



NEWSLETTER

AUGUST 2022



ITL

PT. INTERNASIONAL TOTAL SERVICE & LOGISTICS

Your Reliable Integrated Logistic Partner

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

Logistic Information

1,477

BDI

(Per 15th August)

Bunker Price

Bunker Price

FO380

MGO

Singapore

per 15th August

535.50

1,017.00

* Inclusive VAT, Income tax & PBBKB.

Currency exchange Rate (USD)

Buy : IDR 14.614

Sell : IDR 14.761





Weather Forecast



Area	Weather	Winds	Swell
Samarinda	Chance of Storm 33°/23°C	4 - 17 km/h	0.2 - 0.6 m
Banjarmasin	Chance of Storm 31°/23°C	9 - 20 km/h	0.5 - 0.9 m
Balikpapan	Chance of Storm 29°/26°C	8 - 22 km/h	0.4 - 0.8 m
Tarakan	Chance of Storm 31°/26°C	12 - 14 km/h	0.2 - 0.3 m
Muara Satui	Chance of Storm 31°/23°C	9 - 20 km/h	0.5 - 0.9 m

Congestion Information (July-August)

PORT	PORT STAY	TOTAL STAY
ADANG BAY	1,38	4,55
ASAM-ASAM	1,67	8,67
BCT	1,54	2,07
BALIKPAPAN	1,18	2,59
BUNATI	2,12	6
IBT	1,17	3,5
KALIORANG	2,65	6,15
KOTA BARU	1	5
M PANTAI	1,02	5,64
M SANGKULIRANG	0,77	4,23
M SATUI	9	3
PALEMBANG	3,67	10,67
SAMARINDA	2,64	7,46
TABONEO	2,62	6,71
TARAHAN	1,14	2,86
TARAKAN	1,77	8,19
TG SABAU	1	5

Indonesia and Global Coal News

Indonesian Government's Benchmark Thermal Coal Price (HBA)

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	86.23	95.54	92.41	65.93	75.84	158.50
February	86.23	95.54	91.80	66.89	87.79	188.38
March	83.32	100.69	90.57	67.08	84.49	203.69
April	82.51	94.75	88.85	65.77	86.68	288.40
May	83.81	89.53	81.86	61.11	89.74	275.64
June	75.46	96.61	81.48	52.98	100.33	323.91
July	78.95	104.65	71.92	52.16	115.35	319.00
August	83.97	107.83	72.67	50.34	130.99	321.59
September	92.03	104.81	65.79	49.42	150.03	
October	93.99	100.89	64.80	51.00	161.63	
November	94.8	97.90	66.27	55.71	215.01	
December	94.04	92.51	66.30	59.65	159.79	

in USD/ton

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources



Vietnam to increase coal imports in 2025-2035 period

Source : Vietnamplus.vn

Highlights

Hanoi (VNA) - Vietnam's coal imports are forecast to rise to meet domestic production demand, according to a draft strategy for developing the coal industry in Vietnam recently introduced by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT).

Accordingly, Vietnam will import about 50-83 million tonnes of coal per year during the period from 2025 to 2035, with the volume gradually falling to about 32-35 million tonnes by 2045.

The data from the MoIT shows domestic coal consumption increased rapidly from 27.8 million tonnes in 2011 to 38.77 million tonnes in 2015, and about 53.52 million tonnes in 2021.

The volume of coal consumed at present has more than doubled compared to 2011, mainly for electricity production.

The demand for primary energy, including coal, will continue to increase, possibly peaking in the 2030-2035 period, the ministry said.

Vietnam's coal demand will be around 94-97 million tonnes in 2025, and peak at 125-127 million tonnes in 2030, mainly due to the increase in demand for power generation, and the cement, metallurgy and chemical industries.

The ministry also predicted that the demand for energy after 2040 will decline due to the energy transition process to meet emission reduction targets.

Coal used for non-energy purposes such as producing nitrogenous fertilisers and chemicals will be encouraged to develop to ensure the sustainable development of the domestic coal industry, it noted.

In the draft strategy, the ministry said by 2030, about 85-90% or 39-42 million tonnes of commercial coal, will be prioritised for power production to ensure national energy security.

China and India Account for 70% of Global Coal Demand

Source: brinknews.com

Highlights

Nearly 200 countries pledged to reduce their coal use at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, but some regions will face greater challenges transitioning from the carbon-intensive fossil fuel to greener energy sources, reports the Financial Times.

The Asia-Pacific region depends on coal for almost half of its energy needs, with China and India alone accounting for 70% of global coal demand. As China and India's economies expand, their power demands will rise — demands not yet being met by renewable energy sources in the region.

In the U.S., use of coal as an energy source is forecast by the S&P Global Commodity Insights to fall to 12% by 2030. In Europe, the S&P predicts that climate mitigation policies will lead to less than 5% coal use by 2030 (though this may be delayed by Russian gas interruptions leading to greater dependence on coal plants). China's use of coal is forecast to fall to 51% of power generation by 2030, while it simultaneously drives solar and wind power technology. In India, coal demand is expected to significantly increase by the end of the decade, with no present policies penalizing coal use.

German coal importers expect flurry of shipments from September

Source : reuters.com

Highlights

FRANKFURT, Aug 9 (Reuters) - Germany's hard coal importers expect more shipments from next month when generators will seek to switch to more coal burning and away from Russian gas, but fear logistics problems could hamper deliveries.

"Verein der Kohlenimporteure (VDKi) expects significant volumes increases in the monthly import figures from September onwards," Alexander Bethe, the chairman of the German coal importers' group, said in reply to an enquiry by Reuters.

September could bring a 50% rise over May, Bethe said, when imports had been 2.35 million tonnes. Monthly coal receipts recorded last winter by VDKi members ran at 3.5-4 million tonnes. Australia, South Africa, Indonesia and Colombia were all cited as potential coal suppliers by the VDKi earlier this year.

Bethe said the need for fossil fuels also depended on weather patterns and their impact on electricity output from wind turbines.

Issues with logistics include a lack of handling capacities at sea ports and on board inland river barges, which can only sail with reduced loads as hot and dry weather has cut river levels, as well as tighter availability of rail freight space.

The most important Kaub river choke point on the Rhine, through which ships to the industrial areas of Mannheim and Karlsruhe have to pass, is at only 52 cm , while barges need about 1.5 metres of waterline to sail fully loaded.

Bethe said however that there were some positive prospects going forward, including the reversal of a temporary move by some river barges to Romania to support Ukrainian grain exports.

Low water conditions on rivers and canals might prevail until the middle or end of August, but could then ease, freeing up more shipping space.

Germany may import 32 million tonnes or more of steam coal for power this year, up from 27 million tonnes last year, Bethe estimated, again citing the availability of wind power and weather-driven demand.

These volumes constitute two-thirds of coal imports, with the remainder going to steelmakers in the form of coking coal.

Indonesia dishes out further coal export bans

Source : splash247.com

Highlights

More coal export bans are coming into place in Indonesia, at a time where demand for the commodity is approaching record highs.

Indonesia, the world's largest coal exporter, is banning 48 miners who have failed to meet their domestic market obligations (DMO).

Energy and mineral resources minister Arifin Tasrif revealed yesterday that 71 coal companies have failed to meet the DMO policy, requiring them to set aside 25% of the total production for the local electricity sector. Of the 71 coal companies that did not comply with the DMO policy, 48 of them did not even report, and are now banned from exporting for an undetermined period of time as punishment.

The price of coal has tripled this year and old mining communities have been resuscitated as Europe in particular seeks alternative energy supplies outside of Russia with plenty of business going to Indonesia.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) is now predicting an all-time-high coal demand this year of about 8bn tons after an increase in requirements last year of 5.8% year-on-year.

European Union bans Russian coal imports

Source : asiaplustj.info

Highlights

The European Union on August 5 announced that its embargo on Russian coal will come into effect on August 10 "as planned" as proposed in its fifth package of restrictive measures against Russia for its brutal invasion of Ukraine. EU urged all the member states to adhere to the ban despite the ongoing energy crisis. "These sanctions will further contribute to ramping up economic pressure on the Kremlin and cripple its ability to finance its invasion of Ukraine," the European Union stated in a release.

All forms of Russian coal will be banned from the European Union, a move that the European Commission said Friday would affect about €8 billion (US\$8.7 billion) worth of Russian exports per year. Europe plans to wind down imports over the next four months, an EU source told CNN Business.

It is the first time Europe has come after Russia's vast energy sector, but it doesn't go nearly far enough for Ukraine, which on August 5 repeated its call for an embargo against oil supplies from Russia.

The European Commission says that about 45% of the bloc's natural gas imports, and around 25% of its oil imports, come from Russia. The European Union has imported about €35 billion (\$38 billion) worth of Russian energy since the war began.

Coal was always the easier target: Europe imports almost half its coal from Russia, but demand for the world's dirtiest fossil fuel was already waning, and alternative supplies are more readily available than for natural gas.

Russia is the world's second-largest crude oil exporter, behind Saudi Arabia, and accounted for 14% of global supply last year, according to the International Energy Agency. Nearly two-thirds of its exports went to Europe before Russia launched the so-called "special military operation" in Ukraine.

CNN Business notes that while sanctions on Russian natural gas are unlikely at this point because of the economic damage they would cause, Europe could better withstand an embargo on Russian oil.

ITL Vessel Line Up

May	Jun	Jul	Total Vessel
503	382	558	1443

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)	285	31%
2	India	160	18%
3	Indonesia	96	11%
4	Philippines	67	7%
5	Korea	65	7%
6	Malaysia	46	5%
7	Taiwan	44	5%
8	Japan	37	4%
9	Thailand	33	4%
10	Bangladesh	20	2%
11	Singapore	19	2%
12	Pakistan	13	1%
13	Vietnam	10	1%
14	Others	13	1%

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

PORT WISE			
No	Port	Shipments	Percentage
1	Taboneo	235	22%
2	Samarinda	121	11%
3	Bunati	119	11%
4	Palembang	103	9%
5	Adang Bay	99	9%
6	BCT	83	8%
7	Tarakan	76	7%
8	Muara Pantai	68	6%
9	Muara Sangkulirang	40	4%
10	Kaliorang	37	3%
11	Tg. Pemancingan	36	3%
12	Balikpapan	32	3%
13	Tarahan	17	2%
14	IBT	10	1%
15	Asam - Asam	9	1%
16	NPLCT	4	Below 1%
17	Kota Baru	1	Below 1%
18	Muara Satui	1	Below 1%
19	Tg. Sabau	1	Below 1%

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