



# NEWSLETTER

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## NOVEMBER 2023



**ITL**

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Prosperity Tower, 11/F #AJ

District 8 SCBD Lot 28

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta Selatan 12190

Tel. +6221 5011 2120 (hunting) Fax. +6221 5011 2121

E-mail : agency@itlid.com(coal), agency2@itlid.com(non-coal)

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## Logistic Information



**BDI**  
(Per 31st Nov)

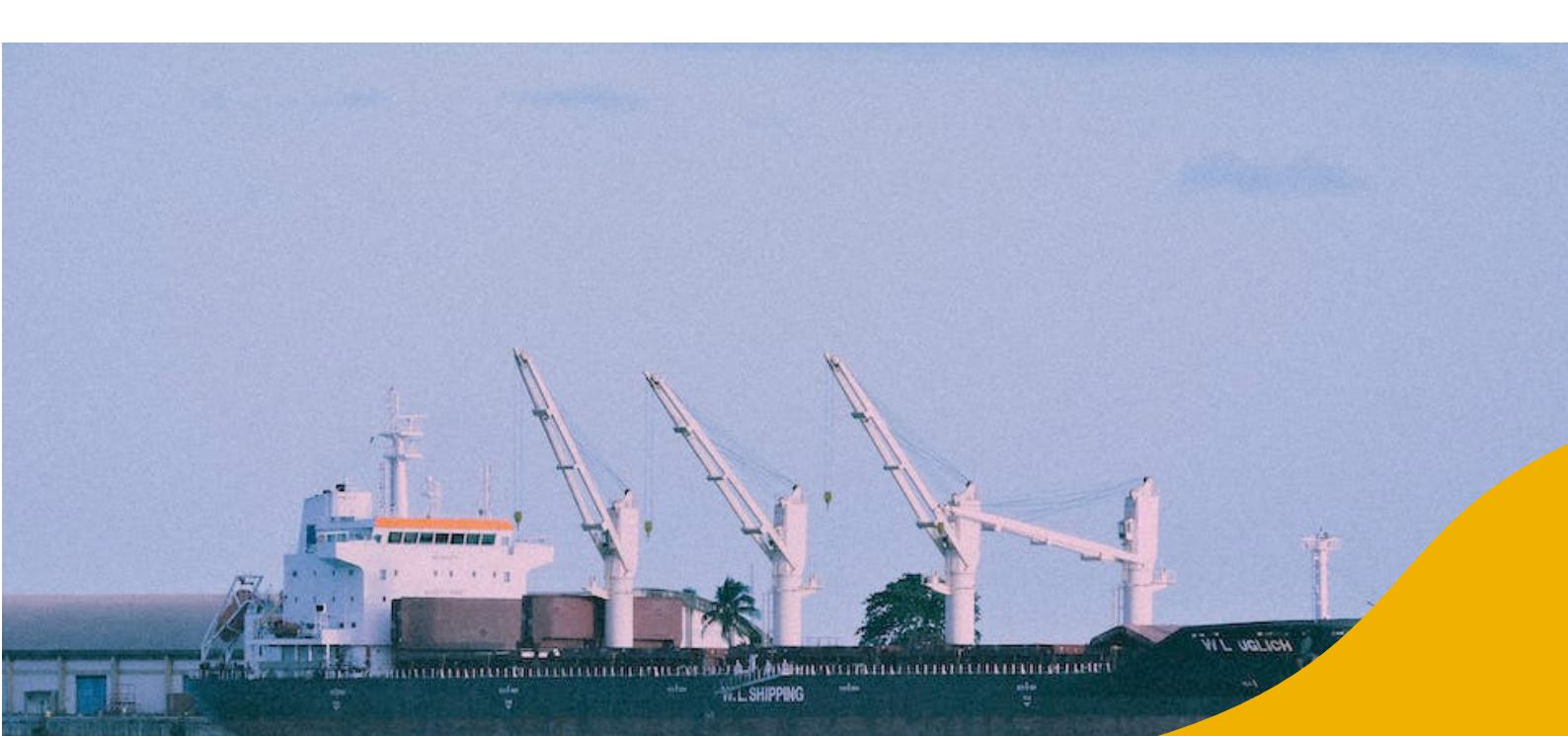
### Bunker Price

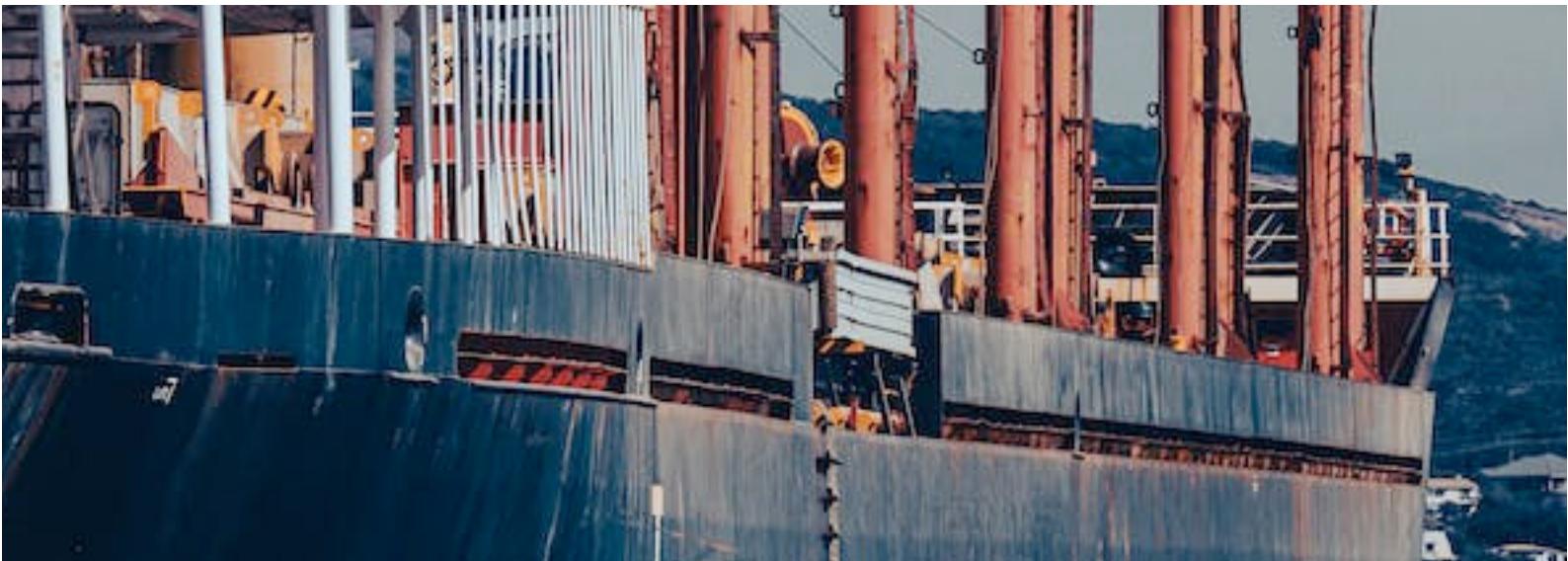
Bunker Price	Singapore per 31st Nov
FO380	488.00
MGO	804.50

\* Inclusive VAT, Income tax & PBBKB.

### Currency exchange Rate (USD)

Buy : IDR 15,307      Sell : IDR 15,460





## 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	0.2 - 0.5 m

**Congestion Information (Oct - Nov)**

<b>PORT</b>	<b>PORT STAY</b>	<b>TOTAL STAY</b>
ADANG BAY	1.13	4.20
BALIKPAPAN	4.1	5.76
BCT	5	5.53
IBT	0	0.5
BUNATI	1.32	6.25
KALIORANG	1.91	6.44
MUARA PANTAI	2.47	6.27
M SANGKULIRANG	0.52	5.59
MUARA PANTAI	1.38	5.38
PALEMBANG	2.75	9.24
SAMARINDA	5.92	7.9
TABONEO	5.37	9.43
TARAHAN	1.19	2.81
TARAKAN	3.64	8.79
TBCT	2.5	3.33
TG BARA	2,33	5.33
TG SAMPIT	4	14
TG PETANG	0.5	5,5

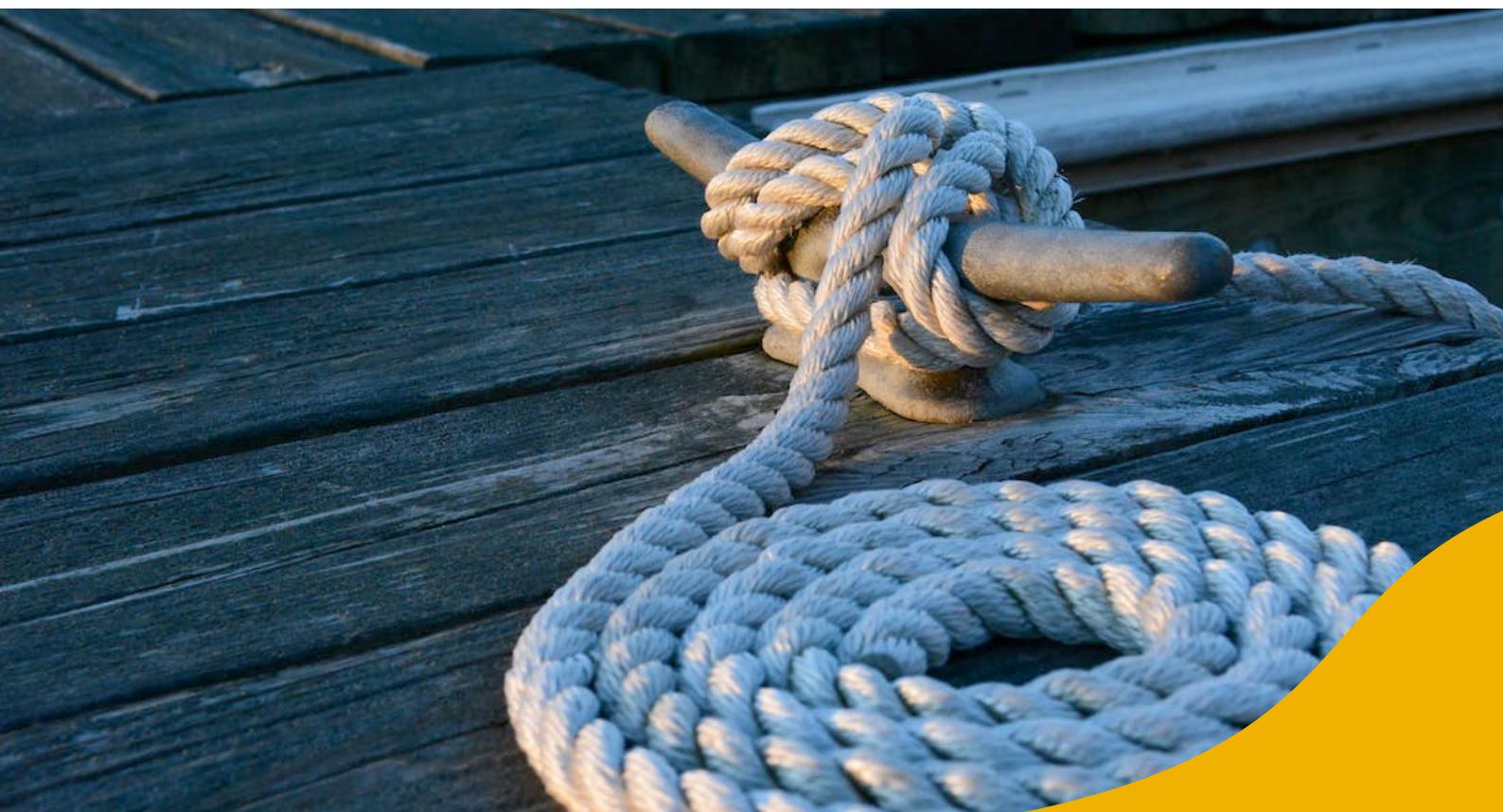
# Indonesia and Global Coal News

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	

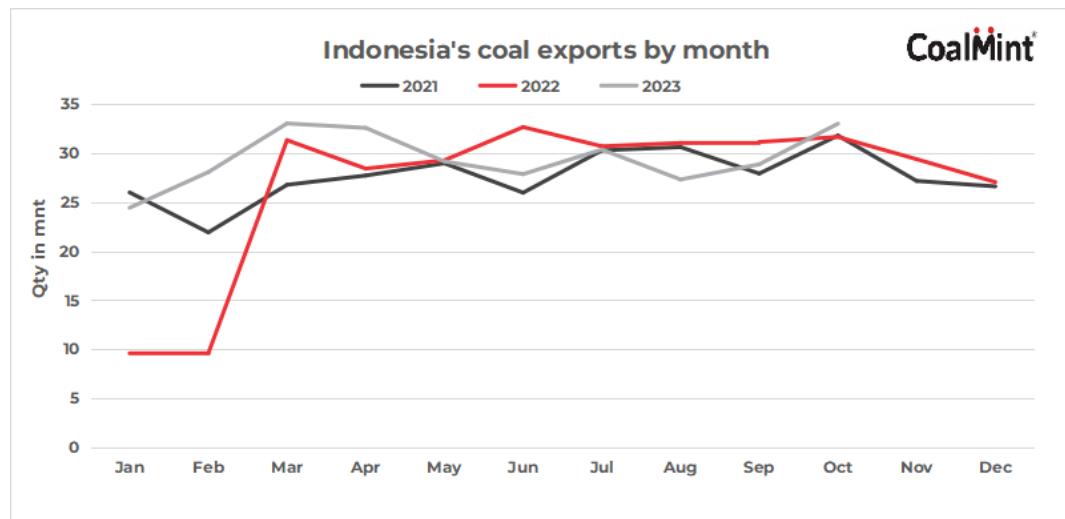
in USD/ton

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources



# Indonesia's thermal coal exports rise by nearly 15% m-o-m in Oct'23 on increased demand by Asian countries

Source: Coalmint.com



Indonesia's thermal coal exports picked up by 14% m-o-m to 33.01 million tonnes (mnt) in October as against 28.86 mnt in September data from Statistics Indonesia shows.

Exports by Indonesia rose nearly 35% in October 2023 as compared to 8.85 mnt in October 2022.

Countries	Oct'23	Sep'23	% Change
India	11.98	10.75	11%
China	8.83	6.34	39%
Philippines	2.53	2.33	9%
South Korea	1.67	1.63	3%
Japan	1.60	1.23	31%
Taiwan	1.22	1.24	-2%
Malaysia	1.02	1.55	-34%
Bangladesh	1.00	0.81	23%
Vietnam	0.97	1.11	-13%
Thailand	0.63	0.59	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.01</b>	<b>28.86</b>	<b>14%</b>

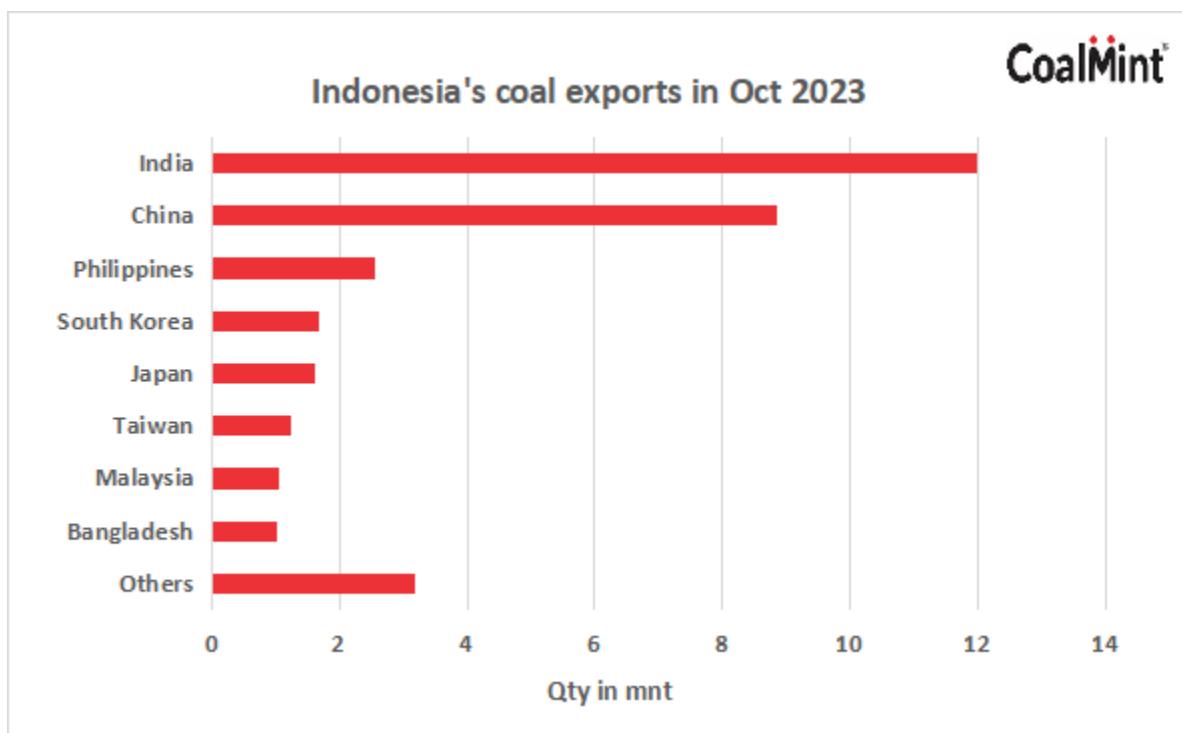
qty in mnt

Shipments to China rose by 39% to 8.83 mnt as against 6.34 mnt in September. Shipments to China had a share of 27% of the total Indonesian coal exports in the month under review. Imports picked up as China's coal transporting firm, Daqin Railway, commenced 20 days of maintenance on 4 October, which affected domestic supplies, thereby supporting

seaborne demand. Chinese mills were dependent on seaborne shipments due to volatile prices and supply challenges due to ongoing inspection at Chinese mills.

## Major importers

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India, China, the Philippines, South Korea and Japan were the top five destinations for Indonesian coal, which together had a share of 81% of the total export.

Coal exports to the Philippines were recorded at 2.53 mnt in October, up 9% m-o-m as against 2.33 mnt in September. Shipments to South Korea stood at 1.67 mnt, up 3% m-o-m as against 1.63 mnt in September. Moreover, Japan imported 1.60 mnt of coal from Indonesia, up 31% m-o-m as against 1.23 mnt in September.

Indonesia has exported a total 292.26 mnt of thermal coal in the ten months of this year, up 4% on the year.

## Outlook

Indonesian thermal coal exports are anticipated to rise in near term amid improved supply conditions. Additionally, increased power demand from India ahead of the festive demand may push exports upward. However, amid rising domestic production from India and China, may exert pressure on exports.

# In China's coal country, full steam ahead with new power plants despite climate pledges

Source: Reuters.com



[1/5]A cooling tower stands at a thermal power plant under Shaanxi Yulin Energy Group in Yulin, Shaanxi province, China November 20, 2023. REUTERS/Ella Cao Acquire Licensing Rights

YULIN, China, Nov 30 (Reuters) - On a flat, dusty patch of land 13 kilometres (8.1 miles) west of Yulin in the heart of China's coal country, con-

struction workers braved sub-freezing temperatures at the site of a planned 700 megawatt (MW) power plant set to open in less than a year.

Surrounded by cranes, the main building at the 3 billion-plus yuan (\$419 million) Yushen Yuheng plant is taking shape, part of a spate of new coal-fired power construction in China even as the country pledges to begin reducing coal use during its next five-year plan, beginning in 2026.

China has decommissioned 70.45 gigawatts (GW) of coal-fired plants in the last decade, and is building far more renewable energy capacity than any other country. Analysts say coal use may peak as soon as this year.

But a sudden flurry of approvals of new coal-fired plants in recent years raises doubts about China's commitment to phasing out the fossil fuel, and its key role in the country's energy security plans shows the difficult task that lies ahead for world leaders.

The surge in new coal-fired power stations has provided an economic lifeline for some, including a woman surnamed Li, who owns a fruit shop near the Yushen Yuheng plant. She said she left her hometown of Yangquan in neighbouring Shanxi province after curbs on coal stymied development there, and is betting on growth around the Yushen Yuheng plant.

"Overall my business is good, at least better than when I was in Yangquan," Li told Reuters. "Here you can see white smoke coming out of huge chimneys, which you don't see in my hometown anymore."

Cutting coal use is key to global efforts to combat climate change and a focal point of the UN's COP28 climate talks, which start this week in Dubai.

Coal power makes up about 70% of emissions in China, which has committed to being carbon neutral by 2060. After 2025, it is unclear whether China will approve new coal plants.

In the third quarter of this year, however, China permitted more new coal plants than in all of 2021, according to Greenpeace, even as most countries have stopped building new coal-fired power and are phasing out plants.

"With energy security becoming a code word for coal in recent years, there is a clear-cut path to receive approval on building more new coal while you still can," Greenpeace project leader Gao Yuhe said.

Xu Mingjun, general manager of Shenhua Energy, China's largest coal company, told investors in September that the company was taking advantage of this window of opportunity to bolster coal development.

More than 95% of the global coal plant capacity that began construction this year was in China, according to U.S. think tank Global Energy Monitor (GEM).

China's renewed obsession with energy security follows a crippling domestic coal and power shortage in 2021, as well as a European energy crisis last year in the aftermath of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which sent prices of natural gas soaring.

Despite overseas pressure, China climate envoy Xie Zhenhua told diplomats in September that energy security concerns meant phasing out fossil fuels remained "unrealistic". Researchers with the Development and Research Center, a think tank attached to China's cabinet, said in September that coal-fired power capacity could rise by more than 200 GW by the end of the decade - more than all the power capacity in Canada.

#### COAL NOW, COAL FOREVER?

Once a stop on the ancient Silk Road, the Shaanxi province city of Yulin has pledged to cut the number of coal mines by 2025.

But like many cities in China's coal country, coal revenues and jobs are an incentive to keep building. Yulin's revenue jumped nearly 60% in 2022 on higher coal prices but dropped almost 20% annually in January-June 2023, according to Reuters calculations based on government data, highlighting the risks of coal reliance.

On the distant fringe of the city, another new coal power plant is rising from the sand on the edge of the vast Ordos Desert at the massive Jinjie Industrial Park - where rows of factories turn abundant coal reserves into oil and chemicals.

To be sure, China is seeking to mitigate the emissions impact of new coal plants, which Beijing says will eventually serve as backups to the massive amounts of renewable

capacity being added to the grid.

The Yushen Yuheng plant replaces 702 MW of power from smaller, less-efficient plants, and its construction includes 60 MW of wind power, 260 MW of solar and 100,000 tons annually of carbon capture.

A 2022 regulation requires all new coal-fired plants to be built with the purpose of ensuring supply security and promoting new energy.

#### THE FUTURE

Concerned about power shortages, China's state planner announced a capacity price mechanism that, beginning in January, will pay generators to have coal plants operational, regardless of whether they are used.

Although many analysts believe China's coal consumption could peak as soon as this year, Beijing has been reluctant to commit to a more ambitious target, saying it will phase down coal between 2026 and 2030.

Shaanxi Yulin Energy, developer of Yushen Yuheng, plans to invest another 6 billion yuan to build two more coal units for operation in 2027, government-backed newspaper Shaanxi Daily reported in August.

Several workers in Yulin expressed little doubt about whether new coal plants make economic and environmental sense.

"Underground resources will never run out," said a truck driver at the Jinjie Industrial Park surnamed Duan. "There will always be coal."

## Why India will continue to rely on coal for foreseeable future

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

With coal use set to be a key topic during the ongoing COP28 summit, India on Thursday (November 30) said it would continue to rely on coal for electricity generation for the foreseeable future, even as it rapidly expanded its renewable energy sources.

This isn't surprising, as in recent years India has steadily increased its coal production. However, it stands in stark contrast to the country's ambitious plans of achieving net-zero — it has promised to meet 50% of its electricity requirements from renewable energy sources by 2030, and 100% by 2070.

So, why is India so heavily dependent on coal? How much energy is generated by non-fossil fuel resources? And what might happen next?

India's growing energy demand

The power demand in India is surging. In 2022, the requirement grew about 8% — or at nearly double the pace of the Asia Pacific region, around more than 149.7 terawatt-hours (TWh) in comparison to the previous year, according to a recent report by Reuters. In the first two months of 2023, demand jumped 10% from a year ago, it added.

The primary reason for this increase is higher economic activity. Industrial and commercial activity are among the biggest consumers of energy in the country. Homes account for a fourth of India's power use and agriculture for more than a sixth in recent years, the report said.

Moreover, India will witness the largest energy demand growth of any country or region in the world over the next 30 years, according to the latest World Energy Outlook by the International Energy Agency (IEA). It also added that the country's requirement for electricity for running household air conditioners is estimated to expand nine-fold by 2050 and will exceed total power consumption in the whole of Africa today.

#### Coal, the only fix

The staggering levels of power demand have become a formidable challenge for India. As a result, it has doubled down on its coal production. It spiked from 778 million tons in 2021-22 to 893 million tons in 2022-23, a 14% growth, according to the coal ministry. India has also set a target of 1.31 billion tonnes of coal production for 2024-25 and aims to increase it to 1.5 billion tons by 2030.

But why is coal so essential to India's plan to meet the growing power demand? Because coal is the only viable option for the country right now. There are four reasons for this. First, although India has been trying to push up its renewable share of power generation in recent years, it's nowhere near meeting the requirement. Currently, out of the total energy produced in the country, only 22% of it comes from renewable sources, according to a recent report by Wood Mackenzie, a global research and consultancy group. Fossil fuels, mainly coal, still provide 75% of India's power supply, it added.

Second, renewables aren't a reliable source of power generation. Energy sources like solar and wind are variable as they rely on natural factors like sunlight, wind and water availability. To ensure a steady supply, India has to heavily invest in battery storage — it "needs more than 60 GW of battery storage to fully utilise the potential of its 2030 renewables goal," a report by Context News said. However, grid-scale battery storage is expensive due to supply chain disruptions.

Third, hydropower, a key renewable energy source for India, has its own complexities. Numerous hydropower projects are under construction or in the planning stages in the

Himalayan region, including in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. But they have come under fire as the projects have caused ecological damage and raised concerns about the potential conflicts over water resources in the area. Another issue is that hydropower requires a more “advanced infrastructure... to ensure it serves as a reliable alternative to coal in the future,” a report by CNBC noted.

Fourth, the country’s plans to generate energy with the help of nuclear power plants have not really taken off. During 2021-22, the plants produced about 3.15% of the total electricity generated in India, said Union Minister Jitendra Singh in a reply to the Lok Sabha last month.

#### **What's next**

India aims to reach 500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, about three times the current capacity of about 180 GW. However, given the constraints regarding renewable energy, it will continue to fall back on coal-generated electricity.

Last year, Union Minister of Power and New and Renewable Energy, R K Singh, in an Idea Exchange with The Indian Express, had said it was wrong to expect India to start reducing its coal capacities and the country would implement plans to phase down coal use, not phase out.

“As per the targets we have set for 2030, the fossil fuel capacity (in electricity generation) would come down from the current about 60% to about 35%. This is the phase-down. If you are talking in absolute terms, the numbers (installed capacity of coal) will go up because our demand (for electricity) is going up (between now and 2030). In percentage terms (as a share of overall production), it will come down,” he had explained.

## **\$220 million bailout so WA coal mine can continue to mid-2026**

*Source: pv-magazine-australia.com*

The Western Australian government has just allocated \$220 million to support Griffin coal mine, so operations may continue until June 2026. The funding was announced by Premier Roger Cook and the Minister for Energy, Mines and Petroleum Bill Johnston, who earlier announced he is stepping down from cabinet last week.

The Western Australian government has issued a statement saying that the \$220 million (USD 146 million) it is allocating to Griffin coal mine near the town of Collie is necessary to protect local jobs and keep the electricity system stable. The government said that the mine is at risk of sudden closure, despite the \$39.3 million that the state government has already pumped into the mine over the past 12 months.

Premier Roger Cook admitted, “It is disappointing that the private companies involved in



Griffin have been unable to find a commercial solution to their problems, despite significant support from the government.”

In support of transitioning off fossil fuels and onto more future-proof cleantech industries in the area, the Cook government has already allocated \$660 million to sustainable enterprise. Among other goals, this funding should

make up for job and power production losses as the Griffin mine inevitably closes after having posted losses for years and already entered receivership.

Cleantech industries emerging in the area include one of Australia’s biggest batteries in Collie, which will create 500 construction jobs.

The Western Australian Premier said about this latest bailout that a sudden closure of the Griffin mine would see “hundreds of workers lose their jobs overnight and put at risk the stability of our electricity system,” without revealing exactly how many jobs would be affected or how much power would theoretically still be required.

In September just past the Western Australian government awarded contracts for its 500 MW/2,000 MWh big battery in Collie and the 200 MW/800 MWh extension to the existing Kwinana battery. Another large renewable energy project for the production of green hydrogen is currently being put through a feasibility study, which was announced in April 2022. In May this year, Perth-based company International Graphite selected the preferred site for its proposed Collie graphite battery anode material (BAM) manufacturing facility. This company plans to deliver a feasibility study for the facility in the third quarter of 2024.

The Griffin mine provides coal to industry as well as to the privately-owned Bluewaters Power Station. According to the state government, WA’s electricity system will have the capacity to remain reliable and affordable without requiring power from Bluewaters once new cleantech power generation and storage projects come online. Overall, the government aims to retire all state-owned coal-fired power stations by 2029.

In its statement about the latest funding shot for the failing coal mine, the state government assured that measures and funding to diversify Collie’s economy “will ensure there are a range of industrial jobs available in the town ahead of June 2026.”

Energy Minister Johnston said, “It is critical we support Griffin Coal at this time to ensure a stable transition to a higher renewable energy system.”

The minister, who is stepping down from cabinet and will not seek re-election in the 2025 state election, has been a strong advocate of the “Just Transition” for a new future

for the coal town of Collie and a supporter of cleantech industries.

"Western Australia is in the middle of an unprecedented energy transition, with growing energy demand," Johnston said in the government's statement on the bailout.

When pv magazine reached out to Professor Ray Wills, managing director of Future Smart Strategies and adjunct professor at the University of Western Australia, for a statement on the bailout, he noted: "There isn't growing energy demand on the SWIS," referring to the state's main electricity network, the South West Interconnected System.

"Since about 2021, growth has actually levelled off, and it is about to level off even more because every year we are putting on more solar," he said. "Monthly generation growth is set to peak because the amount of solar we're putting on rooftops is really having an impact."

In October just past, the government published a statement saying that the expected demand for renewable energy supplied through the SWIS will increase significantly – considering the requirements of existing industrial users and the potential growth of new industries like hydrogen and critical minerals.

"Initial modelling suggests that if 7.2 GW of new industrial loads were to connect to the SWIS by 2042, the level of electricity required could grow to be five times greater than it was in 2022," the government said.

Wills, however, noted, "\$220 million seems to be a lot of money if all they are going to do is burn it in a coal-fired power station." Nevertheless, he acknowledged the difficulty in managing the energy transition.

"Having said all of that, I fully accept that there needs to be a just transition and a great effort made to ensure that people are given new

opportunities," he said.

Giving workers opportunities has been a strong stated goal of the outgoing Energy Minister. In announcing his stepping down he said, "I joined Labor because I know only Labor can make a difference for working people."

Johnston has said he will serve out the rest of his term as the member for Cannington to avoid the need for a by-election.

Commenting on the outgoing minister, Wills said: "Overall, he's done a great job. He's been cautious and conservative, but a sure set of hands. Would I have preferred he was more adventurous? Absolutely. But overall he's been a great minister."

Meanwhile, the town of Collie finds itself at a crucial turning point. "We all support a just transition, but the money could've been better utilised in a targeted way," surmised Will.



## ITL Vessel Line Up

SEP	OCT	NOV	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	280	19%
2	Samarinda	262	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%

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



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