



NEWSLETTER

JUNE 2023



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COAL GETTING • TRUCKING • STOCKPILE • BARGING • FLOATING CRANE • SHIPPING

Logistic Information

1097

BDI
(Per 14st Jun)

Bunker Price

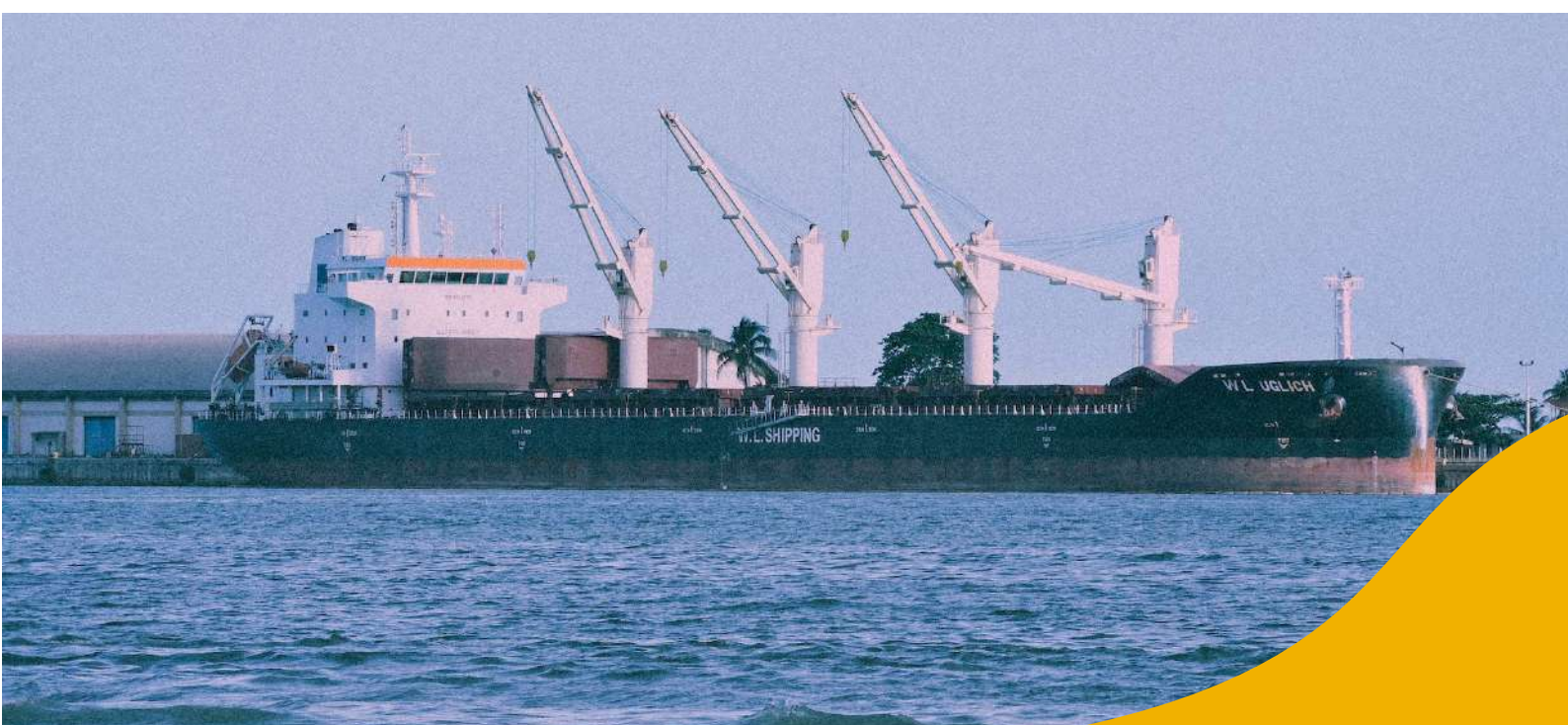
Bunker Price	Singapore per 14st Jun
FO380	439.50
MGO	706.00

* Inclusive VAT, Income tax & PBBKB.

Currency exchange Rate (USD)

Buy : IDR 14,964

Sell : IDR 15,115



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Weather Forecast



Area	Weather	Winds	Swell
Samarinda	Chance of Storm 31°/26°C	10 - 16 km/h	0.2 - 0.3 m
Banjarmasin	Chance of Storm 33°/23°C	12 - 15 km/h	0.4 - 0.5 m
Balikpapan	Chance of Storm 30°/26°C	17 - 18 km/h	0.4 - 0.5 m
Tarakan	Chance of Storm 31°/26°C	7 - 13 km/h	0.1 - 0.3 m
Muara Satui	Chance of Storm 33°/22°C	12 - 16 km/h	0.4 - 0.5 m

Congestion Information (May - June)

PORT	PORT STAY	TOTAL STAY
ADANG BAY	3.68	7.12
ASAM-ASAM	0	6
BALIKPAPAN	2	3.75
BCT	2.04	1.96
BONTANG	5.25	6.25
BUNATI	1	5.28
IBT	0	1
KALIORANG	6.52	12.14
MUARA PANTAI	2.43	7.88
M SANGKULIRANG	0.52	3.08
MUARA SATUI	2	6
PALEMBANG	1.14	4.14
SAMARINDA	1.39	5.98
TABONEO	2.85	5.88
TARAHAN	0.63	1.88
TARAKAN	1.33	6.29
TBCT	6.25	7
TG PETANG	1	4
TG PEMANCINGAN	1.4	1.7

Indonesia and Global Coal News

Indonesian Government's Benchmark Thermal Coal Price (HBA)

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	95.54	92.41	65.93	75.84	158.50	305.21
February	95.54	91.80	66.89	87.79	188.38	277.05
March	100.69	90.57	67.08	84.49	203.69	283.08
April	94.75	88.85	65.77	86.68	288.40	265.62
May	89.53	81.86	61.11	89.74	275.64	206.16
June	96.61	81.48	52.98	100.33	323.91	191.26
July	104.65	71.92	52.16	115.35	319.00	
August	107.83	72.67	50.34	130.99	321.59	
September	104.81	65.79	49.42	150.03	319.22	
October	100.89	64.80	51.00	161.63	330.97	
November	97.90	66.27	55.71	215.01	308.20	
December	92.51	66.30	59.65	159.79	281.48	

in USD/ton

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources



No date for coal phase out as G-7 environment ministers wrap meeting in Japan

Source: CNBC.com



A smokestack stands behind piles of coal at the coal-fired Onyx Kraftwerk Farge power plant on March 10, 2022 near Bremen, Germany.

Environment and energy ministers from G-7 countries wrapped two days of talks in northern Japan on Sunday without acting on Canada's push to set a timeline for phasing out coal-fired power plants.

In their 36-page communique after the meeting in Sapporo, the ministers restated their commitment to reaching net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 at the latest, and promised to work with other countries to end new coal-fired power projects that don't take steps to mitigate emissions.

"We call on and will work with other countries to end new unabated coal-fired power generation projects globally as soon as possible to accelerate the clean energy transition in a just manner," the document says.

Canada's Environment Minister Steven Guilbeault told the Japanese public broadcaster last week that he hoped to see "strong language" in the final statement about the phaseout of coal.

The leaders instead reaffirmed they need to achieve a "predominantly decarbonized power sector" by 2035.

In a statement posted to Twitter Sunday, Guilbeault said he still welcomed the shared commitment between G7 countries to accelerate coal phaseout, but also called for

greater urgency.

“For Canada, phasing out coal-fired electricity generation by 2030 has never been so urgent,” the statement reads.

“Science is clear, countries, in particular G-7, must do more and on a faster timeline to address climate change and keep the Paris Agreement temperature goal in reach.”

In the 2015 Paris accord, 196 countries, including Canada, agreed to set national targets to cut greenhouse gas emissions en route to preventing the planet from warming up more than two degrees Celsius on average compared with pre-industrial levels.

Guilbeault has advocated for consensus on phasing out coal by 2030, as Canada has promised to do, but G7 environment ministers have struggled to find common ground on the issue as countries like Japan continue to rely on coal-powered electricity.

Japan advocated instead for its own natural strategy that includes the use of what the country calls “clean coal,” where the emissions are captured.

A report released earlier this month by the Global Energy Monitor — a group that tracks global energy projects — found G-7 countries account for 15% of the world’s operating coal capacity.

Last year the global capacity to burn coal for power grew, though that was mainly because so many new plants opened in China that it offset efforts to shut them down in other parts of the world, the report said.

“The truth is, coal is the number one low-hanging fruit that needs to be replaced sooner than later,” said Andrew Weaver, a climate-change policy researcher and professor at the University of Victoria.

Weaver, who formerly led British Columbia’s Green Party, criticized the G-7 for failing to deliver strict timelines to phase out coal-powered electricity and instead pointed to its 2050 net-zero pledge.

“Not a single person at that table will be able to be held accountable for not making that target, because it’s way beyond their political lifetimes, which is why it’s utterly meaningless,” he said.

While no global deadlines have been set, Debora VanNijnatten, a political scientist at Wilfred Laurier University, said individual countries have committed to their own domestic timelines to phase out coal.

“I think more important is watching what is happening in individual countries as they battle serious constraints, VanNijnatten said Sunday.

The Sapporo talks also yielded pledges to cooperate on wise and equitable environmental energy, water, farm and marine policies.

“I believe that we were able to demonstrate to the international community that our commitment to climate change and environmental issues is unwavering, even in the

context of the situation in Ukraine,” Akihiro Nishimura, Japan’s environment minister, said after the talks ended.

The ministers also committed to ending plastic pollution, aiming to take new plastic pollution to zero by 2040 as part of their priorities ahead of the G-7 leaders’ summit in Hiroshima in May.

India pauses plans to add new coal plants for five years, bets on renewables, batteries

Source: apnews.com

BENGALURU, India (AP) — The Indian government will not consider any proposals for new coal plants for the next five years and focus on growing its renewables sector, according to an updated national electricity plan released Wednesday evening.

The temporary pause in the growth of the dirty fuel was hailed by energy experts as a positive step for a country that is currently reliant on coal for around 75% of its electricity.

Updated every five years, the plan serves as a guideline for India’s priorities in its electricity sector.

India is the world’s third highest emitter and most populous country. It plans to reach net zero emissions by 2070, which would mean significantly slashing coal use and ramping up renewable energy.

In a draft of the plan released in September, the Central Electricity Authority, which is in charge of planning for India’s electricity needs, projected that nearly 8,000 megawatts of new coal capacity was required by 2027. But Wednesday’s strategy proposes the build out of more than 8,600 megawatts of battery energy storage systems instead.

Battery storage is crucial for round-the-clock use of renewable energy.

“This plan is a step in the right direction,” said Raghav Pachouri, an energy sector expert at Vasudha Foundation, a New Delhi-based think tank.

Pachouri said one reason the plans for new coal might have been scrapped is because there are already some coal plants under construction.

The country is also experiencing longer summers and hotter weather in part due to climate change, meaning greater electricity demand during the scorching day, making it easier to fulfill energy needs with renewables, said Pachouri.

“When you need energy during the day, solar power can provide for it,” he said.

India plans to install 500 gigawatts of clean energy by 2030, enough energy to power anywhere from 150 to 500 million homes depending on power use, but is not on course to meet that target, according to Aditya Lolla, an energy analyst at the think tank Ember.

“We’re installing only up to 17 gigawatts a year, this needs to increase to 40 to 45 giga-

watts to meet targets,” said Lolla.

The new plan goes on to project that new coal power will be built after 2027, but Lolla says this should be taken with a pinch of salt.

“Traditionally, projections for the coming five years are more concrete and those for the subsequent years are essentially placeholders,” said Lolla. “India wants to move towards a cleaner power system. With every electricity plan, the coal pipeline is falling.”

Lolla predicts that with the current volatile global energy picture, due to Russia’s war in Ukraine, climate change and pandemic recovery, India will take a call on its longer-term energy plan at a future date, depending on how things progress by 2027.

Shift to clean energy accelerating, but coal investments too high, report says

Source: apnews.com



JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Energy security concerns — worsened by the war in Ukraine — and policy support from rich countries are likely to help investments in clean energy outpace spending on fossil fuels, the International Energy Agency said in a report issued Thursday.

But investments in coal are on course to rise by about 10% in 2023, nearly six times what the IEA has estimated they should be for the world to end its reliance on fossil fuels and achieve emissions cut goals for countering climate change, it said.

“We are in a significantly better place than we were a few years ago,” Tim Gould, IEA’s chief energy economist, said at the report’s launch Thursday. “There’s still a very long way to go, but there are finally some encouraging signs for us all to welcome.”

Some \$2.8 trillion is set to be invested in energy globally in 2023, of which more than \$1.7 trillion is expected to go to clean technologies including modern electricity grids, energy storage, low-emissions fuels and electric vehicles, according to the organization's latest World Energy Investment report.

Slightly more than \$1 trillion is going to coal, gas and oil — fossil fuels that are a major source of emissions that are contributing to global warming.

Part of the problem is that demand for energy is outstripping increases in supplies in many parts of the world. Powerful energy industry interests also sway decisions about investments in future capacity, often in favor of fossil fuels.

Global coal demand reached an all-time high in 2022 and about 40 gigawatts of new coal power plants were approved, the highest figure since 2016, with almost all in China, the report says.

Still, the trend is shifting in favor of renewable energy. For every \$1 spent on fossil fuels, \$1.70 is now spent on clean energy. Five years ago the ratio was 1:1, according to the report.

Clean energy investments have been boosted by a variety of factors in recent years, including periods of strong economic growth and volatile fossil fuel prices that raised concerns about energy security, especially following Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Enhanced policy support such as the Inflation Reduction Act in the U.S. and initiatives in Europe, Japan, China and elsewhere have also played a role.

"Solar is the star performer and more than \$1 billion per day is expected to go into solar investments in 2023 (USD 380 billion for the year as a whole), edging this spending above that in upstream oil for the first time," the report said, referring to crude oil output. Electric vehicle sales are expected to leap by a third in 2023 after surging in 2022, it said. More than 90% of the increase in clean energy investments comes from advanced economies and China, with much less in less wealthy nations. Factors such as high interest rates, weak electricity grid infrastructure and unclear policies are holding back investments in renewable energy in many countries, the report said.

Vibhuti Garg, the South Asia director for the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis, said that the focus for rich countries is on investing in their own economies and not on making that capital available for poorer nations.

Since 2009, rich nations have promised to spend \$100 billion in climate aid for poor nations, with most of it aimed at helping wean them away off fossil fuels like coal and to build clean energy systems. But these financial pledges haven't been fulfilled. Garg said that this means that developing countries will continue to rely on dirty coal.

EU told to slash greenhouse gas emissions 90-95% by 2040

Source: Reuters.com



Scientist Ottmar Edenhofer attends a Reuters interview in Berlin, Germany, September 19, 2019. REUTERS/Hannibal Hanschke/File Photo

BRUSSELS, June 15 (Reuters) - The European Union should commit to slash its net greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 95% by 2040, official advisers said on Thursday, as Brussels prepares a new goal to curb Europe's contribution to climate change.

The European Commission is drafting what would be the EU's first legally binding emissions-cutting target for 2040, aimed at guiding the world's third-biggest economy towards its aim to have zero net emissions by 2050.

The EU's advisory board on climate change said the goal should be a 90% to 95% cut in net emissions by 2040, compared with 1990 levels.

"The pathways and other analysis indicate numerous potential benefits to climate action - better air quality, better health outcomes, [becoming] less dependent on imported fossil fuels, less water stress," said Ottmar Edenhofer, who chairs the 15-member board of independent scientific experts.

The advisers assessed more than 1,000 emissions scenarios, to make a recommendation consistent with the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to 1.5C - the level that would avert its worst climate impacts.

The advisers said reaching the 2040 goal would require a massive scale up of renewable energy, a shift to electrify polluting industries, and replacing fossil fuels with alternatives like hydrogen. Coal use in the power sector would be virtually eliminated by 2030, followed by gas power in 2040.

Methods to remove CO2 from the atmosphere - through technologies or natural methods like trees - would need scaling up, but the advisers said the majority of the target should be met by reducing emissions outright.

The EU has among the most ambitious climate change policies of any major economy, having passed a raft of laws to deliver its 2030 target to cut net emissions by 55%, from 1990 levels.

But the advisers said even their recommended 2040 target would fall short of what should be the EU's "fair" contribution to meeting global climate goals, considering Europe's high per-capita historical emissions compared with poorer nations.

To address this fairness gap, EU countries should support other countries to cut their emissions, while slashing its own, the advisers said.

A European Commission spokesperson said the recommendation would feed into its own assessment of the 2040 target, which is due early next year.

East Asia heat wave to crank up coal use & emissions

Source: Reuters.com

Security personnel stand in shade amid a yellow alert for heatwave in Shenzhen, Guangdong province, China June 2, 2023. REUTERS/David Kirton

A heat wave across China, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea looks set to drive coal use for electricity generation to new highs over coming weeks, priming the region that accounts for more than 60% of world coal emissions to boost pollution further.

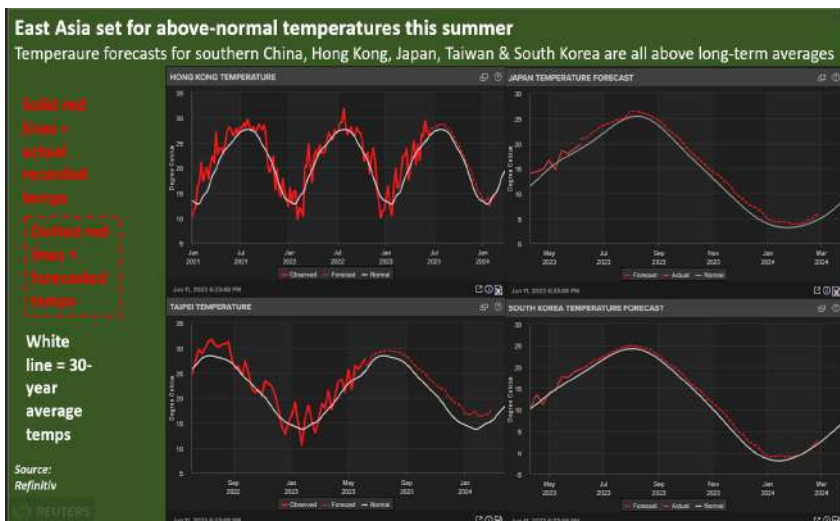


Authorities in Japan and southern China have recently called on households and businesses to curb power use to shield electric grids from further stress, but soaring temperatures are expected to bring greater use of power-hungry air conditioners throughout the region. Forecasts for Beijing, Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea are all calling for temperatures well above local long-term averages in the coming weeks, according to Refinitiv data.

HOT ZONE

Areas around Beijing, Tokyo and Taipei will see temperatures that are 4% or more above the long-term averages throughout June, July and August, Refinitiv weather forecast data shows.

Seoul and Hong Kong are expected to post average temperatures around 3.4% above normal, which places all regions in the high 20s to low 30s Celsius range (80s to 90s Fahrenheit) during the summer.

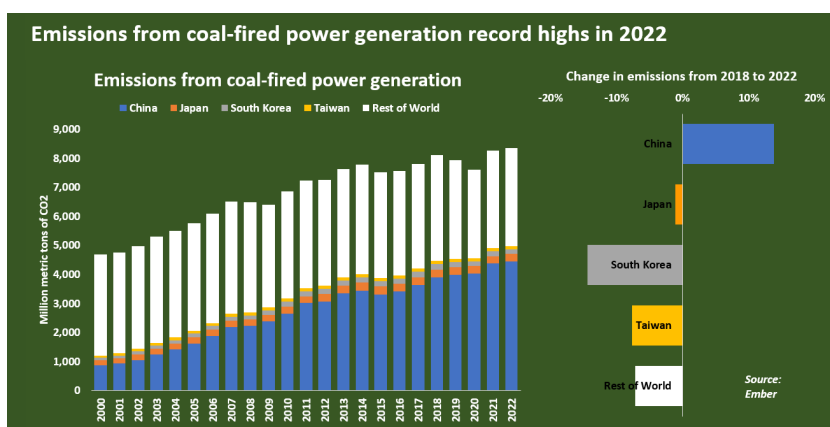
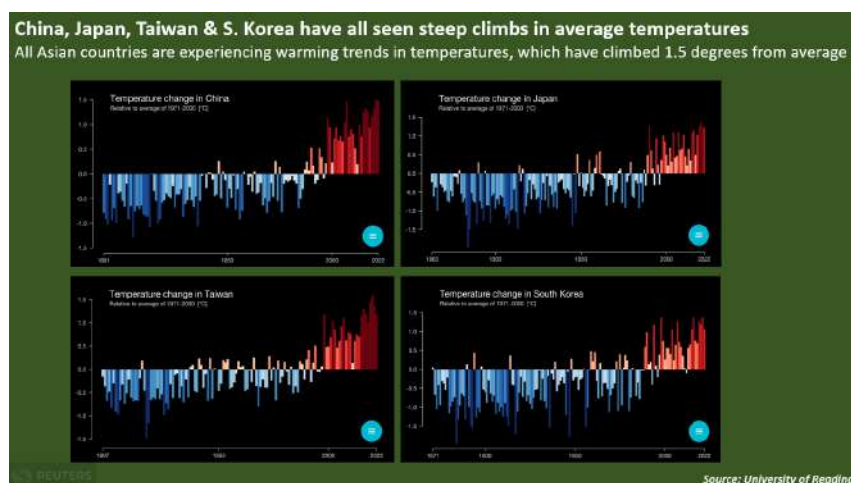


East Asia set for above-normal temperatures this summer

If consistent through the coming months, the temperatures would be significantly higher than the already-elevated readings seen in these countries in recent years, and render daily life uncomfortable for many without the use of air conditioners.

China, Japan, Taiwan & S. Korea have all seen steep climbs in average temperatures

China, Japan and Korea are all heavy users of air conditioners, accounting for just under half of installed global air conditioning units, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA).



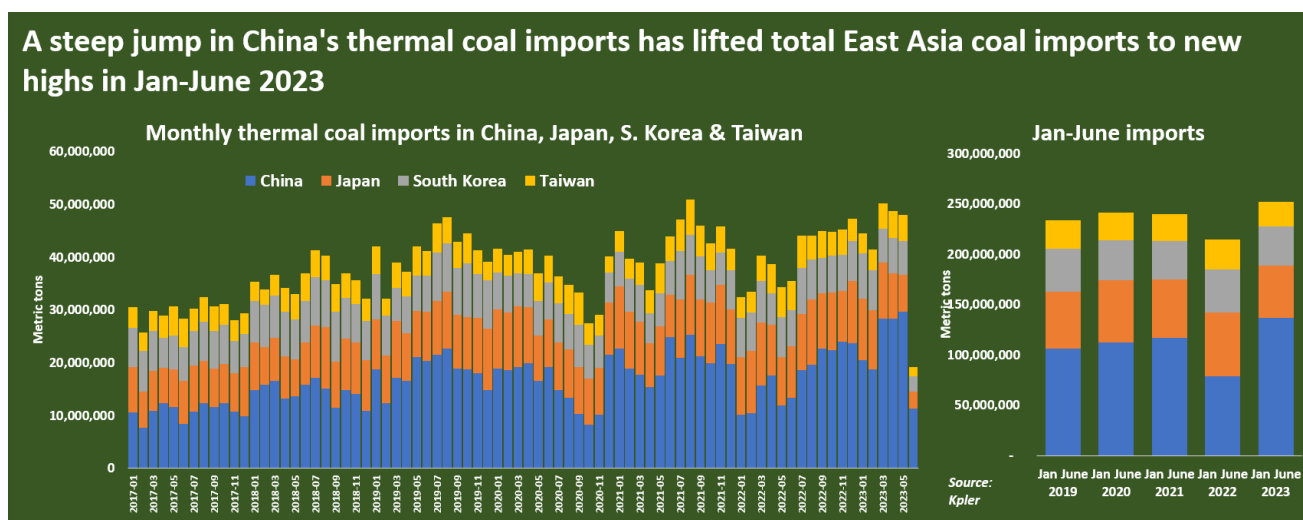
And owners of aircon units can be expected to use them during oppressively hot periods, regardless of pleas from local authorities to conserve power use.

This means power producers will expect greater electricity demand over the coming months from homes, apartments and businesses, and rack up power generation fuels accordingly.

EMISSIONS TOLL

China produces roughly 60% of its electricity from coal, Japan and South Korea 30%, and Taiwan around 43%, according to think tank Ember, so coal will be a major driver of electricity generation in each country, especially at night when solar power production stops. Collective emissions from coal-fired power generation in China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan topped 4.9 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in 2022, and could surpass 5 billion metric tons in 2023 if high levels of coal use are sustained.

A steep jump in China's thermal coal imports has lifted total East Asia coal imports to new



highs in Jan-June 2023

China's coal consumption will also set the overall tone for regional emissions, even if other countries continue to pare back coal use in power mixes.

That said, power producers throughout East Asia are expected to have little choice but to raise coal-fired power generation this summer as the entire region gets gripped by hot weather, and resume efforts to cut back on coal use only when demand levels ease off.

ITL Vessel Line Up

APR	MAY	JUN	Total Vessel
712	601	513	1826

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE ABOVE DATA IS NOT COMPLETED LINE UP OF TBCT, IBT, NPLCT.

COUNTRY WISE			
No	Country	Shipments	Percentage
1	China (Incl. HK)	657	36%
2	India	263	14%
3	Indonesia	226	12%
4	Philippines	152	8%
5	Korea	123	7%
6	Malaysia	111	6%
7	Japan	87	5%
8	Thailand	48	2%
9	Taiwan	40	1%
10	Bangladesh	27	1%
11	Vietnam	24	1%
12	Singapore	19	1%
13	Others	49	3%

*Others: Myanmar, Srilanka, New Zealand, Spain, Rusia, Hawaii.

PORT WISE			
No	Port	Shipments	Percentage
1	Taboneo	353	19%
2	Samarinda	275	15%
3	Bunati	170	9%
4	Palembang	161	9%
5	BCT	135	7%
6	Tarakan	120	7%
7	Adang Bay	108	6%
8	Muara Pantai	95	5%
9	Kaliorang	78	4%
10	Muara Sangkulirang	52	3%
11	Balikpapan	41	3%
12	Tarahan	38	2%
13	Kota Baru	36	2%
14	Tg. Pemancingan	35	2%
15	Muara Satui	21	1%
16	NPLCT	19	1%
17	IBT	12	Below 1%
18	Asam - Asam	10	Below 1%

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