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PTBA Ajukan Rencana Produksi 2027, Izin Pakai Kontraktor Afiliasi

Penulis : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

PT BUKIT Asam (Persero) Tbk (PTBA), anggota Holding Industri Pertambangan MIND ID, sedang memproses pengajuan usulan rencana produksi batu bara pada 2027 kepada Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM).

PTBA menyatakan perencanaan tersebut mempertimbangkan persetujuan pemerintah, prioritas kebutuhan domestik, serta dinamika pasar ekspor di tengah transisi energi.

Direktur Utama PTBA Bambang Ismawan mengatakan, perusahaan tetap berada pada jalur yang tepat untuk mencapai target produksi sekitar 49,5 juta ton pada 2026.

"PTBA sedang dalam proses pengajuan usulan rencana produksi 2027 kepada Kementerian ESDM. Kami senantiasa memprioritaskan kebutuhan suplai domestik, sembari mencermati peluang pasar ekspor. Dukungan rantai pasok terintegrasi dari tambang, angkutan kereta api, hingga pelabuhan menjadi modal penting untuk menjaga keandalan pasokan," ujar Bambang melalui keterangan tertulis, Senin (5/10/2026).

Bambang menambahkan, target produksi batu bara nasional merupakan kewenangan Kementerian ESDM. Persetujuan pemerintah menjadi acuan bagi produsen dalam menyesuaikan rencana produksi dengan kebutuhan domestik, cadangan strategis, dan kondisi pasar.

PTBA Submits 2027 Production Plan, Seeks Approval to Use Affiliated Contractor

Author: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

PT BUKIT Asam (Persero) Tbk (PTBA), a member of the MIND ID Mining Industry Holding, is currently processing its submission of a proposed coal production plan for 2027 to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM).

PTBA stated that the planning takes into account government approval, domestic demand priorities, and export market dynamics amid the energy transition.

PTBA President Director Bambang Ismawan said the company remains on track to achieve its production target of around 49.5 million tonnes by 2026.

"PTBA is in the process of submitting its 2027 production plan to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. We consistently prioritize domestic supply needs while also monitoring export market opportunities. Support from an integrated supply chain, from mining, rail transportation, to ports, is crucial for maintaining supply reliability," Bambang said in a written statement on Monday (October 5, 2026).

Bambang added that the national coal production target falls under the authority of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. Government approval serves as a guide for producers in adjusting production plans to domestic demand, strategic reserves, and market conditions.

Bagi PTBA, kepastian regulasi dan ketepatan waktu persetujuan produksi dalam rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB) juga penting untuk mengoptimalkan logistik, merencanakan kebutuhan kontraktor, serta menyusun perjanjian komersial secara efektif.

Selain itu, kata Bambang, Perseroan juga senantiasa menjalankan kegiatan operasionalnya secara profesional dengan mengedepankan kaidah good mining practice. Selain itu, dalam pengelolaannya, Perseroan juga berpedoman pada prinsip tata kelola perusahaan yang baik (good corporate governance/GCG) dan kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan.

Terkait terbitnya Kepmen ESDM Nomor 365.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2026 tentang Pedoman Teknis Pelaksanaan Persetujuan Penggunaan Anak Perusahaan dan/atau Afiliasi dalam Bidang Usaha Jasa Pertambangan Mineral dan Batubara, PTBA menghormati dan mendukung kebijakan pemerintah dalam memperkuat tata kelola jasa pertambangan.

Bambang menyampaikan perusahaan telah mengajukan permohonan kepada menteri ESDM terkait persetujuan penggunaan PT Satria Bahana Sarana (PT SBS) sebagai perusahaan afiliasi jasa kontraktor penambangan.

Pengajuan tersebut merupakan bagian dari upaya memastikan kegiatan operasional berjalan sesuai ketentuan sekaligus menjaga suplai produksi untuk ketahanan energi nasional.

"PTBA menghormati dan mendukung kebijakan pemerintah dalam memperkuat tata kelola usaha jasa pertambangan. Kami telah mengajukan permohonan persetujuan penggunaan PT SBS kepada menteri ESDM dan senantiasa terus berkoordinasi terhadap setiap proses evaluasi yang dilakukan berdasarkan kebijakan aturan yang berlaku," kata Bambang.

For PTBA, regulatory certainty and timely production approvals in the work plan and budget (RKAB) are also important for optimizing logistics, planning contractor needs, and drafting commercial agreements effectively.

Furthermore, Bambang said, the Company consistently conducts its operations professionally, prioritizing good mining practices. Furthermore, in its management, the Company adheres to the principles of good corporate governance (GCG) and compliance with laws and regulations.

Regarding the issuance of ESDM Ministerial Decree Number 365.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2026 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Approval for the Use of Subsidiaries and/or Affiliates in the Mineral and Coal Mining Services Business Sector, PTBA respects and supports government policies in strengthening mining services governance.

Bambang said the company had submitted an application to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources regarding approval for the use of PT Satria Bahana Sarana (PT SBS) as an affiliated company for mining contractor services.

The submission is part of an effort to ensure operational activities run according to regulations while maintaining production supplies for national energy security.

"PTBA respects and supports the government's policy of strengthening the governance of mining services businesses. We have submitted a request for approval for the use of PT SBS to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources and continue to coordinate with each evaluation process, which is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations," said Bambang.

Kepmen ESDM Nomor 365.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2026 mengatur bahwa penggunaan anak perusahaan dan/atau afiliasi dimungkinkan sepanjang memenuhi persyaratan dan memperoleh persetujuan sesuai mekanisme yang ditetapkan. Kriteria yang diatur, antara lain berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan proyek strategis nasional (PSN), pembangunan fasilitas pengelolaan atau pemurnian mineral, pengembangan dan pemanfaatan batu bara, serta pemenuhan kebutuhan mineral dan batu bara dalam negeri.

Bambang menekankan pemenuhan kebutuhan domestik merupakan bagian penting dari kontribusi PTBA dalam menjaga ketahanan energi nasional. Hingga semester I/2026, penjualan domestik perusahaan mencapai 10,77 juta ton atau sekitar 51% dari total penjualan batu bara.

"Selain menjaga pasokan energi dalam negeri, PTBA terus mendorong hilirisasi dan pengembangan usaha untuk meningkatkan nilai tambah batu bara serta memperkuat industri nasional. Kami berkomitmen menjalankan seluruh kegiatan usaha secara patuh, dengan tetap memperhatikan keberlanjutan operasional dan kontribusi bagi perekonomian," katanya.

PTBA juga telah mengembangkan pemanfaatan batu bara untuk penyediaan energi melalui pembangkit listrik, termasuk PLTU Sumsel-8 dan PLTU Banjarsari. Inisiatif tersebut menjadi bagian dari kontribusi perusahaan dalam mendukung pemanfaatan sumber daya untuk penguatan industri dan energi dalam negeri.

Di tengah transisi energi, PTBA terus menjaga keseimbangan antara pemenuhan kebutuhan energi nasional, adaptasi terhadap dinamika pasar, dan pengembangan usaha berkelanjutan. Melalui perencanaan produksi yang terukur, penguatan rantai pasok, serta kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, perusahaan berkomitmen untuk menjaga keandalan pasokan dan mendukung ketahanan energi nasional. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

ESDM Ministerial Decree No. 365.K/MB.01/MEM.B/2026 stipulates that the use of subsidiaries and/or affiliates is permitted as long as they meet the requirements and obtain approval through established mechanisms. These criteria include those related to the implementation of national strategic projects (PSN), the construction of mineral processing or refining facilities, the development and utilization of coal, and meeting domestic mineral and coal needs.

Bambang emphasized that meeting domestic demand is a crucial part of PTBA's contribution to maintaining national energy security. As of the first half of 2026, the company's domestic sales reached 10.77 million tons, or approximately 51% of total coal sales.

"In addition to maintaining domestic energy supplies, PTBA continues to promote downstreaming and business development to increase the added value of coal and strengthen the national industry. We are committed to conducting all business activities in a compliant manner, while maintaining operational sustainability and contributing to the economy," he said.

PTBA has also developed the use of coal for energy supply through power plants, including the Sumsel-8 PLTU and the Banjarsari PLTU. This initiative is part of the company's contribution to supporting the use of resources to strengthen domestic industry and energy.

Amidst the energy transition, PTBA continues to maintain a balance between meeting national energy needs, adapting to market dynamics, and developing sustainable businesses. Through measured production planning, strengthening the supply chain, and complying with regulations, the company is committed to maintaining supply reliability and supporting national energy security. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova



Pengolahan Bijih Freeport Capai 67%, Tambang GBC Rutin Pasok

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

FREEPORT McMoran (FCX) mengungkapkan rata-rata pengolahan bijih PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) pada kuartal III-2026 mencapai 140.000 metrik ton per hari atau sekitar 67% dari kapasitas normal sebelum longsor tambang bawah tanah terjadi.

FCX melaporkan dari jumlah bijih yang diolah tersebut, tambang bawah tanah Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) memasok sekitar 70.000 metrik ton bijih per hari.

"Kemajuan signifikan terus dicapai dalam proses peningkatan produksi secara bertahap di tambang bawah tanah Grasberg Block Cave," ungkap perwakilan manajemen FCX dalam keterangan tertulis di situs resminya, diakses Senin (5/10/2026).

Tambang GBC Rampung Perbaikan Akhir 2027

Manajemen FCX memastikan tambang bawah tanah GBC bakal beroperasi dengan kapasitas sekitar 80% pada pertengahan 2027 dan mendekati kapasitas penuh pada akhir 2027.

Perseroan menyatakan pemulihan tambang bawah tanah terus dilakukan, utamanya agar produksi dari Production Block 1S dapat kembali dilakukan pada tahun depan.

Di sisi lain, FCX menyatakan *smelter* PTFI kawasan industri Java Integrated Industrial and Port Estate (JIPE), Manyar, Gresik, Jawa Timur telah beroperasi kembali pada akhir 2026.

Freeport Ore Processing Reaches 67%, GBC Mine Regularly Supplies

Azura Yumna Ramadani Purnama

FREEPORT McMoran (FCX) revealed that PT Freeport Indonesia's (PTFI) ore processing averaged 140,000 metric tons per day in the third quarter of 2026, or approximately 67% of its normal capacity before the underground mine collapse.

FCX reported that of the ore processed, the Grasberg Block Cave (GBC) underground mine supplies approximately 70,000 metric tons of ore per day.

"Significant progress continues to be made in the gradual increase in production at the Grasberg Block Cave underground mine," said FCX management representatives in a written statement on its official website, accessed Monday (5/10/2026).

GBC Mine Renovations to Complete by the End of 2027

FCX management confirmed that the GBC underground mine will operate at approximately 80% capacity by mid-2027 and will approach full capacity by the end of 2027.

The company stated that underground mining recovery is continuing, primarily to ensure production from Production Block 1S can resume next year.

On the other hand, FCX stated that the PTFI *smelter* in the Java Integrated Industrial and Port Estate (JIPE) industrial area, Manyar, Gresik, East Java, had resumed operations at the end of 2026.

FCX menegaskan peningkatan produksi berjalan sesuai dengan ekspektasi perseroan.

"PTFI memiliki kapasitas peleburan gabungan, termasuk melalui PT Smelting, untuk memproduksi hingga sekitar 800.000 metrik ton katoda per tahun, serta fasilitas pemurnian logam mulia yang mampu memproses seluruh produksi emas PTFI," ungkap FCX.

Sekadar informasi, *smelter* PT Smelting, dengan kapasitas katoda tembaga sekitar 342.000 ton per tahun, telah kembali beroperasi secara normal setelah sempat berhenti selama sekitar dua minggu pada Agustus lalu untuk memperbaiki tanur.

Sementara *smelter* di Manyar, Gresik kembali menerima pasokan konsentrat pada Agustus dan diperkirakan akan memproduksi katoda tembaga pada September.

Smelter tersebut sebelumnya berhenti beroperasi, sebab terdapat insiden longsor di tambang GBC, sehingga pasokan bijih tembaga hanya mencukupi untuk *smelter* PT Smelting.

Dalam kesempatan sebelumnya, PTFI menargetkan produksi katoda tembaga dari *smelter* Manyar pada Oktober 2026 mencapai 35 juta pon, kemudian naik ke level 55 juta pon pada November 2026, dan mencapai 57 juta pon pada Desember 2026.

Selain itu, PTFI memproyeksikan produksi katoda tembaga sepanjang tahun ini dapat mencapai 800.000 juta pon. Sebanyak 600.000 juta pon berasal dari *smelter* PT Smelting, sedangkan 200.000 juta pon dari *smelter* Manyar.

Presiden Direktur PTFI Tony Wenas menegaskan operasional penuh tambang bawah tanah GBC ditargetkan menyentuh level 100% pada akhir 2027.

FCX confirmed that the production increase was in line with the company's expectations.

"PTFI has combined smelting capacity, including through PT Smelting, to produce up to approximately 800,000 metric tons of cathode per year, as well as a precious metal refining facility capable of processing all of PTFI's gold production," FCX said.

For your information, PT Smelting's *smelter*, with a copper cathode capacity of around 342,000 tons per year, has returned to normal operations after being shut down for around two weeks last August to repair the furnace.

Meanwhile, *the smelter* in Manyar, Gresik, received another supply of concentrate in August and is expected to produce copper cathodes in September.

The smelter previously stopped operating, because there was a landslide incident at the GBC mine, so the supply of copper ore was only sufficient for the PT Smelting *smelter*.

Previously, PTFI targeted copper cathode production from the Manyar *smelter* to reach 35 million pounds in October 2026, then increase to 55 million pounds in November 2026, and reach 57 million pounds in December 2026.

Furthermore, PTFI projects that copper cathode production this year will reach 800,000 million pounds. Of this, 600,000 million pounds will come from the PT Smelting *smelter*, while 200,000 million pounds will come from the Manyar *smelter*.

PTFI President Director Tony Wenas emphasized that the GBC underground mine is targeted to reach 100% operational level by the end of 2027.

Tony menargetkan perbaikan tambang bawah tanah tersebut dapat mencapai level 65% pada semester II-2026. Kemudian, pada semester I-2027 perbaikan ditargetkan mencapai level 75%.

"Kuartal III *ramp up*, tergantung konsentrasinya. [Target beroperasi penuh] sama *dong* [seperti tambang GBC pada akhir 2027], tunggu konsentrasinya penuh dia baru bisa penuh," ungkap Tony ketika ditemui awak media di Kompleks DPR, Rabu (10/6/2026).

Lebih lanjut, saat ini terdapat dua tambang Freeport yang kembali beroperasi, yakni Big Gossan dan Deep Mill Level Zone (DMLZ).

Dua tambang tersebut dapat memproduksi 70.000 ton konsentrat per hari atau setara 30% dari total kapasitas produksi tambang sebesar 210.000 ton per hari.

Tony memastikan seluruh konsentrat yang diproduksi dari dua tambang tersebut dipasok ke *smelter* PT Smelting di Gresik, Jawa Timur.

Untuk diketahui, *smelter* pertama milik Freeport, PT Smelting, dibangun pada 1996 bersama konsorsium Jepang dan dioperasikan oleh Mitsubishi. PT Smelting terletak di Gresik, Jawa Timur dan menjadi *smelter* tembaga pertama di Tanah Air.

PT Smelting disebut mampu mengolah 1.00.000 ton konsentrat tembaga menjadi 300.000 ton katoda tembaga setiap tahunnya untuk memenuhi kebutuhan produksi di dalam maupun luar negeri.

Selanjutnya, Freeport memiliki *smelter* katoda tembaga di kawasan industri JIPE, Manyar, Gresik, Jawa Timur. Pembangunan dimulai pada Oktober 2021, tetapi tertunda akibat pandemi Covid-19 sebelum akhirnya diresmikan pada Kamis (27/6/2024).

Tony targets 65% completion of the underground mine's improvements by the second half of 2026. He then targets 75% completion by the first half of 2027.

"The third quarter *ramp-up* will depend on the concentrate. The target for full operation is the same [as the GBC mine by the end of 2027]. We'll wait until the concentrate is full before it can be fully operational," Tony said when met by media crews at the House of Representatives Complex on Wednesday (June 10, 2026).

Furthermore, currently two Freeport mines are back in operation, namely Big Gossan and Deep Mill Level Zone (DMLZ).

The two mines can produce 70,000 tons of concentrate per day, equivalent to 30% of the mine's total production capacity of 210,000 tons per day.

Tony ensured that all concentrate produced from the two mines was supplied to the PT Smelting *smelter* in Gresik, East Java.

For your information, Freeport's first *smelter*, PT Smelting, was built in 1996 with a Japanese consortium and operated by Mitsubishi. Located in Gresik, East Java, PT Smelting was the first copper *smelter* in the country.

PT Smelting is said to be capable of processing 1,00,000 tons of copper concentrate into 300,000 tons of copper cathode annually to meet production needs both domestically and internationally.

Furthermore, Freeport has a copper cathode *smelter* in the JIPE industrial area in Manyar, Gresik, East Java. Construction began in October 2021 but was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic before finally being inaugurated on Thursday (June 27, 2024).

Smelter kedua PTFI ini merupakan *smelter* katoda tembaga dengan desain *single line* terbesar di dunia dan dirancang agar mampu memurnikan konsentrat tembaga dengan kapasitas produksi hingga 1,7 juta ton setelah beroperasi penuh. (azr/ros)

PTFI's second smelter is the world's largest *single-line* copper cathode *smelter* and is designed to refine copper concentrate with a production capacity of up to 1.7 million tons once fully operational. (azr/ros)

Kontari.co.id

Bursa Mineral Segera Beroperasi, OJK Siapkan Aturan Turunan BMKS

Reporter: Vatrisha Putri Nur | Editor: Handoyo

O**TORITAS** Jasa Keuangan (OJK) terus mematangkan kerangka regulasi Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis (BMKS) menjelang pengalihan kewenangan pengaturan dan pengawasannya dari Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi (Bappebti). Bursa mineral tersebut ditargetkan mulai beroperasi pada 1 Januari 2027.

Kepala Eksekutif Pengawas Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis (BMKS) OJK Sarjito mengatakan, OJK saat ini tengah menyusun sejumlah ketentuan turunan sebagai tindak lanjut dari dua Peraturan OJK (POJK) yang telah diterbitkan terkait BMKS.

"Untuk memperkuat pengaturan tersebut, OJK sedang menyusun ketentuan turunan dari POJK yang telah diterbitkan, yang akan mengatur teknis dalam penyelenggaraan BMKS," terang Sarjito dalam RDK Bulanan OJK September, Senin (5/10/2026).

Ketentuan teknis tersebut nantinya akan dituangkan dalam Peraturan Anggota Dewan Komisiner (PADK).

Mineral Exchange Set to Launch; OJK Prepares Implementing Regulations

Reporter: Vatrisha Putri Nur | Editor: Handoyo

T**HE FINANCIAL** Services Authority (OJK) continues to refine the regulatory framework for the Strategic Minerals and Commodities Exchange (BMKS) ahead of the transfer of regulatory and supervisory authority from the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (Bappebti). The mineral exchange is targeted to begin operations on January 1, 2027.

Sarjito, Chief Executive of the OJK's Mineral and Strategic Commodities Exchange (BMKS) Supervisory Agency, stated that the OJK is currently drafting a number of derivative provisions as a follow-up to two OJK Regulations (POJK) that have been issued regarding BMKS.

"To strengthen these regulations, the OJK is currently drafting derivative provisions from the POJK that has been issued, which will regulate the technical aspects of the BMKS implementation," explained Sarjito in the OJK's September Monthly RDK, Monday (5/10/2026).

These technical provisions will later be outlined in the Board of Commissioners Member Regulations (PADK).

Sarjito menyebut, PADK tersebut antara lain akan mengatur penyelenggaraan oleh bursa, lembaga kliring, dan lembaga kustodian elektronik, perantara perdagangan di BMKS, penilaian kemampuan dan kepatutan bagi pihak utama penyelenggara BMKS, serta perdagangan produk BMKS.

Penyusunan aturan turunan tersebut menjadi salah satu tahapan persiapan OJK dalam menjalankan mandat baru untuk mengatur dan mengawasi kegiatan perdagangan mineral dan komoditas strategis.

Mandat tersebut diperoleh OJK setelah pemerintah dan DPR menerbitkan Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2026 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2023 tentang Pengembangan dan Penguatan Sektor Keuangan (UU P2SK).

Sebagai bagian dari persiapan pengalihan kewenangan tersebut, OJK telah menerbitkan dua POJK yang secara khusus mengatur BMKS.

Pertama, POJK Nomor 15 Tahun 2026 mengenai penahapan peralihan tugas dan wewenang pengaturan dan pengawasan transaksi BMKS dari Bappebti kepada OJK.

POJK tersebut mengatur mekanisme transisi kewenangan pengaturan dan pengawasan Bursa Mineral dan Komoditas Strategis dari Bappebti kepada OJK.

"POJK Nomor 15 Tahun 2026 Alhamdulillah berlaku sesuai dengan targetnya yaitu 3 bulan sejak UU P2SK diundangkan yaitu pada tanggal 17 September 2026," imbuh Sarjito.

Selanjutnya, OJK juga telah menerbitkan POJK Nomor 16 Tahun 2026 mengenai penyelenggaraan BMKS.

Sarjito said that the PADK would, among other things, regulate the implementation by the stock exchange, clearing institutions, and electronic custodian institutions, trading intermediaries in BMKS, the fit and proper assessment for the main parties organizing BMKS, and the trading of BMKS products.

The drafting of these derivative regulations is one of the stages of preparation by the OJK in carrying out its new mandate to regulate and supervise trading activities in minerals and strategic commodities.

The OJK obtained this mandate after the government and the House of Representatives issued Law Number 4 of 2026 concerning Amendments to Law Number 4 of 2023 concerning the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (P2SK Law).

As part of the preparation for the transfer of authority, the OJK has issued two POJKs that specifically regulate BMKS.

First, POJK Number 15 of 2026 concerning the phasing of the transfer of duties and authority for regulating and supervising BMKS transactions from Bappebti to OJK.

The POJK regulates the transition mechanism for regulatory and supervisory authority of the Mineral and Strategic Commodity Exchange from Bappebti to OJK.

"Thank God, POJK Number 15 of 2026 came into effect according to its target, namely 3 months after the P2SK Law was enacted, namely on September 17, 2026," added Sarjito.

Furthermore, the OJK has also issued POJK Number 16 of 2026 concerning the implementation of BMKS.

Aturan tersebut mencakup sejumlah aspek, mulai dari pelaku kegiatan perdagangan di BMKS, perdagangan dan tata cara penahapan perdagangan, penyelenggaraan transaksi, tata kelola, manajemen risiko, perlindungan pengguna jasa, hingga penegakan integritas.

POJK Nomor 16 Tahun 2026 akan mulai berlaku pada 1 Januari 2027. Pemberlakuan tersebut bertepatan dengan efektifnya mandat OJK dalam menjalankan fungsi pengaturan dan pengawasan terhadap BMKS. 

These regulations cover a number of aspects, ranging from trading activities in BMKS, trading and trading staging procedures, transaction implementation, governance, risk management, protection of service users, to enforcing integrity.

POJK Number 16 of 2026 will come into effect on January 1, 2027. This implementation coincides with the effectiveness of the OJK's mandate in carrying out its regulatory and supervisory functions for BMKS. 



Tak Ada Aturan Baru, Ekspor Batu Bara Cs Via DSI Tetap 1 Januari 2027

chd, CNBC Indonesia

PEMERINTAH menegaskan skema penataan ekspor satu pintu tetap berjalan sesuai kerangka kebijakan yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya tanpa ada perubahan aturan mendasar. Hal ini ditegaskan oleh Menteri Koordinator (Menko) Bidang Perekonomian Airlangga Hartanto.

Menurutnya, implementasi penuh ekspor komoditas SDA strategis melalui PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia atau DSI ini masih berjalan sesuai rencana, yakni pada 1 Januari 2027.

"Enggak ada, enggak ada aturan baru," terang Airlangga saat ditemui di kantornya, kemarin, Senin (5/10/2026).

Sementara itu, terkait jumlah komoditas strategisnya, Airlangga menjelaskan tiga komoditas yakni batu bara, kelapa sawit (CPO), dan ferro alloy, masih menjadi komoditas yang wajib dilakukan melalui PT DSI.

No New Rules: Exports of Coal and Other Commodities via DSI Still Set to Begin January 1, 2027

chd, CNBC Indonesia

THE GOVERNMENT has emphasized that the one-stop export arrangement scheme will continue to operate according to the previously established policy framework without any fundamental regulatory changes. This was confirmed by Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartanto.

According to him, the full implementation of strategic natural resource commodity exports through PT Danantara Sumberdaya Indonesia or DSI is still proceeding according to plan, namely on January 1, 2027.

"There aren't any, there are no new regulations," explained Airlangga when met at his office yesterday, Monday (5/10/2026).

Meanwhile, regarding the number of strategic commodities, Airlangga explained that three commodities, namely coal, palm oil (CPO), and ferro alloy, are still commodities that must be processed through PT DSI.

"Kebijakannya masih 3 komoditas strategis," ucap Airlangga.

Namun, dia mengatakan akan ada evaluasi sebelum penerapan pada 1 Januari 2027. Hal ini dilakukan agar ekspor satu pintu dapat berjalan lancar.

"Implementasi (ekspor SDA strategis) pada 1 Januari 2027 masih berlaku, kita akan evaluasi kemudian persiapan yang untuk 1 Januari," kata Airlangga. (haa/haa)

"The policy is still focused on three strategic commodities," said Airlangga.

However, he said there would be an evaluation before implementation on January 1, 2027. This was done to ensure that the one-stop export system could run smoothly.

"The implementation (of strategic natural resource exports) on January 1, 2027, is still in effect. We will evaluate and then prepare for January 1," Airlangga said. (haa/haa)

Bisnis.com

Ahli Tambang Ingatkan Freeport Utamakan Mitigasi Risiko saat Pulihkan Grasberg

Penulis : Lorenzo Anugrah Mahardhika

PEMULIHAN produksi tambang Grasberg milik PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI) dinilai perlu dilakukan secara hati-hati dengan mengutamakan mitigasi risiko dan rekayasa teknis, mengingat aktivitas penambangan bawah tanah memiliki tingkat risiko yang lebih tinggi.

Ketua Dewan Penasihat Perhimpunan Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) Rizal Kasli mengatakan, Freeport saat ini berada dalam fase pemulihan produksi untuk kembali mencapai kapasitas puncak sekitar 200.000 ton bijih per hari.

Menurutnya, upaya mengejar pemulihan produksi tersebut tidak boleh mengesampingkan aspek keselamatan dan kestabilan tambang, khususnya karena Grasberg Block Caving merupakan tambang bawah tanah yang menggunakan metode block caving.

Mining Experts Remind Freeport to Prioritize Risk Mitigation During Grasberg Recovery

Author: Lorenzo Anugrah Mahardhika

THE RESTORATION of production at PT Freeport Indonesia's (PTFI) Grasberg mine is considered necessary to be carried out carefully, prioritizing risk mitigation and technical engineering, considering that underground mining activities carry a higher level of risk.

Rizal Kasli, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Indonesian Mining Experts Association (Perhapi), said Freeport is currently in a production recovery phase to return to peak capacity of around 200,000 tons of ore per day.

According to him, efforts to pursue production recovery must not neglect the safety and stability aspects of the mine, especially because Grasberg Block Caving is an underground mine that uses the block caving method.

"Usaha ini harus dilakukan secara hati-hati mengingat risiko tambang bawah tanah akan lebih riskan kalau dikerjakan hanya untuk mengejar produksi maksimal. Mitigasi risiko dan rekayasa engineering harus diutamakan untuk menghindari kejadian serupa terulang," kata Rizal kepada Bisnis, Senin (5/10/2026).

Rizal menjelaskan, tingkat risiko menjadi lebih tinggi karena aktivitas penambangan bawah tanah Grasberg Block Caving berada di bawah bekas tambang terbuka (open pit) Grasberg.

Kondisi tersebut perlu menjadi perhatian terutama dari sisi rekayasa air tanah dan hidrologi. Bekas bukaan open pit Grasberg memiliki potensi menampung air yang dapat memengaruhi kondisi tambang bawah tanah di bawahnya.

Oleh karena itu, Rizal menilai Freeport perlu memperkuat rekayasa penanganan hidrologi dan hidrogeologi pada area bekas open pit Grasberg. Langkah tersebut diperlukan untuk mencegah masuknya air dan material basah ke area tambang bawah tanah yang berpotensi memicu kejadian wet-mud atau longsor lumpur seperti yang terjadi sebelumnya.

Selain aspek hidrologi, penguatan infrastruktur tambang bawah tanah juga perlu dipastikan berjalan optimal.

"Penguatan tunnel, draw points, dan drainasenya harus dipastikan berfungsi dengan baik, terutama untuk mengalirkan air keluar area ambrukan [block caving]," katanya. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

"This effort must be undertaken carefully, considering that underground mining is even more risky if undertaken solely to maximize production. Risk mitigation and engineering must be prioritized to prevent similar incidents from recurring," Rizal told Bisnis on Monday (October 5, 2026).

Rizal explained that the risk level is higher because the Grasberg Block Caving underground mining activity is located under the former Grasberg open pit mine.

This situation requires attention, particularly from a groundwater engineering and hydrological perspective. The former Grasberg open pit has the potential to hold water, which could impact the underground mine conditions below.

Therefore, Rizal believes Freeport needs to strengthen its hydrological and hydrogeological engineering in the former Grasberg open pit area. This step is necessary to prevent water and wet material from entering the underground mine, which could potentially trigger wet-mud events, such as those that occurred previously.

In addition to hydrological aspects, strengthening underground mining infrastructure also needs to be ensured to run optimally.

"The tunnel reinforcement, draw points, and drainage must be ensured to function properly, especially to drain water away from the block caving area," he said. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

Kontan.co.id

Permintaan Batubara Diproyeksi Naik pada Kuartal IV-2026, Harga Cenderung Menguat

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Herlina
Kartika Dewi

PROSPEK pasar dan harga batubara pada kuartal IV-2026 diproyeksikan masih berada dalam kondisi yang cukup kuat meski bergerak dinamis.

Direktur Eksekutif Pusat Studi Hukum Energi dan Pertambangan (Pushep), Bisman Bakhtiar menilai, pergerakan komoditas ini tidak lagi berada dalam fase lonjakan ekstrem, melainkan memasuki tren penguatan yang terukur seiring peningkatan permintaan.

Dia mengungkapkan, pasar batubara di akhir tahun ini masih ditopang oleh tingginya kebutuhan dari kawasan Asia. Permintaan utama diperkirakan tetap bergantung pada negara India dan China, sementara kondisi pasokan yang relatif ketat dari produsen Indonesia menjadi faktor penahan penurunan harga lebih lanjut di pasar global.

"Pasar batubara Q4 bagus, masih cukup kuat tetapi cenderung volatil. Jadi saat ini udah bukan lagi dalam fase lonjakan harga seperti sebelumnya namun diperkirakan permintaan akan naik. Pasar masih bergantung pada permintaan Asia, terutama India dan China, sementara pasokan Indonesia yang lebih ketat menjadi faktor penahan penurunan harga," ujarnya kepada Kontan.co.id, Senin (5/10/2026).

Bisman menuturkan, memasuki periode musim dingin, lonjakan konsumsi energi biasanya bakal mendorong pergerakan harga komoditas batubara di tingkat global. Namun untuk tahun ini,...

Coal Demand Projected to Increase in Q4 2026, Prices Tend to Strengthen

Reporter: Arif Ferdianto | Editor: Herlina
Kartika Dewi

THE COAL market and price outlook for the fourth quarter of 2026 is projected to remain quite strong, despite dynamic fluctuations.

Bisman Bakhtiar, Executive Director of the Center for Energy and Mining Law Studies (Pushep), assessed that the movement of this commodity is no longer in a phase of extreme spikes, but rather has entered a measurable strengthening trend in line with increasing demand.

He revealed that the coal market at the end of this year will still be supported by high demand from the Asian region. Primary demand is expected to remain dependent on India and China, while relatively tight supply conditions from Indonesian producers will act as a factor restraining further price declines in the global market.

"The coal market was good in Q4, still quite strong but tending to be volatile. So, we're no longer in the price spike phase like before, but demand is expected to increase. The market remains reliant on Asian demand, particularly India and China, while tighter Indonesian supply is a factor holding back price declines," he told Kontan.co.id on Monday (October 5, 2026).

Bisman explained that with the onset of winter, a surge in energy consumption typically drives up global coal prices. However, he estimates that this year's winter-related price increases...

Namun untuk tahun ini, Ia memperkirakan efek kenaikan harga akibat musim dingin tidak akan sebesar tahun-tahun sebelumnya karena China dan negara Asia lainnya telah menyiapkan stok serta produksi domestik, di samping pesatnya pertumbuhan energi terbarukan.

"Dengan HBA kalori tinggi saat ini US\$ 122,52 per ton, saya melihat harga kuartal IV-2026 lebih realistis bergerak di kisaran US\$ 115–140/ton, dengan kecenderungan stabil hingga sedikit menguat. Namun, jika terjadi gangguan pasokan atau eskalasi geopolitik yang kembali mengerek harga gas, level US\$ 140 bahkan lebih tinggi masih terbuka," tuturnya.

Dari sisi strategi operasional, para produsen dan perusahaan tambang dinilai tidak perlu terburu-buru memacu volume produksi secara agresif menjelang penutupan tahun.

Bisman menyarankan pelaku usaha untuk lebih berfokus pada penjagaan tingkat produksi sesuai Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) yang telah disetujui, sekaligus mengoptimalkan keandalan manajemen stok dan jalur logistik.

"Antisipasi produsen kayaknya enggak harus genjot mengejar produksi secara agresif di akhir tahun. Bisa menjaga produksi sesuai RKAB saja sudah bagus. Selain itu perlu mengoptimalkan stok dan memastikan logistik. Jadi cukup dengan konsisten dan disiplin produksi itu justru dapat membantu menopang harga," jelasnya.

Lebih lanjut, Bisman menambahkan, terkait tantangan operasional di lapangan, para penambang diprediksi masih harus berhadapan dengan ancaman cuaca ekstrem, risiko gangguan logistik, kenaikan biaya produksi, hingga kepastian regulasi.

However, he estimates that this year's winter-related price increases will not be as significant as in previous years, as China and other Asian countries have already prepared domestic stocks and production, coupled with the rapid growth of renewable energy.

"With the current high-calorie HBA of US\$122.52 per ton, I see a more realistic price range in the fourth quarter of 2026 of US\$115–140/ton, with a tendency to stabilize or slightly strengthen. However, if supply disruptions or geopolitical escalations push gas prices up again, the US\$140 level or even higher is still possible," he said.

From an operational strategy perspective, producers and mining companies are deemed to have no need to rush to aggressively increase production volumes as the year draws to a close.

Bisman advised business owners to focus more on maintaining production levels in accordance with the approved Work Plan and Budget (RKAB), while optimizing the reliability of stock management and logistics channels.

"Producers don't need to aggressively boost production at the end of the year to anticipate this. Simply maintaining production within the company's budget (RKAB) is already a good thing. Furthermore, optimizing inventory and ensuring logistics is essential. Consistent and disciplined production can actually help support prices," he explained.

Furthermore, Bisman added, regarding operational challenges in the field, miners are predicted to still have to face the threat of extreme weather, the risk of logistical disruptions, rising production costs, and regulatory uncertainty.

Menurutnya, fenomena El Nino sendiri dinilai memiliki dampak ganda, di mana kekeringan dapat mengganggu operasional tertentu, tetapi di sisi lain penurunan pembangkit hidro justru berpotensi mendorong permintaan batubara. ➡

According to him, the El Nino phenomenon itself is considered to have a dual impact, where drought can disrupt certain operations, but on the other hand, a decrease in hydropower generation has the potential to boost coal demand. ➡



PTBA Memasok Batu Bara ke Pasar Domestik 2x Lipat dari Kewajiban DMO

Wilda Asmarini, CNBC Indonesia

PT BUKIT Asam (Persero) Tbk (PTBA) memasok batu bara untuk pasar domestik mencapai 54% dari total penjualan sepanjang 2025. Angka ini lebih dua kali lipat dibandingkan dengan kewajiban memasok pasar domestik atau Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) untuk perusahaan batu bara sebesar 25%.

Direktur Utama PTBA Bambang Ismawan mengatakan, besarnya porsi DMO PTBA ini tidak sebanding dengan rata-rata perusahaan batu bara lainnya yang hanya sebesar 25%. Artinya, ada ketidakadilan dalam alokasi untuk pemenuhan pasar domestik.

Oleh karena itu, dia pun meminta kepada Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) RI dan Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) untuk perlakuan adil, khususnya untuk alokasi DMO, pada semua perusahaan batu bara nasional.

"Nah, ini yang mungkin isu yang selama ini kan kita DMO, DMO, DMO. Nah, ini yang selalu ya saya sampaikan waktu saya di RDP (Rapat Dengar Pendapat) dengan Komisi XII (DPR), saya sampaikan, 'Pak, DMO tahun 2025 kita 54%. Padahal di peraturan itu 25%....

PTBA Supplies Coal to Domestic Market at Double the DMO Obligation

Wilda Asmarini, CNBC Indonesia

PT BUKIT Asam (Persero) Tbk (PTBA) supplies coal to the domestic market, reaching 54% of its total sales throughout 2025. This figure is more than double the 25% domestic market supply obligation (DMO) for coal companies.

PTBA President Director Bambang Ismawan stated that the size of PTBA's DMO portion is disproportionate to the average of 25% for other coal companies. This means there is an inequity in the allocation to meet the domestic market.

Therefore, he also asked the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR RI) and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) for fair treatment, especially for DMO allocation, for all national coal companies.

"Well, this is probably the issue that we've been having all this time: DMO, DMO, DMO. Well, this is what I always convey during my RDP (Hearing Meeting) with Commission XII (DPR), I said, 'Sir, our DMO in 2025 is 54%. Even though the regulation says 25%....

Padahal di peraturan itu 25%. Kenapa? Saya minta keadilan dong, ya kan gitu Pak. Jangan ada perlakuan yang tidak adil gitu'," tuturnya di Jakarta, dikutip Senin (5/10/2026).

"Terus saya lapor Pak Menteri juga, Pak Menteri ESDM. 'Pak, kok Bukit Asam kok begini? Kenapa yang swasta kok tidak banyak yang tidak mematuhi?' gitu kan," ujarnya.

"Nah, akhirnya Pak Menteri menyampaikan mungkin tata kelola tahun depan akan diubah. Nah, itu yang kita harapkan supaya kita fair, ya kan. Sekali lagi kan tanggung jawab bersama. Jadi jangan keuntungan pribadi terus mengalahkan kewajiban untuk negara, enggak boleh. Ya kita harus negara duluan baru pribadi, kan gitu Pak ya. Harus kita utamakan negara. Itu yang selalu saya sampaikan Pak Menteri. Beliau akan setuju tata kelolanya diubah," paparnya.

Berdasarkan data PTBA, penjualan batu bara persero sepanjang 2025 tercatat mencapai 45,4 juta ton. Adapun, pasokan DMO persero selama 2025 tercatat sebesar 24,5 juta ton atau 54% dari total penjualan batu bara persero.

Bila mengikuti aturan DMO 25%, seharusnya persero hanya memasok batu bara untuk pasar domestik sebesar 11,8 juta ton.

Sementara selama semester I-2026, PTBA telah menjual 21,10 juta ton batu bara. Dari jumlah penjualan tersebut, realisasi alokasi DMO tercatat sebanyak 9,4 juta ton.

Perkiraan produksi batu bara PTBA hingga akhir tahun ini sekitar 49,5-50 juta ton. (wia)

Even though the regulation says 25%. Why? I'm asking for justice, right, sir. There shouldn't be any unfair treatment like that," he said in Jakarta, quoted on Monday (October 5, 2026).

"Then I reported it to the Minister, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources. 'Sir, why is Bukit Asam like this? Why aren't many private companies disobeying?' That's what I said," he said.

"Well, finally, the Minister said that perhaps the governance will be changed next year. Well, that's what we hope for, so we can be fair, right? Once again, it's a shared responsibility. So, personal gain shouldn't continue to trump obligations to the state, that's not allowed. Yes, we must put the state first, then individuals, right, sir. We must prioritize the state. That's what I always tell the Minister. He will agree to the governance changes," he explained.

According to PTBA data, the company's coal sales reached 45.4 million tons in 2025. Meanwhile, the company's DMO supply for 2025 was recorded at 24.5 million tons, or 54% of the company's total coal sales.

If the 25% DMO regulation is followed, the company should only supply 11.8 million tons of coal to the domestic market.

Meanwhile, during the first half of 2026, PTBA sold 21.10 million tons of coal. Of this total, 9.4 million tons were allocated for the DMO.

PTBA's estimated coal production by the end of this year is around 49.5-50 million tons. (wia)



Harga Batu Bara Rekor: Tembus US\$ 151, Pengusaha RI Senyum-Rusia Sedih

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara melejit mendekati rekor tinggi dalam hampir sebulan.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Senin (5/10/2026) ditutup di posisi US\$ 151,05 per barel atau menguat 1%.

Kenaikan ini memperpanjang reli positifnya dengan menguat 3,2% dalam empat hari beruntun.

Harga penutupan kemarin juga menjadi yang tertinggi sejak 8 September atau hampir sebulan.

Harga batu bara melesat, salah satunya karena ada persoalan pasokan dari Indonesia, negara eksportir batu bara thermal terbesar di dunia.

Ekspor batu bara Indonesia turun 9,3% menjadi 227,7 juta ton pada periode Januari-Agustus 2026. Penurunan ini dipengaruhi kuota produksi pemerintah, ketidakpastian kebijakan, serta gangguan pengiriman akibat fenomena El Niño yang kuat.

Di sisi lain, permintaan batu bara global diperkirakan mencapai rekor tertinggi tahun ini akibat gangguan pasokan gas yang dipicu konflik di Timur Tengah. Menurut IEA, lonjakan harga LNG akibat terganggunya pelayaran di Selat Hormuz mendorong sejumlah negara, termasuk China, India, Jepang, Korea Selatan, dan sebagian negara Eropa, meningkatkan penggunaan pembangkit listrik berbahan bakar batu bara.

Coal Prices Hit Record Highs of US\$151, Indonesian Entrepreneurs Smile, Russia Sad

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices have soared to near record highs in nearly a month.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US\$151.05 per barrel on Monday (October 5, 2026), up 1%.

This increase extended its positive rally by strengthening 3.2% in four consecutive days.

Yesterday's closing price was also the highest since September 8, or almost a month.

Coal prices have soared, partly due to supply issues from Indonesia, the world's largest thermal coal exporter.

Indonesia's coal exports fell 9.3% to 227.7 million tonnes in the January-August 2026 period. This decline was influenced by government production quotas, policy uncertainty, and shipping disruptions due to the strong El Niño phenomenon.

On the other hand, global coal demand is expected to reach a record high this year due to gas supply disruptions triggered by conflict in the Middle East. According to the IEA, the surge in LNG prices due to shipping disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz has prompted several countries, including China, India, Japan, South Korea, and some European countries, to increase the use of coal-fired power plants.

Dari China dilaporkan, pasar batu bara termal China menguat. Aktivitas restocking masih berlangsung meski terbatas, sementara penjual menahan stok karena memperkirakan pasokan tetap ketat setelah libur. Pemulihan produksi tambang juga diperkirakan berlangsung bertahap sehingga tambahan pasokan ke pelabuhan utara China tidak akan besar.

Dikutip dari Sxcoal, di pasar impor, sentimen bahkan semakin kuat. Harga penawaran untuk batu bara Australia 5.500 Kcal/kg berada sekitar US\$110/ton FOB, sementara batu bara Indonesia 3.800 Kcal/kg ditawarkan sekitar US\$77-78/ton FOB. Penjual Indonesia disebut semakin enggan membuka volume yang tersedia, mengindikasikan pasokan ekspor yang lebih ketat.

Untuk batu bara Indonesia 3.800 Kcal/kg, indeks CCI naik US\$0,5 menjadi US\$ 76,5/ton FOB dan US\$88,5/ton CFR China. Batu bara Australia 5.500 Kcal/kg juga naik US\$0,5 menjadi US\$130,5/ton CFR China.

Ekspor Batu Bara Rusia Kehilangan Pasar Global

Eksportir batu bara Rusia mulai kehilangan pangsa pasar internasional akibat kenaikan biaya transportasi, beban bea masuk, serta terbatasnya ruang untuk memangkas harga.

Pada Januari-Agustus 2026a, volume batu bara Rusia yang dikirim ke China turun 10,8% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu menjadi 53,15 juta ton.

Pada periode tersebut, total impor batu bara China mencapai 310 juta ton, dengan 78,39 juta ton berasal dari Mongolia dan 121 juta ton dari Indonesia. Rusia pun keluar dari kelompok pemasok utama batu bara China.

China's thermal coal market is reportedly strengthening. Restocking activity is still ongoing, albeit limited, while sellers are holding on to stocks, anticipating tight supply after the holidays. The recovery in mining production is also expected to be gradual, so additional supplies to China's northern ports will not be significant.

According to Sxcoal, sentiment in the import market is even stronger. Bidding prices for Australian 5,500 Kcal/kg coal are around US\$110/ton FOB, while Indonesian 3,800 Kcal/kg coal is being offered at around US\$77-78/ton FOB. Indonesian sellers are reportedly increasingly reluctant to disclose available volumes, indicating tighter export supply.

For Indonesian 3,800 kcal/kg coal, the CCI index rose US\$0.5 to US\$76.5/ton FOB and US\$88.5/ton CFR China. Australian 5,500 kcal/kg coal also rose US\$0.5 to US\$130.5/ton CFR China.

Russian Coal Exports Lose Global Market

Russian coal exporters are starting to lose international market share due to rising transportation costs, import duties, and limited room for price cuts.

In January-August 2026, the volume of Russian coal shipped to China fell 10.8% compared to the same period last year to 53.15 million tonnes.

During that period, China's total coal imports reached 310 million tons, with 78.39 million tons coming from Mongolia and 121 million tons from Indonesia. Russia also dropped out of China's top coal suppliers.

Mongolia memiliki keunggulan karena biaya transportasi darat yang lebih murah dan tidak dikenakan bea masuk. Batu bara Rusia dikenakan tarif impor 3%-6% di China, sedangkan Mongolia, Australia, dan Indonesia memperoleh tarif nol melalui perjanjian perdagangan bebas.

Media Rusia melaporkan perusahaan Rusia telah menawarkan diskon sekitar 10%, tetapi pemangkasan harga lebih lanjut dinilai dapat membuat ekspor tidak lagi menguntungkan.

Biaya pengiriman batu bara dari Pelabuhan Vostochny ke China naik 45,5% sejak awal tahun hingga 11 September. Tarif angkutan kereta api Rusia juga akan kembali naik pada Oktober.

Meningkatnya permintaan gerbong kereta pengangkut batu bara turut mendorong biaya transportasi. Tekanan ini paling terasa pada ekspor batu bara termal.

Pengiriman ke Turki Juga Anjlok

Dalam tujuh bulan pertama, pengiriman batu bara kokas Rusia ke Turki turun 30%. Bahkan, tidak ada pengiriman ke negara tersebut pada Juli.

Pada bulan yang sama, pengiriman batu bara ke pelabuhan-pelabuhan di Rusia bagian selatan turun 33% dibandingkan Juni.

FISU menyebut kenaikan biaya dan persaingan harga semakin menyulitkan perusahaan Rusia mempertahankan pangsa pasar. Di sisi lain, Mongolia justru meningkatkan pengiriman batu baranya ke China. (mae/mae)

Mongolia has an advantage due to lower land transportation costs and the absence of import duties. Russian coal is subject to import tariffs of 3%-6% in China, while Mongolia, Australia, and Indonesia enjoy zero tariffs through free trade agreements.

Russian media reported that Russian companies had offered discounts of around 10%, but further price cuts could make exports unprofitable.

Coal shipping costs from Vostochny Port to China rose 45.5% from the start of the year to September 11. Russian rail freight rates will also rise again in October.

The increasing demand for coal-carrying rail cars has also pushed up transportation costs. This pressure is most pronounced on thermal coal exports.

Shipments to Türkiye Also Plummet

In the first seven months, Russian coking coal shipments to Türkiye fell 30%. In fact, there were no shipments to the country in July.

In the same month, coal shipments to ports in southern Russia fell 33% compared to June.

FISU said rising costs and price competition are making it increasingly difficult for Russian companies to maintain market share. Meanwhile, Mongolia is increasing its coal shipments to China. (mae/mae)



INPI 5 Oktober 2026: Lemah di Bijih, NPI Justru Naik Tipis

Penulis : Lili Handayani

INPI, October 5, 2026: Weak Ore Prices, Yet NPI Sees Slight Rise

Author: Lili Handayani

INDONESIA NICKEL PRICE INDEX				
Products (USD/mt)	Price Range	Average	Change	Date Release
Nickel Ore 1.2% (CIF)	23-28	25.5	0	Okt 5, 2026
Nickel Ore 1.6% (CIF)	58 - 60	59	0	Okt 5, 2026
Nickel Pig Iron (FOB)	134.65 - 134.65	134.65	0	Okt 1, 2026
High-Grade Nickel Matte (FOB)	15,055 - 15,055	15,055	0	Okt 2, 2026
MHP FOB Price	13,632 - 13,632	13,632	0	Okt 2, 2026

HARGA komoditas nikel Indonesia pada awal Oktober 2026 kembali menunjukkan pergerakan yang beragam. Harga bijih nikel melemah dibandingkan posisi 28 September, sementara *nickel pig iron* (NPI) naik tipis. Di sisi lain, harga *high-grade nickel matte* (HGNM) dan *mixed hydroxide precipitate* (MHP) kembali terkoreksi.

Berdasarkan data *Indonesia Nickel Price Index* (INPI) yang dirilis Asosiasi Penambang Nikel Indonesia (APNI) bersama *Shanghai Metals Market* (SMM), harga rata-rata bijih nikel kadar 1,2% CIF pada 5 Oktober 2026 berada di US\$25,5/metrik ton (mt). Angka tersebut turun US\$1 per mt dibandingkan INPI 28 September yang berada di US\$26,5/mt.

INDONESIAN nickel commodity prices again showed mixed movement in early October 2026. Nickel ore prices weakened compared to September 28, while *nickel pig iron* (NPI) rose slightly. Meanwhile, prices for *high-grade nickel matte* (HGNM) and *mixed hydroxide precipitate* (MHP) experienced further corrections.

According to data from the *Indonesia Nickel Price Index* (INPI) released by the Indonesian Nickel Miners Association (APNI) in collaboration with *Shanghai Metals Market* (SMM), the average price of 1.2% nickel ore CIF on October 5, 2026, was US\$25.5 per metric ton (mt). This figure is US\$1 per mt lower than the INPI of US\$26.5/mt on September 28.

Sementara itu, harga bijih nikel kadar 1,6% CIF tercatat US\$59 per mt. Harga tersebut turun US\$4,4/mt dari US\$63,4/mt pada 28 September 2026.

Penurunan harga bijih menjadi perubahan paling mencolok pada INPI awal Oktober, setelah kedua jenis bijih nikel sebelumnya sempat bertahan stabil pada akhir September.

Meanwhile, the price of 1.6% nickel ore CIF was recorded at US\$59 per metric ton, down US\$4.4/metric ton from US\$63.4/metric ton on September 28, 2026.

The decline in ore prices was the most striking change in the INPI in early October, after both types of nickel ore had previously remained stable at the end of September.

Perbandingan Harga INPI 28 September dan 5 Oktober 2026

Produk	28 September 2026	5 Oktober 2026	Perubahan
Bijih Nikel 1,2% (CIF)	US\$26,50/mt	US\$25,5/mt	Turun US\$1/mt
Bijih Nikel 1,6% (CIF)	US\$63,40/mt	US\$59/mt	Turun US\$4,4/mt
NPI (FOB)	US\$134,56/mt	US\$134,65/mt	Naik US\$0,09/mt
HGNM (FOB)	US\$15.105/mt	US\$15.055/mt	Turun US\$50/mt
MHP (FOB)	US\$13.678/mt	US\$13.632/mt	Turun US\$46/mt

Bijih Nikel Kembali Tertekan

Pergerakan harga bijih nikel pada awal Oktober berbalik setelah pada 28 September kedua produknya tidak mengalami perubahan. Bijih nikel kadar 1,2% CIF turun dari US\$26,5/mt menjadi US\$25,5/mt. Dengan demikian, harga kembali berada di bawah level US\$26/mt.

Tekanan yang lebih besar terlihat pada bijih nikel kadar 1,6% CIF. Harganya merosot dari US\$63,4/mt menjadi US\$59/mt atau berkurang US\$4,4/mt.

Jika melihat pola tersebut, harga bijih nikel memasuki Oktober dengan tekanan yang lebih kuat dibandingkan posisi akhir September. Pelemahan terjadi pada kedua kategori kadar bijih yang tercatat dalam INPI.

NPI Berbalik Naik Tipis

Berbeda dengan bijih nikel, harga NPI FOB justru mencatat kenaikan meskipun sangat terbatas. Harga rata-rata NPI...

Nickel Ore Prices Under Pressure Again

The movement of nickel ore prices in early October reversed after both products remained unchanged on September 28. Nickel ore grade 1.2% CIF fell from US\$26.5/mt to US\$25.5/mt. Thus, prices are back below the US\$26/mt level.

Greater pressure was seen in 1.6% CIF nickel ore, with prices dropping from US\$63.4/mt to US\$59/mt, a decrease of US\$4.4/mt.

Based on this pattern, nickel ore prices entered October under greater pressure than at the end of September. The weakening occurred across both ore grade categories recorded in the INPI.

Balance of Payments Turns to Slight Increase

In contrast to nickel ore, the FOB NPI price actually recorded an increase, albeit very limited. The average NPI price...

Harga rata-rata NPI pada rilis terbaru mencapai US\$134,65/mt, naik US\$0,09/mt dari US\$134,56 per mt pada 28 September.

Kenaikan tersebut relatif kecil sehingga belum menunjukkan perubahan signifikan terhadap tren harga NPI. Namun, pergerakan ini menjadi pembeda dibandingkan periode sebelumnya ketika NPI mengalami penurunan US\$0,49/mt dari US\$135,05/mt menjadi US\$134,56/mt.

Dengan demikian, memasuki Oktober harga NPI relatif bergerak mendatar dengan kecenderungan menguat tipis.

HGNM dan MHP Kembali Terkoreksi

Sementara itu, harga HGNM FOB kembali mengalami penurunan setelah sempat menguat pada akhir September. Harga rata-rata HGNM tercatat US\$15,055/mt pada rilis terbaru. Angka ini turun US\$50/mt dibandingkan posisi 28 September sebesar US\$15,105/mt.

Meski terkoreksi, harga HGNM masih bertahan di atas US\$15,000/mt. Level tersebut sebelumnya berhasil ditembus ketika harga HGNM naik dari US\$14,977/mt menjadi US\$15,105/mt pada 28 September.

Tekanan juga kembali terjadi pada MHP FOB. Harga rata-ratanya turun dari US\$13,678/mt menjadi US\$13,632/mt atau berkurang US\$46/mt.

Penurunan MHP kali ini lebih kecil dibandingkan koreksi sebesar US\$206/mt pada periode 21–28 September. Namun, arah pergerakannya masih menunjukkan tekanan terhadap produk tersebut.

Awal Oktober, Pergerakan Harga Semakin Beragam

Data INPI terbaru memperlihatkan pasar nikel Indonesia memasuki Oktober dengan pola yang tidak seragam. Pada kelompok bahan baku, kedua harga bijih nikel mengalami penurunan. Bijih kadar 1,2% turun US\$1/mt, sedangkan kadar 1,6% turun US\$4,4/mt.

The average NPI price in the latest release reached US\$134.65/mt, up US\$0.09/mt from US\$134.56 per mt on September 28.

This increase is relatively small and therefore does not represent a significant change in the NPI price trend. However, this movement is a significant difference compared to the previous period, when the NPI decreased by US\$0.49/mt from US\$135.05/mt to US\$134.56/mt.

Thus, entering October, the NPI price moved relatively sideways with a slight upward trend.

HGNM and MHP Corrected Again

Meanwhile, the FOB HGNM price has fallen again after initially strengthening at the end of September. The average HGNM price was recorded at US\$15,055/mt in the latest release, down US\$50/mt from US\$15,105/mt on September 28.

Despite the correction, the price of HGNM remains above US\$15,000/mt. This level was previously broken when the price of HGNM rose from US\$14,977/mt to US\$15,105/mt on September 28.

Pressure also returned to MHP FOB, with the average price dropping from US\$13,678/mt to US\$13,632/mt, a decrease of US\$46/mt.

This MHP decline is smaller than the US\$206/mt decline recorded between September 21 and 28. However, the trend still indicates pressure on the product.

Early October, Price Movements Increasingly Diverse

The latest INPI data shows that the Indonesian nickel market entered October with a mixed pattern. In both raw material groups, nickel ore prices declined. 1.2% grade ore fell US\$1/mt, while 1.6% grade fell US\$4.4/mt.

Di kelompok produk olahan, NPI justru mencatat kenaikan tipis sebesar US\$0,09/mt. Sebaliknya, HGNM dan MHP kembali melemah masing-masing US\$50/mt dan US\$46/mt.

Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa perubahan harga tidak terjadi secara bersamaan pada seluruh rantai produk nikel. Pergerakan bahan baku dan produk olahan kembali memperlihatkan arah yang berbeda pada awal Oktober.

Jika dibandingkan dengan INPI 28 September, komposisi harga terbaru juga menunjukkan perubahan setelah pada pekan terakhir September harga bijih nikel cenderung stabil, HGNM menguat, sedangkan NPI dan MHP melemah.

Memasuki Oktober, kondisi tersebut berubah. Bijih nikel kembali terkoreksi, NPI berbalik naik tipis, sementara HGNM dan MHP melanjutkan pelemahan. Perkembangan harga tersebut menjadi perhatian bagi pelaku pertambangan dan industri pengolahan nikel karena perubahan harga bijih maupun produk turunannya dapat memengaruhi keekonomian rantai pasok nikel domestik.

Dengan demikian, INPI awal Oktober 2026 memberikan gambaran bahwa pasar nikel Indonesia masih bergerak dinamis. Perubahan harga bijih nikel menjadi faktor utama dalam rilis terbaru, sementara pergerakan produk olahan menunjukkan bahwa tekanan harga belum mereda secara merata di seluruh segmen. *(Li Han)*

In the processed products group, the balance of payments actually recorded a slight increase of US\$0.09/mt. Conversely, HGNM and MHP fell again, falling US\$50/mt and US\$46/mt, respectively.

This situation indicates that price changes did not occur simultaneously across the entire nickel product chain. The movement of raw materials and processed products again showed divergent directions in early October.

Compared to the INPI on September 28, the latest price composition also shows changes after in the last week of September nickel ore prices tended to be stable, HGNM strengthened, while NPI and MHP weakened.

Entering October, the situation changed. Nickel ore prices corrected again, the NPI rebounded slightly, while HGNM and MHP continued to weaken. These price developments are a concern for nickel mining and processing players, as changes in the price of ore and its derivatives can impact the economics of the domestic nickel supply chain.

Thus, the INPI for early October 2026 suggests that the Indonesian nickel market remains dynamic. Changes in nickel ore prices were the primary factor in the latest release, while movements in processed products indicate that price pressures have not abated evenly across all segments. *(Li Han)*

TAMBANG

PFRC 2026 Resmi Digelar, PAMA Perkuat Kesiapan Tim Rescue Hadapi Risiko Operasional dan Situasi Kebencanaan

Rian Wahyuddin

PT PAMAPERSADA Nusantara (PAMA) kembali menggelar PAMA Fire and Rescue Challenge (PFRC) ke-11 tahun 2026.

Ajang tahunan ini tidak sekadar menjadi kompetisi bagi tim tanggap darurat, tetapi dirancang untuk menguji kesiapan emergency response team (ERT) melalui simulasi yang semakin mendekati kondisi nyata di area pertambangan dan situasi kebencanaan.

Direktur PT Pamapersada Nusantara, Roberto Dwi Handoko menyampaikan bahwa berbagai fasilitas dan skenario dalam PFRC dirancang untuk merepresentasikan potensi insiden yang dapat terjadi dalam kegiatan operasional pertambangan.

"Pada dasar dan prinsipnya adalah PAMA tidak ingin menonjolkan apa pun, tapi kita mencoba membuat simulasi atas kondisi operasional yang terjadi atau yang ada di tambang. Jadi fasilitas-fasilitas yang ada itu mencerminkan simulasi kemungkinan kejadian insiden di seluruh area tambang kita," ujar Roberto dalam pembukaan PFRC 2026 di Cileungsi, Bogor, Senin (5/10).

Resmikan Fasilitas Baru

Salah satu pengembangan yang dilakukan PAMA tahun ini adalah menghadirkan fasilitas Cabin Underwater Emergency Training (CUET).

Fasilitas ini digunakan untuk mensimulasikan kondisi darurat saat kabin kendaraan terendam air, sekaligus melatih kemampuan peserta dalam melakukan evakuasi dan penyelamatan secara cepat dan tepat.

PFRC 2026 Officially Launched; PAMA Strengthens Rescue Team Readiness to Face Operational Risks and Disaster Situations

Rian Wahyuddin

PT PAMAPERSADA Nusantara (PAMA) will again hold the 11th PAMA Fire and Rescue Challenge (PFRC) in 2026.

This annual event is not just a competition for emergency response teams, but is designed to test the readiness of emergency response teams (ERTs) through simulations that increasingly approximate real conditions in mining areas and disaster situations.

Director of PT Pamapersada Nusantara, Roberto Dwi Handoko, said that various facilities and scenarios in the PFRC are designed to represent potential incidents that could occur in mining operations.

"Basically and in principle, PAMA doesn't want to highlight anything, but we try to simulate operational conditions that occur or exist in the mine. So, the existing facilities reflect a simulation of potential incidents across our mining areas," Roberto said at the opening of PFRC 2026 in Cileungsi, Bogor, on Monday (October 5).

Inauguration of New Facilities

One of the developments carried out by PAMA this year is the introduction of the Cabin Underwater Emergency Training (CUET) facility.

This facility is used to simulate emergency conditions when the vehicle cabin is submerged in water, while also training participants' abilities in carrying out evacuation and rescue quickly and accurately.

Pelatihan ini menguji ketenangan, kemampuan mengambil keputusan, serta keterampilan peserta dalam menghadapi kondisi darurat di bawah air.

Roberto menjelaskan, fasilitas simulasi tersebut dipilih karena aktivitas pertambangan PAMA juga bersinggungan dengan fasilitas yang menggunakan atau menampung air.

Ia mencontohkan keberadaan *settling pond* yang menjadi salah satu fasilitas di area tambang dan memiliki potensi risiko insiden. Karena itu, kemampuan penyelamatan di dalam air dinilai perlu dimiliki oleh tim Emergency Response Team (ERT).

"Tujuannya apa? Karena di tambang sendiri pun banyak kegiatan kita yang erat hubungannya dengan penggunaan air. Contohnya di *settling pond* dan sangat ada potensi adanya kemungkinan insiden terjadi di sana. Nah, kita berharap ketika amit-amit kondisi tersebut terjadi, tim ERT PAMA dan grup itu siap untuk melakukan tanggap darurat atau kesiapsiagaan dalam penyelamatan di dalam air tersebut," katanya.

Dengan demikian, PFRC tidak hanya menjadi arena untuk mengukur kecepatan dan ketangkasan peserta. Menurut Roberto, kompetisi tersebut merupakan bagian dari proses untuk memastikan kompetensi tim ERT terus berkembang sesuai dengan tantangan operasional.

"Secara prinsip sebenarnya kita hanya coba terus mendekati dengan mensimulasikan apa yang ada di dalam keseharian kita. Sehingga kompetensi dari seluruh tim ERT PAMA itu siap jika terjadi suatu kondisi yang tidak kita harapkan," ujarnya.

Enam Kategori Kompetisi

PFRC 2026 diikuti 19 tim dan delapan tim observer yang berasal dari sejumlah unit dan perusahaan dalam entitas PAMA maupun Grup Astra. Jumlah tersebut lebih sedikit dibandingkan penyelenggaraan tahun sebelumnya yang diikuti lebih dari 20 tim.

This training tests participants' composure, decision-making abilities, and skills in dealing with emergency situations underwater.

Roberto explained that the simulation facility was chosen because PAMA's mining activities also involve facilities that use or store water.

He cited the example of *the settling pond*, a facility in a mining area that poses a potential risk of incidents. Therefore, the Emergency Response Team (ERT) is deemed essential for underwater rescue capabilities.

"What's the purpose? Because in the mine itself, many of our activities are closely related to water use. For example, in the *settling pond*, there's a high potential for an incident to occur. So, we hope that if something like that happens, the ERT PAMA team and the group are ready to carry out an emergency response or be prepared for rescues in the water," he said.

Thus, the PFRC is not merely a platform to measure participants' speed and agility. According to Roberto, the competition is part of a process to ensure the ERT team's competency continues to develop in line with operational challenges.

"In principle, we're just trying to keep up with the situation by simulating what happens in our daily lives. This way, the entire PAMA ERT team is ready in case an unexpected situation arises," he said.

Six Competition Categories

The 2026 PFRC was attended by 19 teams and eight observer teams from various units and companies within PAMA and the Astra Group. This was a decrease from the previous year's participation of over 20 teams.

Roberto menjelaskan, pengurangan jumlah tim bukan berarti menurunkan intensitas kegiatan. PAMA justru melakukan penggabungan sejumlah klaster untuk menjaga kesiapsiagaan tim di area operasional.

"Tahun ini 19 tim saja yang melakukan pertandingan atau mengikuti pertandingan dan delapan observer dibandingkan tahun lalu yang melebihi dari angka 20," katanya.

Menurutnya, terdapat sejumlah klaster yang dikolaborasikan dalam satu tim. Langkah tersebut juga mempertimbangkan kebutuhan operasional di lapangan agar kesiapsiagaan personel tetap terjaga.

"Jadi ada beberapa klaster yang kita coba kolaborasikan di dalam satu tim. Sehingga memang terlihat lebih kompak," ujarnya.

PFRC 2026 mempertandingkan enam event utama, yakni Fireman Competency Test dan Individual Skill, Structural Fire Search and Rescue yang dikombinasikan dengan Road Accident Rescue, High Angle Rescue Technique dan Confined Space Rescue, Underwater Rescue, Collapse Structure Search and Rescue, serta Firefighter Combat Challenge.

Selain kompetisi, PFRC tahun ini juga diisi proses sertifikasi bagi peserta melalui asesor internal yang telah tersertifikasi LSP PAMA.

Dari Lomba ke Aksi Nyata

Direktur Teknik dan Lingkungan Ditjen Minerba Kementerian ESDM, Ahmad Syauqi, mengapresiasi konsistensi PAMA menyelenggarakan PFRC hingga memasuki tahun ke-11.

Menurutnya, kegiatan tersebut penting karena keselamatan pertambangan tidak cukup hanya mengandalkan upaya pencegahan. Perusahaan juga harus memiliki kesiapan menghadapi keadaan darurat melalui personel yang kompeten, organisasi yang siap, latihan terencana, komunikasi efektif, serta koordinasi yang baik.

Roberto explained that reducing the team size does not mean reducing the intensity of activities. PAMA is actually merging several clusters to maintain team readiness in operational areas.

"This year, only 19 teams are competing or participating in matches, along with eight observers, compared to last year's figure of over 20," he said.

According to him, several clusters are collaborating within a single team. This step also takes into account operational needs in the field to ensure personnel readiness is maintained.

"So, we're trying to collaborate on several clusters within one team. This way, it looks more cohesive," he said.

PFRC 2026 will feature six main events: Fireman Competency Test and Individual Skill, Structural Fire Search and Rescue combined with Road Accident Rescue, High Angle Rescue Technique and Confined Space Rescue, Underwater Rescue, Collapse Structure Search and Rescue, and Firefighter Combat Challenge.

In addition to the competition, this year's PFRC also included a certification process for participants through internal assessors who have been certified by LSP PAMA.

From Competition to Real Action

The Director of Engineering and Environment of the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ahmad Syauqi, appreciated PAMA's consistency in organizing the PFRC, which has entered its 11th year.

He believes these activities are crucial because mining safety cannot rely solely on preventative measures. Companies must also be prepared for emergencies through competent personnel, a well-organized organization, planned training, effective communication, and strong coordination.

"Kompetisi dapat menghasilkan prestasi, tetapi proses di dalamnya harus menghasilkan pembelajaran," kata Syauqi dalam kesempatan yang sama.

Ia menilai pengalaman yang diperoleh peserta selama PFRC perlu dibawa kembali ke area kerja masing-masing dan diterapkan dalam pelatihan maupun simulasi untuk memperkuat sistem tanggap darurat.

Syauqi menekankan, keberhasilan tim tanggap darurat pada akhirnya tidak hanya diukur dari hasil kompetisi, tetapi dari kesiapan mereka ketika benar-benar dibutuhkan di lapangan. Ia pun mengapresiasi PAMA yang dinilai cepat tanggap dalam membantu penanganan bencana nasional, termasuk gempa di Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) beberapa waktu lalu.

"Kami menyampaikan salam hormat dan terima kasih atas kontribusi yang diberikan oleh PAMA dalam upaya kemanusiaan di bencana NTT yang sudah kami sampaikan dan apresiasi pada minggu lalu, pada hari Rabu," imbuh Syauqi.

Apresiasi tersebut sejalan dengan komitmen PAMA dalam membangun kapasitas tim tanggap darurat yang tidak hanya ditujukan untuk menghadapi risiko di area operasional. Roberto mengatakan, kompetensi rescuer dibentuk melalui proses yang panjang, mulai dari evaluasi, disiplin, latihan, hingga kemauan untuk terus belajar dan berkembang.

"Tujuan terbesar kita adalah memastikan bahwa ketika keadaan darurat benar-benar terjadi, setiap tim mampu memberikan respons yang cepat, tepat, aman, dan efektif, sehingga nyawa dapat diselamatkan, risiko dapat diminimalkan, dan operasional dapat dipulihkan," tegas Roberto.

Menurut Roberto, kemampuan tersebut juga harus dapat diterapkan ketika terjadi bencana di luar wilayah operasional perusahaan.

"Competition can produce achievements, but the process must produce learning," said Syauqi on the same occasion.

He assessed that the experience gained by participants during the PFRC needed to be brought back to their respective work areas and applied in training and simulations to strengthen the emergency response system.

Syauqi emphasized that the success of emergency response teams is ultimately measured not only by competition results, but by their readiness when truly needed in the field. He also commended PAMA for its swift response in assisting with national disaster management, including the recent earthquake in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT).

"We extend our respects and gratitude for the contribution made by PAMA in humanitarian efforts in the NTT disaster, which we conveyed and appreciated last week, on Wednesday," added Syauqi.

This appreciation aligns with PAMA's commitment to building the capacity of emergency response teams, extending beyond addressing risks in operational areas. Roberto explained that rescuer competency is developed through a long process, including evaluation, discipline, training, and a willingness to continuously learn and develop.

"Our ultimate goal is to ensure that when an emergency does occur, every team is able to respond quickly, appropriately, safely, and effectively, so that lives can be saved, risks can be minimized, and operations can be restored," Roberto emphasized.

According to Roberto, these capabilities must also be applicable when disasters occur outside the company's operational area.

PAMA sebelumnya mengerahkan tim Emergency Response Team (ERT) untuk membantu penanganan bencana, termasuk gempa di NTT serta banjir di Sumatra-Aceh.

Karena itu, keberadaan tim rescue tidak semata-mata berkaitan dengan kepentingan operasional perusahaan. Lebih luas, kompetensi yang dibangun melalui latihan dan simulasi juga menjadi modal untuk berkontribusi ketika masyarakat menghadapi situasi darurat.

"Secara prinsip, PAMA juga memberikan komitmen kepada Kementerian ESDM bahwa kita akan selalu siap jika ada kondisi bencana seperti gempa NTT, atau sebelumnya juga banjir di Sumatra," ujar Roberto.

Pesan tersebut menjadi salah satu makna penting penyelenggaraan PFRC ke-11 tahun 2026. Kompetisi bukan sekadar ajang untuk menentukan tim terbaik, melainkan sarana menguji kompetensi, memperkuat kesiapsiagaan, dan memastikan kemampuan rescuer dapat digunakan ketika dibutuhkan, baik di area operasi maupun dalam situasi kebencanaan di dunia nyata. 🌐

PAMA previously deployed an Emergency Response Team (ERT) to assist with disaster response, including the earthquake in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and the floods in Sumatra and Aceh.

Therefore, the existence of a rescue team is not solely related to the company's operational interests. More broadly, the competencies developed through training and simulations also serve as capital for contributing when the community faces an emergency.

"In principle, PAMA has also committed to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources that we will always be prepared for disasters such as the NTT earthquake or the previous floods in Sumatra," Roberto said.

This message is one of the important meanings of the 11th PFRC in 2026. The competition is not just a place to determine the best team, but also a means to test competence, strengthen preparedness, and ensure that rescuers' capabilities can be used when needed, both in the operational area and in real-world disaster situations. 🌐



Metso to repower thickeners at Chile mine site

International Mining

METSO has entered into an agreement to provide a comprehensive thickener modernisation for a customer site in Chile, seeking to repower its thickeners to withstand higher throughput and operational demand, while increasing underflow density and subsequently increase water recovery.

By increasing underflow density and water recovery rates, the modernisation contributes to more sustainable mining operations while supporting customers' water stewardship and productivity objectives, Metso says.

The total value of the order is around €16 million (\$17.9 million), and it is the one of largest services orders Metso has received for a thickener modernisation.

The scope of supply includes retrofitting three Metso high-rate thickeners (belonging to the Metso Plus portfolio) by repowering them with two new Metso's SCD 4000 drives, new mechanisms and a redesigned high performing feed system for highly efficient thickener operation. The modernisation is designed to maximise equipment use for changing conditions while improving water recovery.

Benjamin Lhorente, Vice President, Sales Chile & Argentina, Market Area South America, said: "We are pleased to continue supporting our customer's operational development in Chile. Modernising existing thickeners is an effective way to increase process performance and meet growing production demands while maximising the value of installed assets. The project will support one of Chile's large-scale mining operations in meeting future production requirements while maximizing the value of existing infrastructure."

Felipe Bañados, Director, Product Sales Support, Dewatering, said: "The collaboration underscores Metso's role as a trusted solutions partner, advances the adoption of Metso Plus technologies and reinforces strong customer relationships in the region. We believe this modernisation project will set a new industry benchmark for thickener performance, enabling more sustainable and productive mining operations."

Metso's comprehensive thickening and clarifying portfolio combines equipment, modernisation solutions, services and process expertise to support customers throughout the lifecycle of their operations. Drawing on decades of experience in tailings and filtration technologies, Metso supports customers with solutions that improve water recovery and help address evolving operational requirements. Modernisation solutions enable customers to upgrade existing assets with the latest technologies, adapt to changing production requirements and improve performance, resource efficiency and asset utilisation. 

UNITED24
MEDIA

Russia Cuts Coal Prices, Yet China and Türkiye Imports Keep Falling

Authors: Roman Kohanets - News Writer

RUSSIAN coal exports to China fell 10.8% year over year in January-August 2026 as higher logistics costs, import duties, and stronger competition eroded Moscow's position in one of its key markets.

The Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine (SZRU) reported the figures on its official website on October 4. Russian suppliers delivered 53.15 million tons of coal to China during the eight-month period, losing ground to Mongolia and Indonesia.

According to the agency, Mongolian coal imports surged 48.9% to 78.39 million tons, while Indonesia supplied 121 million tons. China imported 310 million tons of coal overall during the period.

Mongolia benefits from a shared land border with China and zero import duties, while Russian coal faces tariffs of 3% to 6%. Australia and Indonesia also receive zero-duty treatment under free-trade arrangements.

Russian producers are already offering discounts of around 10%, but further reductions could make exports unprofitable. Transport costs are adding further pressure, with the cost of shipping coal from Russia's Vostochny port to China rising 45.5% from the start of 2026 through September 11.

Thermal coal exports could face the strongest pressure as Russian suppliers compete with Chinese mines while absorbing higher rail and freight costs. Russian railway tariffs increased again in October, while stronger demand for open freight wagons has raised transportation expenses.

The agency added that the pressure is also spreading beyond China. Russian coking coal exports to Türkiye fell 30% during the first seven months of 2026, with no shipments recorded in July, while coal deliveries to Russia's southern ports dropped 33% that month compared with June.

The slump in southern deliveries coincides with mounting maritime risks in the Black Sea, where Ukrainian drone attacks on commercial vessels bound for Novorossiysk have driven up shipping costs.

Shipowners have pulled dozens of coal-transporting vessels from the region or halted operations altogether, and bulk carrier availability dropped by 21% in a single month. In early August, carriers serving the route raised freight rates by up to fourfold, while war-risk insurance premiums climbed to double or triple base freight rates. 

 FINANCIAL EXPRESS
Read to Lead

Coal India raises H1 coal supplies 7.6%

Coal India boosted coal supplies in H1 FY27 by 7.6% YoY to 384.2 MT, increasing power sector dispatches by 6.1%, supporting higher domestic coal-based electricity generation and improved supply chain efficiency.

Written by Saurav Anand

COAL India (CIL) stepped up coal supplies in the first half of FY27, with total offtake rising 7.6% year-on-year to 384.2 million tonne (MT) and despatches to the power sector increasing 6.1% to 302.8 MT, as the miner drew down pithead stocks and improved evacuation, the coal ministry said in a statement.

CIL supplied 27.2 MT more coal during April-September than the 357 MT supplied in the corresponding period of FY26. Power plants received 17.4 MT more than the 285.4 MT supplied a year earlier, accounting for nearly 79% of CIL's total first-half offtake.

"The recent performance of CIL demonstrates a clear strengthening of this supply chain," the ministry said, attributing the improvement to enhanced evacuation, better synchronisation of production and despatch, and the use of accumulated pithead stocks.

CIL liquidated 63 MT of pithead coal stocks during the first six months of FY27, supplementing supplies from current production.

The pace of growth accelerated in the second quarter. Total offtake increased 12.05% to 186.04 MT in Q2 from 166.04 MT a year earlier, while supplies to the power sector rose 11% to 148.20 MT from 133.50 MT.

In September, CIL's overall coal supplies rose 12.5% to 61.20 MT from 54.40 MT in September 2025. Power-sector supplies increased 10.63% to 48.90 MT from 44.20 MT, an increase of 4.70 MT.

Power-sector despatches during September stood at around 48.99 MT, averaging 1.63 MT a day. The first seven days averaged about 1.51 MT a day, rising to around 1.59 MT during the last seven days.

Daily power-sector despatch stood at 1.74 MT, 1.79 MT and 1.71 MT on September 28-30, respectively. It remained elevated at 1.75 MT, 1.87 MT and 1.81 MT on October 1-3.

The increase in coal supplies coincided with higher electricity generation from domestic coal. Domestic coal-based generation rose 9.9% to 640.05 billion units (BU) during H1 FY27 from 582.5 BU a year earlier, an increase of about 57.5 BU.

"The most important test of a coal-supply system is ultimately its ability to support electricity generation," the ministry said.

Power-sector requirements continue to be met primarily through fuel supply agreements and linkage mechanisms, while short-term requirements can be supported through other market-based channels.

The ministry said the focus now was to move beyond higher offtake towards "assured, predictable and quality-conscious coal supply".

CIL currently has 46 CHP-silos with 432 MT of mechanised, closed-loop evacuation capacity. It is also considering additional CHP-silos at upcoming greenfield mines, alongside investments in First Mile Connectivity, rapid loading systems and digital monitoring. 

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold steady as firm dollar counters softer US rate-hike bets

By Reuters

GOLD prices were little changed on Tuesday as a firmer dollar offset support from easing expectations of a Federal Reserve rate hike this month.

Spot gold held its ground at \$4,141.81 per ounce by 0033 GMT. US gold futures for December delivery edged 0.3% higher to \$4,169.10.

The dollar held firm, making greenback-denominated commodities more expensive for holders of other currencies.

The 10- and 30-year US Treasury yields hit 24-year highs on Monday as recent negative sentiment in the bond market prevailed.

Expectations of a US rate hike in October eased after data on Friday showed US job growth slowed more than expected in September and nonfarm payrolls for the prior two months were revised lower.

However, traders are still pricing an 86% probability of a Fed rate hike in December, according to CME's FedWatch Tool.

Rising interest rates increase the opportunity cost of holding non-yielding gold.

Gold remains a strategic reserve asset as concerns over rising government debt and geopolitical instability boost its appeal as a haven from risk, two central bankers said on Monday, even after this year's surge in bond yields.

Data showed that US services sector activity slowed in September, while strong domestic demand stretched supply chains and pushed a measure of prices paid by businesses for inputs to its highest level in more than four years, suggesting inflation could remain elevated into 2027.

Elsewhere, Saudi-backed Yemeni government forces staged a lightning advance to retake the coast around the Bab el-Mandeb Strait up to the city of Mocha, the government said, pushing the Iran-backed Houthis out of most of the areas they seized last month.

Among other metals, spot silver was flat at \$61.04, platinum edged 0.1% higher to \$1,722.40 and palladium firmed 0.2% to \$1,175.39. 

AZERNEWS

US-China trade rivalry fuels demand for copper stockpiles

Ulviyya Poladova

WHILE oil prices hog the headlines and gas only gets a mention when winter rolls around, a far more important metal has been quietly flying under the radar - copper. Once we look at the bigger picture, the scale of copper demand becomes hard to ignore. And yet it is copper, right now, that will decide how the whole "green energy" story ends. An electric vehicle requires roughly 80 kilograms of copper, compared with around 20 kilograms in a conventional car. Solar panels, charging stations and new power transmission lines stretching across entire regions all require copper.

Just a couple of days ago, Kirill Dmitriev, Russia's presidential envoy for investment and economic cooperation and head of the RDIF, wrote on his X account that copper's investment appeal has climbed to the level of gold. In his view, "copper is becoming the new gold."

The statement came against the backdrop of a sharp rise in copper prices. In mid-September, three-month copper futures on the London Metal Exchange (LME) climbed above \$14,800 per metric ton. On Comex, the price rose to \$6.9285 per pound, hitting an all-time high.

For that matter, copper has been on a tear for three years running. In the past year alone the metal has climbed 47%.

On top of that, a large volume of copper was shipped into the United States this year in anticipation of President Donald Trump's decision to slap tariffs on imports of the metal. That drew down copper stocks in the warehouses the London Metal Exchange tracks around the world. Buyers in China also stepped up their activity, sharpening the competition for supply. At the same time, ore at the old copper deposits is steadily running thin.

Prices are climbing even as the metal sits in surplus. By the reckoning of the International Copper Study Group (ICSG), world output of refined copper in the first five months of 2026 rose by about 3% year on year, to 12.05 million tonnes. Consumption over the same stretch grew 2.2%, to 11.58 million tonnes. That means the market surplus in January-May jumped 89% against the same period a year earlier - from 117,000 tonnes to 221,000 tonnes.

Copper is one of the most significant materials for the transition to green energy. Because it is a very efficient conduit, it is utilized in renewable energy systems all around the world to generate power from solar, hydro, thermal, and wind. Copper reduces CO2 emissions and lowers the amount of energy required to generate power. Many renewable energy systems include six times as much copper as typical systems. It is one of the few materials that can be recycled repeatedly without losing performance.

Renewable energy sources account for roughly one-quarter of global power generation, and copper plays a crucial role in making it as efficient as possible while minimizing environmental damage. As the demand for green energy grows, so does the importance of copper, which has a direct impact on copper market prices. So, if the world wants to fully switch to "green" energy, then by 2050 it will need to extract four times more copper than it does today. According to a study by researchers from the University of Michigan published in the journal *Energy Research & Social Science*, with a full-scale transition to clean energy, global copper prices could double.

Is copper really the new gold?

In terms of how its value has moved, copper can indeed be likened to gold, which has itself surged over the past three years. But that is where the resemblance between the two metals ends. Gold is primarily a financial asset and a reserve held by central banks around the world. Copper, by contrast, is an essential industrial metal. Modern economies cannot expand their power systems or digital infrastructure without it.

What exactly is driving copper prices

The rise of artificial intelligence has become one of the most powerful engines of copper demand. Data centers, especially those built for AI, devour colossal amounts of copper, not only for power cables and transformers but for cooling systems, busways and circuit boards. Energy is an additional incentive, as new power plants and networks are being built to power these data centers.

The run-up in copper prices may also owe something to geopolitics. Take the Strait of Hormuz, through which an enormous volume of goods passes. According to the International Energy Agency, roughly half the world's seaborne trade in sulphur moves through Hormuz. Sulphur is used to make sulphuric acid, which figures, among other things, in certain copper-extraction technologies. The IEA ties disruptions to sulphur supplies in 2026 to rising production costs for a range of critical minerals. In other words, the threat to supply can surface well before the finished metal ever reaches a ship. A hiccup in the necessary raw materials is enough.

The trade rivalry between China and the United States throws in yet another reason to build up stockpiles: companies may be looking to shield their production from future restrictions. Companies are increasingly looking to build up copper inventories as they prepare for possible tariffs and other trade barriers.

The United States has already taken steps to reduce its reliance on imported copper, while China remains one of the world's biggest consumers of the metal. That puts additional pressure on global supplies and encourages companies to secure copper before potential restrictions disrupt trade flows.

Washington has formally reclassified copper as a strategic material. A Section 232 investigation brought copper, concentrates, scrap and derivatives into the orbit of national security. The aim is to cut dependence on imports. Against that backdrop, the COMEX premium over the LME has stopped being a mere price signal. It is the mechanism by which the American market pulls free volumes of refined copper onto its own shores.

According to Trading Economics, global copper mine production could decline this year for the first time since 2017. Supply disruptions, declining ore grades and weaker output in Chile are all expected to weigh on production.

Global identified copper resources are estimated at between 830 million and 1 billion tonnes, depending on the methodology and source.

As of 2026, the countries with the largest reported copper reserves include:

- Chile - 180 million tonnes
- Australia - 100 million tonnes
- Peru - 85 million tonnes
- Russia - 80 million tonnes
- Democratic Republic of the Congo - 80 million tonnes
- Mexico - 53 million tonnes
- United States - 47 million tonnes
- China - 41 million tonnes

About 23 million tonnes of copper are mined each year. S&P Global forecasts that by 2040 world copper consumption will rise by 50%. At the same time, the supply shortfall could exceed 10 million tonnes a year -- roughly a quarter of expected demand. Put plainly, mining simply will not keep pace with demand. And as experts warn, the picture is unlikely to change in the coming years. The reason is that anywhere from 10 to 30 years pass between discovery and the launch of a mine, and new projects will not deliver any noticeable gain before 2030.

Oil and gas may continue to dominate the energy headlines, but the next stage of the energy transition will depend on a much quieter market. Copper may not be the new gold, but it could prove just as important to the way the global economy develops over the next two decades. 

Australian Mining

Mining remains Australia's top company taxpayer

By Adam Daunt

MINING remained Australia's largest corporate taxpayer in 2024–25, even as weaker commodity prices cut profits and tax payable, according to a new report.

According to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) latest corporate tax transparency report, 4299 large corporate entities with income above \$100 million paid \$87.5 billion in company tax, down from \$95.7 billion in 2023–24. The ATO said the fall was predominantly due to lower profitability among miners. Tax payable by its mining, energy and water segment dropped \$12.5 billion, while every other industry segment grew.

"Australia remains a world leader for large business tax compliance, supported by high levels of transparency and the ATO's dedicated large market compliance programs," ATO acting deputy commissioner Michelle Sams said.

"The majority of Australia's largest companies are paying the right amount of tax and meeting their tax obligations. We continue to take firm action where we identify non-compliance."

The Minerals Council of Australia said the mining sector's company tax would help fund services and infrastructure in Australia.

"Despite weaker global commodity prices which reduced profitability and tax contributions, Australia's minerals industry paid the largest amount of any sector in company tax," the MCA said in a statement.

"The ATO also observed that for the mining industry there is a strong relationship between profitability and tax payable in all years, despite changes in commodity prices, reinforcing the high standard of tax compliance practices within the industry." 

MINING[.COM]

Barrick secures 15-year North Mara mining licences in Tanzania

Henry Lazenby

TANZANIA has renewed Barrick Mining's (TSX: ABX; NYSE: B) licences for the North Mara gold mine for 15 years, securing its operating tenure as the company weighs an expansion.

North Mara is a combined open-pit and underground operation about 540 km northwest of Dodoma and 20 km south of the Kenyan border. Barrick owns 84% and Tanzania holds the remaining 16%. The mine produced 249,000 attributable oz. last year.

"Relations at North Mara mine have strengthened since Barrick took over," Tarime district commissioner Maj. Edward Gowele said in Barrick's Monday release. "Residents now really view the mine as a community partner."

North Mara's two special mining licences were last renewed for 15 years in 2012. The latest approval removes that separate tenure risk, leaving Barrick to reverse a sharp first-half production decline, meet North Mara's attributable 2026 guidance of 200,000 to 230,000 oz. and decide whether to expand the North Mara-Bulyanhulu complex.

Barrick's Toronto-traded shares were down 1% at \$56.84 (US\$39.87) apiece by mid-Monday, after tracking 20% higher over the past 12 months. Bids have tested \$42.62 and \$74.00 over the same period.

Production test

Attributable output fell 47% to 68,000 oz. in the first half from 129,000 oz. a year earlier. All-in sustaining costs rose 79% to US\$2,283 per oz. from US\$1,272 per ounce. Barrick cited lower grades at North Mara among the factors raising company-wide second-quarter costs.

Barrick maintained North Mara's guidance at 200,000 to 230,000 oz. and all-in sustaining costs of US\$1,520-US\$1,680 per oz. The mine must produce 132,000 to 162,000 oz. in the second half to reach that range.

North Mara output is expected to rise next year. Barrick is studying upgrades to remove processing bottlenecks and expand the North Mara-Bulyanhulu complex.

North Mara held attributable proven and probable reserves of 43 million tonnes grading 2.32 grams gold per tonne for 3.2 million oz. at the end of 2025, Barrick reported.

State reset

Barrick bought the 36% of Acacia Mining it didn't already own in September 2019 and took direct control of North Mara. Under then-CEO Mark Bristow, it reached a settlement with Tanzania the following month and formalized it in January 2020, agreeing to pay \$300 million, give the state a 16% free-carried interest in the mines and split their economic benefits equally.

The accord created Twiga Minerals to manage North Mara and Bulyanhulu. Since 2019, Barrick says its Tanzanian operations have contributed about \$5.3 billion to the country, including \$1.2 billion last year.

LBMA trial

The renewal comes as the London Bullion Market Association prepares for a six-week High Court trial beginning Wednesday over the deaths of two 23-year-old artisanal miners at North Mara in 2019. Their families allege Tanzanian police, private guards or both killed the men in separate incidents that July and December.

Barrick took operational control in September, between the incidents. It isn't a defendant in the London case and declined to comment to *Reuters*, the news outlet reported Monday.

The claim alleges the LBMA negligently kept India-based refiner MMTC-PAMP that processed North Mara gold on its 'good delivery list' despite reports of abuses at the mine. The list determines which refiners' bars are accepted in London's wholesale bullion market.

The LBMA denies liability, saying it certifies refiners rather than mines and had no control over North Mara or Tanzanian police.

The association held about £1.4 million (\$1.8 million) in reserves at the end of 2025 and could face £3 million in claimants' legal costs before damages if it loses, Bloomberg reported on Monday.

A ruling holding the LBMA responsible could set a precedent for compensation over abuses at supplying mines and threaten its role in global gold trading, John Meyer, a mining analyst at SP Angel, said in a note on Monday. The court has stayed another 26 claims and five potential claims until after the trial, according to the LBMA. 

Why rare earth elements are hiding in plain sight

Published by Jody Dodgson, Editorial Assistant

RARE earth elements (REEs) are rising in demand amid competition for resources used in technology components. However, the supply struggle isn't fuelled by the scarcity of metals in Earth's crust.

The name REE is a historical misnomer that confuses people as to why these metals are hard to come by. In truth, they are not rare at all but rarely found in pure form. Analytical chemists had a very difficult time separating the 17 lanthanide group metals using early methods which led them to believe they would be scarce in nature. However, we now know that lanthanides, such as cerium, are even more abundant than copper in the Earth's crust. Neodymium even outranks gold by orders of magnitude.

And yet the world faces a supply crisis. The main issue is not scarcity but discoverability, extractability, and economic viability. As the global need for energy independence and computational capability accelerates, the gap between a REE deposit discovery to mine development is proving much wider than for almost any other commodity and here is why.

Deposition and exploration methods

REE deposits can form through crystal fractionation in magma chambers, originating from deep metasomatised lithospheric mantle and commonly emplaced within stable continental shields or failed rifts.

Non-magmatic REE ores form in unconformity-related hydrothermal alteration systems and are typically confined by fault zones at basin boundaries, with strike lengths of 200 – 300 m. Another source is Ion-adsorption Clay Deposits and tectonic uplift or sustained tropical rainfall post-formation can erase the deposit.

So, what explorative methods other than rigorous mapping of potential host rocks or fertile alteration halos are viable? Most common ore types have a well understood geochemical or geophysical signature. This is not necessarily the case for REE metals, but their immediate environment provides proxy signatures that can be explored.

Magmatic systems are good geophysical targets that introduce dense and magnetic igneous rocks often affiliated with distinct hydrothermal alteration haloes and radioactive mineral signatures; magnetics and Gamma-Ray Spectrometry (radiometrics) are among the methods used.

In non-magmatic systems geophysical methods are used for structural, stratigraphic, and alteration mapping, including Induced Polarisation, Magnetotellurics, and Electrical Resistivity Tomography.

Among common geochemical methods, field-portable XRF is unreliable for REEs, and standard acid digestion is often insufficient to dissolve refractory REE minerals. One non-intrusive technique that has shown more success for detection when combined with geophysical exploration is hyperspectral analysis (imaging spectroscopy).

Multiple methods exist to find new sources for global REE supplies. So why is it still such a concern and source of contention? Let's discuss the economics.

Grade and economic feasibility

High grade means nothing if the mineralogy is wrong. In copper or gold exploration, a high-grade anomaly tied to few sulphide species is half the battle. In comparison, REEs can substitute into more than 200 different minerals and when they are locked inside refractory silicates such as eudialyte or zircon, the extensive pre-treatment, energy, and acid required to extract them can render an impressive-looking deposit entirely uneconomical. As such, only a handful of minerals, primarily bastnäsite, monazite, and xenotime, are processable at viable cost but they bear another issue: they can all be highly radioactive.

The realities of rare earth element supply

REEs can be further subdivided into light and heavy REEs (LREEs and HREEs) based on their atomic weight and number. LREEs are geologically more abundant while HREEs have a true low natural abundance and face more severe structural supply deficits, which are at the core of some geopolitical concerns observed today. HREE deposits known and mined today are heavily concentrated in regions like southern China (49%) and Myanmar (% unknown). China controls up to 94% of the REE market.

If the world wants to build a more diversified REE market, it needs not only to find new economically feasible deposits but also to build the infrastructure for a vertically integrated supply chain and to produce and sell at a competitive price.

One area where the economics may eventually shift is rare earth extraction from brines. Geothermal fluids, oilfield-produced waters, and other subsurface brines can contain dissolved rare earth elements, creating the possibility of recovering critical minerals alongside existing energy operations.

Final thoughts

In conclusion, the REE supply problem is not their scarcity. The elements are there. What is rare is the integrated capability to find deposits reliably, characterise them accurately, and extract their value economically and with minimal environmental impact.

Advancing geophysical and geochemical scanning methods combined with a holistic data integration approach is key. Only then can the exploration-to-production timeline be minimised enough to allow a more globally competitive REE market to begin developing within this decade.

Author note: *Dr Janina Elliott, Segment Director Mining, Seequent.*