing costs for exporters, and of course, consultation with relevant parties will be conducted. So, that's roughly the spirit, because we'll calculate the export costs for Indonesian producers or exporters," explained Sinthya.

CNBC INDONESIA

Bos Danantara Buka-bukaan Rahasia Bisnis Emas ANTAM

Romys Binekasri, CNBC Indonesia

KEPALA BP BUMN sekaligus COO Danantara, Dony Oskaria, mem-beberkan fakta menarik soal struktur bisnis PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM). Menurutnya, mayoritas penda-patan ANTAM selama ini justru berasal dari aktivitas trading emas, bukan dari hasil tambang emas milik perusahaan sendiri.

Hal ini disampaikan Dony saat mem-bahas arah transformasi sektor pertam-bangan, energi, dan hilirisasi yang tengah digarap Danantara bersama perusahaan-perusahaan pelat merah di bawahnya.

"Bisnis ANTAM ini kan mayoritas, mungkin teman-teman yang lain kurang tahu, bahwa ANTAM ini mayoritas revenue-nya datangnya dari trading kan, trading emas," ujar Donny dalam Squawk Box CNBC Indonesia, Senin, (24/8/2026).

Danantara CEO Reveals Secrets of ANTAM's Gold Business

Romys Binekasri, CNBC Indonesia

DONY Oskaria, Head of BP BUMN and COO of Danantara, revealed interesting facts about the business structure of PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (ANTM). According to him, the majority of ANTAM's revenue has actually come from gold trading activities, not from the company's own gold mines.

Dony conveyed this while discussing the direction of the transformation of the mining, energy, and downstream sectors that Danantara is currently working on with state-owned companies under its jurisdiction.

"The majority of ANTAM's business, perhaps some of you might not know, is that the majority of ANTAM's revenue comes from trading, gold trading," Donny said on CNBC Indonesia's Squawk Box, Monday (24/8/2026).

Ia menjelaskan, tambang emas yang benar-benar dimiliki dan dioperasikan ANTAM sebenarnya berskala kecil. Sementara sebagian besar pendapatan perusahaan justru berasal dari aktivitas jual-beli (trading) emas.

"Nah ini sedang kita rapikan juga, bagaimana kemudian trading emasnya ini semakin membesar, tetapi di sisi pertambangan aneka tambangnya juga meningkat. Jadi ini sedang kita lakukan, karena memang tambang emas mereka sebetulnya tambang emas ANTAM ini kan kecil sekali ya," jelasnya.

Danantara, kata Dony, tengah melakukan pembenahan bertahap di ANTAM agar dua lini bisnis tersebut, yakni trading emas dan pertambangan aneka logam, bisa sama-sama tumbuh secara seimbang. Perbaikan ini diharapkan pada akhirnya mampu mendongkrak kontribusi dividen ANTAM ke Danantara.

"Ini kita lakukan perbaikan-perbaikan satu persatu. Dan harapannya nanti MIND ID (Mining Industry Indonesia) ini kan memberikan kontribusi dividen yang cukup besar bagi kita. Nah ini juga transformasi sedang terjadi," ungkapnya.

Pembenahan di ANTAM merupakan bagian dari transformasi lebih luas yang dilakukan Danantara di klaster pertambangan dan energi, yang turut mencakup proyek hilirisasi bauksit menjadi alumina di Mempawah, pengembangan baterai, penataan ulang model bisnis Timah, hingga pengembangan tambang aspal Buton sebagai substitusi impor.

"Ini banyak dilakukan di perusahaan-perusahaan tambang kita di MIND ID. Contohnya kita sedang melakukan itu adalah alumina, proyek alumina di Mempawah. Itu dari bauksit menjadi alumina, kemudian dari alumina menjadi aluminium," pungkas Dony. (fsd/fsd)

He explained that the gold mines actually owned and operated by ANTAM are actually small-scale, while the majority of the company's revenue comes from gold trading activities.

"Well, we're also tidying up how the gold trading is growing, while the mining of various minerals is also increasing. So, we're working on this, because their gold mine, ANTAM's, is actually very small," he explained.

Danantara, Dony said, is implementing gradual improvements at ANTAM so that its two business lines, gold trading and various metals mining, can grow equally. These improvements are expected to ultimately boost ANTAM's dividend contribution to Danantara.

"We're making improvements one by one. And we hope that MIND ID (Mining Industry Indonesia) will contribute significantly to our dividends. This is also a transformation underway," he said.

The improvements at ANTAM are part of a broader transformation undertaken by Danantara in the mining and energy cluster, which also includes a bauxite downstreaming project into alumina in Mempawah, battery development, restructuring the Tin business model, and developing the Buton asphalt mine as an import substitute.

"This is widely practiced in our mining companies at MIND ID. For example, we're currently working on an alumina project in Mempawah. It converts bauxite into alumina, and then alumina into aluminum," Dony concluded. (fsd/fsd)

Trump Kena Demo Gara-Gara Batu Bara, Harga Jatuh Usai Terbang 6 Hari

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara melandai setelah terbang enam hari.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Senin (24/8/2026) ditutup di posisi US$138,4 per ton, Harganya melandai 0,65%.

Pelemahan ini memutus tren positif harga batu bara dengan menguat 4,3% selama enam hari beruntun sebelumnya.

Pelemahan batu bara disebabkan oleh jatuhnya harga minyak serta masih belum kuatnya permintaan.

Harga minyak jatuh 6% dalam dua hari beruntun. Minyak dan batu bara adalah komoditas substitusi sehingga harganya saling memengaruhi.

Melandainya harga batu bara juga disebabkan masih terbatasnya permintaan.

Harga batu bara termal di mulut tambang China tetap menguat meski konsumsi listrik mulai melandai. Kenaikan terutama ditopang oleh pengurangan produksi tambang menjelang akhir bulan dan aktivitas restocking dari pembeli hilir.

Pasokan diperketat karena sejumlah tambang mengurangi produksi menjelang akhir Agustus. Kondisi tersebut membuat ketersediaan batu bara di pasar domestik China tetap ketat.

Namun, di sisi permintaan, beban listrik mulai turun setelah periode puncak musim panas, sehingga konsumsi batu bara pembangkit juga mulai mereda.

Trump Faces Protests Over Coal; Prices Drop After Six-Day Rally

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices have fallen after a six-day surge.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US$138.4 per ton on Monday (August 24, 2026), down 0.65%.

This weakening broke the positive trend of coal prices, which had strengthened 4.3% over the previous six consecutive days.

The weakening of coal was caused by falling oil prices and still weak demand.

Oil prices fell 6% for the second consecutive day. Oil and coal are substitute commodities, so their prices influence each other.

The decline in coal prices is also due to limited demand.

Thermal coal prices at the minehead in China remain strong despite declining electricity consumption. The increase is primarily driven by reduced mine production towards the end of the month and restocking activity from downstream buyers.

Supply tightened as several mines reduced production towards the end of August. This situation has kept coal availability in China's domestic market tight.

However, on the demand side, electricity loads have begun to decline after the peak summer period, so coal consumption at power plants has also begun to subside.

Sxcoal juga melaporkan harga batu bara termal di pelabuhan China utara naik, meskipun permintaan pengguna akhir masih lemah.

Penguatan harga terutama ditopang oleh pasokan kargo yang ketat dan kenaikan biaya, sehingga penjual memiliki ruang untuk menaikkan harga.

Secara umum, harga naik bukan karena permintaan China sedang kuat, tetapi karena biaya dan pasokan yang ketat menahan harga agar tidak turun.

Trump Dikecam Soal Batu Bara

Hampir 200 aktivis gerakan "Make America Healthy Again" (MAHA) mengkritik Presiden Donald Trump karena mendorong penggunaan batu bara untuk memasok listrik pusat data AI.

Dalam surat kepada Trump, Menteri Kesehatan Robert F. Kennedy Jr., dan sejumlah pejabat kabinet, mereka meminta pemerintah mempertimbangkan energi terbarukan seperti surya dan panas bumi.

Kelompok MAHA menilai pembangunan pusat data dapat meningkatkan tagihan listrik, menguras pasokan air, serta memperburuk polusi udara dan kebisingan.

Sikap tersebut menjadi tanda semakin lebarnya perbedaan antara kelompok pendukung Kennedy dan pemerintahan Trump dalam isu lingkungan. Di sisi lain, Trump menilai pusat data penting untuk memenangkan persaingan AI dengan China serta menciptakan lapangan kerja dan penerimaan pajak. (mae/mae)

Sxcoal also reported that thermal coal prices at northern Chinese ports rose, although end-user demand remained weak.

The price increase was mainly driven by tight cargo supply and rising costs, giving sellers room to raise prices.

In general, prices are rising not because Chinese demand is strong, but because costs and tight supply are holding prices back.

Trump Under Fire Over Coal

Nearly 200 activists from the “Make America Healthy Again” (MAHA) movement criticized President Donald Trump for encouraging the use of coal to power AI data centers.

In a letter to Trump, Health Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr., and several cabinet officials, they asked the administration to consider renewable energy such as solar and geothermal.

The MAHA group believes that building data centers could increase electricity bills, deplete water supplies, and worsen air and noise pollution.

This stance signals the widening divide between Kennedy supporters and the Trump administration on environmental issues. Trump, on the other hand, views data centers as crucial for winning the AI competition with China and creating jobs and tax revenue. (mae/mae)

Bloomberg Technoz

BLU ESDM Pemasok Batu Bara & Gas, Kontrak Eksisting Tetap Berlaku

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

KONTRAK eksisting penambang batu bara dengan pembangkit listrik dan penetapan alokasi serta harga gas bumi eksisting bakal tetap berlaku hingga kontrak berakhir, meskipun nantinya badan layanan umum (BLU) bertugas sebagai pemasok batu bara dan gas untuk pembangkit.

Hal tersebut ditegaskan dalam pasal 18 rancangan Peraturan Presiden (Perpres) tentang Penyediaan Batu Bara dan Gas Bumi Untuk Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik Untuk Kepentingan Umum Oleh BLU Sektor Energi.

Meskipun hingga kini belum diketahui rencana pemberlakuan rancangan aturan tersebut, namun ditegaskan kontrak penyediaan batu bara dan gas bumi yang telah ada sebelum aturan berlaku maka tetap dapat berlanjut hingga kontrak berakhir.

“Pada saat Peraturan Presiden ini mulai berlaku: a. kontrak penyediaan batu bara; atau b. penetapan alokasi dan pemanfaatan serta harga gas bumi, yang telah ada sebelum Peraturan Presiden ini berlaku, tetap berlaku sampai dengan berakhirnya kontrak atau penetapan,” sebagaimana tertulis dalam pasal 18 rancangan aturan tersebut.

Dalam pasal 4 rancangan Perpres tersebut dijelaskan BLU sektor energi nantinya bertugas melakukan rekonsiliasi kebutuhan batu bara dan gas bumi, menyusun perencanaan pemenuhan kebutuhan, melakukan pengadaan dan distribusi, serta mengelola pasokan dan memastikan keberlanjutan pasokan batu bara dan gas bumi.

ESDM BLU Coal & Gas Supplier, Existing Contracts Remain Valid

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

EXISTING contracts between coal miners and power plants, along with the allocation and pricing of natural gas, will remain in effect until the contracts expire, even though the public service agency (BLU) will be tasked with supplying coal and gas to the power plants.

This is emphasized in Article 18 of the draft Presidential Regulation (Perpres) concerning the Provision of Coal and Natural Gas for Electricity Generation in the Public Interest by the Energy Sector BLU.

Although the plan for implementing the draft regulation is still unknown, it has been emphasized that coal and natural gas supply contracts that existed before the regulation came into effect can continue until the contract expires.

"When this Presidential Regulation comes into effect: a. coal supply contracts; or b. determination of allocation and utilization and prices of natural gas, which existed before this Presidential Regulation came into effect, shall remain in effect until the end of the contract or determination," as written in Article 18 of the draft regulation.

Article 4 of the draft Presidential Regulation explains that the BLU in the energy sector will be tasked with reconciling coal and natural gas needs, preparing plans to fulfill these needs, carrying out procurement and distribution, as well as managing supply and ensuring the sustainability of coal and natural gas supplies.

Dalam menjalankan penugasan itu, BLU sektor energi akan melakukan pembelian batu bara dan gas bumi serta menjualnya kepada pembangkit listrik. BLU juga dapat melakukan pendistribusian dan konsolidasi pengiriman batu bara dan gas bumi.

Selain itu, BLU sektor energi dapat melakukan kerja sama dengan pihak terkait dan langkah lain yang diperlukan untuk memastikan keberlanjutan pemenuhan kebutuhan batun bara dan gas bumi.

“Dalam melaksanakan penugasan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), BLU Sektor Energi melakukan: a. pembelian batu bara dan gas bumi; b. penjualan batu bara dan gas bumi kepada pembangkit tenaga listrik; c. pendistribusian batu bara dan gas bumi; d. konsolidasi pengiriman batu bara dan gas bumi; e. kerja sama dengan pihak terkait; dan/atau f. hal lain yang diperlukan untuk keberlanjutan pemenuhan batu bara dan gas bumi,” bunyi ayat 2 pasal 4 rancangan aturan tersebut.

Dalam menyediakan batu bara dan gas bumi untuk pembangkit tenaga listrik, BLU sektor energi dapat melakukan kontrak jangka panjang, melakukan kontrak *spot*, dan membentuk stok nasional dengan badan usaha.

Selain itu, BLU sektor energi juga bisa melaksanakan instrumen lindung nilai atau *hedging* sesuai aturan yang berlaku untuk memitigasi risiko fluktuasi harga batu bara dan gas bumi.

Kemudian, dijelaskan pula bahwa BLU sektor energi dapat memperoleh batu bara dari hasil produksi tambang batu bara yang dikelola BLU sektor energi.

BLU sektor energi juga dapat melakukan langkah luar biasa untuk menjaga keandalan pasokan batu bara dan gas jika keadaan kahar atau keadaan darurat energi terjadi.

In carrying out this task, the energy sector BLU will purchase coal and natural gas and sell it to power plants. The BLU can also distribute and consolidate coal and natural gas shipments.

In addition, the energy sector BLU can collaborate with related parties and take other necessary steps to ensure the sustainability of meeting coal and natural gas needs.

"In carrying out the assignments as referred to in paragraph (1), the Energy Sector BLU carries out: a. purchasing coal and natural gas; b. selling coal and natural gas to power plants; c. distributing coal and natural gas; d. consolidating coal and natural gas deliveries; e. collaborating with related parties; and/or f. other matters necessary for the sustainability of coal and natural gas supply," reads paragraph 2 of article 4 of the draft regulation.

In providing coal and natural gas for power generation, BLU in the energy sector can enter into long-term contracts, enter into *spot* contracts, and form national stocks with business entities.

In addition, BLUs in the energy sector can also implement hedging instruments *in* accordance with applicable regulations to mitigate the risk of coal and natural gas price fluctuations.

Then, it was also explained that the BLU energy sector can obtain coal from the production of coal mines managed by the BLU energy sector.

The energy sector BLU can also take extraordinary steps to maintain the reliability of coal and gas supplies if force majeure or an energy emergency occurs.

“Dalam hal terjadi keadaan kahar dan/atau keadaan darurat energi yang ditetapkan oleh pejabat yang berwenang, BLU Sektor Energi melaksanakan langkah luar biasa untuk menjaga keandalan pasokan batu bara dan gas bumi untuk pembangkit tenaga listrik sesuai dengan arahan Menteri,” bunyi pasal 17 rancangan aturan tersebut.

Hingga berita ini ditulis Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) melalui Wakil Menteri ESDM Yuliot Tanjung dan Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batu Bara (Dirjen Minerba) belum merespons permintaan konfirmasi dan tanggapan dari *Bloomberg Technoz.*

Sebelumnya, Kementerian ESDM telah mengeluarkan kebijakan wajib lapor *blending* batu bara yang dinilai untuk mengantisipasi kekurangan pasokan batu bara kualitas tertentu yang sempat terjadi terhadap pembangkit listrik tenaga uap (PLTU) PLN dan swasta.

Aturan terkait pencampuran batu bara tersebut tertuang dalam Peraturan Menteri (Permen) ESDM No. 6/2026 tentang Tata Cara Penyusunan, Penyampaian, dan Persetujuan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya Serta Tata Cara Pelaporan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Usaha Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara.

Beleid tersebut sekaligus merevisi aturan sebelumnya di Permen ESDM No. 7/2025.

Dijelaskan bahwa kebijakan tersebut dilakukan untuk memastikan keandalan penyediaan batu bara untuk kebutuhan wajib pasok dalam negeri atau DMO sektor ketenagalistrikan dan industri dalam negeri.

Dalam beleid terbaru, terdapat dua pasal baru yang disisipkan yakni Pasal 34A dan Pasal 34B. Pada intinya, saat ini penambang wajib mendapatkan persetujuan Kementerian ESDM jika ingin melakukan pencampuran batu bara.

"In the event of force majeure and/or an energy emergency as determined by the authorized official, the Energy Sector BLU shall take extraordinary measures to maintain the reliability of coal and natural gas supply for power plants in accordance with the Minister's direction," reads Article 17 of the draft regulation.

As of the writing of this article, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), through Deputy Minister of ESDM Yuliot Tanjung and the Director General of Minerals and Coal (Dirjen Minerba), had not responded to *Bloomberg Technoz's request for confirmation and response.*

Previously, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources had issued a mandatory coal *blending reporting policy, which was considered to anticipate the supply shortage of certain quality coal that had occurred at PLN and private coal-fired power plants (PLTU).*

The regulations regarding coal blending are contained in the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation (Permen) No. 6/2026 concerning Procedures for the Preparation, Submission, and Approval of Work Plans and Budgets as well as Procedures for Reporting on the Implementation of Mineral and Coal Mining Business Activities.

This policy also revises the previous regulation in ESDM Ministerial Regulation No. 7/2025.

It was explained that this policy was implemented to ensure the reliability of coal supply for the mandatory domestic supply requirements or DMO for the electricity sector and domestic industry.

The latest policy includes two new articles: Article 34A and Article 34B. Essentially, miners are now required to obtain approval from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources if they wish to blend coal.

Kementerian ESDM juga sudah membentuk tim pengadaan batu bara PLN yang terdiri atas perwakilan PLN, Dirjen Minerba, Badan Pengawas Keuangan dan Pembangunan (BPKP), dan Inspektur Jenderal Kementerian ESDM.

Adapun, saat ini, total kebutuhan batu bara PLN mencapai 154 juta metrik ton per tahun. Dari total kebutuhan tersebut, pemerintah telah memberikan penugasan atau DMO kepada perusahaan-perusahaan batu bara sebesar kurang lebih 190 juta ton.

Bahkan, Kementerian ESDM telah menambah penugasan DMO untuk memenuhi stok batu bara kualitas sedang pembangkit PLN dan swasta, sehingga totalnya menjadi 212 juta ton. (azr/ros)

The Ministry of ESDM has also formed a PLN coal procurement team consisting of representatives from PLN, the Director General of Mineral and Coal, the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), and the Inspector General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

Currently, PLN's total coal demand reaches 154 million metric tons per year. Of this total demand, the government has granted coal companies a DMO of approximately 190 million tons.

In fact, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources has increased the DMO assignment to meet the medium-quality coal stocks of PLN and private power plants, bringing the total to 212 million tons. (azr/ros)

BT Bloomberg Technoz

DSI Tegaskan Tak Terlibat Langsung di Wacana Bursa Mineral Icomex

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT DANANTARA Sumberdaya Indonesia (Persero) atau DSI menegaskan tidak terlibat langsung dalam operasional dan proses jual–beli komoditas melalui Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis (BMKS) atau Indonesia Commodity Exchange (Icomex).

Direktur Utama DSI Luke Thomas Mahony menyatakan peran DSI dan Icomex cukup berbeda. Icomex merupakan bursa komoditas yang salah satunya menetapkan harga referensi melalui mekanisme pasar.

Sementara DSI, kata Mahony, melakukan pemantauan ekspor untuk memverifikasi harga komoditas yang dipantau; batu bara, minyak kelapa sawit atau *crude palm oil* (CPO), dan *ferro alloy* atau paduan besi.

DSI Affirms No Direct Involvement in Icomex Mineral Exchange Proposal

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

PT DANANTARA Sumberdaya Indonesia (Persero) or DSI emphasized that it is not directly involved in the operations and buying and selling of commodities through the Strategic Minerals and Commodities Exchange (BMKS) or the Indonesia Commodity Exchange (Icomex).

DSI President Director Luke Thomas Mahony stated that the roles of DSI and Icomex are quite different. Icomex is a commodities exchange that, among other things, sets reference prices through market mechanisms.

Meanwhile, Mahony said, the DSI monitors exports to verify the prices of the commodities it monitors: coal, *crude* palm oil (CPO), and *ferroalloys*.

“Jadi peran bursa masih terus berkembang, namun bagi saya, peran bursa berbeda dengan peran DSI. Jadi, bursa menetapkan harga melalui mekanisme yang berbeda. Peran DSI adalah memverifikasi harga. Lalu ada pengguna yang memanfaatkan harga tersebut,” kata Mahony dalam konferensi pers di Wisma Danantara, Senin (24/8/2026) malam.

Mahony menjelaskan Icomex dan DSI dapat beroperasi berdampingan dalam satu ekosistem yang sama, tetapi masing-masing memiliki peran yang berbeda dan tidak saling terlibat langsung.

“Jadi bagi saya yang penting adalah keduanya bisa saling berdampingan dalam ekosistem, tetapi keduanya harus dibedakan, terutama dari peran yang mereka mainkan. Jadi, pada tahap ini, DSI tidak terlibat langsung dalam Icomex,” tegas dia.

Adapun, Asosiasi Pertambangan Batubara Indonesia (APBI) masih menunggu penjelasan lebih lanjut ihwal posisi dan fungsi Icomex dalam perdagangan batu bara.

Direktur Eksekutif APBI Gita Mahyarani turut menegaskan belum dapat menilai implikasi kemunculan Icomex terhadap operasional perusahaan pertambangan dan transaksi perdagangan batu bara.

Terlebih, kata Gita, industri batu bara saat ini tengah menaati aturan tata kelola ekspor melalui PT DSI.

“Untuk saat ini kami masih mencermati rencana pembentukan BMKS, karena mekanisme dan implementasinya juga masih perlu dilihat lebih lanjut. Dari sisi industri, tentu yang penting adalah memahami terlebih dahulu bagaimana posisi dan fungsi bursa ini dalam perdagangan komoditas, termasuk untuk batu bara,” kata Gita ketika dihubungi, Rabu (19/8/2026).

"So, the role of the exchange is still evolving, but in my opinion, the exchange's role is different from that of the DSI. So, the exchange sets prices through a different mechanism. The DSI's role is to verify prices. Then, there are users who take advantage of those prices," Mahony said in a press conference at Wisma Danantara on Monday evening (August 24, 2026).

Mahony explained that Icomex and DSI can operate side by side in the same ecosystem, but each has a different role and is not directly involved with the other.

"So, for me, what's important is that the two can coexist in the ecosystem, but they must be differentiated, especially in terms of the roles they play. So, at this stage, DSI is not directly involved in Icomex," he emphasized.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian Coal Mining Association (APBI) is still awaiting further clarification regarding Icomex's position and function in coal trading.

APBI Executive Director Gita Mahyarani also emphasized that she could not yet assess the implications of Icomex's emergence on mining company operations and coal trading transactions.

Moreover, Gita said, the coal industry is currently complying with export governance regulations through PT DSI.

"We are currently reviewing the plan to establish the BMKS, as its mechanisms and implementation still need to be further explored. From an industry perspective, it's crucial to first understand the exchange's position and function in commodity trading, including coal," Gita said when contacted on Wednesday (August 19, 2026).

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

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

Dengan begitu, harga komoditas pertam-bangan dan olahannya nantinya diharap-kan dapat ditentukan melalui mekanisme di Icomex.

“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 komo-ditas global sehingga harganya diatur oleh negara lain.

Dia menyatakan ketika Indonesia melaku-kan pengetatan produksi, harga batu bara akhirnya menguat sesuai dengan ekspek-tasinya.

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

Dia juga menuding terdapat sejumlah pihak yang tidak setuju dengan langkah Indonesia melakukan penataan produksi dan penjualan komoditas pertambangan.

“Begitu kita merapikan, ada yang enggak setuju. Bagi saya meluruskan apa yang menjadi target pemerintah di bawah pimpinan Presiden Prabowo, apa pun kita akan lakukan untuk kebaikan rakyat bangsa dan negara,” ucap Bahlil.

Meanwhile, 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 the mechanism at Icomex.

"Why should our possessions be controlled by others? That's just too bad. This is what has been happening all along. President Prabowo wants all the wealth in our country 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.

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's been potential for manipulation, right?" Bahlil said.

He also accused a number of parties of disagreeing with Indonesia's steps to regulate the production and sale of mining commodities.

"As soon as we straighten things out, some people disagree. For me, straightening things out is the government's goal under President Prabowo's leadership. We will do whatever it takes for the good of the people, the nation, and the state," Bahlil said.

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 minyak kelapa sawit, batu bara, dan nikel.

"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). (azr/wdh)

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 later establish an exchange that will set prices and trade Indonesia's main commodities, such as palm oil, coal, and nickel.

"There is [the possibility of integrating the ICDX with the Mineral and Commodity Exchange]. We'll see how it goes. It's possible they could merge, or they could operate separately," Prasetyo told the media on the grounds of the Merdeka Palace on Monday (August 17, 2026). (azr/wdh)

SindoNews
Beyond Headlines

Daftar Lengkap Komisaris hingga Direksi DSI: Ada CEO Freeport hingga Mantan Petinggi Bank Dunia

Oleh : Anto Kurniawan

DANANTARA Indonesia secara resmi memperkenalkan PT Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia (DSI) beserta susunan pengurusnya. Ada sejumlah nama kesohor mulai dari CEO PT Freeport Indonesia, Tony Wenas hingga mantan petinggi Bank Dunia, Mari Elka Pangestu.

CEO Danantara Indonesia, Rosan Roeslani menegaskan, bahwa kehadiran DSI bukan dimaksudkan untuk menambah lapisan birokrasi maupun mengambil alih fungsi regulator. Ia menekankan bahwa seluruh kewenangan perizinan, peng-aturan, dan pengawasan tetap berada di tangan kementerian dan lembaga yang berwenang.

Complete List of DSI Commissioners and Directors: From Freeport CEO to Former World Bank Executive

By: Anto Kurniawan

DANANTARA Indonesia officially introduced PT Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia (DSI) and its management team. Among the prominent names are Tony Wenas, CEO of PT Freeport Indonesia, and Mari Elka Pangestu, former World Bank executive.

Danantara Indonesia CEO Rosan Roeslani emphasized that the DSI's presence is not intended to add layers of bureaucracy or take over regulatory functions. He emphasized that all licensing, regulatory, and supervisory authority remains with the relevant ministries and agencies.

Sementara peran DSI difokuskan pada penguatan titik verifikasi dalam aliran data dan transaksi ekspor, mulai dari kuantitas, kualitas, klasifikasi barang, harga, hingga penyelesaian pembayaran dan repatriasi devisa.

Pada tahap awal, DSI akan berfokus pada tiga komoditas strategis nasional, yaitu batu bara, minyak sawit (CPO), dan ferroalloy, dengan total nilai transaksi yang diperkirakan mencapai sekitar USD70 miliar.

Sedangkan Direktur Utama DSI, Luke Thomas Mahony menyampaikan bahwa peluncuran ini bukan sekadar memperkenalkan sebuah institusi baru, melainkan juga menegaskan tujuan, tanggung jawab, dan komitmen DSI untuk menjalankan mandatnya secara profesional, penuh integritas, dan dengan kerendahan hati.

Berikut susunan lengkap Pengurus PT Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia (DSI):

Jajaran Dewan Komisaris PT DSI:

Presiden komisaris : M. Syaifurrahman Noer

Komisaris: Harold Tjiptadjaja

Komisaris: Tony Wenas

Komisaris: Mari Elka Pengestu

Jajaran Direksi DSI:

Direktur Utama: Luke Thomas Mahony

Direktur Keuangan : Sinthya Roesly

Direktur Manajemen Risiko: Nur Hidayat Udin

Direktur Legal dan Kepatuhan: Ivan Ferdiansyah Baely. (akr)

Meanwhile, the DSI's role is focused on strengthening verification points in export data flows and transactions, from quantity, quality, goods classification, and pricing to payment settlement and foreign exchange repatriation.

In the initial phase, DSI will focus on three national strategic commodities: coal, crude palm oil (CPO), and ferroalloys, with a total transaction value estimated at around USD 70 billion.

Meanwhile, DSI's President Director, Luke Thomas Mahony, stated that this launch was not merely an introduction to a new institution, but also a confirmation of DSI's goals, responsibilities, and commitment to carry out its mandate professionally, with integrity, and humility.

The following is the complete composition of the Management of PT Danantara Sumber Daya Indonesia (DSI):

Board of Commissioners of PT DSI:

President Commissioner: M. Syaifurrahman Noer

Commissioner: Harold Tjiptadjaja

Commissioner: Tony Wenas

Commissioner: Mari Elka Pengestu

DSI Board of Directors:

Managing Director: Luke Thomas Mahony

Finance Director: Sinthya Roesly

Director of Risk Management: Nur Hidayat Udin

Director of Legal and Compliance: Ivan Ferdiansyah Baely. (akr)

TAMBANG

DSI Petakan Ekspor USD14 Miliar, Potensi Optimalisasi Nilai Capai USD5 Miliar

Rian Wahyuddin

PT DANANTARA Sumberdaya Indonesia (Persero) atau DSI mengumumkan kesiapan operasional dalam menjalankan mandat pengelolaan ekspor komoditas strategis Indonesia. Dalam waktu sedikit lebih dari dua bulan, DSI telah membangun visibilitas analitis terhadap sekitar 6.500 deklarasi ekspor dengan nilai lebih dari USD14 miliar.

DSI dibentuk berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 24 Tahun 2026 tentang Tata Kelola Ekspor Komoditas Sumber Daya Alam Strategis. Perusahaan ini mendapat mandat untuk memperkuat transparansi, tata kelola, serta optimalisasi nilai dalam ekspor komoditas strategis nasional.

Sejak mulai beroperasi pada 1 Juni 2026, DSI menjalankan mandat secara bertahap untuk komoditas batu bara, kelapa sawit, dan ferroalloy. DSI menyatakan proses tersebut tetap dilakukan dengan menjaga kelancaran kegiatan ekspor dan memberikan kepastian bagi pelaku usaha.

CEO Danantara Indonesia, Rosan Roeslani, mengatakan mandat DSI tidak semata-mata berkaitan dengan aktivitas ekspor, tetapi juga membangun visibilitas yang lebih kuat terhadap ekosistem komoditas strategis Indonesia.

“Indonesia memiliki sumber daya alam yang melimpah, tetapi sumber daya saja tidak cukup. Kita memerlukan tata kelola yang lebih kuat, visibilitas yang lebih baik, dan sistem yang lebih akuntabel untuk memastikan nilai yang dihasilkan dari komoditas-komoditas ini dicatat dan dioptimalkan dengan baik bagi kepentingan nasional,” ujar Rosan dalam keterangan resmi, dikutip Selasa (25/8).

DSI Maps USD 14 Billion in Exports, Potential Value Optimization Reaches USD 5 Billion

Rian Wahyuddin

PT DANANTARA Sumberdaya Indonesia (Persero), or DSI, announced its operational readiness to fulfill its mandate to manage Indonesia's strategic commodity exports. In just over two months, DSI has established analytical visibility into approximately 6,500 export declarations worth over USD 14 billion.

DSI was established based on Government Regulation (PP) No. 24 of 2026 concerning the Governance of Strategic Natural Resource Commodity Exports. The company is mandated to strengthen transparency, governance, and optimize value in the export of national strategic commodities.

Since commencing operations on June 1, 2026, the DSI has been implementing its mandate in stages for coal, palm oil, and ferroalloy commodities. The DSI stated that this process continues to be carried out while maintaining smooth export activities and providing certainty for business actors.

Danantara Indonesia CEO Rosan Roeslani said DSI's mandate is not solely related to export activities, but also to building stronger visibility into Indonesia's strategic commodity ecosystem.

"Indonesia has abundant natural resources, but resources alone are not enough. We need stronger governance, better visibility, and a more accountable system to ensure the value generated from these commodities is properly recorded and optimized for the national interest," Rosan said in an official statement, quoted Tuesday (August 25).

Dalam kurun sedikit lebih dari dua bulan, DSI telah memetakan sekitar 6.500 deklarasi ekspor yang merepresentasikan lebih dari US$14 miliar nilai ekspor dan volume lebih dari 90 juta ton komoditas. Aktivitas tersebut bergerak melalui lebih dari 50 pelabuhan muat di 25 provinsi menuju lebih dari 100 negara tujuan.

DSI juga mengintegrasikan data ekspor dengan referensi pasar global. Analisis tersebut mencakup sejumlah variabel, antara lain harga, volume, kualitas, klasifikasi Harmonized System (HS), kapal pengangkut, serta pasar tujuan ekspor.

Dengan pendekatan tersebut, DSI dapat memperoleh gambaran yang lebih komprehensif mengenai arus perdagangan dan nilai komoditas strategis Indonesia sepanjang rantai ekspor. DSI juga mengembangkan integrasi data ekspor nasional dan analitik pada tingkat transaksi dengan memanfaatkan sistem pemerintah yang telah tersedia serta referensi pasar global.

Dari peningkatan visibilitas tersebut, DSI mulai mengidentifikasi ruang untuk meningkatkan nilai yang dapat ditangkap Indonesia dari aktivitas ekspor komoditas strategis. Analisis awal yang dilakukan DSI bersama sejumlah Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) menunjukkan potensi optimalisasi nilai sekitar USD5 miliar per tahun.

Direktur Utama DSI, Luke Mahony menegaskan bahwa fokus DSI saat ini adalah membangun sistem dan kapabilitas untuk mengimplementasikan mandatnya secara kredibel, terukur, dan berkelanjutan.

“Sejak mulai beroperasi, kami telah mengembangkan visibilitas terhadap ribuan transaksi ekspor serta fondasi analitis yang diperlukan untuk mendukung mandat DSI. Kami akan terus…

In just over two months, the DSI has mapped approximately 6,500 export declarations representing over US$14 billion in export value and a volume of over 90 million tons of commodities. These shipments travel through more than 50 loading ports in 25 provinces to over 100 destination countries.

The DSI also integrates export data with global market references. The analysis covers a number of variables, including price, volume, quality, Harmonized System (HS) classification, carrier, and export destination market.

With this approach, DSI can obtain a more comprehensive picture of trade flows and the value of Indonesia's strategic commodities along the export chain. DSI is also developing national export data integration and transaction-level analytics by leveraging existing government systems and global market benchmarks.

Based on this increased visibility, the DSI (Indonesian Society for Strategic Economic Cooperation) has begun to identify opportunities to increase the value Indonesia can capture from strategic commodity exports. Initial analysis conducted by the DSI in collaboration with several state-owned enterprises (SOEs) indicates a potential value optimization of approximately USD 5 billion per year.

DSI President Director Luke Mahony emphasized that DSI's current focus is on building systems and capabilities to implement its mandate in a credible, measurable, and sustainable manner.

"Since we began operations, we have developed visibility into thousands of export transactions and the analytical foundation needed to support the DSI mandate. We will continue to…

Kami akan terus mengukuhkan kapabilitas pemantauan, verifikasi, dan operasional guna mendukung ekosistem ekspor yang lebih transparan, akuntabel, dan efisien, sekaligus menjaga kepastian berusaha dan keberlanjutan ekspor," ucapnya.

We will continue to strengthen our monitoring, verification, and operational capabilities to support a more transparent, accountable, and efficient export ecosystem, while maintaining business certainty and export sustainability," he said.

Legalitas Tambang Rakyat Genjot Produksi Emas Nasional

Yurika

INDONESIA punya kebutuhan emas domestik yang besar, sekitar 190-200 ton per tahun. Tapi faktanya, pasokan emas lewat jalur formal saat ini baru 53,5 – 86,2 ton per tahun.

Artinya, masih ada ratusan ton emas yang beredar di luar sistem resmi. Padahal kalau bisa masuk jalur formal, nilai tambahnya bisa jauh lebih besar untuk negara.

Kementerian ESDM mengakui salah satu pekerjaan rumah terbesar adalah maraknya penjualan emas yang terindikasi dilakukan melalui jalur ilegal.

“Jadi memang ada beberapa catatan untuk emas ini memang yang mungkin teridentifikasi ada beberapa penjualan yang tanda petik ilegal gitu ya,” ujar Tri Winarno, Dirjen Minerba ESDM, Senin (24/8/2026).

Di sisi lain, Pertambangan Emas Skala Kecil / PESK dan tambang rakyat justru jadi penopang besar. Produksinya ditaksir mencapai 50-120 ton per tahun. Jumlah itu hampir setara pasokan dari jalur formal.

Masalahnya, sebagian besar aktivitas ini belum punya legalitas.

Legality of Community Mining Boosts National Gold Production

Yurika

INDONESIA has a large domestic gold demand, around 190-200 tons per year. However, the current supply of gold through formal channels is only 53.5-86.2 tons per year.

This means that hundreds of tons of gold are still circulating outside the official system. If it could be accessed through formal channels, the added value for the country could be far greater.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources acknowledged that one of the biggest challenges is the rampant gold sales, which are suspected to be conducted through illegal channels.

"So, there are indeed several records for this gold, which may indicate that there have been some illegal sales," said Tri Winarno, Director General of Mineral and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Monday (24/8/2026).

On the other hand, Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) and artisanal mining are significant contributors. Their production is estimated at 50-120 tons per year, nearly equaling the supply from formal channels.

The problem is, most of these activities are not yet legal.

Untuk menertibkan, pemerintah mendorong Izin Pertambangan Rakyat (IPR). Tujuannya sederhana, penambang yang selama ini disebut “liar” difasilitasi masuk ke sistem resmi.

“Nah untuk ke depan seperti apa, untuk perbaikan tata kelola Kementerian ESDM mencoba untuk memfasilitasi adanya penambang yang teridentifikasi sebagai penambang liar untuk diberikan izin melalui mekanisme IPR,” jelas Tri.

Dengan IPR, tambang rakyat diharapkan bisa jalan lebih tertib, aman, dan hasilnya bisa masuk ke rantai pasok nasional.

Maroef Sjamsoeddin, Dirut MIND ID, menegaskan pengelolaan emas bukan cuma soal ekonomi. Ini menyangkut kepentingan nasional.

Menurut MIND ID, pembenahan harus menyeluruh. “Penguatan tata kelola emas nasional perlu dilakukan secara menyeluruh dengan melibatkan berbagai pihak, mulai dari pemerintah, pelaku usaha, hingga masyarakat,” kata Maroef.

Kalau rantai pasok bisa legal, transparan, dan terintegrasi, dampaknya besar. Bukan hanya meningkatkan efisiensi dan nilai tambah, tapi juga memastikan kekayaan emas Indonesia benar-benar memberi manfaat maksimal bagi negara dan masyarakat.

“Dengan rantai pasok emas yang terhubung secara legal, transparan, dan terintegrasi, Indonesia dapat memperkuat posisi mineral nasional sekaligus menjaga nilai strategis kekayaan alam untuk mendukung kemandirian ekonomi dan kemakmuran rakyat,” kata Maroef. (RA)

To enforce order, the government is promoting the People's Mining Permit (IPR). The goal is simple: facilitate access to the official system for miners previously considered "illegal."

"So, going forward, to improve governance, the Ministry of ESDM is trying to facilitate the granting of permits to miners identified as illegal miners through the IPR mechanism," explained Tri.

With IPR, it is hoped that community mining can operate more orderly and safely, and its output can enter the national supply chain.

Maroef Sjamsoeddin, President Director of MIND ID, emphasized that gold management is not just about economics. It concerns national interests.

According to MIND ID, improvements must be comprehensive. "Strengthening national gold governance requires a comprehensive approach, involving various parties, from the government and businesses to the public," said Maroef.

If the supply chain can be legal, transparent, and integrated, the impact will be significant. It will not only increase efficiency and added value, but also ensure that Indonesia's gold wealth truly provides maximum benefits to the country and its people.

"With a legally connected, transparent, and integrated gold supply chain, Indonesia can strengthen its national mineral position while maintaining the strategic value of its natural resources to support economic independence and the prosperity of its people," said Maroef. (RA)

KITCO NEWS

Indonesia will build trustworthy commodity exchange, chief supervisor candidate says

By Reuters

INDONESIA's upcoming minerals and strategic commodity exchange would be built with infrastructure that can be trusted, the president's nominee to regulate commodity trading said on Monday.

The commodity bourse is set to start operations on January 1, and is part of an effort by the government to exert more influence over the prices of its commodities, some of which dominate global markets.

Resource-rich Indonesia is the world's biggest exporter of thermal coal, palm oil and nickel. It is also a major supplier of tin, copper, bauxite, and coffee beans.

"People will always assess the market, whether it is transparent, fair, orderly, liquid, or not," Sarjito said at a "fit-and-proper" hearing conducted by parliament's financial committee for the role, in which he will be responsible for supervising and regulating trade at the new bourse.

"If the market is not deep, has no integrity, industry players and traders would not trust it," said Sarjito, who goes by one name.

He is President Prabowo Subianto's sole candidate for the position of chief supervisor of commodity trading at the financial services authority, which is known locally as OJK.

Sarjito, who retired in 2024 as the OJK's deputy commissioner of consumer protection, the highest position for a bureaucrat at the authority, needs parliamentary approval to secure the position.

Parliament, controlled by Prabowo's big-tent coalition, is likely to give the nod to his appointment, especially after the financial committee gave him its endorsement following Monday's hearing.

Sarjito told lawmakers that the OJK, the bourse, clearing agencies, warehouses and other stakeholders must immediately work to build market trust.

"The exchange does not have to become huge on its first day, but it has to be trusted from the first transaction," he said adding the first priority would be detailing the commodities that must be traded on the exchange.

He said trading through the exchange would be mandatory, but he did not make clear whether this would cover export-bound sales or domestic ones.

There are already two privately owned commodity future exchanges in the country, handling transactions in commodities like gold, tin and palm oil as well as forex.

Sarjito said that in his view, there should only be a single commodity exchange in Indonesia, adding he would evaluate the future of existing bourses.

Intermediary role of Danantara in commodity exports

Prabowo has launched a series of policies to address what he calls commodity shipment leakages, accusing exporters of practices such as under-invoicing and transfer pricing to shift profits abroad.

In May, he announced a controversial plan to centralise exports through a single company under sovereign wealth fund Danantara, known as Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia (DSI), a policy that rattled commodity markets.

He later watered down the plan and said commodity exports would be monitored and not controlled by Danantara.

On Monday, DSI CEO Luke Mahony said it was currently integrating data on the three commodities exports of coal, nickel and ferroalloy, including volume, price, shipment and settlement reconciliations, then would analyze the data to identify any discrepancy.

DSI will then move to the next role as sole intermediary for the exports, when all exports will be monitored by DSI, Luke said.

“And (in) the role of intermediary, the relationship still maintains between the current buyer and seller…then from that, we will evaluate the effectiveness of that to identify transfer pricing and underinvoicing,” he said.

DSI also unveiled its board of directors and commissioners, which include copper and gold miner Freeport Indonesia CEO Tony Wenas as one of the commissioners.

DSI is currently working on a platform to integrate the exports data from various agencies and expects to launch it on Sept 1.

(Reporting by Bernadette Christina and Stefanno Sulaiman; Writing by Gayatri Suroyo; Editing by David Stanway, John Mair and Chizu Nomiyama)

MINING.COM

Copper price sets fresh record as US tariff threat wipes out global surplus

Staff Writer

COPPER hit a record in New York and closed in on all-time highs in London on Tuesday, as the threat of US import tariffs keeps pulling metal into American warehouses and turns what was supposed to be a comfortable global surplus into scarcity everywhere else.

Comex copper for September delivery rose as much as 1.8% to $6.7270 a pound (about $14,830 a tonne), topping the previous record of $6.7140 set on August 12. The contract was last up 1.6% at $6.7125, some $550 a tonne above the London price, a premium of close to 4%.

On the LME, the three-month contract added 0.4% to $14,251 a tonne after finishing Monday at $14,201, its highest ever close, and traded as high as $14,343 during the session, within 1.3% of January’s all-time peak of $14,527.50.

Copper had touched $14,396 a tonne on August 17, its highest since late January, BMI noted on Friday, before a rush of returning metal knocked it back towards $14,000. Stocks on warrant in LME warehouses jumped 74.5% in a week, including the largest daily inflow since 2024, and the cash premium over three-month metal collapsed to $248 from the five-year high of $434 reached during this month's squeeze.

The reprieve barely lasted a week. Orders to withdraw 51,400 tonnes hit the warehouse system on Monday, part of some 65,400 tonnes earmarked for departure in recent days, as metal resumed its march across the Atlantic to Comex, where inventories have risen for 46 straight days to a record 675,185 tonnes.

'A deficit market in reality'

The US imported 885,000 tonnes of refined copper in the first half, up 3% from a year earlier and on pace to approach 2025's record 1.64 million tonnes, as traders position for another round of tariff roulette: duties on refined copper of 15% from January 2027, stepping up to 30% from 2028, remain on the table in Washington.

CRU projected a 639,000-tonne global surplus for 2026 but now regards the market as at best balanced. "If imports keep coming in as they have been, then it's going to look like a deficit market in reality," principal copper analyst Robert Edwards told Reuters.

"Based on our numbers, you're looking at years for that metal to get consumed," Macquarie strategist Alice Fox said of the record Comex stockpile. Bank of China International's Amelia Fu expects "new record highs in copper prices in coming weeks or months", though Glencore chief executive Gary Nagle has argued a tariff announcement, whichever way it falls, would take the heat out of prices simply by ending the uncertainty.

Wall Street chases Southern Copper

Southern Copper has turned the squeeze into a scorching week. The Grupo Mexico unit, which is mapping a route to more than 1 million tonnes of annual output by 2029, has surged 15% over the past five sessions, touching a record $220.78 after a 6.3% jump on Friday.

Wall Street is struggling to keep up, with the consensus price target near $166, more than 20% below the market, and CICC, the Beijing-based state-backed investment bank, cutting the stock to market perform on valuation late last week even after record second-quarter sales of $4.3 billion and a dividend hike.

The rally has redrawn the top of the mining league table: at about $183 billion, Southern Copper is now worth more than Rio Tinto, at just under $180 billion, and trails only BHP's $246 billion, despite Rio generating nearly four times the revenue and more than twice the profit over the past year. In MINING.COM's TOP 50 ranking, where the stock stands in for parent Grupo Mexico, that would mark the copper producer's first appearance at no. 2.

Freeport has fared even better over the week, adding almost 19% to trade within cents of its own all-time high, while First Quantum, Ivanhoe Mines and Teck Resources are all up about 11%.

Zijin Mining is the laggard, falling 2.5% in New York on Tuesday after the Chinese group warned that its 1.2 million tonne mined copper target is under pressure, with flooding at the Kamoa-Kakula mine in Congo expected to cut its attributable output by up to 57,000 tonnes this year.

Ivanhoe Electric added just 1% on Monday despite the US Export-Import Bank lifting its potential loan for the Santa Cruz copper project in Arizona by a third to $1.1 billion, and South32 gained little on a 61% boost to the reserve estimate at Sierra Gorda in Chile.

Comex copper is up 19% in 2026 and roughly 50% over the past year.

(With files from Reuters)

Australian Mining

Asia's coal demand drives NSW export boom

By Staff writer

NEW data has shown that New South Wales' coal exports have increased by six per cent over the past financial year, with almost nine million additional tonnes shipped to international markets amid stronger demand across Asia.

The data from Coal Services outlined that NSW exported almost 162 million tonnes (Mt) of coal during the financial year, with Japan accounting for the largest increase in demand as exports to the country rose by 6Mt to 71Mt.

"Coal is our state's most valuable export so it's great for the NSW economy that demand for our high-quality resources remains strong," NSW Minerals Council chief executive Stephen Galilee said.

"With strong coal export volumes, more coal mining jobs, and record coal mining royalties flowing to the NSW Government it is more important than ever to ensure a sensible and balanced approach is taken to policies impacting the sector."

NSW coal exports to Taiwan also increased by more than 4Mt to 19.6Mt, while exports to South Korea rose by 3Mt to 8Mt.

Thermal coal drove the majority of the growth, with exports of energy-producing coal increasing by 6.5 per cent during the financial year as regional markets seek to secure energy supplies.

The latest increase takes NSW coal exports to a level 80 per cent higher than two decades ago. Coal remains NSW's most valuable export commodity, generating more than $26 billion in export revenue for the state each year.

"Right now, there are a number of coal mining projects in the NSW planning system waiting on approvals, including the critical Hunter Valley Operations Continuation Project," Galilee said.

"There are 1,500 direct mine workers, thousands more in 750 local supply businesses and the entire local community hoping and praying that this project will be approved."

"It's clear there is strong ongoing demand for NSW coal. Our state is in a good position to make the most of the opportunities afforded by this demand if we can approve these critical mining projects already in the planning system."

INTERNATIONAL MINING

Metso books one of its first Durarok™ primary sizer sales as part of package for Yenipazar mine

International Mining

METSO has signed an agreement with Aldridge Mineral Madencilik A.Ş., a subsidiary of CVK Mining Operations Industry and Trade Inc, for the supply of key minerals processing equipment for the Yenipazar polymetallic mining project in Türkiye. The value of the order is approximately €25 million, and it has been booked in the Minerals segment's 2026 third-quarter orders received.

The Yenipazar project is a greenfield polymetallic mining development located in the Yozgat province of Türkiye. The deposit contains copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver, making it one of the country's most significant polymetallic resources.

"Yenipazar is a strategic polymetallic project for Aldridge Mineral, and selecting an experienced technology partner is critical to its successful development. Metso's strong local presence in Türkiye, combined with its global minerals processing expertise and proven know-how in polymetallic comminution and beneficiation, gives us confidence that the project will be supported with the right technologies and close collaboration throughout the execution phase," says Hüseyin Çevik, Chairman of CVK Madencilik.

"Complex projects like Yenipazar highlight the growing need for advanced minerals processing solutions and experienced technology partners capable of managing demanding flowsheets, multiple process areas and integrated equipment deliveries. We are pleased to support Aldridge Mineral with our proven technologies, process expertise and equipment, helping the project maximise equipment utilisation, improve process performance and support efficient production of valuable critical metals needed for industrial growth and electrification," says Mert Katkay, Sales & Services Director, Türkiye, Azerbaijan & Georgia at Metso.

Metso's delivery scope for the Yenipazar concentrator plant includes a Metso Durarok™ primary sizer, Metso Premier™ semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) mill and ball mills with mill linings, as well as TankCell® flotation cells, thickeners, filters, Courier® and PSI® analysers and samplers.

Metso says it offers a comprehensive portfolio of minerals processing technologies designed to support efficient, reliable and sustainable operations. Its comminution, flotation and dewatering solutions it adds "help customers achieve high recovery rates, improve resource efficiency and optimise lifecycle performance in base metals processing."

GLOBAL MINING REVIEW

Metso enhances its slurry pumps portfolio with acquisition of hose and progressive cavity pumps business

Published by Jody Dodgson, Editorial Assistant

METSO has signed an agreement to acquire peristaltic hose pump and progressive cavity pump technologies, as well as related aftermarket spare parts and service offering capabilities, from Valmet, a global technology leader in serving process industries.

The acquisition strengthens Metso's capabilities in slurry handling by broadening its portfolio with advanced pumping solutions for demanding process conditions in mining and industrial applications. The acquired business has a solid and growing installed base, generating stable aftermarket spare parts and service revenues.

The added hose pump technologies are particularly well suited for transferring and dosing of abrasive, corrosive, viscous and crystallising slurries in heavy mining applications where continuous flow, reliable performance, efficiency, ease of maintenance, and long wear life are critical.

Typical applications include thickener underflow, filter feed, flocculant dosing, slurry sampling and re-circulation. With this acquisition, Metso enhances its ability to deliver comprehensive slurry handling and pumping solutions across the full mining flowsheet. The acquisition is expected to close on 1st October 2026. The parties have agreed not to disclose the transaction value. The acquisition has no material impact on Metso's financial performance.

“We are excited to welcome the new offerings as well as the team and their expertise to Metso. This acquisition strengthens our ability to deliver end-to-end slurry handling solutions, with stronger and complementing offering in demanding heavy-duty applications. In addition, it enhances our aftermarket and service capabilities as a long-term full lifecycle partner in key mining markets globally,” says Tiago Marques Oliveira, Vice President, Pumps Business Line, Metso.

The acquired products will be integrated into Metso’s pumps portfolio and rebranded under the Metso name. The products are currently sold under the Flowrox™ brand. Production will be transferred to Metso’s manufacturing facilities in Lappeenranta, Finland, with related personnel transferring to the same site.

Strong slurry handling solutions portfolio Metso offers complete slurry handling solutions, including equipment, spare parts, optimisation, and maintenance services. Its portfolio covers slurry pumps, pipes, hoses, valves, and hydrocyclones, supported by a global manufacturing and service network close to key mining markets.

AlCIRCLE

Coal India eyes Ghana’s 920Mt bauxite as India hunts global mineral assets

Edited By : Nilanjana Banerjee

COAL India, the world’s largest coal producer, is evaluating bauxite opportunities in Ghana as the Indian state-controlled miner eyes expansion beyond coal and to secure overseas mineral assets. The Ghana interest is part of a wider plan to establish Coal India’s first overseas trading office in Singapore. This could serve as a base for mineral trading and potential acquisitions involving bauxite, lithium, iron ore, rare earths and other critical minerals.

As of Thursday, Coal India was valued at around INR 2.48 trillion (USD 26 billion) on the Indian stock market. As per its official database, the company produced 768.19 million tonnes of coal in FY2025-26. Its move into overseas minerals comes as India seeks to secure resources required for manufacturing, renewable energy, electric vehicles (EVs) and defence.

The company is reportedly working on registering a Singapore office that would assess mineral opportunities and build relationships with resource owners across Africa and other regions. Coal India is also evaluating assets in Chile, Canada and Australia.

The proposed international expansion follows the company's recent acquisition of an iron ore block in Odisha and reflects a broader push to diversify its resource portfolio.

India’s National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM), approved in January 2025, also focuses on exploration, processing, recycling and overseas acquisition of mineral assets. One of the country's notable overseas initiatives has been an agreement to explore five lithium blocks spanning 15,703 hectares in Argentina.

Spotlight on Ghana's bauxite sector

Ghana is estimated to hold around 920 million tonnes of bauxite, with major resources located in Awaso, Nyinahin and Kyebi.

However, the country currently does not have an operating refinery to convert locally mined bauxite into alumina. This leaves Ghana dependent on exports of raw bauxite while its aluminium industry imports alumina for smelting.

The Awaso mine produces around one million tonnes of bauxite annually, while the Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation (GIADEC) is targeting an expansion of production to five million tonnes per annum (MTPA). The corporation also plans an alumina refinery capable of producing around 1.6 MTPA of alumina.

GIADEC is separately working with Ghanaian mining company Rocksure International on a proposed mine and refinery at Nyinahin-Mpasaaso.

Another project involving Metlen Energy & Metals covers an estimated 300 MTPA of bauxite and could eventually produce up to 10 MTPA, alongside another proposed alumina refinery.

Ghana wants to move beyond raw bauxite exports

Coal India's potential interest would come as Ghana works to develop an integrated aluminium industry covering four mines, at least two refineries and expanded aluminium-smelting capacity.

For Ghana, the priority is to attract investment that allows more of its bauxite to be processed domestically rather than exported as raw material.

GIADEC is required to retain at least a 30 per cent stake in any new joint venture within Ghana's integrated aluminium industry.

That structure could be an important consideration for any potential Coal India involvement. It remains unclear whether the Indian company is evaluating a mining asset, an interest in an existing project or access to future bauxite production.

Coal India's Ghana interest remains at an early evaluation stage. No specific mine, deposit or company has been identified. Additionally, there is no indication in the supplied material that negotiations with Ghanaian authorities have begun.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold little changed with US inflation data in spotlight

By Reuters

GOLD was little changed in early Asian trade on Wednesday as investors awaited key U.S. inflation data for clues on the Federal Reserve's interest-rate path.

Spot gold was almost flat at $4,654.17 per ounce, as of 0011 GMT, after touching a more than three-month high in the previous session.

U.S. gold futures rose 0.4% to $4,711.40.

The Fed's preferred inflation gauge, the U.S. Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) price index for July, is due at 1230 GMT.

Earlier this month, data showed an unexpected decline in U.S. nonfarm payrolls and an in-line consumer inflation reading, tempering expectations of a rate hike in September.

Traders are pricing in a 60.4% chance that the Fed will leave rates unchanged next month, according to the CME FedWatch Tool. Lower rates tend to boost gold's appeal as it is a non-yielding asset.

Attention is also on Fed Chairman Kevin Warsh's speech on Friday at the central bank's Jackson Hole symposium.

Iran said it had restarted talks with neighbour Oman to manage the Strait of Hormuz as it faces heightened economic pressure from U.S. President Donald Trump in the wider conflict.

The global economy has weathered the Iran war energy shock better than feared, International Monetary Fund Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva said. She raised concerns, however, about deteriorating fiscal conditions in some countries shown by rising bond yields and a stalled disinflation process.

On the trade front, Canada hit back with retaliatory tariffs on about $20 billion worth of U.S. annual imports, matching Washington's latest duties dollar-for-dollar.

China's net gold imports via Hong Kong in July rose about 11% from June, Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department data showed on Tuesday.

Spot silver gained 0.2% to $68.80, platinum rose 0.1% to $1,858.91 and palladium firmed 1.1% to $1,341.23.

ALCIRCLE

EU, Canada and Asia aluminium prices: why $3,386/t benchmark can cost $5,792/t - read how regional premiums reshaped markets

Edited By : Aranya Mondal

WHAT does a tonne of aluminium actually cost? The answer depends on where you are buying it. There is the price most of the market watches every day - the LME cash price. But a buyer waiting for aluminium to arrive at a Rotterdam warehouse, a US - Canada manufacturing plant or a Japanese port is dealing with something more complicated. The same primary metal can carry very different price tags once regional premiums, freight, tariffs and other costs enter the equation.

That distinction became important in the first half of 2026. The LME cash aluminium price averaged USD 3,386 per tonne, compared with USD 2,538 per tonne in H1 2025, an increase of USD 848 per tonne, or 33.4 percent. But regional premiums moved very differently, meaning buyers in different parts of the world faced very different costs for the same metal.

So, the question is: how much more does it actually cost to get the metal into their market?

The benchmark price - but it was only the beginning
The aluminium market entered 2026 with prices already moving higher. The LME cash price was USD 2,986 per tonne on January 2 and reached USD 3,325 per tonne on January 29. February interrupted the rise, with prices falling to the H1 low of USD 2,996 per tonne on February 13.

Then the market rose again. In March, aluminium climbed from USD 3,226 per tonne on March 2 to USD 3,585 per tonne on March 31. It reached USD 3,685 per tonne on April 24, followed by USD 3,769.50 per tonne on May 29 and the H1 peak of USD 3,855 per tonne on June 2.

By the end of June, however, the rally had reversed some of those gains, with aluminium closing the month at USD 3,105.50 per tonne.

The contrast with the previous year was striking. In H1 2025, aluminium had started at USD 2,536 per tonne on January 2, reached USD 2,675 per tonne on January 20 and USD 2,720 per tonne on February 20, before hitting an H1 peak of USD 2,737 per tonne on March 12.

April then brought a sharp correction, taking prices from USD 2,499 per tonne on April 1 to USD 2,285 per tonne on April 9. The market recovered through May and June, reaching USD 2,530 per tonne on May 14 and ending H1 at USD 2,593 per tonne. June traded between USD 2,432 per tonne and USD 2,599 per tonne.

These numbers explain the rally. They do not explain what a buyer actually paid.

For that, the regional premiums tell a much more revealing story.

Europe: Rotterdam premiums turn higher
At the beginning of 2025, European buyers were seeing their regional premium move in the opposite direction to what would later happen.

Rotterdam's duty-paid aluminium premium was around USD 362.50 per tonne in January, based on a USD 350–375 per tonne assessment on January 9. By February 4, it had fallen to USD 320–365 per tonne, and by April 17 it was down to USD 180-215 per tonne.

Taking the LME average and adding the premium, the change becomes easier to see.

In January, USD 2,575 per tonne plus USD 362.50 per tonne produced an indicative physical price of USD 2,937.50 per tonne.

In February, the USD 2,653 per tonne LME average combined with a USD 320–365 per tonne premium to give USD 2,973-3,018 per tonne. By April, USD 2,381 per tonne plus USD 180-215 per tonne resulted in USD 2,561-2,596 per tonne.

In H1 2026, the Rotterdam premium rose to USD 359.38 per tonne in February, USD 472 per tonne in March, USD 578 per tonne in April and USD 595.50 per tonne in May. It eased to around USD 560 per tonne in June, ending the month at USD 518 per tonne.

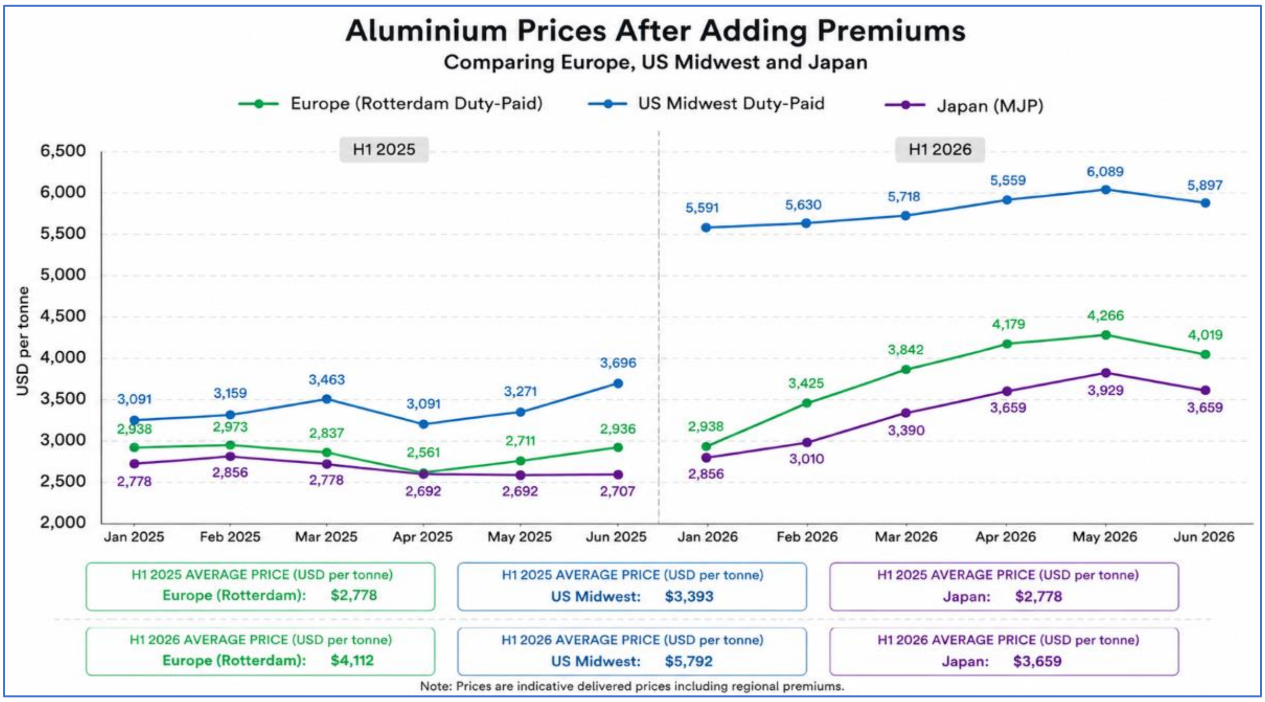
The higher premium, combined with the stronger LME price, pushed the indicative price to USD 3,424.73 per tonne in February, USD 3,842 per tonne in March, USD 4,179 per tonne in April and USD 4,265.50 per tonne in May. In June, it was approximately USD 4,019 per tonne using the USD 560 per tonne premium, or USD 3,977 per tonne using the month-end USD 518 per tonne premium.

The reasons were not confined to the aluminium market itself

CBAM took effect on January 1, 2026, with carbon costs beginning to feed into duty-paid Rotterdam assessments ahead of certificate payments from 2027. At the same time, Norðurál's Grundartangi plant in Iceland remained offline from October 2025 until April 2026, removing nearby low-freight metal from the European supply pool.

GCC smelters supply roughly 8 percent of global primary aluminium and are an important source of European metal. As Strait of Hormuz tensions intensified, freight and insurance costs for Gulf-to-Europe shipments rose.

The Rotterdam premium went from around USD 335 per tonne in January to a record USD 472 per tonne by March 25, a 41 percent increase in three months, before moving towards roughly USD 600 per tonne in May.



In the US, the premium changed the economics altogether

If Rotterdam shows how a premium can rise sharply, the US Midwest shows what happens when that premium becomes a major part of the final price.

In H1 2025, the US Midwest duty-paid aluminium premium averaged approximately 38.8 cents per pound (USD 855 per tonne). It rose from around 23.4 cents per pound (USD 516 per tonne) in January to more than 60 cents per pound (USD 1,320 per tonne) by June.

By H1 2026, the average had reached approximately 109.1 cents per pound (USD 2,406 per tonne). The premium crossed USD 1 per pound (USD 2,205 per tonne) in January and remained at historically elevated levels through the first half.

That was an increase of approximately USD 1,551 per tonne, or 181 percent, from H1 2025. The impact on the final price was substantial. In H1 2025, adding the USD 855 per tonne premium to the USD 2,538 per tonne LME average produced an indicative price of USD 3,393 per tonne.

In H1 2026, the calculation became USD 3,386 per tonne + USD 2,406 per tonne = USD 5,792 per tonne. The indicative all-in price therefore increased by approximately USD 2,399 per tonne, or 70.7 percent.

The premium had more than doubled, moving from roughly a fifth to nearly half of the total delivered cost of a tonne of aluminium in the US. That is also where Canada becomes an important part of the pricing story. The US raised Section 232 tariffs on imported aluminium from 25 percent to 50 percent in June 2025, while Canada supplied around 70 percent of US primary aluminium imports in 2024.

So, the higher tariff landed heavily on Canadian metal, even as the US market remained structurally dependent on Canadian supply.

Asia takes a more measured hit

In Q1 2025, LME aluminium averaged approximately USD 2,628 per tonne, while the MJP premium was around USD 228 per tonne. Together, they produced an indicative delivered price of USD 2,856 per tonne.

In Q2 2025, the LME average declined to approximately USD 2,447 per tonne, while the MJP premium increased to USD 245–260 per tonne. That put the indicative price at around USD 2,692–2,707 per tonne.

In Q1 2026, the LME average rose to approximately USD 3,195 per tonne, while the MJP premium was around USD 195 per tonne, producing an indicative price of USD 3,390 per tonne.

The bigger move came in Q2. LME aluminium averaged approximately USD 3,577 per tonne, while the MJP premium climbed to USD 350–353 per tonne. The indicative delivered price therefore reached around USD 3,927–3,930 per tonne.

Across H1 2026, the indicative Japanese aluminium price rose from approximately USD 2,778 per tonne in H1 2025 to USD 3,659 per tonne in H1 2026. That was an increase of USD 881 per tonne, or 31.7 percent.

Japan was also dealing with tighter Middle Eastern supply linked to the Strait of Hormuz situation. At the same time, higher US and European premiums pulled available cargoes away from Asia, leaving Japanese buyers competing for a tighter pool of metal.

Analysis

The H1 2026 aluminium market therefore tells two stories at once. The first is the familiar one: the LME price rose sharply, averaging 33.4 percent higher than in H1 2025.

The second is more revealing for physical buyers. Regional premiums did not move in step with the LME. Rotterdam premiums surged, the US Midwest premium reached extraordinary levels, and Japan saw a sizeable increase in the second quarter.

That left buyers facing sharply different final prices. On the H1 averages used here, the indicative US Midwest price reached $5,792 per tonne, compared with $3,659 per tonne in Japan, while the Rotterdam price stayed above $4,000 per tonne for much of the first half of 2026.