Speaker:

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Topic: “CHINA COKING COAL MARKET, SUPPLY, DEMAND, PRICE AND COMPETITION”
From a Tight Supply-demand Balance to Kind of Looseness—2018 China Coking Coal Market Study and Outlook

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Policies
• De-capacity going forward and capacity replacement ratio lifting
• Accelerating the release of high-quality capacity while coking coal capacity low
• Safety supervision and environmental inspection normalizing and stepping up, affecting coal supply, consumption and logistics
• Price regulation measures intensifying yet mainly targeting at thermal coal
• Import and export policies to be flexible based on domestic coal supply and demand situation

Supply
• Coal supply weaker than expected, and coking coal output declining YoY

Demand
• Coke supply continuously suppressed by environmental inspection, and coking coal demand falling

Import & Export
• Supply-demand gap narrowing and imports reducing
• Export aggregate maintaining low amid insufficient impetus

Supply-demand Landscape
• Shifting from a tight balance to slightly looseness

Price
• Volatile at high within a narrow range and 2018’s average price obviously higher than 2017
De-capacity:

- To cut 150Mt of coal capacity in 2018. Around 80Mt has been eliminated during Jan and Jul, completing over 50% of annual de-capacity target.

Capacity replacement and the release of high-quality capacity:

- High-quality capacity to add orderly while backward capacity to exit as soon as possible, facilitating restructuring of coal industry.

- Conversion ratio of capacity replacement index can lift to 130%-300% at some mines – overlapping with natural reserves, scenic spots, drinking water source protection zones, with serious disasters, as well as with first-class safety production standard, optimized production system, coal and electricity joint venture.

- Optimizing the allocation of existing resources and expanding high-quality increment supply to strike a dynamic balance between supply and demand.

Source: Fenwei Energy
Policies: de-capacity moving forward and capacity replacement ratio lifting; the release of high-quality capacity remaining slow and coking coal capacity is less

**Capacity Upward Verification of Some Coking Coal Mines in 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine</th>
<th>Announced Capacity (Mt)</th>
<th>After Upward Verification (Mt)</th>
<th>Newly-added Capacity (Mt)</th>
<th>Coking Coal Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lu'an Luming Mengjiayao Mine</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>Gas Coal (QM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yineng Mine</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>1/3 Coking Coal (1/3JM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HuaiBei Mining Yuandian 2# Mine</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>Primary Coking Coal (JM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henan Dayou Energy Shihao Mine</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>Primary Coking Coal (JM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan Zhichang Nanmugou Mine</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>1/3 Coking Coal (1/3JM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coking Coal Capacity Structure as of 1H 2018**

- **Complete Licenses:** 977Mt
- **Announcement-cancelled:** 76Mt
- **Approved newly-built/expanding:** 381Mt
- **Unapproved constructed:** 34Mt
- **Trial-run or construction-completed:** 120Mt
- **Construction continued:** 205Mt
- **Construction halted or suspended:** 56Mt
- **Construction-completed:** 15Mt
- **Construction continued:** 11Mt
- **Construction halted or suspended:** 8Mt

*Source: Fenwei Energy*

**Execution effects:**

- Capacity utilization rate in coal industry has boosted obviously; the supply and demand relationship has improved; and coal companies’ profits have been enhancing.
- As operating mines are already producing in heavy load and also restricted by environmental and safety inspections, it is difficult for them to further raise the output.
- The release of high-quality capacity is rather slow. Most trial-run mines are already under operation, their contribution to supply growth is little. Moreover, the coking coal capacity is low.
Policies: safety supervision and environmental inspection normalizing and stepping up, affecting coal supply, consumption and logistics

Safety: normalized and frequent safety inspections disrupt mine production, and the impact on small mines is greater than that on medium and large-sized mines

- To crack down on illegal and incompliant production activities, e.g. cross-seam & cross-boundary mining and over-capacity production;
- Comprehensive safety examinations and random checks on eligible mines in safety production standardization.

Environmental protection: the frequently-issued and stricter new policies, environmental inspection/supervision and “reviewed inspection” of different levels restrict production and transportation of coal mines and washing plants

- According to the “Three-Year Action Plan to Protect the Blue Sky”, the coal proportion in primary energy consumption mix shall fall to below 58% by 2020; In addition to Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei and the surrounding “2+26” cities, another 11 cities on Fenwei Plains (Lvliang, Jinzhong and Yuncheng in Shanxi Province, Luoyang and Samnemxia in Henan Province, Xi’an, Xianyang, Baoji, Tongchuan, Weinan and Yangling Demonstration Zone in Shaanxi Province) and four provinces & city in the Yangtze Rive Delta Area (Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui) are also incorporated into the Action Plan.
- Coal mines, washing plants and railway coal-loading stations with substandard environmental measures shall cease or cut production during specific period.

Restricted truck transport: special operations to combat pollution caused by diesel trucks

- Coal inflows to main coastal ports, Tangshan Port and Huanghua Port shall be transported by railways or waterways before the end of 2018;
- The bulk material like iron ore and coke shall be mainly delivered by railways or waterways to main coastal ports, Tangshan Port and Huanghua Port before the heating season of 2020.

Execution effects

- Miners’ awareness of safety production and environmental protection has promoted and the related input has increased. However, the safety situation is still challenging. As of July 8, 130 coal mine accidents occurred throughout China, up 24 or 22.6% YoY.
- The escalating environmental policies in 2018 deliver a significant impact on markets and supply & demand of steel, coke and coal.

Summary of Environmental Policies during 1H 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Department of Issuance</th>
<th>Policy Name/Main Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan, 2018</td>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>MEE</td>
<td>Notice on Executing Air Pollutant Special Emission Limit in Air Pollution Transmission Channels of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar, 2018</td>
<td>Throughout 2018</td>
<td>Local MEE</td>
<td>Shanxi and Shaanxi held provincial environmental working conference to deploy environmental inspection work in 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr, 2018</td>
<td>Apr-Jun, 2018</td>
<td>Local MEE</td>
<td>Shanxi Provincial Environmental Groups to carry out “reviewed inspections” in some cities and counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 2018</td>
<td>Jun-Jul, 2018</td>
<td>Local MEE</td>
<td>Central Environmental Inspector Groups to conduct “reviewed inspections” and will station in ten provinces including Hebei, Henan, Inner Mongolia and Ningxia for one month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun, 2018</td>
<td>Throughout 2018</td>
<td>State Council</td>
<td>Opinions on Enhancing Ecological Environmental Protection and Executing Pollution Prevention and Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun, 2018</td>
<td>Jun-Jul, 2018</td>
<td>Administration Office of Caofeidian Port Logistics Park</td>
<td>Conducting environmental renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>General Administration Office of Jiangsu</td>
<td>Rectifying illegal docks and regulating lightering operations; by the end of 2020, all waterborne lightering operation on the Yangtze River Jiangsu Section will be banned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun, 2018</td>
<td>2018-2020</td>
<td>State Council</td>
<td>Three-year Action Plan to Protect the Blue Sky</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Policies: price regulation measures intensifying yet mainly targeting at thermal coal

Stabilizing coal prices: “nine measures” to restrain coal prices from soaring

- The Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) introduced **nine measures** in May including raising output, lifting capacity, adding transport capacity, advocating long-term contracts, increasing clean energy, adjusting inventories, reducing coal consumption, enhancing supervision and promoting joint operation of coal and power, with an aim to stabilize coal market and push coal price to return to a reasonable range.

- Clearing high stocks at ports, combating illegal and incompliant activities like manipulating price and hoarding coal; the contact details for reporting such activities are published.

Import and export policies: to be flexibly adjusted based on the domestic coal supply and demand situation

- Prolonging customs clearance, strictly controlling coal quality test standard and banning coal imports at tier-2 ports

- Import restriction measures are usually introduced in off-peak season and ease in peak season for thermal coal consumption.

Execution effects

- NDRC’s “nine measures” mainly targeted on thermal coal, while frequent environmental and safety inspections crippled the effects of supply-assurance policy. Coal prices reduced only marginally due to lack of coordinated regulation measures.

- Thermal coal imports saw a strong growth in 1H 2018, so much import quota has been used. As coal imports are still constrained by import quota in 2018, which is no higher than that in 2017, that left to winter peak season in 4Q is less. Coking coal imports will also be affected.
Supply: effective capacity maintaining stable while output reducing

Capacity

- Coking coal capacity projected to be closed in 2018: 42.71Mt
- Effective capacity able to contribute output at 2018-end: around 1,100Mt

Output

- With environmental and safety inspections restricting normal production at coal mines, supply growth is less than expected.
- China’s washed coking coal supply during January and July amounted to 250Mt, down 3.6% YoY.
- China’s domestic washed coking coal output is estimated to reach 452Mt in 2018, up 1.3% YoY.

Source: Fenwei Energy
**Import:** supply-demand gap narrowing and imports reducing

- Coking coal imports from January to July added up to **36.62Mt**, down **11.5% YoY**; of which from Mongolia 14.3Mt, -9% YoY.

- Coking coal imports reduced dramatically in 1Q 2018 as productions of main international miners were constrained at early 2018 and the domestic consumers were less keen to purchase amid high seaborne prices.

- As China domestic coking coal supply maintains a slight growth while demand is expected to reduce, coking coal supply-demand gap will contract and imported coal demand tends to fall accordingly in 2018.

- Coking coal imports are estimated to stand at **63.7Mt** in 2018, down **8% YoY**.

Source: GAC
Export: export aggregate maintaining low amid insufficient impetus

- Coking coal exports during January and July realized 0.62Mt, diving by 67.9% YoY.
- As domestic coking coal was not cost effective, the impetus for coking coal exports was insufficient in 1H 2018 and export size remained small.
- Coking coal exports are projected to maintain low at 2Mt in 2018, down 13% YoY.

Source: GAC
Demand:

- Output growth of crude steel and pig iron slowed down, and coke output showed a negative growth.
- Output projection in 2018: crude steel: 856Mt, +2.9% YoY; pig iron: 710Mt, -0.14% YoY; coke: 428Mt, -0.7% YoY
- Coking coal demand is projected to hit 512Mt in 2018, ticking down 0.7% YoY.

Supply:

- As environmental and safety inspections continue affecting production at coal mines, supply growth is less than expected.
- Domestic washed coking coal output is projected to hit 452Mt in 2018, up 1.3% YoY.
- Net imports are projected to reach 62Mt in 2018, down 0.9% YoY.

Source: Fenwei Energy
Supply-demand Situation: from a tight balance to somewhat looseness

Supply-demand gap:

- As supply is stable yet demand is reducing in 2018, coking coal market is probable to shift from a tight balance to a little looseness.

- Coking coal stocks may build up by 2Mt in 2018.

- Coking coal market is expected to show an overall balance, and may experience a tight supply during some specific period.

Source: Fenwei Energy
Coking coal demand tends to fall amid stability and output tends to grow slightly, so coking coal market will shift from a tight balance to somewhat looseness instead of an apparent surplus. Under the context, high-quality coking coal price is expected to maintain strong, while low-quality high-sulfur coking coal prices may fall.

CCI Liulin low-sulfur price index averaged at 1,602 yuan/t during January and July, up 16.3% YoY.

The annual price is projected to average at 1,590 yuan/t in 2018, hiking by 185 yuan/t or 13% YoY.

As domestic and international coal markets are closely interacted, domestic and international coal price trends are consistent while international coal prices may experience a greater volatility.

**Price:** volatile at high within a narrow range, and 2018’s average price obviously higher than 2017.
2019 Coking Coal Market Outlook

Policy

- Various policies will sustain: de-capacity will basically complete; safety and environmental inspections will maintain the strength or even stricter.

Domestic Supply

- Domestic supply is expected to maintain stable overall and some uncertainties will restrain normal extractions of some coking coal mines. (e.g.: mining rights withdrawal within nature reserve areas and water resource protection areas in Shanxi Province.)

Import & Export

- A falling domestic demand and import restriction policies will affect coking coal imports.

Demand

- As economic growth and investments slow down, outputs of pig iron and coke will decline accordingly. With coke production being restricted by environmental inspections, coking coal demand may continue falling.

Price

- With coking coal market maintaining a balance or somewhat looseness, average coking coal prices will move down moderately. CCI Liulin low-sulfur coking coal price is projected to fall by 40 yuan/t YoY in 2019.

### Coking Coal Supply-demand Balance Forecast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Washed Coking Coal Output</th>
<th>Net Imports</th>
<th>Total Supply</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply-demand Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018E</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019E</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Coking Coal Price Forecast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018E</th>
<th>2019E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCI Liulin low-sulfur coking coal (yuan/t)</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>1,405</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td>1,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
汾渭能源咨询  Fenwei Energy Consulting

- 行业研究预测  Industry Study
  - 煤炭及下游行业研究与预测  Coal and downstream industries study & forecast
    - 政策  Policies
    - 供需  Supply & demand
    - 进出口  Imports & exports
    - 物流  Logistics
    - 价格  Prices...
  - 煤炭及下游行业与重点企业研究  Study on coal & downstream industries and major suppliers
  - 煤炭（炼焦煤、动力煤）、焦化成本研究与预测  Coal and coke costs study & forecast
  - 煤炭、焦化物流研究（铁路、公路、水路）  Coal & coke logistics study
  - 区域煤炭供需与物流  Regional coal supply-demand & logistics

- 煤炭定价与价格预测预警  Coal Pricing & Price Forecast
  - 国内外煤炭品牌价值对比  Value comparison between domestic & foreign coal brands
  - 煤炭产品（炼焦煤、动力煤）价格预测预警  Coal products Price forecast & warning
  - 煤炭市场与竞争对手调查  Coal market & competitors survey

- 原料与产品优化  Raw Materials & Products Optimization
  - 大数据配煤与焦化企业降成本  Big data-based coal blending & cost-cut services for coke making companies
  - 用煤企业的原料调查及优化  Raw materials evaluation & optimization for coal consumption companies
  - 焦炭冷热强度预测与优化  Coke CRI and CSR prediction & optimization
  - 煤炭产品价值挖掘与产品设计  Coal product value exploration & product design
  - 特殊资源推荐  Recommendation for special resources

- 投资与市场中介服务  Investment & Market Intermediary Services
  - 资源项目投资服务，帮助寻找提供项目投资信息  Resource project investment services to help find and provide investment information
  - 项目合作服务，为项目业主寻找潜在投资者  Project cooperation services to seek potential investors for project owners
  - 产品销售服务，为产品买卖双方交易撮合  Product sales services to match sellers with buyers
Monthly Reports

- China Coking Coal Market Monthly
- China Thermal Coal Market Monthly
- China Coke Market Monthly
- China Coking Coal Import Monthly

These reports review monthly economic performance, production and market dynamics of downstream industries, supply & demand, imports and exports, stocks, prices, and interpretations of latest policies and significant events, and market price forecast for the coming month.

Semi-annual Reports

- Semi-annual China Thermal Coal Market Analysis & Forecast
- Semi-annual China Coking Coal Market Analysis & Forecast
- Semi-annual China Coke Market Analysis & Forecast

These reports conducts analysis and forecast in terms of such main factors as policies, demand, supply, transport, prices, imports & exports and costs, to provide valuable in-depth analysis and reference for market players and interested readers.
年度报告 Annual Reports

– 2017年中国动力煤市场分析及2018年预测
– 2017年中国炼焦煤市场分析及2018年预测
– 2017年中国焦炭市场分析及2018年预测

中长期市场分析与预测 Mid-to-long Term Market Study

– 2018-2022年中国动力煤市场分析预测
– 2018-2022年中国炼焦煤市场分析预测
– 2018-2022年中国焦炭市场分析预测
– 2018-2022年中国西南地区煤炭供需格局及发展变化趋势

2017年中国中国煤炭行业继续化解过剩产能，宏观经济稳中向好，煤炭需求小幅增加，而煤炭供应受到政策、安全环保检查、进口煤调控及重大活动的影响不及预期，煤炭价格高位运行。年度报告对2018年影响煤炭、焦炭市场的主要因素从政策、需求、供给、运输、价格、进出口等方面进行分析预测。

In 2017, China’s coal industry continued to resolve excess capacity. While the coal supply was less than expected due to the impacts of policies, safety and environmental inspections. Coal prices showed highly volatility. The reports provide analysis and forecast of coal & coke market in terms of policies, demand, supply, transport, prices, imports and exports in 2018.

中长期市场分析与预测报告，研判2018-2022年的走势，结合宏观经济策略、煤炭行业政策、产能结构、下游行业消费特点，全面剖析产能、供需、进出口、价格，逻辑清晰地展示相关数据和结论，为客户准确把握行业发展脉络提供支持。

These reports study China coal market development trend over 2018-2022 from the perspectives of coal supply & demand, prices and integrating with macro-economic strategies, coal industry policies, changes on capacity structure, and features of downstream consumptions.
针对煤炭市场普遍关注的热点问题及对行业及下游产生重大影响的政策执行，汾渭结合自有煤矿产能数据库、成本数据库，分别推出专题研究报告，用数据、图表和文字对中国煤炭供给侧改革及去产能、煤炭成本、环保政策实施对煤炭行业的影响做分析预测。

Concerning the hot topics and critical policies for coal industry and downstream companies, Fenwei compiles the monographic study on supply-side reform, de-capacity, coal cost, the impact analysis of environmental policies on coal and downstream industries, based on our exclusive Mine Capacity Database and Mine Cost Database.
## China Coalmine Basic Info & Capacity Database

This database involves 7,629-plus registered coalmines in 25 coal-production provinces, municipalities and regions, incorporating 5,650 Mt/a of production capacity. Among that, there are 4,018-plus operating mines with capacity of 3,450 Mt/a (including 101 producing mines while still being constructed), 246-plus trial run mines with capacity of 380 Mt/a, 649-plus under-construction mines (both approved and unapproved), covering capacity of 1,060 Mt/a, 1,324-plus construction halted and suspending mines with a combined capacity of 530 Mt/a and 1,392 announcement-canceled mines, involving capacity of 230 Mt/a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>矿井名称</th>
<th>Mine name</th>
<th>瓦斯等级</th>
<th>Gas level</th>
<th>矿井状态</th>
<th>Mine state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>所属集团</td>
<td>Group</td>
<td>剩余可采储量</td>
<td>Remaining reserve</td>
<td>投产时间</td>
<td>Operation time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>所属分公司</td>
<td>Branch office</td>
<td>井田面积</td>
<td>Mine field area</td>
<td>开拓方式</td>
<td>Development method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矿井性质</td>
<td>Mine ownership</td>
<td>开采深度</td>
<td>Mining depth</td>
<td>采煤工艺</td>
<td>Coal mining technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矿井地址</td>
<td>Mine address</td>
<td>设计能力</td>
<td>Designed capacity</td>
<td>可采煤层</td>
<td>Minable coal seam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>所属矿区</td>
<td>Mining area</td>
<td>核定能力</td>
<td>Verified capacity</td>
<td>煤层厚度</td>
<td>Coal seam thickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>成煤期</td>
<td>Coal-forming period</td>
<td>产量</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>煤种</td>
<td>Coal type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
汾渭能源十余年来坚持对各地区各矿区煤田勘探地质报告数据进行收集整理，并对不同地区、不同品种、不同体制的煤矿煤质信息通过各种方式采集、加工和整理，我们对每一个矿区、煤矿的煤层灰分、硫分及其它煤质指标都做了分析研究，建成了中国煤矿煤质数据库并在持续更新完善中。目前完成生产及建设煤矿共计4800座，产能合计45亿吨。

During the past decade and more, we have been collecting coalfield exploration reports about nationwide mining areas, then screening and categorizing the massive coal quality data by mining area, coal type and mine ownership. We analyzed coal quality indicators (ash, sulfur, etc.) by coal seam in each mining area, and incorporated our study outcome into a coal quality database. Currently, this database covers quality statistics about 4,800 coalmines (operating and under-construction) with combined capacity of 4,500 Mt/a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>工业分析 Proximate analysis</th>
<th>元素分析 Ultimate analysis</th>
<th>煤岩显微组分 Maceral analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>内水 Mad</td>
<td>灰分 Ad</td>
<td>挥发分 Vdaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, CaO, MgO, K₂O, Na₂O, Mn₃O₄, TiO₂, P₂O₅, SO₃</td>
<td>粘结指数 G</td>
<td>胶质层厚度 Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 中国煤矿煤质数据库  China Coal Quality Database

数据库 Database
中国煤矿成本数据库  China Coalmine Cost Database

汾渭能源基于十多年成本数据的积累，经过全国范围内实地调研和煤矿样本数据资料整理，建成了涵盖中国25个产煤省市的3000座生产煤矿的成本数据库，包括煤炭生产成本、洗选成本、运输成本，并对未来成本进行了分析预测。3000座生产煤矿生产能力32.44亿吨，占全国生产矿井生产能力的85%。

By relying on more than a decade of coal industry experiences, and massive data that are gathered through numerous trips to nationwide coalmines, we have built a coal cost database that involves 3,000 operating coalmines in China’s 25 coal-production provinces. This database not only unfolds current costs on coal production, washing and logistics, but shows our forecast for the foreseeable future. The combined capacity of these 3,000 mines amounts to 3,244 Mt/a, holding 85% of China total operating capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>原煤制造成本</th>
<th>Raw coal production cost</th>
<th>三项费用</th>
<th>Three charges</th>
<th>精煤出厂成本</th>
<th>Washed coal EXW cost</th>
<th>铁路运费</th>
<th>Rail cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>材料费</td>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>销售费用</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>洗选费</td>
<td>Washing</td>
<td>站台费及杂费</td>
<td>Platform &amp; others</td>
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<tr>
<td>工资及福利</td>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>管理费用</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>精煤回收率</td>
<td>Washed coal yield</td>
<td>短倒运费</td>
<td>Short-distance trucking</td>
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<td>动力费</td>
<td>Fuel &amp; power</td>
<td>财务费用</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>中煤价格</td>
<td>EXW price</td>
<td>铁路运费</td>
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<td>安全费</td>
<td>Safety</td>
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<td>精煤出厂成本</td>
<td>EXW cost</td>
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<td>维简及井巷费</td>
<td>Simple reproduction &amp; roadway engineering</td>
<td>简易发展基金</td>
<td>Sustainable development fund</td>
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<td>折旧费</td>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>存款费用</td>
<td>Bank interest</td>
<td>中转港杂</td>
<td>Port charges</td>
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<td>维修费</td>
<td>Reparation</td>
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<td>中转港离岸成本</td>
<td>FOB cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>可持续发展基金</td>
<td>Sustainable development fund</td>
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<td>转产基金</td>
<td>Industry transferring fund</td>
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<td>环境治理基金</td>
<td>Environment recovery fund</td>
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<td>价格调节基金</td>
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<td>资源税</td>
<td>Resource tax</td>
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<td>其他费用</td>
<td>Others</td>
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<td>原煤制造成本</td>
<td>Raw coal production cost</td>
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中国焦化厂数据库 China Coking Plant Database

2018年1月版中国焦化厂数据库收录在产焦化厂426家（不含兰炭），产能5.52亿吨，占全国在产焦炭产能（不含兰炭）的92%。焦化厂数据库包括两类指标：一是基本指标（企业及焦炉基本情况）；二是专业指标（配煤煤质、炼焦煤配比、焦炭质量指标）。

This database involves 426 operating coking plants in China (excluding semi-coke). Their combined capacity of 552 Mt/a holds about 92% of China’s total (excluding semi-coke). In this database, there are general indicators (basic information of coking plants and their ovens), and specialized indicators (feed coal quality, coal blending ratio and coke quality).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>企业名称</th>
<th>所属集团</th>
<th>地址</th>
<th>生产能力</th>
<th>产量</th>
<th>是否钢厂配套</th>
<th>焦炉类型</th>
<th>焦炉型号</th>
<th>炭化室高度</th>
<th>孔数</th>
<th>熄焦方式</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coking plant</td>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Add.</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Affiliated or not</td>
<td>Oven type</td>
<td>Oven model</td>
<td>Carbonization chamber height</td>
<td>Hole number</td>
<td>Quenching</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>配煤煤质&lt;br&gt;Feed coal quality</th>
<th>配比及成焦率&lt;br&gt;Blending ratio &amp; coke rate</th>
<th>焦炭指标&lt;br&gt;Coke quality</th>
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</thead>
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<td>灰分&lt;br&gt;Aad</td>
<td>水分&lt;br&gt;Mt</td>
<td>硫分&lt;br&gt;St,ad</td>
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