



NEWSLETTER

JANUARY 2024



PT. INTERNASIONAL TOTAL SERVICE & LOGISTICS
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Logistic Information



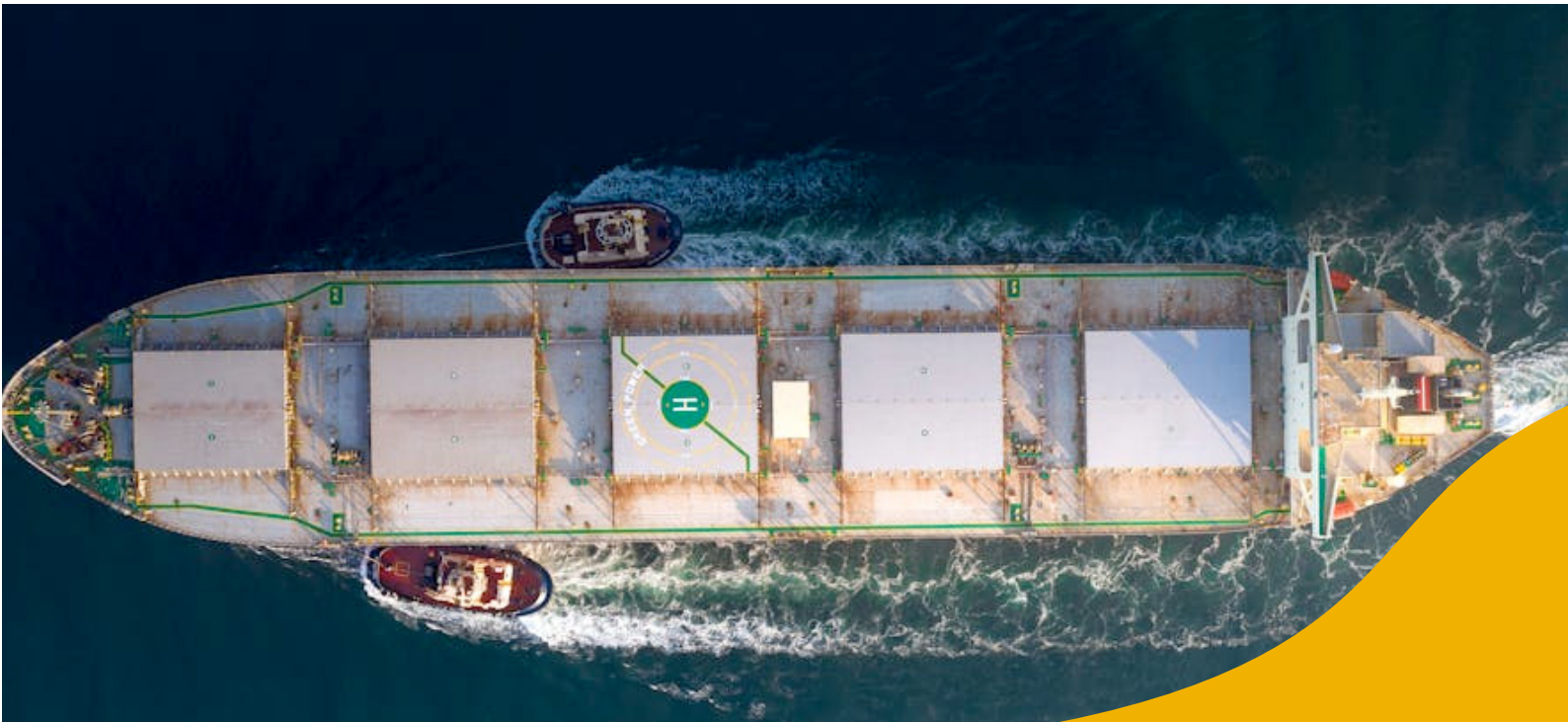
▼
BDI
(Per 31st Jan)

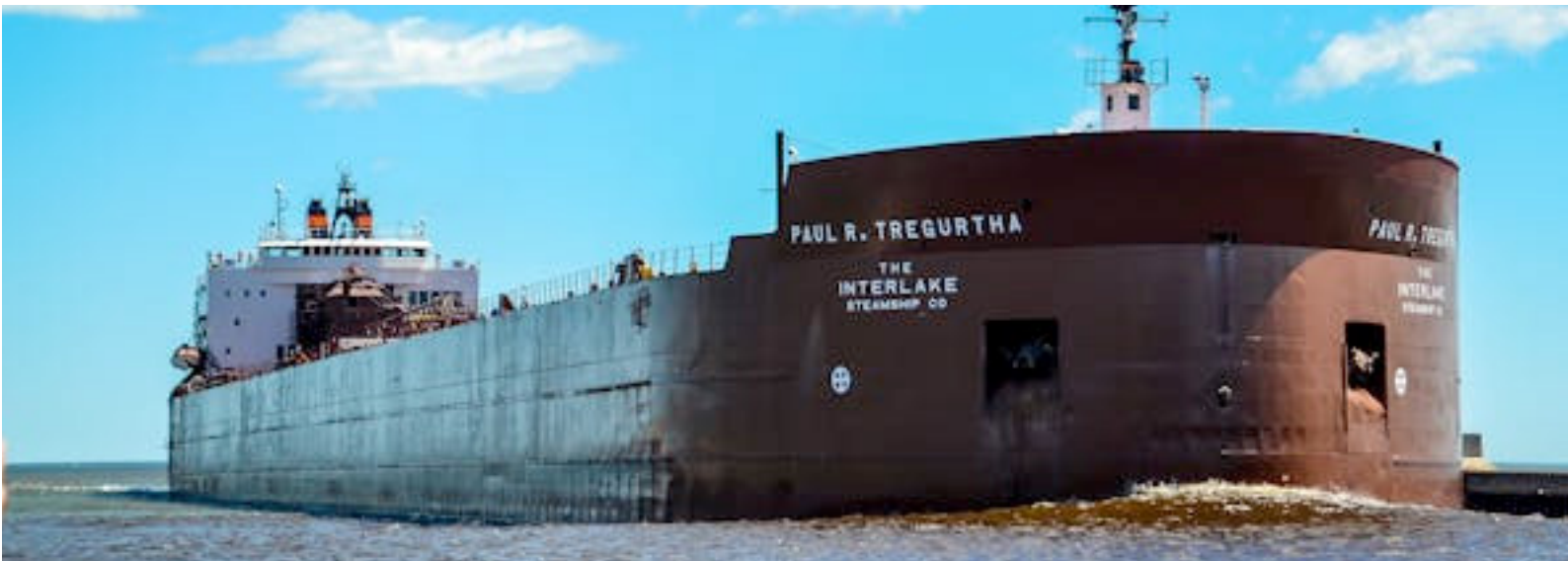
Bunker Price

Bunker Price	Singapore <i>per 31st Jan</i>
FO380	461.50
MGO	815.50

** Inclusive VAT, Income tax & PBBKB.*

Currency exchange Rate (USD)	
Buy	: IDR 15,717
Sell	: IDR 15,847





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 (Dec - Jan)

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	2,50
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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	92.41	65.93	75.84	158.50	305.21	125.85
February	91.80	66.89	87.79	188.38	277.05	
March	90.57	67.08	84.49	203.69	283.08	
April	88.85	65.77	86.68	288.40	265.62	
May	81.86	61.11	89.74	275.64	206.16	
June	81.48	52.98	100.33	323.91	191.26	
July	71.92	52.16	115.35	319.00	191.60	
August	72.67	50.34	130.99	321.59	179.90	
September	65.79	49.42	150.03	319.22	133.13	
October	64.80	51.00	161.63	330.97	123.96	
November	66.27	55.71	215.01	308.20	139.80	
December	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 Ministry registers significant upswing in coal production in January

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

This surpasses the figures of 90.42 MT of the corresponding month during the previous year, representing an increase of 10.30 per cent.

The Ministry of Coal has achieved a significant upswing in overall coal production during the month of January 2024, reaching 99.73 Million Tonne (MT).

This surpasses the figures of 90.42 MT of the corresponding month during the previous year, representing an increase of 10.30 per cent.

The production of Coal India Limited (CIL) has risen to 78.41 MT in the month of January 2024 marking a growth of 9.09 per cent as compared to 71.88 MT in January 2023.

The Cumulative Coal Production (up to January 2024) has seen a commendable leap of 784.11MT (Provisional) in FY' 23-24 as compared to 698.99 MT during the same period in FY' 22-23, with a growth of 12.18 per cent .

Coal dispatch witnessed a significant boost in January 2024, touching 87.37¹ MT, compared to 82.02 MT recorded in January 2023, with a growth rate of 6.52 per cent . At the same time, Coal India Limited (CIL) dispatch demonstrated outstanding performance, reaching 67.56 MT in January 2024, compared to 64.45 MT in January 2023, representing a growth of 4.83 per cent . The Cumulative Coal dispatch (up to January 2024) stood at 797.66 MT (Provisional) in FY' 23-24, compared to 719.78 MT during the corresponding period in FY' 22-23, with a commendable growth of 10.82 per cent .

As on January 31, 2024, the coal stock held by coal companies witnessed a notable surge, reaching 70.37 MT. This surge reflects an impressive annual growth rate of 47.85 per cent underscoring the robust performance and efficiency of the coal sector. Concurrently, the coal stock at Thermal Power Plants (TPP), specifically at the location identified as DCB, marked a notable increase to 36.16 MT on the same date, with an annual growth rate of 15.26 per cent .

These statistics underscore the coal sector's resilience and commitment to meeting the nation's energy demands, an official release said, adding the Ministry of Coal remains steadfast in fostering sustained growth and efficiency within the sector.

Despite record coal use, China on track to meet green energy targets

Source: Reuters.com

China's installed wind and solar capacity will overtake coal for the first time this year, an industry body forecast on Jan. 30.

The China Electricity Council (CEC) in a yearly report said grid-connected wind and solar would make up around 40% of installed power generation capacity by the end of 2024, compared with coal's expected 37%.

By comparison, wind and solar together were around 36% of capacity at the end of 2023, and coal was just under 40%.

China plans to generate an increasing share of electricity from renewables as part of its pathway to net zero emissions, with coal-fired and gas-fired power plants acting in a reserve capacity to ensure reliability.

The transformation is already well underway, though the extent of the changes was masked by drought in 2022-23 that temporarily reduced hydroelectric generation.

Moving to reserve

In 2023, coal generators played a crucial role in meeting the resumed growth in electricity consumption as the economy reopened after the COVID-19 pandemic while also making up for shortfalls from hydro power.

Despite record thermal generation last year, massive growth in renewables capacity and a return to more normal river levels is likely to cause thermal growth to slow and then reverse before the end of the decade.

Thermal capacity increased by 4% in 2023, but that was slower than the overall growth in consumption (7%), and much slower than the rate of capacity increases in wind (+18%) and solar (+50%).

The central government has already announced plans for coal-fired and gas-fired plants to be transformed from baseload generators to become a reliability reserve.

"The proportion of low-carbon new energy sources such as wind and solar energy will

increase significantly and eventually become the main power source,” according to a commentary published by official news agency Xinhua.

A large number of coal-fired generators will be held in reserve, in use for a diminishing number of hours each year.

For many climate campaigners and non-governmental organizations, renewables and coal are seen as simple substitutes, but officials have focused on their complementarity in the short to medium term.

The government has noted that large-scale electricity storage is not yet technically and commercially mature, ensuring flexible and reliable coal and gas units are the most practical backup for renewables.

To cover the costs of maintaining reserve generation, the government has announced plans for a new two-part electricity pricing system.

Coal-fired generators will be paid separately for keeping capacity readily available as well as for the amount of power actually generated. Capacity payments are intended to allow coal generators to recover fixed costs associated with construction, labor, and repairs.

Despite pessimistic headlines about China’s record coal production, generation, and emissions last year, the transformation of the electricity system is already well advanced. On the current trajectory, the government is very likely to meet its declared target of peaking emissions before 2030.

Ukrainian Energy Ministry should elaborate concept of reforming coal

Source: [Interfax.com](https://interfax.com)

MOSCOW. Feb 6 (Interfax) - The Ukrainian Energy Ministry should develop a draft concept of the state targeted program for reforming the coal industry and submit it to the government for approval.

This was reported on the Accounts Chamber website on Tuesday with reference to the report on the results of the audit regarding the effectiveness of using state budget funds provided by the Energy Ministry for restructuring the coal industry in 2021-2022 and in the first half of 2023, Ukrainian media reported.

“The non-reformed coal industry is a significant burden for taxpayers in Ukraine. The

auditors' findings emphasize the critical need for comprehensive reforms and more effective management," the ministry said.

The Energy Ministry should also elaborate and submit to the government an action plan for implementing the Energy Strategy through 2050 with identifying measures, resources and performers involved in reforming the coal industry, and introduce a competitive market for coal products, the auditors said.

"The Energy Ministry, which is responsible for shaping and implementing the state policy in the coal industry, has not developed an integral system of regulatory and program documents required for effective restructuring of the coal industry," the chamber said in a statement.

The authorities allocated UAH 9.3 billion for the restructuring of the industry over the past three years, which provided only 33% of the demand stated by enterprises, the chamber said, citing the auditor's report. At the same time, UAH 2.5 billion was envisioned for the shutdown of mines, but in the end only half of this amount was funded. With the lack of sufficient funding, there were delays in developing projects for the shutdown of mines and their inspections, feasibility studies of whether further operation of mines is inexpedient, as well as preparations for their shutdown.

The Accounts Chamber noted that the lack of a clearly defined plan with specific goals, measures, distribution of resources and responsibility of performers results in higher budget expenditures to support the industry.

"In addition, although the Energy Ministry collected a large amount of information on the activities of the industry, but did not process it properly, respectively, did not make analytical conclusions from it, forming a correct picture of the state of affairs," the chamber added.

If in 1991, 276 state-owned mines were operating in Ukraine, producing 193 million tonnes of coal, then in 2014 their number dropped to 33, and the total output fell to 10.9 million tonnes, member of the Accounts Chamber Igor Yaremchuk, who was in charge of the audit, said. In 2021, the output declined to 2.9 million tonnes.

"State-owned enterprises are predominantly loss-making. Budget funds have not ensured their recovery. To ensure energy security, the state should make considerable efforts to restructure the industry taking into account the present-day realities," Yaremchuk said.

Poland to plan coal phase-out

This marks a new direction in Polish attitudes towards the energy transition.

Source: mining-technology.com



The move represents a change in attitudes towards the energy transition in Poland.

Source: Kamil Porembiński.

Poland is planning to set an end date for coal-fuelled power, marking a change to the government's approach to climate change.

According to the country's Secretary of State for Climate, Urszula Zielinska, the new government, which came to the fore after ending eight years of Law and Justice (PiS) party rule in October 2023, was increasing environmental efforts, including setting a phase-out date for coal power.

Zielinska told reporters in Brussels: "Only with an end date we can plan and only with an end date industry can plan, people can plan. So yes, absolutely, we will be looking to set an end date."

Poland derives 70% of its power from coal despite increasing wind and solar generation in recent years. In September 2023, Poland was also given the green light by the International Atomic Energy Agency to construct nuclear power plants and will begin building

the first plant at Pomerania in 2026.

The previous government's agreement with trade unions to keep coal mining until 2049 has made it harder to phase-out the most CO₂-emitting fossil fuel. However, scientists have stressed that coal burning will have to be reduced drastically to avoid severe climate change, and UN secretary-general António Guterres has urged all countries within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to phase out coal by 2030.

Zielinska said the new government will work to reduce output from heavily polluting industries, while considering the impact this may have on workers and communities. "It is all under revision and with a view to step up the efforts, but also to secure the people who may be most impacted, the industries as well, to make sure that the industries are really smoothly transitioned into new green branches," she said.

This marks a change in attitude in Polish Government, which took Brussels to court last year in an attempt to cancel EU climate policies including a 2035 ban on new CO₂-emitting cars.

In December, think tank InStrat predicted that renewable sources could account for as much as 92% of energy production in Poland by 2040, given the new administration's more favourable stance towards the energy transition.

ITL Vessel Line Up

NOV	DEC	JAN	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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