

# **Logistic Information**





#### **Bunker Price**

Bunker Price	Singapore per29st Feb
FO380	446.00
MGO	791.50

<sup>\*</sup> Inclusive VAT, Income tax & PBBKB.

## **Currency exchange Rate (USD)**

Buy : IDR 15,594 Sell : IDR 15,751



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## **Weather Forecast**



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

# Congestion Information (Feb - Mar)

PORT	PORT STAY	TOTAL STAY
ADANG BAY	3,27	7,04
ASAM ASAM	0,5	5
BALIKPAPAN	1,41	3,41
ВСТ	1,65	2,14
BONTANG	2,67	4,33
BUNATI	2	6,66
IBT	0,33	2
JAMBI	0,5	7,75
KALIORANG	3,38	8,33
LUBUK TUTUNG	3,3	5,9
MUARA PANTAI	3,09	7,88
M SANGKULIRANG	0,23	4,42
M SATUI	0,57	4,14
NPLCT	1	4,33
PALEMBANG	4,18	12,06
SAMARINDA	4,43	6,36
MUARA BERAU	5,06	11,06
MUARA JAWA	4,69	7,46
TABONEO	3,22	7,54
TARAHAN	1,69	3,63
TARAKAN	2,31	8,27
TBCT	6,67	7,67
TG BARA	10,5	2
SAMPIT	Ο	5
TG PEMANCINGAN 3	2	6,63

## **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	124.95
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



# South Africa Says Emissions Will Fall Even as It Delays Closing Coal Plants

SOURCE: Bloomberg.com



(Bloomberg) -- South Africa's presidency, which is overseeing the deployment of \$9.3 billion in climate finance, said it's confident the country will meet its greenhouse gas emission reduction targets even as its keeps coal-fired plants open.

South Africa won the funding from some of the world's richest nations in a deal announced in 2021 on condition the world's 15th-biggest emitter of climate warming gases began to close down its coal-fired plants. The country that's beset with an energy supply crisis is yet to close down a plant under the agreement or commit to any firm decommissioning dates.

"It's not about stopping decommissioning," Rudi Dicks, head of the project management office in the presidency, said during a press conference on Tuesday. "It's about delaying decommissioning until we have sufficient generating capacity and reserve margins." The climate pact, known as the Just Energy Transition Partnership, is seen as a prototype for similar agreements being negotiated with Indonesia, Vietnam and Senegal. South Africa derives more than 80% of its power from a fleet of 14 coal-fired power plants operated by state utility, Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd.

Those plants are becoming increasingly unreliable due to their age and a lack of maintenance and now South Africans are often subjected to more than 10 hours of power cuts a day. That's crippling the economy and deterring investment.

Even so, a Treasury official from the US said that while the delays to planned decommissioning dates are understandable, they threaten South Africa's ability to achieve the emission reduction goals it set in its Nationally Determined Contribution, a submission to the United Nations. The US along with the UK, Germany, France, European Union, the Netherlands and Denmark are part of the JETP pact. The NDC target is to reduce South Africa's emissions of carbon dioxide or its equivalent to between 350 million and 420 million tons by 2030. Joanne Yawitch, head

of the project management unit for the JETP in the Presidency, said current modeling shows that South Africa could achieve these goals.

"We are trying to get as far down as possible," she said of the range.

The unit is working on plans that will provide alternative employment and potentially renewable energy when Eskom's Camden and Hendrina power plants are closed down, she said. Submissions to funders of those programs will be made by October although a firm date for closure has not been set.

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An earlier closure of the Komati power plant using money from the World Bank and Canadian government rather than JETP funds has been widely criticized because of the impact on the local community.

The project management unit is also working on a solution to allow Eskom, which has to ask for permission to take on additional debt as a condition of a government bailout, to raise concessional finance from the JETP partners, she said. The US Treasury official said \$2.5 billion in concessional loans are available for Eskom to invest in transmission. "We are looking at what their plans might require," Yawitch said. An expanded grid would allow South Africa to purchase more solar and wind power from private plants. The Project Management Unit is also seeking to appoint, in the next month or two, institutions to look after the various priorities of the JETP ranging from green hydrogen to skills development. The government's Industrial Development Corp. may take charge of the green hydrogen program, Yawitch said.

Funding may also be deployed to take truck traffic off South Africa's roads by enhancing the rail network, she said.

#### China coal power approvals rose in 2023

Source: chinaeconomicreview.com

China approved another 114 gigawatts (GW) of coal power capacity in 2023, up 10% from a year earlier, with the world's top carbon polluter now at risk of falling short on climate targets after sanctioning dozens of new plants, research showed on Thursday, reports Reuters. In an effort to bring climate-warming emissions to a peak by 2030, China has vowed to "strictly control" new coal-fired generation capacity, and has also connected record numbers of new wind and solar plants to its grid.

But after a wave of electricity shortages in 2021, China also embarked on a coal power permitting boom that could slow its energy transition, according to analysis by US think tank Global Energy Monitor (GEM) and the Helsinki-based Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA).

China has approved 218 GW of new coal power in just two years, enough to supply electricity to the whole of Brazil.

### India's coking coal imports surge to record high: Russia and U.S. emerge as major suppliers

Source: thehindubusinessline.com

Share of Australian coking coal to total imports is now down to 60 per cent, as against 75 per cent five years back

India's coking coal imports have hit a five-year high at 47.97 million tonnes (mt) between April and January (10M FY24), with Russia and the USA being the major beneficiaries, whereas costlier Australian supplies ceded market share during this period.

Data from various ministries and trade sources show that Russian shipments coming into India shot up 140 per cent over a five-year period to 4.97 per cent in the April – Jan period and a nearly 180 per cent rise YoY. Five years back, coking coal shipments stood at 2.08 mt, while last fiscal it was at 1.77 mt. In FY21 (10 months), it was 1.95 mt, and in FY22, it was zero.

The rise coincided with India entering into a MoU with Russia for coal supply, a key raw material in steel-making.

India, the second largest crude steel producer globally, is the highest buyer of coking coal. Coking coal imports have remained at 47.5 mt levels for the last five years, but market dynamics have changed, data show.

Changing Market Dynamics

Russia displaced two other traditional suppliers - Canada and Mozambique - to emerge

as the third-highest coke coal seller to Indian mills.

The USA was the other country to have gained significantly over the last five years. Buying of coking coal from the USA increased by over 150 per cent to 6.99 mt in 10M FY24. It stood at 2.77 mt in 10M FY20, as per data collated by market research firm BigMint (formerly SteelMint).

On a y-o-y basis imports were up 14 per cent-odd. It stood at 6.14 mt a year back. Incidentally, Indonesia has also seen a doubling of supplies over five years to 2.6 mt, from 1.02 mt in 10M FY20. Supplies from Indonesia are more or less flat on a y-o-y basis.

Australia loses market share

"Indian mills have substituted higher priced hard coking coal from Australia with alternatives from USA and Russia. The dynamics have seen a change and Indian mills are de-risking supplies in a bid to control costs. Russian supplies continue to come at a discount still," a Steel Ministry official told businesline.

But, Australia continues to be the dominant supplier. Share of Australian coking coal to total imports is now down to 60 per cent, the official said, as against 75 per cent five years back.

Between April - Jan, supplies stood at 28.66 mt, down 10 per cent y-o-y as against 31.63 mt in the year-ago-period. For 10M FY20, coking coal supplies were at 35.07 mt out of 47.12 mt (of imports).

Premium coking coal prices stood at \$314 per tonne on Tuesday, down from the \$325 per tonne range at the beginning of February. A year back, prices were hovering at around \$389 per tonne.

# Indonesia, South Africa aim to regain lost share in Indian coal market

Source: Reuters.com

BAMBOLIM, India (Reuters) - Top coal exporters Indonesia and South Africa are aiming to ramp up supplies of thermal coal to key buyer India, company executives said, as they look to regain market share in the world's second largest import market for the fuel. Indonesia and South Africa are top suppliers of thermal coal to India, but have lost market share in recent years to the United States, Russia and Australia due to major changes in trade routes over geopolitical concerns.

With a decline in Europe's appetite for coal, miners in both countries are now vying for a greater share of the steady Indian coal imports market.

"We see our low sulphur, high calorific value coal as a big advantage to supply to the Indian market. India's steel production expected to do well and it's good for South Africa," Kgabi Masia, chief coal operations officer at Exxaro Resources said at the Coaltrans India conference.

South Africa boosted supplies of the power generation fuel to Europe at India's expense after Russia's war on Ukraine to take advantage of higher prices being offered, while Indonesia lost some share to Australia as it boosted supplies to China.

"For the year ending March 2025, we will supply 60 million metric tons out of South Africa, which means we will be able to supply more to India," Masia said.

South Africa's share in Indian thermal coal imports fell to 16% in 2023 from an average of about 22% in the three years before the pandemic, while Indonesia's share fell to 58% in 2023 from 65% in 2022.

Indonesia is expected to supply as much as 110 million tons to India in 2023, Ardian Rosadi Budiman, senior manager of international marketing at Adaro Energy said, nearly 7% higher than the 103 million tons it supplied in 2023.

The world's largest exporter of the power generation fuel is targeting record output of 710 million tons this year.

"Despite additional domestic demand, we still expect Indian demand for Indonesian coal to be strong," Budiman told the conference.

# **ITL Vessel Line Up**

DEC	JAN	FEB	Total Vessel
532	563	581	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%	

<sup>\*</sup>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	ВСТ	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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