



NEWSLETTER

MAY 2023



ITL

PT. INTERNASIONAL TOTAL SERVICE & LOGISTICS

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Logistic Information

1365

BDI

(Per 15st May)

Bunker Price

Bunker Price

FO380

MGO

Singapore per 15st May

456.50

705.50

* Inclusive VAT, Income tax & PBBKB.

Currency exchange Rate (USD)

Buy : IDR 14,861

Sell : IDR 15,010





Weather Forecast



Area	Weather	Winds	Swell
Samarinda	Chance of Storm 34°/24°C	16 – 21 km/h	0.3 – 0.6 m
Banjarmasin	Chance of Storm 33°/24°C	14 - 21 km/h	0.4 – 0.6 m
Balikpapan	Chance of Storm 30°/26°C	18 - 24 km/h	0.4 – 0.7 m
Tarakan	Chance of Rain 32°/26°C	9 - 15 km/h	0.1 – 0.3 m
Muara Satui	Chance of Storm 33°/24°C	14 - 21 km/h	0.4 – 0.5 m

Congestion Information (April - May)

PORT	PORT STAY	TOTAL STAY
ADANG BAY	5.91	6.88
BALIKPAPAN	2	3.69
BCT	2.33	2.87
BONTANG	6	7
BUNATI	3.89	9.26
IBT	0	2.33
KALIORANG	4.07	8.74
MUARA PANTAI	1.86	6
M SANGKULIRANG	0.24	2.91
PALEMBANG	3.08	9.62
SAMARINDA	2.18	7.05
TABONEO	2.76	7.04
TARAHAN	3.62	4.92
TARAKAN	1.95	7.48
TBCT	7.6	8
TG BARA	12	16.5
TG PETANG	2	8
TG PEMANCINGAN	0	4

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	
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



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Czech Government Plans to Ban Coal for Home Heating by 2025 Source: Praguemorning.cz

Source: Reuters.com



The Ministry of the Environment has announced its intention to implement a ban on the sale of coal for home heating starting from January 2025.

This move aims to encourage individuals who currently rely on coal as a heating source to evaluate the condition of their stoves and coal supplies and explore alternative options. Under the proposed amendment to the Air Protection Act, combustion appliances powered by solid fossil fuels with a capacity of up to 300 kilowatts will no longer be permitted to enter the market as of January 1, 2025.

Lucie Ješátková, the spokesperson for the ministry, has confirmed the plans, stating, "The ban on introducing combustion sources using solid fossil fuels up to 300 kilowatts to the market will be implemented from January 1, 2025." However, the sale of existing coal stockpiles will still be allowed after this date.

It's worth noting that the ban does not extend to certain types of coal, such as brown and black coal, anthracite, and coal briquettes. Czech manufacturers will still be permitted to produce coal-fired stoves for export.

This measure is seen as a proactive step in preparation for the expected limited availability of coal and in line with the country's climate commitments.

Ješátková has clarified that the ban does not affect those already utilizing coal in their existing heating sources. Therefore, individuals will be able to continue using their coal-fired stoves, but they will no longer be able to purchase new ones within the country.

Theoretically, they could acquire them from abroad, but may encounter difficulties with obtaining certified installations.

Coal remains a popular choice for heating in many households due to its affordability. According to TZB-info.cz, the total annual cost for heating a home with coal, including electricity consumption and fixed payments, amounts to around 46,000 Czech koruna, which is comparable to the expenses associated with wood heating.

In contrast, households using gas for heating face an additional annual cost of 30,000 CZK, while those relying on electric heaters encounter expenses that are 60,000 CZK higher.

Additionally, next year will see the prohibition of old solid fuel-fired boilers classified as emission classes 1 and 2. The original deadline for this phase-out was last year, but the government extended it by two years due to high inflation and rising energy prices.

Bappenas warns of impact of early power plant phaseout on economy

Source: Antaranews.com

Jakarta (ANTARA) - The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) has warned the energy sector about the impact of the early retirement of coal-fired power plants (PLTUs) on the regional economy.

Indonesia has coal natural resources, and the government obtains large revenue from the commodity, noted Vivi Yulaswati, Bappenas' Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources, during a discussion on Indonesia's climate ambition on Friday.

"When we talk about the early retirement of PLTU, we also have to think about the revenue from provinces and districts rich in mining resources, especially coal," she said.

The policy on retiring coal-fired power plants early should consider the economic aspect since it would reduce the revenue of regional governments, thus potentially increasing the poverty rate in regions that produce coal, she explained.

If the policy is not enacted carefully, it could reduce the quality of basic services at public facilities.

According to Yulaswati, Indonesia can utilize the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) scheme to prepare for the transition from coal-based jobs to clean energy-based jobs.

The funding of US\$10 billion under the JETP scheme will come from public funding in the form of concessional loans and donations.

The remaining US\$10 billion will come from private funding coordinated by the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), which comprises Bank of America, Citi, Deutsche Bank, HSBC, Macquarie, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (MUFG), and Standard Chartered.

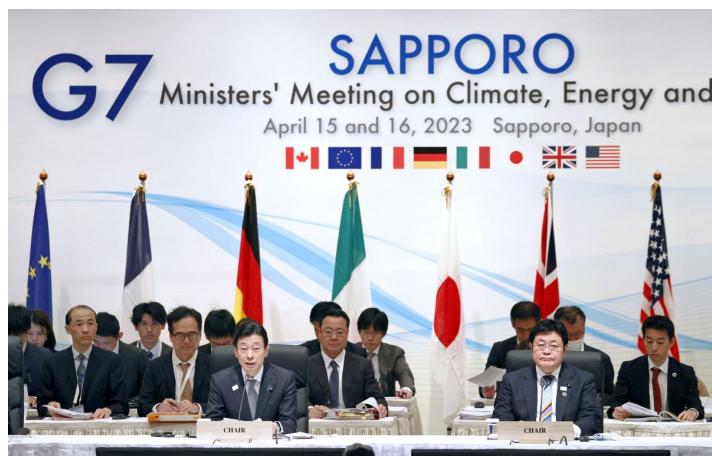
JETP will be utilized to encourage the early retirement of coal-fired power plants in Indonesia and investment in renewable energy technology and industry. The funding scheme is a positive signal to encourage energy transition acceleration.

During the event, Yulaswati also highlighted the inclusion of nuclear energy as an option for energy efficiency within the 2025–2045 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) document.

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G7's Energy Plan Correctly Recognizes Many Paths to Decarbonization

Source: japan-forward.com



The reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions led by the United Nations is closely linked to the energy security of each country. In April, this international challenge was taken up at the G7 Ministers' Meeting on Climate, Energy and Environment.

Prior to the meeting, the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued a report urging countries worldwide to intensify their efforts to reduce GHG emissions. Japan, as the host country, faced the challenge of navigating discussions on this issue.

However, their adoption of a moderate joint statement that avoids extremes deserves our applause. Japan's coordination efforts, including those of co-chair Yasutoshi Nishimura, minister of economy, trade and industry, proved effective in the discussions

Decommissioning Coal-fired Power Plants

One example of this is the easing of pressure on the schedule for decommissioning coal-fired power plants. Following Europe, six G7 countries had urged the inclusion of a timetable for abolition in the joint statement. Japan, however, argued for a phased approach that avoided specifying a timeframe.

This approach is consistent with Japan's energy plan, which expects the proportion of coal-fired power sources to be around 20% by fiscal year 2030. It also contributes to securing a stable power supply for developing countries that have no choice but to rely on coal-fired power.

If the influential G7 countries had pushed too hastily for the abolition of coal-fired power generation, it could have narrowed the path for developing countries. Instead, they can reduce their carbon dioxide emissions by introducing Japan's high-efficiency thermal power generation technology. Japan's planned use of ammonia co-firing will also likely attract attention in the near future.

In this meeting, the importance of reducing global GHG emissions by "60% by 2035 compared to 2019 levels" was recognized. This was consistent with the timetable outlined by the IPCC. Natural gas was also categorized as a type of fossil fuel to be gradually phased out.

Limited Options to Meet Energy Goals

Global pressure is expected to gradually increase even on the use of gas-fired power generation. This, though, is currently Japan's main source of electricity.

Meanwhile, nuclear power has gained momentum. It has been recognized as an effective means of decarbonization for countries that choose to use nuclear energy, including Japan. Therefore, the Fumio Kishida administration is urged to prioritize the restart of nuclear power plants. These provide a stable source of energy.

Moreover, the lack of progress in utilizing nuclear power has led to a rise in electricity prices. It has also resulted in a reversal in Japan's reduction of GHG emissions, which increased for the first time in eight years in fiscal year 2021.

Embracing Diversity, Moving Forward
As demonstrated in the meeting,
there are many diverse approaches to
achieving decarbonization.

Japan has limited suitable locations
for solar power generation and other
renewable energy sources. Therefore,
it is crucial for Japan to focus on the
revitalization of nuclear power and
utilization of high-efficiency coal-fired
power as the primary strategies.

By pursuing these measures, Japan can contribute to the global effort to achieve the common
goal of decarbonization.



India's Coal Production Grows 8.5% To 73 MT In April

Source: outlookindia.com

Coal India along with its subsidiaries produced 57.57 MT coal, up 7.67 per cent over 53.47 MT in April 2022. India's coal production rose by 8.5 per cent to 73.14 million tonnes (MT) during April 2023, according to the ministry of coal.

In April 2022, the country's overall coal production was at 67.20 MT, as per the ministry data. India achieved 94.89 per cent of the 77.08 MT production target for April 2023, the data showed. Coal India along with its subsidiaries produced 57.57 MT coal, up 7.67 per cent over 53.47 MT in April 2022.

The coal production of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd (SCCL) rose by 4.77 per cent to 5.57 MT, from 5.32 MT in the same month a year ago. While the production from other captive mines was at 10 MT, against 8.41 MT in April 2022, registering a rise of 18.93 per cent. Against the 82.26 MT target for April 2023, India's coal despatch was at 80.35 MT, up 11.66 per cent from 71.96 MT during April 2022.

The despatch to power utilities rose by 6.66 per cent to 65.41 MT last month, as compared to 61.33 MT in April last year. India is among the top five coal-producing countries in the world. However, some parts of its coal requirement are met through imports as the country is also among the major consumers of the dry fuel.

For coking coal, the country remains heavily dependent on imports as the key steel making raw material is not available in the country in sufficient amounts. India produced just 4.89 MT coking coal in April, 18.07 per cent higher from over 4.14 MT in April 2022.

Russia Increases Seaborne Coal Exports in 2023

Source: themoscowtimes.com

Russia has exported almost 20% more coal by sea so far this year than during the run-up and early months of its invasion of Ukraine, the *Kommersant* business daily reported Monday, citing an unnamed source familiar with the data.

Russia shipped 69.9 million metric tons of the polluting fuel from ports in January-April 2023, or 18.3% more than during the same period last year.

The coal export data highlight Moscow's ability to offset scaled-back imports from Western countries that have imposed sanctions in retaliation to Russia's military campaign in Ukraine.

According to *Kommersant*, seaborne coal shipments increased after Russia rerouted 140 million tons of coal to Asia in response to Europe and Ukraine shunning Russian energy last year.

The European Union, which had imported 45% of its member states' coal from Russia, enforced an embargo on Russian coal in early August 2022. Meanwhile, Bloomberg reported on Sunday that extreme heat has fueled the Asia-Pacific region's reliance on Russian coal, gas and fuel oil.

Russia's seaborne coal exports increased 10.5% in 2022, according to the commodities firm Argus data cited by *Kommersant*. Russia's Energy Ministry estimates total coal exports last year fell 1%, to 221.2 million tons.

Kommersant notes that Russia will unlikely maintain seaborne coal shipments in 2023 due to its increasing cost and growing expenses of transporting Russian coal into Far Eastern ports by rail.

ITL Vessel Line Up

FEB	MAR	APR	Total Vessel
637	676	502	1815

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)	660	36%
2	India	260	15%
3	Indonesia	220	12%
4	Philippines	154	8%
5	Korea	120	6%
6	Malaysia	109	5%
7	Japan	84	4%
8	Thailand	43	3%
9	Taiwan	37	2%
10	Bangladesh	35	2%
11	Vietnam	29	1%
12	Singapore	19	1%
13	Others	45	3%

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

PORT WISE			
No	Port	Shipments	Percentage
1	Taboneo	351	19%
2	Samarinda	290	15%
3	Bunati	198	10%
4	Palembang	161	8%
5	BCT	140	7%
6	Adang Bay	112	6%
7	Tarakan	110	6%
8	Muara Pantai	107	5%
9	Kaliorang	81	5%
10	Muara Sangkulirang	51	3%
11	Balikpapan	46	3%
12	Tarahan	33	2%
13	Kota Baru	29	2%
14	IBT	11	Below 1%
15	NPLCT	10	Below 1%
16	Tg. Pemancingan	10	Below 1%
17	Asam - Asam	4	Below 1%
18	Muara Satui	3	Below 1%

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