



IMAN Report

India's Coal & Coke – Annual
Report - 2019





Section - 1

India – Economy Overview

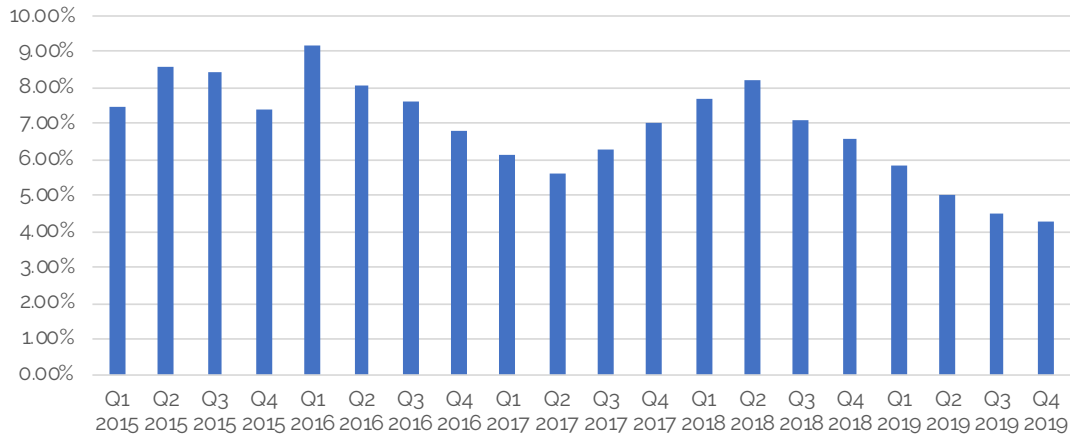


India's Economy Overview

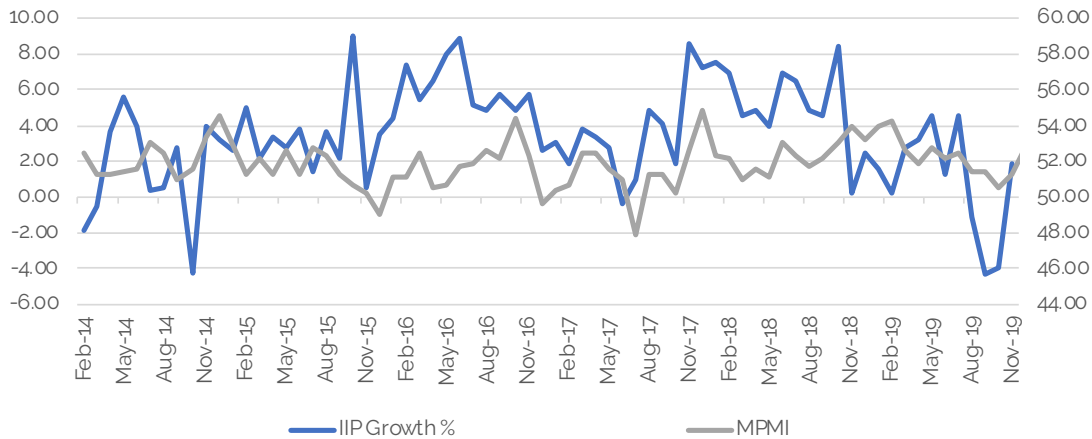
GDP, IIP & PMI



India GDP Growth rate



India IIP and Manufacturing MPMI trends



- The economy has been decelerating for the last six consecutive quarters and is expected to further slow down in the quarter ending Dec 2019 to 4.3% (as forecast by Nomura)
- But most indicators like IIP, Manufacturing PMI, Exports & air passenger traffic now point out that the worst may be over.
- However, it is unlikely that the Indian economy will grow at the 2010-2019 average growth rate of 7.3%
- This is because Domestic Consumption & Government spending slowed while Exports are not growing. Insufficient fresh investment is a major concern.
- Since 2011-12 Consumption spending has been driving growth. In 2017-18 Consumption was responsible for 59% of GDP growth. Key component of spending was debt. In 4 years since Nov 2015, personal loans grew at a CAGR rate of 26.1% to reach US\$ 95.19 Billion (@Exchange rate of 71 INR per USD)

Source : Central Statistic office, GOI / IHS Markit

India's Economy Overview

Inflation & Loan Growth



YoY% Inflation, Annualized Nominal
(2014- current)



India Bank Loan Growth



- The collapse of a key infra lending entity - IL&FS, in September 2018 & subsequent freeze in the credit market put an end to the consumer lending boom.
- Several non-banking financial companies (NBFC) saw their business shrink and consumers as well as small businesses found it impossible to raise money.
- Sales of cars and two-wheelers went down, dealers of consumer goods were unable to raise working capital loans and real estate companies defaulted on their debt.
- Growth in bank credit also slowed with an increase of 8.6 percent in Nov 2019, the lowest in 11 years.
- Government expenditure in the run-up to the May 2019 elections also slowed. In 2017-18, it accounted for 11.1 percent of GDP, and along with consumption, was the main driver of growth.
- As sales slid, companies moved to realign production levels to lower demand and orders to their suppliers fell.

Source : Central Statistic office, GOI / Trading Economics

Reviving Growth

- The last five years have been tough for rural India. Two important drivers—farming and construction employment—witnessed difficult times. Growth in minimum support prices offered by the government to farmers also reduced.
- The government refused to pass on the benefits of falling oil prices. As a result, farm input prices remained high. In addition, 2014 and 2015 were drought years. Wages for the rural employment guarantee scheme indexed to inflation barely rose.
- Since the start of 2019, food inflation has inched upwards with a sharp pick-up since August led by the rise in onion prices. It rose from 3.2 percent to 5.5 percent in the three months to November.
- At 60.03 Million hectares, up by 6.8 percent from last season, according to the Department of Agriculture, the increase in prices has promoted strong sowing numbers for the Rabi (winter) crop. A good harvest and rising prices would mean more income for farmers. But this can also lead to a crash in prices. We will have to wait till March to see whether this happens.
- The second driver for growth is the increased flow of credit to consumers. Government banks disbursed loans worth US\$ 35.49 Billion (@Exchange rate of 71 INR per USD) in October and NBFCs have started accessing the credit market and growing their loan book. Credit to small enterprises has started flowing again, albeit at interest rates north of 10 percent.
- It also points out that a broad-based revival in credit growth may take time as monetary policy has played its role. For now, it is hard to estimate how these can add to growth, but the net result of increased rural demand and more credit flow means growth should stop sliding.

- Most brokerages have forecast growth at 5.1-5.5 percent this fiscal with a likely revision once third quarter numbers are declared. In the last four quarters, capacity utilization numbers have trended downwards to 73.6 percent, leaving little incentive for companies to start investing again. Gross fixed capital formation has steadily fallen to 28.3 percent in 2018 from 34.5 percent in 2007.
- Corporate India has used this period to reduce debt, lower promoter pledges on shares and get rid of businesses that are not part of their core.
- There has also been a resolution of the Essar Steel bankruptcy case defining the rights of operational creditors. This should quicken the pace of decisions under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
- One area that could present a risk is loans given to the real estate sector, which stand at US\$ 70.98 Billion (@Exchange rate of 71 INR per USD), according to data compiled by consultancy CRE Matrix.
- Also, over the last five years, merchandise exports have been stagnant at an average of \$310 billion a year. This has been partly due to petroleum products and gems and Jewellery, which contribute to about a third of exports. As global oil prices fell, the value of India's petroleum exports too slid. Since then the number (for petroleum products and gems and jewelry) has fallen to 26 percent.
- There is now evidence that the government wants to provide business-specific incentives to get exports going. Last year saw auto components, mobiles, textiles and specialty chemicals register strong numbers, according to the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. If this continues, exports could turn out to be a small-yet-significant lever of incremental growth.



Section - 2

India – Core Sector Production



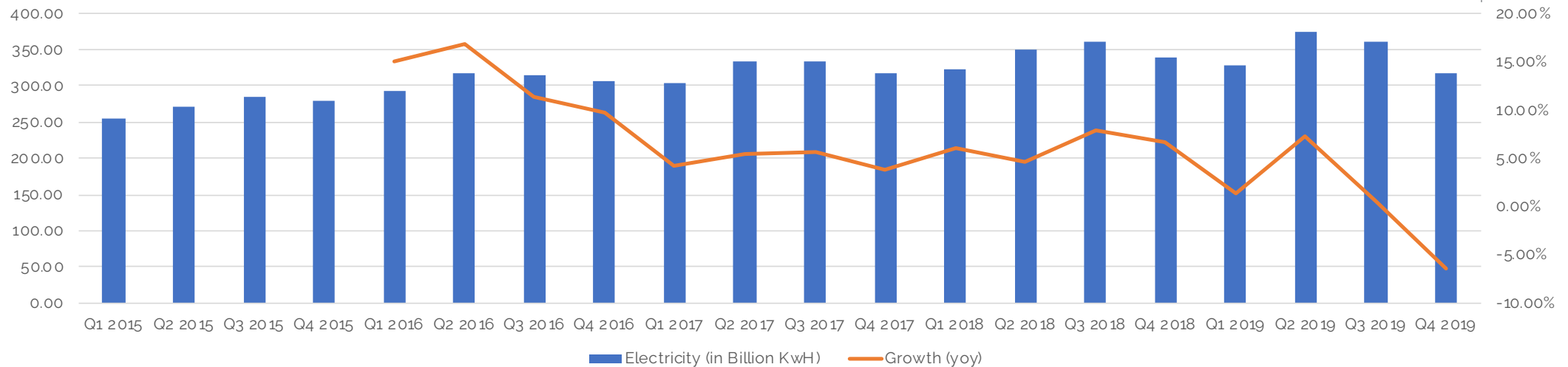
India's Core Sector Production

Total Electricity Generation



Source : Office of Economic Advisor

Electricity Production and Annual Growth rate



- The Indian electricity sector is presently going through a major transformation. The accelerated pace of generation capacity addition over the past few years has led to a situation wherein the electricity supply potential is greater than the economic demand, a scenario witnessed never before in the history of the Indian electricity sector.
- We have also been witnessing changes in the energy mix due to enhanced policy focus on climate change, energy security concerns, etc., due to which the penetration of renewable electricity, especially from wind and solar energy, has been increasing steadily and is projected to grow much faster in the coming years.
- The demand patterns have also undergone changes due to urbanization, increased space conditioning loads, and adoption of energy efficiency initiatives.

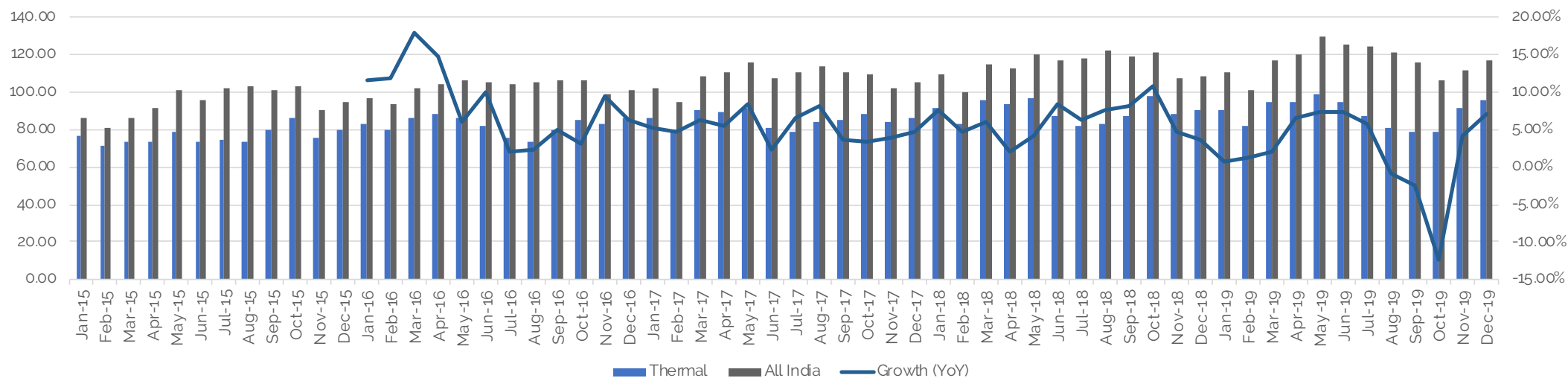
India's Core Sector Production

Thermal Electricity Generation



Source : Office of Economic Advisor / Central Electricity Authority

Total Electricity Generation and share of thermal



- After recording continuous fall in electricity requirement for four and a half months, power demand in the country seems to be gathering steam in the second half of December. As per daily reports on power supply, electricity demand has been more than in the corresponding days in FY19 since December 16.
- Electricity demand gathering pace should help coal-based power plants, where utilization levels remained muted in November with average plant load factor (PLF) being only at 51.4%, against 60.5% in the corresponding month last year. Falling electricity use had pushed PLFs to an all-time low of 48.9% in October.
- Power generators find it difficult to service loans when PLFs run below 60%. As per available data, the lowest annual average thermal PLF was recorded at 52.4% in FY 86'.

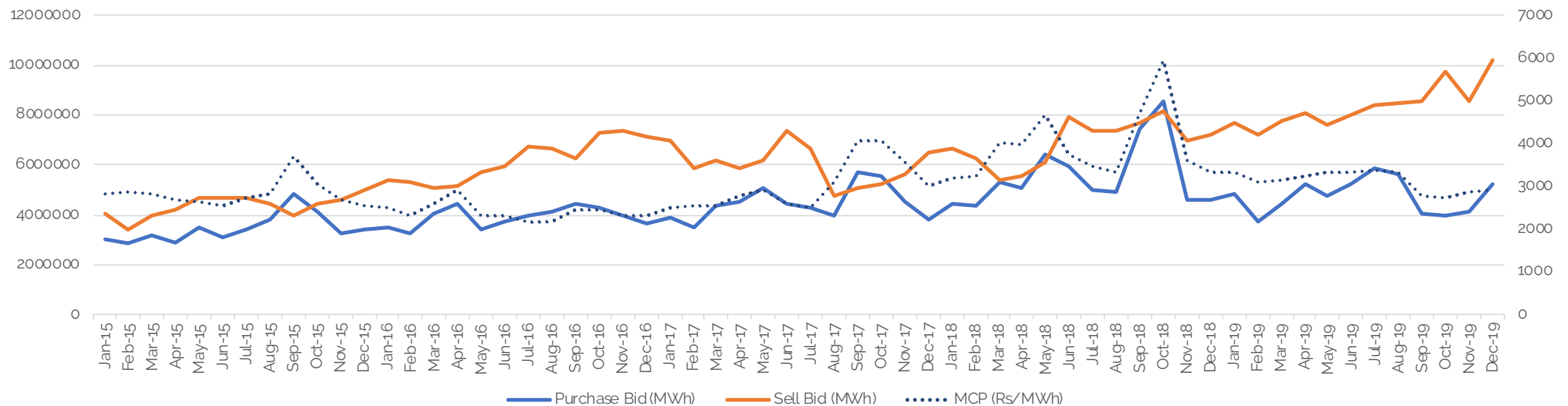
India's Core Sector Production

Electricity Demand and Price on Exchange

Source : Indian Electricity Exchange



Spot Electricity Market trends and prices



- Spot power prices peaked in the month of September 2018 and from then on spot supply has exceeded spot demand and the gulf between excess supply and stagnant demand has only widened from the beginning of 2019 to the end of 2019
- This plays out true to the fact that PLF of thermal power units have also fallen from an average 60+% per cent utilization in 2018 to ~ 50% utilization levels at the end of 2019.
- Spot prices have been averaging Rs 3 per unit and have consistently stayed below Rs 3 per unit from August to December 2019.

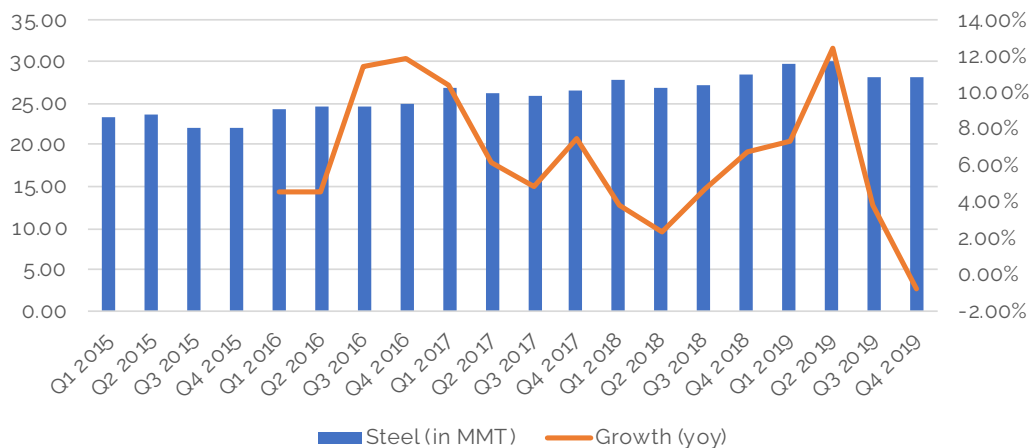
India's Core Sector Production

Steel

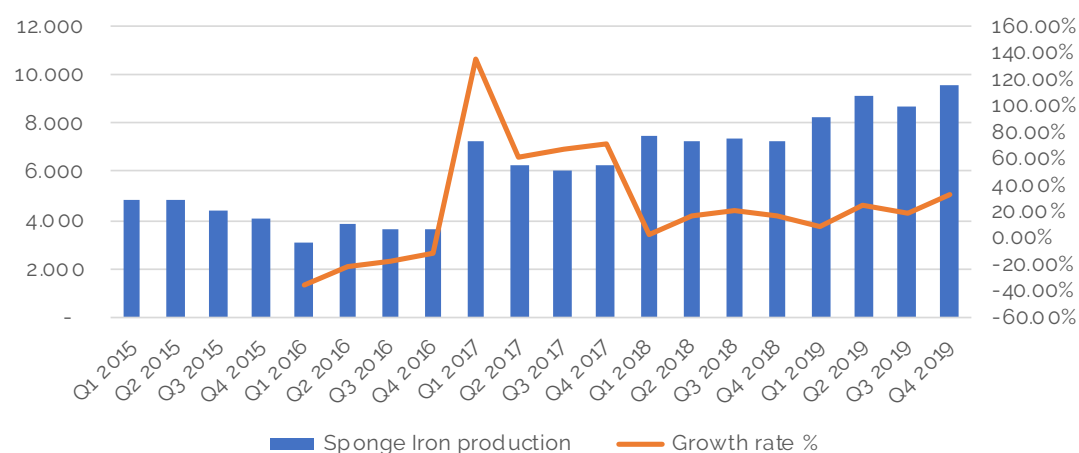


Source : Office of Economic Advisor / CEIC

Steel Production and Annual Growth rate



Sponge Iron Production and Annual growth rate



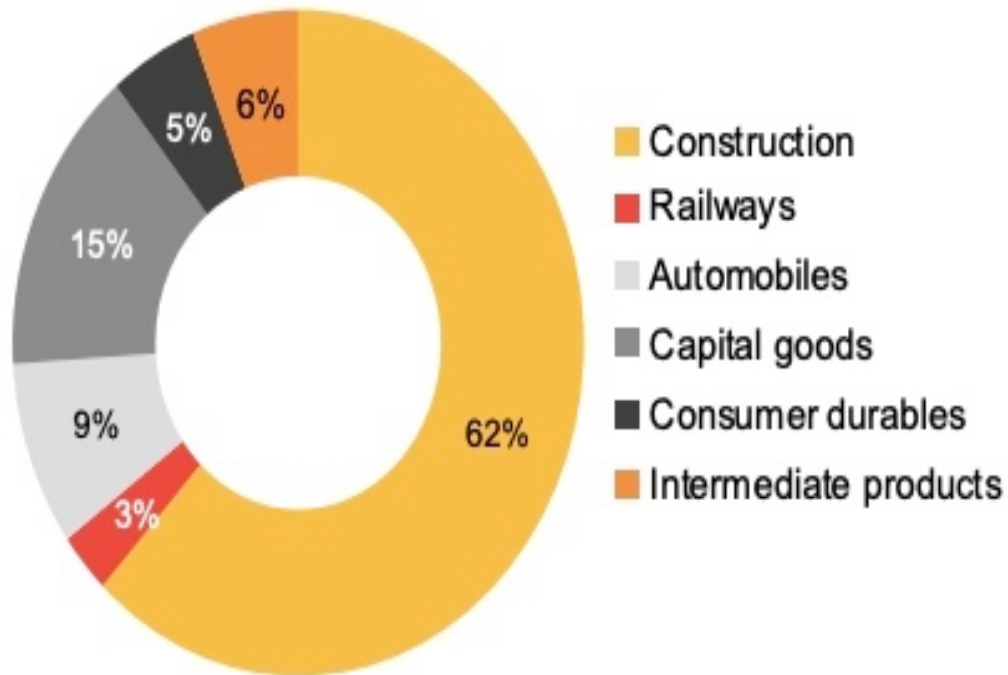
- India is currently the world's second largest producer of crude steel, with 110.92 MT produced in 2018–19 (up from 103.13 MT in 2017–18). The country has strengthened its domestic steel industry considerably over the last decade. It became a net exporter in FY 2016–17, with exports of total finished steel reaching 8.24 MT vis-à-vis imports of 7.22 MT in the same year.
- It maintained this position with a positive trade balance of 2.138 MT in the next year too. But with rising protectionism and an ongoing trade war (among other factors), India has seen a steep decrease of 33.9% in its exports, clocking only 6.36 MT in 2018–19. In contrast, imports saw an increase of 4.7% and stood at 7.83 MT. As a result, the country once again became a net importer in the last financial year.

India's Core Sector Production

Steel

Source : PwC, India

Sector-wise demand for steel



- As per data from the Joint Plant Committee, at the end of 2018– 19, India produced 110.9 million tones of crude steel.
- In order to reach 255 million tons of crude steel production by 2030–31, production needs to grow at a CAGR of about 7.2%.
- The next question that arises is where the demand that can sustain the production levels envisaged in the policy will come from.
- This requires a sectoral approach, where the demand sectors are mentioned in the adjoining figure



India's Core Sector Production

Steel



- The sector includes physical infrastructure (excluding railways) and real estate and contributes roughly 62% of India's steel use or steel demand.
- The sector grew by 8.6% in 2018. Although growth is expected to slow down to 5.4% in 2019, the sector is again expected to pick up in 2020 and beyond, growing by around 7% till 2024.
- The construction sector was estimated to be worth around USD 500 billion in 2018. India will become the world's third largest construction market by 2025.
- The infrastructure sector, currently a huge focus area of the government, will drive growth in this sector as well as overall steel demand.
- India's total construction investment is likely to increase by 50% over the next 5 years. Overall, the infrastructure segment is likely to grow by 9–10% per year, mainly driven by road projects and urban infrastructure. All these are expected to significantly boost steel demand directly and indirectly. For example, enhanced road construction leads to enhanced demand for steel crash barriers. Further, the real estate sector, which has been suffering from inventory overhang in the last few years, is expected to pick up pace in the coming years, especially from the affordable housing segment. The urbanization rate in India is currently around 33% and is expected to rise to 40% by 2030–31. This translates to 90 million people (or twice the population of Argentina) moving from rural to urban areas. Consequently, the demand for housing and, therefore, growth in real estate in urban and semi-urban areas is expected to rise in the medium to long term.
- Railways: This sector, which contributes 3% of steel demand, is growing at a fast pace. It grew by 13.4% in 2018 and is expected to grow by more than 20% in 2019. Projects like 100% track electrification (electrification of 16,540 track km by 2021–22), dedicated freight corridors (of over 3350 km)

India's Core Sector Production

Steel



Construction sector:

The real estate sector is growing at a CAGR of over 4% and the affordable housing and smart cities initiatives will drive growth in this sub-segment. A few of the major government initiatives, both ongoing or planned, are as follows:

- Road connectivity through the "Bharat Mala" program envisages the development of 34,800 km of road under the National Highways Development Project. Moreover, under the "Bharat Mala" program, 24 logistics parks have been identified along the national corridors that will cater to key production and consumption centers accounting for 45% of total road freight.
- Port connectivity through the "Sagar Mala" program envisages port-led industrial development covering all major maritime zones in India.
- In the Oil & Gas sector, the Urja Ganga Gas Pipeline Project aims to develop a 15,000-km gas pipeline network.
- Under urban infrastructure, 100 smart cities will be developed further. Besides the on-going metro railway projects in cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kochi and Bengaluru, 10 more cities will be covered. Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), basic facilities are being upgraded.
- National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are being developed across the country, with 14 NIMZs already receiving in-principle approval. In addition, eight investment regions along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project (DMIC) have also been announced as NIMZs.



India's Core Sector Production

Steel



Source : AutoCar Professional

INDIA AUTOMOBILE SALES

	JAN-DEC '19	JAN-DEC '18	CHANGE (%)
PASSENGER VEHICLES			
Passenger cars	1,819,948	2,244,307	-18.91
Utility vehicles	984,801	939,851	4.78
Vans	157,303	210,632	-25.32
Total	2,962,052	3,394,790	-12.75
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES			
M&HCVs			
Passenger carriers	41,844	38,508	8.66
Goods carriers	246,779	357,414	-30.95
Total M&HCVs	288,623	395,922	-27.10
LCVs			
Passenger carriers	51,446	52,794	-2.55
Goods carriers	514,690	556,786	-7.56
Total LCVs	566,136	609,580	-7.13
Total Commercial Vehicles	854,759	1,005,502	-14.99
THREE-WHEELERS			
Passenger carriers	563,730	591,841	-4.75
Goods carriers	123,214	126,443	-2.55
Total Three-Wheelers	686,944	718,284	-4.36
TWO-WHEELERS			
Scooter	5,841,259	6,956,488	-16.03
Motorcycle	12,012,896	13,794,969	-12.92
Mopeds	714,125	888,576	-19.63
Total Two-Wheelers	18,568,280	21,640,033	-14.19
QUADRICYCLE			
	1,403	178	688.20
Total All Categories	23,073,438	26,758,787	-13.77

Automobiles:

- The Indian automotive industry is the fourth largest in the world. It contributes to around 9% of steel demand in India. India is the largest manufacturer of two-wheelers, three wheelers and tractors, the fourth largest producer of passenger vehicles, and the seventh largest in commercial vehicles in the world.
- Two-wheelers occupy a dominant position with an 81% market share and overall passenger vehicles compose 13% of the market. India's automobile sector is domestic market oriented, with domestic sales accounting for over 80% of sales.
- After rapid growth in the last few years, the sector is currently undergoing a slowdown. All the sub-segments have witnessed de-growth in 2019.
- However, growth normalization is expected in 2020. The automobile sector, including component parts, is expected to cross USD 250 billion by 2026. India's auto and auto component export markets are also expected to grow at a CAGR of 3% until 2026.
- The Government of India announced the Automotive Mission Plan 2016-26 (AMP 2026) in 2015. The plan outlines the vision in terms of size, global footprint & technological maturity. It aims at sustained automotive growth and bringing India at par with the global auto giants.
- Steel demand from the automotive sector is expected to be sustained, despite the temporary blip in growth this year. However, the Indian government is putting a significant thrust on electric vehicles, which will require less steel as these vehicles have fewer auto components.

India's Core Sector Production

Steel



Railways:

- This sector, which contributes 3% of steel demand, is growing at a fast pace. It grew by 13.4% in 2018 and is expected to grow by more than 20% in 2019. Includes 15 Projects like 100% track electrification (electrification of 16,540 track km by 2021–22), dedicated freight corridors (of over 3350 km)

Capital goods:

- The sector contributes about 15% of steel demand. It has several sub-segments, of which machinery and equipment are the most prominent. The machinery and equipment segment can be further divided into construction and earth-moving machinery, plant machinery, heavy electrical machinery and machine tools.
- Therefore, the sector is obviously dependent on construction, mining, and heavy and light industries. In other words, the capital goods sector is dependent on economic growth in general and the secondary sector's performance in particular.
- Machinery and equipment, a subset of the capital goods sector, accounts for roughly 23% of total manufacturing and about 4% of India's total gross value added (GVA).¹⁸ However, the sector's growth has been uneven in the past and it is hugely dependent on imports, especially for the large machinery segment. Significant gaps exist in technology capabilities due to low acceptance of domestically manufactured products, leading to a lower capacity utilization ratio, weak support infrastructure and inadequate R&D spending.
- Since the beginning of 2018, both economic growth and industrial growth in India have consistently slowed down. As a result, the capital goods sector growth was strong in 2018 at 6.4% but is expected to fall below 1.5% in 2019. Since late 2018, manufacturing growth fell significantly due to liquidity concerns, especially in the SME segment, coupled with slowing new investments. Falling tariffs in solar and wind energy have impacted the implementation of announced projects. However, the sector is expected to recover in 2020.

India's Core Sector Production

Steel



Capital goods:

- Historically, the sector has seen wide fluctuations. For example, in 2016, growth was 3.8%, which fell to 0.5% in 2017 and again rose to 6.4% in 2018. Sectoral growth is again expected to remain below 1.5% in 2019. Overall, the long-term growth forecast for this sector is difficult, given the wide fluctuations it has witnessed and due to the fact that several segments of the economy affect its growth prospects.
- However, there are government initiatives to encourage technology providers and OEMs to set up base in India. The government is also focusing on R&D to revive the sector. Moreover, given India's thrust on the Make in India program, the outlook for the sector remains positive.

Consumer durables:

- The sector contributes about 5% of India's steel demand. India is a consumption-driven economy and traditionally this sector has witnessed robust growth. In 2018, for example, the sector grew by 21.7%. However, in line with declining GDP growth, there was a slowdown in this sector's growth performance in 2019.
- The liquidity crisis in the shadow banking sector, high interest rates and uncertainty during the general elections led to a significant decline in consumer durables.
- However, the sector is quite broad and growth prospects have not always been even. For example, in 2019, although sections like air conditioners saw growth, frost-free refrigerators and washing machines did not. In urban areas, household demand has consistently exceeded personal disposable income and was being funded through falling household savings and higher leverage, constraining potential growth. Tightening in financial conditions (led by NBFCs) has also hurt consumption. As a result, in the near term, growth prospects are expected to be modest, but normalization of the growth trajectory is expected in the latter half of 2020 and beyond.

Intermediate products:

- The sector contributes the remaining 6% of India's steel demand. This segment is closely linked to the auto sector as well as the oil and gas sector, besides industrial activity. So, on the one hand, a weaker automotive sector has negatively impacted the demand for gear boxes, bearings, etc., on the other hand, demand for pipes, especially large diameter pipes, continues to grow with ongoing pipeline projects.
- However, with economic growth slowing down, demand in the packaging segment (drums and barrels) has witnessed a slowdown, while exports have also seen muted growth. The outlook for the sector is positive in the medium term as a revival is expected in the auto sector and the oil and gas sector will continue to grow with government-led spending.
- Overall, the demand prospects of steel-using sectors remain positive, with steel demand set to grow. Nevertheless, it is pertinent that India returns to a 7% plus GDP growth rate for steel demand to grow at more than 7%, which in turn would enable market-led conditions to increase steel-making capacity and production.



India's Core Sector Production

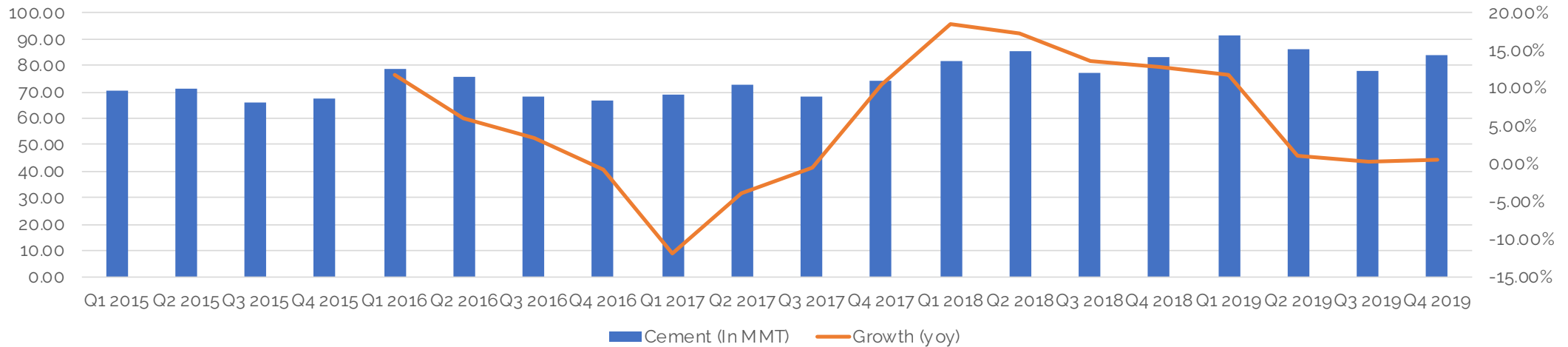
Cement



Trust
above
all

Source : Office of Economic Advisor

Cement Production and Annual Growth rate



- Pan-India cement volumes grew at ~7% CAGR over the past 5 years backed by higher government spend on infrastructure and better housing demand. However, the same has declined to ~3% YoY in CY2019 owing to slowdown in government spends given general elections, water shortage and sand mining issues, extended monsoon along with high base and change of government in Andhra Pradesh.
- Demand growth in CY20E could likely see mean reversion to long-term average of ~7% led by favorable base, likely pick up in government spends on low-cost housing and better rural housing demand post strong monsoon. Initial signs of better demand (ex-South) are visible with industry likely registering mid-single digit volume growth (ex-South) in Oct-Nov'19 and low single digit volume growth including South in Oct- Nov'19 vs marginal decline in H1FY20. Low base of South from Mar'20 may aid overall pan-India growth in CY20.

India's Core Sector Production

Cement



- Delay in receipt of regulatory approvals, liquidity issues along with recent subdued demand environment led to nearly 20 million tons of cement planned capacities to delay by 3- 12 months. Besides, no major clinker capacities' additions were announced in CY19. Therefore supply growth is likely to be restricted at ~4% CAGR over next few years and cement capacity utilization to increase by 3 per cent over from 2019-2022 period to 76%.
- Cement capacities have more than doubled in the past decade with 200 million tons capacities being added during the same period. About ~65 million tons capacities is likely to get added in 2019-2022 period on a relatively high base. Around 26 million tons (~40%) of incremental capacity is likely to get added in East region, followed by Central (15 million, 23%) and West (13 million, 20%) regions. North is expected to see lowest capacity increase with an addition of just 4 million (6% of incremental capacity) over 2019-2022
- The government's thrust on infra push is evident in FY21 Union Budget as there has been no cut in capital expenditure in FY20 despite fiscal constraints. However, states' share in central tax pool is expected to decline 14% YoY in FY20 which may impact their capex. Central capex growth is budgeted at 18% YoY in FY21 Budget with non-defense capex set to rise 25% YoY. FY21 budget has provided US\$ 3.10 Billion as equity contribution to infrastructure finance companies to fund government's ambitious National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP). Besides, it has proposed 100% tax exemption on investments made by foreign sovereign wealth funds in infrastructure sector before 31st, Mar'24.



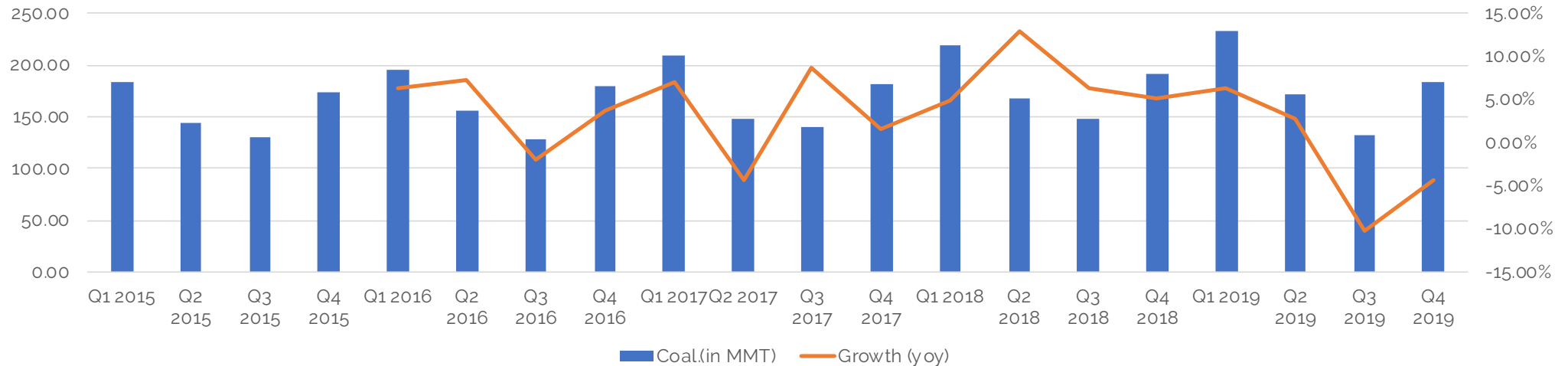
India's Core Sector Production

COAL



Source : Office of Economic Advisor

Coal Production and Annual Growth rate

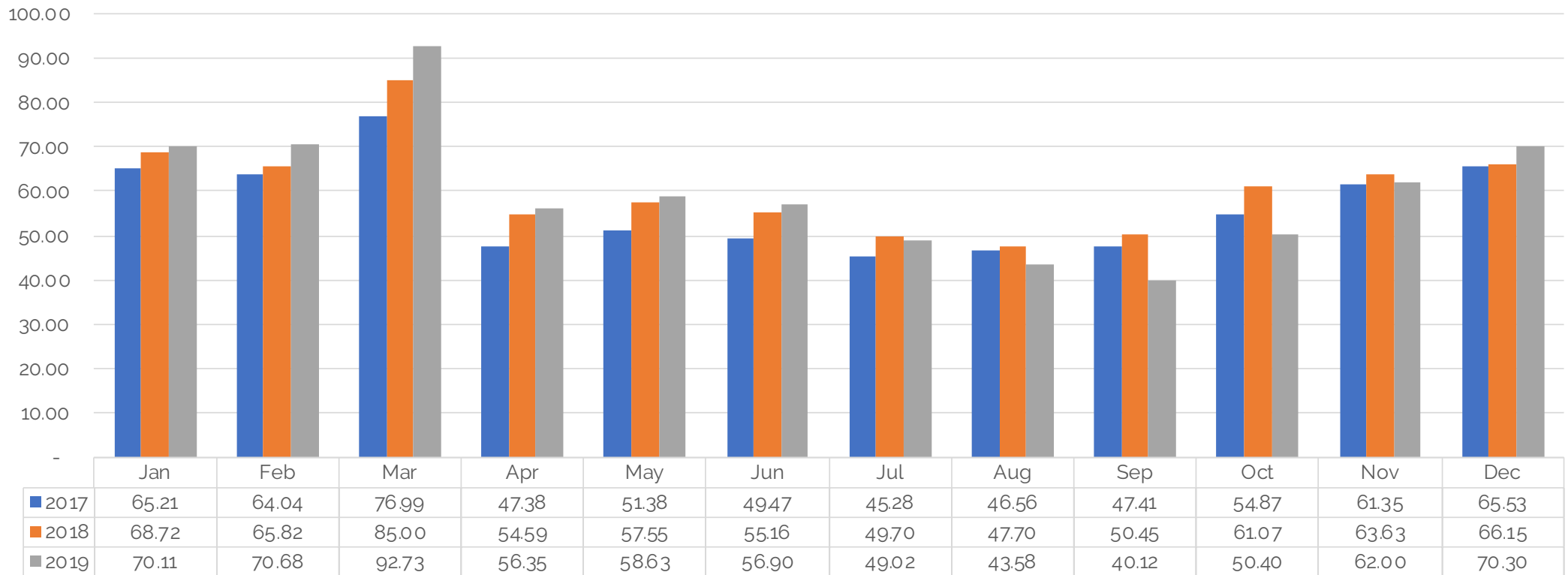


- Coal India which produces over 80% of India coal has reported that its pit head stocks amounted to 31 million tons on December 31, 2019. The CEA reported that stocks of coal at Indian power plants as on December 31st, 2019 were ~ 35 million tons. Both the above stock levels have been rising from November as Coal India's production recovered post a sharp collapse in October 2019.
- An official from the ministry of coal has said that by March 2020 Coal India would have produced in excess of 608 million tons. As of Dec 31, Coal India produced 388 million which means that it has to produce 220 million in Jan-Mar, of which 63 million was produced in Jan 2020 and a further 157 to be produced in Feb-Mar.
- This will likely lead to ample coal being made available especially for Eastern and Central India consumers of coal.

India's Core Sector Production

COAL Production – Monthly (in MMT)

Source : Office of Economic Advisor



- From April to November 2019, Indian coal production has been falling. Notably imports were also falling during the same period., pointing to sharp slowdown in the economy.. But both domestic production and imports are on the rise again signaling an economic recovery

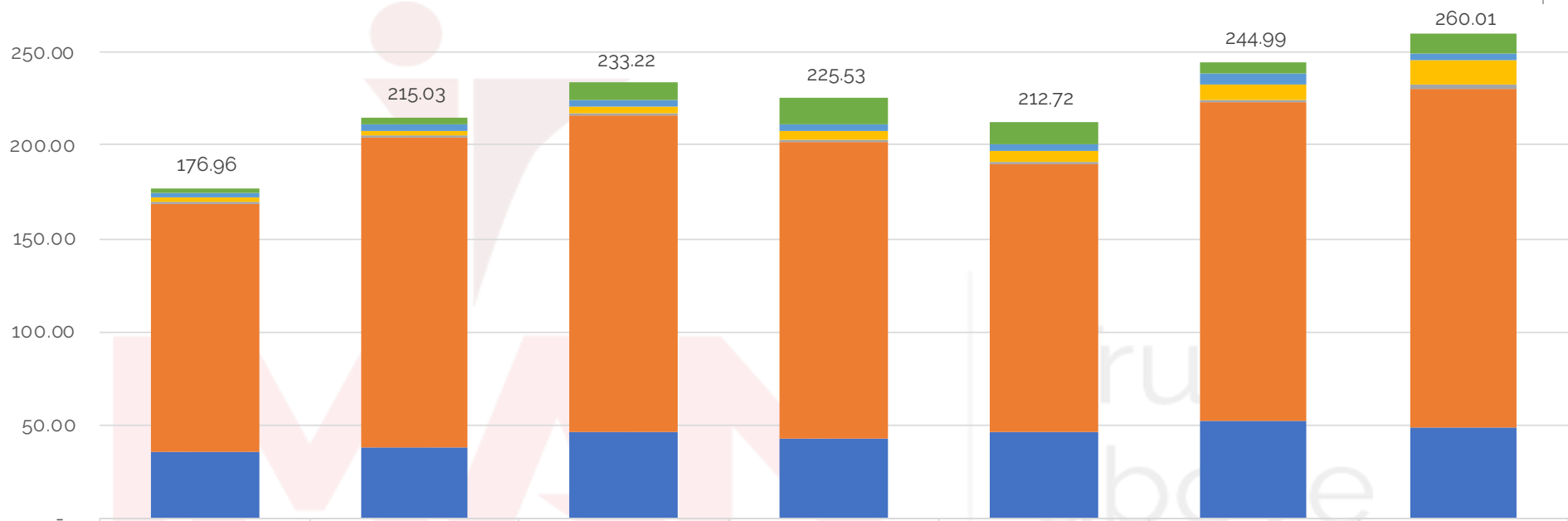


Section - 3

India – Total Imports Overview



India's Imports – Coal & Coke (MMT)



	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019
PET COKE	2.78	4.36	9.19	14.59	12.42	6.83	11.33
MET COKE	2.39	2.75	3.09	3.69	3.45	5.46	3.25
PCI COAL	1.89	2.37	3.24	4.79	5.18	8.48	12.68
ANTHRACITE	0.75	1.41	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.67	2.00
THERMAL COAL	133.54	166.59	169.58	158.57	144.45	170.53	181.93
COKING COAL	35.62	37.55	46.93	42.72	45.93	52.03	48.84
Total Coal & COKE	176.96	215.03	233.22	225.53	212.72	244.99	260.01

- India's import of solid Fuels scales a new peak in CY 2019

India's Imports – Coal & Coke (MoM)

India's Coal & Coke Import (Million Metric Tons)						
	Dec-19	Dec-18	% Change	CY 2019	CY 2018	% Change
COKING COAL	4.75	5.28	(9.96)%	48.84	52.03	(6.13)%
THERMAL COAL	16.30	14.59	11.71 %	181.93	170.53	6.69 %
ANTHRACITE	0.13	0.13	4.68 %	2.00	1.67	19.41 %
PCI COAL	0.97	0.72	34.27 %	12.68	8.48	49.52 %
MET COKE	0.17	0.37	(53.83)%	3.25	5.46	(40.58)%
PET COKE	0.67	0.69	(3.19)%	11.33	6.83	65.93 %
TOTAL	22.98	21.77	5.57 %	260.01	244.99	6.13 %

- ❖ Thermal Coal imports touched a new all time high in CY 2019
- ❖ The Indian steel mills are modernized. Usage of PCI increased in the BF, reducing coking coal & met coke imports.
- ❖ In Oct 2018, Indian Supreme Court restricted use of Pet Coke to Cement industry

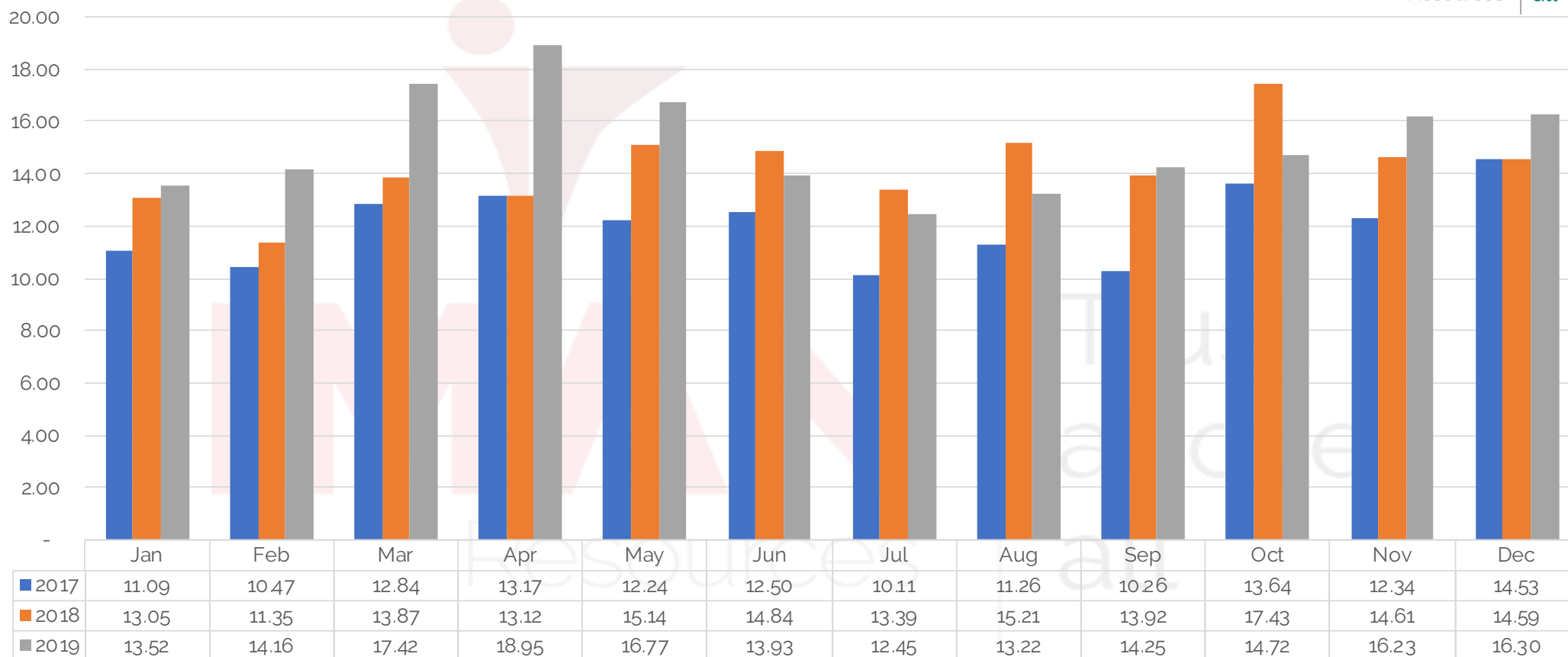


Section - 4

India's Import – Thermal Coal



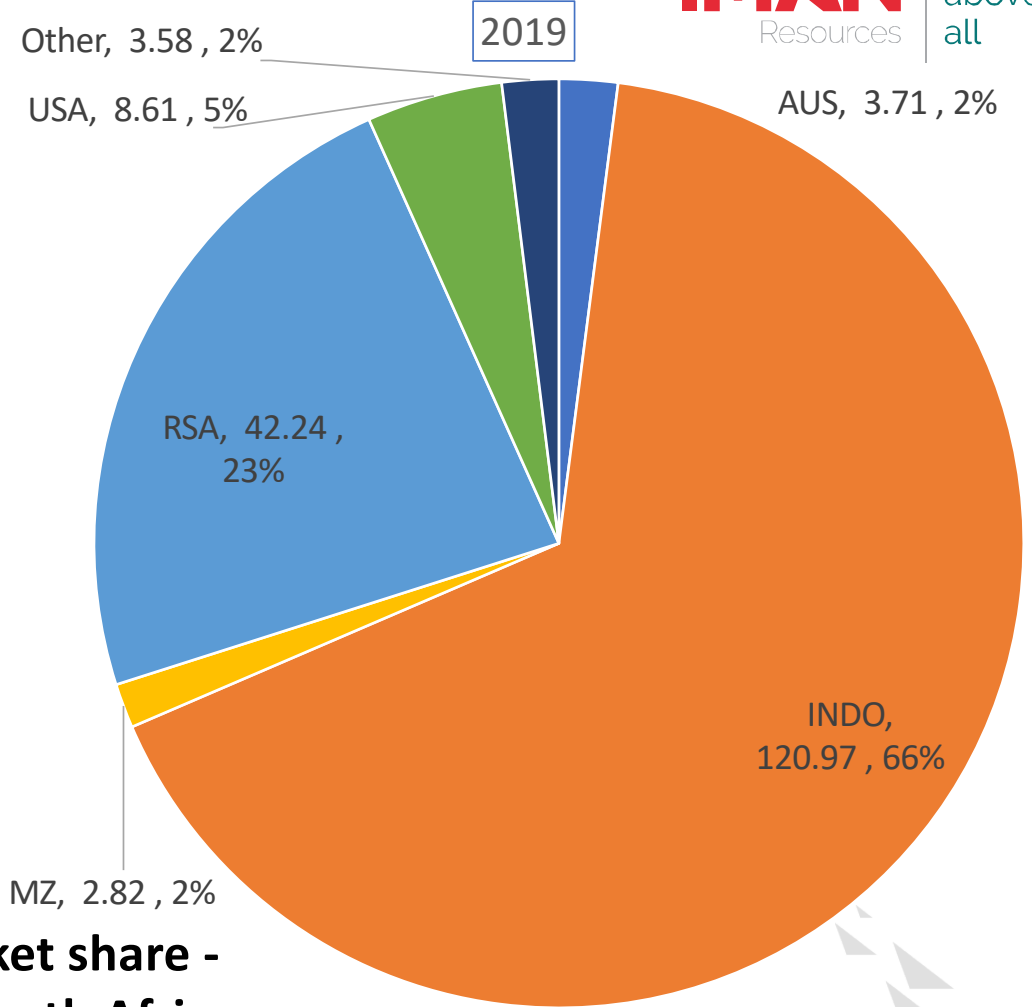
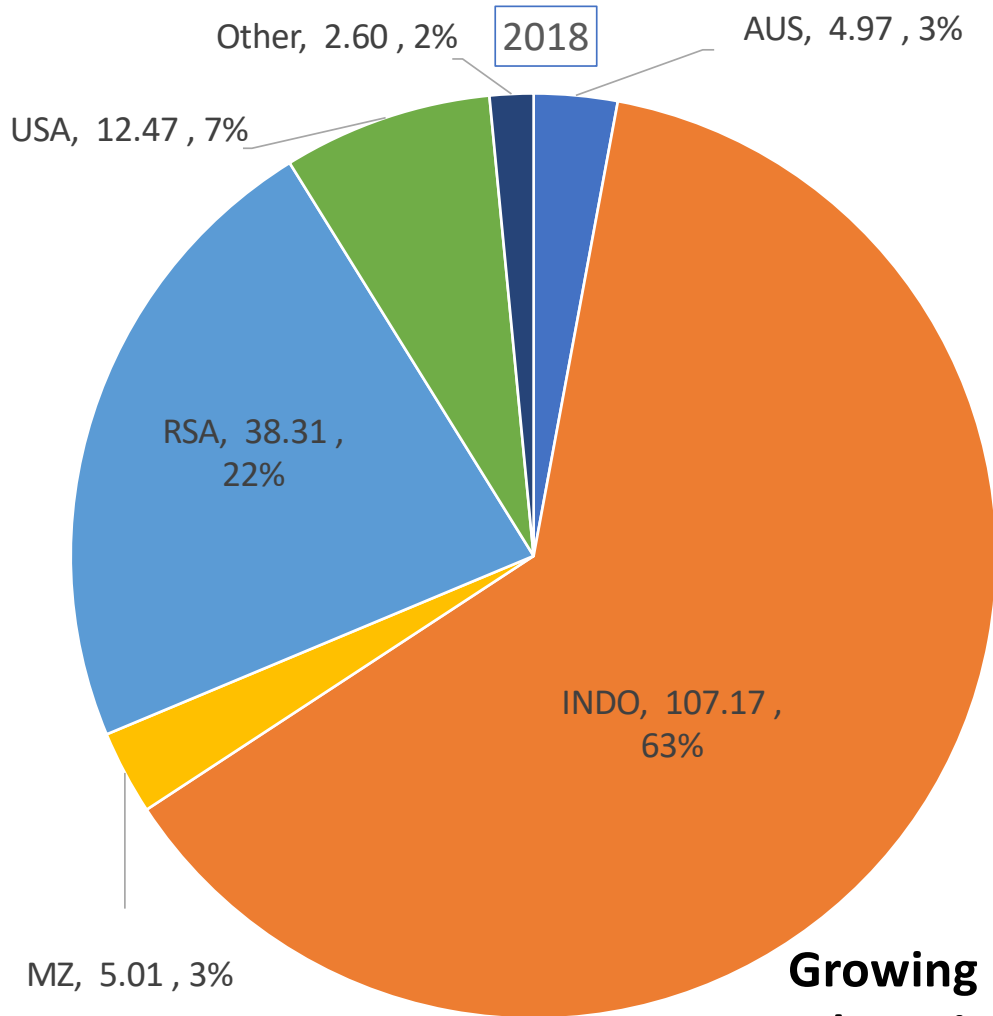
India's Imports – Thermal Coal Monthly (MMT)



- ❖ In 1H CY 2019 thermal coal imports grew strongly but momentum lost pace from June, but momentum seems to back from November 2019
- ❖ November imports show a modest revival in import growth. But December shows double digit growth

India's Thermal Coal Imports (MMT)

Data Format
Origin, Quantity, Share



**Growing market share -
Indonesia & South Africa**

India's Thermal Coal Imports (CY 2019)

Importing Port with Coal Origin

Port	AUSTRALIA	BHUTAN	COLOMBIA	INDONESIA	MOZAMBIQUE	PHILIPPINES	RUSSIA	RSA	USA	Grand Total
BEDI	82,500									82,500
BHAVNAGAR				997,613			105,054	174,802	1,10,217	1,387,686
DAHANU				391,360						391,360
DAHEJ	224,153			3,529,069			78,036	1,243,101		5,074,359
DARRANGA		449								449
DHAMRA				918,032				2,128,511		3,046,543
DHARAMTAR				3,275,199						3,275,199
ENNORE	77,550			8,742,375				125,020		8,944,945
GANGAVARAM	599,179			2,138,087	306,766		77,646	10,773,683	2,47,148	14,142,509
GOPALPUR								45,636		45,636
HALDIA / KOLKATA	87,000			1,386,317	26,000		30,000	3,552,503	1,53,668	5,235,488
HAZIRA / MAGDALLA / SURAT	157,745			11,451,922			130,491	1,845,422		13,585,580
JAIGARH			331,221	2,590,700	485,690		163,577	762,794	36,634	4,370,616
JAKHAU				365,972	124,690			116,337		606,999
KAKINADA	78,238			2,025,944			78,790	1,066,705	1,24,718	3,374,395
KANDLA / Tuna	138,853		176,000	5,647,843	287,723		330,000	2,138,834	56,88,066	14,407,319
KARAIKAL	184,919			4,772,695			30,000	60,500	80,300	5,128,414
KRISHNAPATNAM	158,590			7,314,013	64,900		561,790	6,748,448	13,85,265	16,233,006
MANGALORE	409,501			2,098,746				1,447,379		3,955,626
MORMUGAO	120,000			716,041	75,000		329,085	909,314		2,149,440
MULDWARKA				52,570						52,570
MUMBAI	60,300			2,076,350						2,136,650
MUNDRA	692,175		164,991	30,962,129	1,317,730		155,300	1,049,155	1,84,887	34,526,367
NAVLAKHI	144,205			9,134,333			539,890			9,818,428
OKHA				560,640				340,281		900,921
PARADIP				2,187,846				3,401,166		5,589,012
PIPAVAV				289,820	108,300			253,646	51,775	703,541
PORBANDAR				368,747	55,000			267,820		691,567
RANPAR				112,790						112,790
REVDANDA				1,183,098						1,183,098
SALAYA	275,000			3,718,519				564,190		4,557,709
TUTICORIN				7,245,559		54,550		55,000	1,69,141	7,524,250
VIZAG	223,755			4,711,767			206,286	3,173,086	3,76,758	8,691,652
Total	3,713,663	449	672,212	120,966,096	2,851,799	54,550	2,815,945	42,243,333	86,08,577	181,926,624

India's Thermal Coal Imports (CY 2019)

Importing industry with Coal Origin

Importing Industries	AUSTRALIA	BHUTAN	COLOMBIA	INDONESIA	MOZAMBIQUE	PHILIPPINES	RUSSIA	SOUTH AFRICA	USA	Grand Total
ALUMINUM	343,626			1,206,716			804,191	1,388,587	285,258	4,028,378
CEMENT	739,463		164,991	2,662,023	667,260	54,550	308,641	1,699,665	3,454,577	9,751,170
CHEMICALS				2,719,685				576,089		3,295,774
FOOD PROCESSING				236,600						236,600
PAPER		449		901,647						902,096
PHARMA				176,633						176,633
PLASTIC				117,790						117,790
POWER GENCO	1,466,897		507,221	53,398,808	1,638,420		462,474	6,413,066		63,886,886
TEXTILE	154,153			433,893				434,382		1,022,428
TRADER	799,914			56,247,808	164,353		437,705	21,054,655	4,868,742	83,573,177
TYRES				6,000						6,000
STEEL & SPONGE IRON	209,610			2,858,493	381,766		802,934	10,676,889		14,929,692
Grand Total	3,713,663	449	672,212	120,966,096	2,851,799	54,550	2,815,945	42,243,333	8,608,577	181,926,624

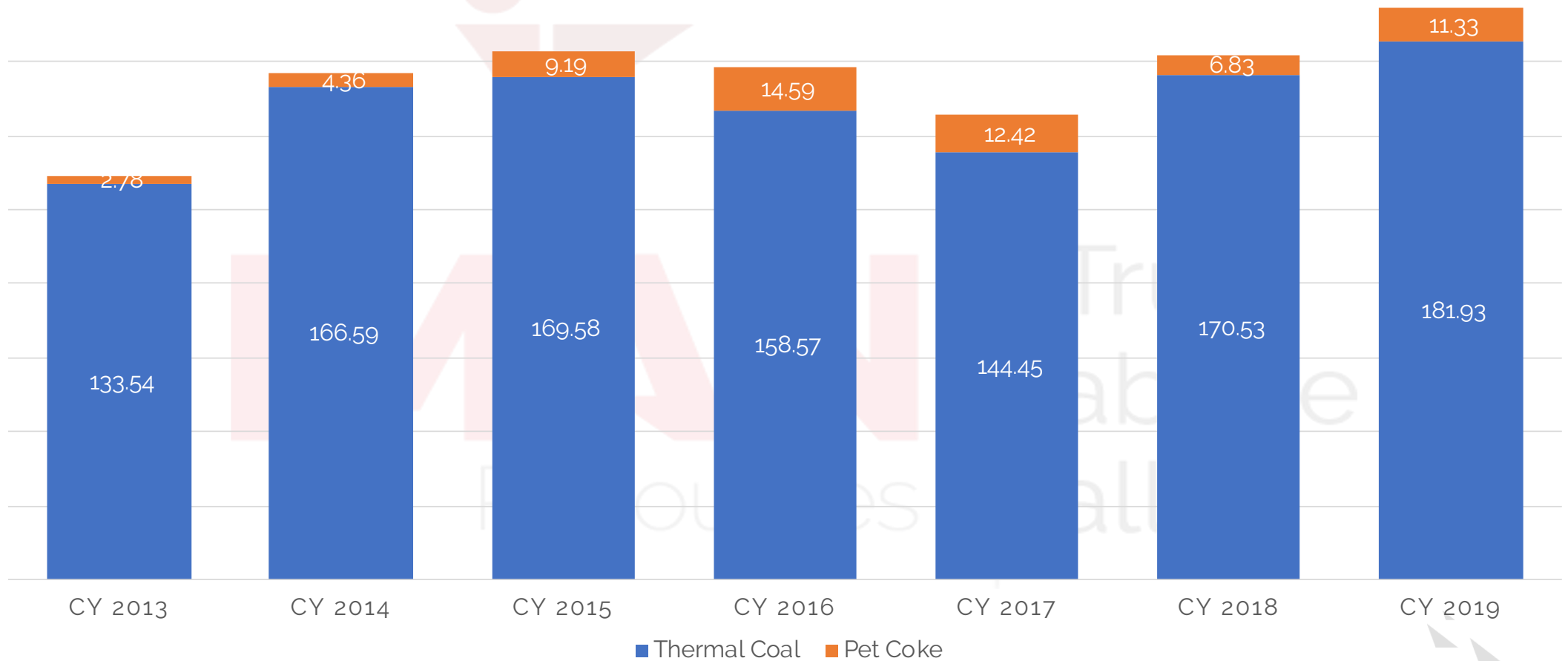


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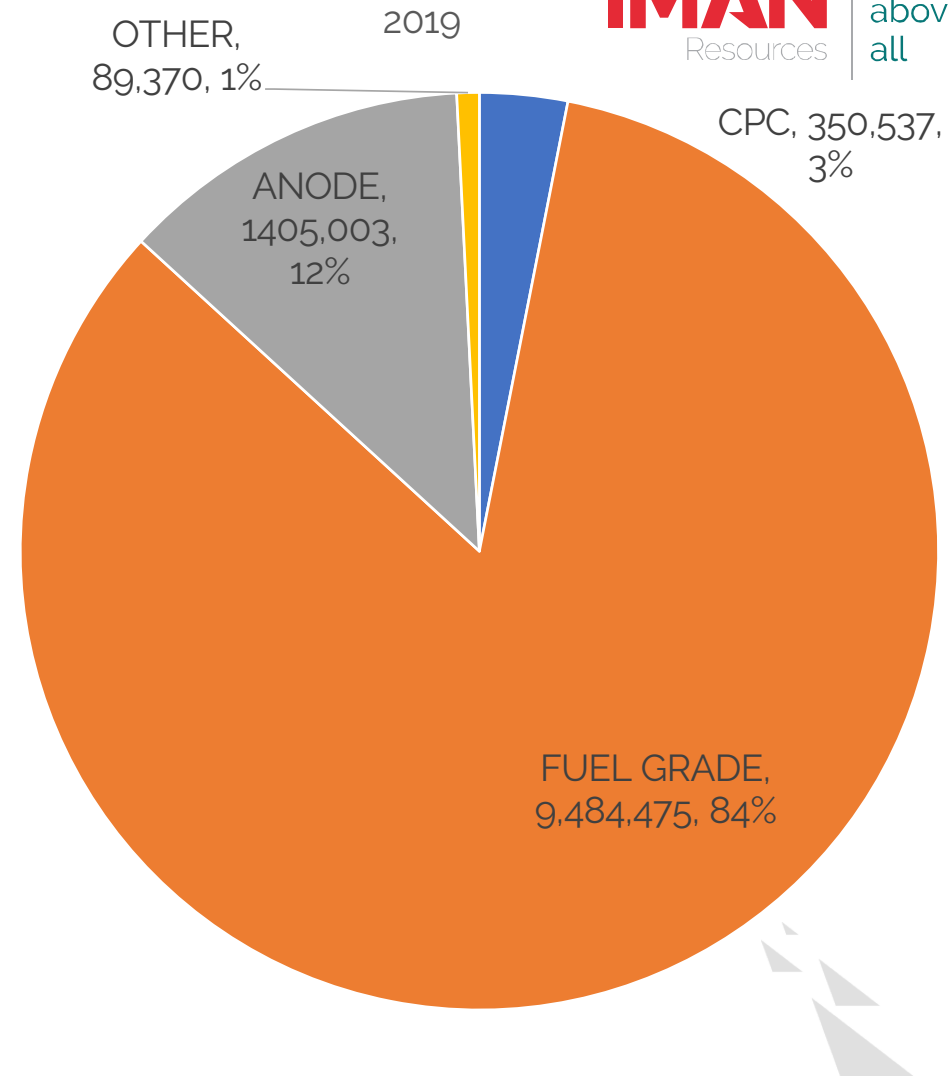
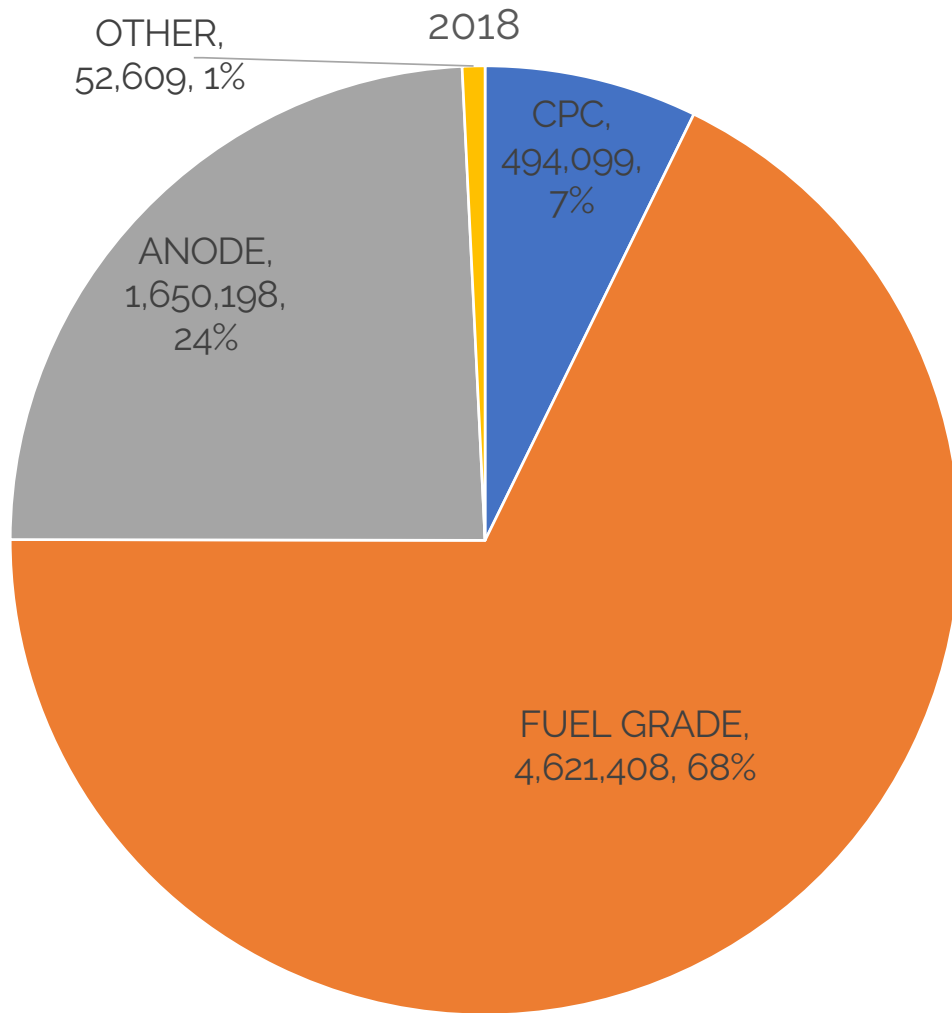
Solid Fuels - Imports Overview



India's Solid Fuel Imports (MMT)



India's Pet Coke Imports (Grade Wise)





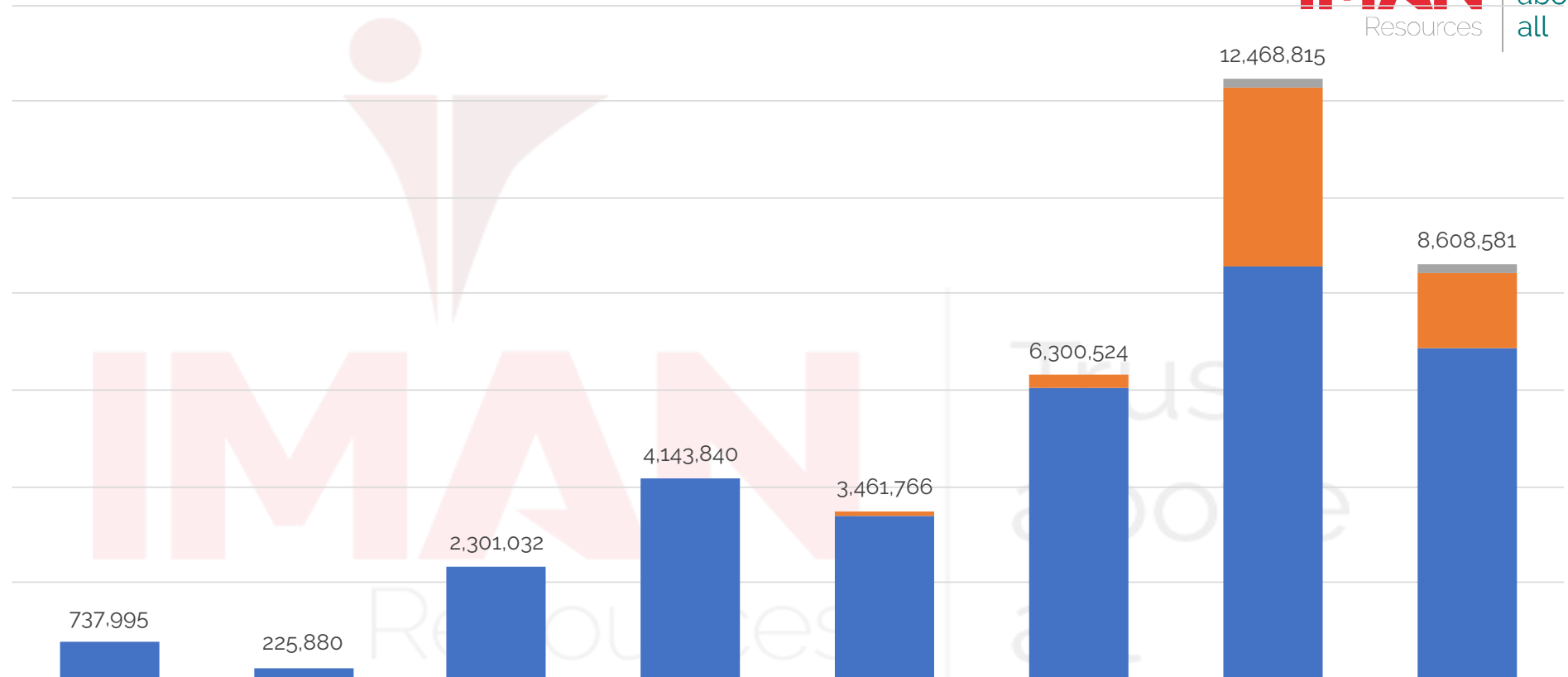
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US Thermal Coal - Imports Overview



US Thermal Coal Imports – Quality Wise

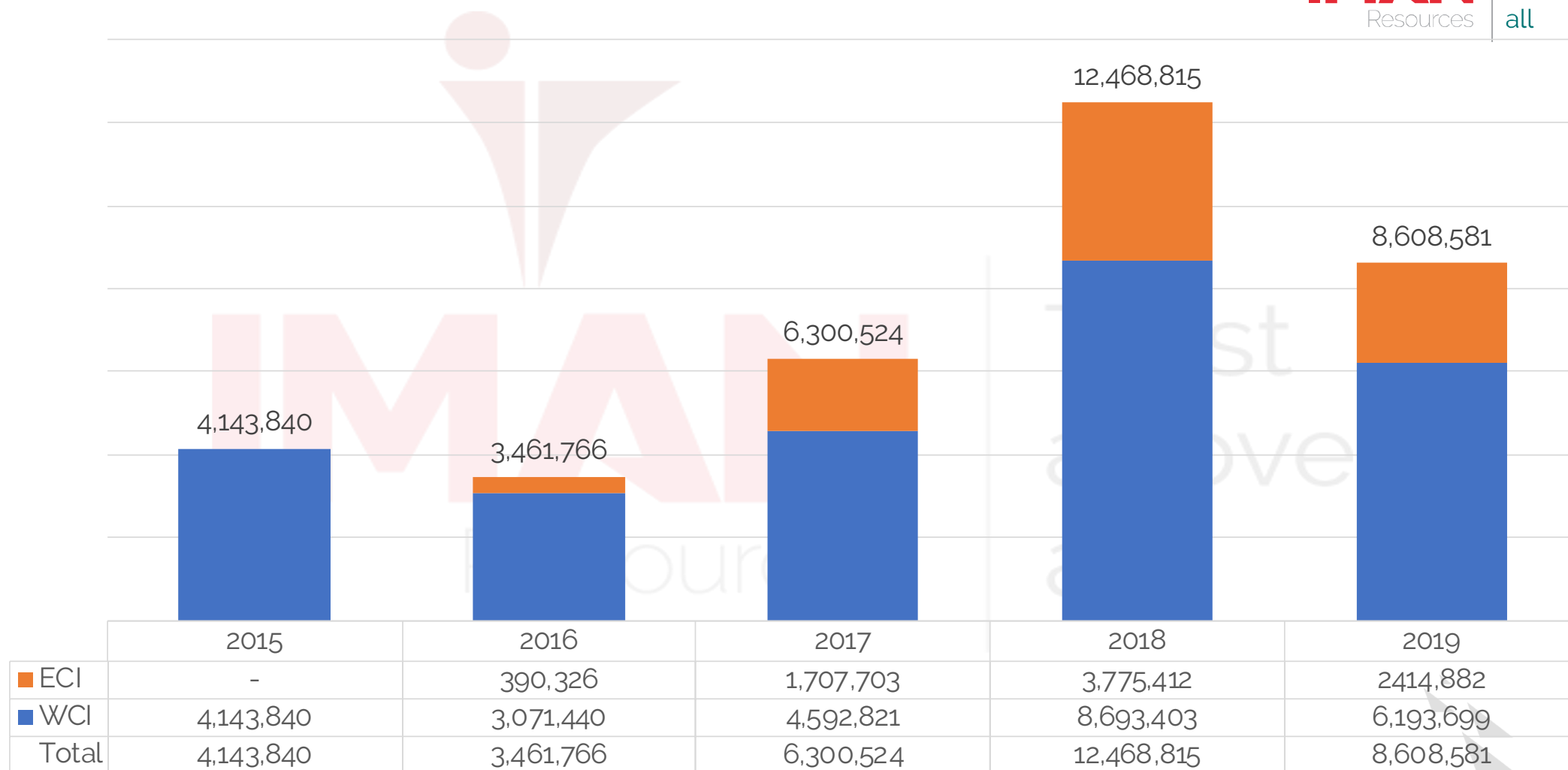
(Data based on Arrival of Vessels at Discharge port / in MT)



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
■ PRB/Utah							162,224	160,405
■ ILB					77,067	237,380	3,740,334	1,578,688
■ NAPP	737,995	225,880	2,301,032	4,143,840	3,384,699	6,063,144	8,566,257	6,869,488
Total	737,995	225,880	2,301,032	4,143,840	3,461,766	6,300,524	12,468,815	8,608,581

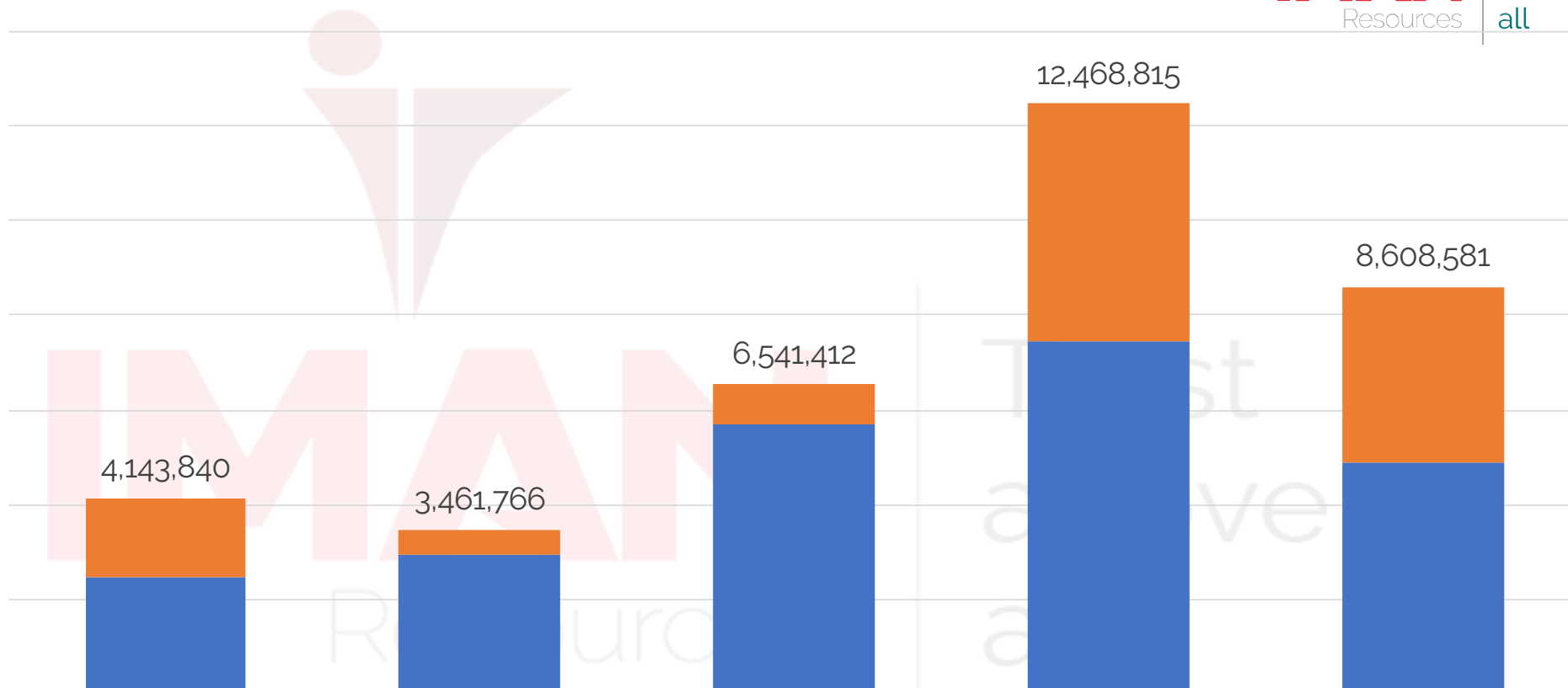
US Thermal Coal Imports – ECI/WCI Wise

(Data based on Arrival of Vessels at Discharge port / in MT)



US Thermal Coal Imports – Segment Wise

(Data based on Arrival of Vessels at Discharge port / in MT)



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
End Users	1,696,725	516,014	871,747	5,028,271	3,739,836
Traders	2,447,115	2,945,752	5,669,665	7,440,543	4,868,745
Total	4,143,840	3,461,766	6,541,412	12,468,815	8,608,581

US Thermal Coal Imports (by Consumer)

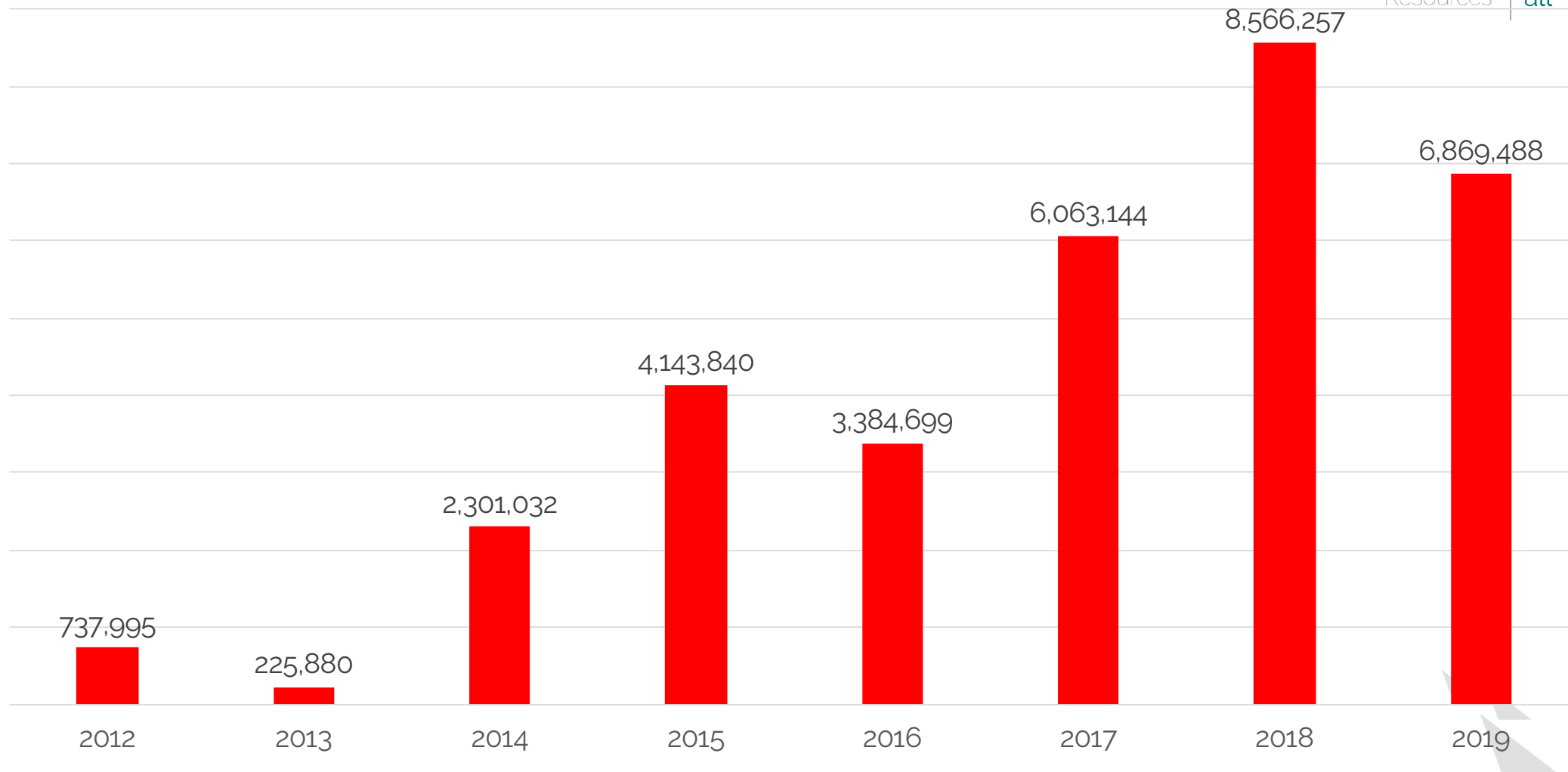


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	2018	2019
Cement	4,185,084	3,454,578
SHREE CEMENT LIMITED	1,387,895	434,262
ULTRATECH CEMENT LIMITED	939,531	1,438,771
THE INDIA CEMENTS LIMITED	734,173	660,694
OTHER	1,123,485	920,851
Power	843,187	285,258
VEDANTA LIMITED	407,694	285,258
NAYARA ENERGY	162,224	
TATA POWER	151,634	
JINDAL STEEL & POWER LIMITED	121,635	
Traders	7,440,543	4,868,745

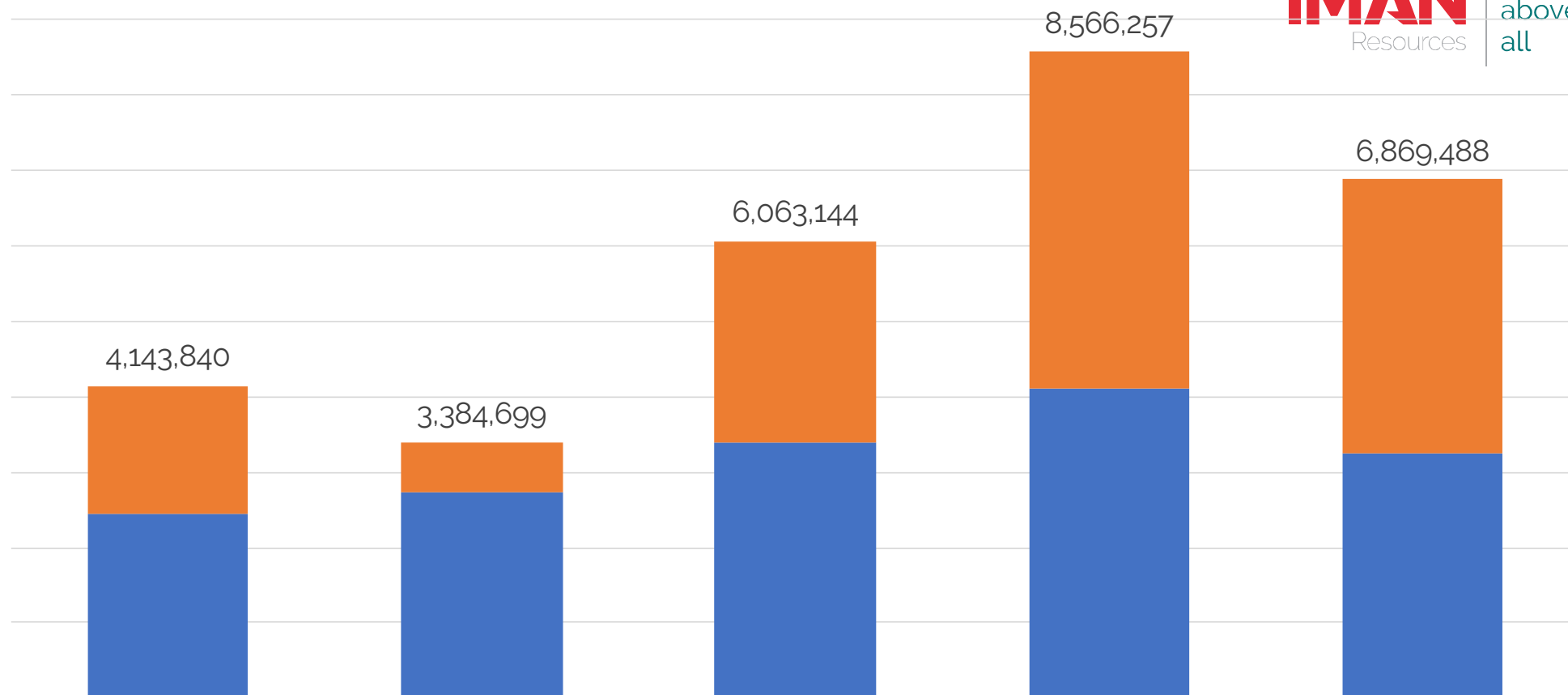
Total NAPP Coal Imports to India

(Data based on Arrival of Vessels at Discharge port / in MT)



NAPP Coal / Retail vs Industrial Sales

(Data based on Arrival of Vessels at Discharge port / in MT)



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Industry	1,701,074	666,345	2,674,872	4,459,602	3,634,919
Retail	2,442,766	2,718,354	3,388,272	4,106,655	3,234,569
Total	4,143,840	3,384,699	6,063,144	8,566,257	6,869,488



Section - 7

Indonesian Coal - Imports Overview



Indonesian Coal Import / Port Wise

Port	Jan	Feb	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BHAVNAGAR		60,880	196,735	106,800	99,799	162,200	55,000	27,540		130,109		158,550
DAHANU				55,000						174,000	52,360	110,000
DAHEJ	638,594	344,314	215,340	356,381	144,630	74,760	233,148	618,284	146,717	151,684	382,337	222,880
DHAMRA	147,011	55,152	216,100	85,400	56,953	59,462		53,850	60,500		131,554	52,050
DHARAMTAR	216,827	150,500	468,691	418,591	379,782	151,895	123,540	93,000	254,611	388,615	367,662	261,485
ENNORE	810,027	664,180	726,685	884,904	1080,383	702,215	571,910	553,001	651,447	964,241	573,719	559,663
GANGAVARAM	79,150	512,880	220,195	144,673	403,771		134,100	55,000	147,250	219,594	56,331	165,143
HALDIA / KOLKATA	258,520	173,100	93,502	48,800	159,695	57,020	27,000	30,000	21,300	141,982	161,838	213,560
HAZIRA/MAGDALLA/ SURAT	648,122	1146,311	1125,025	925,773	1211,891	882,453	819,367	929,675	877,512	826,353	968,004	1091,436
JAIGARH	418,230	385,196	321,796	483,880	237,510	230,825		74,293	138,500	87,250	42,600	170,620
JAKHAU	54,000	85,700	172,750		53,522							
KAKINADA	272,879	188,812	281,880	507,297	69,100		108,750	25,000	54,670	54,950	234,034	228,572
KANDLA / Tuna	501,342	373,923	932,811	759,304	123,950	159,088	245,360	478,055	564,298	769,227	463,680	276,805
KARAIKAL	206,923	179,119	459,452	662,940	151,970	525,392	170,816	400,413	509,719	435,537	429,821	640,593
KRISHNAPATNAM	645,879	691,923	457,341	532,597	809,815	495,199	724,803	519,454	139,506	773,361	786,945	737,190
MANGALORE	79,517	102,500	201,290	657,727	107,730	175,700	80,300	87,970	132,920	66,340	123,150	283,602
MORMUGAO	130,196	74,805	75,390	70,000	137,800		81,450		110,400		36,000	
MULDWARKA										52,570		
MUMBAI	63,105	64,100	182,840	318,520	134,922	148,732	145,850	244,735	165,683	334,896	63,401	209,566
MUNDRA	2302,022	2823,506	3721,472	2861,160	3269,708	2636,873	1780,137	1336,715	2778,255	2353,432	3202,714	1896,135
NAVLAKHI	628,314	888,060	712,019	747,380	606,816	533,059	1035,743	840,250	1106,057	696,775	715,230	624,630
OKHA	55,000	54,000	54,150		115,673				113,747	56,700	56,120	55,250
PARADIP	38,000	324,711	267,400	210,000	117,200			164,080	156,350	187,950	240,474	481,681
PIPAVAV				60,500			58,870	49,450	60,500		60,500	
PORBANDAR	25,000	22,000	148,847				51,100	25,000				96,800
RANPAR			57,390									55,400
REVDANDA	60,000		221,758	253,970	110,500				63,590	208,950	87,850	176,480
SALAYA	225,000	210,000	75,000	399,249	164,146	99,720	340,886	535,030	321,600	374,501	486,237	487,150
TUTICORIN	467,800	384,770	575,809	759,800	514,522	392,392	419,782	946,893	680,966	744,538	749,702	608,585
VIZAG	555,810	300,152	203,137	652,896	158,913	120,430	241,080	194,968	555,528	477,350	647,252	604,251
TOTAL	9,527,268	10,260,594	12,384,805	12,963,542	10,420,701	7,607,415	7,448,992	8,282,656	9,811,626	10,670,905	11,119,515	10,468,077

Indonesian Coal Import / Industries Wise



Port	ALUMINIUM	CEMENT	CHEMICALS	FOOD	PAPER	PHARMA	PLASTIC	POWER	TAXTILE	TRADER	TYRES	STEEL & SPONGE	TOTAL
BHAVNAGAR		55,000	408,145							534,468			997,613
DAHANU								391,360					391,360
DAHEJ			264,370					1,041,690	175,326	2,047,683			3,529,069
DHAMRA		30,000						184,300		255,604		448,128	918,032
DHARAMTAR						20,000				3,255,199			3,275,199
ENNORE			325,085					6,434,938		1,541,301		441,051	8,742,375
GANGAVARAM	244,550	61,750						157,005		1,674,782			2,138,087
HALDIA / KOLKATA			136,500					96,550		1,153,267			1,386,317
HAZIRA/MAGDALLA/ SURAT		68,570	521,296	8,500		4,000		1,258,275	132,167	9,448,114	6,000	5,000	11,451,922
JAIGARH			2,000	12,000				1,687,343		889,357			2,590,700
JAKHAU		310,972						55,000					365,972
KAKINADA	74,660	69,920		25,000						1,457,585		398,779	2,025,944
KANDLA / Tuna	142,455	24,200	38,000					442,350		4,823,463		177,375	5,647,843
KARAIKAL		790,944	5,500		185,750		5,000	2,593,920		1,071,581		120,000	4,772,695
KRISHNAPATNAM		632,303						5,597,567		846,514		237,629	7,314,013
MANGALORE				69,600				885,375	54,950	1,088,821			2,098,746
MORMUGAO					72,000			81,450		562,591			716,041
MULDWARKA		52,570											52,570
MUMBAI								2,076,350					2,076,350
MUNDRA		54,000		8,000				23,545,000		7,355,129			30,962,129
NAVLAKHI								714,783		8,419,550			9,134,333
OKHA			560,640										560,640
PARADIP	167,151							472,440		819,993		728,262	2,187,846
PIPAVAV			240,370						49,450				289,820
PORBANDAR		143,747	99,000						22,000	104,000			368,747
RANPAR							112,790						112,790
REVDANDA				45,000						1,114,598		23,500	1,183,098
SALAYA								3,429,149		289,370			3,718,519
TUTICORIN		311,167	83,779	60,500	643,897			2,040,313		4,060,903		45,000	7,245,559
VIZAG	577,900	56,880	35,000	8,000		152,633		213,650		3,433,935		233,769	4,711,767
TOTAL	1,206,716	2,662,023	2719,685	236,600	901,647	176,633	117,790	53,398,808	433,893	56,247,808	6,000	2,858,493	120,966,096



Section - 8

Coking Coal - Imports Overview



India's Coking Coal Imports (2019)

Importing Port with Coal Origin



Port	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	COLOMBIA	INDONESIA	MOZAMBIQUE	NEW ZEALAND	RUSSIA	USA	Grand Total
DHAMRA	5,799,035	416,235		84,020	143,699	69,584	33,000	367,694	6,913,267
ENNORE	441,251	87,751					51,000		580,002
GANGAVARAM	3,188,224	416,442		228,450	192,462			409,122	4,434,700
GOPALPUR					37,719	38,065			75,784
HALDIA / KOLKATA	5,285,647	320,628		270,239	437,032	51,850		939,894	7,305,290
HAZIRA / MAGDALLA / SURAT	314,752								314,752
JAIGARH	2,251,704	902,728						161,697	3,316,128
KANDLA / Tuna	494,456	25,000	10,000				73,920	221,836	825,212
KARAIKAL	450,223								450,223
KRISHNAPATNAM	1,616,466	336,185		12,000			77,000	79,278	2,120,929
MANGALORE	202,742							10,000	212,742
MORMUGAO	3,857,909	1,219,417			314,418			658,610	6,050,354
MUNDRA	604,021	32,781			80,372				717,174
OKHA	131,494								131,494
PARADIP	7,474,926	627,483		556,730	354,227	136,513	55,900	441,196	9,646,975
PIPAVAV							10,000		10,000
VIZAG	3,852,229	509,962	6,870	47,572	392,669			923,706	5,733,008
Total	35,965,080	4,894,612	16,870	1,199,011	1,952,598	296,012	300,820	4,213,033	48,838,035

India's Coking Coal Imports

(Brand Wise)



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	CY 2019	CY 2018	% Change
AUSTRALIA	35,965,080	39,785,602	(9.60)%
BEDFORD COKING COAL	1858,936	1072,418	
BLACKWATER SOFT COKING COAL	1751,083	1670,111	
BLACKWATER WEAK COKING COAL	1125,286	1079,904	
BLUFF COKING COAL	97,763	99,941	
BMA MV COKING COAL IN BULK	583,210	565,070	
BROADLEA SEMI HARD COKING COAL		57,099	
BYERWEN HARD COKING COAL	47,284		
COREX / SOFT COKING COAL	931,351	1055,772	
DAUNIA COKING COAL IN BULK	38,663		
DAWSON / HARD COKING COAL	33,884		
DAWSON SOFT COKING COAL -	62,250		
DAWSON VALLEY BLEND COKING COAL (BLEND OF 80% DAWSON MV & 20% CAPRICORN)	918,651	574,636	
DRAKE 5 COKING COAL	64,316	277,644	
GERMAN CREEK HARD COKING COAL		18,123	
GLV PRIME HARD COKING COAL -	78,470		
GOONYELLA / HARD COKING COAL	5612,292	5885,479	
GOONYELLA B COKING COAL (BLEND OF 75% OF GOONYELLA AND 25% PEAK DOWNS COALS)		353,866	
GOONYELLA C COKING COAL (BLEND OF 47.5%-52.5% CAVAL RIDGE & 47.5%-52.5% GOONYELLA COAL)	1155,965	689,973	
GREGORY COKING COAL	11,000		
HAIL CREEK / HARD COKING COAL		179,500	
HARD COKING COAL (Unbranded)	1522,546	1944,083	
ILLAWARRA 'A' HARD COKING COAL(80% BULLI SEAM AND 20% WONGAWILLI)	738,779	660,146	
ILLAWARRA / HARD COKING COAL	192,504	524,945	
ILLAWARRA HIGH ASH COKING COAL (ASH CONTENT 27.70%) (GCV (ARB) 5815 KCAL/KG)	22,000		
INTEGRA COKING COAL IN BULK		79,702	
IPE COKING COAL IN BULK	79,467		
ISAAC COKING COAL (BLEND OF 65% MORANBAH NORTH AND 35% GERMAN CREEK)	1181,410	2008,064	
ISAAC PLAINS EAST COKING COAL	157,576		
KESTREL COKING COAL	2559,018	1740,435	
KURRAJONG HARD COKING COAL IN BULK	26,931		
LAKE VERMONT / HARD COKING COAL	1537,624	1469,337	

India's Coking Coal Imports (Brand Wise)

LOW ASH (TSL HCC3) / COKING COAL -	742,394	416,004	
LOW ASH (TSL HCC6) / Coking Coal		79,562	
LOW ASH (TSL SS1) / Coking Coal		132,486	
M RESOURCES MM COKING COAL IN BULK		85,000	
MALVERN COKING COAL(BLEND OF 75% GOONYELLA AND 25% SARAJI)		28,029	
MAULES CREEK / SEMI SOFT COKING COAL	586,862	260,481	
METROPOLITAN / SEMI HARD COKING COAL	442,265	548,405	
MIDDLEMOUNT / COKING COAL	126,469		
MILLENNIUM / COKING COAL	31,000	191,760	
MORANBAH NORTH / HARD COKING COAL	2746.113	3165,843	
MORANBAH NORTH BKC HARD COKING COAL IN BULK	265,930		
MOURA / SOFT COKING COAL	893,105	524,685	
NAMOI COAL IN BULK	1006,928	979,469	
NORTH GOONYELLA COKING COAL		437,691	
OAKY NORTH / COKING COAL	420,184	244,953	
PEAK DOWNS / HARD COKING COAL (63.5%-68.5% OF CAVAL RIDGE & 31.5%-36.5% DAUNIA)	1145,792	602,494	
PEAK DOWNS NORTH / HARD COKING COAL	1007,811	2456,316	
PEAK DOWNS NORTH X / COKING COAL	1482,320	158,884	
PHOENIX COKING COAL IN BULK	90,871		
POITREL / COKING COAL	535,709	935,454	
RAVENSWORTH NORTH COKING COAL IN BULK		41,957	
RIO TINTO / MID VOLATILE COKING COAL		43,000	
RIVERSIDE / HARD COKING COAL	565,230	599,030	
SARAJI COKING COAL IN BULK		28,797	
SEMI HARD COKING COAL(Unbranded)	31,360	151,149	
SEMI SOFT COKING COAL(Unbranded)	91,645	239,127	
SOFT COKING COAL (Unbranded)	148,849	87,051	
SONOMA / HARD COKING COAL	432,161	211,544	
TAHMOOR HARD COKING COAL	209,135	60,319	
WONGAWILLI / HARD COKING COAL	43,999		
WONGAWILLI UNWASHED / COKING COAL	50,000	364,283	
WOTONGA HARD COKING COAL		180,161	
YANCOAL / SEMI SOFT COKING COAL		114,276	
UN-Identified	480,688	4411,143	

India's Coking Coal Imports (Brand Wise)



Trust
above
all

	CY 2019	CY 2018	% Change
CANADA	4,894,612	4,397,079	11.32 %
HARD COKING COAL (Unbranded)	229,446	185,113	
RED BANK HARD COKING COAL	73,231		
TECK BLACKBEAR / SOFT COKING COAL	23,023	120,508	
TECK CHEVIOT HARD / COKING COAL	85,472		
TECK CRO STANDARD PRIME HARD / COKING COAL	35,584	31,718	
TECK EAGLE / COKING COAL	542,518	775,347	
TECK GREY WOLF / COKING COAL	249,335	105,018	
TECK ICE MOUNTAIN / COKING COAL	1,603,694	739,732	
TECK KODIAK / COKING COAL	141,838	45,246	
TECK KOKANEE / SEMI HARD COKING COAL	81,417	286,826	
TECK OSPREY PRIME HARD COKING COAL IN BULK	11,173		
TECK POLAR RIDGE SEMI HARD / COKING COAL	163,373	426,353	
TECK PREMIUM PRIME HARD/ COKING COAL	670,084	951,502	
TECK STANDARD / COKING COAL	698,194	559,039	
TECK VENTURE / COKING COAL	82,496		
WOLVERINE HARD / COKING COAL	203,735	170,678	
COLOMBIA	16,870	11,500	46.70 %
COKING COAL IN BULK		11,500	
ULP COKING COAL IN BULK COLOMBIAN ORIGIN	16,870		
INDONESIA	1,199,011	887,044	35.17 %
HARD COKING COAL (Unbranded)	108,850	25,300	
SEMI SOFT COKING COAL IN BULK		111,945	
SMM SEMI HARD COKING COAL	529,880	238,643	
TUHUP HARD COKING COAL	560,281	511,156	
MOZAMBIQUE	1,952,598	1,674,425	16.61 %
BENGA HIGH ASH COKING COAL		69,300	
BENGA PREMIUM HARD COKING COAL	1,002,627	628,873	
HARD COKING COAL (Unbranded)	102,761	207,004	
MOATIZE LOW VOL HARD COKING COAL	25,372	39,779	
MZ2 HARD COKING COAL (MZ2)	369,418	692,149	
SEMI HARD COKING COAL	452,420	37,320	

India's Coking Coal Imports (Brand Wise)

	CY 2019	CY 2018	% Change
NEW ZEALAND	296,012	287,245	3.05 %
HARD COKING COAL (Unbranded)	257,947	287,245	
RAJAH COKING COAL	38,065		
RUSSIA	300,820	377,434	(20.30)%
DENI DEEP COKING COAL	33,000	63,414	
HARD COKING COAL (Unbranded)	183,900	265,720	
KO COKING COAL	27,500		
OS COKING COAL	23,420	48,300	
UVALNAYA COKING COA	33,000		
USA	4,213,033	4,482,953	(6.02)%
BLUE DIAMOND SOFT COKING COAL	157,317	378,879	
BROOKS RUN HIGH VOLATILE COKING COAL	201,019	307,726	
CAMBRIA CREEK MV HARD COKING COAL	1,522,372	1,939,756	
GREENBRIER POWHATAN COKING COAL		9,215	
HARD COKING COAL (Unbranded)	461,387	567,041	
L AND K MID VOLATILE HARD / COKING COAL	504,548	502,799	
LEER HARD COKING COAL	403,657	247,727	
LOWER WAR EAGLE COKING COAL		11,209	
LYNCH HV HARD COKING COAL	175,036	156,769	
MOUNTAIN LAUREL COKING COAL		71,250	
NORTH APPALACHIAN HARD COKING COAL		99,700	
PERMAC COKING COAL		41,304	
QUINWOOD MV HARD COKING COAL	23,314		
RED ASH BRAND OF HARD COKING COAL		66,737	
WENTZ HV HARD COKING COAL	581,531	82,840	
XCOAL BLUE CREEK #4 COKING COAL -	45,470	,001	
XCOAL BUCHANAN LOW VOL HARD COKING COAL	103,574		
XCOAL SOUTHLAND COKING COAL -	33,808		



Section - 9

PCI - Imports Overview



India's PCI Imports (Brand Wise)



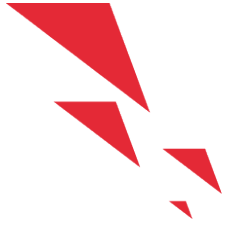
India's PCI Import (Metric Tons)						
	Dec-19	Dec-18	% Change	CY 2019	CY 2018	% Change
AUSTRALIA	876,925	532,097	64.81 %	8,923,566	6,400,572	39.42 %
BHP 17% VM PCI COAL				57,228	33,530	
BHP 19% VM PCI COAL	25,468			183,471		
CAPRICORN PCI COAL	153,550	32,806		807,632	297,039	
CENTURY PCI COAL				102,904	561,577	
CURRAGH 10 PCT ASH PCI COAL				234,944	103,710	
EMERALD PCI COAL					52,274	
JELLINBAH PCI COAL	175,578	204,607		2230,753	2065,128	
LAKE VERMONT PCI COAL	94,315			810,924	505,014	
LOW ASH PCI COAL (TSL PCI 8)	111,002	81,068		1,002,929	511,665	
MIDDLEMOUNT PCI COAL	75,026			441,779		
NARRABRI PCI COAL IN BULK				78,629		
PCI COAL IN BULK	6,174	93,133		437,767	352,285	
PEAK DOWNS NORTH PCI COAL		21,427		70,448	321,128	
PEGASUS PCI COAL				76,838		
POITREL PCI COAL	159,909	99,056		1,498,009	1127,564	
SOUTH WALKER PCI COAL	75,903			628,028	201,430	
WERRIS CREEK LOW ASH PCI COAL				233,200	157,710	
YARRABEE PCI COAL				28,083	110,518	

India's PCI Imports (Brand Wise)



India's PCI Import (Metric Tons)						
	Dec-19	Dec-18	% Change	CY 2019	CY 2018	% Change
CANADA		32,669	-100.00%	263,096	132,750	98.19 %
BRULE LV PCI COAL					79,500	
PCI COAL IN BULK				74,185		
TECK CRO PCI SOFT COKING COAL		32,669		188,911	53,250	
RUSSIA	90,004	155,357	-42.07%	3,493,931	1,947,225	79.43 %
BEREZOVSKY PCI COAL					101,932	
HV PCI COAL IN BULK (Baove 25 VM)				11,400	34,540	
KRASNY BROD PCI COAL				891,331	310,276	
MV PCI COAL IN BULK (12 to 18 % VM)				96,080	156,807	
PCI COAL IN BULK	80,588	155,357		2,485,704	1,343,670	
KIYZASSKY LV PCI COAL	9,416			9,416		



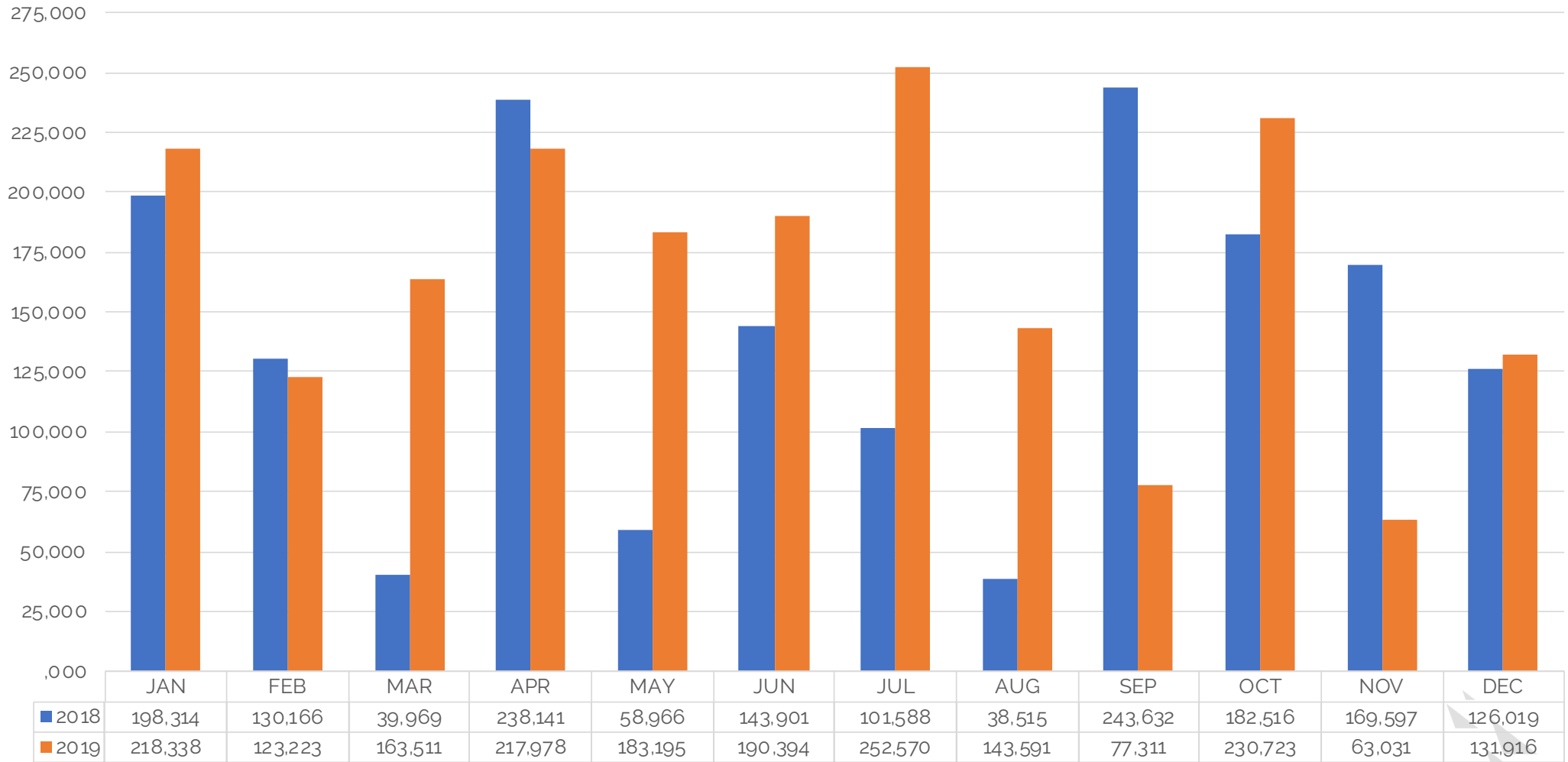


Section - 10

Anthracite - Imports Overview



Anthracite Monthly Import



Anthracite Import / Port Wise



MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
DHAMRA										44,000		
HALDIA / KOLKATA	17,369	22,501	2,239	2,781	3,982	4,524	16,346	44,928	420	3,012	20,777	971
HAZIRA / MAGDALLA / SURAT							29,500					
KRISHNAPATNAM	56,500	42,651		80,910	21,733		86,230			44,000		
MANGALORE									27,500			
MORMUGAO	40,970			40,000		44,000		44,000				66,213
OKHA			2,750		23,250				21,503			
OTHER	6,883	2,285	1,850	4,438	3,667	3,026	7,546	3,245	3,756	2,710	2,017	2,945
PARADIP	96,168		67,900	38,500	119,476		88,200	27,500		61,314	38,500	54,564
PIPAVAV		11,281		11,000					14,366	22,029		
VIZAG	.448	505	44,772	.309	11,088	94,844	24,749	23,917	9,766	53,658	1,738	7,222
DHARAMTAR / JAIGARH		44,000	44,000	40,040		44,000						
TOTAL	218,338	123,223	163,511	217,978	183,195	190,394	252,570	143,591	77,311	230,723	63,031	131,916



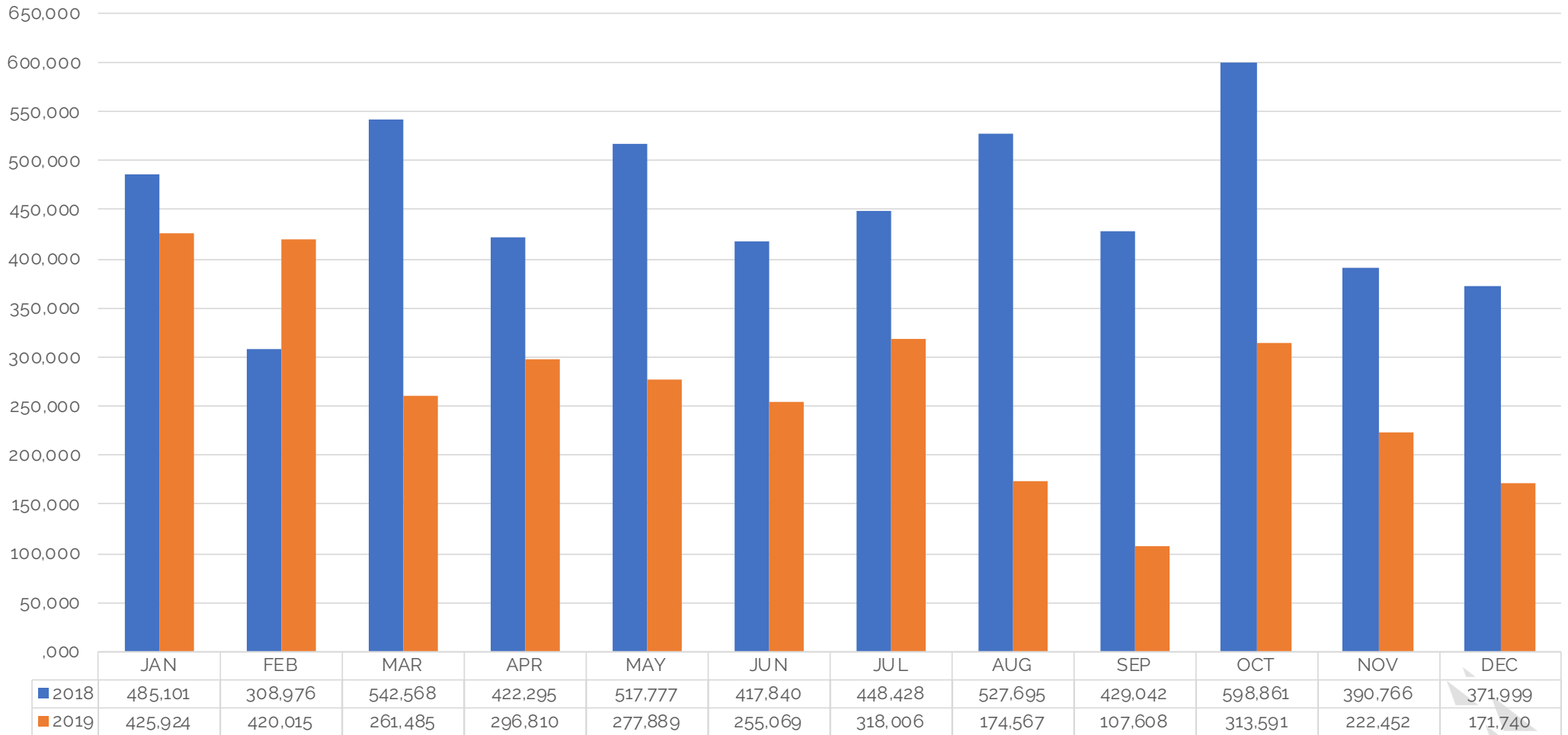


Section - 11

Met Coke - Imports Overview



Met Coke Monthly Import



Met Coke Import / Port Wise



MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
GANGAVARAM	33,000	33,000	66,000	33,000	33,000							
HALDIA / KOLKATA	68,500	43,543	59,888	,100	47,154	42,311	65,693	16,202	6,272	33,689	26,758	33,701
HAZIRA / MAGDALLA / SURAT	213,281	211,520	74,451	65,972	129,799	82,928	116,139	110,797		208,267	112,124	106,418
KRISHNAPATNAM		17,627										
MANGALORE	6,447	21,780		67,318	28,587	43,010	21,856	21,746	33,000	23,319	44,686	
OTHER	1,140	1,617	1,240	3,074	1,285	,953	1,665	2,803	1,513	1,003	1,226	,597
PARADIP	92,220	50,220	53,247	64,858	24,840	84,262	27,468	9,307	34,400	45,893		14,364
PIPAVAV				30,631								
VIZAG	11,336	40,708	6,659	13,755	13,172	1,505	63,185	13,712	32,423	920	21,996	16,660
KANDLA / TUNA / MUNDRA				18,103	51	100	22,000			500	15,662	
Total	425,924	420,015	261,485	296,810	277,889	255,069	318,006	174,567	107,608	313,591	222,452	171,740



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ICICI Direct





Write us for any question and feedback

iman@iman-resources.com

linus@iman-resources.com



+971 50 219 3120



+91 98306 87087



+1 703 609 4422



www.iman-resources.com