

煤炭科学产能和可持续发展

Scientific mining capacity and sustainable development for coal sector

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煤炭产业发展现状与形势

The development situation of the coal industry



煤炭科学产能及理论体系

The system of theories of scientific capacity



煤炭科学产能和可持续发展战略

Scientific capacity and sustainable development strategy



结 语 Conclusions

- (一)中国煤炭的地位和作用 The position and role of Coal in China
- 1.在未来相当长时期内,煤炭依然是我国的主体能源

For a long period of time in the future, Coal is still the main energy in china "在相当长一段时间内,甚至从长远来讲,还是以煤为主的格局,只不过比例会下降,我们对煤的注意力不要分散"

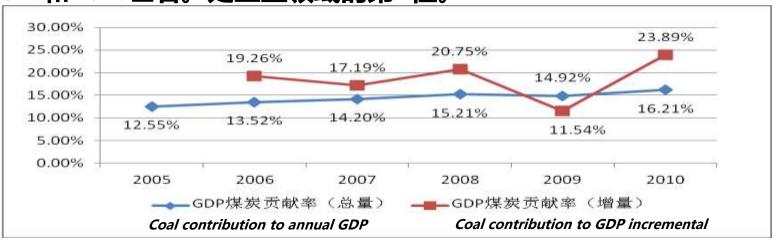
- 2014年煤炭产量38.7亿吨,同比降2.5%
- 3.87Gt of coal output in 2014, 1.9% contraction year on year
- ——《2014年国民经济和社会发展统计公报》
- 2020年、2030年煤炭消费比重分别控制在62%和55%以下
- ——《能源发展战略行动计划》
- 2050年煤炭消费总量有望减至50%以下
- ——中国工程院《中国能源中长期(2030、2050)发展战略研究》

我国煤炭产量在2020年前后达到42亿吨左右,随后产量将基本保持稳定。 coal output in china will be around 4.2 billion tons in 2020.

2.煤炭为国民经济和社会发展提供了能源保障

Coal has provided energy security for national economic and social development

中国经济与煤炭消费增速之间的平均相关系数约为0.6左右。"十一五"期间,我国煤炭生产和主要利用行业对GDP总量和增量的总贡献率平均为15%和18%左右。处工业领域的第2位。



- 3.煤炭是最经济、最可靠、洁净绿色生产消费的能源
 Coal is the most economical, reliable and clean energy for production and consumption
- 我国同等热值的煤炭价格是汽柴油价格的1/9、天然气价格的1/3;中国 煤炭可以持续稳定地开发200年,基本满足中国能源需求。

For the same caloric value, the price of coal is 1/9 of that of oil products and 1/3 of that of natural gas.

▶ 过去、现在和将来,煤炭是可持续支撑经济社会发展的最廉价(最经济)、最可靠,并且可以实现洁净绿色生产消费的能源。
In the past, at present and for the future, coal is the most economical and reliable energy, which can also achieve clean and green production and consumption

to support the sustainable development of economy and society.

一、煤炭产业发展现状与形势

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(二) 煤炭产业发展现状 The development present

1.煤炭产业发展水平与国外先进水平还有较大差距。煤炭开采技术部分处于世界先进水平,但全员工效等指标较落后。

There are some pace with advanced level at home and abroad

	产量Output (亿t)	产业集中度 Industry concentrati on (%/家)	机械化程度 Mechanization (%)	综合机械化 Comprehensive mech anization (%)	入洗率 washing rate (%)	全员工效 Overall efficiency (t/人年)
China	36.5	27%/5	75	65	55%	523
USA	9.8	52%/5	100	100	60%	12800
India	5.7	93%/2	100(露天)		25%	3000
Australia	4.2	70%/5	100	100	75%	12900
Russia	3.2	66%/5	97	97	75%	2032
South Africa	2.5	87%/4	97	97	60%	5300
Germany	1.8	79%/6	100	100	95%	8059
Poland	1.3	30%/3	99	95	46%	793

一、煤炭产业发展现状与形势

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2. 煤矿数量减少,大型煤矿比重上升

The number of coal mines decreases, the share of large coal mines increases

2014年全国关闭退出小煤矿1100余处,全国煤矿数量1.1万处,比2005年减少1.4万处;大型煤矿产量比例占63%。小煤矿占产量15%。

3.大基地建设稳步推进

Steadily propel construction of large bases

14个大型煤炭基地产量占全国总产量的90%以上。

4. 产业集中度提高

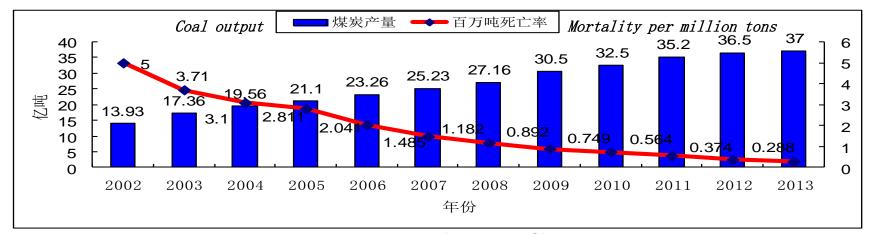
Enhance industry concentration

53家企业产量超过干万吨(2010年47家),其中9家企业产量超过 亿吨(2010年5家)。

5. 煤矿安全生产形势持续稳定好转

Safety situation of coal production continued to improve

- "十二五"期间:事故死亡人数、重特大事故起数、百万吨死亡率比2010年下降 12.5%、15%、28%。
- 2014年,事故死亡人数、重特大事故起数、百万吨死亡率比2010年下降63%。



煤矿百万吨死亡率变化趋势

6. 循环经济发展取得新成效 New Outcomes from Circular Economy

- 2014年原煤入选能力达到25.4亿吨,入选量24.2亿吨,原煤入选率62.5%,同比提高2.7个百分点。62.5% of washing rate of raw coal in 2014.
- 利用煤矸石4.92亿吨,折合5600万t标准煤;低热值煤发电装机突破3000万干瓦。
- The comprehensive utilization of coal refuse amounted to 492 million tons.
- 采煤沉陷土地复垦3.6万公顷。 The reclamation of mining subsidence area was 36,000 hectare.
- 矿井水利用44.4亿立方米/年,利用率>65%。 Mine water utilization rate was above 65%.
- 2014年抽采瓦斯130亿立方米,利用率35.4%,同比提高1.6个百分点。 The utilization rate of coal mine gas was 35.4%.

一、煤炭产业发展现状与形势

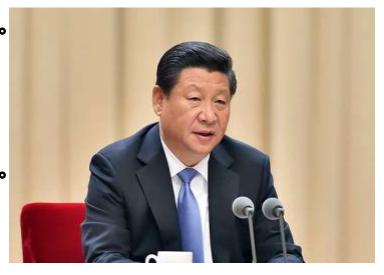
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(三)煤炭产业发展面临的形势

1.习总书记提出推动能源生产和消费革命

Propelling revolution on energy production and consumption proposed by president Xi

- 推动能源消费革命,抑制不合理能源消费。
- 推动能源供给革命,建立多元供应体系。
- 推动能源技术革命,带动产业升级。
- 推动能源体制革命,打通能源发展快车道。
- 全方位加强国际合作,实现开放条件下能源安全。



一、煤炭产业发展现状与形势

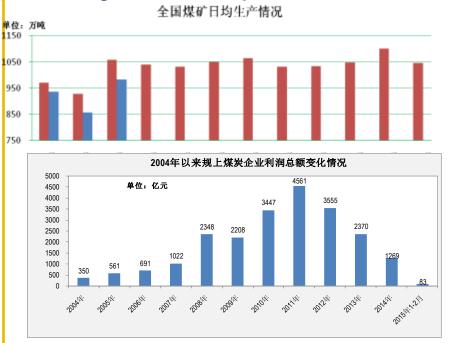
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2.煤炭行业进入"四期并存"的新常态

煤炭进入需求增速放缓期、超前产能和库存消化期、环境约束强化期、结构调整攻坚期的"四期并存的新常态"。 Coal industry has entered New Normal, characterized as slow demand

growth, excess capacity, stricter environment restriction and hard stage of structure adjustment.

- 2013年以来煤炭产量加速下滑,产能过剩严重 (Coal production declined and capacity is highly excess), 2015年一季度,全国煤炭同比下降3.5%。
- 煤炭库存持续处于高位。2015年3月煤炭企业存煤 比年初增长4%。
- 行业效益大幅滑坡,经营形势日趋严峻。(The earnings dropped dramatically and operation situation is increasingly severe)2012-2014年煤炭企业利润分别下降15.6%、33.7%和46.2%,降幅不断加大。当前企业亏损面超80%。



3.全社会"去煤化"之争困扰煤炭工业的发展 The controversies of taking out coal perplex the development of coal industry.

- 化石能源分别占我国能源生产和消费量的90%以上。严重雾霾天气中燃煤对PM2.5的贡献率占到16-30%, 甚至更高。 Coal combustion accounts for 16% to 30% of total PM2.5.
- 煤炭利用带来严重环境问题。由燃煤引起的CO₂排放占化石燃料排放总量约80%。燃煤发电占全国SO₂、NO_x排放总量的40%左右。
- > 改善生态环境是建设"美丽中国"的重要任务。 *Improving ecological environment is a main mission of building "Wild China"*.

综上,"去煤化"、"后煤化"时代为时尚早,这是业界专 家的共识!当前,中国进入经济发展的新常态,煤炭行业进 入"四期并存"发展的新形势,解决制约煤炭行业发展的瓶 颈问题,需要新的理念和系统方法指导。中国要走新型工业 化道路,煤炭工业也要由单纯追求产量的粗放式开采转变成 为安全、高效、绿色的科学开采,走科学化开采的发展道路。

It is too early to advocate post-coal era. Coal industry should transfer from extensive type to safe, effective and green type.

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煤炭科学产能及理论体系

The system of theories of scientific capacity



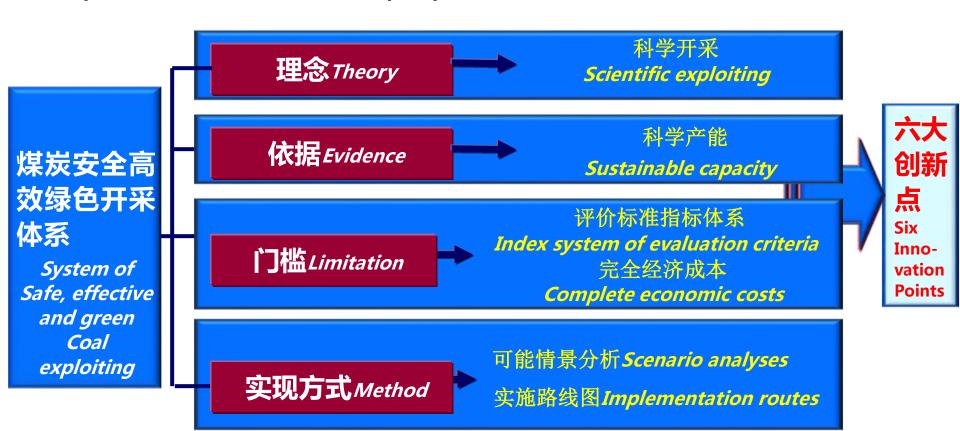
煤炭科学产能和可持续发展战略

Scientific capacity and sustainable development strategy



结 语 Conclusions

The system of theories of scientific capacity



The system of theories of scientific capacity

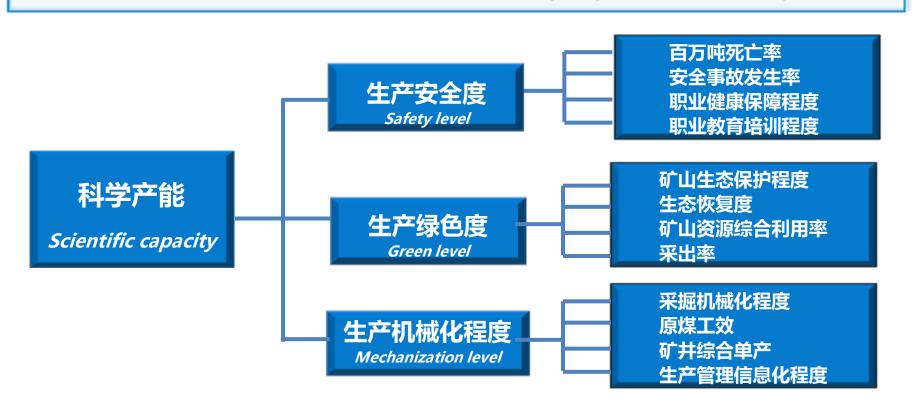
- 1. 煤炭科学开采、煤炭科学产能 Scientific coal mining and scientific capacity.
- 科学开采 Scientific mining
- 定义 Definition:科学开采是指在科学发展观引领下的,与地质、生态环境相协调前提下最大限度地获取自然资源,在不断克服复杂地质条件和工程环境带来的安全隐患前提下进行的安全、高效、绿色、经济、社会协调开采。Safe、efficient、green、economic and social coordination mining.
- ▶ 内涵 Connotation: 包含安全、高效、绿色、经济、高回收率等社会协调的煤炭 开采体系。Including safe、efficient、green、economic and high-recovery.

The system of theories of scientific capacity

- 科学产能 Scientific capacity
- 定义Definition : 科学产能是指在具有保证一定时期内持续开发的储量前提下,用安全、高效、环境友好的方法将煤炭资源最大限度采出的生产能力。Scientific capacity is that by the way of safe、efficient and environmentally friendly to maximum minie the coal resources;
- ▶ 内涵 Connotation : 科学产能要求"资源、人力、科技与装备"都必须达到相应的要求和标准,是煤炭行业和一个矿区综合能力的体现。 All of resources, manpower, science, technology, equipment must achieve corresponding requirement and standard.
- **评价指标 Evaluation index**:生产安全度、生产绿色度、生产机械化程度。 Safety level, green level, and mechanization level.

The system of theories of scientific capacity

2. 煤炭科学产能定量评价指标体系 Scientific capacity evaluation index system



The system of theories of scientific capacity

- 3. 我国煤炭科学产能的评价 Evaluation of scientific capacity in China
- (1)分析了各产煤区科学产能的首要制约因素 Main restricting factors of scientific capacity in the coal producing areas

✓晋陕蒙宁甘区 Shanxi and Shaanxi Ningxia Inner Mongolia Gansu Region :环境 environment

✓ 东北区Northeast region : 储量 reserves

✓ 新青区 Xinqing region: 环境environment

✓ 华东区 East China region: 安全 safety

✓ 华南区 South China region : 地质、安全 geology and safety



The system of theories of scientific capacity

- 3. 我国煤炭科学产能的评价 Evaluation of scientific coal capacity in China
 - (2)我国煤炭科学产能分析 Analyzing of scientific coal capacity in China

2010年我国煤炭科学产能分布 单位:亿吨

Distribution of scientific coal capacity of China in 2010 unit: Million tons

产煤区域 coal producing area	晋陕蒙宁甘 Shanxi and Shaanxi Ningxia Inner Mongolia Gansu Region	华东区 East China region	东北区 Northeast region	华南区 South China region	新青区 Xinqing region
满足资源约束的产能 Resource constraint	18.5	6.5	1.96	4.6	1
满足生产安全度的产能 safety level	8.82	3.3	0.55	0.3	0.3
满足生产机械化程度的产能 mechanization level	11.1	3.32	1.22	0.2	0.65
满足生产绿色度的产能 green level	6.48	3.5	0.8	2	0.25
各产煤区科学产能 Scientific production capacity in each coal producing area	6.48	3.3	0.55	0.2	0.25
全国科学产能 Total			10.78		

The system of theories of scientific capacity

- 4. 煤炭科学产能的发展情景 Scenarios of scientific capacity
- 科学产能发展前景由三部分构成 Scientific capacities are composed of three parts:
- > 已经达到标准的科学产能 Those which have reached standard of scientific capacity
- > 现有未达标矿井进行技术与装备改造升级后,实现的科学产能

Those which fail to currently but can achieve the standard after carrying out technical and equipment upgrading

> 按科学产能标准,新建的矿井实现的科学产能

New capacities which should be built based on scientific capacity standards

The system of theories of scientific capacity

- 4. 煤炭科学产能的发展情景 Scenarios of scientific capacity
 - ●科学产能情景设置 Scenario setting
 - ▶情景1—企业自主投入

Scenario 1 — Enterprise investment independently

▶情景2—国家全面加强技术与装备改造

Scenario 2 — National strengthening on technology and equipment modification comprehensively

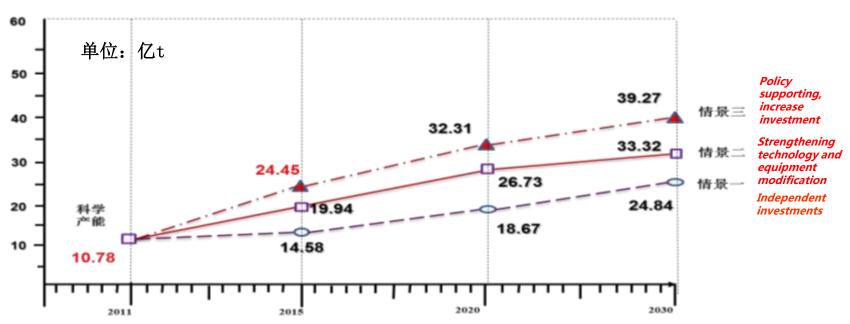
▶情景3 — 国家政策扶持、加大投入(理念、政策全面更新)

Scenario 3 — Increase on support from national policy and investment

The system of theories of scientific capacity

● 全国煤炭科学产能发展三种情景

Three scenarios of scientific capacity in China



The system of theories of scientific capacity

● 基于三种情景的科学产能与投入情况The scientific capacity and investment based on three scenarios

情景 Scenario	类别	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2030
	全国总产能(亿t) <i>Total capacity</i>	40	42	42
情景 1 Scenario 1	全国科学产能(亿t) <i>Scientific capacity</i>	14.58	18.67	24.84
	比例(%) proportion	36.4	44.5	59.1
	投入(亿元) <i>Input</i>	1927	2882	6015
情景 2 Scenario 2	全国科学产能(亿t) <i>Total capacity</i>	19.94	26.73	33.32
	比例(%) proportion	49.8	63.6	79.3
	投入(亿元) <i>Input</i>	5342	8635	15400
情景 3 Scenario 3	全国科学产能(亿t) <i>Scientific capacity</i>	24.95	32.31	39.27
	比例(%) proportion	62.4	76.9	93.5
	投入(亿元) <i>Input</i>	8774	14522	25719

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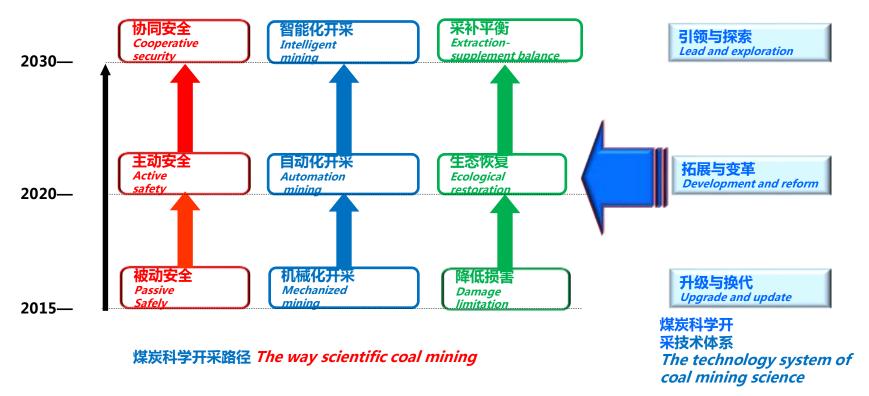
- 1. 煤炭科学产能的战略目标 The strategic target of coal science capacity
- 战略目标以科学开采为理念、以科学产能为依据,全面提高煤炭开采的科学化水平,建立安全、高效、绿色、经济等社会全面协调的可持续的现代化煤炭工业生产体系,真正以煤炭科学开采的科学产能来支撑和保障国民经济和社会发展的能源需求。
- Strategic target based on scientific mining and scientific capacity, we should comprehensively improve scientific level of coal mining, establish social overall coordinated modern coal production system sustainably, safely, efficiently, environmentally and economically, thus, truly fulfill he goal of supporting and safeguarding energy demands of national economy and social development by improving scientific capacity of coal mining.

三、煤炭科学产能和可持续发展战略

Scientific capacity and sustainable development strategy

2.提升科学产能技术路线图

The technical roadmap for scientific capacity promoting



汇报提纲 4

Report outline

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四、结 语 Conclusions

- ▶ 煤炭革命,不是"去煤化"革命,更不是"革煤炭的命",而是推动煤炭生产消费实现科学产能,走清洁高效、绿色低碳道路。 Coal revolution is to promote sustainable coal production and consumption, to realize scientific capacity, it will be on the way which is green and with low carbon. It is not to do away with coal.
- 》 煤炭科学产能是煤炭行业转变经济发展方式的根本途径,对巩固煤炭在一次能源中的主体地位,贯彻"煤为基础、多元发展"的能源方针意义深远。Scientific coal capacity is the basic way to change the mode of the economic development of coal.
- 将煤炭科学开采作为煤炭开发的基本国策,把科学产能指标体系作为关停并转、新建矿井准入制依据,确保科学产能的长期性和可持续性。 Take scientific coal mining as the basic natinal policy for coal exploitation.
- > 将煤炭安全高效绿色开采作为国家新兴战略产业,提升煤炭开发科学化水平,使煤炭成为清洁能源,成为国际领先的行业。 *Take safe, effective, and green coal mining as the national strategic emerging industry*



请批评指正

谢谢!

Thank you for your attention