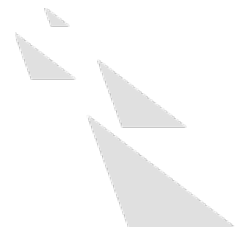




**IMAN** Report

India's Import – Coal & Coke

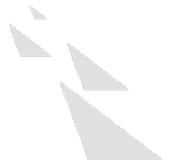
May 2020





## Section - 1

## India – Economy HighLight



# India's Coal and Coke Imports

## Highlights



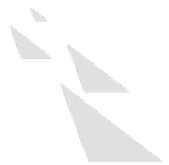
- ❖ May 2020 witnessed a sharp year on year contraction in the arrival of all solid fuels and met coals, from all origins except thermal coal arrivals from USA and pet coke. After ending 2019 on a strong note and growth in imports in Jan-Feb 2020, fuel imports have changed direction dramatically from March due to the Covid-19 induced lockdown and its economic impact.
- ❖ This is not surprising as the Covid 19 pandemic rages across the world, it led to the shutdown of India from March 25th and the gradual reopening only from the middle of May 2020.
- ❖ Even now as we have past the mid way mark in June, India has barely opened up and consumer confidence and spending remains at an all time low.
- ❖ The entire economy was at standstill in April and recovered slowly in May. This is reflected in the Manufacturing PMI number which plummeted to 27 for the month of April and 30.80 in May 2020. The services PMI number fared even poorer with the number coming in at 5.40 in April and recovered to 12.6 in May 2020.
- ❖ The total inventory of Coal and Coke (Including PCI, MetCoke, Petcoke and Anthracite) at the various 37 ports in India exceeded 33 Million Metric Tons (MMT) at the end of May 2020
- ❖ At the end of May 2020, Coal India had an estimated 78 MMT of inventory at the pit heads and Indian power plants had 49.6 MMT of inventory at the respective thermal power plants across India.

# India's Coal and Coke Imports

## Highlights



- ❖ Coal India Ltd had a forgettable start to the new fiscal year with dispatches falling by 25.4% year-on-year in April following a drop in demand for thermal power because of the total shutdown. At a mere 39.1 million tons, this is the lowest April volume since FY13,
- ❖ Production growth remained muted at a time when demand usually rises in the summer months. The company produced just about 40.4 million tons of coal, an 11% year-on-year decline. The monsoon could further impact coal production because of a seasonal decline.
- ❖ With the absence of demand, there is no circulation of money and this has affected liquidity. Traders holding stock will try and liquidate their positions at distress prices to repay their LCs in time and this will see a complete collapse of coal prices in the domestic market.
- ❖ With pre-existing weak demand for coal in Europe & COVID-19 induced structural collapse in demand for electricity, we anticipate serious supply disruptions in the coming months. With no other alternate market, Jan to May 2020 saw the emergence of spot supplies from Russia, Colombia & Kazakhstan.
- ❖ Two of the biggest inventories of U.S. origin NAPP Coal are with Adani Enterprises & Comsol Energy.

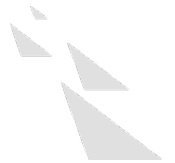


- ❖ The index of industrial production (IIP) crashed to 56.3 in April from 126.5 a year before, registering a massive 55.5% contraction, as most units remained shut due to a Covid-induced nation-wide lockdown. Industrial production had shrunk by 18.3% Y-o-Y in March when the lockdown was announced. But it was only in April when the first full-month impact of it was experienced by industry
- ❖ For a second straight month, the government didn't release the headline retail inflation data (for May), highlighting the constraint in undertaking a meaningful and comprehensive data collection exercise because of the lockdown.
- ❖ India's core sector output contracted 38.1% in the month of April, reflecting how India's economy has taken a toll as the country fights the coronavirus pandemic with a nation wide-lockdown. The core sector had expanded by 5.2% in the same period a year ago while it shrank 9% in the previous month.
- ❖ "In view of nationwide lockdown during April 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic, various industries viz. Coal, Cement, Steel, Natural Gas, Refinery, Crude Oil, etc experienced a substantial loss of production," the official release said. This is the biggest ever fall in the core sector data ever recorded.
- ❖ It also saw economic activity in states with high COVID-19 cases suffering prolonged disruption as restrictions could continue longer. Stating that the economic costs now beginning to show up in the hard numbers are far worse than initial expectations, it said industrial production for March fell by over 16 per cent, exports contracted 60.3 per cent in April, and new telecom subscribers declined 35 per cent, while railway freight movement plunged 35 per cent on-year.

- ❖ India's fourth recession since independence, the first since liberalization and perhaps the worst to date, is here, according to CRISIL as it predicted the economy to shrink by 5 per cent in the current fiscal because of coronavirus lockdown. "The first quarter (April to June 2020) will suffer a staggering 25 per cent contraction," it said in its assessment of India's GDP. "About 10% of gross domestic product (GDP) in real terms could be permanently lost. So going back to the growth rates seen before the pandemic is unlikely in the next three fiscals."
- ❖ In the past 69 years, India has seen a recession only thrice as per available data in fiscals 1958, 1966 and 1980. The reason was the same each time a monsoon shock that hit agriculture, then a sizeable part of the economy. Crisil said the recession in the current fiscal (April 2020 to March 2021) is different as agriculture could soften the blow this time by growing near its trend rate, assuming a normal monsoon.
- ❖ "The first quarter of this fiscal will be the worst affected," it said. "Not only will the first quarter be a washout for the non-agricultural economy, services such as education, and travel and tourism among others could continue to see a big hit in the quarters to come. Jobs and incomes will see extended losses as these sectors are large employers."
- ❖ "Indeed, given one of the most stringent lockdowns in the world, April could well be the worst-performing month for India this fiscal," it said.

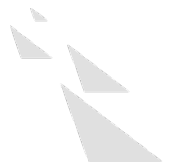


- ❖ Counting lockdown 4.0, Indians have had 68 days of confinement. S&P Global estimates that one month of lockdown shaves 3 per cent off annual GDP on average across Asia-Pacific, it said adding since India's lockdown has been the most stringent in Asia, the impact on economic growth will be correspondingly larger.
- ❖ "CRISIL forecasts India's GDP growth to fall off a cliff and contract 5% in fiscal 2021," the report said. "Earlier, on April 28, we had slashed our prediction to 1.8 per cent growth from 3.5 per cent growth. Things have only gone downhill since. While we expect non-agricultural GDP to contract 6 per cent, agriculture could cushion the blow by growing at 2.5 per cent."
- ❖ On the Rs 20.9 lakh crore economic relief package announced by the government to support the economy, Crisil said the package has some short-term measures to cushion the economy but sets its sights majorly on reforms, most of which will have payoffs only over the medium term.
- ❖ "We estimate the fiscal cost of this package at 1.2 per cent of GDP, which is lower than what we had assumed in our earlier estimate," it said.



### POWER

- ❖ India's electricity generation during the first half of June fell at a slightly faster rate than in May, provisional government data showed, driven by lower consumption in western states hit hardest by the coronavirus outbreak.
- ❖ Power generation fell 14.5 per cent in the first 15 days of June, a Reuters analysis of daily load dispatch data from federal grid operator POSOCO showed, compared with a 14.3 per cent fall in May.
- ❖ While power use has picked up from previous months when India was under a strict lockdown, electricity demand - which is impacted by seasonal changes - has been lower when compared with the same periods from the previous year.
- ❖ Electricity use by the industrial western states of Maharashtra and Gujarat - the top electricity consuming states in the country - fell over 24 per cent each, compared with declines of 13.8 per cent and 18.9 per cent in May. Consumption in Delhi fell nearly 30 per cent, a steeper fall than the 26.8 per cent decline in May.
- ❖ However, Tamil Nadu - India's auto manufacturing hub - registered 8.5 per cent fall in power use, compared with a 15.3 per cent decline in May. Electricity use in the state is slated to fall in the coming days as it has imposed a strict lockdown in and around Chennai from Friday until the end of June.
- ❖ Industries and offices together account for over half of the annual power consumption.





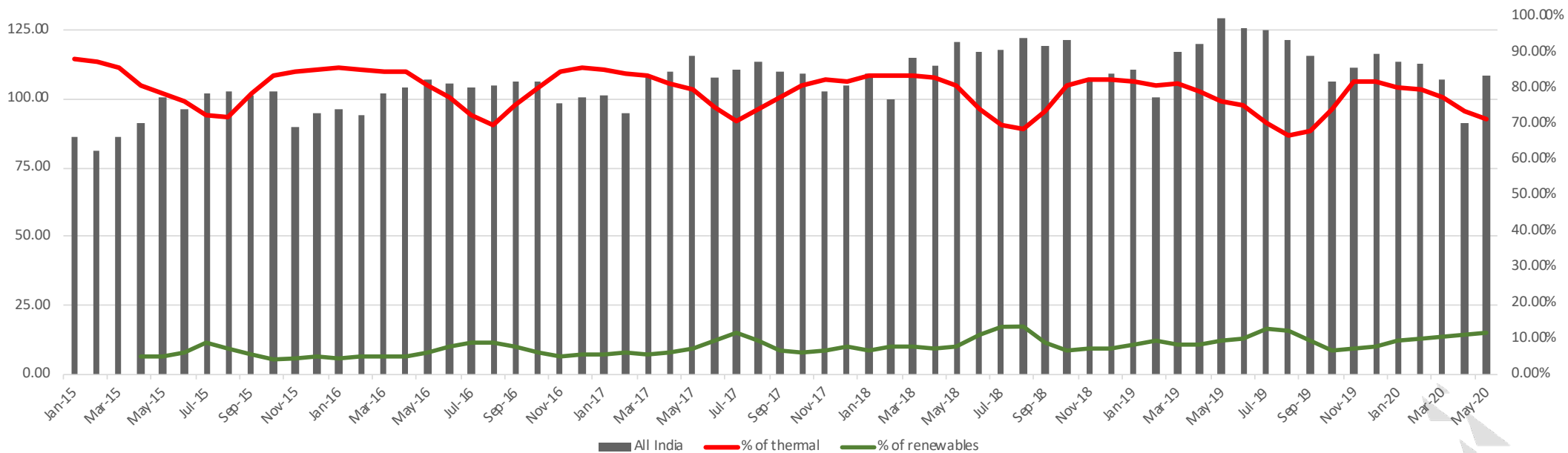
# Sectors' Update

## Highlights



### POWER

- ⚡ Power generation from coal - the primary source of electricity - continued to fall in June. Coal's contribution to overall electricity generation in June fell to 61.9 per cent, compared with 64.2 per cent in May.
- ⚡ Hydro power supply grew at coal's expense - rising 14.4 per cent, compared with 3.6 per cent growth in May. Solar-powered electricity output growth slowed to 2.3 per cent, while gas-fired power output was over 15 per cent, the data showed. Wind-powered electricity production fell 10.2 per cent.



Source : CEA / Total Power Generation in '000 GWH & Share of Thermal and Renewable (Without Hydro)

### STEEL

- ❖ After an unprecedented fall in domestic steel production in April due to one of the most stringent lockdowns in the world, large Indian steel manufacturers revived production to normal through May. Preliminary production numbers from two large firms, JSW Steel and Jindal Steel and Power (JSPL), and industry estimates for others suggest that average capacity utilization has improved to nearly 75% level in May, backed by renewed domestic demand.
- ❖ Companies continue to export the bulk of their production while selling at a discount in the domestic market, keeping their profit margins under pressure this quarter even as they try to boost sales.
- ❖ JSW Steel ramped up its capacity utilization in May to an average of 83%, recovering from the 38% average utilization of April. Crude steel production in May was at 1.248 MMT, showing growth of 122% over April, but lower than the 1.453 MMT it reported in May 2019. The bulk of this month's production came from flat steel products, accounting for 0.905 MMT
- ❖ Meanwhile, JSPL, which bucked the industry downtrend in April, continued to outperform in May. It recorded its highest ever standalone steel sales of 0.64 MMT in May, growing 28% as compared to sales of 0.50 MMT in the same month a year ago. For JSPL too, exports have kept the mills running. Out of the 0.64 MMT, 0.401 MMT were export sales. Consolidated steel sales stood at 0.797 MMT, growing 26% year-on-year.

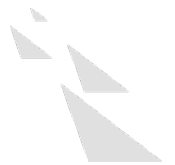
# India's Coal and Coke Imports

## Highlights



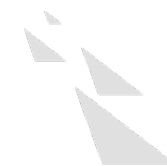
### STEEL

- ❖ The other large steel players in India had marginally less stellar performance in May, but have recovered from a dismal April nonetheless. Steel Authority of India (SAIL), the largest public sector producer, operated at 55% levels, even as it struggled to offload nearly 2 MMT of an inventory backlog by boosting export sales and forging new relationships with customers abroad.
- ❖ Tata Steel, according to a senior company official, is operating at levels of between 65% and 70% currently in India, even as it is in talks with the UK government for financial support to continue operations at its high-cost Port Talbot steel mills. ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India (AM/NS India) is also operating at near full capacity after a production cut in April and early May. These large producers account for nearly 75 MMT of India's installed steel capacity of 140 MMT per annum.
- ❖ In a recent interview with Mint, MVS Seshagiri Rao, Joint MD and Group CFO, JSW Steel, substantiated this recovery, saying: "Indian steel demand in May improved by 25-30%. By the time the problems of labour, liquidity and logistics are corrected - which I believe will happen only in the second half of this year - until then shortfalls in domestic recovery will be offset by higher exports. We are selling whatever domestic demand can absorb and the rest is for exports. I would say that our exports have gone up to 50% of production."



### STEEL

- ❖ "Domestic demand is slowly coming back," Anil Kumar Chaudhary, Chairman, SAIL, told Mint. "We're seeing some construction projects start again in some states such as Telangana. They've started booking demand for steel and cement. Many auto companies like Hyundai, Maruti have started production. We are also supplying 100-150K tones of steel to railways every month and these dispatches happened through the lockdown.
- ❖ However, steel prices have remained subdued, both locally and internationally, keeping profit margins under pressure even as industry ramps up production. Domestic prices of hot rolled coils, the industry standard for price comparison on basic steel products, fell by ₹300 pmt in the first week of June. Manufacturers are compensating for the weak demand and prices by exporting more than two-thirds of their production.
- ❖ A June 4 note by Edelweiss Institutional Securities says that "against a normal level of 15-20%, exports have gone up to 65-70% in the sales mix. As export prices are at a 14% discount to domestic prices, we believe margins of steel companies would come under pressure. Furthermore, our channel checks indicate that steel companies may offer a discount of up to ₹1,500 pmt on flat products and ₹1,000 pmt on long products in the domestic market to boost sales volume. This might further dent margins."



### STEEL

- ❖ Despite the fall in prices, production bouncing back points to signs of a broader economic revival. Mint had reported in April that the domestic steel industry was reeling under the side-effects of an extended national lockdown and a near complete disappearance of demand. Several key blast furnaces had been shut, mimicking the near total shutdown of the Indian economy. India's crude steel production fell by a record 69.5% y-o-y in April, with all of the country's manufacturers producing only 2.8 MMT on steel in the first full month of the lockdown, reflecting a 91% contraction.
- ❖ On M-o-M basis, imports of finished steel during May 2020 increased by 32.5% over April 2020, and stood at 0.54 MT.
- ❖ Exports of finished steel during May 2020 increased threefold on MoM and 180% on YoY. Total Export stood at 1.28 MT.

**India's total Export in May 2020 / Data in '000 Tons**

Country	May-20	Share (%)	May-19	Share (%)	Change (%)
VIETNAM	391.3	30.47	102.5	22.3	281.9
CHINA	358.5	27.91	0.4	0.1	-
UAE	114.3	8.90	50.5	11.0	126.3
ITALY	87.8	6.84	25.6	5.6	243.3
HONGKONG	62.1	4.83	0.1	-	-
BELGIUM	54.6	4.25	33.3	7.3	63.9
SPAIN	27.2	2.12	13.7	3.0	98.3
NEPAL	23.0	1.79	64.1	14.0	- 64.1
SAUDI ARABIA	21.5	1.67	9.2	2.0	133.3
THAILAND	19.6	1.53	1.1	0.2	1,731.8
OTHERS	124.5	9.69	158.3	34.5	- 21.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,284.4</b>		<b>458.8</b>		<b>180</b>

### CEMENT

- ❖ “The cement industry was already impacted by the general economic slowdown prevalent in the economy and now with the Covid-19 pandemic prevalent, it has further added on to the weakness present in the industry even though the macros seem strong in the long term. cement industry is usually closely in-line with demand which is also poised to fall sharply given the lockdown related restrictions present as the virus is showing no signs of abating. The nationwide lockdown has come at the time when construction activities is at its peak and it will be followed by the monsoon season where again the construction activity will be impacted thereby affecting entire dynamics of demand-supply for cement”, said a report from CARE Ratings.
- ❖ After easing of lockdown curbs, cement manufacturers have resumed operations. However, due to limited manpower availability and logistics constraints, the plants are running at depleted capacity. Logistics and transportation continue to be a stumbling block as priority of Railways is on transporting essential goods.
- ❖ Due to bleak outlook and unfavorable business conditions, cement companies are unlikely to make fresh additions to existing Capex (Capital expenditure) as demand stays muted. Besides, some of the players are likely to defer Capex spends.

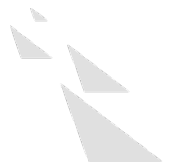


### CEMENT

- ❖ Flagging demand in the domestic market has unnerved cement makers as India is the world's second-largest cement market, both in production and consumption.
- ❖ "Weakness in housing demand, prolonged rains in many parts of the country and decline in demand from the infrastructure segment due to lack of funding and halting/temporary stoppage of state projects following change in government post state elections has had a negative bearing on the production of cement in the domestic markets. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in the Indian sub-continent which forced the government to announce a nationwide lockdown from March 25 onwards also affected the domestic cement production during FY20. Construction activity across the country was halted, which is normally at its peak in the month of March, affected the cement offtake. Production fell by 24.7 per cent during March 2020 as compared with the 15.7 per cent growth achieved during March 2019", the report added.
- ❖ As per the Cement Manufacturers Association, India accounts for eight per cent of the world's installed capacity. The nameplate capacity of cement manufacturers has increased at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.1 per cent during FY16-FY20. Manufacturers maintained a capacity utilisation rate of 65-70 per cent between FY15 and FY19. But prolonged rains and government-enforced nationwide lockdown shrunk the capacity utilisation rate from 70 per cent in FY19 to 61 per cent in FY20.

### **AUTOMOTIVE**

- ❖ Car sales in May 2020 down nearly 85 percent year-on-year
- ❖ Although an improvement over April's figures, sales numbers in May are almost 85 percent down from last year
- ❖ Most carmakers partially resumed operations in mid-May, as per lockdown guidelines
- ❖ Maruti Suzuki, Hyundai and Mahindra top the May 2020 sales chart
- ❖ The Indian automotive industry has been engaged in a two-pronged fight – one against Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown, and the other against poor customer sentiment during these troubled times.
- ❖ Petrol and diesel prices in India have again been increased on June 20- the 14th consecutive day of price hike that has pushed diesel rates to record highs. Experts feel this spurge has the capacity to dent demand for automobiles in near future.
- ❖ Even as domestic sales of commercial vehicles (CV) are headed towards a decade's low in FY21, industry leaders are expecting better days in the second half of the financial year.





### **AUTOMOTIVE**

- ❖ CV sales had declined 29 per cent in FY20 and Hetal Gandhi, director, CRISIL Research, expects them to fall this year too. "CV sales are expected to fall 26-28 per cent in fiscal year 2021," said Gandhi.
- ❖ In FY20, CV sales were impacted by the increase in freight capacity due to the revised axle norms and limited support from freight demand.
- ❖ Additionally, transporters shied away from new purchases because of the higher down payment demanded, especially by non-bank finance companies (NBFCs). Also, there was lower resale value of trucks in the second-hand market, owing to the NBFC liquidity crunch, said Gandhi.
- ❖ This year, fleet utilization will take a further hit with declining freight demand due to the slowdown in economic growth and private consumption.
- ❖ Industry experts said things should improve from the second half of the current financial year and the industry would come back to growth in FY22.
- ❖ Vinod Aggarwal, managing director (MD) & chief executive officer (CEO), Volvo Eicher Commercial Vehicles, expects demand to pick up from September or October. He said, "Only 30-40 per cent of the fleet capacity is being utilized in the country today."

### **OIL & GAS RETAIL**

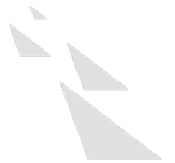
- ❖ India's gasoline and gasoil sales jumped sharply in May compared with April, in a recovery from historic lows after a partial easing of the lockdown imposed to curb the coronavirus pandemic, provisional sales data showed on Monday (Date).
- ❖ But industry analysts expect a full-scale recovery to pre-Covid-19 consumption levels in India to be months away as the monsoon season approaches while manufacturing activities remain low and transportation demand takes a hit in some parts of the country.
- ❖ State-retailers' gasoline sales in May rose by about 83% from April to about 1.6 MMT. Sales of gasoil, which accounts for about two-fifths of the country's overall fuel sales, rose by about 69% in May compared with April to 4.8 MMT, provisional sales data from state fuel retailers showed.
- ❖ However, gasoline and gasoil sales in May are still down by about 36% and 31% respectively from a year earlier, after contracting more than 50% in April year on year.



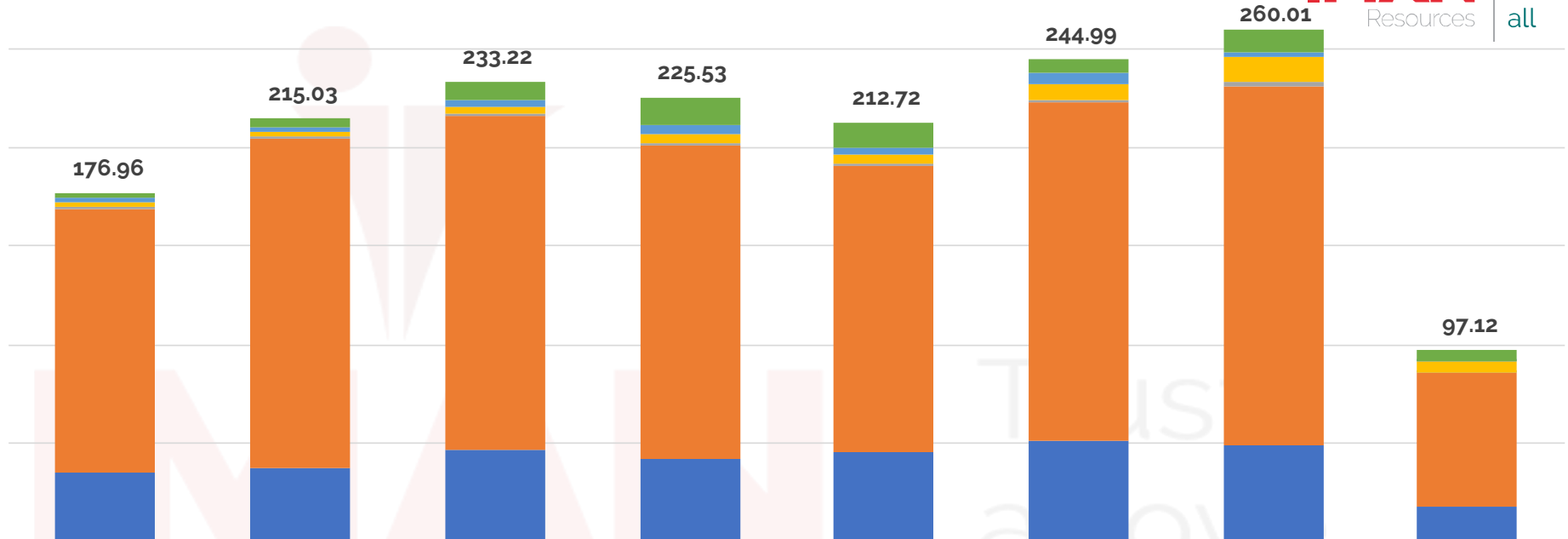


## Section - 2

## India – Total Imports Overview



# India's Imports – Coal & Coke (MMT)



	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020 (Upto 31st May)
PET COKE	2.78	4.36	9.19	14.59	12.42	6.83	11.33	4.91
MET COKE	2.39	2.75	3.09	3.69	3.45	5.46	3.25	0.91
PCI COAL	1.89	2.37	3.24	4.79	5.18	8.48	12.68	4.89
ANTHRACITE	0.75	1.41	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.67	2.00	0.65
THERMAL COAL	133.54	166.59	169.58	158.57	144.45	170.53	181.93	67.24
COKING COAL	35.62	37.55	46.93	42.72	45.93	52.03	48.84	18.52
<b>Total Coal &amp; COKE</b>	<b>176.96</b>	<b>215.03</b>	<b>233.22</b>	<b>225.53</b>	<b>212.72</b>	<b>244.99</b>	<b>260.01</b>	<b>97.12</b>

- India's import of fuels continues to grow after 2 years continuous fall in CY 2016 and CY2017

# India's Imports – Coal & Coke (MoM)

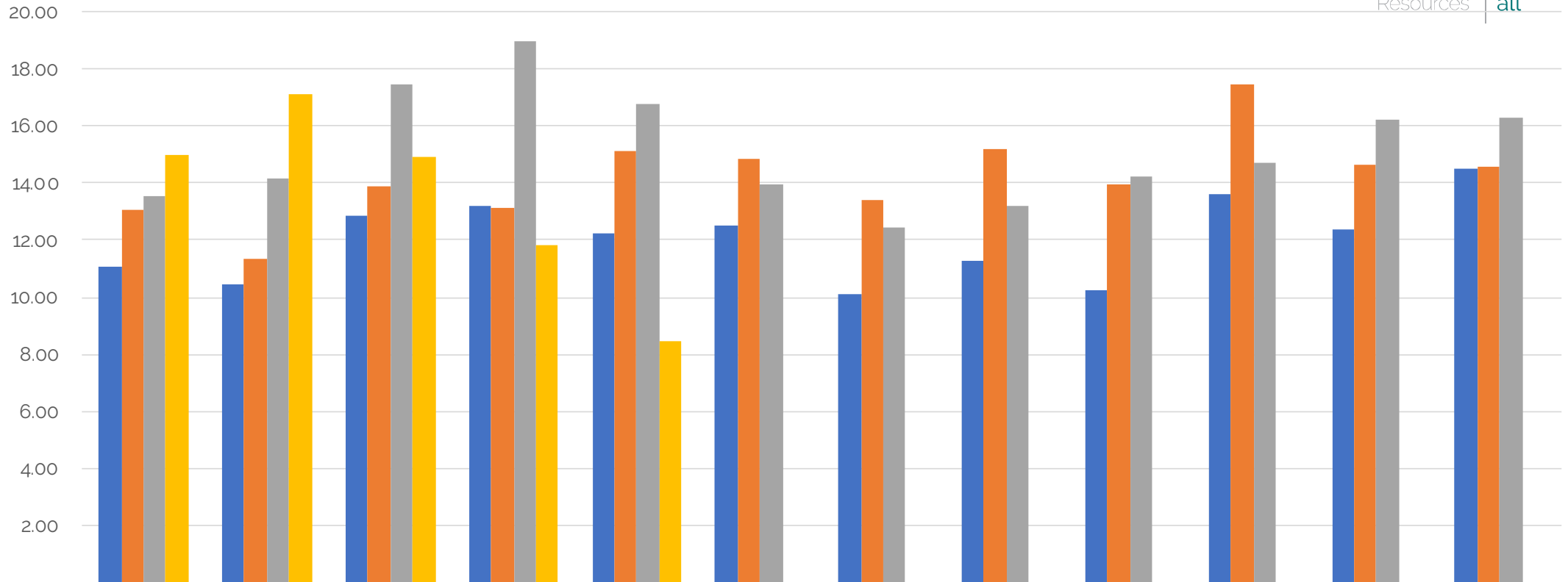


## India's Coal & Coke Import (Million Metric Tons)

	May-20	YoY		MoM		YTD (Jan - May)		
		May-19	% Change	Apr-20	% Change	CY 2020	CY 2019	% Change
<b>COKING COAL</b>	2.91	3.96	(26.41)%	3.58	(18.60)%	18.52	19.50	(5.04)%
<b>THERMAL COAL</b>	8.44	16.77	(49.66)%	11.81	(28.52)%	67.24	80.82	(16.80)%
<b>ANTHRACITE</b>	0.14	0.18	(20.96)%	0.10	47.10 %	0.65	0.91	(28.10)%
<b>PCI COAL</b>	0.60	1.28	(53.45)%	0.89	(33.12)%	4.89	5.55	(11.83)%
<b>MET COKE</b>	0.15	0.28	(45.04)%	0.12	28.22 %	0.91	1.68	(46.13)%
<b>PET COKE</b>	1.53	1.38	10.96 %	0.84	81.47 %	4.91	5.80	(15.37)%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.77</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>(42.23)%</b>	<b>17.34</b>	<b>(20.55)%</b>	<b>97.12</b>	<b>114.25</b>	<b>(15.00)%</b>

# India's Imports

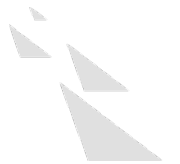
## Thermal Coal Monthly (MMT)



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
■ 2017	11.09	10.47	12.84	13.17	12.24	12.50	10.11	11.26	10.26	13.64	12.34	14.53
■ 2018	13.05	11.35	13.87	13.12	15.14	14.84	13.39	15.21	13.92	17.43	14.61	14.59
■ 2019	13.52	14.16	17.42	18.95	16.77	13.93	12.45	13.22	14.25	14.72	16.23	16.30
■ 2019	15.00	17.12	14.88	11.81	8.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

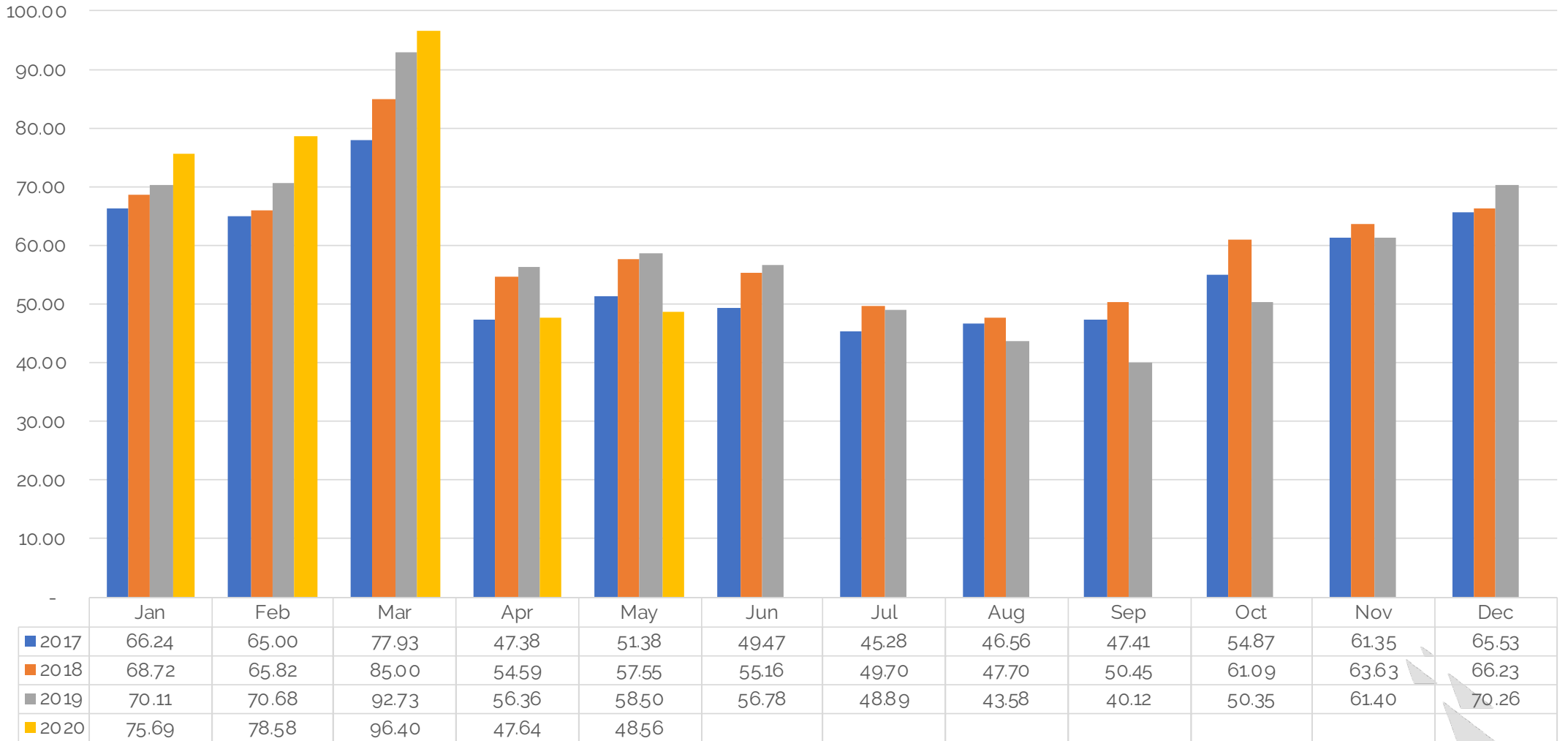


**Section - 3** Coal Production



# India's Production – Coal Monthly (MMT)

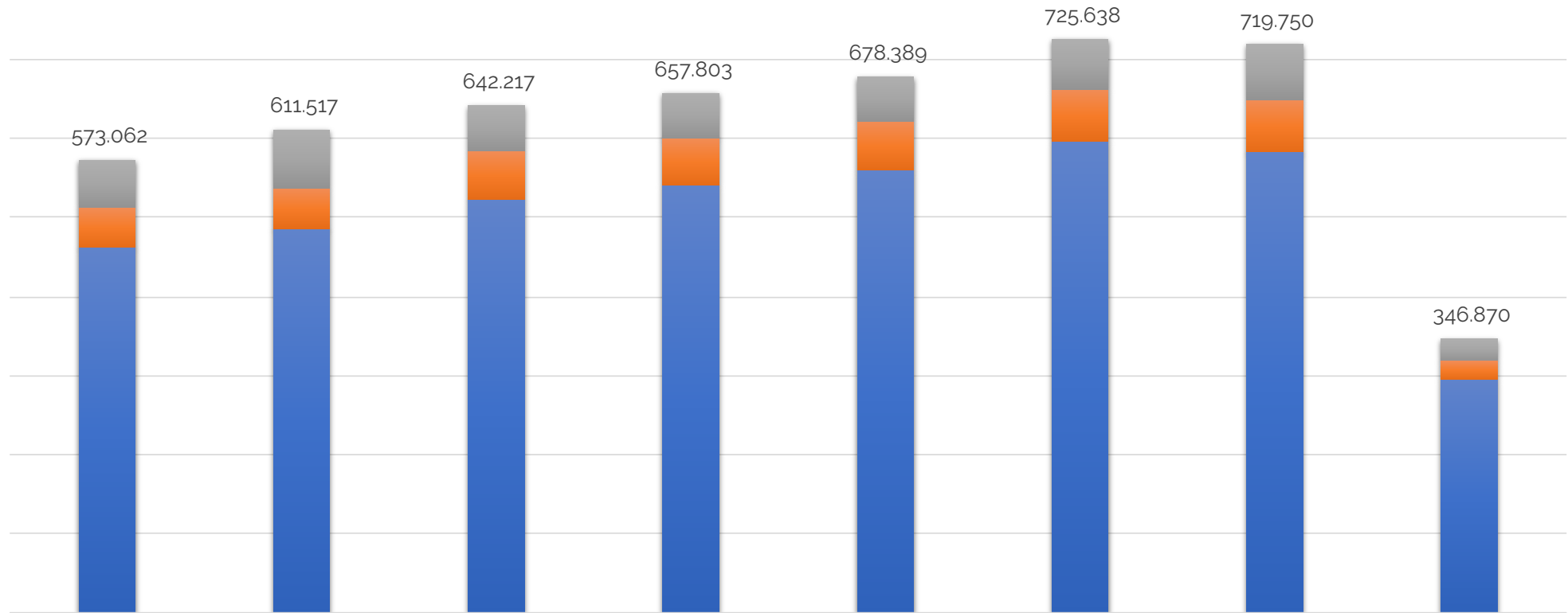
Source : Office of Economic Advisory / May 2020 Data : Projection by Iman Resources





# India's Production – Coal Yearly (MMT)

Source : Office of Economic Advisory / SCCL / CIL  
 May 2020 Data : Projection by Iman Resources

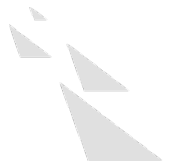


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (upto May)
OTHERS*	60.460	74.134	58.373	57.184	57.131	64.108	71.270	27.830
SCCL	50.118	51.602	60.555	59.721	60.950	65.600	65.580	23.500
CIL	462.484	485.781	523.289	540.898	560.308	595.930	582.900	295.540
TOTAL	573.062	611.517	642.217	657.803	678.389	725.638	719.750	346.870

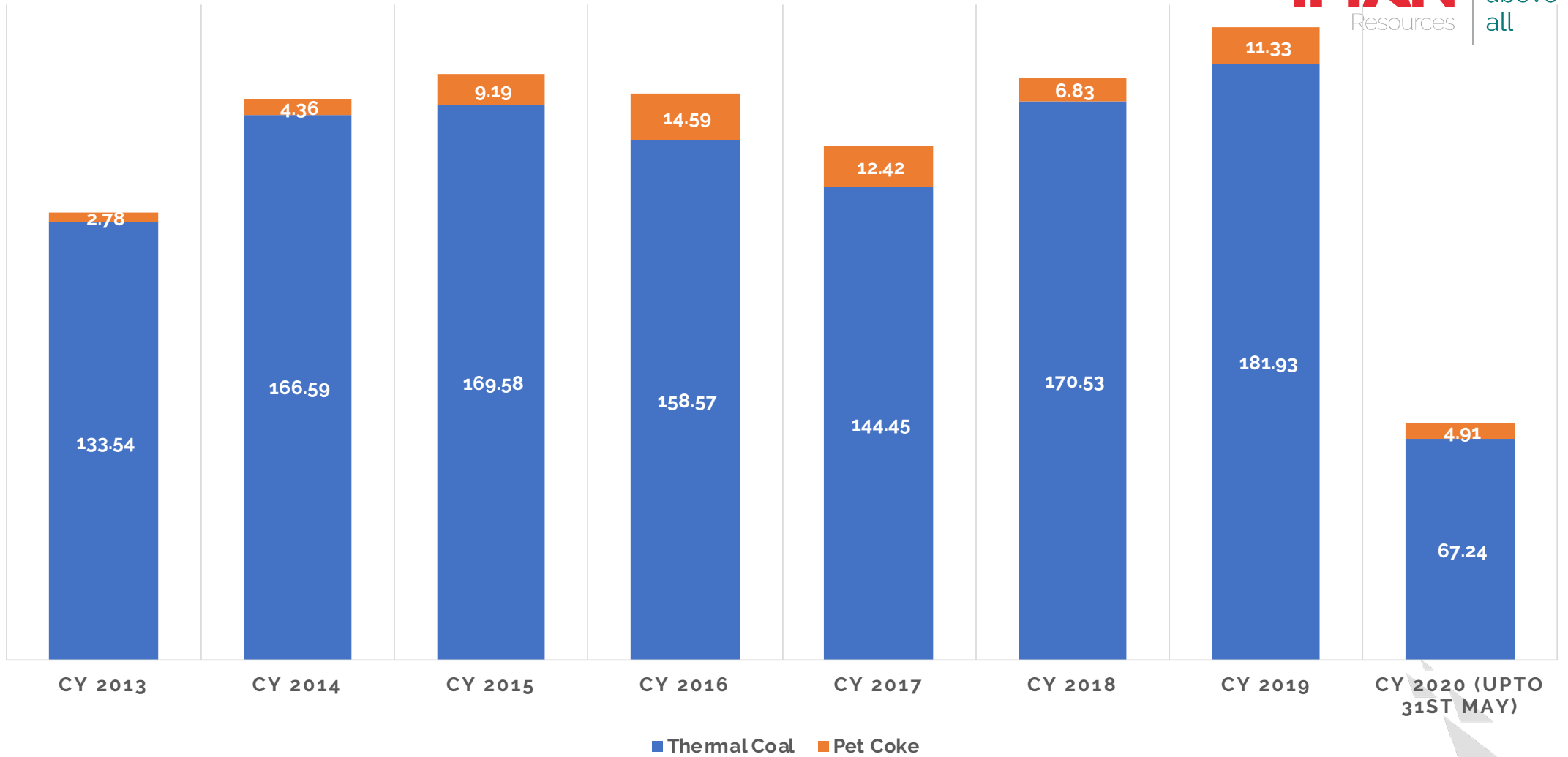


## Section - 4

## Solid Fuels - Imports Overview



# India's Solid Fuel Imports (MMT)



# India's Thermal Coal Imports (MoM)

Coal Origin



India's Thermal Import (Metric Tons)						
	May-20	May-19	% Change	CY 2020 (Jan-May)	CY 2019 (Jan-May)	% Change
AUSTRALIA	355,640	290,210	22.55 %	2,002,917	1,381,908	44.94 %
COLOMBIA	606,236			3,103,723		
INDONESIA	4,977,418	10,420,701	(52.24)%	39,243,681	55,556,910	(29.36)%
KAZAKISTAN				290,834		
MOZAMBIQUE		370,940	(100.00)%	1,106,726	1,216,963	(9.06)%
PHILIPPINES					54,550	
RUSSIA	211,742	165,000	28.33 %	1,832,025	1,244,309	47.23 %
SOUTH AFRICA	1,265,744	4,681,968	(72.97)%	15,203,088	17,188,820	(11.55)%
USA	1,022,826	837,507	22.13 %	4,461,733	4,178,892	6.77 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,439,606</b>	<b>16,766,326</b>	<b>(49.66)%</b>	<b>67,244,727</b>	<b>80,822,352</b>	<b>(16.80)%</b>

# India's Thermal Coal Imports (YoY)

Coal Origin Market Share



India's Non Coking Coal Import (Metric Tons)						
	CY 2018		CY 2019		CY 2020 (Upto 31st May)	
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	4,893,029	02.87%	3,713,663	02.04%	2,002,917	02.98%
<b>BHUTAN</b>		00.00%	,449	00.00%		00.00%
<b>CANADA</b>		00.00%		00.00%		00.00%
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	497,035	00.29%	672,212	00.37%	3,103,723	04.62%
<b>INDONESIA</b>	107,212,635	62.87%	120,966,096	66.55%	39,243,681	58.36%
<b>KAZAKISTAN</b>		00.00%		00.00%	290,834	00.43%
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	5,052,348	02.96%	2,851,799	01.57%	1,106,726	01.65%
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	51,896	00.03%		00.00%		00.00%
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	55,000	00.03%	54,550	00.03%		00.00%
<b>RUSSIA</b>	1,990,711	01.17%	2,815,945	01.55%	1,832,025	02.72%
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	38,308,473	22.46%	42,078,331	23.15%	15,203,088	22.61%
<b>USA</b>	12,470,001	07.31%	8,608,577	04.74%	4,461,733	06.64%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170,531,129</b>		<b>181,761,622</b>		<b>67,244,727</b>	

# India's Thermal Coal Imports (May 2020)

## Importing Port with Coal Origin



Port	AUSTRALIA	COLOMBIA	INDONESIA	RUSSIA	SOUTH AFRICA	USA	Grand Total
BHAVNAGAR			52,005				52,005
DAHEJ			71,150				71,150
DHARAMTAR			97,964				97,964
GANGAVARAM	127,140				486,763		613,903
HALDIA / KOLKATA	63,500		42,500		88,800		194,800
HAZIRA / MAGDALLA / SURAT			331,990	54,290			386,280
JAIGARH		163,169	62,700				225,869
KANDLA / Tuna			48,120			673,816	721,936
KARAIKAL			646,608				646,608
KRISHNAPATNAM		110,000	430,426	157,452	636,272	130,660	1,464,810
MANGALORE			215,175				215,175
MUMBAI			110,149				110,149
MUNDRA		333,067	1,574,904			142,850	2,050,821
PARADIP			180,350				180,350
PIPAVAV					28,909		28,909
PORBANDAR					25,000		25,000
REVDANDA			106,900				106,900
SALAYA	165,000		328,552				493,552
TUTICORIN			444,435				444,435
VIZAG			233,490			75,500	308,990
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>355,640</b>	<b>606,236</b>	<b>4,977,418</b>	<b>211,742</b>	<b>1,265,744</b>	<b>1,022,826</b>	<b>8,439,606</b>

# India's Pet Coke Imports (MoM)

Origin Wise



India's Pet Coke Import (Metric Tons)						
	May-20	May-19	% Change	CY 2020 (Jan-May)	CY 2019 (Jan-May)	% Change
<b>USA</b>	1,333,123	767,085	73.79 %	3,849,717	3,116,084	23.54 %
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>	161,961	325,751	(50.28)%	503,560	1,706,799	(70.50)%
<b>CHINA</b>	12,540	52,863	(76.28)%	168,089	400,338	(58.01)%
<b>OMAN</b>				79,154	145,700	(45.67)%
<b>CANADA</b>		149,439	(100.00)%		149,439	(100.00)%
<b>KUWAIT</b>		30,160	(100.00)%	27,499	78,351	(64.90)%
<b>INDONESIA</b>	20,791	17,037	22.03 %	40,556	56,675	(28.44)%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>				81,802		
<b>GERMANY</b>				29,626	30,919	(4.18)%
<b>SPAIN</b>				60,496		
<b>OTHER</b>		35,059	(100.00)%	65,539	111,589	(41.27)%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,528,415</b>	<b>1,377,394</b>	<b>10.96 %</b>	<b>4,906,037</b>	<b>5,795,894</b>	<b>(15.35)%</b>

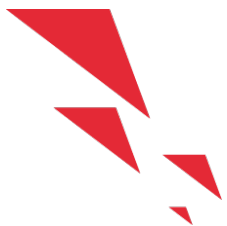
# India's Pet Coke Imports

(Origin Wise - Market Share )



India's Pet Coke Import (Metric Tons)						
	CY 2018		CY 2019		CY 2020 (Upto 31 <sup>st</sup> May)	
USA	3,073,935	45.02%	5,836,446	51.52%	3,849,717	78.47%
SAUDI ARABIA	2,164,618	31.71%	3,513,778	31.01%	503,560	10.26%
CHINA	675,698	09.90%	661,867	05.84%	168,089	03.43%
OMAN	82,418	01.21%	357,754	03.16%	79,154	01.61%
INDONESIA	251,409	03.68%	146,328	01.29%	40,556	00.83%
KUWAIT	214,218	03.14%	141,599	01.25%	27,499	00.56%
GERMANY	100,196	01.47%	93,512	00.83%	29,626	00.60%
MALAYSIA	24,210	00.35%	98,370	00.87%	11,018	00.22%
CANADA		00.00%	149,439	01.32%		00.00%
NETHERLANDS	59,050	00.86%		00.00%	81,802	01.67%
UNITED KINGDOM	43,098	00.63%	57,233	00.51%	5,666	00.12%
UAE	27,000	00.40%	55,690	00.49%	26,425	00.54%
BRAZIL	,072	00.00%	64,674	00.57%		00.00%
ARGENTINA		00.00%	99,098	00.87%		00.00%
SPAIN		00.00%		00.00%	60,496	01.23%
Other	111,342	01.63%	53,645	00.47%	22,430	00.46%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,827,264</b>		<b>11,329,431</b>		<b>4,906,037</b>	





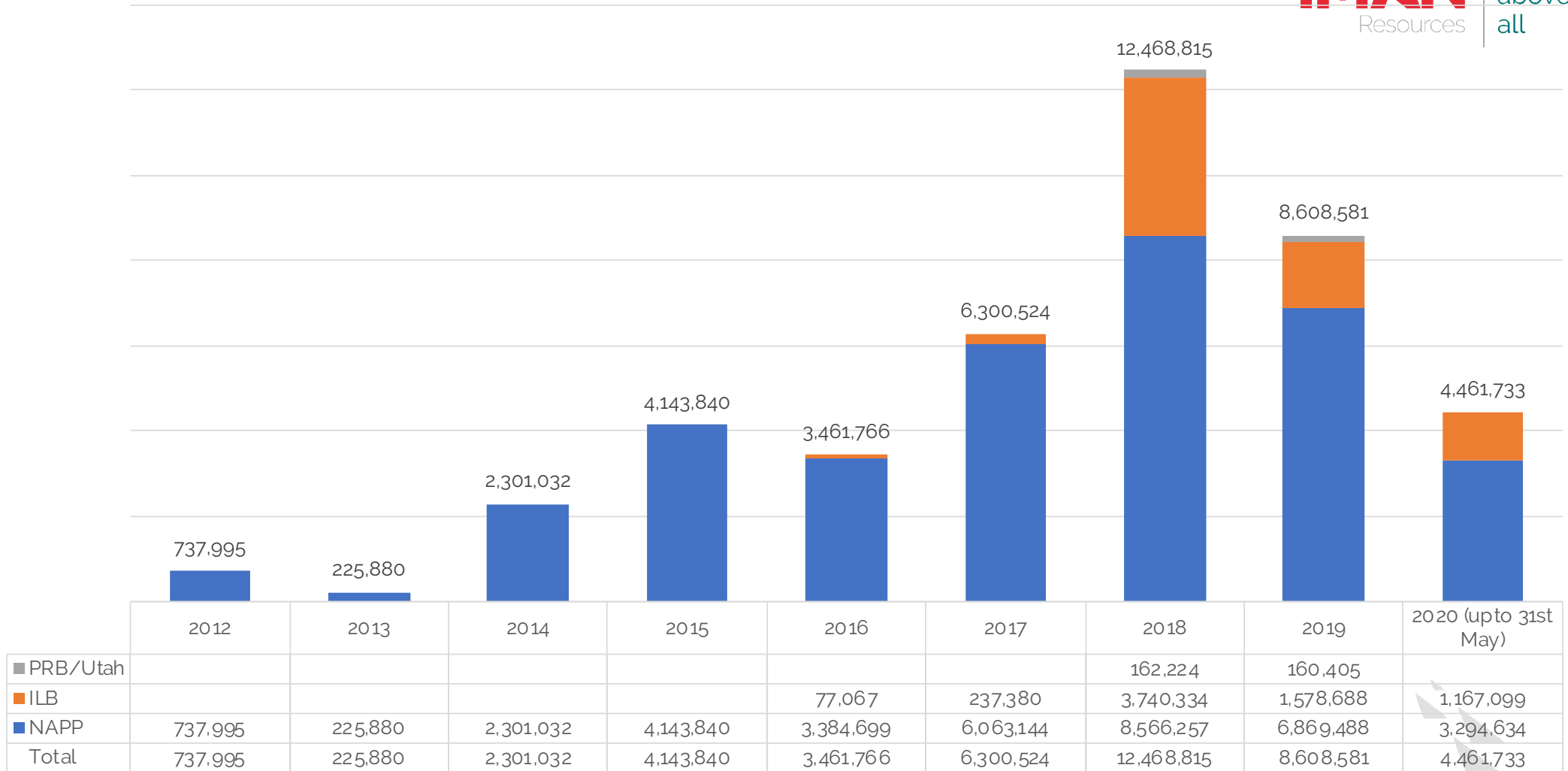
## Section - 5

## US Thermal Coal - Imports Overview



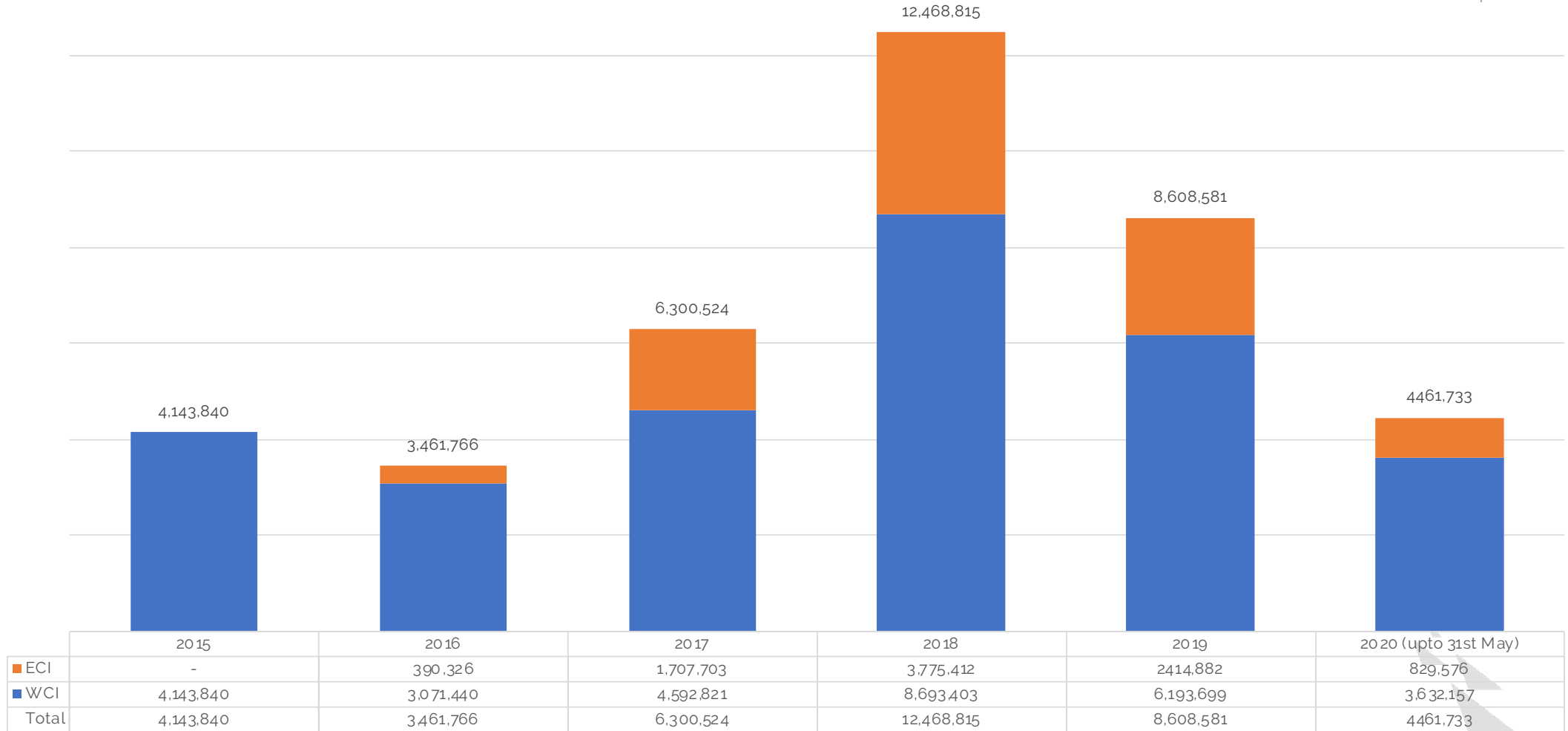
# US Thermal Coal Imports – Quality Wise

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



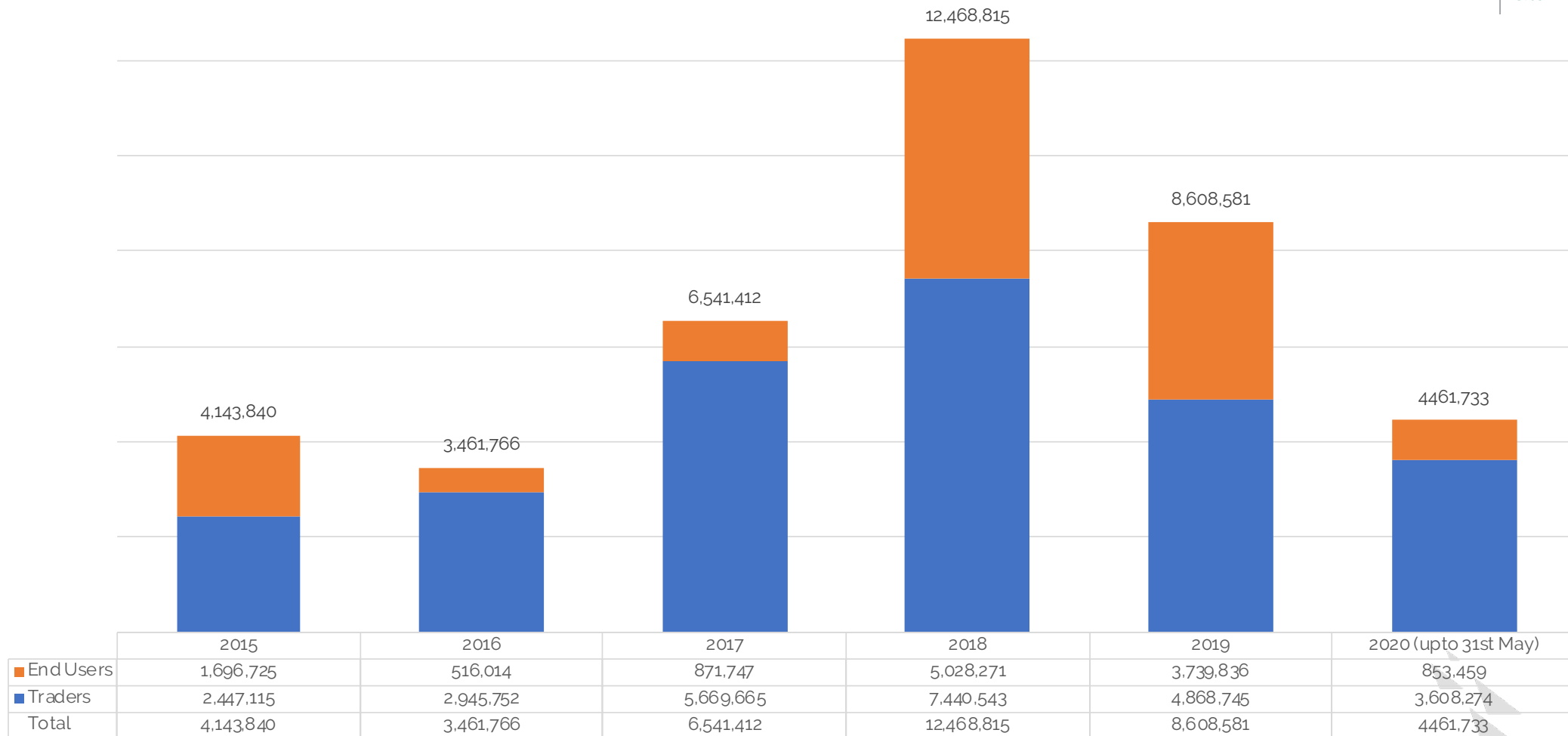
# US Thermal Coal Imports – ECI/WCI Wise

(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)



# US Thermal Coal Imports (by Consumer)

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

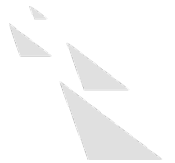


	2018	2019	2020 (Up to 31 <sup>st</sup> May)
<b>Cement</b>	<b>4,185,084</b>	<b>3,454,578</b>	<b>853,459</b>
SHREE CEMENT LIMITED	1,387,895	434,262	94,650
ULTRATECH CEMENT LIMITED	939,531	1,438,771	278,713
THE INDIA CEMENTS LIMITED	734,173	660,694	129,969
OTHER	1,123,485	920,851	350,127
<b>Power</b>	<b>843,187</b>	<b>285,258</b>	<b>000</b>
VEDANTA LIMITED	407,694	285,258	
NAYARA ENERGY	162,224		
TATA POWER	151,634		
JINDAL STEEL & POWER LIMITED	121,635		
<b>Traders</b>	<b>7,440,543</b>	<b>4,868,745</b>	<b>3,608,274</b>



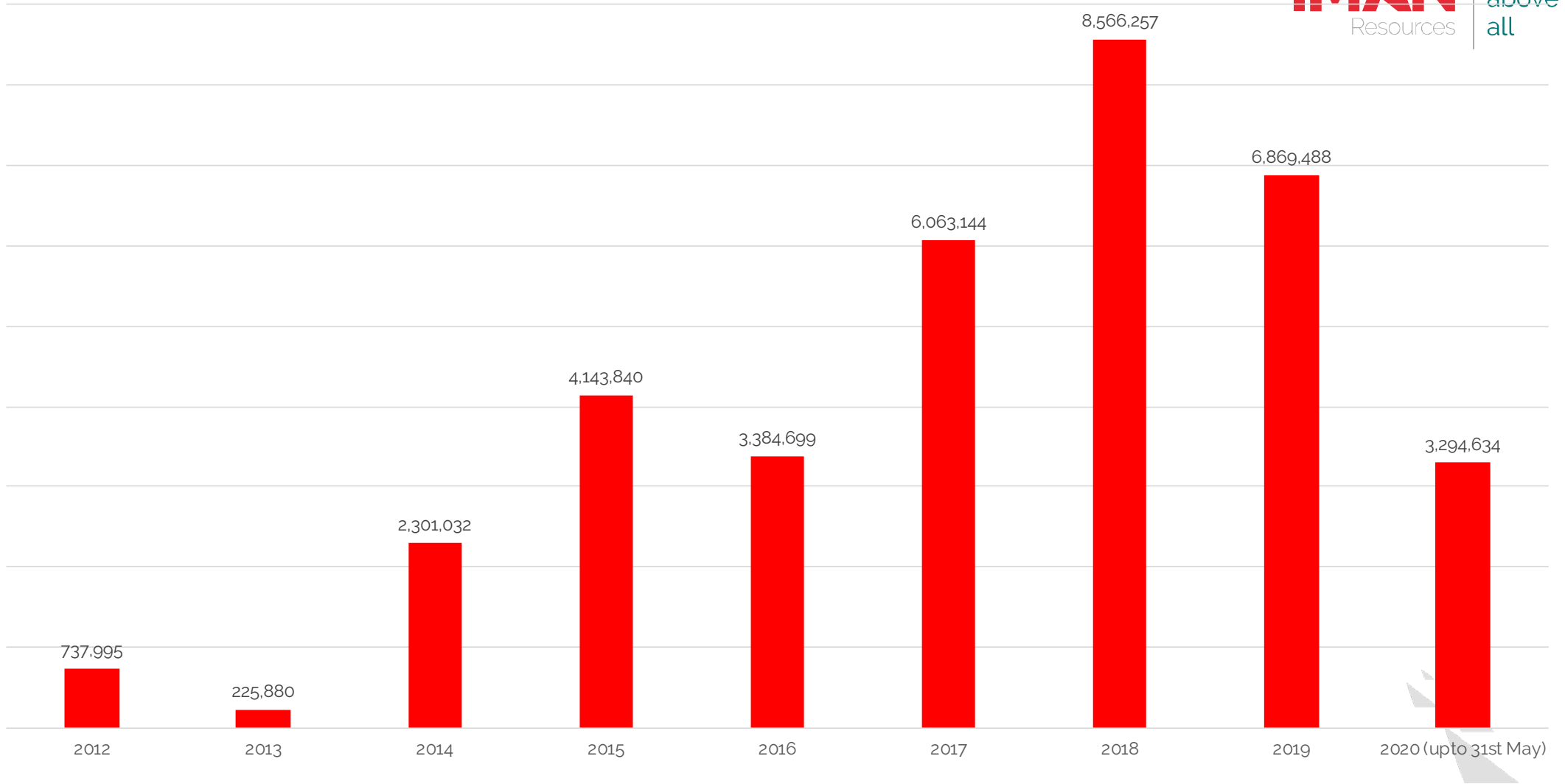
## Section - 6

## US NAPP Coal - Imports Overview



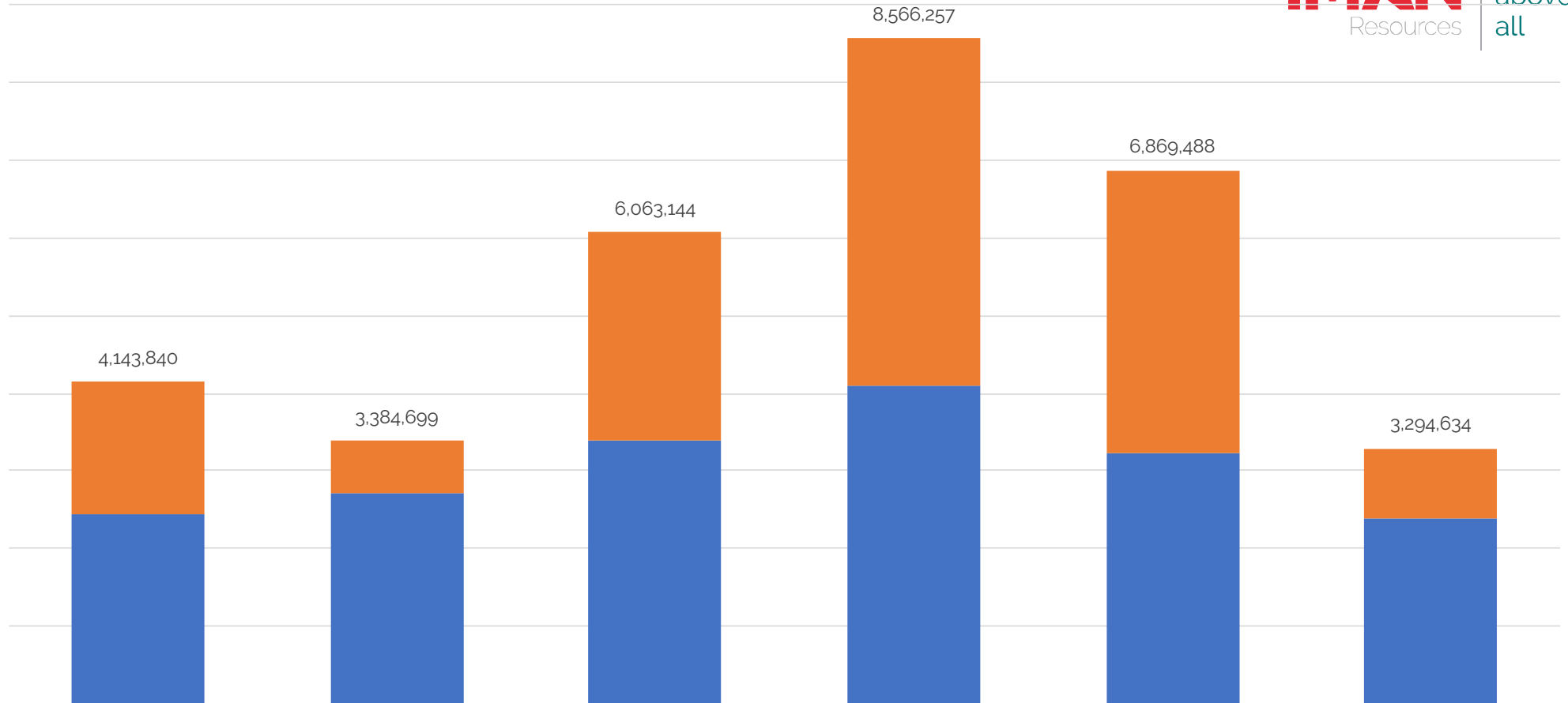
# Total NAPP Coal Imports to India

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



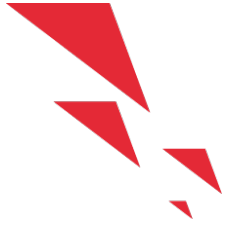
# NAPP Coal / Retail vs Industrial Sales

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



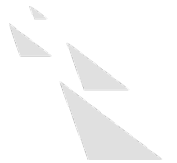
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (upto 31st May)
Industry	1,701,074	666,345	2,674,872	4,459,602	3,634,919	900,309
Retail	2,442,766	2,718,354	3,388,272	4,106,655	3,234,569	2,394,325
Total	4,143,840	3,384,699	6,063,144	8,566,257	6,869,488	3,294,634





## Section - 7

## Coking Coal - Imports Overview



# India's Coking Coal Imports (MoM)

## India's Coking Coal Import (Metric Tons)

	May-20	May-19	% Change	CY 2020 (Jan-May)	CY 2019 (Jan-May)	% Change
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	1,967,424	2,887,342	(31.86)%	12,976,533	13,969,624	(7.11)%
<b>CANADA</b>	218,747	456,423	(52.07)%	1,695,354	2,082,466	(18.59)%
<b>INDONESIA</b>	27,380	72,261	(62.11)%	749,202	628,859	19.14 %
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	115,408	52,700	118.99 %	590,281	786,305	(24.93)%
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>				45,300	56,012	(19.12)%
<b>RUSSIA</b>	33,772	51,420	(34.32)%	285,238	120,120	137.46 %
<b>USA</b>	547,962	435,394	25.85 %	2,175,721	1,856,206	17.21 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,910,693</b>	<b>3,955,540</b>	<b>(26.41)%</b>	<b>18,517,629</b>	<b>19,499,592</b>	<b>(5.04)%</b>

# India's Coking Coal Imports (May 2020)

## Importing Port with Coal Origin

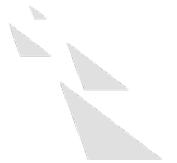


Port	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	INDONESIA	MOZAMBIQUE	RUSSIA	USA	Total
DHAMRA	339,886					38,600	<b>378,486</b>
GANGAVARAM	79,474					35,000	<b>114,474</b>
GOA	488,463	90,693				110,000	<b>689,156</b>
HALDIA / KOLKATA	218,302		27,380	48,670		97,181	<b>391,533</b>
JAIGARH	120,675	72,052				86,535	
KARAIKAL	53,295						<b>53,295</b>
KRISHNAPATNAM	104,434				33,772		<b>138,206</b>
MUNDRA	164,994						<b>164,994</b>
PARADIP	149,723	56,002		54,074		94,870	<b>354,669</b>
VIZAG	248,178			12,664		85,776	<b>346,618</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,967,424</b>	<b>218,747</b>	<b>27,380</b>	<b>115,408</b>	<b>33,772</b>	<b>547,962</b>	<b>2,910,693</b>



## Section - 8

## PCI - Imports Overview



## India's PCI Imports (MoM)

### India's PCI Import (Metric Tons)

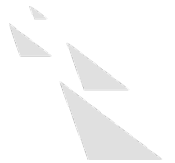
	May-20	May-19	% Change	CY 2020 (Jan-May)	CY 2019 (Jan-May)	% Change
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	330,805	946,149	(65.04)%	3070,169	3871,343	(20.69)%
<b>CANADA</b>				69,032	74,618	(7.49)%
<b>RUSSIA</b>	267,128	338,482	(21.08)%	1752,112	1601,461	9.41 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>597,933</b>	<b>1284,631</b>	<b>(53.45)%</b>	<b>4,891,313</b>	<b>5,547,422</b>	<b>(11.83)%</b>





## Section - 9

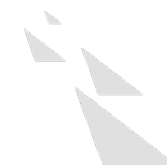
## Anthracite - Imports Overview



# India's Anthracite Imports (MoM)

## India's Anthracite Import (Metric Tons)

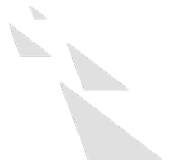
	May-20	May-19	% Change	CY 2020 (Jan-May)	CY 2019 (Jan-May)	% Change
<b>CHINA</b>	1,618	2,877	(43.77)%	8,808	16,917	(47.94)%
<b>GERMANY</b>				18		
<b>RUSSIA</b>	143,224	157,063	(8.81)%	600,247	857,511	(30.00)%
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>		23,250		33,298	23,250	
<b>USA</b>	16			33	73	(55.19)%
<b>VIETNAM</b>	19	5		9,277	8,495	9.20 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144,877</b>	<b>183,195</b>	<b>(20.92)%</b>	<b>651,679</b>	<b>906,246</b>	<b>(28.09)%</b>





## Section - 10

## Met Coke - Imports Overview





# India's Met Coke Imports (MoM)

India's MET Coke Import (Metric Tons)						
	May-20	May-19	% Change	CY 2020 (Jan-May)	CY 2019 (Jan-May)	% Change
<b>POLAND</b>	54,460	84,192	(35.31)%	258,625	412,582	(37.32)%
<b>CHINA</b>	2,865	88,428	(96.76)%	33,605	450,136	(92.53)%
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	62,833	27,297	130.18 %	234,891	194,549	20.74 %
<b>JAPAN</b>	31,850	21,325	49.36 %	183,804	196,367	(6.40)%
<b>RUSSIA</b>	714	43,810	(98.37)%	39,714	215,708	(81.59)%
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>				64,384	82,006	(21.49)%
<b>INDONESIA</b>		12,787	(100.00)%	61,421	31,272	96.41 %
<b>MEXICO</b>					52,710	(100.00)%
<b>EGYPT</b>				11,645	30,301	(61.57)%
<b>OTHER</b>	5	50	(89.40)%	18,082	16,493	9.64 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152,727</b>	<b>277,889</b>	<b>(45.04)%</b>	<b>906,171</b>	<b>1,682,124</b>	<b>(46.13)%</b>



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