



NEWSLETTER

APRIL 2023



ITL

PT. INTERNASIONAL TOTAL SERVICE & LOGISTICS

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

Logistic Information

1560

BDI

(Per 12st Apr)

Bunker Price

Bunker Price

FO380

MGO

Singapore per 12st Apr

497.50

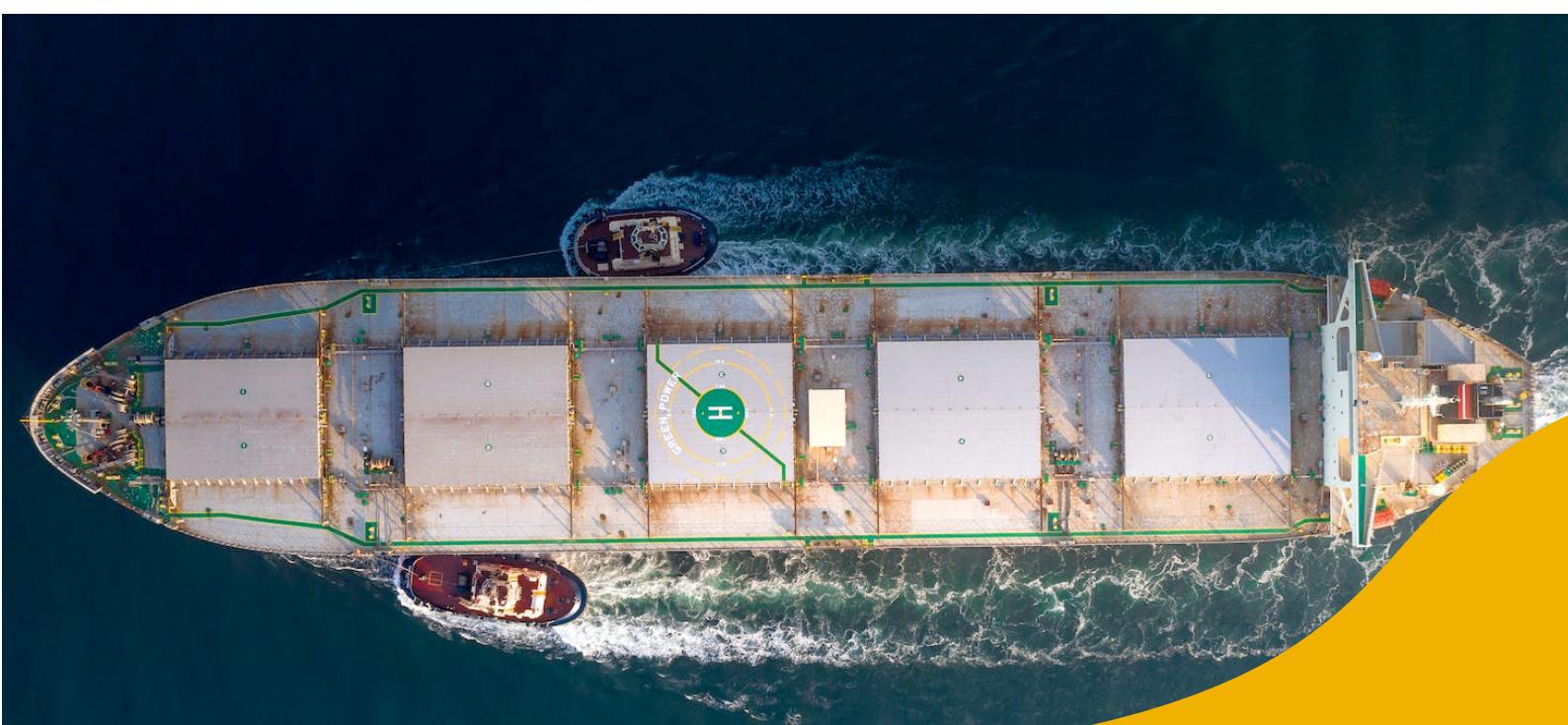
760.50

* Inclusive VAT, Income tax & PBBKB.

Currency exchange Rate (USD)

Buy : IDR 14,813

Sell : IDR 14,962





Weather Forecast



Area	Weather	Winds	Swell
Samarinda	Chance of Storm 32°/23°C	8 - 11 km/h	0.1 - 0.2 m
Banjarmasin	Chance of Storm 34°/23°C	8 - 12 km/h	0.1 - 0.2 m
Balikpapan	Chance of Storm 31°/25°C	6 - 9 km/h	0.1 - 0.2 m
Tarakan	Chance of Rain 31°/26°C	7 - 12 km/h	0.1 - 0.2 m
Muara Satui	Chance of Storm 33°/23°C	8 - 13 km/h	0.1 - 0.2 m

Congestion Information (February - March)

PORT	PORT STAY	TOTAL STAY
ADANG BAY	3,31	6,8
BALIKPAPAN	4,13	6,31
BCT	4,02	4,56
BONTANG	4	5
BUNATI	1,89	7,06
IBT	0	2
KALIORANG	2,86	7,62
MUARA PANTAI	3,06	7,45
M SANGKULIRANG	0,62	3,92
PALEMBANG	3,25	8,75
SAMARINDA	1,44	5,14
TABONEO	3,24	5,89
TARAHAN	3,05	4,47
TARAKAN	1,77	7
TG PEMANCINGAN	0	5

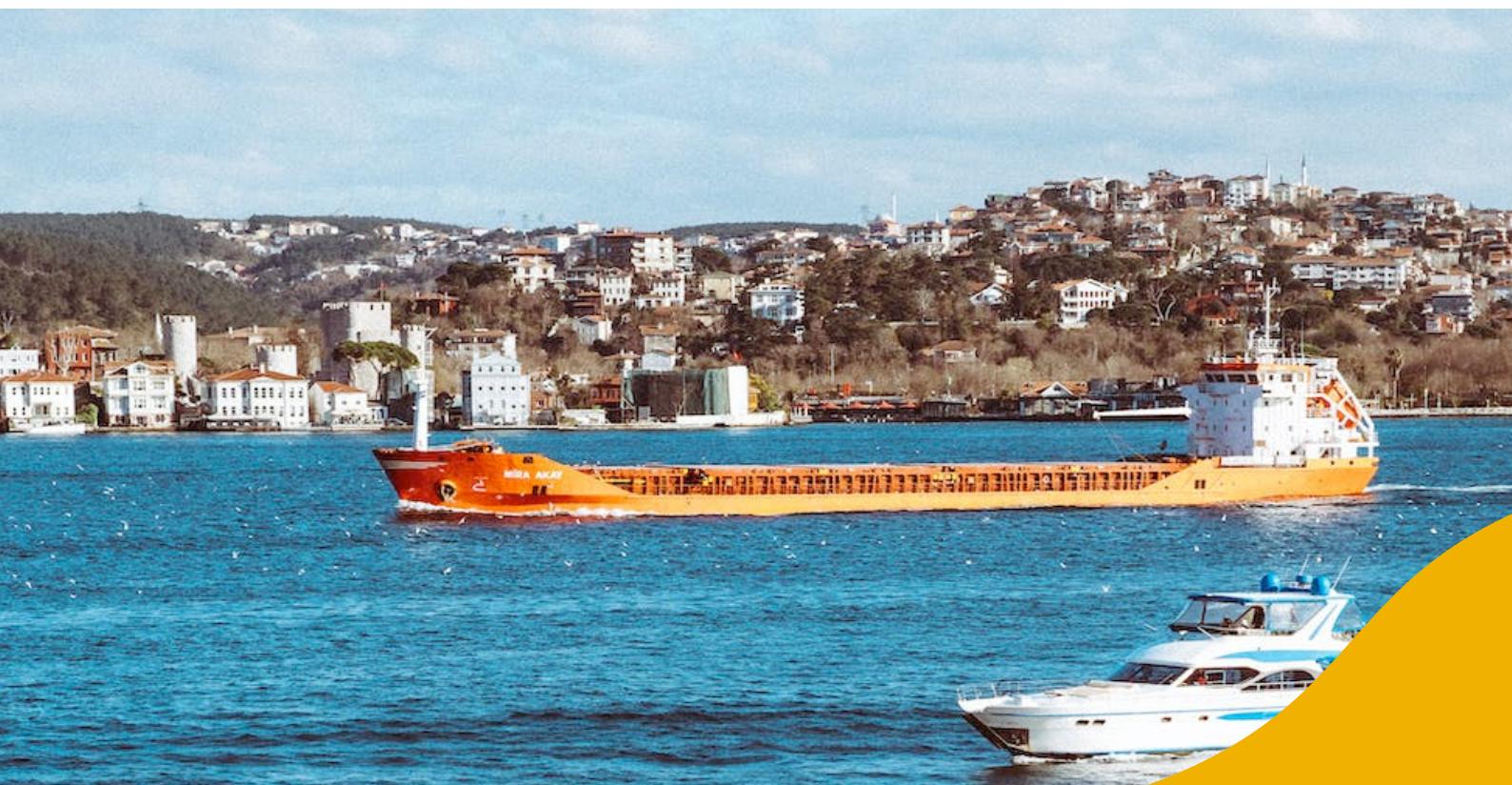
Indonesia and Global Coal News

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	
May	89.53	81.86	61.11	89.74	275.64	
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



Japan takes chunk out of dependence on Russian coal

Source: Reuters.com

TOKYO -- Japan has slashed its reliance on Russian coal as power companies and other buyers have sought different sources for the fuel, such as Indonesia and South Africa. Japan imported 230,000 tonnes of thermal coal from Russia in February, 73% less than a year earlier, Ministry of Finance trade data shows. Russian coal accounted for just 2% of total imports, down from 9% a year before.

The declines show Japan's progress toward the 2022 pledge by Group of Seven leaders to phase out or ban this trade, a source of revenue for Moscow's war on Ukraine.

Japan's imports of thermal coal from Russia totaled about 6.5 million tonnes for April 2022 to February 2023 -- down 45% on the year.

Imports of Indonesian coal grew 28% on the year during the same period. Indonesia overtook Russia to become Japan's second-largest supplier from third place before the war. Imports from Canada roughly doubled, while those from South Africa grew about sixfold.

By contrast, imports of Russian liquefied natural gas were down only about 20% on the year in February, reflecting the greater difficulty of finding alternative sources of LNG.

In April 2022, about two months after Russia invaded Ukraine, the Japanese government set out to cut the nation's dependence on Russian coal. Power companies have played a major role in this effort -- 60% to 70% of thermal coal imports go toward generating electricity. Russia was Japan's second-largest supplier in fiscal 2021, after Australia.

JERA, one of Japan's biggest energy importers, stopped procuring Russian coal in the summer of 2022. Russia had accounted for just over 10% of its annual coal imports of about 20 million tonnes.

Fellow utility J-Power aims to gradually reduce its procurement of Russian coal to zero by promoting alternative sources, including South Africa. In fiscal 2021, Russian coal accounted for 8% of its total coal use. Northern Japanese utility Tohoku Electric Power, which relied on Russia for about 10% of its coal in fiscal 2021, sees Australia, Indonesia and North America as alternative suppliers.

The energy-intensive paper industry has also embraced change. Cardboard maker Rengo, which uses about 140,000 tonnes of coal as fuel a year, has switched its entire supply from Russia to Indonesia.

Change is taking longer in the cement industry, another energy-hungry sector. Taiheiyo Cement, Japan's industry leader, will not enter into any new contracts for Russian coal and will switch to Australian sources. Russian coal accounted for an estimated 30% of its total coal use in fiscal 2022 -- down from around 60% in the previous year but still high.

Industrywide, Russian coal accounted for nearly half of total imports in fiscal 2021, according to the Japan Cement Association. Coal could be transported from Russia in smaller ships, making it a convenient source for small buyers like cement companies, said Nobuyuki Kuniyoshi of the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security, or JOGMEC.

The forces of supply and demand drove coal prices higher after the start of the Ukraine war.

Japan's average import price for thermal coal soared to about 50,000 yen per tonne in the period of April 2022 to February 2023 -- nearly triple the year-earlier price. As the war reduced the supply of natural gas from Russia to the European Union, coal took up a portion of the slack. An EU ban on imports of Russian coal took effect in August.

Japan has its own challenges on imports.

"The high-grade thermal coal used by Japanese companies is not easy to procure because of the limited number of countries that export it," said Go Matsuo of the Energy Economics and Society Research Institute.

International prices for thermal coal have been easing this year. But Australian coal was hovering at \$200 a tonne in late February, still nearly double the level of the first half of 2021.

The International Energy Agency estimates that global coal demand reached a record high of about 8 billion tonnes in 2022, up 1% from the previous year. In the longer term, global production is expected to slow as mine investment languishes in the transition to renewable energy and alternative fuels like hydrogen and ammonia, both areas in which Japan is making supply chain investments.

China accounts for two thirds of world's planned new coal power: Report

China has pledged to start reducing coal consumption, but not until 2025. It has also vowed to bring its emissions - the world's highest - to a peak by 2030 and become carbon neutral by 2060.

Source: Reuters.com



A coal-fired power plant in Shanghai, China. (Reuters)

By Reuters: China accounted for more than two-thirds of the world's proposed new coal-fired power by the end of 2022, with 366 gigawatts (GW) of additional capacity either being planned or under construction, research showed on Thursday. !

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has urged countries to stop building new plants and phase out coal consumption completely by 2040 in order to slash climate-warming carbon emissions and keep global temperature rises within 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

But the amount of capacity planned or under construction around the world hit 537 GW last year, rebounding from a record low of 479 GW a year earlier, with China accounting for 68 per cent of the total, according to a report by a group of think tanks led by the US-based Global Energy Monitor (GEM).

"The more new coal projects come online, the steeper the cuts and commitments need to be in the future," said GEM's Flora Champenois, lead author of the report.

"At this rate, the transition away from existing and new coal isn't happening fast enough to avoid climate chaos," she said.

Outside China, planned new capacity fell 20 per cent last year, with no projects proposed either in the European Union or North America. India accounted for 60.5 GW of the proposed capacity while Indonesia is planning to build another 26 GW.

Overall, worldwide coal-fired power capacity grew by 19.5 GW last year, with 45.5 GW of newly constructed capacity - mostly from China - offset by plant retirements totalling 26 GW.

Retirements slowed from a year earlier as countries returned to coal to cope with gas supply disruptions arising from Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

China has pledged to start reducing coal consumption, but not until 2025. It has also vowed to bring its emissions - the world's highest - to a peak by 2030 and become carbon neutral by 2060

India's power output soars to a 33-year high driven by coal-fueled plants

Source: Livemint.com

In the new fiscal year that began April 1, Indian power plants are expected to burn about 8% more coal. Photographer: Brent Lewin/Bloomberg

The significant rise in green energy output prevented 32.5 million tonnes of CO2 emissions that would have otherwise resulted from coal-fired power generation.

According to a Reuters analysis of government data, India's power generation witnessed its highest growth rate in over 30 years in the previous fiscal year.

This surge in electricity production resulted in a sharp increase in emissions as both coal-fired and renewable plants recorded record outputs.

The rise in power demand due to intense summer heatwaves, a colder-than-usual winter in northern India, and an economic recovery compelled India to increase its power output from coal plants and solar farms, preventing power cuts.

An analysis of daily load data from regulator Grid-India showed that power generation in India increased by 11.5% to 1,591.11 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) in the fiscal year ending in March 2023. This rise in power generation was the highest since the year ending March 1990.

The analysis revealed that fossil-fuel-based plants witnessed an 11.2% growth, the highest in over 30 years, with coal-fired plants recording a 12.4% surge in electricity production, compensating for a 28.7% decrease in cleaner gas-fired plant output due to high global liquefied natural gas (LNG) prices.

In the new fiscal year that began April 1, Indian power plants are expected to burn about 8% more coal. The rapid acceleration in India's coal-fired output to address a spike in power demand underscores challenges faced by the world's third largest greenhouse gas-emitter in weaning its economy off carbon, as it attempts to ensure energy security to around 1.4 billion Indians. Total power supplied during the last fiscal year was 1509.15 billion kWh, 8.4% higher than a year earlier but still 6.69 billion units short of demand, the widest deficit in six years. Electricity generated from coal rose to 1,162.91 billion kWh, the

data showed, with its share in overall output rising to 73.1% - the highest level since the year ending March 2019.

India's Central Electricity authority estimates that 1 million kWh of power produced from coal generates 975 tonnes of carbon dioxide, while the same amount of power generated from gas produces 475 tonnes. A plant fired by lignite, known as brown coal, emits 1,280 tonnes to produce equivalent power.

RENEWABLES PUSH

Increased fossil fuel burning for power in the world's fifth largest economy drove up CO2 emissions during the year by nearly a sixth, to 1.15 billion tonnes, Reuters calculations based on government data and emissions estimates show. That is 3.4% of the International Energy Agency's estimate of annual global emissions of 33.8 billion tonnes in 2022.

Many major countries boosted coal use in the twelve months due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, but the rise was steepest in India, data from energy think-tank Ember shows. The government has defended India's high coal use citing lower per capita emissions compared with richer nations and rising renewable energy output.

After missing a target to install 175 GW in renewable energy capacity by 2022, India is trying to boost non-fossil capacity - solar and wind energy, nuclear and hydro power, and bio-power - to 500 GW by 2030.

During the fiscal year that recently ended, India's solar capacity additions increased by 20%, leading to a record increase of 33.3 billion units or 21.7% in renewable energy output to 187.1 billion units, as per data analysis.

The significant rise in green energy output prevented 32.5 million tonnes of CO2 emissions that would have otherwise resulted from coal-fired power generation.

The data also revealed that the share of renewables in power generation, excluding large hydro and nuclear power, increased from 10.8% to 11.8% in 2022/23, primarily due to a 35% rise in solar output.

Column: Global energy use and emissions hubs set to shift by 2050

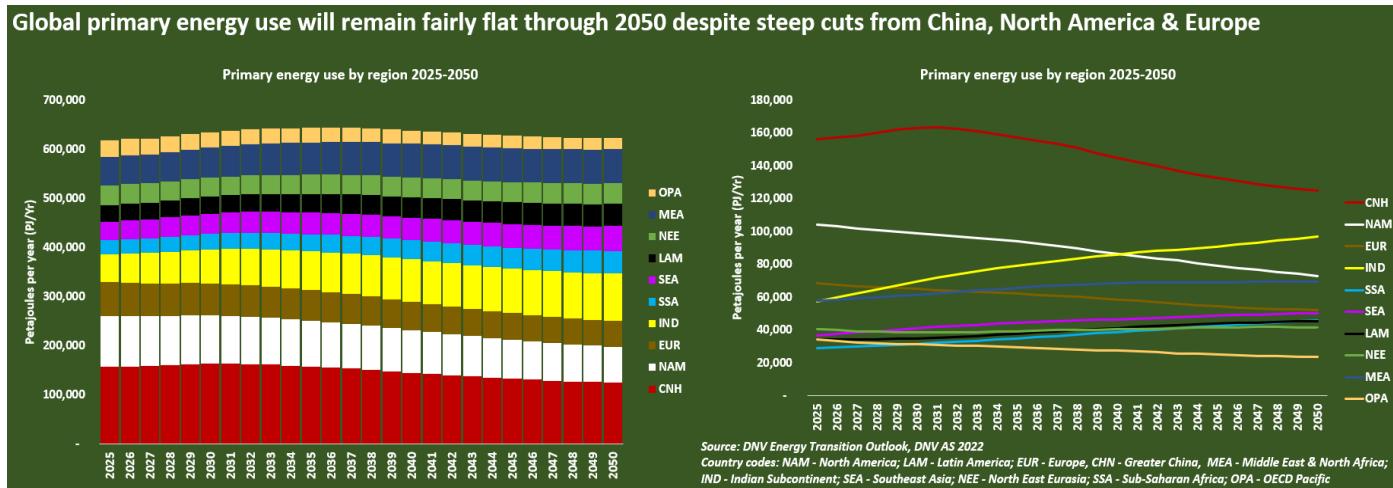
Source: Reuters.com



LITTLETON, Colorado, March 20 (Reuters) - The Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa will overtake China, North America and Europe as the key drivers of world energy use through 2050, with implications for global emissions potential and accountability.

China, the United States and Europe have been the main sources of economic growth and pollution for the past century, accounting for over half of all historic carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and energy use, but also the majority of spending on renewable energy and emissions abatement.

In contrast, the emerging markets within South Asia, Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa currently account for less than 20% of worldwide energy use and emissions, data from Norway-based risk assurance firm DNV shows, and have less funding available for energy transition efforts than larger peers.



Global primary energy use will remain fairly flat through 2050 despite steep cuts from China, North America & Europe

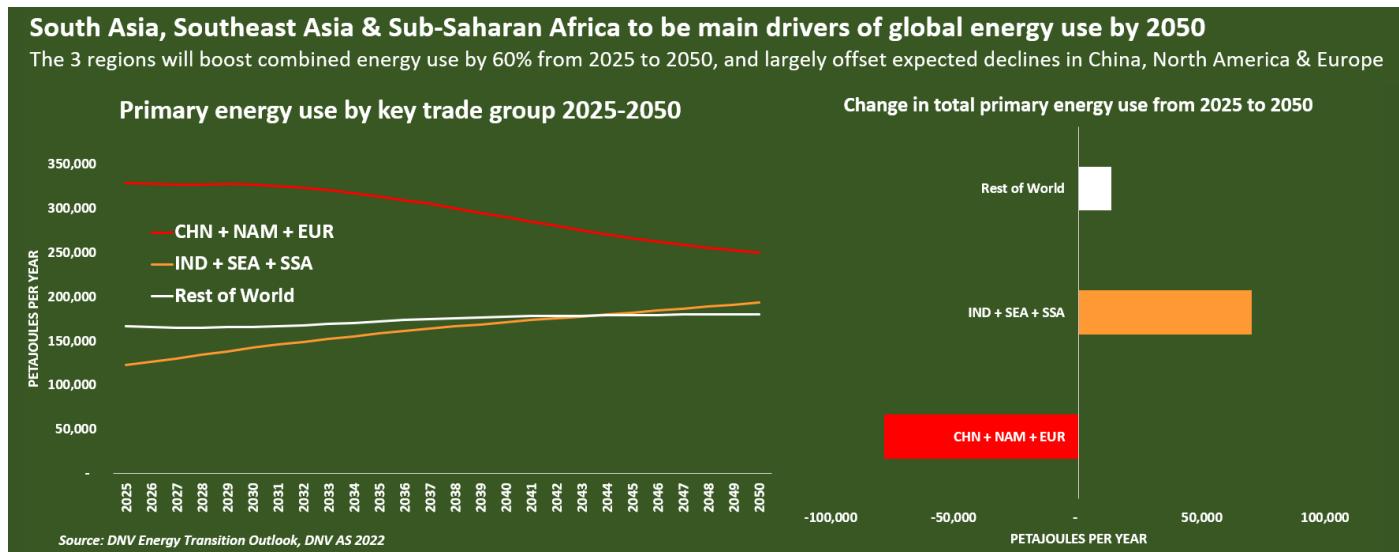
Even so, thanks to strong investment and demographic trends within several key countries including India, Indonesia, and Nigeria, these regions will boost their collective consumption of primary energy supplies - which includes transport fuels - by nearly 60% through 2050, according to DNV data.

OFFSET

This collective rise in energy use across emerging Asia and lower Africa will more than offset the expected contraction in energy consumption in China, Europe and North America through 2050, DNV data shows.

Combined primary energy use in the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa will grow from roughly 115,000 petajoules in 2023 to nearly 194,000 petajoules by 2050, an expansion of more than 78,000 petajoules.

Over the same period, China, Europe and North America are expected to trim their collective energy use from around 326,000 petajoules to 250,000 petajoules, or by around 76,000 petajoules.



South Asia, Southeast Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa to be main drivers of global energy use by 2050

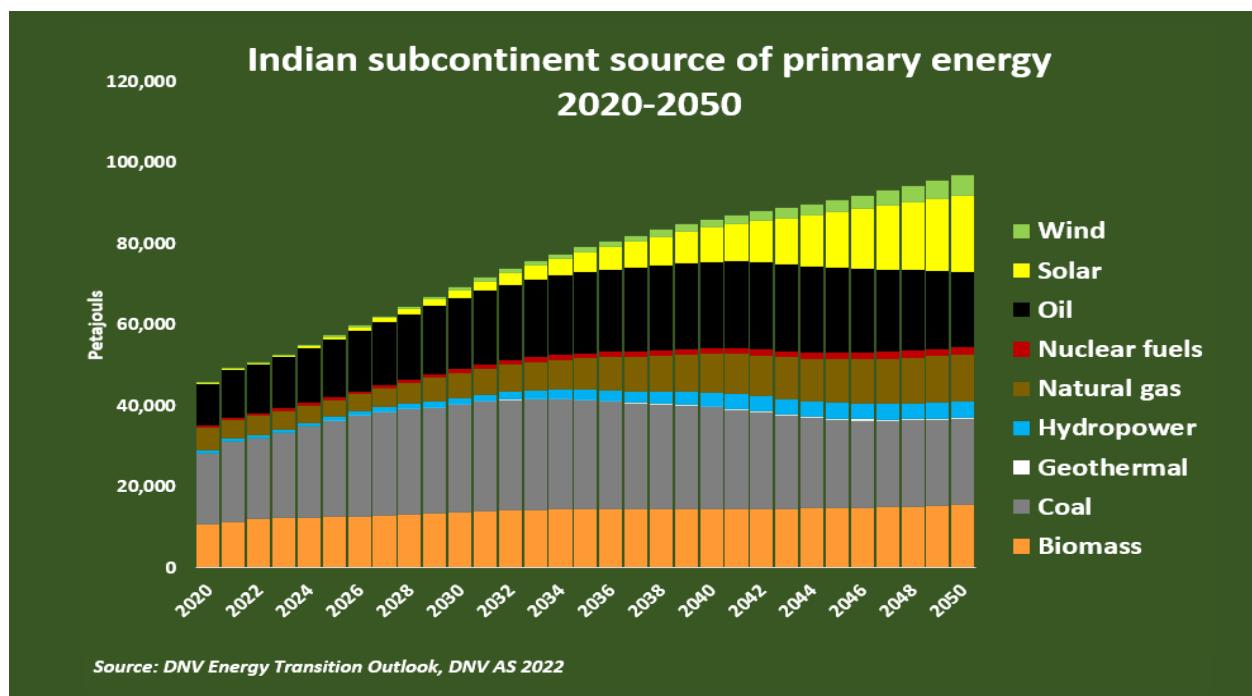
This means that global energy consumption will continue to grow from current levels by 2050, despite the efforts of current energy transition leaders to reduce energy use by mid-century, DNV data shows.

FOSSIL FUELLED

In addition to growing overall energy use, most Asian and African countries will remain overwhelmingly reliant on fossil fuels for at least the next decade, due to the slow roll out of green energy and underdeveloped electricity grids that will struggle to accommodate intermittent renewable energy supplies.

This will likely result in a widening in the number of heavy emissions hubs from mainly in China and South Asia currently to parts of Southeast Asia and lower Africa, undermining efforts to cap pollution totals in all areas.

South Asia's largest economy, India, is expected to rely on coal, natural gas and oil for more than 70% of primary energy needs through 2040, after which solar, wind and other clean energy supplies will emerge as the dominant sources of power.



Indian subcontinent source of primary energy 2020-2050

In Southeast Asia, more than 70% of primary energy is set to come from coal, natural gas and oil through 2035, while in Sub-Saharan Africa the share of fossil fuels in primary energy supplies is set to continue expanding until the mid-2040's, despite steep simultaneous advances in renewable energy supplies.

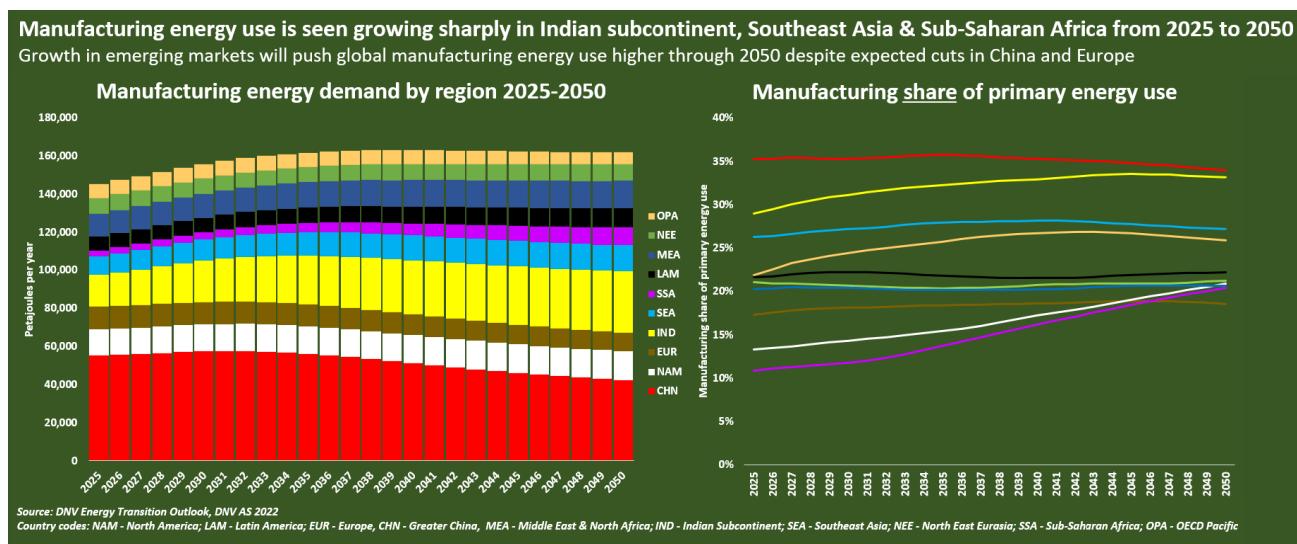
MANUFACTURING MOMENTUM

Adjustments in manufacturing capacity are set to be a key driver of energy demand growth across Asia and Africa over the coming years.

Downsizing of outdated or uncompetitive capacity is set to reduce Greater China's energy demand from manufacturing by 23% between 2025 and 2050, DNV data shows.

Over the same period, Sub-Saharan Africa is set to experience a nearly 200% climb in energy demand for manufacturing as more factories and industrial plants emerge in the region in response to favourable labour market and capital investment trends.

Strong growth rates in manufacturing energy demand are also expected in the Indian subcontinent (up 93% from 2025 to 2050), Southeast Asia (up 42.5% from 2025 to 2050) as well as in the Middle East, North Africa and Latin America.



Manufacturing energy use is seen growing sharply in Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa from 2025 to 2050

Currently, coal, natural gas and biomass are the primary sources of power for manufacturing in Africa and Asia, where abundant and affordable energy supplies are often more important to a manufacturers' bottom line than the emissions toll linked to its fuel source. However, given the widespread global support for rapid renewable energy deployment in all regions, it is likely that increased volumes of cheap green energy may displace some fossil fuels in certain markets over time.

If so, the global energy landscape of 2050 will not just have drastically different geographic concentrations of energy use, but also a cleaner emissions profile that may support energy transition efforts

S. Korea decides to lower emission reduction target for industrial sector

Source: en.yna.co.kr

SEOUL, March 21 (Yonhap) -- South Korea decided to lower the greenhouse gas reduction target for the industrial sector, while maintaining the overall target to reduce total emissions by 40 percent by 2030 compared with 2018 levels, a presidential commission said Tuesday.

Under the adjusted target by sectors, the industrial sector will be required to cut its emissions by 11.4 percent from the 2018 levels by 2030, compared with the previous reduction target of 14.5 percent, the Presidential Commission on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth said in a statement.

The commission cited difficulties in supply of raw materials and technology prospects as a reason for the adjustment.

"The target is eased in consideration of domestic conditions such as supply and demand of raw materials and technology prospects," the commission said.

In contrast, the target to reduce emissions in the renewable energy sector will be raised to 45.9 percent from the 2018 levels by 2030, compared with the previous target of 44.4 percent, it said.

To meet the total target by 2030, the government will increase energy production by nuclear power plants.

"We will accelerate the conversion of clean energy by reducing coal power generation and expanding the generation of nuclear power plants and renewable energy," the commission said.

The government will provide more financial support to help companies commercialize their technologies to cut greenhouse gas emissions, it said.

ITL Vessel Line Up

JAN	FEB	MAR	Total Vessel
605	540	630	1775

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)	651	35%
2	India	255	18%
3	Indonesia	198	11%
4	Philippines	197	11%
5	Korea	126	8%
6	Malaysia	112	6%
7	Japan	84	6%
8	Thailand	40	3%
9	Taiwan	31	3%
10	Bangladesh	28	2%
11	Vietnam	22	1%
12	Singapore	18	1%
13	Others	13	3%

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

PORT WISE			
No	Port	Shipments	Percentage
1	Taboneo	393	15%
2	Samarinda	246	12%
3	Bunati	188	10%
4	Balikpapan	181	10%
5	Palembang	161	9%
6	BCT	132	8%
7	Adang Bay	115	8%
8	Muara Pantai	105	7%
9	Tarakan	102	7%
10	Kaliorang	78	5%
11	Muara Sangkulirang	47	4%
12	Tg. Pemancingan	33	3%
13	Tarahan	26	2%
14	Kota Baru	18	2%
15	NPLCT	13	1%
16	Asam - Asam	9	1%
17	IBT	4	1%
18	Muara Satui	4	Below 1%
19	Tg. Sabau	2	Below 1%

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



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