

Nickel And Danantara Downstreaming: Strategies To Strengthen Food Independence, The Tourism Sector, And The Welfare Of Msmes

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ABSTRACT

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif, yaitu penelitian berkualitas dengan pendekatan deskriptif dalam menjelaskan topik-topik utama dalam artikel ini. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder yang peneliti peroleh dari berbagai sumber terpercaya seperti buku, artikel ilmiah, dan sebagainya. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis melalui tahapan pengumpulan data, reduksi data, seleksi data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Kesimpulan dalam artikel ini menunjukkan bahwa Program Hilirisasi Nikel memiliki potensi yang signifikan untuk meningkatkan ketiga sektor tersebut, namun potensi ini memiliki konsekuensi: 1. Ketahanan Pangan: Ditingkatkan melalui penguatan fiskal, tetapi terancam oleh risiko lingkungan. 2. Pariwisata: Ditingkatkan melalui infrastruktur dan pariwisata bisnis, tetapi terancam oleh degradasi lingkungan. 3. UMKM: Manfaatkan permintaan pasar lokal secara langsung. Untuk memastikan dampak positif yang berkelanjutan, pemerintah harus berfokus pada mitigasi risiko lingkungan yang ketat dan program pendampingan UMKM agar manfaat ekonomi tidak hanya dinikmati oleh korporasi besar. Pembentukan Danantara memiliki potensi signifikan untuk secara bersamaan meningkatkan Ketahanan Pangan, Industri Pariwisata, dan Kesejahteraan UMKM, melalui peran utamanya sebagai lembaga pembiayaan yang profesional dan strategis. Danantara mengatasi hambatan pendanaan dan tata kelola yang selama ini menghambat perkembangan ketiga sektor ini di Indonesia. Keberhasilan implementasinya akan bergantung pada: 1. Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas: Menjaga tata kelola yang bersih agar dana investasi tepat sasaran. 2. Inklusivitas: Memastikan bahwa investasi skala besar tidak hanya menguntungkan korporasi besar tetapi juga memberdayakan UMKM dan masyarakat lokal.

This research is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, namely quality research with a descriptive approach in explaining the main topics in this article. The data used in this study is secondary data that researchers obtained from various credible sources such as books, scientific articles, and so on. The data obtained was analyzed through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data selection, and drawing conclusions. The conclusion in this article show that The Nickel Downstreaming Program has significant potential to improve these three sectors, but this potential comes with trade-offs: 1. Food Security: Improved through fiscal strengthening, but threatened by environmental risks. 2. Tourism: Improved through infrastructure and business tourism, but threatened by environmental degradation. 3. MSMEs: Benefit directly from local market

demand. To ensure a sustainable positive impact, the government must focus on rigorous environmental risk mitigation and MSME mentoring programs so that economic benefits are not solely enjoyed by large corporations. The establishment of Danantara has significant potential to simultaneously improve Food Security, the Tourism Industry, and the Welfare of MSMEs, through its primary role as a professional and strategic financing institution. Danantara addresses the funding and governance barriers that have hampered the development of these three sectors in Indonesia. Its successful implementation will depend on: 1. Transparency and Accountability: Maintaining clean governance so that investment funds are properly targeted. 2. Inclusiveness: Ensuring that large-scale investments not only benefit large corporations but also empower MSMEs and local communities.



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INTRODUCTION

The revised Minerba Law regulates downstreaming through domestic processing and refining activities, which are mandatory for mineral sub-sector permit holders. They are required to build refining facilities no later than 2023. This timeframe includes incentives to support downstreaming projects, particularly in mining business permits and special mining business permits related to mining management and implementation. Furthermore, there is a relaxation of exports for unrefined metallic mineral products, in accordance with the timeframe stipulated in the revised Minerba Law since its enactment. These regulations are contained in Articles 102, 103, 47, 83, and 170 (Wikipedia 2023).

Downstream processing is also known as an effort undertaken by a country to increase its added value. In this case, it refers to increasing the added value of a commodity or raw material for export to other countries. Downstream processing is closely related to the smelting and refining of mining materials, where the raw material—nickel—is processed into semi-finished goods. The processed nickel is then shipped overseas to serve as a high-value industrial raw material (PUTRI AMANDA RAMADHANTI 2024).

Nickel downstreaming efforts are undertaken by a country with the aim of increasing the added value of nickel exports and maximizing the use of nickel reserves so they can be effectively utilized for national economic growth. Through downstreaming efforts, a country's government indirectly provides incentives to companies involved, creating new jobs and absorbing a diverse workforce, as a result of the demand for the downstreaming of raw materials. Thus, based on this explanation, downstreaming is defined as a government strategy for improving the economy and encouraging sustainable national development to achieve national welfare and prosperity (Hendrati and Wardaya 2024).

Downstreaming is closely related to the concept of adding value and competitiveness to a product. The further downstream a product or raw material is from an industrial activity, the higher its value or competitiveness in the market. In the process of realizing downstreaming, various stages must be carried out before creating nickel derivative products through the downstreaming process. These stages consist of (1) mining, (2) smelting, and (3) refining. Of these three stages, the smelting and refining processes fall into the downstream category, which tend to be carried out after smelter construction is completed. Therefore, to maximize the downstreaming process, the Indonesian government requires all actors in mineral and coal export activities, in this case companies that utilize Indonesian nickel, to encourage the development of nickel smelters (Ilahi 2022).

To date, it has been reported that approximately 116 smelters are under construction (Rosada et al., 2023). However, as of 2023, only approximately 37 smelters are actively operating in Indonesia. Mining downstreaming is defined as one part of the industrialization process. The more advanced a country's industrialization activities, the more it will encourage a transformation process towards a better direction, potentially reducing the country's dependence on natural resources to achieve independence and prosperity for the community (Putra 2016). It is important to understand that the concept of nickel

downstreaming is not a new idea under President Joko Widodo's administration. This discussion was first introduced during the era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY). The nickel downstreaming scheme is regulated in Law No. 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (Minerba Law). Under this law, mining companies operating in Indonesia are required to increase the added value of minerals through domestic processing and refining for export. Based on this law, all entities involved in mining activities are encouraged to establish smelters aimed at managing and refining mineral and coal mining products (Annisatul 2020).

During President Yudhoyono's second term (2009-2014), the government reformed Indonesia's mineral management policy through Law No. 4 of 2009 concerning Minerals and Coal (Minerba). The primary objective of this law was to encourage a shift in mineral management from upstream to downstream. To support this shift, the law required holders of Mining Business Permits (IUP) and Contracts of Work (KK) to build smelters domestically and prohibited the export of raw minerals. This prohibition was regulated in Government Regulation (PP) No. 23 of 2010 and came into effect on January 12, 2014, five years after Law No. 4/2009 was enacted. Since the implementation of the Minerba Law at that time, numerous obstacles have prevented the downstream policy from running smoothly (Rakyat 2009).

In addition to nickel downstreaming, which was touted as a priority program during the Prabowo Subianto-Gibran era, Danantara was also one of the programs being touted. Daya Anagata Nusantara (Danantara) is an institution established as a strategic instrument in managing investment and public funds in Indonesia, with a primary role as advisor and executor in the management of state-owned enterprises (SOEs). Danantara's functions include dividend regulation and SOE restructuring, including mergers, amalgamations, takeovers, and company spin-offs. Conceptually, Danantara has similarities with Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) such as Temasek in Singapore and Khazanah Nasional Berhad in Malaysia. However, its approach differs. While SWFs in other countries operate in various strategic sectors with a legal basis in the form of state-owned enterprise laws, Danantara was established based on the approval of the House of Representatives through amendments to the SOE Law, which is now stipulated in Law No. 1 of 2025. Danantara's uniqueness lies in its orientation in collecting and managing funds from SOEs to encourage foreign investment and support the national economic growth target of 8 percent (Willa Wahyuni 2025). Thus, the establishment of Danantara reflects the government's efforts to adopt international practices while still adapting them to national needs and contexts. As stated in the title, this study will analyze whether the nickel elicitation program and the establishment of Danantara can improve the welfare of MSMEs and the economic and tourism industries in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the explanation in the introduction above, it can be concluded that this article aims to analyze the impact of the nickel downstreaming policy and the establishment of Danantara in improving food security, improving the quality of the tourism sector, and improving the welfare of MSMEs (Lexy J. Moleong 2018). This research is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, namely quality research with a descriptive approach in explaining the main topics in this article (Manzilati 2017). The data used in this study is secondary data that researchers obtained from various credible sources such as books, scientific articles, and so on (Jonathan Sarwono 2016). The data obtained was analyzed through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data selection, and drawing conclusions (Nartin et al. 2024).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Nickel Downstreaming And The Formation Of Danantara

The revised Minerba Law regulates downstreaming through domestic processing and refining activities, which are mandatory for mineral sub-sector permit holders. They are required to build refining facilities no later than 2023. This timeframe includes incentives to support downstreaming projects, particularly in mining business permits and special mining business permits related to mining management and implementation. Furthermore, there is a relaxation of exports for unrefined metallic mineral products, in accordance with the timeframe stipulated in the revised Minerba Law since its enactment. These regulations are contained in Articles 102, 103, 47, 83, and 170 (Wikipedia 2023).

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Nickel downstreaming efforts are undertaken by a country with the aim of increasing the added value of nickel exports and maximizing the use of nickel reserves so they can be effectively utilized for national economic growth. Through downstreaming efforts, a country's government indirectly provides incentives to companies involved, creating new jobs and absorbing a diverse workforce, as a result of the demand for the downstreaming of raw materials. Thus, based on this explanation, downstreaming is defined as a government strategy for improving the economy and encouraging sustainable national development to achieve national welfare and prosperity (Hendrati and Wardaya 2024).

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8 percent (Willa Wahyuni 2025). Thus, the establishment of Danantara reflects the government's efforts to adopt international practices while still adapting them to national needs and contexts. As stated in the title, this study will analyze whether the nickel elicitation program and the establishment of Danantara can improve the welfare of MSMEs and the economic and tourism industries in Indonesia.

Nickel And Danantara Downstreaming: Strategies To Strengthen Food Independence, The Tourism Sector, And The Welfare Of Msmes

1. The Impact of Nickel Downstreaming on Food Security, the Tourism Industry, and the Welfare of MSMEs

Indonesia's nickel downstreaming program focuses on increasing the added value of mining minerals, such as nickel, through domestic processing and refining (smelter construction) before export. This program is directly oriented towards the economic, industrial, and mining sectors, not the food sector. Although its focus is not on food, nickel downstreaming can make a significant indirect contribution to food security through several economic mechanisms (Dinawan 2011): 1). Increased Foreign Exchange and Export Value: The downstreaming policy has been shown to drastically increase export value, particularly for iron and steel commodities (HS code 72), which are largely processed nickel products (such as Nickel Pig Iron and ferronickel). This increase in foreign exchange reserves and state revenue provides the government with greater fiscal space. 2). Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) and Taxes: Increased activity in the downstream mineral industry, including nickel, increases mining companies' contributions to fixed fees, royalties, and taxes. These collected funds can be reallocated to priority government programs, including those related to agriculture and food security (for example, irrigation infrastructure development, fertilizer subsidies, or research into superior seeds). 3). Job Creation and Prosperity: The development of downstream industries and smelters creates new jobs in the regions, which ultimately increases purchasing power and community welfare. Increased purchasing power, in general, strengthens economic access to food, a key pillar of food security .

The contribution of nickel downstreaming to the tourism sector is largely unintended and can be divided into two: 1. Improved Connectivity and Accessibility: Large-scale downstreaming projects require the construction and improvement of basic infrastructure such as highways, ports, and airports to support industrial logistics. This improved infrastructure, although built for nickel, can simultaneously improve accessibility to previously difficult-to-reach tourist destinations in the region. For example, improving the quality of roads in Morowali, Central Sulawesi, which were originally intended for industrial access, now also makes it easier for local tourists to reach nearby beaches and mountains. 2. Increased Business Tourism: The presence of the nickel downstream industry attracts thousands of professionals, investors, technicians, and buyers from outside the region, even internationally. These visits create demand for: 1). Premium Accommodation: Increased demand for hotels, restaurants, and MICE (Meeting, Incentive, Convention, Exhibition) facilities. 2). Transportation Services: Higher demand for local flights and transportation. 3). This type of tourism (business) contributes significantly to local tourism service revenues. 4). Diversifying the Local Economy: Profits from industrial projects can stimulate private investment in the tourism sector by local entrepreneurs looking to capitalize on improved connectivity and population growth (Jaya 2024).

The nickel downstreaming program has the most direct and powerful impact on MSMEs by increasing local market demand (Munir 2020): 1. Creation of New Local Markets: The construction and operation of smelters attracts tens of thousands of workers, both domestic and foreign. This new population in industrial areas creates a large and concentrated consumer market. MSMEs directly benefit from: 2. Food Service MSMEs: Local food stalls, caterers, coffee shops, and restaurants experience a drastic increase in turnover. 3. Accommodation MSMEs: Local providers of boarding houses, homestays, and laundry services are in high demand. 3. Transportation Service MSMEs: Motorcycle taxis, taxis, and vehicle rentals experience increased demand. 4. Integration into the Industrial Supply Chain: Large companies are often required to form partnerships. MSMEs can be integrated as: 1). Small-Scale Logistics Providers: Procurement of stationery, office supplies, and minor repairs. 2). Support Services: Security services, garden/park maintenance, and industrial catering providers. 3). Capital and Skills Enhancement: With higher turnover, MSMEs have the opportunity to expand their businesses, increase capital, and gain knowledge transfer (e.g., hygiene and operational standards from larger companies).

2. The Impact of Danantara on Food Security, the Tourism Industry, and the Welfare of MSMEs

Food security is one of the main pillars of Danantara's investment focus. Danantara aims to address structural issues in the food sector through capital injection and professional governance (Setiawan 2023):

1. **Corporate-Scale Food Investment:** Danantara channels capital for large-scale, integrated food projects, such as modern food estates, livestock development, and cultivation facilities. These investments aim to significantly and sustainably increase food availability and reduce dependence on imports. For example, Danantara is reviewing funding for an integrated livestock project to ensure protein supplies for the national nutrition program.
2. **Asset Consolidation and Optimization:** Danantara has a mandate to consolidate and optimize under-managed state-owned assets (e.g., land and facilities owned by state-owned food enterprises like PTPN or ID Food). This consolidation aims to create production efficiency through increased business scale and modernization of agricultural technology.
3. **Downstream Investment and Food Logistics:** Danantara can fund the development of cold chains, post-harvest processing facilities, and efficient food logistics systems. This is crucial to reduce post-harvest losses and ensure supply and price stability.

Tourism is a service sector that is sensitive to capital and connectivity. Danantara can act as a major accelerator in developing premium tourism infrastructure. Danantara can have a direct impact on the tourism industry, including (Widodo 2023):

1. **Strategic Tourism Infrastructure Development:** Danantara can attract foreign and domestic investment to build high-quality tourism infrastructure and connectivity in Super Priority Tourism Destinations (DPSP) or Special Economic Zones (KEK). Examples: Investment in the construction of regional airports, cruise ships (marinas), and the development of five-star hotels and resorts. This infrastructure increases the attractiveness and capacity of international tourism.
2. **Restructuring and Revitalization of State-Owned Enterprise Tourism Assets:** Danantara can manage tourism assets owned by state-owned enterprises, restructuring, and revitalizing them to be more competitive and professional.
3. **Enhanced Global Branding and Promotion:** With strong capital, Danantara can finance branding and promotion programs for Indonesian tourism in the global market, which is crucial for increasing the number of high-quality tourist visits.

Improving the welfare of MSMEs through Danantara is integrative, namely involving MSMEs in the value chain financed by SWF in the food and tourism sectors. The impact of Danantara on the welfare of MSMEs includes (Sari 2024):

1. **Value Chain Integration Financing:** Danantara can invest in ecosystems that connect MSMEs into the supply chain of large-scale food and tourism projects.
2. **Food:** MSME farmers or livestock breeders can be made the main supplier with guaranteed quality standards.
3. **Tourism:** MSMEs providing local craft, culinary, and service products can be made exclusive partners in the hotel or resort network financed by Danantara.
4. **Investment in Supporting Technology:** Danantara can channel capital to technology companies (fintech, digital logistics) that specifically serve the needs of MSMEs to improve operational efficiency, access to financing, and market reach.
5. **Inclusive Partnerships:** Danantara can set mandatory partnership requirements with local MSMEs as part of investment commitments on large projects. This ensures that local MSMEs receive proportional technology transfer and economic benefits.

CONCLUSION

The Nickel Downstreaming Program has significant potential to improve these three sectors, but this potential comes with trade-offs:

1. **Food Security:** Improved through fiscal strengthening, but threatened by environmental risks.
2. **Tourism:** Improved through infrastructure and business tourism, but threatened by environmental degradation.
3. **MSMEs:** Benefit directly from local market demand.

To ensure a sustainable positive impact, the government must focus on rigorous environmental risk mitigation and MSME mentoring programs so that economic benefits are not solely enjoyed by large corporations.

The establishment of Danantara has significant potential to simultaneously improve Food Security, the Tourism Industry, and the Welfare of MSMEs, through its primary role as a professional and strategic financing institution. Danantara addresses the funding and governance barriers that have hampered the development of these three sectors in Indonesia. Its successful implementation will depend on:

1. **Transparency and Accountability:** Maintaining clean governance so that investment funds are properly targeted.
2. **Inclusiveness:** Ensuring that large-scale investments not only benefit large corporations but also empower MSMEs and local communities.

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