



NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER 2023



PT. INTERNASIONAL TOTAL SERVICE & LOGISTICS

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

Logistic Information

2,086

BDI
(Per 31st Dec)

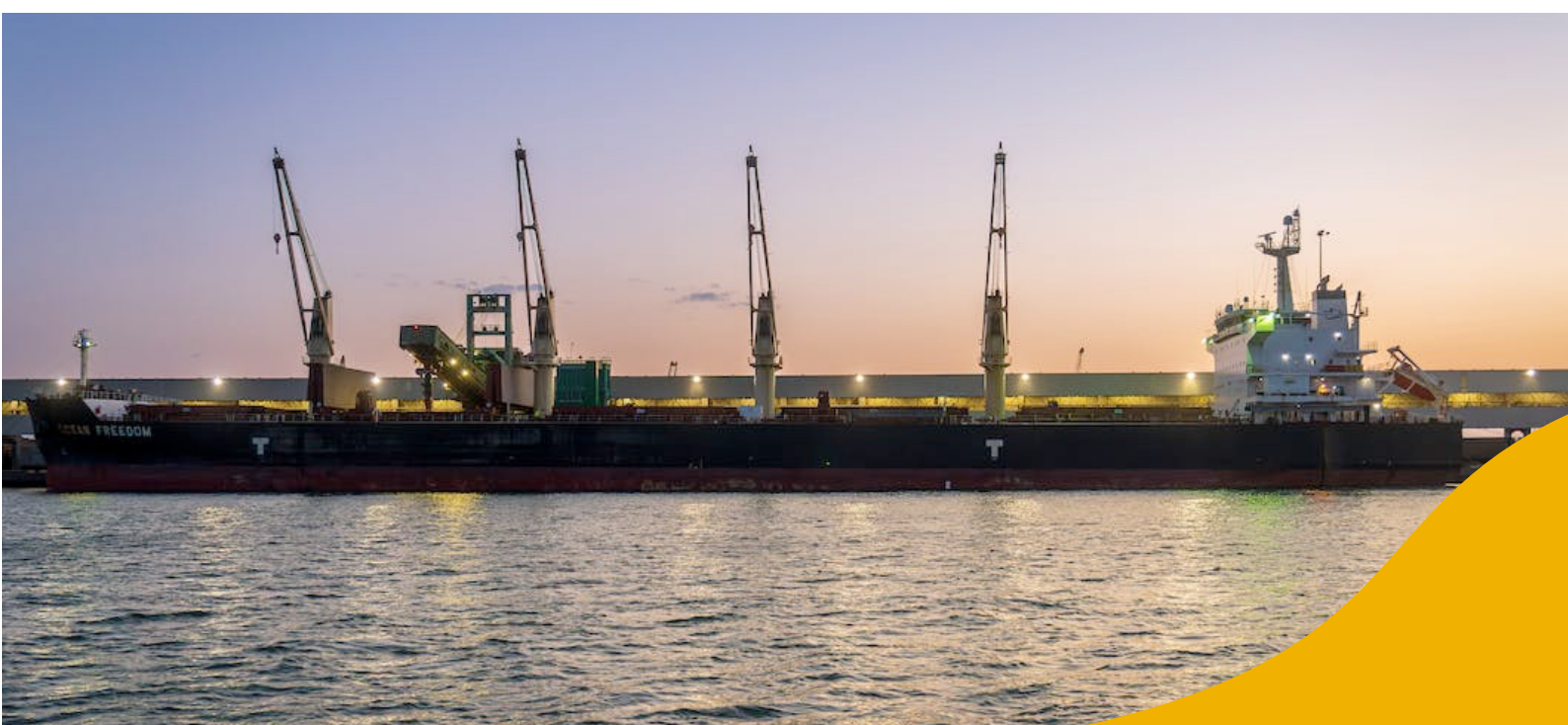
Bunker Price

Bunker Price	Singapore <i>per 31st Dec</i>
FO380	460.00
MGO	746.50

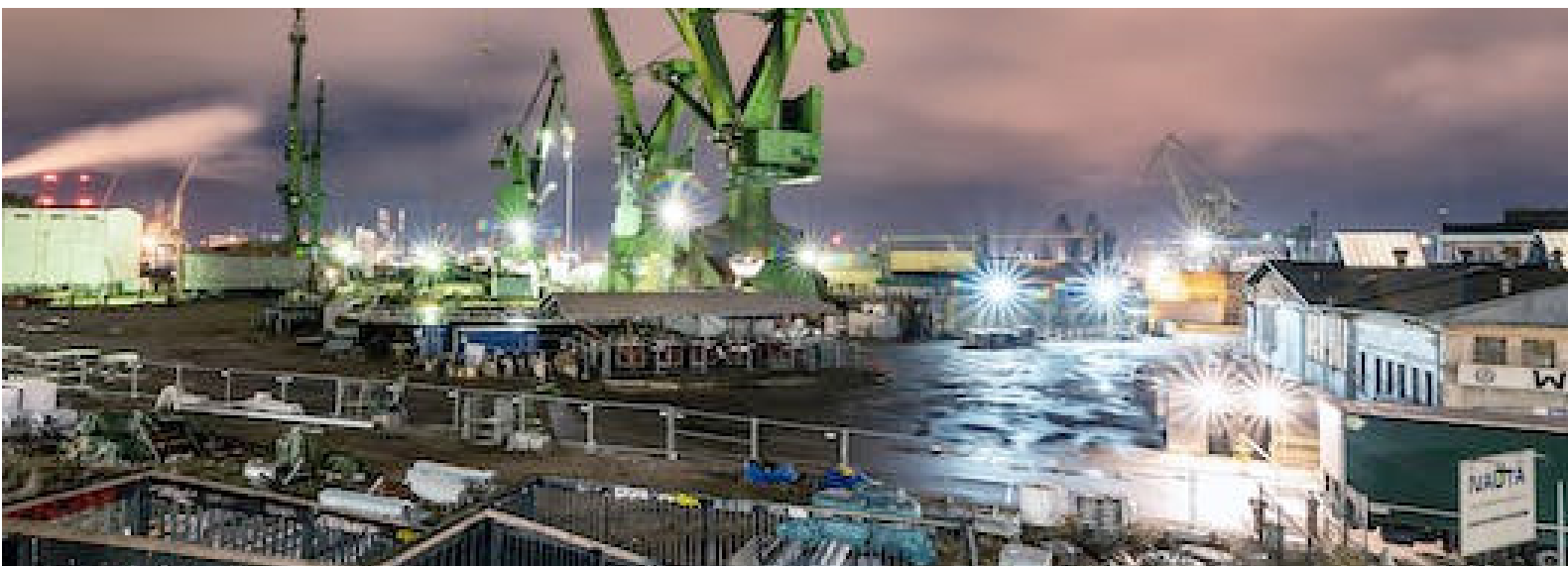
* Inclusive VAT, Income tax & PBBKB.

Currency exchange Rate (USD)

Buy	: IDR 15,447	Sell	: IDR 15,602
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Weather Forecast



Area	Weather	Winds	Swell
Samarinda	Chance of Storm 27°/24°C	8 - 11 km/h	0.1 - 0.2 m
Banjarmasin	Chance of Storm 33°/24°C	6 - 12 km/h	0.2 - 0.4 m
Balikpapan	Chance of Storm 31°/25°C	7- 11 km/h	0.2- 0.3 m
Tarakan	Chance of Rain 31°/24°C	14 - 17 km/h	0.1 - 0.2 m
Muara Satui	Chance of Storm 31°/24°C	7 - 10 km/h	0.1 - 0.2 m

Congestion Information (Nov - Dec)

PORT	PORT STAY	TOTAL STAY
ADANG BAY	2,08	5,92
BALIKPAPAN	1,22	2,84
BCT	2,39	3
BUNATI	1,2	5,67
IBT	1	6.25
KALIORANG	8,05	13,05
MUARA PANTAI	2,15	7,41
M SANGKULIRANG	0,43	4,87
PALEMBANG	1,7	6,5
SAMARINDA	3,51	5,95
TABONEO	1,42	5,18
TARAHAN	0,71	2,14
TARAKAN	0,6	7,3
TG PETANG	0	5

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	191.60
August	107.83	72.67	50.34	130.99	321.59	179.90
September	104.81	65.79	49.42	150.03	319.22	133.13
October	100.89	64.80	51.00	161.63	330.97	123.96
November	97.90	66.27	55.71	215.01	308.20	139.80
December	92.51	66.30	59.65	159.79	281.48	117.38

in USD/ton

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources



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Coal still 'critical' to India despite global calls to cut fossil fuels

Source: [thenationalnews.com](https://www.thenationalnews.com)

National statement to Cop28 says country's development takes priority over wider green strategies. A coal-powered steel plant in Hehal village, Jharkhand, India, a nation where wide use of fossil fuels looks set to continue. A coal-powered steel plant in Hehal village, Jharkhand, India, a nation where wide use of fossil fuels looks set to continue. India has maintained its stance that coal remains "critical to its energy security" despite calls for Cop28 to deliver a definitive action plan on the phasing-out or phasing-down of fossil fuels. The country presented its national statement at the UN summit on Sunday, in which it said its emissions would rise in keeping with its development needs.

The declaration suggests India would resist attempts to eliminate or limit coal use.

The country's negotiating team said it remained committed to achieving its net-zero emissions target in 2070. "It is very clear that India's energy needs for development, which are substantial, cannot be deferred," its message to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change said.

"India's reliance on coal is critical to its energy security in the background of the relative paucity of oil and natural gas of domestic origin. Between 2016 and 2019, India's greenhouse-gas emissions increased by 4 per cent to 2.6 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide. In its latest communication to the UN, the country said it was committed to expanding renewable energy, was focused "on growth which is both responsible and sustainable".

Coal reliance a long-time sticking point

India's long-held position has been that it will continue to rely on coal power to improve the living standards of its 1.48 billion population. "The average global temperature has already risen to more than two thirds of the way to 1.5°C to 1.1°C," said Bhupender Yadav, India's Environment Minister, in the submission to the UN. "The burden of adaptation is an immense one, falling disproportionately on the vast majority in our country and on the developing world who have contributed far less to the problem than the developed nations. China, another major power at the table, acknowledged that talks have been tough at this year's Cop.

Its senior climate envoy Xie Zhenhue described the climate summit in Dubai as the hardest

of his career. "I have participated in these climate negotiations for 16 years," he said on Saturday night. "The hardest meeting is this year's. There are so many issues to settle." He said there was little chance the summit would be called a success if nations could not agree to language on the future of fossil fuels. Countries such as India and China have not explicitly endorsed a fossil fuel phase-out at Cop28 but have backed a call for increasing renewable energy.

Opec members have been advised by the oil-producing group's secretary general Haitham Al Ghais to reject explicit mention of fossil fuels in the final summit deal. EU climate commissioner Wopke Hoekstra criticised the Opec missive as "out of whack" with global climate efforts.

New coal-fired power plants

India's rising electricity demands and recent official announcements of new coal-fired projects indicate any agreement to phase-down is unlikely. In fact, the country is set to boost its coal-generating capacity following an announcement in November by India's Power Ministry that it planned to add at least 80 gigawatts by 2031-32. Vibhuti Garg, South Asia director of the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis, said phasing-down coal would have a target of 2045.

"Phase-down was something that was acceptable to India before but this year we have seen huge demand growth and manufacturing activity, not only for energy but in other sectors as well," she said. "The government has said they are going to come up with more coal-based capacity. "So at this Cop, even a phase-down may not be something that may look acceptable – maybe with a 2045 or 2050 timeline since until 2030 India is not even going to look at phase-down." Ms Garg said while per capita electricity consumption in India was low, it was expected to grow and demand could not be served by renewable energy alone.

"Because India has its own domestic coal they are still betting big on coal in the future, for the next few years at least," she said. "Also where India is coming from is that when the developed world is not committing to a phase-out of all fossil fuel, then why is this commitment being asked from developing nations?"

"The developed world has the technology and the financial resources but they want to grow and still continue using fossil fuel, so why so much pressure on the developing world?"

Coal India registers 11% growth in production in first 9 months of current fiscal

Source: [thehindubusinessline.com](https://www.thehindubusinessline.com)

Among the seven coal producing subsidiaries of CIL, Eastern Coalfield Ltd (ECL) posted the highest production growth of 26.3 per cent y-o-y during April-December 2023

State-run miner Coal India has registered an 11 per cent year-on-year growth in coal production to 531.9 million tonnes (mt) in the first nine months of the current financial year from 479 mt in the same period last year, as all its coal-producing subsidiaries witnessed higher outputs.

Among the seven coal-producing subsidiaries of CIL, Eastern Coalfield Ltd (ECL) posted the highest production growth of 26.3 per cent y-o-y during April-December 2023.

South Eastern Coalfields Ltd (SECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd registered 15.5 per cent and 15.1 per cent y-o-y production growth during the period under review, according to a stock exchange filing of Coal India.

Notably, for Coal India, the world's largest coal miner, output target is 780 mt for the current financial year.

For December, 2023, CIL's production stood at 71.9 million tonnes, which was 8.2 per cent higher y-o-y. ECL and Central Coalfields Ltd (CCL) registered output growths of 46.4 per cent and 10.3 per cent, respectively, during the last month, while SECL witnessed a 0.9 per cent fall in its production.

The coal off-take was higher by 6.1 per cent y-o-y at 66.6 mt in December 2023 compared with 62.7 mt for December, 2022, according to the stock exchange filing.

Coal off-take increased by 8.7 per cent year-on-year to 552 mt in the first nine months of the current financial year from 507.8 mt in the same period last year.

In a statement, Coal India said it supplied an all-time high volume of 98 million tonnes to non-regulated sector (NRS) consumers till December of the current financial year, even as its supplies to the country's power sector exceeded the projected commitment.

"With increased production and maximized supplies through all modes of despatch, CIL's offtake to power plants of the country rose to 454 MTs during April-December of FY2024. This is 8 MTs higher than the committed quantity of 446 MTs for the period," the statement said, adding that compared to 433 million tonnes supplies of April-December of FY23 the increase was 21 MTs with around 5 per cent growth.

Coal stocks at domestic coal-based power plants surged to 32 million tonnes ending

December 2023, about 5.6 per cent more on a comparative basis of the last financial year.

“Coal stock at CIL’s pitheads at around 50 MTs as of December FY2024 end was 56 per cent higher than the inventory of 32 MTs of the same period last year, providing a comfortable buffer against any sudden demand surge,” the coal behemoth added.

On Tuesday, CIL’s scrip on BSE ended the day at ₹392.90 apiece, up 2.91% from the previous close.

Bangladesh’s 2023 coal-fired power output tripled, easing shortages

Source: Reuters.com



SINGAPORE, Jan 3 (Reuters) - Bangladesh nearly tripled its coal-fired power output in 2023, a Reuters analysis of government data showed, helping it tide over the worst power shortages in over a decade and slash rising generation costs.

Coal rose to prominence in Bangladesh’s power mix in 2023 at the expense of cleaner fuels, as the government struggled to pay for costly natural gas, furnace oil and diesel imports because of shrinking dollar reserves and a weakening currency.

Power generation from coal surged to a record 21 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) in 2023, up from the 7.9 billion kWh of electricity produced from coal in 2022, an analysis of daily operational reports by the Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) showed.

“The share of coal is expected to increase further this year as a new unit is expected to get commissioned. Dependence on gas is expected to remain steady and use of liquid

fuels will fall," a senior energy ministry official said.

Coal's share of the power generation fuel mix rose to 14.2% in 2023, from 8.9% in 2022, the PGCB data showed, while the share of natural gas rose to 55.2% in 2023, the first increase in four years and up from 51% in 2022.

However, natural gas's share last year was much lower than the average of about 66% in the ten years to 2022 as high international prices for the fuel limited its usage. Dwindling local gas reserves and LNG, mainly from Qatar, are the main gas sources for the country. Coal and natural gas gained mainly at the expense of liquid fuels such as fuel oil and diesel, whose share in power generation slipped to 20.1% in 2023 from 29.6% in 2022, the data showed.

Bangladesh, home to over 170 million people and the world's second-largest garments exporter, supplying global retailers including Walmart (WMT.N), H&M and Zara, faced unscheduled power cuts during three out of every four days in 2023.

Overall shortages surged nearly 40% year-on-year to 2.7 billion kWh in 2023, or 2.8% of demand, PGCB data showed, with shortages easing in the second half of the year because of higher coal-fired output.

Along with other major Asian economies India and Vietnam, Bangladesh boosted its use of relatively inexpensive coal to meet its surging power demand growth, which rose over 5% in 2023.

Higher coal-fired generation also put the south Asian nation on track to cut average generation costs for the first time in four years.

The cost of power generation averaged 5.23 Bangladesh Taka (4.78 U.S. cents) per kWh during the 11 months ending November, about 9% lower than in 2022.

Bangladesh, among the top ten economies most dependent on fossil fuels for power generation, hopes to boost its green credentials this year by doubling its solar capacity additions and commissioning a long-delayed nuclear power plant.

However, fossil fuels will continue to dominate power generation in the coming years and renewables are not expected to make up more than 5% of overall output this decade, industry officials say.

China's coal transport artery sees rise in traffic volume in 2023

Source: news.cgtn.com



A cargo train runs on the Datong-Qinhuangdao railway in Datong, north China's Shanxi Province. /Xinhua

The volume of coal traffic on the Datong-Qinhuangdao Railway, China's energy transport artery, exceeded 422 million tonnes in 2023, up 6.4 percent year on year, reaching a new high in the last four years.

The Datong-Qinhuangdao Railway is an electrified railway designed exclusively for transporting coal from the provinces of Shanxi and Shaanxi and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to the energy ports of Qinhuangdao and Caofeidian. Its coal transport volume accounts for about one-fifth of the country's total coal transported by railways. China Railway Taiyuan Group Co., Ltd. runs about 90 pairs of heavy-haul trains daily and has shortened the train departure interval on the railway to meet the coal transport demand.

ITL Vessel Line Up

OCT	NOV	DEC	Total Vessel
563	581	532	1676

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)	513	34%
2	India	247	14%
3	Indonesia	163	12%
4	Philippines	151	10%
5	Korea	90	5%
6	Japan	59	5%
7	Malaysia	57	4%
8	Bangladesh	39	4%
9	Thailand	36	3%
10	Taiwan	52	3%
11	Vietnam	28	3%
12	Singapore	15	1%
13	Others	30	2%

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

PORT WISE			
No	Port	Shipments	Percentage
1	Taboneo	290	19%
2	Samarinda	252	14%
3	Palembang	155	9%
4	BCT	148	8%
5	Bunati	195	8%
6	Adang Bay	105	6%
7	Tarakan	100	6%
8	Muara Pantai	70	5%
9	Kaliorang	61	4%
10	Muara Sangkulirang	51	3%
11	Balikpapan	46	3%
12	Tarahan	43	3%
13	Kota Baru	35	2%
14	Tg. Pemancingan	28	2%
15	Muara Satui	14	1%
16	NPLCT	14	1%
17	Asam - Asam	12	1%
18	IBT	10	1%

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