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OTORITAS Jasa Keuangan (OJK) membeberkan perkembangan pembentukan Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis (BMKS) yang ditargetkan mulai beroperasi pada awal Januari 2027.

Kepala Eksekutif Pengawas Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis sekaligus Anggota Dewan Komisioner OJK, Sarjito mengatakan, proses pembentukan BMKS telah berjalan secara intensif sejak Juni 2026.

“Pertama adalah pembentukan Satgas Percepatan Pembentukan Bursa Mineral Indonesia, itu sudah dilakukan pada 12 Juni 2026,” ujar Sarjito dalam rapat kerja (raker) dengan Komisi XI DPR RI, Selasa (15/9/2026).

Ada beberapa tahapan dalam proses pembentukan BMKS.

Di mana, usai disahkannya Undang-Undang Pengembangan dan Penguatan Sektor Keuangan (UU P2SK) pada 17 Juni 2026, OJK menindaklanjuti dengan membentuk Satgas Persiapan Pengaturan dan Pengawasan BMKS, tepatnya pada 29 Juli 2026.

“Kemudian pada tanggal 29 Juli 2026, dibentuklah Satgas Persiapan Pengaturan dan Pengawasan BMKS di OJK. Pada tanggal 14 Agustus 2026, Presiden mengumumkan rencana BMKS,” paparnya.

Pada 1 September 2026, OJK membentuk organisasi BMKS.

Preparations for Minerals Exchange Accelerated; Targeted to Launch in January 2027

Suparjo Ramalan, Sakina Rakhma Diah Setiawan – Editorial Team

THE FINANCIAL Services Authority (OJK) has revealed progress on the establishment of the Strategic Minerals and Commodities Exchange (BMKS), which is targeted to begin operations in early January 2027.

Sarjito, Chief Executive of the Strategic Minerals and Commodities Exchange Supervisory Agency and Member of the OJK Board of Commissioners, stated that the process of establishing the BMKS has been underway intensively since June 2026.

"The first is the formation of the Task Force for the Acceleration of the Establishment of the Indonesian Mineral Exchange, which was carried out on June 12, 2026," said Sarjito in a working meeting (raker) with Commission XI of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Tuesday (September 15, 2026).

There are several stages in the process of forming BMKS.

Following the enactment of the Financial Sector Development and Strengthening Law (UU P2SK) on June 17, 2026, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) followed up by establishing a Task Force for the Preparation of BMKS Regulation and Supervision on July 29, 2026.

"Then, on July 29, 2026, the OJK established the BMKS Regulation and Supervision Preparation Task Force. On August 14, 2026, the President announced the BMKS plan," he explained.

On September 1, 2026, OJK formed the BMKS organization.

Kemudian, pada 9 September 2026, Kepala Eksekutif Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis.

Per 15 September digelarnya diskusi dengan Komisi XI terkait Rancangan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (RPOJK).

“Hari ini, OJK kembali melakukan rapat kerja dengan Komisi XI DPR RI untuk membahas dua Rancangan Peraturan OJK (RPOJK) terkait BMKS,” paparnya.

Sarjito mengatakan, 17 September 2026 akan menjadi salah satu tahapan penting karena RPOJK mengenai peralihan BMKS dari Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi (Bappebti). Serta regulasi tentang Penyelenggaraan BMKS.

Pada tahap tersebut juga direncanakan pembentukan Indonesia Commodity Exchange (Icomex). Selanjutnya, pada September hingga November 2026, OJK akan melakukan berbagai persiapan internal dan berkoordinasi dengan seluruh pemangku kepentingan terkait penyusunan peraturan pelaksanaan penyelenggaraan BMKS.

“Kemudian tentu pada sekiranya bulan September sampai November, akan dilakukan berbagai macam persiapan internal di OJK dan koordinasi dengan seluruh stakeholders yang terkait penyusunan peraturan pelaksanaan untuk penyelenggaraan Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis,” pungkas dia.

Kemudian, pada 4 Januari 2027, perdagangan BMKS diharapkan mulai beroperasi untuk pertama kalinya melalui entitas Icomex.

“Kemudian pada awal Januari, yaitu tanggal 4 Januari 2027, diharapkan bahwa perdagangan Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis pertama kali beroperasi melalui entitas Icomex. Selanjutnya adalah apa yang telah dilakukan oleh OJK dan pihak-pihak lain terkait dengan rencana pembentukan Bursa Mineral,” lanjutnya.

Then, on September 9, 2026, Chief Executive of the Strategic Minerals and Commodities Exchange.

As of September 15, a discussion was held with Commission XI regarding the Draft Financial Services Authority Regulation (RPOJK).

"Today, the OJK held another working meeting with Commission XI of the Indonesian House of Representatives to discuss two OJK Draft Regulations (RPOJK) related to BMKS," he explained.

Sarjito stated that September 17, 2026, will be a crucial milestone, as the Draft Regulation on the Financial Services Authority (RPOJK) will regulate the transfer of BMKS from the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (Bappebti) and regulations regarding BMKS implementation.

The establishment of the Indonesia Commodity Exchange (Icomex) is also planned at this stage. Furthermore, from September to November 2026, the OJK will conduct various internal preparations and coordinate with all stakeholders regarding the development of implementing regulations for the BMKS.

"Then, of course, from approximately September to November, various internal preparations will be carried out at the OJK and coordination with all relevant stakeholders will be carried out to draft implementing regulations for the Minerals and Strategic Commodities Exchange," he concluded.

Then, on January 4, 2027, BMKS trading is expected to start operating for the first time through the Icomex entity.

"Then, in early January, specifically on January 4, 2027, it is expected that the Minerals and Strategic Commodities Exchange will first operate through the Icomex entity. The next step is to determine what the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and other parties have done regarding the planned establishment of the Minerals Exchange," he continued.

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Freeport Siapkan Tambang Kucing Liar, Investasi Rp72 Triliun hingga 2033

Penulis : Oktaviano DB Hana

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) mulai mengembangkan tambang Kucing Liar di Papua sebagai salah satu sumber produksi perusahaan pada masa mendatang. Pengembangan tambang tersebut diproyeksikan membutuhkan investasi sekitar Rp72 triliun hingga 2033.

Direktur Utama PTFI Tony Wenas mengatakan tambang Kucing Liar telah masuk tahap pengembangan dan ditargetkan mulai produksi pada 2029.

"Tambang Kucing Liar yang merupakan tambang masa depan kami itu sudah mulai kami kerjakan dari sekarang dan itu sudah memasuki tahap development dan akan bisa mulai ditambang tahun 2029," kata Tony dalam rapat dengar pendapat dengan Komisi XII DPR RI, Selasa (15/9/2026).

Tony mengatakan hingga 2026, PTFI telah menggelontorkan investasi sekitar Rp25 triliun untuk pengembangan tambang tersebut. Adapun total kebutuhan investasi hingga 2033 diperkirakan mencapai sekitar Rp72 triliun.

“Kami telah menghabiskan 25 triliun kira-kira untuk pengembangan tambang Kucing Liar ini dari totalnya sebesar 72 triliun sampai dengan 2033,” jelasnya.

Menurutnya, tambang Kucing Liar akan mulai memberikan tambahan produksi Freeport pada 2029. Dalam paparan PTFI, peningkatan produksi tersebut sejalan dengan pengembangan sumber daya tambang masa depan perusahaan.

Freeport Prepares Kucing Liar Mine, with IDR 72 Trillion Investment through 2033

Author: Oktaviano DB Hana

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) has begun developing the Kucing Liar mine in Papua as one of the company's future production sources. The mine's development is projected to require an investment of approximately Rp72 trillion (approximately US$5.7 billion) by 2033.

PTFI President Director Tony Wenas said the Kucing Liar mine has entered the development stage and is targeted to begin production in 2029.

"We have begun work on the Kucing Liar mine, our future mine, and it has entered the development stage. Mining will commence in 2029," Tony said in a hearing with Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives on Tuesday (September 15, 2026).

Tony stated that PTFI had invested approximately IDR 25 trillion in the mine's development by 2026. The total investment requirement by 2033 is estimated to reach around IDR 72 trillion.

"We have spent approximately 25 trillion rupiah on the development of the Kucing Liar mine, out of a total of 72 trillion rupiah until 2033," he explained.

According to him, the Kucing Liar mine will begin to provide additional production to Freeport in 2029. In PTFI's presentation, the increase in production is in line with the development of the company's future mining resources.

Pengembangan Kucing Liar juga menjadi bagian dari rencana PTFI untuk meningkatkan kapasitas produksi setelah pemulihan tambang Grasberg pasca-longsor pada September 2025.

PTFI memproyeksikan produksi bijih mencapai 124.000 ton per hari pada 2026, meningkat menjadi 170.000 ton per hari pada 2027 dan sekitar 208.000 ton per hari pada 2028. Selanjutnya, produksi bijih diproyeksikan menembus 220.000 ton per hari pada 2029–2030.

Dari sisi produksi logam, PTFI memperkirakan produksi tembaga mencapai 800 juta pound dan emas sekitar 700.000 troy ounce atau 21 ton pada 2026. Produksi tersebut diproyeksikan meningkat menjadi 1,3 miliar pound tembaga dan sekitar 1 juta troy ounce emas atau 31 ton pada 2027.

Mulai 2028 dan seterusnya, produksi tembaga diproyeksikan mencapai sekitar 1,6 miliar pound, sedangkan produksi emas sekitar 1,3 juta troy ounce atau 39–40 ton. Editor : Fitri Sartina Dewi

The development of Kucing Liar is also part of PTFI's plan to increase production capacity after the Grasberg mine's recovery from the landslide in September 2025.

PTFI projects ore production to reach 124,000 tons per day in 2026, increasing to 170,000 tons per day in 2027 and around 208,000 tons per day in 2028. Furthermore, ore production is projected to reach 220,000 tons per day in 2029–2030.

In terms of metal production, PTFI estimates copper production will reach 800 million pounds and gold production will reach around 700,000 troy ounces or 21 tons in 2026. This production is projected to increase to 1.3 billion pounds of copper and around 1 million troy ounces of gold or 31 tons in 2027.

From 2028 onward, copper production is projected to reach approximately 1.6 billion pounds, while gold production is projected to reach approximately 1.3 million troy ounces, or 39–40 tons. Editor: Fitri Sartina Dewi

Bisnis.com

Produksi Timah Belitung Naik 10 Kali Lipat, RKAB TINS Habis dalam 2,5 Bulan

Penulis : Oktaviano DB Hana

PT TIMAH TBK. (TINS) mengungkapkan produksi bijih timah di Belitung yang sebelumnya hanya sekitar 1.000—1.200 ton per tahun melonjak hampir 10 kali lipat menjadi sekitar 10.000 ton setelah kebocoran pertambangan berhasil ditekan melalui kegiatan penertiban.

Belitung Tin Production Increases Tenfold, TINS Work Plan and Budget Expires in 2.5 Months

Author: Oktaviano DB Hana

PT TIMAH TBK. (TINS) revealed that tin ore production in Belitung, which was previously only around 1,000-1,200 tons per year, has jumped almost tenfold to around 10,000 tons after mining leaks were successfully suppressed through regulatory activities.

Direktur Utama TINS Restu Widiyantoro mengatakan, peningkatan tersebut terjadi setelah kegiatan penertiban yang dilakukan bersama sejumlah satuan tugas membantu menekan kebocoran produksi timah di wilayah tersebut.

"Yang tadinya produksi rata-rata setahun hanya 1.000 atau 1.200 ton, itu bisa mencapai 10.000 ton. Jadi hampir 10 kali lipat karena kebocoran bisa tertutup," katanya dalam rapat dengar pendapat (RDP) dengan Komisi XII DPR RI, Selasa (15/9/2026).

Namun, lonjakan produksi tersebut tidak diimbangi dengan kuota rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) yang diperoleh PT Timah untuk wilayah Belitung.

Menurutnya, PT Timah semula hanya memperoleh alokasi RKAB sekitar 3.000 ton untuk 2026. Kuota tersebut kemudian habis hanya dalam waktu sekitar 2,5 bulan, sedangkan aktivitas penambangan masyarakat masih terus berlangsung.

"PT Timah pada saat itu untuk tahun 2026 hanya mendapat alokasi RKAB untuk 3.000 ton dan 3.000 ton itu selesai hanya dalam waktu 2,5 bulan," ujarnya.

Kondisi tersebut membuat PT Timah tidak lagi dapat menyerap hasil penambangan masyarakat setelah kuota produksi yang diberikan habis. Persoalan itu kemudian memicu keresahan sosial yang berujung pada demonstrasi hingga pembakaran kantor PT Timah di Belitung pada 7 Agustus 2026.

Dalam RDP yang sama, Direktur Utama MIND ID Maroef Sjamsoeddin mengatakan, insiden pembakaran kantor PT Timah tersebut salah satunya dipicu keresahan masyarakat karena pembayaran jasa pertambangan TINS tidak dapat terlaksana.

TINS President Director Restu Widiyantoro said the increase occurred after regulatory activities carried out in collaboration with several task forces helped suppress tin production leaks in the region.

"Previously, the average annual production was only 1,000 or 1,200 tons, but now it can reach 10,000 tons. So, it's almost tenfold because the leaks can be plugged," he said in a hearing with Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) on Tuesday (September 15, 2026).

However, the surge in production was not matched by the work plan and budget (RKAB) quota obtained by PT Timah for the Belitung region.

According to him, PT Timah initially only received an RKAB allocation of around 3,000 tons for 2026. The quota was then used up in only about 2.5 months, while community mining activities continued.

"At that time, PT Timah only received an RKAB allocation of 3,000 tons for 2026, and the 3,000 tons were completed in just 2.5 months," he said.

This situation meant that PT Timah could no longer absorb community mining revenues after its allocated production quota was exhausted. This issue then sparked social unrest, culminating in demonstrations and the burning of PT Timah's office in Belitung on August 7, 2026.

In the same RDP, MIND ID President Director Maroef Sjamsoeddin said that the burning of the PT Timah office was partly triggered by public unrest because payments for TINS mining services could not be made.

Menurut Maroef, tidak terlaksananya pembayaran tersebut merupakan impak dari kuota RKAB PT Timah di Belitung yang telah habis ketika kegiatan jasa pertambangan masih berlangsung.

“Insiden ini salah satunya dipicu oleh keresahan sosial akibat pembayaran jasa pertambangan dari PT Timah kepada masyarakat yang tidak dapat terlaksana,” ungkapnya.

Perbaikan Tata Kelola Pertambangan Timah via Perpres 79/2026

Untuk mengatasi persoalan tersebut, pemerintah kemudian menerbitkan Peraturan Presiden (Perpres) No. 79/2026 tentang Percepatan Perbaikan Tata Kelola Pertambangan Timah di Wilayah Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. Beleid tersebut menjadi dasar bagi PT Timah untuk melakukan perbaikan tata kelola pertambangan timah di Belitung.

Maroef menyebut, sejumlah ketentuan dalam Perpres tersebut mencakup perbaikan tata kelola wilayah izin usaha pertambangan (IUP) PT Timah, per-cepatan penguatan tata kelola, perolehan komoditas timah dari luar wilayah IUP PT Timah, serta ketentuan produksi di atas kuota RKAB khusus wilayah Belitung selama proses perbaikan tata kelola.

Sementara itu, Restu mengatakan, Perpres tersebut memberikan masa waktu 1 tahun bagi perusahaan untuk melakukan perbaikan tata kelola sebelum kembali ke mekanisme normal.

"Setelah Perpres 1 tahun, berarti kami yakin satu setengah tahun bisa kembali melakukan proses-proses FS sampai dengan keluarnya RKAB," katanya.

Meski demikian, dia mengatakan, PT Timah masih membuka kemungkinan meminta tambahan waktu kepada pemerintah apabila proses pembenahan membutuhkan waktu lebih lama.

According to Maroef, the failure to make the payment was due to the PT Timah RKAB quota in Belitung having run out while mining service activities were still ongoing.

"This incident was partly triggered by social unrest due to PT Timah's failure to fulfill its mining service payments to the community," he said.

Improving Tin Mining Governance via Presidential Decree 79/2026

To address these issues, the government issued Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 79/2026 concerning the Acceleration of Improvements in Tin Mining Governance in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. This policy serves as the basis for PT Timah to improve tin mining governance in Belitung.

Maroef said that a number of provisions in the Presidential Decree include improving the governance of PT Timah's mining business permit (IUP) area, accelerating governance strengthening, obtaining tin commodities from outside PT Timah's IUP area, and provisions for production above the RKAB quota specifically for the Belitung region during the governance improvement process.

Meanwhile, Restu said, the Presidential Decree provides a one-year period for companies to improve their governance before returning to normal mechanisms.

"After the Presidential Decree is in effect for one year, we are confident that we can resume the FS processes within a year and a half until the RKAB is issued," he said.

However, he said, PT Timah is still open to the possibility of asking the government for additional time if the improvement process takes longer.

"Kalau membutuhkan 1 atau 2 bulan lagi, nanti kami akan izin melakukan penawaran lagi kepada pemerintah kementerian," ujarnya.

Dia menilai penerbitan Perpres 79/2026 sangat membantu perseroan dalam menyelesaikan persoalan tata kelola pertambangan timah di Belitung.

"Kalau tidak ada Perpres, kami akan kesulitan, sangat kesulitan," katanya. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"If it takes another month or two, we will ask for permission to submit another offer to the government ministry," he said.

He assessed that the issuance of Presidential Decree 79/2026 was very helpful for the company in resolving the issue of tin mining governance in Belitung.

"If there were no Presidential Decree, we would have difficulty, very difficult," he said. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Kontan.co.id

Isu RKAB Tersendat Mengemuka, PTBA Pastikan Pasokan ke Pelanggan Aman

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

PT **BUKIT** Asam Tbk (PTBA) memastikan seluruh kegiatan operasional pertambangan perseroan berada dalam kondisi normal dan berjalan sesuai target.

Kepastian ini disampaikan di tengah isu kondisi kahar (force majeure) pasokan batubara yang melanda salah satu perusahaan besar di Indonesia akibat kendala revisi Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB).

Corporate Secretary Division Head PT Bukit Asam Tbk, Eko Prayitno menegaskan, operasional perusahaan hingga kini tidak mengalami kendala teknis maupun administratif.

Menurutnya, PTBA terus berproduksi sesuai koridor rencana kerja serta secara intensif memantau pergerakan pasar dan dinamika regulasi di industri pertambangan nasional.

Concerns Arise Over Delayed RKAB; PTBA Assures Supply to Customers Remains Secure

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Avanty Nurdiana

PT **BUKIT** Asam Tbk (PTBA) ensures that all of the company's mining operations are in normal condition and running according to targets.

This certainty was conveyed amidst the issue of force majeure in coal supply that hit one of the large companies in Indonesia due to obstacles in revising the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB).

Corporate Secretary Division Head of PT Bukit Asam Tbk, Eko Prayitno, emphasized that the company's operations have not experienced any technical or administrative problems to date.

According to him, PTBA continues to produce according to the work plan corridor and intensively monitors market movements and regulatory dynamics in the national mining industry.

"Hingga saat ini, operasional PTBA berjalan normal dan tetap mengacu pada rencana kerja yang telah ditetapkan. Perseroan terus mengikuti perkembangan kondisi pasar dan kebijakan/regulasi terkait pertambangan guna memastikan kegiatan operasional dan pemenuhan kebutuhan pelanggan berjalan dengan baik," ujarnya kepada Kontan.co.id, Selasa (15/9/2026).

Eko membeberkan, PTBA mengantongi kuota produksi sesuai RKAB 2026 yang telah disetujui pemerintah sejak Maret 2026 sebesar 53 juta ton. Berbekal alokasi tersebut, pihaknya optimistis seluruh pemenuhan kontrak pemesanan batubara dengan para pelanggan dapat terealisasi tanpa kendala.

"Pemenuhan kontrak dengan pelanggan dilakukan dengan mengacu pada ketersediaan produksi, rencana penjualan, serta ketentuan yang berlaku. Perseroan terus mengoptimalkan produksi dan pengelolaan pasokan agar komitmen kepada pelanggan dapat terpenuhi," terangnya.

Guna mengantisipasi ketidakpastian pasokan batubara bagi Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Uap (PLTU) nasional, anggota Holding BUMN Pertambangan MIND ID ini tetap memprioritaskan pemenuhan kebutuhan domestik.

Dia bilang, PTBA menerapkan strategi manajemen logistik dari hulu ke hilir untuk menjamin keandalan rantai pasok ke titik serah.

"PTBA senantiasa memprioritaskan pemenuhan kebutuhan pelanggan, termasuk untuk pembangkit listrik, sesuai penugasan dan kontrak yang berlaku. Untuk menjaga keandalan pasokan, kami melakukan perencanaan produksi dan distribusi secara terintegrasi, melakukan monitoring stok dan kebutuhan pelanggan, serta mengoptimalkan rantai pasok dari tambang hingga titik serah. Langkah-langkah tersebut dilakukan untuk memastikan pasokan batubara tetap terjaga dan mendukung keandalan sistem kelistrikan nasional," ujar dia.

"To date, PTBA's operations are running normally and remain in accordance with the established work plan. The company continues to monitor market conditions and mining-related policies and regulations to ensure smooth operations and customer satisfaction," he told Kontan.co.id on Tuesday (September 15, 2026).

Eko explained that PTBA has secured a production quota of 53 million tons, as per the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB), approved by the government in March 2026. With this allocation, he is optimistic that all coal contract orders with customers can be fulfilled without any issues.

"Fulfillment of contracts with customers is carried out based on production availability, sales plans, and applicable regulations. The Company continues to optimize production and supply management to ensure customer commitments are met," he explained.

In order to anticipate the uncertainty of coal supply for national Steam Power Plants (PLTU), this member of the MIND ID Mining State-Owned Enterprise Holding continues to prioritize meeting domestic needs.

He said, PTBA implements a logistics management strategy from upstream to downstream to ensure the reliability of the supply chain to the point of delivery.

"PTBA always prioritizes meeting customer needs, including for power generation, in accordance with applicable assignments and contracts. To maintain supply reliability, we implement integrated production and distribution planning, monitor stock and customer needs, and optimize the supply chain from the mine to the point of delivery. These steps are taken to ensure a secure coal supply and support the reliability of the national electricity system," he said.

Kontan.co.id

Antam Waspadai Dampak Aturan Pelaporan Emas, Transaksi Bisa Bergeser

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Noverius Laoli

PT ANEKA Tambang Tbk (ANTM) atau Antam mewaspadai potensi pergeseran transaksi emas dari kanal resmi ke pedagang yang tidak memiliki kewajiban pelaporan yang sama.

Kondisi ini dinilai dapat mengganggu ekosistem perdagangan emas formal sekaligus menyulitkan pengawasan transaksi dari hulu hingga hilir.

Direktur Utama Antam Untung Budiharto mengatakan, perseroan mendukung penerapan PMK Nomor 8 Tahun 2026 terkait kewajiban pelaporan Instansi Pemerintah, Lembaga, Asosiasi dan Pihak Lain (ILAP).

Namun, aturan tersebut perlu diterapkan secara adil dan setara kepada seluruh pelaku perdagangan emas.

"Transparansi transaksi dan kepatuhan perpajakan merupakan bagian penting dari tata kelola industri yang baik. Namun kami berharap adanya penerapan yang adil dan setara bagi seluruh pelaku perdagangan emas," ujar Untung dalam rapat dengan Komisi XII DPR di Jakarta, Selasa (15/9/2026).

Menurut Untung, penjualan emas Antam saat ini tengah mengalami tren penurunan. Salah satu hal yang menjadi perhatian perseroan adalah respons konsumen terhadap kewajiban pelaporan ILAP.

Ia menilai, penerapan aturan yang berbeda antar-kanal penjualan berpotensi mengubah perilaku konsumen.

Antam Warns of Impact of Gold Reporting Rules, Transactions Could Shift

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Noverius Laoli

PT ANEKA Tambang Tbk (ANTM) or Antam is wary of the potential shift of gold transactions from official channels to traders who do not have the same reporting obligations.

This situation is considered to be able to disrupt the formal gold trading ecosystem and make it difficult to monitor transactions from upstream to downstream.

Antam President Director Untung Budiharto said the company supports the implementation of PMK Number 8 of 2026 concerning reporting obligations for Government Agencies, Institutions, Associations and Other Parties (ILAP).

However, these rules need to be applied fairly and equally to all gold traders.

"Transaction transparency and tax compliance are essential components of good industry governance. However, we hope for fair and equal implementation for all gold traders," Untung said in a meeting with Commission XII of the House of Representatives in Jakarta on Tuesday (September 15, 2026).

According to Untung, Antam's gold sales are currently experiencing a downward trend. One of the company's concerns is consumer response to the ILAP reporting requirement.

He believes that implementing different rules between sales channels has the potential to change consumer behavior.

Pembeli yang merasa keberatan dengan kewajiban pelaporan dapat beralih dari butik resmi Antam ke toko atau pedagang emas lain yang tidak memiliki kewajiban serupa.

"Terdapat potensi konsumen yang merasa keberatan kemudian mengalihkan transaksi dari butik resmi Antam ke toko atau pedagang emas lainnya yang tidak memiliki kewajiban pelaporan yang sama," katanya.

Antam menilai, jika pergeseran tersebut terjadi, dampaknya tidak hanya terhadap penjualan perseroan.

Transaksi juga berpotensi berpindah dari kanal perdagangan yang formal dan tercatat ke kanal yang tingkat pengawasannya belum tentu sama.

Pasokan emas nasional Di sisi lain, Antam mencermati struktur rantai pasok emas nasional yang masih menghadapi sejumlah tantangan. Berdasarkan data 2025, total pasokan emas Indonesia mencapai 259,23 ton.

Dari sisi hulu, produksi emas artisanal mencapai 105,89 ton. Angka tersebut bahkan lebih tinggi dibandingkan produksi emas dari pemegang Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP) yang tercatat sekitar 81 ton.

Sementara itu, dari sisi hilir, ekspor emas mencapai 109,02 ton atau sekitar 42% dari total pasokan nasional.

Menurut Antam, kondisi tersebut menunjukkan perlunya penguatan tata kelola perdagangan emas secara menyeluruh, mulai dari sumber pasokan di hulu hingga transaksi di sisi hilir.

Untung menilai, formalisasi dan pengawasan terhadap sumber pasokan emas perlu diperkuat. Pada saat yang sama, peningkatan nilai tambah di dalam negeri juga penting agar manfaat ekonomi dari komoditas emas tidak terlalu banyak berakhir di pasar ekspor.

Buyers who object to the reporting obligation can switch from the official Antam boutique to another gold shop or trader who does not have a similar obligation.

"There is a potential for consumers who feel uncomfortable and then divert their transactions from official Antam boutiques to other gold shops or traders who do not have the same reporting obligations," he said.

Antam assesses that if this shift occurs, the impact will not only be on the company's sales.

Transactions also have the potential to move from formal, recorded trading channels to channels that may not have the same level of oversight.

National gold supply: On the other hand, Antam observes that the national gold supply chain structure still faces several challenges. Based on 2025 data, Indonesia's total gold supply reached 259.23 tons.

Upstream, artisanal gold production reached 105.89 tons. This figure is even higher than the gold production recorded by Mining Business Permit (IUP) holders, which was around 81 tons.

Meanwhile, from the downstream side, gold exports reached 109.02 tons or around 42% of the total national supply.

According to Antam, this situation demonstrates the need to strengthen comprehensive gold trade governance, from upstream supply sources to downstream transactions.

Untung believes that formalization and oversight of gold supply sources need to be strengthened. At the same time, increasing domestic added value is also crucial to prevent excessive economic benefits from gold from ending up in export markets.

Dengan pengawasan yang lebih merata dan penerapan regulasi yang setara, Antam berharap ekosistem perdagangan emas formal dapat tetap tumbuh sekaligus mendukung transparansi transaksi dan kepatuhan perpajakan.

With more equitable oversight and equal regulatory implementation, Antam hopes the formal gold trading ecosystem can continue to grow while supporting transaction transparency and tax compliance.

CNBC INDONESIA

Harga Batu Bara Mendingin Saat Harga Minyak Memanas, Gara-Gara China?

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara melandai dan tidak terpengaruh kenaikan harga minyak.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Selasa (15/9/2026) ditutup di posisi US$ 146,4 per barel atau turun 1,45%.

Harga batu bara tetap melemah meskipun harga minyak sedang ganas.

Sebagai catatan, minyak dan batu bara adalah komoditas yang saling mensubstitusi sehingga harganya biasanya saling memengaruhi.

Pada Selasa, kenaikan harga minyak berlanjut pada Selasa. Kontrak Brent untuk pengiriman November naik hampir 3% dan ditutup di US$108,75 per barel. Sementara itu, minyak WTI menguat lebih dari 4% menjadi US$105,83 per barel.

Harga batu bara melemah, utamanya dipicu kabar dari China. Pasar batu bara termal di pelabuhan utara China sedikit melemah.

Minat beli meningkat, tetapi belum mampu mendorong transaksi spot secara signifikan.

Coal Prices Cool as Oil Prices Heat Up—Is China to Blame?

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices are declining and are not affected by rising oil prices.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US$146.4 per barrel on Tuesday (September 15, 2026), down 1.45%.

Coal prices remain weak despite surging oil prices.

For the record, oil and coal are commodities that substitute each other so their prices usually influence each other.

Oil prices continued to rise on Tuesday. Brent crude for November delivery rose nearly 3% to close at US$108.75 per barrel. Meanwhile, WTI crude rose more than 4% to US$105.83 per barrel.

Coal prices weakened, primarily driven by news from China. The thermal coal market in China's northern ports weakened slightly.

Buying interest has increased, but has not been able to significantly drive spot transactions.

Pembeli masih enggan menerima harga yang tinggi. Di sisi lain, keterbatasan pasokan dari tambang membantu menahan laju penurunan harga.

Di sisi lain,produksi batu bara mentah China kembali meningkat secara bulanan pada Agustus 2026 setelah turun selama dua bulan berturut-turut. Namun, produksi masih jauh lebih rendah dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu.

China memproduksi 361,82 juta ton batu bara mentah pada Agustus, naik 5,4% secara bulanan (MoM), tetapi masih turun 7,7% secara tahunan (YoY). Penurunan tahunan tersebut membaik dibandingkan Juli yang mencapai 10,1%.

Rata-rata produksi harian mencapai 11,67 juta ton, naik 5,42% dari 11,07 juta ton pada Juli. Namun, angka tersebut masih turun 7,38% dibandingkan Agustus tahun lalu.

Secara kumulatif, produksi batu bara mentah China sepanjang Januari-Agustus 2026 mencapai 3,06 miliar ton, turun 3,3% YoY. Penurunan tersebut bahkan melebar 0,4 poin persentase dibandingkan periode Januari-Juli. (mae/mae)

Buyers are still reluctant to accept high prices. Meanwhile, limited supply from mines is helping to curb price declines.

Meanwhile, China's raw coal production increased again on a monthly basis in August 2026 after two consecutive months of decline. However, production remained significantly lower than the same period last year.

China produced 361.82 million tons of raw coal in August, up 5.4% month-on-month (MoM) but still down 7.7% year-on-year (YoY). This annual decline improved from July's 10.1%.

Average daily production reached 11.67 million tons, up 5.42% from 11.07 million tons in July. However, this figure was still down 7.38% compared to August last year.

Cumulatively, China's raw coal production from January to August 2026 reached 3.06 billion tons, down 3.3% year-on-year. This decline even widened by 0.4 percentage points compared to the January-July period. (mae/mae)

CNBC INDONESIA

Pasok DMO Lebih dari 54%, PTBA Kehilangan Potensi Laba Rp 14,5 Triliun

Firda Dwi Muliawati, CNBC Indonesia

PT BUKIT Asam Tbk (PTBA) mencatat adanya potensi laba hingga Rp 14,5 triliun yang hilang imbas realisasi pasokan batu bara untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan dalam negeri melampaui ketentuan.

Supplying more than 54% of the DMO, PTBA lost Rp 14.5 trillion in potential profits

Firda Dwi Muliawati, CNBC Indonesia

PT BUKIT Asam Tbk (PTBA) recorded a potential loss of up to Rp 14.5 trillion in profits due to the realization of coal supplies to meet domestic needs exceeding regulations.

Perseroan mengalokasikan produksi batu bara untuk kepentingan domestik atau Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) sebesar lebih dari 54% per tahun, atau dua kali lipat dari batas minimum sebesar 25% yang ditetapkan pemerintah.

Direktur Utama PTBA Bambang Ismawan menjelaskan bahwa pemenuhan kewajiban DMO perusahaan berada di atas persentase yang dipersyaratkan. Ia mengungkapkan angka tersebut dihitung berdasarkan realisasi pasokan DMO sepanjang akumulasi periode 2018 hingga 2025.

"Kemudian Bapak, Ibu, hadirin yang kami hormati, ini yang selalu menjadi isu yang sangat menyita perhatian bahwa DMO atau Domestic Market Obligation yang dipersyaratkan yang seharusnya itu 25% berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri, tetapi pada kenyataannya PT Bukit Asam melaksanakan tugas DMO itu selalu lebih dari 54%," ungkap Bambang dalam Rapat Dengar Pendapat (RDP) Komisi XII DPR RI, Jakarta, Selasa (15/6/2026).

"Dan kita pernah mencoba berapa penurunan profit karena kita melebihi 25% DMO, itu dari tahun 2018 sampai 2025 sekitar Rp 14,5 triliun. Itu yang penurunan profit karena kita memenuhi melebihi DMO yang seharusnya," ujarnya.

PTBA menargetkan alokasi batu bara perusahaan untuk kepentingan domestik (DMO) pada 2026 ini mencapai 17,7 juta ton. Hingga Agustus 2026, perusahaan sudah menyuplai batu bara untuk kepentingan domestik sebesar 12,8 juta ton. Realisasi alokasi DMO hingga Agustus ini setara dengan 45% dari total produksi batu bara perusahaan.

Sepanjang Semester I-2026, produksi batu bara perusahaan dialokasikan untuk porsi domestik mencapai 51% untuk memasok PLN, pembangkit mulut tambang, industri pupuk, hingga semen. Sementara itu,…

The company allocates more than 54% of its coal production for domestic purposes or Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) per year, or double the minimum limit of 25% set by the government.

PTBA President Director Bambang Ismawan explained that the company's DMO compliance was above the required percentage. He explained that the figure was calculated based on the accumulated DMO supply realization for the period 2018 to 2025.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is an issue that has always attracted a lot of attention, namely the DMO or Domestic Market Obligation required, which should be 25% according to the Ministerial Regulation, but in reality, PT Bukit Asam always carries out its DMO duties at more than 54%," said Bambang in a Hearing (RDP) of Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Jakarta, Tuesday (15/6/2026).

"And we've tested the profit decline due to exceeding the 25% DMO. From 2018 to 2025, it was around IDR 14.5 trillion. That's the profit decline due to exceeding the DMO," he said.

PTBA is targeting a domestic coal allocation (DMO) of 17.7 million tons by 2026. As of August 2026, the company had supplied 12.8 million tons of coal for domestic use. The DMO allocation as of August represents 45% of the company's total coal production.

Throughout the first half of 2026, the company's coal production was allocated domestically, reaching 51% to supply PLN (State Electricity Company), mine-mouth power plants, the fertilizer industry, and cement. Meanwhile,…

Sementara itu, porsi penjualan ekspor tercatat sebesar 49% dengan negara tujuan utama meliputi Vietnam, Bangladesh, Kamboja, dan India.

Beban kewajiban DMO tersebut ditanggung perusahaan di tengah porsi kepemilikan cadangan yang dinilai terbatas. PTBA hanya menguasai cadangan sebesar 2,88 miliar ton atau 9,01% dari total cadangan nasional yang mencapai 97,96 miliar ton, dengan tingkat produksi berada di urutan kelima nasional di bawah Bumi Resources, Adaro, hingga Bayan.

Perusahaan menilai lebihnya realisasi untuk DMO dari perusahaan terjadi akibat kecenderungan pelaku usaha tambang swasta yang masih kurang mematuhi kewajiban pasokan domestik. Imbasnya, PTBA menjadi tumpuan utama penopang kebutuhan batu bara nasional.

"DMO ini selalu setiap tahun menjadi persoalan karena dari sisi kami melihat-nya perusahaan-perusahaan batu bara di lain perusahaan itu cenderung kurang mematuhi DMO, sehingga selalu yang menjadi tumpuan adalah PT Bukit Asam. Oleh karena itu kami mohon dukungan supaya DMO dikelola secara fair, se-hingga tanggung jawab nasional dipikul bersama oleh perusahaan-perusahaan lainnya," tandasnya.

Perlu diketahui, PTBA memproduksi 19,45 juta ton batu bara dengan total volume penjualan mencapai 21,1 juta ton pada Semester I-2026. Penjualan ekspor tercatat tumbuh 5% menjadi 10,33 juta ton dengan negara tujuan utama seperti Vietnam, Bangladesh, Kamboja, India, dan Thailand, sementara porsi penjualan domestik mencapai 51% atau 10,77 juta ton.

PTBA mencatatkan lonjakan laba bersih sebesar 218% secara tahunan menjadi Rp 2,65 triliun pada Semester I-2026.

Meanwhile, export sales accounted for 49%, with primary destinations including Vietnam, Bangladesh, Cambodia, and India.

The company bears the burden of the DMO obligation despite its limited reserve holdings. PTBA only controls 2.88 billion tons, or 9.01% of the total national reserves of 97.96 billion tons. Its production ranks fifth nationally, behind Bumi Resources, Adaro, and Bayan.

The company believes the company's over-fulfillment of its DMO is due to the tendency of private mining companies to continue to comply with domestic supply obligations. Consequently, PTBA has become the primary source of national coal demand.

"The DMO has been a problem every year because, from our perspective, coal companies tend to be less compliant with the DMO, so PT Bukit Asam is always the one being relied upon. Therefore, we ask for support to ensure the DMO is managed fairly, so that national responsibility is shared by other companies," he concluded.

It should be noted that PTBA produced 19.45 million tons of coal, with total sales volume reaching 21.1 million tons in the first half of 2026. Export sales grew 5% to 10.33 million tons, with primary destinations including Vietnam, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, and Thailand. Domestic sales accounted for 51%, or 10.77 million tons.

PTBA recorded a 218% year-on-year jump in net profit to Rp 2.65 trillion in the first half of 2026.

Pertumbuhan laba tersebut didorong oleh pemulihan operasional pada Kuartal II-2026, serta peningkatan volume penjualan ekspor di tengah tren kenaikan harga jual rata-rata batu bara global.

Dari sisi pendapatan, perusahaan berhasil membukukan pendapatan sebesar Rp 22,03 triliun pada Semester I-2026 atau tumbuh 8% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu. (wia)

This profit growth was driven by operational recovery in Q2-2026, as well as increased export sales volume amidst the upward trend in global average coal selling prices.

In terms of revenue, the company posted revenue of Rp 22.03 trillion in the first half of 2026, representing an 8% increase compared to the same period last year. (wia)

detikfinance

Freeport Proyeksi Setoran ke Negara Tembus Rp 40 Triliun

Ilyas Fadilah – detikFinance

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) memproyeksikan setoran ke negara tahun ini bisa mencapai US$ 2,6 miliar atau sekitar Rp 40 triliun. Setoran tersebut berasal dari pembayaran pajak, dividen, Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak (PNBP), serta pungutan lainnya.

Presiden Direktur PTFI Tony Wenas mengatakan proyeksi tersebut menggunakan asumsi harga tembaga sebesar US$ 4,75 per pound dan emas US$ 4.000 per ounce. Sementara harga tembaga saat ini disebut berada di kisaran US$ 6,5 per pound dan emas sekitar US$ 4.500 per ounce.

"Tadi saya perlihatkan bahwa untuk proyeksi tahun 2026 ini, itu rencana penerimaan negara adalah US$ 2,6 miliar, atau sekitar Rp 40-an triliun, dan ini terdiri dari pajak, dividen dan juga PNBP lainnya. Ini adalah dengan asumsi harga tembaga US$ 4,75 per pound, dan emas US$ 4 ribu per ounce," kata Tony dalam rapat dengan Komisi XII DPR, di Gedung DPR Jakarta, Selasa (15/9/2026).

Freeport Projects State Deposits to Reach IDR 40 Trillion

Ilyas Fadilah – detikFinance

PT **FREEPORT** Indonesia (PTFI) projects that state revenues this year could reach US$2.6 billion, or approximately Rp 40 trillion. These revenues will come from tax payments, dividends, Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP), and other levies.

PTFI President Director Tony Wenas said the projections assume a copper price of US$4.75 per pound and a gold price of US$4,000 per ounce. Current copper prices are said to be around US$6.50 per pound and gold around US$4,500 per ounce.

"I showed earlier that for the 2026 projection, the planned state revenue is US$2.6 billion, or around Rp 40 trillion, consisting of taxes, dividends, and other non-tax state revenues. This is assuming a copper price of US$4.75 per pound and a gold price of US$4,000 per ounce," Tony said in a meeting with Commission XII of the House of Representatives (DPR) at the DPR Building in Jakarta on Tuesday (September 15, 2026).

Penerimaan negara dari Freeport diproyeksikan meningkat signifikan menjadi US$ 4,6 miliar pada 2027. Kenaikan tersebut sejalan dengan peningkatan produksi perusahaan seiring pemulihan aktivitas pertambangan Grasberg Block Cave (GBC).

Produksi emas Freeport diproyeksikan meningkat dari sekitar 700 ribu ounces atau 21 ton pada 2026 menjadi 1 juta ounces atau sekitar 31 ton pada 2027. Sementara produksi tembaga diperkirakan naik dari 800 juta pound menjadi 1,3 miliar pound pada periode yang sama.

"Kalau kita lihat kemudian dibandingkan dengan rencana di tahun 2027, terjadi kenaikan signifikan penerimaan negara menjadi US$ 4,6 miliar. Ini akan sejalan dengan peningkatan produksi yang saya jelaskan di slide sebelumnya," jelas Tony.

Penerimaan negara dari kegiatan Freeport diperkirakan kembali melonjak mulai 2028. Tony memperkirakan nilainya dapat mencapai US$ 8 miliar atau lebih dari Rp 120 triliun per tahun pada 2028, 2029, dan tahun-tahun berikutnya.

"Dan di tahun 2028 dan tahun 2029, dan seterusnya diperkirakan akan bisa mencapai US$ 8 miliar atau sekitar Rp 120 triliun lebih per tahunnya penerimaan negara dalam bentuk pajak, PNBP, dividen, dan pungutan-pungutan lainnya," tutur Tony. (ily/hns)

State revenue from Freeport is projected to increase significantly to US$4.6 billion in 2027. This increase is in line with the company's increased production as mining activities at Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) recover.

Freeport's gold production is projected to increase from around 700 thousand ounces or 21 tons in 2026 to 1 million ounces or around 31 tons in 2027. Meanwhile, copper production is expected to increase from 800 million pounds to 1.3 billion pounds in the same period.

"If we compare it to the 2027 plan, there will be a significant increase in state revenues to US$4.6 billion. This will align with the production increases I explained in the previous slide," Tony explained.

State revenue from Freeport's activities is expected to surge again starting in 2028. Tony estimates that the value could reach US$ 8 billion or more than Rp 120 trillion per year in 2028, 2029, and the following years.

"And in 2028 and 2029, and beyond, it's estimated that state revenues will reach US$8 billion, or around Rp 120 trillion, per year in the form of taxes, non-tax state revenues (PNBP), dividends, and other levies," Tony said. (ily/hns)

Bloomberg Technoz

Kenaikan Harga Batu Bara Topang PNBP Minerba Saat RKAB Dipangkas

Sabrina Mulia Rhamadanty

PERHIMPUNAN Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) mengatakan lonjakan harga batu bara di pasar internasional berhasil menjadi penyelamat yang menopang peningkatan penerimaan negara bukan pajak (PNBP) di tengah pemangkasan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026.

Ketua Umum Perhapi Sudirman Widhy Hartono menjelaskan pergerakan harga batu bara global pada periode Januari—Agustus 2026 mengalami kenaikan yang cukup signifikan dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya.

Pada Januari—Agustus 2025, harga batu bara global masih bertahan di kisaran US$100—US$120/ton. Namun, pada periode yang sama tahun ini, harga komoditas tersebut melonjak dan bergerak di kisaran US$122—US$150/ton.

“Kenaikan harga ini menjadi faktor penentu yang menjaga kinerja ekspor Indonesia tetap solid meskipun jumlah volume batu bara yang dikirim ke luar negeri mengalami penurunan,” katanya saat dihubungi, Selasa (15/9/2026).

Dinamika Global

Menurut Sudirman, lonjakan harga energi dunia ini tidak semata-mata dipicu oleh kebijakan pembatasan produksi dari internal Indonesia.

Eskalasi konflik geopolitik yang terus berlanjut di wilayah Timur Tengah serta perselisihan militer antara Rusia dan Ukraina turut memberikan kontribusi besar terhadap dinamika harga energi global.

Coal Price Hikes Support Mineral and Coal PNBP While the RKAB Are Cut

Sabrina Mulia Rhamadanty

THE INDONESIAN Mining Experts Association (Perhapi) stated that the surge in coal prices on the international market has been a saving grace, supporting the increase in non-tax state revenue (PNBP) amidst cuts in the 2026 Work Plan and Budget (RKAB).

Perhapi Chairman Sudirman Widhy Hartono explained that global coal prices in the January-August 2026 period experienced a significant increase compared to the same period in the previous year.

From January to August 2025, global coal prices remained in the range of US$100–US$120/ton. However, during the same period this year, the price of the commodity surged, moving to the range of US$122–US$150/ton.

"This price increase is a determining factor in maintaining Indonesia's solid export performance, even though the volume of coal shipped abroad has decreased," he said when contacted on Tuesday (September 15, 2026).

Global Dynamics

According to Sudirman, the surge in global energy prices was not solely triggered by Indonesia's internal production restriction policies.

The ongoing escalation of geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East and the military standoff between Russia and Ukraine have also contributed significantly to the dynamics of global energy prices.

Lonjakan harga minyak mentah dunia kemudian memberikan efek rambatan (*spillover effect*) yang mendorong kenaikan harga komoditas energi lainnya, termasuk batu bara.

Dengan demikian, pengetatan pasokan batu bara dari Indonesia tidak menjadi faktor utama peningkatan PNBP, tetapi terdapat dipengaruhi pula dengan adanya dinamika krisis energi global.

"Hal ini menjadi penyebab utama terjadi-nya kenaikan nilai ekspor batu bara di tahun 2026 dibandingkan periode yang sama di tahun 2025 yang lalu," tutur Sudirman.

Kendati demikian, Sudirman menilai peningkatan penerimaan saat ini belum dapat dijadikan bukti yang cukup untuk menyimpulkan keberhasilan strategi *high value, low volume* (nilai tinggi, volume rendah) secara penuh.

Hal tersebut disebabkan oleh masih besar-nya peranan faktor fluktuasi harga batu bara global dalam menentukan besarnya penda-patan negara.

Apabila harga komoditas di pasar inter-nasional sedang tinggi, penerimaan negara akan tetap tumbuh meskipun volume produksi dikurangi.

Sebaliknya, apabila harga batu bara global mengalami koreksi atau penurunan tajam, maka ruang penerimaan negara akan langsung menyempit meskipun pemerintah menerapkan kebijakan volume produksi yang sama.

Untuk itu, Sudirman mengingatkan bahwa tantangan utama bagi pemerintah pada masa mendatang adalah memastikan kebijakan penetapan kuota produksi dalam negeri dapat berjalan selaras dengan per-gerakan dan dinamika pasar internasional.

“Pemerintah dituntut untuk selalu cermat dalam memantau dinamika pasar global sebelum menetapkan batas kuota produksi batu bara nasional pada tahun-tahun men-datang,” ujarnya.

The surge in global crude oil prices then had a spillover effect *that* pushed up the prices of other energy commodities, including coal.

Thus, the tightening of coal supply from Indonesia is not the main factor in the increase in PNBP, but is also influenced by the dynamics of the global energy crisis.

"This is the main reason for the increase in coal export value in 2026 compared to the same period in 2025," said Sudirman.

However, Sudirman assessed that the current increase in revenue could not be used as sufficient evidence to conclude the full success of *the high value , low volume strategy.*

This is due to the large role played by global coal price fluctuations in determining the size of state revenues.

If commodity prices on the international market are high, state revenues will continue to grow even if production volumes are reduced.

Conversely, if global coal prices experience a correction or sharp decline, the scope for state revenue will immediately narrow even if the govern-ment implements the same production volume policy.

Therefore, Sudirman reminded that the main challenge for the government in the future is to ensure that the policy of setting domestic production quotas can be aligned with the movements and dynamics of the international market.

"The government is required to carefully monitor global market dynamics before setting national coal production quotas in the coming years," he said.

Sebelumnya, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) melaporkan kinerja PNBP dari komoditas nikel dan batu bara telah mencapai Rp87 triliun hingga 31 Agustus 2026.

Direktur Jenderal Minerba Kementerian ESDM, Tri Winarno menjelaskan komoditas batu bara memberikan kontribusi sebesar Rp66 triliun, naik dari capaian periode sama sebelumnya sejumlah Rp59 triliun.

Sementara itu, nikel menyumbang Rp21 triliun dari total penerimaan tersebut. Angka ini menunjukkan peningkatan yang signifikan dibandingkan dengan perolehan PNBP nikel pada periode yang sama tahun lalu sebesar Rp10 triliun.

"Untuk nikel, per 31 Agustus 2026 PNBP kita Rp21 triliun. Lalu batu bara per 31 Agustus 2026 sampai Rp66 triliun," ujarnya dalam Ulang Tahun ke-36 Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) di JIExpo Kemayoran, Kamis (10/9/2026).

Peningkatan penerimaan negara di tengah penurunan kuota produksi ini didorong oleh membaiknya harga beberapa komoditas tambang, termasuk nikel dan batu bara.

Tri menerangkan rata-rata produksi bulanan untuk komoditas batu bara pada 2026 mengalami penurunan menjadi 60 juta ton dari posisi 2025 yang mencapai 68 juta ton per bulan.

Meski volume produksi batu bara menyusut sekitar 8 juta ton secara bulanan, kontribusi sektor ini terhadap penerimaan negara justru mencatatkan lonjakan.

"Jadi secara produksi kita secara bulanan turun 8 juta, tapi secara PNBP kita naik Rp7 triliun. Artinya setiap tahun kita mengalami kenaikan Rp1 triliun dengan produksi turun 8 juta ton," katanya.

Previously, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) reported that non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from nickel and coal commodities had reached IDR 87 trillion as of August 31, 2026.

The Director General of Mineral and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Tri Winarno, explained that coal contributed Rp66 trillion, up from Rp59 trillion in the same period last year.

Meanwhile, nickel contributed Rp21 trillion to the total revenue. This figure represents a significant increase compared to the Rp10 trillion in non-tax state revenue (PNBP) for nickel in the same period last year.

"For nickel, our non-tax state revenue (PNBP) will reach IDR 21 trillion as of August 31, 2026. For coal, it will reach IDR 66 trillion as of August 31, 2026," he said at the 36th anniversary celebration of the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (Perhapi) at JIExpo Kemayoran on Thursday (September 10, 2026).

The increase in state revenue amidst the decline in production quotas was driven by improving prices for several mining commodities, including nickel and coal.

Tri explained that average monthly coal production in 2026 will decline to 60 million tons, down from 68 million tons per month in 2025.

Although coal production volume has decreased by around 8 million tons monthly, the sector's contribution to state revenue has actually increased.

"So, our monthly production is down by 8 million tons, but our non-tax state revenue is up Rp 7 trillion. This means we're experiencing an annual increase of Rp 1 trillion, with a production decrease of 8 million tons," he said.

Lonjakan penerimaan dari sektor nikel juga terjadi di tengah penurunan volume produksi dari para pelaku usaha.

Tri mengungkap produksi nikel nasional tercatat mengalami penurunan sekitar 13 juta ton bijih (*ore*) pada periode Agustus 2026, tetapi tetap mampu menghasilkan setoran yang optimal bagi kas negara.

Hingga akhir Agustus 2026, penerimaan dari seluruh subsektor tambang berhasil menembus angka total Rp108 triliun.

Tri mengungkap torehan PNBP tersebut mengalami peningkatan signifikan dibandingkan dengan posisi Juli 2026 sebesar Rp92 triliun, sekaligus menunjukkan tren kenaikan yang kuat jika dibandingkan dengan capaian pada periode yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya.

"Jadi artinya kalau misalnya kita lihat dengan adanya pengelolaan yang baik, dengan kita tidak jor-joran untuk produksi, itu nyatanya akan memberikan dampak yang positif kepada negara dan kita semua," tuturnya.

Adapun, Kementerian ESDM memproyeksikan produksi batu bara nasional pada 2026 mengalami penurunan rata-rata hingga 8 juta ton per bulan jika dibandingkan dengan realisasi produksi bulanan pada 2025.

Penurunan laju bulanan tersebut secara otomatis memperkecil estimasi total pasokan batu bara nasional hingga akhir tahun ini.

Tri mengonfirmasi akumulasi penyusutan bulanan tersebut berpotensi memangkas total volume produksi batu bara hingga 96 juta ton hingga pengujung tahun.

“Untuk produksi batu bara itu, kalau misalnya kita bandingkan 2025 dengan 2026, itu rata-rata per bulan ada penurunan 8 juta ton. Berarti nanti sampai akhir tahun seperti itu berarti ada 96 juta ton penurunan [produksi],” ungkap Tri dalam agenda yang sama.

The surge in revenue from the nickel sector also occurred amidst a decline in production volume from business actors.

Tri revealed that national nickel production was recorded to have decreased by around 13 million tons of ore *in* the August 2026 period, but was still able to generate optimal deposits for the state treasury.

By the end of August 2026, revenue from all mining sub-sectors had reached a total of IDR 108 trillion.

Tri revealed that the PNBP record experienced a significant increase compared to the July 2026 position of IDR 92 trillion, while also showing a strong upward trend compared to the achievement in the same period the previous year.

"So, if we see that with good management, and not overspending on production, it will actually have a positive impact on the country and all of us," he said.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources projects that national coal production in 2026 will experience an average decline of up to 8 million tons per month compared to the actual monthly production in 2025.

This monthly decline automatically reduces the estimated total national coal supply until the end of this year.

Tri confirmed that the accumulated monthly shrinkage has the potential to reduce total coal production volume by up to 96 million tons by the end of the year.

"For coal production, if we compare 2025 with 2026, for example, there will be an average monthly decline of 8 million tons. This means that by the end of the year, there will be a decline of 96 million tons [in production]," Tri said at the same event.

Tri membeberkan akumulasi produksi batu bara nasional hingga Juli 2026 baru mencapai 432 juta ton. Angka tersebut mencakup alokasi ekspor sebesar 270 juta ton dan penyaluran untuk kebutuhan domestik sebanyak 113 juta ton.

Berdasarkan data tersebut, rata-rata laju produksi bulanan Indonesia saat ini berada di kisaran 60 juta ton.

"Kalau kita bagi dengan angka 7 [sampai dengan Juli] berarti 423 juta ton [total produksi] dibagi 7 [bulan], maka produksi kita secara bulanan adalah sekitar 60 juta ton," ujarnya.

Atas dasar kalkulasi rata-rata 60 juta ton per bulan tersebut, Kementerian ESDM memperkirakan total capaian produksi batu bara sepanjang 2026 akan ber-muara di angka sekitar 720 juta ton.

"Dikalikan saja ya, misalnya 60 [juta ton produksi] dikali 12 [bulan], ya 720-an [juta ton]. Kira-kira ya *forecast*-nya," kata Tri.

Kendati demikian, Tri menegaskan angka 720 juta ton tersebut sebatas proyeksi teknis yang sifatnya dinamis, dengan asumsi tren penurunan bulanan terus berlanjut. (smr/wdh)

Tri revealed that accumulated national coal production had only reached 432 million tons by July 2026. This figure includes 270 million tons allocated for export and 113 million tons distributed for domestic needs.

Based on this data, Indonesia's average monthly production rate is currently around 60 million tonnes.

"If we divide by 7 [up to July], that means 423 million tons [of total production] divided by 7 [months], so our monthly production is around 60 million tons," he said.

Based on the average calculation of 60 million tons per month, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources estimates that total coal production throughout 2026 will reach around 720 million tons.

"Just multiply it, for example, 60 [million tons of production] times 12 [months], that's around 720 [million tons]. That's roughly *the forecast* ," said Tri.

However, Tri emphasized that the 720 million ton figure is merely a technical projection that is dynamic in nature, assuming the monthly downward trend continues. (smr/wdh)

REPUBLIKA

Freeport Indonesia Targetkan Produksi 5 Juta Pounds Katoda Tembaga pada September 2026

Redaksi : Friska Yolandha

PRESIDEN Direktur PT Freeport Indonesia Tony Wenas menarget-kan smelter katoda tembaga di kawasan industri Java Integrated Industrial and Port Estate (JIIPE), Manyar, Gresik, Jawa Timur, mulai mem-produksi 5 juta pounds katoda tembaga pada September 2026.

Freeport Indonesia Targets Production of 5 Million Pounds of Copper Cathode by September 2026

Editor: Friska Yolandha

PT FREEPORT Indonesia President Director Tony Wenas is targeting the copper cathode smelter in the Java Integrated Industrial and Port Estate (JIIPE) industrial area, Manyar, Gresik, East Java, to start producing 5 million pounds of copper cathode in September 2026.

“Bulan Agustus yang lalu, *feeding*-nya ke smelter baru Freeport Indonesia itu mulai, dan mulai bisa diproduksi di bulan September ini dengan sekitar 5 juta pounds katoda tembaga,” ujar Tony dalam Rapat Dengar Pendapat (RDP) bersama Komisi XII di Kompleks Parlemen Senayan, Jakarta, Selasa (15/9/2026).

Tony menyampaikan smelter Freeport Indonesia yang berlokasi di Manyar sempat berhenti beroperasi karena ketidakcukupan pasokan konsentrat dari pertambangan Freeport. Kendala tersebut diakibatkan oleh insiden longsor di area tambang bawah tanah Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) pada 8 September 2025.

Akibat insiden tersebut, ujar Tony, konsentrat Freeport Indonesia hanya cukup untuk memasok PT Smelting. PT Smelting merupakan smelter pertama Freeport Indonesia sekaligus smelter tembaga pertama di Indonesia.

Sementara itu, smelter Freeport Indonesia atau yang juga dikenal sebagai Smelter Manyar merupakan smelter kedua Freeport Indonesia.

“Kemudian, kalau kita lihat di bulan Oktober 2026, 35 juta pounds itu produksi katoda tembaga dari smelter baru (Smelter Freeport Indonesia),” ucap Tony.

Berdasarkan paparannya, terdapat peningkatan produksi katoda tembaga di smelter Freeport Indonesia, yakni dari 35 juta pounds pada Oktober 2026 menjadi 55 juta pounds pada November, lalu naik menjadi 57 juta pounds pada Desember 2026.

Kemudian, pada kuartal I 2027, diproyeksikan produksi katoda di smelter Freeport Indonesia sebesar 137 juta pounds, naik menjadi 145 juta pounds pada kuartal II 2027.

"Last August, *the feeding* into Freeport Indonesia's new smelter began, and production began this September with around 5 million pounds of copper cathode," said Tony in a Hearing (RDP) with Commission XII at the Senayan Parliament Complex, Jakarta, Tuesday (15/9/2026).

Tony stated that Freeport Indonesia's smelter in Manyar had temporarily halted operations due to an insufficient supply of concentrate from the Freeport mine. This disruption was caused by a landslide in the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) underground mine on September 8, 2025.

As a result of the incident, Tony said, Freeport Indonesia's concentrate was only sufficient to supply PT Smelting, Freeport Indonesia's first smelter and the first copper smelter in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, the Freeport Indonesia smelter, also known as the Manyar Smelter, is Freeport Indonesia's second smelter.

"Then, if we look at October 2026, 35 million pounds is the copper cathode production from the new smelter (the Freeport Indonesia Smelter)," said Tony.

Based on his presentation, there is an increase in copper cathode production at the Freeport Indonesia smelter, namely from 35 million pounds in October 2026 to 55 million pounds in November, then rising to 57 million pounds in December 2026.

Then, in the first quarter of 2027, cathode production at the Freeport Indonesia smelter is projected to be 137 million pounds, increasing to 145 million pounds in the second quarter of 2027.

“Jadi, total tahun 2026 ini seperti saya sampaikan tadi ada 800 juta pounds tembaga yang akan dihasilkan dari dua smelter, yaitu PT Smelting sebesar 600 juta pounds dan juga dari smelter PTFI yaitu 200 juta pounds tembaga,” kata Tony.

Freeport Indonesia menargetkan kapasitas produksi setelah insiden longsor di area tambang bawah tanah Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) pada 8 September 2025 dapat pulih 100 persen pada 2028.

Tony menjelaskan bahwa pada semester I 2026, kapasitas produksi tambang GBC setelah insiden longsor berada di kisaran 50 persen dari kapasitas normal. Kemudian, diperkirakan pada semester II 2026, kapasitas produksi akan meningkat menjadi 65 persen.

Lebih lanjut, pada semester I 2027, kapasitas produksi ditargetkan mulai pulih hingga 75 persen, sebelum menuju 100 persen sepanjang semester II. Sumber: Antara

"So, in total, by 2026, as I mentioned earlier, there will be 800 million pounds of copper produced from two smelters: PT Smelting (600 million pounds) and PTFI (200 million pounds)," Tony said.

Freeport Indonesia is targeting a 100 percent recovery in production capacity by 2028 following the landslide incident at the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) underground mine on September 8, 2025.

Tony explained that in the first half of 2026, the GBC mine's production capacity after the landslide incident was around 50 percent of normal capacity. It is estimated that production capacity will increase to 65 percent in the second half of 2026.

Furthermore, production capacity is targeted to recover to 75 percent in the first semester of 2027, before reaching 100 percent throughout the second semester. Source: Antara

TAMBANG

Dorong Ketahanan Pangan dan Edukasi Lingkungan, PAMA Ajak Pelajar Tanam Padi Organik di Kutai Timur

Rian Wahyuddin

PT PAMAPERSADA Nusantara (PAMA) Site Indominco bersama PT Indominco Mandiri (IMM) mengajak puluhan pelajar mengenal pertanian dan pentingnya menjaga lingkungan melalui kegiatan tanam padi organik di Kawasan Wisata Sawah Desa Teluk Pandan, Kecamatan Teluk Pandan, Kutai Timur.

To Promote Food Security and Environmental Education, PAMA Encourages Students to Plant Organic Rice in East Kutai

Rian Wahyuddin

PT PAMAPERSADA Nusantara (PAMA) Site Indominco together with PT Indominco Mandiri (IMM) invited dozens of students to learn about agriculture and the importance of protecting the environment through organic rice planting activities in the Teluk Pandan Village Rice Field Tourism Area, Teluk Pandan District, East Kutai.

Mengusung tema *“Bersinergi untuk Bumi, Pendidikan, dan Masa Depan yang Berkelanjutan”*, kegiatan yang digelar pada Senin (20/7/2026) tersebut melibatkan Pemerintah Desa, Muspika Kecamatan Teluk Pandan, serta siswa SDN 001 dan SMPN 001 Teluk Pandan.

Kegiatan ini sekaligus menjadi penanda dimulainya musim tanam ketiga di kawasan tersebut. Namun, lebih dari sekadar aktivitas pertanian, kegiatan dirancang sebagai pembelajaran lapangan bagi generasi muda untuk mengenal proses produksi pangan sekaligus memahami pentingnya kelestarian lingkungan.

CSR Department Head PT Pamapersada Nusantara Site Indominco, Yasser Pramana, mengatakan keterlibatan pelajar menjadi langkah penting untuk memperkenalkan aktivitas pertanian sejak dini. Terlebih, kesempatan anak-anak untuk berinteraksi langsung dengan alam dinilai semakin terbatas.

“Kami ingin generasi penerus tidak hanya memahami pentingnya ketahanan pangan masa depan, tetapi juga menghargai proses pertanian. Sejak 2018, PAMA berkomitmen melakukan pendampingan berkelanjutan bagi petani Teluk Pandan, mulai dari pelatihan budidaya benih organik, pembuatan pupuk, sertifikasi, penyediaan sarana-prasarana, hingga pengembangan kawasan agrowisata,” ujar Yasser.

Pendampingan yang dilakukan PAMA bersama IMM tersebut turut mendorong perkembangan Kawasan Wisata Sawah Teluk Pandan. Kawasan ini tidak hanya menjadi lokasi produksi beras organik, tetapi juga berkembang sebagai destinasi wisata berbasis edukasi pertanian.

Beras organik yang dihasilkan bahkan telah dipasarkan hingga ke luar Kalimantan. Sementara dari sisi pariwisata, pengunjung dapat mengikuti berbagai aktivitas secara langsung, mulai dari membajak sawah, menanam padi, hingga merasakan proses panen.

Carrying the theme *"Synergy for the Earth, Education, and a Sustainable Future"*, the activity held on Monday (20/7/2026) involved the Village Government, Muspika Teluk Pandan District, and students of SDN 001 and SMPN 001 Teluk Pandan.

This activity also marks the start of the third planting season in the area. However, it's more than just an agricultural activity; it's designed as a field learning experience for the younger generation to learn about the food production process and the importance of environmental sustainability.

Yasser Pramana, CSR Department Head of PT Pamapersada Nusantara Site Indominco, said student involvement is a crucial step in introducing agricultural activities from an early age. Furthermore, children's opportunities to interact directly with nature are increasingly limited.

"We want the next generation to not only understand the importance of future food security but also appreciate the agricultural process. Since 2018, PAMA has been committed to providing ongoing support to Teluk Pandan farmers, from training in organic seed cultivation, fertilizer production, certification, infrastructure provision, and the development of agro-tourism areas," said Yasser.

The mentoring provided by PAMA and IMM has also encouraged the development of the Teluk Pandan Rice Field Tourism Area. This area serves not only as an organic rice production site but also as a tourism destination based on agricultural education.

The organic rice produced has even been marketed outside Kalimantan. Meanwhile, for tourism, visitors can participate in various hands-on activities, from plowing the fields, planting rice, and experiencing the harvesting process.

Community Development PT Indominco Mandiri, Teguh, mengatakan perusahaan sebagai pemilik wilayah turut mendukung program yang dikembangkan bersama pemerintah daerah dan pemerintah desa.

“Keberlanjutan tidak hanya soal kelestarian alam, tetapi juga menyiapkan generasi penerus yang peduli lingkungan. Kegiatan ramah lingkungan ini menjadi bagian dari komitmen bersama PAMA dan Pemerintah Desa,” terang Teguh.

Dukungan juga datang dari pemerintah setempat. Camat Teluk Pandan, Anwar, dan Kepala Desa Teluk Pandan, Andi Herman, menilai kolaborasi tersebut memberikan manfaat ganda, baik bagi pendidikan maupun pengembangan ekonomi masyarakat.

Menurut Andi Herman, pendampingan PAMA dan IMM yang dilakukan secara konsisten sejak sektor hulu hingga hilir telah memberikan nilai tambah bagi pengembangan pertanian organik di Teluk Pandan.

“Kami berterima kasih atas pendampingan konsisten dari PAMA dan IMM dari hulu ke hilir. Harapannya, kegiatan edukatif ini dapat menjangkau lebih banyak sekolah dan menarik kembali wisatawan ke kawasan Wisata Sawah Teluk Pandan,” ungkap Andi.

Bagi para pelajar, pengalaman turun langsung ke sawah memberikan pembelajaran yang berbeda dari ruang kelas. Mereka tidak hanya melihat bagaimana padi ditanam, tetapi juga merasakan langsung proses dan tantangan yang dihadapi petani.

Salah satu siswi peserta, Nadifa, mengaku awalnya tidak terbiasa dengan aktivitas yang membuatnya harus berkotor-kotoran. Namun, pengalaman tersebut justru membuatnya memahami bahwa sepiring nasi melewati proses panjang sebelum sampai ke meja makan.

Community Development PT Indominco Mandiri, Teguh, said that the company as the area owner also supports the program developed together with the regional government and village government.

"Sustainability isn't just about preserving nature, but also about preparing the next generation to care about the environment. This environmentally friendly activity is part of the joint commitment between PAMA and the Village Government," explained Teguh.

Support also came from the local government. Teluk Pandan Sub-district Head, Anwar, and Teluk Pandan Village Head, Andi Herman, assessed that the collaboration would provide dual benefits, both for education and for the community's economic development.

According to Andi Herman, PAMA and IMM's consistent support from upstream to downstream has provided added value to the development of organic farming in Teluk Pandan.

"We are grateful for the consistent support from PAMA and IMM from upstream to downstream. We hope this educational activity will reach more schools and attract more tourists to the Teluk Pandan Rice Field Tourism area," said Andi.

For students, the experience of working directly in the rice fields offers a different learning experience than in the classroom. They not only see how rice is grown but also experience firsthand the process and challenges faced by farmers.

One of the participating students, Nadifa, admitted that she was initially unaccustomed to activities that involved getting dirty. However, the experience helped her understand that a plate of rice goes through a long process before it reaches the dining table.

"Awalnya saya tidak suka kotor, tetapi ternyata seru sekali. Sekarang saya tahu menanam padi itu susah, jadi saya janji tidak akan menyisakan makanan lagi," tuturnya.

Melalui kegiatan tersebut, PAMA dan IMM berupaya menghubungkan tiga hal sekaligus, yakni pertanian, pendidikan, dan keberlanjutan lingkungan. Ketiganya menjadi bagian penting dalam membangun kesadaran generasi muda mengenai sumber pangan sekaligus menjaga ekosistem yang menopangnya.

Ke depan, Kawasan Wisata Sawah Teluk Pandan diharapkan tidak hanya terus berkembang sebagai sentra produksi beras organik, tetapi juga menjadi ruang belajar terbuka bagi pelajar dan masyarakat. Dengan demikian, kawasan tersebut dapat memainkan peran ganda sebagai destinasi agrowisata sekaligus salah satu penggerak ketahanan pangan di Kutai Timur.

"At first, I didn't like getting dirty, but it turned out to be really fun. Now I know growing rice is hard, so I promise I won't waste any more food," he said.

Through this activity, PAMA and IMM strive to connect three key areas: agriculture, education, and environmental sustainability. All three are crucial for raising awareness among the younger generation about food sources while preserving the ecosystem that supports them.

Going forward, the Teluk Pandan Rice Field Tourism Area is expected to continue to develop not only as a center for organic rice production but also as an open learning space for students and the community. Thus, the area can play a dual role as an agrotourism destination and a driver of food security in East Kutai.

Produksi Emas di Luar MIND ID Capai 150 Ton, Antam Sebut Ada Ketimpangan Pengawasan

Rio Indrawan

PRODUKSI emas di luar ekosistem PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (MIND ID) mencapai sekitar 150 ton per tahun dengan nilai diperkirakan mencapai Rp375 triliun. Besarnya potensi tersebut mendorong PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam) meminta pemerintah memperkuat pengawasan dan memastikan kewajiban pelaporan dalam perdagangan emas berlaku setara bagi seluruh pelaku usaha.

Gold Production Outside MIND ID Reaches 150 Tons; Antam Cites Oversight Disparity

Rio Indrawan

GOLD production outside the PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (MIND ID) ecosystem reaches approximately 150 tons per year, with an estimated value of Rp375 trillion. This substantial potential has prompted PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam) to urge the government to strengthen oversight and ensure that reporting obligations in the gold trade are applied equally to all business actors.

Maroef Sjamsoeddin, Direktur Utama PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (MIND ID) mengatakan produksi emas dalam ekosistem MIND ID bersama mitra strategis seperti Freeport Indonesia dan Antam hanya sekitar 90 ton per tahun. Dengan asumsi harga emas Rp2,5 juta per gram, produksi tersebut bernilai sekitar Rp225 triliun.

Sementara produksi emas di luar ekosistem MIND ID mencapai sekitar 150 ton per tahun atau memiliki nilai sekitar Rp375 triliun.

“Yang kami lakukan, Pak, Freeport, Aneka, dan sebagainya itu per tahun sekitar 90 ton. Kalau dihitung dengan harga emas Rp2,5 juta per gram, nilainya Rp225 triliun. Yang di luar kami sekitar 150 ton, nilainya Rp375 triliun,” ujar Maroef dalam rapat dengar pendapat (RDP) bersama Komisi XII DPR RI, Selasa (15/9).

Maroef juga menampilkan data perbandingan produksi logam emas Antam yang hanya mencapai 0,83 persen, berbanding 99,17 persen dari perusahaan lainnya.

Besarnya produksi di luar ekosistem MIND ID menjadi perhatian dalam pembahasan tata kelola perdagangan emas nasional, terutama terkait kesetaraan kewajiban pelaporan dan pengawasan.

Untung Budiharto, Direktur Utama PT Antam Tbk mengatakan Antam mendukung penerapan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan (PMK) Nomor 8 Tahun 2026. Namun, dia meminta kewajiban pelaporan Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP) dalam transaksi emas diterapkan secara adil dan setara kepada seluruh pelaku perdagangan emas.

“Karena saat ini tren penjualan emas Antam sedang mengalami penurunan, dan hal yang dapat menjadi perhatian kami adalah respon pasar terhadap kewajiban IUP tersebut. Terdapat potensi konsumen yang merasa keberatan,…

Maroef Sjamsoeddin, President Director of PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (MIND ID), stated that gold production within the MIND ID ecosystem, along with strategic partners like Freeport Indonesia and Antam, is only around 90 tons per year. Assuming a gold price of Rp 2.5 million per gram, this production is worth around Rp 225 trillion.

Meanwhile, gold production outside the MIND ID ecosystem reaches around 150 tons per year, or has a value of around IDR 375 trillion.

"What we, Sir, Freeport, Aneka, and others produce is around 90 tons per year. If calculated at a gold price of Rp 2.5 million per gram, that's worth Rp 225 trillion. Outside of us, we produce around 150 tons, worth Rp 375 trillion," Maroef said in a hearing with Commission XII of the Indonesian House of Representatives on Tuesday (September 15).

Maroef also presented comparative data on Antam's gold metal production, which only reached 0.83 percent, compared to 99.17 percent from other companies.

The large production volume outside the MIND ID ecosystem is a concern in discussions on national gold trade governance, particularly regarding equal reporting and oversight obligations.

Untung Budiharto, President Director of PT Antam Tbk, said that Antam supports the implementation of the Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 8 of 2026. However, he requested that the obligation to report Mining Business Permits (IUP) in gold transactions be applied fairly and equally to all gold traders.

"Because Antam's gold sales are currently declining, we're concerned about the market response to the IUP requirement. There's a potential for consumers to object…

Terdapat potensi konsumen yang merasa keberatan, kemudian mengalihkan transaksi dari butik resmi Antam ke toko atau pedagang emas lainnya yang tidak memiliki kewajiban pelaporan yang sama," jelas Untung.

Menurut Untung, penerapan kewajiban yang tidak seragam berpotensi menciptakan ketimpangan dalam perdagangan emas. Transaksi dapat bergeser dari jalur resmi yang tercatat ke toko atau pedagang emas lain yang tidak memiliki kewajiban pelaporan serupa.

Penguatan pengawasan perlu dilakukan tidak hanya terhadap perusahaan yang berada dalam ekosistem MIND ID, tetapi juga terhadap seluruh rantai pasok dan perdagangan emas nasional.

Berdasarkan data 2025 total pasokan emas di Indonesia mencapai 259,23 ton. Dari jumlah tersebut, produksi tambang rakyat mencapai sekitar 105,89 ton, sementara produksi dari pemegang IUP sekitar 81 ton.

"Dari gambaran tersebut di atas, kami melihat ada dua yang harus atau perlu menjadi perhatian bersama. Di sisi hulu, kita perlu penguatan formalisasi dan pengawasan terhadap sumber pasokan emas. Di sisi hilir, kita perlu mendorong agar semakin banyak nilai tambah emas yang dapat dinikmati di dalam negeri, tidak hanya berakhir sebagai ekspor," ujarnya.

Di sisi hilir, ekspor menjadi salah satu muara terbesar dengan volume mencapai 109,02 ton atau hampir 42% dari total pasokan emas nasional. Menurut Untung, penguatan tata kelola emas nasional harus diarahkan untuk menciptakan level playing field sekaligus memastikan potensi ekonomi dari komoditas tersebut memberikan kontribusi optimal terhadap negara.

There's a potential for consumers to object and divert their transactions from official Antam boutiques to other gold shops or dealers who don't have the same reporting obligations," Untung explained.

According to Untung, the uneven implementation of these requirements has the potential to create inequality in the gold trade. Transactions could shift from officially recorded channels to other gold shops or traders who don't have similar reporting obligations.

Strengthening supervision needs to be carried out not only on companies within the MIND ID ecosystem, but also on the entire national gold supply and trade chain.

According to 2025 data, Indonesia's total gold supply reached 259.23 tons. Of this total, artisanal mining production reached approximately 105.89 tons, while production from mining permit (IUP) holders was approximately 81 tons.

"From the above description, we see two areas of collective concern. Upstream, we need to strengthen formalization and oversight of gold supply sources. Downstream, we need to encourage more gold's added value to be enjoyed domestically, not just exported," he said.

Downstream, exports are one of the largest sources, reaching 109.02 tons, or nearly 42% of the total national gold supply. According to Untung, strengthening national gold governance must be aimed at creating a level playing field while ensuring the commodity's economic potential optimally contributes to the nation.

LIPUTAN 6

Harga Patokan Ekspor Emas Indonesia Naik di September

HPE dan HR emas ditetapkan berdasarkan data dan masukan teknis dari Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) yang mengacu pada publikasi London Bullion

Oleh : Nurmayanti

KEMENTERIAN Perdagangan (Kemendag) menetapkan Harga Patokan Ekspor (HPE) dan Harga Referensi (HR) komoditas emas untuk periode kedua September 2026.

HPE emas ditetapkan sebesar USD 144.469,49 per kilogram (kg), naik 1,63 persen dari periode pertama bulan September 2026 yang sebesar USD 142.154,10 per kg. HR emas juga naik menjadi USD 4.493,51 per troy ounce (toz) dari USD 4.421,49 per toz.

Penetapan tersebut tertuang dalam “Keputusan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 1817 Tahun 2026 tentang Harga Patokan Ekspor dan Harga Referensi atas Produk Pertambangan yang Dikenakan Bea Keluar”. Kepmendag ini berlaku untuk periode 15–30 September 2026.

Direktur Jenderal Perdagangan Luar Negeri Kemendag, Tommy Andana menyampaikan, kondisi keuangan global memicu HPE dan HR emas kembali naik pada periode kedua September 2026. Selama periode pengumpulan data, harga emas tercatat naik sebesar 1,63 persen.

“Kenaikan HPE dan HR emas pada periode kedua bulan September 2026 dipicu pelemahan mata uang utama global, penurunan imbal hasil obligasi, dan pemotongan suku bunga acuan internasional,” jelas Tommy.

Indonesia's Gold Export Benchmark Price Rises in September

The gold HPE and HR are determined based on data and technical input from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), referencing London Bullion publications.

By: Nurmayanti

THE MINISTRY of Trade (Kemendag) has set the Export Benchmark Price (HPE) and Reference Price (HR) for gold commodities for the second period of September 2026.

The gold price (EPS) was set at USD 144,469.49 per kilogram (kg), up 1.63 percent from USD 142,154.10 per kg in the first quarter of September 2026. The gold price (HR) also rose to USD 4,493.51 per troy ounce (toz) from USD 4,421.49 per toz.

This determination is stipulated in "Minister of Trade Decree Number 1817 of 2026 concerning Export Benchmark Prices and Reference Prices for Mining Products Subject to Export Duties." This Decree is valid for the period September 15–30, 2026.

The Director General of Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Trade, Tommy Andana, stated that global financial conditions triggered a further increase in the HPE and HR of gold in the second period of September 2026. During the data collection period, gold prices were recorded to have increased by 1.63 percent.

"The increase in gold's HPE and HR in the second period of September 2026 was triggered by the weakening of major global currencies, falling bond yields, and cuts in international benchmark interest rates," explained Tommy.

HPE dan HR emas ditetapkan berdasarkan data dan masukan teknis dari Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) yang mengacu pada publikasi London Bullion Market Association (LBMA).

Penetapan dilakukan melalui koordinasi lintas kementerian dan lembaga berdasarkan informasi, data, dan masukan dari Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian, Kementerian ESDM, Kementerian Keuangan, dan Kementerian Perindustrian.

Harga Emas Dunia

Harga emas turun ke level terendah dalam lebih dari satu bulan pada Senin, setelah lonjakan harga minyak dan data inflasi Amerika Serikat (AS) yang lebih kuat dari perkiraan meningkatkan ekspektasi kenaikan suku bunga Federal Reserve (The Fed) pekan ini.

Mengutip CNBC, Selasa (15/9/2026), harga emas spot turun 1,8% menjadi US$ 4.271,59 per ounce, sekaligus menjadi level terendah sejak 7 Agustus. Sementara itu, harga emas berjangka AS melemah 2,2% menjadi US$ 4.311,20.

“Kita melihat harga minyak mentah naik tajam hari ini, yang mendorong ekspektasi inflasi dan menunjukkan bank-bank sentral utama dunia harus memperketat kebijakan moneter untuk mengendalikan inflasi. Hal itu menjadi sentimen bearish bagi logam,” kata analis pasar American Gold Exchange, Jim Wyckoff.

Mayoritas ekonom yang disurvei Reuters memperkirakan The Fed menaikkan suku bunga pada Rabu dan kembali menaikkannya setidaknya sekali hingga akhir Maret.

Ekspektasi kenaikan suku bunga menguat setelah data resmi pada Jumat menunjukkan inflasi AS tetap tinggi. Indeks Harga Konsumen (CPI)…

The HPE and HR of gold are determined based on data and technical input from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) which refers to the publication of the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA).

The determination is made through coordination across ministries and institutions based on information, data, and input from the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Industry.

World Gold Prices

Gold prices fell to their lowest level in more than a month on Monday, after a surge in oil prices and stronger-than-expected US inflation data raised expectations of a Federal Reserve interest rate hike this week.

Quoting CNBC, Tuesday (15/9/2026), the spot gold price fell 1.8% to US$4,271.59 per ounce, also becoming the lowest level since August 7. Meanwhile, the price of US gold futures weakened 2.2% to US$4,311.20.

"We saw crude oil prices rise sharply today, which is boosting inflation expectations and suggesting that major central banks will need to tighten monetary policy to control inflation. This is bearish for metals," said American Gold Exchange market analyst Jim Wyckoff.

A majority of economists surveyed by Reuters expect the Fed to raise interest rates on Wednesday and raise them at least once more by the end of March.

Expectations for an interest rate hike strengthened after official data on Friday showed US inflation remained high. The Consumer Price Index (CPI)…

Indeks Harga Konsumen (CPI) naik 0,4% pada bulan lalu, setelah meningkat 0,1% pada Juli, berdasarkan data Biro Statistik Tenaga Kerja AS.

Menurut CME FedWatch, pelaku pasar memperkirakan peluang kenaikan suku bunga The Fed mencapai sekitar 89%.

Bank Sentral Jepang (BOJ) juga diperkirakan menaikkan suku bunga pada Jumat, seiring kenaikan harga energi dan belum meredanya ketegangan di Timur Tengah.

Meski emas biasanya dianggap sebagai lindung nilai terhadap inflasi, kenaikan suku bunga cenderung mengurangi daya tarik emas yang tidak memberikan imbal hasil.

Harga minyak naik sekitar 4% pada Senin setelah serangkaian serangan terhadap infrastruktur energi dan sipil Arab Saudi serta serangan Iran terhadap kapal di Teluk meningkatkan kekhawatiran pasokan.

Di pasar logam lainnya, perak spot turun 2,5% menjadi US$ 62,88 per ounce, platinum melemah 2% menjadi US$ 1.759,87, sedangkan paladium turun 0,6% menjadi US$ 1.291,50.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.4% last month, following a 0.1% increase in July, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

According to CME FedWatch, market participants estimate the chance of a Fed rate hike is around 89%.

The Bank of Japan (BOJ) is also expected to raise interest rates on Friday, as energy prices rise and tensions in the Middle East remain unabated.

While gold is typically considered a hedge against inflation, rising interest rates tend to reduce the appeal of non-yielding bullion.

Oil prices rose about 4% on Monday after a series of attacks on Saudi Arabia's energy and civilian infrastructure and an Iranian attack on ships in the Gulf raised supply concerns.

In other metals markets, spot silver fell 2.5% to US$62.88 an ounce, platinum weakened 2% to US$1,759.87, while palladium fell 0.6% to US$1,291.50.

MINING.COM

Indonesia launches anti-dumping investigation into steel products from China, ministry says

Reuters

INDONESIA has launched an anti-dumping investigation into imports of galvanised steel products from China, the Trade Ministry said in a statement on Tuesday.

The investigation will involve products covered under nine HS codes.

Indonesia's Anti Dumping Committee found sufficient initial evidence that the jump in imports of galvanised steel from China has caused losses for domestic industries, said committee chair Frida Adiati.

From 2023 to 2025, Indonesia imported 2.56 million metric tons of these nine steel products, with imports from China accounting for 81% of the total over the period, she said.

The investigation will be conducted within the next 12 months and comes after requests logged by PT Tata Metal Lestari and PT Arcelormittal Nippon Steel Indonesia.

(Reporting by Bernadette Christina Munthe, writing by Fransiska Nangoy; Editing by David Stanway)

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

Indonesia to open trading at planned commodity bourse on January 4, official says

By Reuters

INDONESIA plans to start trading at its new commodity exchange on January 4, 2027, with tin and ferronickel to be included in the opening transactions, the chief supervisor of the commodity exchange said on Tuesday.

State miners are expected to be among the first participants in the exchange, according to a slide presented at a parliamentary hearing by chief supervisor Sarjito, who goes by a single name.

The commodity exchange, to be known as ICOMEX, is part of President Prabowo Subianto's push to expand state control over the country's vast natural resources and their proceeds.

In a fiery speech last month, Subianto said Indonesia would rather keep its resources than sell them too cheaply.

Friderica Widyasari Dewi, chairperson of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), said the exchange would help combat under-invoicing and end transfer-pricing practices for commodity exports.

The OJK expects to issue regulations for the exchange on September 17 and the bourse will be created on the same day. The license for the bourse will be issued on January 1.

"Trading on the mineral and strategic commodity exchange is expected to launch in early January, January 4, 2027, through the ICOMEX entity," Sarjito said, referring to the name of the planned exchange.

africanews.

DRC: Copper price rises 0.51% on international markets

By Agencies

THE PRICE of copper has risen by 0.51% on international markets, reaching $14,535.25 per tonne, compared with $14,461.25 the previous week.

A large share of the minerals used to manufacture high-tech products comes from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The price of a tonne of copper, one of the Democratic Republic of Congo's key export commodities, increased by 0.51% on international markets, trading at $14,535.25 on September 14, 2026, compared with $14,461.25 the previous week, according to foreign trade price data released Monday.

"The price of a tonne of copper increased on international markets during the period from September 14 to 19, 2026.

The mineral is trading at $14,535.25 per tonne during the week under review, compared with $14,461.25 the previous week, representing an increase of 0.51% per tonne," the data said.

Compared with the week of August 24–29, 2026, the price of a tonne of copper also increased on international markets.

The mineral traded at $14,437.50 that week, compared with $14,356.20 the previous week, representing an increase of 0.56% per tonne.

The price of a tonne of copper had also risen during the week of September 7–12, 2026, reaching $14,461.25, compared with $14,350.20 the previous week, an increase of 0.77% per tonne.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is Africa's leading copper producer. The country's mines produced 2.8 million tonnes in 2023, making the DRC the world's second-largest copper-producing country.

BUSINESS RECORDER
Founded by M.A. Zuberi

Gold muted as investors brace for Fed rate decision

Spot gold was down 0.1% at $4,288.48 per ounce

By Reuters

GOLD prices were subdued on Wednesday as market participants hunkered down ahead of the US Federal Reserve's policy decision, where a rate hike is widely expected.

Spot gold was down 0.1% at $4,288.48 per ounce, as of 0143 GMT, after scaling a more than one-month low on Monday.

US gold futures for December delivery were also down 0.1% at $4,328.10.

Traders are now pricing in a 92.4% chance of at least a 25-basis-point US rate hike later in the day, according to CME FedWatch. The policy decision will be followed by a press conference from Fed Chair Kevin Warsh.

"A hawkish Fed could further pull gold down, while any soft messaging may ease bets on hikes and help the metal recover. Traders are also monitoring oil prices and developments in the Middle East," said Frank Walbaum.

Gold is often seen as an inflation hedge, but higher rates increase the opportunity cost of holding non-yielding bullion.

The dollar held onto recent gains, and oil prices hovered above $100 a barrel.

A stronger dollar makes greenback-priced gold more expensive for holders of other currencies, while elevated oil prices add to price pressures.

On the geopolitical front, Saudi Arabia issued security alerts over a range of territory, including in the holy city of Makkah and the second-largest city, Jeddah, following a week of attacks from Iran-aligned fighters that have drawn it deeper into the Middle East war.

Commerzbank said it was somewhat surprising that gold prices had not come under greater pressure so far. It noted that gold's resilience may be supported by persistent fiscal concerns, reflected in elevated long-term government bond yields, as well as a recent rise in U.S. political risks.

Among other metals, spot silver steadied at $63.67 per ounce, platinum edged 0.3% lower to $1,770.47, while palladium rose nearly 1% to $1,301.61.

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

China's August coal output falls 7.7% amid safety focus after accidents

By Reuters

CHINA's coal production fell 7.7% from a year earlier in August, the National Bureau of Statistics said on Tuesday, extending a decline that has followed heightened safety scrutiny after two deadly mining accidents this year.

China produced 361.82-million tons of coal in August, the data showed. That was up from 343.21-million tons in July.

Output over the first eight months of the year was 3.06-billion tons, down 3.3% compared with the same period of last year.

Safety concerns remained elevated after a gas explosion at a coal mine in Lianyuan, in Hunan province, on August 14 killed seven people and injured one, according to state media.

That followed the Liushenyu mining accident in Shanxi province in May, China's deadliest mining accident in 17 years, which killed 82 people and sparked mine inspections and closures across the province.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

India's met coke imports set for record despite anti-dumping levy

By Reuters

INDIA's met coke imports are set to reach a record high this year despite an anti-dumping levy imposed in July, as domestic shortages and strong demand from pig iron producers fuel higher overseas purchases, executives said.

India, the world's biggest crude steel producer after China, is expected to import around 6 million metric tons of met coke in the fiscal year that began in April, up 32% from a year earlier, mainly from Indonesia and Poland.

The rise comes despite steelmakers opposing import restrictions for more than a year, arguing domestic production is insufficient to meet demand.

Reuters previously reported that the Union Ministry of Steel supported steelmakers by seeking the withdrawal of the anti-dumping duty. The government, nevertheless, imposed a five-year anti-dumping duty on met coke in July.

Met coke is used in making pig iron, an intermediate product used to produce steel.

Indonesia has become an increasingly important supplier, accounting for about 2.1 million tons of imports so far this year, up 165% from a year earlier, said an executive at a large steel firm, who was not authorised to speak publicly.

Domestic coke output rose only about 6% year-on-year, below steel and pig iron demand, the executive said.

PIG IRON EXPORTS DRIVE IMPORTS

Pig iron producers have been importing large quantities of met coke because they can avoid the import duty when the coke is converted into pig iron for export, the executives said.

That exemption makes imported met coke cheaper than locally produced coke, they said.

U.S. demand for Indian pig iron is strong this year and may double from 2025 levels, the executives said, adding that Indian pig iron has gained market share from Ukraine because of lower prices.

Indian pig iron is cheaper by around $50 per ton, according to commodities consultancy BigMint.

The U.S. imports around 4 to 5 million metric tons, with Brazil, Ukraine and India among its main suppliers.

Reflecting the domestic shortfall, met coke prices rose 24% from a year earlier to 35,850 rupees ($375.63) per ton in August, according to BigMint data.

"Met coke prices are increasing as a result of the rising coking coal prices," said Monica Bachchan Duvvuri, founder of Metalogic PMS, a steel and mining market intelligence firm. She added that met coke prices may go up by 3-4% this week.

Reuters reported last week that steel prices were expected to rise further in the coming weeks partly due to high coking coal costs.

MINING.COM

China aluminium output hits record high in August with capacity cap in sight

Reuters

CHINA's aluminium production hit a record high in August, data showed on Tuesday, as strong margins encouraged smelters to maximise output despite a longstanding national capacity cap.

Production rose 4.7% from a year earlier to 3.98 million metric tons, data from the National Bureau of Statistics showed.

Output in the world's top aluminium producer increased from just below 3.9 million tons in July and was close to the previous monthly high of 3.979 million tons recorded in June.

In the first eight months of the year, China produced 31.12 million tons, up 3.9% from the same period last year.

At that pace, output would annualise at about 46.7 million tons, well above the country's 45-million-ton capacity ceiling. China has maintained tight controls on aluminium smelting capacity since 2017.

China produced 45.02 million tons of primary aluminium in 2025, up 2.4% from a year earlier.

Higher output has been supported by strong margins amid higher prices following supply disruptions in the Middle East by the war.

Benchmark three-month aluminium CMAL3 gained nearly 8% so far this year, and was up 1.82% in August.

Production of 10 nonferrous metals, including copper, aluminium, lead, zinc and nickel, rose 1.6% from a year earlier to 7.1 million tons in August. Output of the 10 metals in January-August increased 2.9% to 55.58 million tons.

(Reporting by Dylan Duan and Lewis Jackson, Editing by Louise Heavens)