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IMA Minta Pemerintah Perhatikan Beban Fiskal Perusahaan Tambang

Reporter: Alya Fathinah | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

TINGGINYA beban royalti dan pajak yang ditanggung perusahaan pertambangan menjadi salah satu hal yang perlu diperhatikan pemerintah untuk menjaga keberlanjutan industri tambang di Indonesia.

Ketua Umum Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), Rachmat Makkasau menilai, perusahaan pertambangan di Indonesia selama ini telah menanggung beban royalti dan berbagai jenis pajak yang tergolong tinggi dibandingkan negara lain.

Menurut dia, pemerintah perlu memperhatikan keseimbangan antara kewajiban fiskal yang dibebankan kepada perusahaan tambang dengan dukungan yang diberikan kepada pelaku usaha.

"Industri pertambangan Indonesia itu membayar royalti dan pajak-pajak lain yang tertinggi di dunia. Sangat tinggi, tertinggi di dunia. Sehingga perlu diperhatikan juga apa yang diberikan balik kepada para pengusaha-pengusaha tambang karena untuk menjaga sustainability-nya," kata Rachmat dalam acara Forum Ekonomi Politik di Jakarta pada Senin (9/11/2026).

Dia menegaskan, keberlanjutan kegiatan pertambangan menjadi faktor penting dalam mendukung agenda hilirisasi nasional. Pasalnya, industri pengolahan dan pemurnian mineral membutuhkan pasokan bahan baku yang berkesinambungan dari kegiatan pertambangan di hulu.

IMA Asks Government to Pay Attention to Fiscal Burden on Mining Companies

Reporter: Alya Fathinah | Editor: Ignatia Maria Sri Sayekti

THE HIGH burden of royalties and taxes borne by mining companies is one of the things that the government needs to pay attention to in order to maintain the sustainability of the mining industry in Indonesia.

The General Chairman of the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), Rachmat Makkasau, assessed that mining companies in Indonesia have so far borne the burden of royalties and various types of taxes that are relatively high compared to other countries.

According to him, the government needs to pay attention to the balance between the fiscal obligations imposed on mining companies and the support provided to business actors.

"The Indonesian mining industry pays the highest royalties and other taxes in the world. Very high, the highest in the world. Therefore, it's important to pay attention to what is given back to mining companies to maintain sustainability," Rachmat said at the Political Economy Forum in Jakarta on Monday (November 9, 2026).

He emphasized that the sustainability of mining activities is a crucial factor in supporting the national downstreaming agenda. The mineral processing and refining industry requires a continuous supply of raw materials from upstream mining activities.

Dengan demikian, dorongan pemerintah untuk mempercepat hilirisasi perlu di-imbangi dengan upaya menjaga kelangsungan operasional perusahaan tambang.

"Kalau kita ingin downstreaming industri berhasil, kita harus memastikan tambangnya itu berjalan," ujarnya.

Di sisi lain, Rachmat juga menyoroti pentingnya menjaga keseimbangan dalam penyusunan kebijakan, termasuk terkait perizinan dan penerapan standar lingkungan, sosial, dan tata kelola atau environmental, social, and governance (ESG).

Menurut dia, penerapan ESG memang menjadi tantangan bagi perusahaan pertambangan. Namun, kejelasan aturan justru dapat membantu perusahaan memahami standar yang harus dipenuhi dalam menjalankan kegiatan usaha.

Dia berharap penerapan regulasi tidak dilakukan secara berlebihan hingga ber-potensi menghambat aktivitas operasi-onal perusahaan yang telah memenuhi ketentuan.

"ESG menurut saya buat kami memang tantangan. Tapi di sisi lain itu sebenarnya memberikan kejelasan. Jangan sampai nanti ada yang terlalu berlebihan dan menghambat," katanya.

Selain kebijakan pertambangan, Rachmat juga mengingatkan pentingnya menjaga keseimbangan dalam pelaksanaan transisi energi. Menurut dia, pengembangan energi baru terbarukan (EBT) tetap perlu didukung, tetapi penerapannya harus memperhatikan kesiapan pasokan dan keterjangkauan harga energi.

Dia mengingatkan, percepatan perubahan bauran energi yang tidak memperhitungkan kesiapan sistem dapat meningkatkan biaya energi. Kondisi tersebut berisiko mengu-rangi daya saing industri nasional, ter-masuk industri hilirisasi pertambangan.

Thus, the government's push to accelerate downstreaming needs to be balanced with efforts to maintain the operational continuity of mining companies.

"If we want industrial downstreaming to succeed, we have to ensure that the mines are running," he said.

On the other hand, Rachmat also highlighted the importance of maintaining balance in policy formulation, including those related to licensing and the implementation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards.

According to him, implementing ESG is indeed a challenge for mining companies. However, clear regulations can help companies understand the standards they must meet in conducting their business activities.

He hopes that the implementation of regulations will not be carried out excessively to the point of potentially hampering the operational activities of companies that have complied with the provisions.

"I think ESG is a challenge for us. But on the other hand, it actually provides clarity. We don't want anything to become excessive and hinder us," he said.

In addition to mining policies, Rachmat also emphasized the importance of maintaining balance in implementing the energy transition. He stated that the development of new and renewable energy (NRE) still needs to be supported, but its implementation must take into account supply readiness and energy affordability.

He warned that accelerating changes in the energy mix without considering system readiness could increase energy costs. This situation risks reducing the competitiveness of national industries, including the downstream mining industry.

"Kalau kita terlalu cepat memakai bauran energi yang terkait dengan EBTKE dan lain-lain, kita mendukung itu, tapi jangan terlalu cepat. Kalau kita terlalu cepat, energi kita akan menjadi mahal dan kembali ke tujuan pertama, down-streaming industri tidak bisa tercapai," ujar Rachmat.

"If we're too quick to adopt an energy mix related to renewable energy and other things, we support that, but don't rush it. If we do, our energy will become expensive, and we'll return to the original goal of industrial downstreaming," Rachmat said.

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JERNIH MELIHAT DUNIA

Weda Bay Nickel Setor PNBP Rp 3,5 Triliun Sepanjang 2025

Sakina Rakhma Diah Setiawan - Penulis

PT WEDA Bay Nickel (WBN) membayarkan Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak (PNBP) dari sektor pertambangan mineral dan batu bara sebesar Rp 3,5 triliun sepanjang 2025. Pembayaran tersebut terdiri dari royalti dan iuran tetap. Nilainya meningkat lebih dari 31 persen dibandingkan dengan realisasi pembayaran pada 2024.

General Manager External Relations PT Weda Bay Nickel Wahyu Budi Santoso mengatakan, pemenuhan kewajiban PNBP merupakan bagian dari tanggung jawab perusahaan dalam menjalankan kegiatan pertambangan.

Menurut dia, kontribusi terhadap penerimaan negara menjadi salah satu ukuran manfaat industri pertambangan, khususnya dalam ekosistem hilirisasi nikel di Maluku Utara.

“Sebagai bagian dari ekosistem hilirisasi nikel di Maluku Utara, kami memandang kontribusi kepada penerimaan negara sebagai salah satu ukuran paling nyata dari manfaat industri ini bagi Indonesia. Penghargaan ini menjadi pengingat bagi kami untuk terus memenuhi kewajiban tersebut secara konsisten,” ujar Wahyu dalam siaran pers, Selasa (10/11/2026).

Weda Bay Nickel Contributes IDR 3.5 Trillion in PNBP Throughout 2025

Sakina Rakhma Diah Setiawan – Author

PT WEDA Bay Nickel (WBN) paid Rp 3.5 trillion in Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) from the mineral and coal mining sector throughout 2025.

The payments consist of royalties and fixed fees, representing a more than 31 percent increase compared to the 2024 payments.

General Manager of External Relations of PT Weda Bay Nickel, Wahyu Budi Santoso, said that fulfilling PNBP obligations is part of the company's responsibility in carrying out mining activities.

According to him, contribution to state revenue is one measure of the benefits of the mining industry, particularly in the nickel downstream ecosystem in North Maluku.

"As part of the nickel downstream ecosystem in North Maluku, we view our contribution to state revenue as one of the most tangible measures of the industry's benefits to Indonesia. This award serves as a reminder for us to consistently fulfill this obligation," Wahyu said in a press release on Tuesday (November 10, 2026).

Ia mengatakan, perusahaan berharap pemenuhan kewajiban tersebut dapat memberikan kontribusi terhadap pembangunan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat, baik secara nasional maupun di wilayah operasionalnya.

“Kepatuhan terhadap regulasi dan pemenuhan kewajiban PNBP merupakan bagian dari tanggung jawab perusahaan. Kami berharap komitmen ini dapat terus memberikan kontribusi nyata bagi pembangunan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat Indonesia pada umumnya dan masyarakat Maluku Utara pada khususnya,” ujar Wahyu.

Sementara itu, Direktur Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) Tri Winarno mengatakan, tanggung jawab perusahaan pertambangan tidak hanya berkaitan dengan aktivitas operasional dan produksi.

Menurut dia, kegiatan pertambangan juga perlu memperhatikan manfaat bagi masyarakat di sekitar wilayah tambang serta keberlanjutan pengelolaan sumber daya alam.

“Ada tanggung jawab yang lebih luas, yaitu bagaimana kegiatan pertambangan dijalankan dengan baik, bagaimana masyarakat di sekitar wilayah pertambangan mendapatkan manfaat, dan bagaimana sumber daya alam ini dikelola secara bertanggung jawab untuk kepentingan generasi mendatang,” ujar Tri, dikutip dari laman resmi Kementerian ESDM.

Atas kepatuhannya memenuhi kewajiban pembayaran PNBP sumber daya alam mineral dan batubara kategori Kontrak Karya (KK), PT Weda Bay Nickel menerima Apresiasi Minerba 2026 dari Direktorat Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara Kementerian ESDM.

He said the company hopes that fulfilling these obligations will contribute to the development and welfare of the community, both nationally and in its operational areas.

"Compliance with regulations and fulfilling non-tax state revenue obligations are part of the company's responsibility. We hope this commitment will continue to make a real contribution to the development and welfare of the Indonesian people in general and the people of North Maluku in particular," said Wahyu.

Meanwhile, the Director General of Minerals and Coal at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Tri Winarno, said that the responsibilities of mining companies are not only related to operational and production activities.

According to him, mining activities also need to pay attention to the benefits for communities around the mining area as well as the sustainability of natural resource management.

"There are broader responsibilities, namely how mining activities are carried out properly, how communities around mining areas benefit, and how these natural resources are managed responsibly for the benefit of future generations," said Tri, as quoted from the official website of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

For its compliance in fulfilling its obligations to pay PNBP for mineral and coal natural resources under the Work Contract (KK) category, PT Weda Bay Nickel received the 2026 Mineral and Coal Appreciation from the Directorate General of Minerals and Coal, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

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Sinergi Bukit Asam (PTBA) dan Jasindo Perkuat Mitigasi Risiko dan Perlindungan Aset

Penulis : Anitana Widya Puspa

PT ASURANSI Jasa Indonesia (Persero) atau Asuransi Jasindo memperkuat pendekatan pengelolaan risiko untuk menjaga perlindungan aset dan keberlangsungan operasional PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk. (PTBA).

Langkah tersebut dilakukan melalui penguatan pemahaman perlindungan asuransi, identifikasi potensi risiko, hingga penyusunan strategi mitigasi sebelum risiko terjadi.

Sekretaris Perusahaan Asuransi Jasindo Brellian Gema Widayana mengatakan perlindungan aset perusahaan tidak cukup hanya mengandalkan pertanggungan asuransi ketika terjadi kerugian.

Perusahaan juga perlu memahami potensi risiko sejak awal dan menyiapkan langkah mitigasi yang sesuai dengan karakteristik kegiatan operasional.

“Perlindungan asuransi bukan hanya tentang memberikan jaminan atas risiko yang mungkin terjadi, tetapi juga bagaimana perusahaan dapat memahami potensi risiko dan mempersiapkan langkah mitigasi yang tepat,” ujarnya dalam keterangan tertulis, Selasa (10/10/2026).

Dalam memperkuat perlindungan aset PTBA, Jasindo memberikan pemahaman mengenai cakupan sejumlah produk asuransi, meliputi Property All Risks (PAR) dan Earthquake (EQ), serta Construction Plant and Machinery (CPM).

Perlindungan tersebut berkaitan dengan risiko terhadap properti, bencana gempa bumi, hingga peralatan dan mesin konstruksi.

Bukit Asam (PTBA) and Jasindo's Synergy Strengthens Risk Mitigation and Asset Protection

Author: Anitana Widya Puspa

PT ASURANSI Jasa Indonesia (Persero) or Asuransi Jasindo is strengthening its risk management approach to safeguard asset protection and ensure the operational continuity of PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk. (PTBA).

These steps are taken by strengthening the understanding of insurance protection, identifying potential risks, and developing mitigation strategies before the risk occurs.

Jasindo Insurance Company Secretary Brellian Gema Widayana said that protecting company assets is not enough to rely solely on insurance coverage when losses occur.

Companies also need to understand potential risks from the outset and prepare mitigation measures that are appropriate to the characteristics of operational activities.

"Insurance protection isn't just about providing coverage for potential risks, but also about how companies can understand potential risks and prepare appropriate mitigation measures," he said in a written statement on Tuesday (10/10/2026).

In strengthening PTBA's asset protection, Jasindo provides an understanding of the coverage of a number of insurance products, including Property All Risks (PAR) and Earthquake (EQ), as well as Construction Plant and Machinery (CPM).

This protection relates to risks to property, earthquake disasters, and construction equipment and machinery.

Penguatan manajemen risiko juga mencakup pemaparan hasil survei risiko PTBA, pembaruan informasi penanganan klaim bersama konsultan, serta pembahasan bersama Indonesia Financial Group (IFG).

Langkah ini ditujukan untuk memastikan pemahaman mengenai ketentuan polis, ruang lingkup pertanggungan, dan penanganan risiko berjalan selaras dengan kebutuhan operasional perusahaan.

Brellian menilai komunikasi dan koordinasi berkelanjutan antara perusahaan asuransi dan tertanggung menjadi faktor penting agar perlindungan yang diberikan tidak hanya bersifat administratif, tetapi benar-benar relevan dengan profil risiko perusahaan.

Sementara itu, Corporate Secretary Division Head PTBA Eko Prayitno mengatakan mitigasi risiko yang komprehensif merupakan salah satu faktor penting dalam menjaga kelancaran dan keberlanjutan operasional bisnis.

Menurut dia, pemahaman terhadap perlindungan asuransi yang dimiliki perusahaan sekaligus pembahasan berbagai aspek pengelolaan risiko dapat membantu PTBA mengantisipasi potensi gangguan terhadap aset dan kegiatan operasional.

PTBA pun berharap sinergi dengan Jasindo dapat terus diperkuat untuk mendukung perlindungan aset dan menjaga keberlanjutan bisnis perusahaan.

Penguatan perlindungan tersebut seiring dengan besarnya skala bisnis PTBA. Emiten pertambangan batu bara itu membukukan pendapatan usaha Rp35,20 triliun hingga September 2026, tumbuh 12% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Pertumbuhan pendapatan terutama ditopang kenaikan harga jual rata-rata atau average selling price (ASP) sebesar 18% secara tahunan.

Strengthening risk management also includes the presentation of PTBA risk survey results, updates on claims handling information with consultants, and discussions with the Indonesia Financial Group (IFG).

This step is intended to ensure that understanding of policy provisions, scope of coverage, and risk management are aligned with the company's operational needs.

Brellian believes that ongoing communication and coordination between insurance companies and insured parties are crucial to ensuring that the protection provided is not merely administrative but truly relevant to the company's risk profile.

Meanwhile, PTBA Corporate Secretary Division Head Eko Prayitno said comprehensive risk mitigation is a crucial factor in maintaining the smooth and sustainable operation of the business.

According to him, understanding the company's insurance coverage and discussing various aspects of risk management can help PTBA anticipate potential disruptions to assets and operational activities.

PTBA also hopes that the synergy with Jasindo can continue to be strengthened to support asset protection and maintain the company's business sustainability.

This enhanced protection is in line with PTBA's growing business scale. The coal mining company posted operating revenues of IDR 35.20 trillion through September 2026, a 12% increase compared to the same period the previous year.

Revenue growth was primarily supported by an 18% year-on-year increase in average selling prices (ASP).

Penguatan harga batu bara global turut tercermin dari kenaikan indeks Newcastle dan ICI-3 masing-masing sebesar 25% dan 26% secara tahunan.

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The strengthening of global coal prices was also reflected in the 25% and 26% year-on-year increases in the Newcastle and ICI-3 indices, respectively.

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IMA Dorong Penguatan Industri Hilir untuk Maksimalkan Potensi Tambang

Reporter: Alya Fathinah | Editor: Tri Sulistiowati

INDONESIA memiliki potensi besar dalam industri pertambangan global, terutama melalui komoditas nikel dan tembaga. Namun, pengembangan industri hilir masih menjadi pekerjaan rumah untuk memaksimalkan potensi sumber daya mineral di dalam negeri.

Ketua Umum Indonesian Mining Association (IMA) Rachmat Makkasau menilai, Indonesia memiliki peluang besar untuk meningkatkan kontribusinya dalam industri pertambangan dunia. Salah satunya berasal dari komoditas tembaga yang diproyeksikan semakin strategis seiring meningkatnya kebutuhan global untuk mendukung transisi energi.

Rachmat menyebut, saat ini kontribusi Indonesia terhadap produksi tembaga dunia masih berada di kisaran 5%. Namun, dalam 10-15 tahun ke depan, kontribusi tersebut berpotensi meningkat menjadi 10%-15%.

IMA Encourages Strengthening Downstream Industries to Maximize Mining Potential

Reporter: Alya Fathinah | Editor: Tri Sulistiowati

INDONESIA has significant potential in the global mining industry, particularly through nickel and copper. However, downstream industry development remains a challenge to maximize the potential of domestic mineral resources.

The Chairman of the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), Rachmat Makkasau, believes Indonesia has significant opportunities to increase its contribution to the global mining industry. One such opportunity lies in copper, a commodity projected to become increasingly strategic as global demand increases to support the energy transition.

Rachmat stated that Indonesia's current contribution to global copper production is still around 5%. However, in the next 10-15 years, this contribution has the potential to increase to 10-15%.

"Tembaga akan menjadi komoditas yang sangat penting di dunia untuk energi terbarukan dan transisi energi. Sehingga ini adalah potensi yang penuh," ujar Rachmat dalam acara Forum Ekonomi Politik di Jakarta pada Senin (9/11).

Menurut dia, potensi tersebut perlu dioptimalkan melalui pengembangan industri hilir. Pasalnya, selama beberapa tahun terakhir, pemerintah telah mendorong perusahaan pertambangan untuk membangun fasilitas pengolahan dan pemurnian mineral atau smelter.

Dorongan hilirisasi tersebut juga membuat sejumlah perusahaan tambang memiliki komitmen untuk menyediakan bahan baku bagi industri pengolahan. Meski demikian, pengembangan industri hilir yang mampu mengolah produk tambang menjadi produk bernilai tambah lebih tinggi masih perlu diperkuat.

Rachmat menyoroti adanya mata rantai yang belum terhubung secara optimal dalam ekosistem hilirisasi pertambangan atau missing link. Padahal, Indonesia telah mengembangkan berbagai fasilitas pengolahan dan memiliki produk antara dari sejumlah komoditas, seperti nikel, tembaga, dan emas.

"Kalau kita ingin mengarah ke negara industri, effort atau waktu yang kita perlukan untuk menghasilkan barang yang sudah kita buat selama 10-15 tahun, fasilitas sudah ada, produknya sudah ada, nikel material ada, tembaga sudah ada, emas sudah ada, semua sudah ada. Nah, hilirisasinya perlu didorong," katanya.

Dia menilai, keberhasilan Indonesia dalam membangun industri hilir tidak cukup hanya diukur dari jumlah smelter atau kapasitas pengolahan mineral. Pemerintah juga perlu mendorong tumbuhnya industri lanjutan yang mampu menyerap hasil pengolahan tambang menjadi produk dengan nilai tambah lebih tinggi.

"Copper will be a very important commodity globally for renewable energy and the energy transition. So, this is a potential that is fully realized," Rachmat said at the Political Economy Forum in Jakarta on Monday (November 9).

According to him, this potential needs to be optimized through downstream industrial development. Over the past few years, the government has encouraged mining companies to build mineral processing and refining facilities, or smelters.

This downstreaming push has also led several mining companies to commit to providing raw materials for the processing industry. However, the development of downstream industries capable of processing mining products into higher-value-added products still needs to be strengthened.

Rachmat highlighted the existence of missing links in the downstream mining ecosystem. Yet, Indonesia has developed various processing facilities and produces intermediate products from a number of commodities, such as nickel, copper, and gold.

"If we want to become an industrial nation, the effort and time required to produce goods we've been producing for 10-15 years is already limited. The facilities are there, the products are there, the nickel material is there, the copper is there, the gold is there—everything is there. So, downstream processing needs to be encouraged," he said.

He believes that Indonesia's success in developing downstream industries cannot be measured solely by the number of smelters or mineral processing capacity. The government also needs to encourage the growth of advanced industries capable of converting mining products into products with higher added value.

Upaya tersebut dinilai penting agar manfaat hilirisasi tidak berhenti pada pengolahan bahan mentah menjadi produk antara, tetapi berlanjut hingga menghasilkan produk industri yang memiliki nilai ekonomi lebih besar. Rachmat optimistis, pengembangan industri hilir pertambangan dapat meningkatkan penerimaan negara sekaligus membuka lebih banyak lapangan pekerjaan bagi masyarakat.

"Beberapa komoditas yang sudah disebutkan tadi ada transisi energi, itu kebetulan ada di Indonesia. Nikel sudah ada, kemudian kuarsa segala macam ada di negeri yang masih sangat kurang. Sehingga saya sangat optimis bahwa dengan effort yang dibuat, downstreaming industri bisa lebih berjalan di negara kita," pungkasnya.

These efforts are considered crucial to ensure that the benefits of downstreaming extend beyond processing raw materials into intermediate products, but extend to producing industrial products with greater economic value. Rachmat is optimistic that developing the downstream mining industry can increase state revenues and create more jobs for the community.

"Some of the commodities mentioned earlier are related to the energy transition, and they happen to be available in Indonesia. Nickel is already available, and quartz and other commodities are available in countries where there is a significant shortage. Therefore, I am very optimistic that with the efforts made, industrial downstreaming can be more effective in our country," he concluded.

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Eramet Mau Lepas Sebagian Saham Tambang Weda Bay Nickel di Maluku Utara

Penulis : M Ryan Hidayatullah

ERAMET SA, perusahaan tambang asal Prancis, tengah menjajaki pelepasan porsi signifikan kepemilikan saham minoritasnya di PT Weda Bay Nickel (WBN), perusahaan pengelola tambang nikel di Halmahera, Maluku Utara.

Langkah divestasi tersebut menjadi bagian dari strategi Eramet untuk memperkuat struktur keuangan. Hal ini sekaligus upaya menurunkan beban utang perusahaan di tengah persiapan aksi penambahan modal yang ditargetkan rampung pada akhir 2026.

Eramet to Divest Part of Weda Bay Nickel Mine Stake in North Maluku

Author: M Ryan Hidayatullah

ERAMET SA, a French mining company, is exploring the disposal of a significant portion of its minority stake in PT Weda Bay Nickel (WBN), a nickel mine operating in Halmahera, North Maluku.

The divestment is part of Eramet's strategy to strengthen its financial structure. It also aims to reduce the company's debt burden as it prepares for a capital increase targeted for completion by the end of 2026.

Dalam keterangan resminya tertanggal 9 November 2026, Eramet mengungkapkan telah menerima pernyataan minat dari sejumlah calon investor untuk mengakuisisi porsi signifikan kepemilikan saham minoritas Eramet di WBN.

"Terdapat minat dari beberapa investor terhadap sebagian besar kepemilikan minoritas Grup di PT Weda Bay Nickel," tulis Eramet melalui keterangan resmi dikutip Selasa (10/11/2026).

Namun, Eramet belum mengungkapkan besaran saham yang akan dilepas, identitas calon investor, maupun nilai transaksi yang tengah dijajaki. Perusahaan juga belum menetapkan target waktu penyelesaian transaksi tersebut.

Eramet hanya menegaskan bahwa tidak ada dana hasil divestasi dari WBN yang diperkirakan masuk ke kas perusahaan hingga akhir 2026.

Eramet memiliki 38,7% kepemilikan tidak langsung saham WBN lewat Strand Minerals Pte Ltd. yang menguasai 90% saham WBN. Adapun, 10% saham WBN dimiliki PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam).

Secara terperinci, 43% saham Strand Minerals digenggam oleh Eramet, sementara 57% sisanya dimiliki oleh Tsingshan Group asal Cina.

Lebih lanjut, rencana pelepasan saham WBN merupakan bagian dari strategi monetisasi aset yang ditempuh Eramet untuk memperbaiki posisi keuangan perusahaan.

Sejak Februari 2026, Eramet telah melakukan peninjauan strategis terhadap portofolio asetnya untuk mengidentifikasi peluang pelepasan investasi yang dinilai dapat memberikan tambahan likuiditas.

Selain WBN, perusahaan juga tengah menjalankan proses penjajakan pelepasan sebagian saham minoritasnya di proyek lithium Centenario yang berlokasi di Argentina.

In its official statement dated November 9, 2026, Eramet revealed that it had received expressions of interest from a number of potential investors to acquire a significant portion of Eramet's minority shareholding in WBN.

"There is interest from several investors in the majority of the Group's minority ownership in PT Weda Bay Nickel," Eramet wrote in an official statement quoted on Tuesday (11/10/2026).

However, Eramet has not disclosed the size of the shares to be released, the identity of potential investors, or the value of the transaction currently being explored. The company has also not set a target timeframe for the transaction's completion.

Eramet only confirmed that no divestment proceeds from WBN are expected to enter the company's coffers until the end of 2026.

Eramet holds a 38.7% indirect stake in WBN through Strand Minerals Pte Ltd., which controls 90% of WBN shares. PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam) holds 10% of WBN shares.

In detail, 43% of Strand Minerals shares are held by Eramet, while the remaining 57% are owned by the Tsingshan Group from China.

Furthermore, the plan to release WBN shares is part of Eramet's asset monetization strategy to improve the company's financial position.

Since February 2026, Eramet has been conducting a strategic review of its asset portfolio to identify investment disposal opportunities that could provide additional liquidity.

In addition to WBN, the company is also exploring the divestment of a minority stake in the Centenario lithium project in Argentina.

Selain itu, Eramet telah menandatangani kesepakatan penjualan konsesi pertambangan yang belum dikembangkan di kawasan salar Arizaro, Argentina, dengan nilai transaksi bruto US$71 juta setelah pajak. Penyelesaian transaksi tersebut ditargetkan pada akhir tahun ini.

Eramet mengungkapkan, hasil penjualan aset tersebut akan digunakan untuk mengurangi utang bersih Eramet pada akhir 2026.

Strategi monetisasi aset ini menjadi semakin penting seiring dengan rencana perusahaan melakukan penambahan modal pada akhir tahun ini, dengan tetap mempertimbangkan kondisi pasar.

Eramet menyatakan tengah mempersiapkan aksi penambahan modal setelah mencapai kesepakatan strategis antara dua pemegang saham utamanya, yakni French State Shareholding Agency (APE) dan Sorame-CEIR pada 12 Oktober 2026.

Melalui langkah tersebut, Eramet berencana memperkuat struktur permodalan dan menyediakan ruang keuangan yang lebih memadai untuk mendukung agenda pertumbuhan bisnis ke depan.

Perseroan menargetkan rasio adjusted leverage berada di bawah 3 kali dan gearing di bawah 100% pada akhir 2026, dengan asumsi aksi penambahan modal berhasil diselesaikan.

Eramet juga memperkirakan posisi likuiditasnya dapat mencapai lebih dari 1,6 miliar euro pada akhir 2026, termasuk memperhitungkan aksi penambahan modal tersebut.

Peluang Danantara Akuisisi Saham Weda Bay Nickel

Diberitakan Bisnis sebelumnya, Badan Pengelola Investasi Daya Anagata Nusantara (Danantara) membuka peluang untuk mengakuisisi saham WBN yang dimiliki oleh Eramet.

Additionally, Eramet has signed an agreement to sell an undeveloped mining concession in the Salar Arizaro area of Argentina, for a gross transaction value of US$71 million after tax. The transaction is targeted for completion by the end of this year.

Eramet revealed that the proceeds from the asset sale will be used to reduce Eramet's net debt by the end of 2026.

This asset monetization strategy is becoming increasingly important as the company plans to raise capital later this year, while still taking market conditions into account.

Eramet stated that it is preparing for a capital increase after reaching a strategic agreement between its two main shareholders, the French State Shareholding Agency (APE) and Sorame-CEIR on October 12, 2026.

Through this step, Eramet plans to strengthen its capital structure and provide more adequate financial space to support its future business growth agenda.

The company is targeting an adjusted leverage ratio below 3x and gearing below 100% by the end of 2026, assuming the capital increase is successfully completed.

Eramet also estimates its liquidity position could reach more than 1.6 billion euros by the end of 2026, including taking into account the capital increase.

Danantara's Opportunity to Acquire Weda Bay Nickel Shares

As previously reported by Bisnis, the Daya Anagata Nusantara Investment Management Agency (Danantara) is open to acquiring WBN shares owned by Eramet.

Hal itu disampaikan Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Danantara Rosan P. Roeslani usai rapat terbatas (ratas) dengan Presiden RI Prabowo Subianto di Istana Negara pada Selasa (12/5/2026) yang membahas sejumlah isu strategis di bidang infrastruktur dan pembangunan kewilayahan.

"Kita sih pada dasarnya terbuka [akuisisi saham Eramet di WBN], ya atas diskusi kemudian pembicaraan mengenai investasi yang ada di Indonesia dan kita kan Danantara ini bisa menjadi strong local partner juga, kan ya. Kita terbuka, kok. Kita diskusi juga dengan Eramet," ujar Rosan.

Sebelumnya, laporan dari MySteel mengungkap bahwa Danantara sedang melakukan pembicaraan untuk mengakuisisi seluruh atau sebagian saham Eramet di WBN. Danantara juga dimungkinkan untuk berpartisipasi dalam penerbitan saham baru (rights issue) Eramet senilai yang dijadwalkan digelar tahun ini. Editor : Denis Riantiza Meilanova

This was conveyed by Danantara Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Rosan P. Roeslani after a limited meeting (ratas) with Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto at the State Palace on Tuesday (12/5/2026) which discussed a number of strategic issues in the field of infrastructure and regional development.

"We're basically open to [acquiring Eramet's stake in WBN], based on discussions and discussions about investments in Indonesia, and Danantara can be a strong local partner, right? We're open to it. We're also discussing it with Eramet," Rosan said.

Previously, a report from MySteel revealed that Danantara was in talks to acquire all or part of Eramet's stake in WBN. Danantara may also participate in Eramet's rights issue, scheduled for this year. Editor: Denis Riantiza Meilanova

CNBC INDONESIA

China-Rusia Beri 'Peringatan' Keras Buat Pengusaha Batu Bara RI

mae, CNBC Indonesia

HARGA batu bara semakin terpuruk dengan ambruk tujuh hari beruntun. Melemahnya harga minyak serta permintaan dari China menjadi pemicunya.

Bagi Indonesia, pelemahan batu bara dalam sepekan ini juga menjadi kabar buruk karena ada kabar negatif dari China, Rusia hingga India.

Merujuk Refinitiv, harga batu bara pada perdagangan Selasa (10/11/2026) ditutup di posisi US$ 137,4 per ton. Harganya melemah 0,25%.

China and Russia Issue Stern 'Warning' to Indonesian Coal Entrepreneurs

mae, CNBC Indonesia

COAL prices have plummeted further, falling for seven consecutive days. Weakening oil prices and demand from China are the driving forces.

For Indonesia, the weakening of coal prices this week is also bad news, as there has been negative news from China, Russia, and India.

According to Refinitiv, coal prices closed at US$137.4 per ton on Tuesday (November 10, 2026). The price weakened 0.25%.

Pelemahan ini memperpanjang tren negatif batu bara dengan ambruk 9,9% dalam tujuh hari beruntun.

China, konsumen batu bara terbesar di dunia, memangkas impor batu bara sebesar 6% secara tahunan (year-on-year/yoy) pada Oktober 2026.

Data kepabeanan yang dirilis Selasa menunjukkan, pembeli mulai menahan diri untuk mengisi kembali stok di tengah harga batu bara yang masih tinggi.

Dikutip dari oilprice.com, direktur senior Fitch Ratings, Jenny Huang, mengatakan pembeli China tampak enggan meningkatkan pembelian secara agresif.

Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh persediaan yang masih memadai serta ekspektasi peningkatan pasokan domestik.

Impor batu bara China pada Oktober tercatat sebesar 39,43 juta ton, turun dari 41,74 juta ton pada periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Angka tersebut juga lebih rendah dibandingkan impor September yang mencapai 43,37 juta ton.

Bank Dunia dalam laporan Commodity Markets Outlook edisi Oktober menyebut harga batu bara termal Australia sempat menembus US$150 per ton pada September dan tetap tinggi sepanjang Oktober.

Kondisi tersebut dipicu oleh kembali meningkatnya ketegangan konflik di Timur Tengah, penutupan sejumlah tambang di China, kuatnya permintaan listrik Asia, serta ketidakpastian pasokan dari Indonesia.

Ekspektasi musim dingin yang lebih hangat di sejumlah wilayah China akibat fenomena El Niño juga membuat pembeli menunda pembelian. Kondisi ini berpotensi menekan kebutuhan batu bara untuk pemanas ruangan.

Di sisi lain, pengiriman batu bara dari Indonesia sebagai pemasok utama China masih terkendala rendahnya permukaan air sungai di sejumlah wilayah produksi. Kondisi tersebut…

This weakening extended coal's negative trend, with a 9.9% fall in seven consecutive days.

China, the world's largest coal consumer, cut coal imports by 6% year-on-year (yoy) in October 2026.

Customs data released Tuesday showed that buyers were starting to hold back on restocking amid persistently high coal prices.

Quoted from oilprice.com, Fitch Ratings senior director Jenny Huang said Chinese buyers appeared reluctant to increase purchases aggressively.

This is influenced by adequate supplies and expectations of increased domestic supply.

China's coal imports in October were recorded at 39.43 million tons, down from 41.74 million tons in the same period the previous year. This figure was also lower than September's imports, which reached 43.37 million tons.

In its October edition of the Commodity Markets Outlook report, the World Bank stated that Australian thermal coal prices reached US$150 per tonne in September and remained high throughout October.

This situation was triggered by the re-escalation of conflict tensions in the Middle East, the closure of several mines in China, strong demand for electricity in Asia, and uncertainty about supply from Indonesia.

Expectations of a warmer winter in some parts of China due to the El Niño phenomenon are also causing buyers to delay purchases. This situation could potentially reduce the demand for coal for heating.

On the other hand, coal shipments from Indonesia, China's main supplier, are still hampered by low river water levels in several production areas. This situation…

Kondisi tersebut menghambat pengangkutan batu bara menggunakan tongkang.

Meski impor Oktober melemah, secara kumulatif impor batu bara China sepanjang Januari-Oktober 2026 masih tumbuh 1% menjadi 392,96 juta ton.

Kenaikan impor sempat terjadi pada Juni dan Agustus setelah kecelakaan tambang batu bara mematikan pada Mei memicu inspeksi keselamatan secara luas dan membatasi pasokan domestik.

Sementara itu, pembangkit listrik berbahan bakar fosil China yang sebagian besar menggunakan batu bara turun 1,2% pada September. Penurunan ini terjadi seiring meningkatnya produksi energi bersih yang menggerus porsi batu bara dalam bauran pembangkit listrik.

China Tolak Proposal RI?

Pembeli batu bara China menolak permintaan eksportir Indonesia untuk memasukkan klausul pembebasan kewajiban pengiriman (waiver clause) dalam kontrak pasokan baru.

Klausul tersebut dinilai dapat membebaskan eksportir dari kewajiban memenuhi volume pengiriman apabila pemerintah Indonesia kembali membatasi kuota produksi maupun ekspor.

Mengutip Bloomberg, sejumlah sumber yang mengetahui negosiasi tersebut menyebutkan bahwa eksportir Indonesia ingin memiliki fleksibilitas apabila terjadi perubahan kebijakan pemerintah, termasuk pemangkasan kuota produksi, pembatasan ekspor, atau keterlambatan persetujuan pengapalan.

Indonesia merupakan eksportir batu bara termal terbesar di dunia. Namun, perubahan kebijakan produksi dan ekspor yang terjadi beberapa kali sepanjang tahun ini telah mengganggu kelancaran pengiriman ke pasar internasional.

This situation hinders coal transportation by barge.

Despite the October import slowdown, China's cumulative coal imports from January to October 2026 still grew 1% to 392.96 million tonnes.

Imports rose in June and August after a deadly coal mine accident in May triggered widespread safety inspections and curbed domestic supply.

Meanwhile, China's fossil-fueled power generation, which primarily uses coal, fell 1.2% in September. This decline occurred as increasing clean energy production eroded coal's share in the power generation mix.

Will China Reject Indonesia's Proposal?

Chinese coal buyers have rejected Indonesian exporters' requests to include a waiver clause in new supply contracts.

This clause is considered to be able to free exporters from the obligation to meet delivery volumes if the Indonesian government again limits production and export quotas.

Citing Bloomberg, several sources familiar with the negotiations said that Indonesian exporters want flexibility in the event of changes in government policy, including production quota cuts, export restrictions, or delays in shipping approvals.

Indonesia is the world's largest exporter of thermal coal. However, several changes in production and export policies throughout the year have disrupted smooth shipments to international markets.

Pemerintah sebelumnya memangkas kuota produksi sejumlah perusahaan tambang. Pada saat yang sama, fenomena El Niño yang mengurangi curah hujan turut menurunkan permukaan air sungai di sejumlah wilayah pertambangan.

Kondisi tersebut menghambat pengangkutan batu bara menggunakan tongkang menuju pelabuhan ekspor. Akibatnya, pasokan dari Indonesia menjadi semakin terbatas dan menambah ketidakpastian bagi pembeli di luar negeri.

Namun, pembeli China tampaknya tidak ingin menanggung risiko tambahan dari klausul tersebut. Mereka enggan menyetujui kontrak yang memberikan keleluasaan kepada eksportir untuk mengurangi atau menunda pengiriman tanpa konsekuensi yang jelas.

Rusia Rebut Pasar Batu Bara India, Impor dari RI Tergerus

Rusia semakin memperbesar pangsa pasar batu bara termal di India. Sepanjang Januari-Oktober 2026, pangsa batu bara Rusia dalam total impor India meningkat hampir dua kali lipat menjadi 8,2%, di tengah persaingan pemasok global.

Mengutip laporan Kommersant pada 10 November, berdasarkan data konsultan komoditas India BigMint, pengiriman batu bara Rusia ke India melonjak 63% secara tahunan (year-on-year/yoy) menjadi 10,4 juta ton.

Dengan volume tersebut, Rusia menjadi pemasok batu bara termal terbesar keempat bagi India, setelah Indonesia, Afrika Selatan, dan Amerika Serikat.

Pengiriman Rusia sempat mencapai 1,6 juta-1,8 juta ton per bulan pada periode Mei-Agustus, sebelum turun menjadi 900 ribu ton pada Oktober.

India kini menjadi salah satu pasar yang masih mampu menyerap peningkatan ekspor batu bara Rusia.

The government previously cut production quotas for several mining companies. At the same time, the El Niño phenomenon, which reduced rainfall, also lowered river levels in several mining areas.

This situation hampers the transportation of coal by barge to export ports. Consequently, supplies from Indonesia are increasingly limited and add to uncertainty for overseas buyers.

However, Chinese buyers appear unwilling to take on the additional risks posed by such clauses. They are reluctant to agree to contracts that give exporters the flexibility to reduce or delay shipments without clear consequences.

Russia Seizes India's Coal Market, Eroding Indonesian Imports

Russia is increasingly expanding its share of India's thermal coal market. Between January and October 2026, Russia's share of total Indian imports nearly doubled to 8.2%, amid global supplier competition.

Citing a Kommersant report on November 10, based on data from Indian commodity consultancy BigMint, Russian coal shipments to India jumped 63% year-on-year (yoy) to 10.4 million tonnes.

With this volume, Russia becomes India's fourth largest supplier of thermal coal, after Indonesia, South Africa, and the United States.

Russian shipments reached 1.6 million to 1.8 million tonnes per month in the May-August period, before dropping to 900,000 tonnes in October.

India is now one of the markets that is still able to absorb the increase in Russian coal exports.

Sejak embargo Uni Eropa berlaku pada Agustus 2022, pasar Eropa tertutup bagi batu bara Rusia.

Industri batu bara Rusia juga menghadapi tantangan biaya logistik tinggi akibat jarak pengangkutan kereta api yang panjang menuju pelabuhan serta margin keuntungan yang tipis.

Ekspansi Rusia di pasar India terutama menggeser posisi Indonesia dan Afrika Selatan. Pengiriman batu bara termal Indonesia ke India sepanjang 10 bulan pertama 2026 turun 14% menjadi 71,4 juta ton. Pangsa Indonesia pun menyusut dari sekitar 60,2% menjadi 56,5%.

Sementara itu, pasokan dari Afrika Selatan turun 12% menjadi 24,3 juta ton. Sebaliknya, ekspor Amerika Serikat meningkat 11% menjadi 12,3 juta ton.

Di tengah perubahan peta pemasok tersebut, total impor batu bara termal India justru mengalami kontraksi. Sepanjang Januari-Oktober 2026, impor tercatat sebesar 126,3 juta ton, turun 8,5% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Meski demikian, impor pada Oktober meningkat 34% secara bulanan dan 19% secara tahunan menjadi 14,5 juta ton. Angka ini merupakan level bulanan tertinggi sepanjang 2026.

Alexander Kotov, mitra konsultan NEFT Research, bahkan memperkirakan pangsa India berpotensi meningkat menjadi 15%-20% pada 2026. Dengan laju saat ini, ekspor batu bara termal Rusia diperkirakan tumbuh 15%-17% menjadi 185 juta-190 juta ton.

Namun, peningkatan ekspor Rusia berpotensi menghadapi keterbatasan menjelang akhir tahun.

Konsultan China SXcoal menyebut sebagian besar volume ekspor batu bara termal Rusia untuk 2026 telah terjual. Volume yang masih tersedia untuk pengapalan pada November dan Desember relatif terbatas.

Since the EU embargo came into effect in August 2022, the European market has been closed to Russian coal.

The Russian coal industry also faces the challenge of high logistics costs due to long rail transport distances to ports and thin profit margins.

Russia's expansion in the Indian market has primarily displaced Indonesia and South Africa. Indonesian thermal coal shipments to India fell 14% to 71.4 million tons in the first 10 months of 2026. Indonesia's share also shrank from around 60.2% to 56.5%.

Meanwhile, supplies from South Africa fell 12% to 24.3 million tons. Conversely, US exports increased 11% to 12.3 million tons.

Amidst this shift in the supply landscape, India's total thermal coal imports actually contracted. From January to October 2026, imports were recorded at 126.3 million tons, down 8.5% compared to the same period the previous year.

Despite this, imports in October increased 34% month-on-month and 19% year-on-year to 14.5 million tons. This figure was the highest monthly level since 2026.

Alexander Kotov, a partner at consultancy NEFT Research, even estimates that India's share could potentially increase to 15%-20% by 2026. At the current rate, Russian thermal coal exports are expected to grow 15%-17% to 185 million-190 million tonnes.

However, Russia's export growth could potentially face limitations towards the end of the year.

Chinese consultancy SXcoal stated that most of Russia's thermal coal export volume for 2026 has been sold. The remaining volume available for shipment in November and December is relatively limited.

Biaya penambangan dan logistik yang masih tinggi, ditambah meningkatnya kebutuhan batu bara untuk pemanas menjelang musim dingin, turut membatasi potensi ekspor Rusia.

Coal India mencatatkan rekor pasokan batu bara bulanan ke sektor ketenagalistrikan pada Oktober 2026. Perusahaan tambang milik negara India tersebut menyalurkan 57,1 juta ton batu bara, melonjak 19% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya.

Jumlah tersebut menjadi pasokan bulanan tertinggi sepanjang sejarah Coal India. Pada Oktober tahun lalu, perusahaan tercatat memasok sekitar 48 juta ton batu bara ke sektor listrik.

Peningkatan pasokan ini menunjukkan kuatnya peran Coal India dalam menopang kebutuhan energi India, terutama untuk pembangkit listrik yang masih bergantung pada batu bara.

Lonjakan pasokan juga mencerminkan besarnya kebutuhan batu bara untuk menjaga ketersediaan listrik di tengah permintaan energi yang terus berkembang. (mae/mae)

Still high mining and logistics costs, coupled with the increasing need for coal for heating ahead of the winter, also limit Russia's export potential.

Coal India recorded a record monthly coal supply to the power sector in October 2026. The state-owned Indian mining company delivered 57.1 million tonnes of coal, a 19% increase compared to the same period last year.

This represents the highest monthly supply in Coal India's history. In October last year, the company supplied approximately 48 million tons of coal to the power sector.

This increase in supply demonstrates Coal India's strong role in supporting India's energy needs, especially for power plants that still rely on coal.

The surge in supply also reflects the significant need for coal to maintain electricity availability amidst growing energy demand. (mae/mae)

Bloomberg Technoz

IUP Sitaan Negara: Pakar Saran Dikelola ke MIND ID, Bukan tekMIRA

Redaksi

PERHIMPUNAN Ahli Pertambangan Indonesia (Perhapi) menilai wewenang mengelola izin usaha pertambangan (IUP) yang dicabut oleh negara seharusnya diberikan pada Mineral Industri Indonesia (MIND ID); bukan ke badan layanan umum (BLU) Balai Besar Pengujian Mineral dan Batu Bara (tekMIRA).

State Confiscated IUPs: Experts Suggest Handing Over to MIND ID, Not tekMIRA

Editorial Team

THE INDONESIAN Mining Experts Association (Perhapi) believes that the authority to manage mining business permits (IUP) revoked by the state should be given to the Indonesian Mineral Industry (MIND ID), rather than the public service agency (BLU) the Mineral and Coal Testing Center (tekMIRA).

Dalam kaitan itu, Ketua Dewan Penasihat Perhapi Rizal Kasli berpendapat *holding* badan usaha milik negara (BUMN) sektor pertambangan itu sudah terbukti berpengalaman dalam mengelola tambang.

MIND ID juga dinilai sudah memiliki infrastruktur yang dibutuhkan untuk menjalankan tugas tersebut.

"Seharusnya diserahkan ke BUMN aja yang di bawah MIND ID yang lebih profesional dalam mengelola tambang-tambang tersebut," ujar Rizal kepada *Bloomberg Technoz*, Selasa (10/11/2026).

Sebaliknya; tekMIRA bergerak di bidang pengujian, penelitian, pengembangan, verifikasi, dan validasi teknologi sektor mineral dan batu bara. Tak ayal, perlu banyak hal yang disiapkan untuk bisa menerima mandat sebagai pengelola IUP.

Persiapan yang dibutuhkan di antaranya infrastruktur, sumber daya manusia (SDM), dan tentu saja modal untuk menjalankan tugas tersebut.

"Kalau tekMIRA banyak yang harus dibenahi karena transformasi dari badan penelitian ke badan usaha. Termasuk penyiapan tenaga kerja yang kompeten, sistem, dan lain-lain," ungkap Rizal.

Apalagi, lanjut Rizal, pastinya dibutuhkan waktu yang tidak sedikit. Banyak tahapan yang mesti dilalui sebelum operasional pertambangan bisa dimulai.

Sejumlah kajian juga terlebih dahulu harus dilakukan, seperti eksplorasi sumber daya dan cadangan, studi kelayakan atau *feasibility Study* (FS), analisis mengenai dampak lingkungan hidup (Amdal), rencana reklamasi (RR), rencana pascatambang (RPT), juga rencana induk pengembangan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat (RIPPM).

"Ini akan membutuhkan waktu yang relatif lama. Setelah itu dibutuhkan beberapa saat untuk konstruksi; baik infrastruktur tambang, pelabuhan maupun kantor untuk karyawannya," tuturnya.

In this regard, Chairman of the Perhapi Advisory Board, Rizal Kasli, is of the opinion that the state-owned enterprise (BUMN) *holding company in the mining sector has proven experience in managing mines.*

MIND ID is also considered to have the infrastructure needed to carry out this task.

"It should be handed over to state-owned enterprises under MIND ID, which are more professional in managing these mines," Rizal told *Bloomberg Technoz* on Tuesday (11/10/2026).

In contrast, tekMIRA operates in the testing, research, development, verification, and validation of technology in the mineral and coal sector. Unsurprisingly, considerable preparation is required to be granted the mandate to manage an IUP.

The preparations needed include infrastructure, human resources (HR), and of course capital to carry out these tasks.

"TekMIRA has a lot to improve due to its transformation from a research institution to a business entity. This includes preparing a competent workforce, systems, and more," Rizal said.

Moreover, Rizal continued, it will certainly take a considerable amount of time. Many stages must be completed before mining operations can begin.

A number of studies must also be conducted first, such as resource and reserve exploration, feasibility study (FS), environmental impact analysis (Amdal), reclamation plan (RR), post-mining plan (RPT), and community development and empowerment master plan (RIPPM).

"This will take a relatively long time. After that, construction will take some time; both the mining infrastructure, the port, and the offices for the employees," he said.

Rizal pun berpendapat dampak pengelolaan tambang oleh tekMIRA pada industri tambang dan produksi komoditas untuk 2027 tidak terlalu signifikan, karena prosesnya masih begitu panjang.

Sebelumnya, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mengungkapkan BLU tekMIRA bakal memiliki kewenangan mengelola IUP yang dikembalikan ke negara.

Berdasarkan materi Ditjen Minerba Kementerian ESDM dalam agenda Minerba Convex 2026, ditegaskan bahwa tekMIRA dapat berperan dalam pengelolaan wilayah pertambangan yang dikembalikan kepada negara.

Sementara itu, tambang yang dapat dikelola tekMIRA merupakan tambang yang dikembalikan ke negara akibat penciutan atau pencabutan IUP.

Dalam hal ini, tekMIRA turut dapat melakukan kerja sama dengan badan usaha dalam mengelola IUP tersebut.

"BLU tekMIRA dapat berperan dalam pengelolaan wilayah pertambangan yang dikembalikan kepada negara, antara lain akibat penciutan atau pencabutan IUP/IUPK, termasuk melalui kerja sama dengan badan usaha," sebagaimana tertulis dalam materi tersebut yang dipresentasikan Selasa (3/11/2026).

Lebih lanjut, Ditjen Minerba Kementerian ESDM menilai kebijakan tersebut berpotensi membuat wilayah eks IUP kembali masuk dalam kegiatan pengelolaan dan produksi.

Ditjen Minerba juga bakal memperhatikan kesiapan badan usaha mitra, infrastruktur, serta rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya (RKAB).

Ditjen Minerba memandang tambahan pasokan tersebut nantinya perlu diselaraskan dengan kebutuhan dan kondisi pasar, serta pengelolaannya perlu diarahkan untuk memberikan nilai tambah dan penerimaan negara. (ros/wdh)

Rizal also believes that the impact of TekMIRA's mine management on the mining industry and commodity production in 2027 will not be significant, as the process is still very long.

Previously, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) revealed that BLU tekMIRA would have the authority to manage IUPs that were returned to the state.

Based on the material from the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in the Minerba Convex 2026 agenda, it was emphasized that tekMIRA can play a role in the management of mining areas returned to the state.

Meanwhile, mines that can be managed by tekMIRA are mines that have been returned to the state due to the reduction or revocation of IUP.

In this case, tekMIRA can also collaborate with business entities in managing the IUP.

"BLU tekMIRA can play a role in managing mining areas returned to the state, including due to the reduction or revocation of IUP/IUPK, including through collaboration with business entities," as written in the material presented on Tuesday (3/11/2026).

Furthermore, the Directorate General of Mineral and Coal at the Ministry of ESDM assessed that this policy has the potential to re-enter former IUP areas into management and production activities.

The Directorate General of Minerals and Coal will also pay attention to the readiness of partner business entities, infrastructure, and work plans and budgets (RKAB).

The Directorate General of Minerals and Coal believes that this additional supply will need to be aligned with market needs and conditions, and its management will need to be directed towards providing added value and state revenue. (ros/wdh)

Bloomberg Technoz

Buyer China Tolak Tuntutan Waiver Kontrak Penambang Batu Bara RI

Bloomberg News

PARA pembeli batu bara asal China menolak upaya sejumlah perusahaan tambang Indonesia untuk mengubah kontrak pasokan 2027.

Perubahan yang diusulkan tersebut akan mengalihkan risiko gangguan akibat kebijakan pemerintah Indonesia ke pihak pembeli, sehingga mengancam kelancaran kesepakatan yang menjadi dasar keputusan terkait volume produksi.

Menurut sumber yang mengetahui, sejumlah produsen batu bara Indonesia meminta klausul pengecualian yang membebaskan mereka dari kewajiban memenuhi volume yang telah disepakati dalam kontrak jika pemerintah memangkas kuota produksi atau menunda persetujuan ekspor.

Pembeli China enggan menerima ketentuan tersebut, terutama setelah perubahan kebijakan pemerintah tahun ini sempat menyebabkan gangguan pengiriman, kata sumber-sumber tersebut, yang meminta namanya tidak disebutkan karena membahas ketentuan kontrak rahasia.

Indonesia, sebagai eksportir batu bara termal terbesar di dunia, kini memperketat kontrol atas produksi dan ekspor bahan bakar fosil tersebut demi mengamankan pasokan untuk kebutuhan pembangkit listrik dalam negeri.

Perusahaan pertambangan harus memenuhi pasokan domestik (*Domestic Market Obligation*/DMO), sebelum diizinkan menjualnya ke luar negeri.

Chinese Buyers Reject Indonesian Coal Miners' Contract Waiver Demands

Bloomberg News

CHINESE coal buyers have rejected attempts by several Indonesian mining companies to change their 2027 supply contracts.

The proposed changes would shift the risk of disruptions caused by Indonesian government policies onto buyers, thus threatening the smooth running of agreements that form the basis for decisions regarding production volumes.

According to sources familiar with the matter, a number of Indonesian coal producers have requested an exemption clause that would exempt them from fulfilling their contractually agreed-upon volumes if the government cuts production quotas or delays export approvals.

Chinese buyers are reluctant to accept such terms, especially after government policy changes this year caused shipping disruptions, said the sources, who asked not to be named because they were discussing confidential contract terms.

Indonesia, the world's largest thermal coal exporter, is tightening controls on the production and export of the fossil fuel to secure supplies for domestic power generation.

Mining companies must meet domestic supply (*Domestic Market Obligation*/DMO), before being allowed to sell abroad.

Pemerintah juga mewajibkan ekspor melalui saluran yang dikendalikan negara guna meningkatkan transparansi harga dan menekan praktik-praktik seperti *under-invoicing* (pelaporan nilai faktur yang lebih rendah dari harga sebenarnya).

Akibatnya, ekspor batu bara Indonesia ke China dalam 10 bulan pertama tahun ini anjlok hampir 10% dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama tahun lalu, berdasarkan data dari Kpler.

Padahal, total produksi tahun ini diperkirakan mencapai sekitar 720 juta metrik ton, melampaui target awal pemerintah sebesar 600 juta metrik ton.

Perubahan kebijakan Indonesia—yang diterapkan melalui sistem Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) untuk mengendalikan volume produksi tambang—kini semakin mempersulit proses negosiasi dengan para pelanggan.

Sejumlah *trader* China menunda pembicaraan kontrak tahunan sembari menunggu kejelasan lebih lanjut mengenai target produksi pemerintah dan alokasi kuota pertambangan masing-masing perusahaan, menurut para analis yang mengamati sektor ini dan meminta namanya tidak diungkap karena masalah ini sensitif.

Penundaan lebih lanjut bisa menyebabkan produsen memasuki tahun baru tanpa kepastian mengenai berapa banyak batu bara yang diizinkan untuk mereka tambang.

Perubahan kebijakan ini berpotensi menimbulkan gangguan yang lebih besar terhadap kontrak dengan pelanggan luar negeri daripada terhadap kegiatan produksi itu sendiri.

Glen Kurokawa, analis CRU Group, mengatakan pemerintah kemungkinan akan mempertahankan tingkat produksi di angka sekitar 700 juta metrik ton tahun depan, sehingga kecil kemungkinan terjadi kendala pasokan untuk ekspor.

The government also requires exports to go through state-controlled channels to increase price transparency and curb practices such as *underinvoicing* (reporting invoice values lower than the actual price).

As a result, Indonesian coal exports to China in the first 10 months of this year plunged almost 10% compared to the same period last year, according to data from Kpler.

In fact, total production this year is estimated to reach around 720 million metric tons, exceeding the government's initial target of 600 million metric tons.

Changes in Indonesian policy—implemented through the Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) system to control mine production volumes—are now making negotiations with customers even more difficult.

Some Chinese *traders* have postponed annual contract talks while awaiting further clarity on government production targets and individual companies' mining quota allocations, according to analysts who follow the sector and asked not to be named due to the sensitivity of the matter.

Further delays could leave producers entering the new year uncertain about how much coal they will be permitted to mine.

This policy change has the potential to cause greater disruption to contracts with foreign customers than to production activities themselves.

Glen Kurokawa, an analyst at CRU Group, said the government is likely to maintain production levels at around 700 million metric tons next year, making it unlikely that there will be any supply constraints for exports.

Namun, penundaan kontrak dan klausul pengecualian (*waiver*) yang luas akan membuat pembeli China tidak yakin apakah pasokan yang telah ditetapkan akan benar-benar dikirim.

Hal ini dapat meningkatkan risiko mereka terhadap volatilitas harga *spot* dan berpotensi mengalihkan permintaan ke negara-negara pesaing Indonesia, seperti Australia dan Mongolia. (bbn)

However, contract delays and extensive waiver clauses *will* leave Chinese buyers uncertain whether the stipulated supplies will actually be delivered.

This could increase their risk of *spot* price volatility and potentially divert demand to Indonesia's competitors, such as Australia and Mongolia. (bbn)

CNBC INDONESIA

Dilepas Eramet, Segini Produksi Tambang Nikel Weda Bay di Maluku Utara

Firda Dwi Muliawati, CNBC Indonesia

PERUSAHAAN tambang raksasa asal Prancis, Eramet tengah menjalani proses penjualan sahamnya di perusahaan tambang nikel PT Weda Bay Nickel (WBN) yang terletak di Halmahera Tengah, Maluku Utara.

Eramet menyatakan langkah tersebut dilakukan sebagai upaya pengurangan utang grup. Selain bakal melepas saham Weda Bay Nickel, Eramet melakukan monetisasi aset dan penjualan saham yang disepakati tahun ini.

Adapun, 90% saham WBN dimiliki melalui Strand Minerals Pte Ltd, dengan komposisi kepemilikan Eramet sebesar 43% dan Tsingshan sebesar 57%. Sementara itu, 10% saham lainnya dimiliki oleh PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (Antam). Dengan struktur tersebut, Eramet menguasai 38,7% saham WBN secara tidak langsung.

Weda Bay Nickel mengoperasikan konsesi tambang seluas 45.065 hektare berdasarkan Kontrak Karya (KK) dengan masa berlaku 30 tahun. Area tersebut mencakup…

Here Is the Nickel Mine Production from Weda Bay in North Maluku Released by Eramet

Firda Dwi Muliawati, CNBC Indonesia

FRENCH mining giant Eramet is in the process of selling its shares in the nickel mining company PT Weda Bay Nickel (WBN) located in Central Halmahera, North Maluku.

Eramet stated that this step was taken as an effort to reduce the group's debt. In addition to divesting its Weda Bay Nickel shares, Eramet is also monetizing assets and selling shares, as agreed this year.

Meanwhile, 90% of WBN's shares are owned through Strand Minerals Pte Ltd, with Eramet holding 43% and Tsingshan holding 57%. Meanwhile, PT Aneka Tambang Tbk. (Antam) holds the remaining 10%. With this structure, Eramet indirectly controls 38.7% of WBN's shares.

Weda Bay Nickel operates a 45,065-hectare mining concession under a 30-year Contract of Work (CoW). The area encompasses…

Area tersebut mencakup 15 cadangan mineral yang telah diidentifikasi dan dievaluasi. Kegiatan penambangan terbuka atau open pit mining mulai beroperasi pada akhir 2019.

Profil Produksi Weda Bay

Sepanjang 2025, WBN menargetkan produksi bijih nikel sebesar 42 juta ton, usai perseroan mendapatkan tambahan kuota produksi sebesar 10 juta ton dari kuota produksi awal 2025 sebesar 32 juta ton.

Detailnya, sebanyak 30 juta ton diproduksi dari jenis nikel kadar tinggi atau saprolit, yang mana 27 juta ton diantaranya akan dikirimkan untuk fasilitas pemrosesan dan pemurnian (smelter) nikel Nickel Pig Iron (NPI) di Indonesia, dan 3 juta ton untuk smelter milik Eramet.

Sedangkan sisanya, sebanyak 12 juta ton diproduksi dari jenis nikel kadar rendah atau limonit yang akan disuplai ke smelter jenis High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL).

Dalam laporan kinerja kuartal III-2026, penjualan bijih WBN ke pihak eksternal tercatat anjlok 83% secara tahunan menjadi 1,6 juta wet metric ton (wmt) pada, seiring dengan penghentian sementara kegiatan pertambangan selama lebih dari empat bulan sebelum operasi kembali berjalan secara bertahap pada September 2026.

Volume penjualan tersebut jauh lebih rendah dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya yang mencapai 9,3 juta ton. Penjualan bijih nikel tersebut terdiri dari 1 juta ton saprolit dan 0,5 juta ton limonit, masing-masing turun 83% dibandingkan kuartal III-2025.

Secara kumulatif, penjualan eksternal bijih nikel WBN sepanjang Januari-September 2026 mencapai 11 juta ton, turun 46% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya sebesar 20,3 juta ton.

The area encompasses 15 identified and evaluated mineral reserves. Open-pit mining operations commenced in late 2019.

Weda Bay Production Profile

Throughout 2025, WBN is targeting nickel ore production of 42 million tons, after the company received an additional production quota of 10 million tons from the initial 2025 production quota of 32 million tons.

In detail, as many as 30 million tons are produced from high-grade nickel or saprolite, of which 27 million tons will be sent to the Nickel Pig Iron (NPI) nickel processing and refining facility (smelter) in Indonesia, and 3 million tons to Eramet's smelter.

Meanwhile, the remaining 12 million tons are produced from low-grade nickel or limonite which will be supplied to High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL) smelters.

In the Q3-2026 performance report, WBN ore sales to external parties were recorded as having plummeted 83% year-on-year to 1.6 million wet metric tons (wmt) in 2026, in line with the temporary suspension of mining activities for more than four months before operations gradually resumed in September 2026.

This sales volume was significantly lower than the 9.3 million tons recorded in the same period last year. Nickel ore sales consisted of 1 million tons of saprolite and 0.5 million tons of limonite, each down 83% compared to the third quarter of 2025.

Cumulatively, WBN's external nickel ore sales from January to September 2026 reached 11 million tonnes, down 46% compared to the same period the previous year of 20.3 million tonnes.

Penjualan bijih nikel saprolit tercatat sebesar 6,8 juta ton atau turun 54%, sedangkan limonit mencapai 4,2 juta ton atau turun 27%.

Eramet menyatakan pemerintah Indonesia telah menyetujui revisi Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya (RKAB) 2026 WBN pada September lalu. Dalam revisi tersebut, volume produksi dan penjualan tahunan WBN sebelumnya dibatasi hingga 12 juta ton, termasuk 3 juta ton untuk penjualan internal.

Setelah berstatus care and maintenance selama lebih dari empat bulan, tambang WBN mulai kembali beroperasi secara bertahap seiring dengan mobilisasi kembali kontraktor dan penyesuaian rencana penambangan.

Dari sisi produksi, output NPI WBN mencapai 5.500 ton nikel pada kuartal III-2026, turun 42% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya sebesar 9.400 ton.

Penurunan tersebut dipengaruhi kegiatan pemeliharaan pada dua tungku selama kuartal berjalan, meskipun kedua tungku tersebut kini telah kembali beroperasi.

Secara kumulatif, produksi NPI sepanjang sembilan bulan pertama 2026 mencapai 22.200 ton nikel, turun 16% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun sebelumnya sebesar 26.400 ton.

Sementara itu, penjualan NPI melalui skema off-take mencapai 9.300 ton nikel, turun 19% dari sebelumnya 11.400 ton.

Di sisi lain, perusahaan merevisi naik target penjualan eksternal bijih nikel WBN sepanjang 2026 menjadi 23-26 juta ton setelah memperoleh revisi RKAB pada September 2026. (pgr/pgr)

Sales of saprolite nickel ore were recorded at 6.8 million tonnes, down 54%, while limonite reached 4.2 million tonnes, down 27%.

Eramet stated that the Indonesian government approved the revised 2026 WBN Work Plan and Budget (RKAB) last September. The revision limited WBN's annual production and sales volume to 12 million tons, including 3 million tons for internal sales.

After being on care and maintenance for more than four months, the WBN mine has gradually resumed operations as contractors remobilize and mining plans are adjusted.

In terms of production, WBN's NPI output reached 5,500 tons of nickel in the third quarter of 2026, down 42% compared to the same period the previous year of 9,400 tons.

The decline was influenced by maintenance activities on two furnaces during the current quarter, although both furnaces have now returned to operation.

Cumulatively, NPI production throughout the first nine months of 2026 reached 22,200 tons of nickel, down 16% compared to the same period the previous year of 26,400 tons.

Meanwhile, NPI sales through the off-take scheme reached 9,300 tons of nickel, down 19% from the previous 11,400 tons.

Meanwhile, the company revised its external sales target for WBN nickel ore throughout 2026 upwards to 23-26 million tons after receiving a revised work plan and budget (RKAB) in September 2026. (pgr/pgr)

SindoNews
Beyond Headlines

Batu Bara Indonesia Melimpah, Bisa Penuhi Kebutuhan hingga 350 Tahun

Oleh : Tangguh Yudha Ramadhan

KETERSEDIAAN sumber daya batu bara nasional dinilai masih sangat melimpah. Bahkan, apabila seluruh produksi batu bara dimanfaatkan untuk kebutuhan dalam negeri dan tidak diekspor, pasokannya diperkirakan mampu memenuhi kebutuhan Indonesia hingga 350 tahun.

Hal itu diungkapkan Ketua Umum Indonesian Mining Association (IMA), Rachmat Makkasau. Dia optimistis ketahanan energi Indonesia masih dapat terjaga berkat besarnya potensi sumber daya batu bara yang dimiliki.

"Batu bara di Indonesia itu berlimpah. Kita salah satu eksportir terbesar. Batu bara Indonesia kalau tidak diekspor dan dipakai sendiri, itu pernah dihitung, sampai 350 tahun," kata Rachmat di Jakarta pada Senin (9/11).

Menurutnya, Indonesia memiliki posisi strategis sebagai salah satu eksportir batu bara terbesar di dunia. Dengan potensi tersebut, ketersediaan sumber daya batu bara bukan menjadi persoalan utama dalam menjaga ketahanan energi nasional.

"Jadi urusan ketahanan energi tidak ada masalah," tegasnya.

Meski demikian, Rachmat mengingatkan bahwa tantangan sektor energi ke depan bukan semata-mata terletak pada ketersediaan sumber daya, melainkan bagaimana pemerintah mengatur komposisi atau bauran energi nasional.

Indonesia's Coal Reserves Are Abundant, Capable to Meet Demand for Up to 350 Years

By: Tangguh Yudha Ramadhan

NATIONAL coal resources are considered to remain abundant. In fact, if all coal production were used for domestic needs and not exported, the supply is estimated to be sufficient to meet Indonesia's needs for up to 350 years.

This was expressed by Rachmat Makkasau, Chairman of the Indonesian Mining Association (IMA). He is optimistic that Indonesia's energy security can still be maintained thanks to its vast coal resource potential.

"Indonesia has abundant coal. We are one of the largest exporters. It's been estimated that if Indonesian coal isn't exported and used domestically, it will last up to 350 years," Rachmat said in Jakarta on Monday (November 9).

According to him, Indonesia holds a strategic position as one of the world's largest coal exporters. With this potential, the availability of coal resources is no longer a major issue in maintaining national energy security.

"So there are no problems with energy security," he stressed.

However, Rachmat reminded that the challenges facing the energy sector going forward do not lie solely in the availability of resources, but rather in how the government manages the composition or mix of national energy.

Menurutnya, Indonesia perlu meningkatkan porsi energi baru dan terbarukan (EBT), sekaligus mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan gas bumi dalam bauran energi nasional. "Tantangan tersebut semakin relevan dengan target pemerintah mencapai net zero emission pada 2060," sambungnya.

Rachmat menilai, target tersebut perlu dijalankan melalui tahapan yang terukur dengan mempertimbangkan kesiapan teknologi, investasi, serta kemampuan industri nasional. "Karena itu, pemerintah tetap memperhatikan keseimbangan antara ketahanan energi, keberlanjutan lingkungan, dan daya saing industri dalam merumuskan kebijakan energi nasional," pungkas Rachmat. (akr)

According to him, Indonesia needs to increase the share of new and renewable energy (NRE) while optimizing the use of natural gas in the national energy mix. "This challenge is increasingly relevant with the government's target of achieving net-zero emissions by 2060," he continued.

Rachmat assessed that this target needs to be implemented through measurable stages, taking into account technological readiness, investment, and national industrial capabilities. "Therefore, the government continues to prioritize the balance between energy security, environmental sustainability, and industrial competitiveness in formulating national energy policy," Rachmat concluded. (akr)

LIPUTAN 6

Taman Buah Kandi, Reklamasi PTBA yang Jadi Ruang Pemberdayaan Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus

Reklamasi PTBA di Taman Buah Kandi jadi ruang pemberdayaan bagi 15 anggota ABK Mandiri Sawahlunto melalui budidaya lebah madu galo-galo.

Oleh : Wuri Anggarini

PENGELOLAAN lahan bekas tambang secara berkelanjutan dapat membuka manfaat baru bagi lingkungan sekaligus masyarakat. Hal ini terlihat di Taman Buah Kandi, kawasan reklamasi PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk atau PTBA di Kota Sawahlunto, Sumatera Barat, yang kini menjadi lahan produktif dan ruang pemberdayaan masyarakat.

Di kawasan tersebut, PTBA mendukung budidaya lebah madu galo-galo dengan melibatkan Kelompok Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus (ABK) Mandiri Sawahlunto.

Kandi Fruit Park, PTBA Reclamation which has become an Empowerment Space for Children with Special Needs

PTBA's reclamation in Kandi Fruit Park has become an empowerment space for 15 members of the Sawahlunto Independent ABK through the cultivation of galo-galo honey bees.

By: Wuri Anggarini

SUSTAINABLE management of ex-mining land can unlock new benefits for both the environment and the community. This is evident in the Kandi Fruit Park, a reclamation area owned by PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk (PTBA) in Sawahlunto City, West Sumatra, which has now become productive land and a space for community empowerment.

In this area, PTBA supports the cultivation of galo-galo honeybees by involving the Independent Special Needs Children's Group (ABK) in Sawahlunto.

Dukungan diberikan dalam bentuk lima stup atau koloni lebah serta pendampingan budidaya.

Kegiatan ini membuka kesempatan bagi 15 anggota kelompok untuk mengasah keterampilan, membangun kepercayaan diri, dan mendapatkan pengalaman dalam aktivitas ekonomi produktif.

Kawasan Reklamasi untuk Ekonomi, Edukasi, dan Pemberdayaan

General Manager Ombilin Mining Site PTBA, Yulfaizon, menyampaikan bahwa pengelolaan kawasan pascatambang diarahkan untuk menciptakan manfaat jangka panjang bagi lingkungan dan masyarakat.

"Reklamasi bukan sekadar memulihkan kondisi lahan setelah kegiatan pertambangan, tetapi juga bagaimana kawasan tersebut dapat dimanfaatkan dan memberikan nilai tambah. Kami berharap Taman Buah Kandi terus berkembang menjadi ruang produktif yang mampu mendukung aktivitas ekonomi, edukasi, serta pemberdayaan masyarakat, termasuk kelompok anak berkebutuhan khusus," ujar Yulfaizon.

Kelompok ABK Mandiri Sawahlunto yang dipimpin Delvia mengapresiasi dukungan PTBA yang telah membuka kesempatan bagi anak-anak berkebutuhan khusus untuk terlibat dalam kegiatan budidaya lebah madu galo-galo.

"Menurut kami, anak-anak ini memiliki kemampuan dan potensi masing-masing. Melalui kegiatan ini, mereka mendapatkan kesempatan untuk belajar, mencoba hal baru, dan terlibat dalam aktivitas produktif. Kami berharap budidaya lebah madu galo-galo dapat terus berkembang sehingga anak-anak semakin percaya diri dan memiliki keterampilan yang bermanfaat bagi masa depan mereka," tutur Delvia.

Support is provided in the form of five hives or bee colonies and cultivation assistance.

This activity provides an opportunity for 15 group members to hone their skills, build self-confidence, and gain experience in productive economic activities.

Reclamation Area for Economy, Education, and Empowerment

General Manager of PTBA's Ombilin Mining Site, Yulfaizon, said that post-mining area management is aimed at creating long-term benefits for the environment and the community.

"Reclamation isn't just about restoring land after mining, but also about how to utilize the area and add value. We hope Kandi Fruit Park will continue to develop into a productive space that supports economic activity, education, and community empowerment, including for children with special needs," said Yulfaizon.

The Independent ABK Sawahlunto Group, led by Delvia, appreciates PTBA's support for providing opportunities for children with special needs to participate in the Galo-Galo honey bee cultivation activity.

"We believe these children each have their own unique abilities and potential. Through this activity, they have the opportunity to learn, try new things, and engage in productive activities. We hope that the cultivation of galo-galo honeybees will continue to develop, so that the children will grow in confidence and develop skills that will benefit their future," said Delvia.

Dorong Kesempatan Setara dan Kemandirian Ekonomi

Corporate Secretary Division Head PTBA, Eko Prayitno, menambahkan pemberdayaan kelompok rentan, termasuk anak berkebutuhan khusus, merupakan bagian dari komitmen perusahaan dalam menghadirkan manfaat sosial yang berkelanjutan.

"PTBA ingin memastikan bahwa kehadiran perusahaan memberikan dampak positif yang dapat dirasakan masyarakat secara luas. Dukungan terhadap Kelompok ABK Mandiri Sawahlunto merupakan wujud komitmen kami untuk mendorong lingkungan yang inklusif, memberikan kesempatan yang setara, serta membantu masyarakat mengembangkan potensi dan kemandirian ekonomi," jelas Eko.

Menurut Eko, keberhasilan program pemberdayaan tidak hanya dilihat dari hasil ekonomi yang diperoleh, tetapi juga dari perubahan positif yang dirasakan para penerima manfaat, seperti meningkatnya keterampilan, kepercayaan diri, dan kemampuan untuk berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan masyarakat.

Promote Equal Opportunity and Economic Independence

PTBA Corporate Secretary Division Head, Eko Prayitno, added that empowering vulnerable groups, including children with special needs, is part of the company's commitment to providing sustainable social benefits.

"PTBA wants to ensure that the company's presence has a positive impact that can be felt by the wider community. Supporting the Sawahlunto Independent Crew Members Group demonstrates our commitment to fostering an inclusive environment, providing equal opportunities, and helping the community develop its potential and economic independence," explained Eko.

According to Eko, the success of the empowerment program is not only seen from the economic results obtained, but also from the positive changes felt by the beneficiaries, such as increased skills, self-confidence, and the ability to participate in community activities.

Indonesia Amankan Investasi Rp4,16 Triliun untuk Pengolahan Timah di IIF 2026 London

Yurika

DARI TOTAL komitmen investasi Rp6,3 triliun yang dibawa pulang dari London, lebih dari 65 persennya hanya untuk satu komoditas: timah.

Indonesia Secures Rp4.16 Trillion Investment for Tin Processing at IIF 2026 London

Yurika

OF THE TOTAL investment commitment of Rp6.3 trillion brought home from London, more than 65 percent was for just one commodity: tin.

Kementerian Investasi dan Hilirisasi/BKPM mengumumkan Indonesia berhasil meng-amankan komitmen investasi sekitar Rp6,3 triliun atau US$385,1 juta dalam Indonesia Investment Forum (IIF) 2026 yang digelar di London, Inggris, Kamis(5/11/2026).

Namun jika dibedah, angka itu tidak merata. Porsi terbesarnya justru bukan untuk pusat data AI atau fasilitas perakitan. Porsi terbesarnya adalah untuk peng-olahan timah.

Titanium Capital mengalokasikan dana Rp4,16 triliun atau US$252,1 juta untuk sektor pengolahan timah. Angka ini hampir empat kali lipat dari dua proyek lainnya jika digabungkan.

Axelera, yang akan mengembangkan pusat data berbasis kecerdasan buatan (AI) di Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) Industropolis Batang, hanya bernilai Rp1,01 triliun atau US$56 juta.

Sementara BlackInk Co-operation Limited, yang akan membangun fasilitas perakitan di kawasan industri, bernilai Rp1,39 triliun atau US$77 juta.

Selama ini, sorotan hilirisasi Indonesia selalu jatuh ke nikel. Nikel punya smelter, punya baterai, punya mobil listrik.

Timah justru sering luput. Padahal, Indonesia adalah salah satu produsen timah terbesar di dunia. Timah adalah bahan kunci untuk solder, elektronik, hingga panel surya dan kendaraan listrik. Hampir semua perangkat elektronik tidak bisa lepas dari timah.

Investasi Rp4,16 triliun dari Titanium Capital ini menjadi sinyal perubahan arah. Untuk timah, Indonesia ingin langsung masuk ke pengolahan.

IIF 2026 mengusung tema “Mendorong Investasi yang Tangguh melalui Rantai Pasok yang Kuat”. Dan timah adalah contoh paling nyata dari tema itu. Tanpa pengolahan di dalam negeri, rantai pasok Indonesia akan tetap rapuh, karena hanya menjual bahan mentah.

The Ministry of Investment and Downstreaming/BKPM announced that Indonesia had successfully secured investment commitments of around Rp6.3 trillion or US$385.1 million at the 2026 Indonesia Investment Forum (IIF) held in London, England, Thursday (11/5/2026).

However, if you dissect the figures, they're not evenly distributed. The largest portion isn't for AI data centers or assembly facilities. The largest portion is for tin processing.

Titanium Capital has allocated Rp4.16 trillion (US$252.1 million) for the tin processing sector. This figure is nearly four times the combined value of the other two projects.

Axelera, which will develop an artificial intelligence (AI)-based data center in the Batang Industrial Special Economic Zone (KEK), is valued at only Rp1.01 trillion or US$56 million.

Meanwhile, BlackInk Co-operation Limited, which will build an assembly facility in the industrial area, is valued at IDR 1.39 trillion or US$77 million.

So far, the spotlight on Indonesia's downstream industry has always been on nickel. Nickel has smelters, batteries, and electric cars.

Tin is often overlooked. Yet, Indonesia is one of the world's largest tin producers. Tin is a key ingredient in solder, electronics, solar panels, and electric vehicles. Almost all electronic devices are inextricably linked to tin.

This Rp4.16 trillion investment from Titanium Capital signals a change in direction. For tin, Indonesia wants to move directly into processing.

The theme of IIF 2026 is "Promoting Resilient Investment through Strong Supply Chains." Tin is the most obvious example of this theme. Without domestic processing, Indonesia's supply chain will remain fragile, relying solely on raw materials.

Menteri Investasi dan Hilirisasi/Kepala BKPM, Rosan Roeslani, menegaskan pemerintah berkomitmen menjaga stabilitas regulasi guna menarik investasi global.

“Dalam mengambil keputusan investasi, saya selalu menekankan bahwa investor tidak menyukai ketidakpastian. Mereka menginginkan kepastian, prediktabilitas, dan proses yang kredibel,” kata Rosan dalam keterangan tertulis.

Kalimat itu sangat relevan untuk sektor timah. Industri pengolahan timah butuh investasi besar di awal, teknologi pemurnian, dan kepastian pasokan bahan baku jangka panjang. Tanpa kepastian regulasi, investor tidak akan berani menaruh Rp4,16 triliun.

“Kami terus meninjau dan merevisi kebijakan serta regulasi untuk memberikan kepastian dan prediktabilitas yang lebih besar bagi investor. Indonesia juga terus melakukan pembenahan agar semakin kompetitif dalam menarik investasi asing ke dalam negeri,” ujar Rosan.

Komitmen ini diperoleh melalui penandatanganan dan penyerahan tiga kesepakatan strategis. Ketiga proyek itu ditujukan untuk meningkatkan kapasitas industri dalam negeri.

Artinya, proyek timah ini bukan sekadar proyek tambang. Ini proyek industri pengolahan. Jika proyek ini berjalan, Indonesia tidak hanya akan dikenal sebagai negara penghasil timah, tapi sebagai negara pengolah timah. (RA)

Minister of Investment and Downstreaming/ Head of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), Rosan Roeslani, emphasized that the government is committed to maintaining regulatory stability to attract global investment.

"When making investment decisions, I always emphasize that investors dislike uncertainty. They want certainty, predictability, and a credible process," Rosan said in a written statement.

This statement is particularly relevant for the tin sector. The tin processing industry requires significant upfront investment, refining technology, and a secure long-term supply of raw materials. Without regulatory certainty, investors will be reluctant to invest Rp 4.16 trillion.

"We continue to review and revise policies and regulations to provide greater certainty and predictability for investors. Indonesia is also continuously making improvements to become more competitive in attracting foreign investment," said Rosan.

This commitment was secured through the signing and delivery of three strategic agreements. These three projects are aimed at increasing domestic industrial capacity.

This means that this tin project is not just a mining project. It's a processing industry project. If this project goes ahead, Indonesia will be known not only as a tin producing country, but also as a tin processing country. (RA)

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China's Coal Buyers Resist Waiver Demands in New Indonesian Deals

By Charles Kennedy

CHINA's coal importers are resisting attempts by Indonesian exporters to include waiver clauses in the new supply contracts to free them from strict delivery volumes if the Indonesian government decides to restrict export or output quotas again, sources familiar with the negotiations have told Bloomberg.

Indonesia, which is the world's biggest exporter of thermal coal, has changed its production and export policies several times this year, stifling international shipments and forcing China, the world's top coal consumer, to tweak import flows and domestic production.

Indonesia's thermal coal exports have been crimped by government production quotas and heightened uncertainties about Indonesia's policy in the coal mining and exporting sectors. The Indonesian government slashed quotas for coal miners, while the strong El Niño has reduced rainfall and lowered river water levels, disrupting coal barge movements to export ports in recent weeks.

Now the Indonesian exporters want to reportedly include waiver clauses in the new contracts with China's buyers. These waiver clauses would mean that exporters would not be obliged to deliver the volumes as contracted if the Indonesian government intervenes again with a reduction of production or export quotas, or delays export approvals.

The Chinese buyers aren't having it and are reluctant to accept such clauses, according to Bloomberg's sources.

China's imports of coal fell in September by 6% from a year earlier, as Chinese inventories remained robust, supply from key exporter Indonesia remained restricted, and import prices jumped.

The decline extended into October, during which Chinese coal imports also dropped by 6% from a year earlier.

"Chinese buyers appear reluctant to aggressively restock at current elevated price levels, given comfortable inventory positions and expectations for improving domestic supply," Jenny Huang, a senior director at Fitch Ratings, told Reuters.

In a report last month, Fitch Ratings said that thermal coal prices in Asia are expected to stay elevated in the coming months as demand is strengthening in the ongoing gas-to-coal switch, while supply from China and Indonesia is falling. As a result of lower Chinese output, highly uncertain Indonesian export volumes amid policy changes, and strong demand for coal in Japan and South Korea, thermal coal prices are set to remain elevated in the near term, Fitch Ratings said.

By Charles Kennedy for Oilprice.com

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

Gold holds near one-week low as hot US inflation boosts Fed hike bets

By Reuters

GOLD prices edged higher in early Asian trade on Wednesday but remained close to a one-week low as stronger-than-expected US inflation data reinforced expectations of a Federal Reserve interest rate increase next month, pressuring bullion.

Spot gold was up 0.2% at $4,039.07 per ounce, as of 0025 GMT, after falling nearly 3% in the previous session. US gold futures for December delivery rose 0.4% to $4,046.40.

The odds of a half-percentage-point Fed rate hike next month surged on Tuesday after data showed US inflation accelerated more than expected in October and policymakers signalled a willingness to tighten policy more aggressively.

Traders now see a 100% chance of a rate increase in December, up from 84% before the data, according to CME's FedWatch tool.

Although gold is typically seen as an inflation hedge, higher interest rates increase the opportunity cost of holding non-yielding bullion, reducing its appeal to investors.

Fed Vice Chair of Supervision Michelle Bowman joined a growing number of policymakers on Tuesday in stressing that bringing down inflation remains the central bank's top priority, though she stopped short of explicitly calling for further rate hikes and said price pressures should ease next year as the effects of recent economic shocks fade.

Elsewhere, the Monetary Authority of Singapore said on Tuesday it would launch a vaulting service to hold bullion for foreign central banks and lower taxes on some companies in the gold market as it competes for a bigger slice of the precious metals trade.

Among other metals, spot silver held steady at $51.52 per ounce, platinum rose 0.4% to $1,546.47 and palladium gained 0.2% to $1,027.19.

CREAMER MEDIA'S MINING WEEKLY

China's October coal imports down 6% year-on-year as buyers eye high inventories

By Reuters

CHINA, the world's largest buyer of coal, cut its October imports by 6% from a year earlier, customs data showed on Tuesday, as buyers balked at restocking at high prices.

"Chinese buyers appear reluctant to aggressively restock at current elevated price levels, given comfortable inventory positions and expectations for improving domestic supply," Fitch Ratings senior director Jenny Huang said.

October coal imports were 39.43-million tons, down from 41.74-million tons a year earlier and from 43.37-million tons in the previous month, the data showed.

"Australian thermal coal prices rose above $150 per metric ton in September and remained elevated in October as re-escalating tensions in the Middle East conflict, Chinese mine closures, strong Asian electricity demand, and uncertainty over Indonesian supply tightened the market," the World Bank said in its October commodity markets outlook.

Expectations for a warmer winter in some parts of China under the influence of El Niño, which would lower coal demand for heating, are also making buyers drag their feet.

Shipments from China's top supplier Indonesia continued to be constrained by low river water levels in key coal-producing areas of Indonesia where the fuel is shipped by barge, Huang said.

In the first 10 months of the year, China's coal imports rose 1% to 392.96-million tons, the data showed, having jumped in June and August after a deadly coal mine accident in May prompted widespread safety inspections and constrained domestic supply.

China's mostly coal-fuelled fossil power generation slipped 1.2% in September, the most recent month for which official data is available, as rising clean energy output cut into coal's share.

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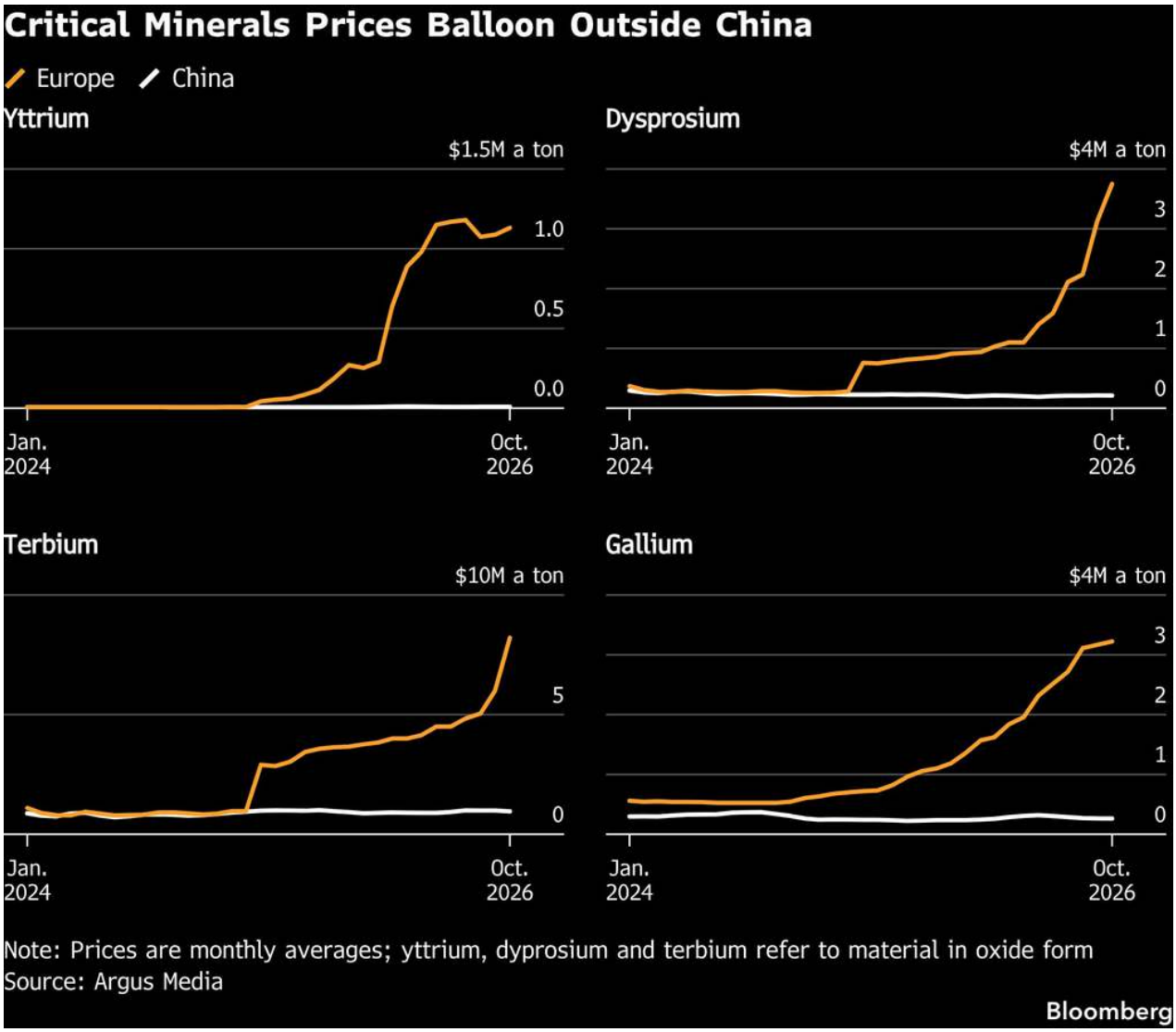
Rare earth price gap flags supply strains ahead of Trump-Xi meet

Bloomberg News

A **GLOBAL** rush to secure strategic metals is taking on new urgency ahead of a possible meeting of the US and Chinese leaders this month, with rare-earth elements now trading outside China at enormous multiples of their domestic value.

Export curbs imposed by China – which dominates the supply chain for a host of critical minerals – are limiting the availability of products used in everything from aerospace and defense to semiconductors and magnets for electric vehicles. From the US to Japan, manufacturers are feeling the squeeze.

Washington has urged Beijing to make good on commitments agreed as part of a trade truce last year, with US Trade Representative Jamieson Greer using a recent video call with Chinese Vice Premier He Lifeng to emphasize the importance of China taking “concrete actions” to implement pledges on commodities including rare earths.



His comments – along with "serious concerns" raised by China on the same call – highlight the precarious nature of trade relations between the world's two biggest economies. Presidents Donald Trump and Xi Jinping are expected to meet next week at an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation gathering in the Chinese city of Shenzhen.

The scarcity of some strategic minerals outside China is reflected in prices. Yttrium, used in electronics and turbines, is a staggering 125 times more expensive in Europe than in China, according to price reporting agency Argus Media. A ton of the metal costs about $1.15 million compared with just $9,144 in China, where supplies remain ample.

Dysprosium and terbium, used in powerful magnets essential for high-tech manufacturing, are 20 times and eight times costlier than in the domestic Chinese market, respectively. Overseas buyers of gallium can expect to pay 12 times more. Before the curbs, global prices were only marginally higher.

"I wouldn't really call it a panic, but I think it is something that has been boiling up for the past 18 months," said Chi Hin Ling, head of metals pricing for Asia at Argus. "People are now scrambling a bit for material."

Limited alternatives

President Xi rolled out export controls on rare earths last year, adding to curbs already in place on other minor metals. The move proved especially powerful as Beijing accounts for the lion's share of mining and processing, handing it enormous leverage.

Under the truce agreed in October 2025 – which is due to expire roughly two months from now – the US secured flows of critical minerals. But Greer, the trade representative, has repeatedly said that America isn't getting rare earths at the expected volume and pace.

The Trump administration has led a global push to shore up non-Chinese supplies, lending its backing to domestic mining projects as well as developments in countries including Australia. But for many products, finding alternatives will take years given the timelines and investments required.

"Within the next year or two, really there is very limited ex-China supply which is going to be available," said David Merriman, research director at Project Blue, a consultancy specializing in critical minerals. "We're probably sat with quite a significant delta between Chinese domestic pricing and ex-China pricing for at least the next couple of years."

Yttrium, with its massive disparity between domestic and export prices, is one of seven niche metals placed under Beijing's export controls in April 2025, and has a range of critical uses in the semiconductor industry. In addition, it provides an essential, protective coating on the huge blades in gas-power and jet-engine turbines.

China's total exports of yttrium oxide are running at about two-fifths of the average level for 2023-2024. Almost none has been exported to Japan this year, and shipments to the US are about 70% lower than before 2025.

"The challenge for manufacturers outside China isn't simply what the material costs – it's whether they can secure reliable supplies," said Ramón Barúa, chief executive officer at Aclara Resources Inc., which is developing rare-earth projects in Chile and Brazil and recently added high-purity yttrium oxide to its downstream processing plans, alongside dysprosium and terbium.

There are virtually no other mined sources of yttrium outside China, with Australian producer Lynas Rare Earths Ltd. set to begin production at its growing Malaysian plant only from 2028.

Barúa said material currently available outside China was likely accumulated before the export restrictions were introduced. A key unknown is how much may still be sitting in stockpiles, possibly being held back by traders in anticipation of even higher prices.

Ling from Argus added that global stockpiles of critical minerals weren't transparent. "We always think the market is quite thin," he said. "Then, all of a sudden, someone will be like: 'Oh hang on, actually I've got about 100 tons left in my warehouse – but I'm going to sell it to you for $1 million a ton.'"

MINING.COM.AU

China copper concentrate imports fall 11% in October

Written By Reuters

CHINA's October copper concentrate imports slumped 11% from a year earlier, customs data showed on Tuesday, at a time when smelters face another profit hit as sulphuric acid prices fall.

Imports of copper concentrates, the main feedstock for smelters, fell to 2.17 million tonnes (Mt) from 2.45Mt a year earlier and 2.48Mtin September, according to the China's General Administration of Customs.

Shipments in the January-to-October period fell 3.8% to 24.14Mt from 25.09Mt a year earlier.

The decline came as Chinese smelters faced mounting pressure from negative processing fees, while falling sulphuric acid prices eroded a key source of income that had helped offset their losses.

Smelters said production cuts were on the way.

Meanwhile, imports of unwrought copper and copper products edged down 1.7% to 453,000 tonnes in October from 461,000 tonnes in September, though they rose 3.4% from 438,000 tonnes a year earlier.

Imports of unwrought copper and copper products in the January-to-October period fell 5.5% to 4.21Mt from 4.46Mt a year earlier.

The data came as China's physical copper market faced a supply crunch, with reduced domestic smelter output and limited arrivals of seaborne metal driving spot premiums to record highs.

(Reporting by Dylan Duan and Lewis Jackson; Editing by Thomas Derpinghaus)

GLOBAL MINING REVIEW

Tin, the forgotten critical metal

Paul Barrett, CEO, Rome Resources, highlights the increasingly important role of tin in the critical minerals conversation.

Published by Jody Dodgson - Editorial Assistant

THERE isn't a day that goes by in which critical metals aren't discussed by global leaders scrambling for supply as they become imperative for our development and future. Commonly the focus is on high profile commodities such as copper, lithium, and cobalt. While tin isn't usually part of the main discussion, it is a fundamental commodity that is needed in every single circuit board and in common with most other critical metals, it is in a structural supply deficit with demand expected to increase by 25% by 2035

according to the International Tin Association. Without a strong supply of tin, there will be severe challenges for the electronics sector.

The supply of tin

Global tin production reached around 290 000 t in 2025, a small market compared to other key commodity metals. The production and supply of tin is concentrated in just a few countries, mostly China, Myanmar, Indonesia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. These countries have faced various conflicts and disruptions over the years, which has led to an unstable supply chain of tin.

Interestingly, China is a big producer from large low grade deposits and is also the largest refiner of tin. China mines about 71 000 t, just over a third of what it refines, therefore relying heavily on imports. There is no commercial tin production in North America. Smaller mines, for example in the DRC, are much higher grade and provide significant supply to the Far Eastern smelter market. Overall, however there is a clear lack of supply emerging, and most projects still lack funding, permits, and construction timelines.

This year saw tin continue a strong run and reach new highs to a record US$57 525/t in June 2026.

The opportunity for tin

The reason for the rapid increase in demand for tin has been its use in electronics, as well as renewable energy infrastructure. In particular, it is used as a key part of the circuit-board solders. Over 50% of global tin demand goes into electronic solders.

While production has increased with Myanmar and Indonesia's production back on track, there is still a supply risk for the future of tin production. There needs to be investment in exploration and new mine development to meet future demand. There are some interesting companies emerging, such as Rome Resources, with exploration assets in the DRC, just 8 km away from Alphamin's Bisie Mine. Bisie produces some of the highest grade tin in the world, averaging roughly 4 – 5% Sn, which is three to five times higher than the average grade of most industrial tin mines globally. Rome has resources booked nearby in the same play.

Rome also has assets in eastern Canada which is another promising jurisdiction for tin. As mentioned earlier, China already is the largest refiner of tin, but Europe and the US are lagging in terms of production and refining, which they need to acknowledge for the future to be a significant player in the race for critical metals. Potential projects in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia could pave the way for a future in tin production in North America.

Furthermore, a recent fundraise by Cornish Metals to re-open a historic tin mine in the UK, demonstrates interest is growing for the metal.

With demand for electric vehicles, renewable energy infrastructure, and electronics continuing to grow, the pressure on tin supply is only likely to grow in tandem. Every one of these technologies depends on electronics, and every electronic device depends on solder. Unlike some other critical metals, tin has few practical substitutes in its main applications, which means higher prices alone will not significantly dampen demand.

The supply side faces a more difficult path. Production is concentrated in a handful of jurisdictions, many of which have a history of political and operational disruption, while new projects take years to move from discovery to production. Even with Myanmar and

Indonesia recovering, the pipeline of new mines is thin and the gap between what the world needs and what it can reliably produce could widen well before the end of the decade.

For investors, it highlights a market where the fundamentals are strong but attention is still limited. Companies with high-grade assets, credible exploration programmes, and access to funding are well placed to benefit as the market catches up.

Tin may have been forgotten in the critical metals conversation, but it is unlikely to stay that way. As the world builds its digital and low-carbon future, the metal that quietly holds every circuit board together deserves a place at the centre of the discussion.

Australian Mining

Australia and US target more critical minerals investment

By Ethan Benedicto

AUSTRALIA and the United States are looking to unlock further investment in Australian critical minerals projects, with new discussions focused on strengthening financing arrangements and securing mineral supply chains between the two countries.

Federal Minister for Resources Madeleine King met with Export-Import Bank of the United States (US EXIM) president and chairman John Jovanovic on November 10 to explore opportunities for greater US investment in Australian mining and processing developments.

The discussions also focused on increasing the supply of Australian critical minerals into US manufacturing industries, particularly those supporting defence, advanced technologies and industrial production.

“We have the critical minerals the United States and the world need, and we want to see more investment flowing into the Australian projects that can supply them,” King said.

The talks build on the Australia–United States Critical Minerals Framework, which has seen the two governments announce more than $6 billion in support for critical minerals projects during its first year.

The framework was signed in October 2025 to accelerate investment in mining and processing projects while diversifying supply chains for critical minerals and rare earths.

The original agreement outlined joint investment commitments and identified strategic developments including Arafura Rare Earths’ Nolans project in the Northern Territory and Alcoa’s proposed gallium recovery project in Western Australia.

King said the latest discussions would examine how US EXIM could work more closely with Export Finance Australia (EFA) and other Australian Government financing agencies.

“Working with US EXIM and our own financing agencies can help bring together the investment needed to turn promising projects into producing mines and processing facilities,” King said.

“This is about backing strategically important projects that strengthen our economic security and build more resilient critical minerals supply chains.”

The latest discussions follow recent Australian Government financing commitments supporting Astron’s Donald rare earths and mineral sands project in Victoria and Global Advanced Metals’ tantalum operations.

The commitments included up to $70 million in conditional EFA financing and a $110 million National Reconstruction Fund Corporation commitment for Donald, alongside a proposed US$41.4 million EFA loan supporting tantalum production.

Meanwhile, Australia’s updated critical minerals prospectus is showcasing 94 projects to prospective investors, highlighting opportunities across mining, processing and refining.

The latest US EXIM discussions form part of the broader effort to translate these investment opportunities into operational projects capable of supplying international markets.

“More investment means more Australian critical minerals being mined and processed, more opportunities for Australian businesses and workers, and more of the critical minerals our partners need coming from a country they know and trust,” King said.