中国锰矿市场回顾
国际锰协会2015年EPD年会 – 周健
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提要

- 中国粗钢产量自2008年起增速放缓
- 中国进口锰矿需求量逐年增加
- 供需将在一个新的价格水平上达到平衡
中国粗钢产量自2008年起增速放缓

- 中国粗钢产量自2001年起以年均增速20%的速度快速增长
- 2008年的全球金融危机影响了中国的经济和钢铁工业
- 在未来几年很难再重现之前粗钢产量高速增长的情况
粗钢产量放缓主要受房地产行业的影响

从2011年起，中国政府一直推行的防止房地产市场过热的政策开始真正显效。
从2014年下半年开始，政府开始出台一些微刺激政策来防止房地产行业的快速下滑以保证其健康稳定的发展。
但是粗钢产量还是受到了出口和其他行业的拉动

【图表：中国钢材出口（百万吨）】

【图表：汽车产量（百万辆）】

- 但是这一切在2015年都存在不确定性
- 含硼钢材出口退税的取消
- 大城市的车牌政策
中国进口锰矿需求量逐年增加

中国锰矿进口量(千吨)

中国进口锰矿需求量增加主要由于:
- 锰合金产量的增加
- 国内锰矿的逐渐枯竭
- 新建的封闭式大电炉对原料质量的要求
进口锰矿的增量主要来自于南非

中国锰矿市场回顾 – 06/12/2015
国内锰矿产量开始下滑

- 现有矿山的逐渐枯竭
- 不断上升的开采成本
- 供应和质量的不稳定
- 在电价不断上涨的过程中其使用价值越来越低
国内电解锰和锰合金生产的主要配方

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供需将在一个新的价格水平上达到平衡

- 44度氧化矿和38度半碳酸矿之间的价差越来越小
- 国内锰矿如不能继续降低其成本和销售价格的话会丧失竞争优势
谢谢！

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