



MONTHLY UPDATE - OCTOBER 2024

COAL & COKE



INDIAN COAL PRODUCTION

- India’s coal production decreased by 2.51% to 68.96 MT from 67.27 MT during Sept'24 as compared to Sept'23. During Sept'24, CIL and SCCL registered a negative growth of 0.96% & 23.63% by producing 50.95 MT & 3.75 MT of coal respectively. Whereas Captives/Others registered a positive growth of 30.61% by producing 14.26 MT.

| Coal Production | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Subs | Sept'24 | Sept'23 | % Growth | Apr-Sept'24 | Apr-Sept'23 | % Growth |
| CIL | 50.95 | 51.44 | -0.96 | 341.34 | 332.90 | 2.54 |
| SCCL | 3.75 | 4.91 | -23.63 | 28.45 | 31.33 | -9.19 |
| Captives /Others | 14.26 | 10.92 | 30.61 | 83.21 | 63.98 | 30.06 |
| Total | 68.96 | 67.27 | 2.51 | 453.00 | 428.21 | 5.79 |

| Coking Coal Production | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Subs | Sept'24 | Sept'23 | % Growth | Apr-Sept'24 | Apr-Sept'23 | % Growth |
| CIL | 3.52 | 4.20 | -12.40 | 25.59 | 26.40 | -3.08 |



INDIAN COAL DISPATCH TO DIFFERENT SECTORS

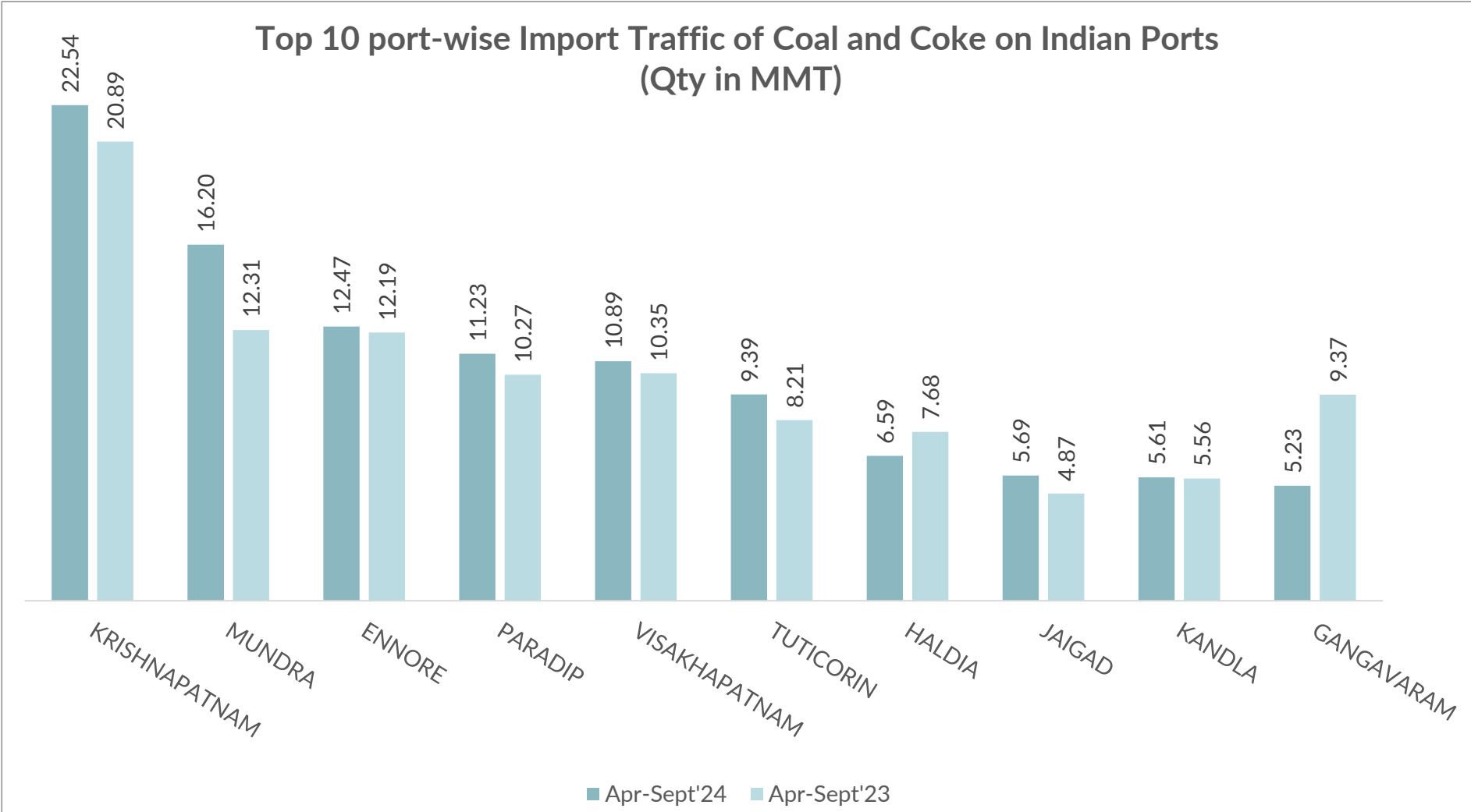
- India’s coal dispatch decreased by 5.32% to 73.99 MT from 70.25 MT during Sept'24 as compared to Sept'23. During Sept'24, CIL and SCCL have registered a negative growth of 0.48% & 15.06% by dispatching 54.85 MT & 4.23 MT of coal respectively. Whereas Captives/Others registered a positive growth of 46.72% by dispatching 14.91 MT.
- The Power utilities dispatch has increased by 3.10% to 60.92 MT during Sept'24 as compared to 59.09 MT during Sept'23.

Coal Dispatch to different sectors

| Subs | Sept'24 | Sept'23 | % Growth | Apr-Sept'24 | Apr-Sept'23 | % Growth |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Power | 60.92 | 59.09 | 3.10 | 400.61 | 384.40 | 4.22 |
| CPP | 5.09 | 4.33 | 17.73 | 29.60 | 28.43 | 4.13 |
| Steel | 0.81 | 0.69 | 18.49 | 5.26 | 4.36 | 20.74 |
| Cement | 0.70 | 0.71 | -2.11 | 3.65 | 4.55 | -19.88 |
| Sponge Iron | 0.65 | 0.64 | 0.93 | 3.80 | 4.81 | -21.00 |
| Others | 5.81 | 4.79 | 21.21 | 44.67 | 35.93 | 24.34 |
| Total | 73.99 | 70.25 | 5.32 | 487.59 | 462.48 | 5.43 |

PORT ANALYSIS

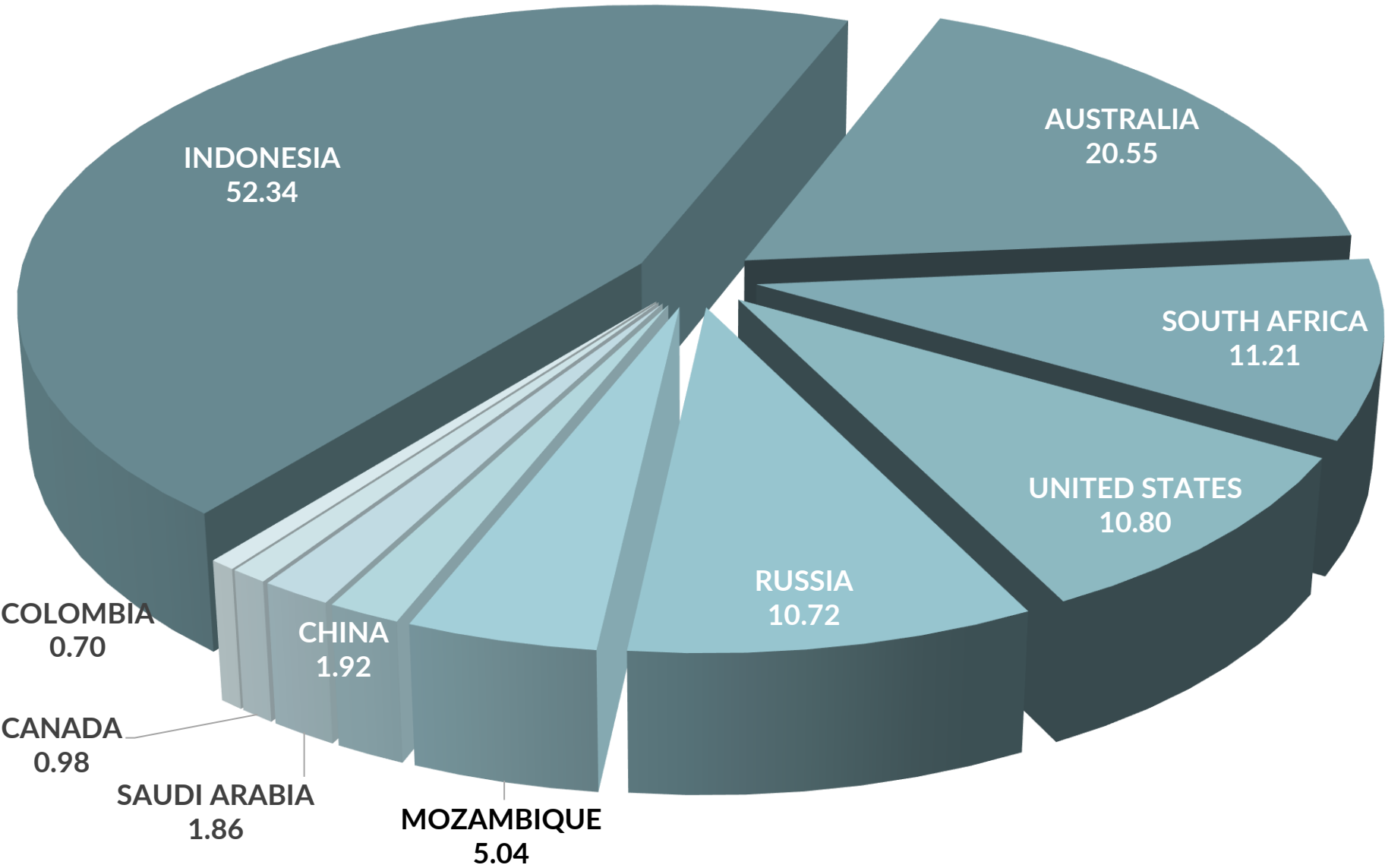
- During Apr-Sept’24, Paradip Port recorded the highest traffic at 33.15 MMT followed by Krishnapatnam port at 22.54 MMT.



| Major Coal and Coke Importers (Qty in MMT) (Apr-Sept’24) | |
|--|------------|
| Importers | Import Qty |
| ADANI GROUP | 24.79 |
| JSW GROUP | 13.72 |
| TATA GROUP | 11.95 |
| STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD. | 7.97 |
| TAMILNADU ELECTRICITY BOARD | 4.80 |
| AGARWAL COAL CORP. | 4.62 |
| JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LTD. | 3.92 |
| SEIL ENERGY PVT. LTD. | 3.65 |
| ULTRATECH CEMENT LTD. | 3.64 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH POWER DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. (APPDCL) | 3.40 |

PORT ANALYSIS

Top Country-wise Imports of Coal and Coke in Apr-Sept'24
(Qty in MMT)



MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

Coal production from captive, commercial blocks rises 32% in H1 of FY25

Coal production and dispatch from captive and commercial coal blocks in India surged by over 30% in the first half of FY 2024-25, reaching 79.72 Million Tonne. The coal ministry lauds stakeholders' efforts and aims to increase coal production to meet rising energy demands through collaborative initiatives and focused support for coal block allottees. The coal production from both captive and commercial coal blocks rose by 32 per cent to 79.72 Million Tonne (MT) in the April-September period of the ongoing fiscal. The coal output from both captive and commercial coal blocks was 60.52 MT in the first half of the previous fiscal. The coal dispatch rose by 34 per cent year-over-year, from 65.37 MT in H1 of FY'24 to 87.86 MT in H1 of FY'25.

There has been "a significant rise in coal production and dispatch from both captive and commercial coal blocks during the first half of FY 2024-25, from April 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024, compared to the same period last year," the coal ministry said in a statement. The coal production in September rose by 32 per cent to 13.74 MT from 10.40 MT. Likewise, dispatch in the month of September has grown by 47 per cent year-over-year, from 9.68 MT in FY'24 to 14.27 MT in FY'25. The coal ministry said that it applauds the efforts of all stakeholders, including coal companies and industry partners, for their invaluable support. The ministry, it said, is dedicated to helping all coal block allottees navigate challenges and optimise their operations. Its primary objective is to significantly increase coal production, ensuring a steady and reliable supply to meet the country's growing energy demands. Through collaborative initiatives and focused assistance, the ministry aims to enhance efficiency, sustainability, and output across the coal sector.

Source: Economic Times

MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

Russia seeks to boost coal exports to India.

Russia is keen to boost coal exports to India to meet the growing demand for the fuel, according to Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Novak. While China currently leads in Russian coal imports, India is expected to surpass it by the end of the decade as Beijing reduces coal usage for power generation.

Russia is interested in increasing coal exports to India to tap into growing demand for the fuel in the Asian country, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Novak said. China remains the biggest buyer of Russian coal but Moscow has said India may overtake it by the start of the next decade as Beijing plans cutbacks on coal usage for power generation. India has increasingly relied on coal to address record power demand, with the rise in coal-fired power output earlier this year outpacing renewable energy growth for the first time since at least 2019. Its coal production in the last fiscal year to March 31 rose to a record 997.828 million metric tons, a 12% rise from a year ago. More than 75% of India's power generation was from coal in 2023. India imported 176 million tons of thermal coal in 2023, driven mainly by power plants. Russian exports to India reached 26.2 million tons last year, up from 20 million tons in 2022, according to Russia's energy ministry. Russia is already the largest supplier of crude oil to India thanks to diversification of trade ties away from Europe, once Moscow's key business partner, due to a severe political standoff with the West over the conflict in Ukraine. "Russian coal-producing enterprises have significant resources and are interested in expanding its presence in the fast growing Indian market, " Novak said, according to a transcript of his remarks released by his office. He made the comments at a meeting with reporters. Despite close political and business ties, India is wary of sanctions against Russia. It said last month that the country would not buy liquefied natural gas (LNG) produced from Russia's Arctic LNG 2 project, which is sanctioned by Western countries.

Source: Economic Times

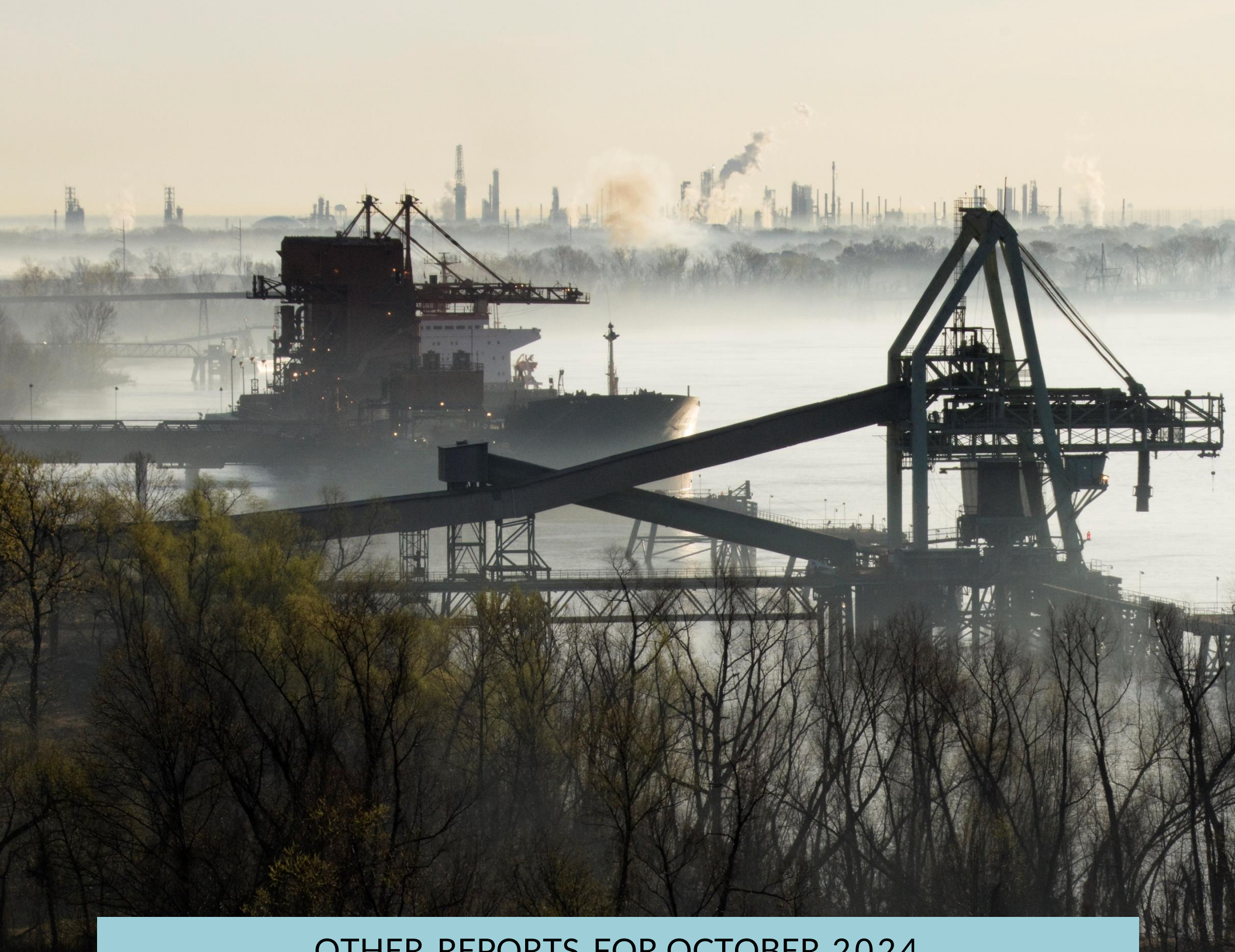
MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

Govt delegation to leave for Mongolia to discuss coking coal imports

An Indian delegation, including senior government officials, will visit Mongolia to discuss importing coking coal. This move aims to diversify raw material sources and optimize steel production costs. Currently, India relies heavily on Australia for coking coal, but imports from Mongolia could offer cost benefits and improve availability.

An Indian delegation, including senior government officials, will leave for Mongolia next month to discuss importing coking coal from the landlocked nation. The move aims at diversifying raw materials sources, and will not only increase the availability of the key steel making material but also help in cost optimisation of producing the commodity."We are looking at the possibility of import of coking coal from Mongolia. An Industry delegation went (to Mongolia some time back) and a government delegation is going this month," Steel Secretary Sandeep Poundrik told PTI. India remains dependent on select group of nations -- largely Australia -- to meet 80-90 per cent of its coking coal requirements. As they are located far, it takes months for cargo ships to transport the raw material to India. The logistics adds to the overall cost production of steel makers. Imports from Mongolia, which is geographically closer to India, will provide cost benefit to the domestic steel players and improve availability of the raw material. The government has been taking several measures to source coking coal from Russia and Mongolia.

Source: Economic Times



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