

China Service Consumption Table

中国区服务资源消耗价目表

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Consumption

资源消耗

Generally. The China Service is a cloud data platform provided as a service which consumes resources for distinct functions as set forth herein and is available in several different editions (“**Editions**”) and hosted in different geographical regions (“**Regions**”) by certain third-party cloud providers (“**Cloud Providers**”) and the Documentation. Customer Data is uploaded into Customer’s account on the China Service (“**Account**”) and may be stored in a central repository in each Account (“**Storage**”). Customers can create and manage virtual warehouses (each, a “**Virtual Warehouse**”) as needed to combine and process Customer Data from Storage (“**Virtual Warehouse Services**”). As set forth in the tables below “AWS” refers to Amazon Web Services Ningxia Region operated by NWCD and Amazon Web Services Beijing Region operated by Sinnet. Currency values in the below tables are in Renminbi (RMB).

一般规定。中国区服务是一项云数据平台即服务，在实现本文所述的各项功能时会消耗资源。中国区服务有多个不同版本（“版本”），按照相关服务文档，由特定的第三方云厂商（“云厂商”）在不同地理区域（“区域”）托管。客户数据被上传到客户在中国区服务中的账户（“账户”），可被存储在每个账户的中央存储库中（“存储”）。客户可根据需要创建和管理虚拟仓库（各称为“虚拟仓库”），以合并和处理来自存储的客户数据（“虚拟仓库服务”）。如后文表格所示，“AWS”是指由西云数据运营的 Amazon Web Services 宁夏区域和由光环新网科技运营的 Amazon Web Services 北京区域。以下表格中显示的定价货币单位为人民币（RMB）。

Credits

额度

Compute (Virtual Warehouse Services). Snowflake bills for Virtual Warehouse Services using purchasable credits, as described herein (“**Credits**”). Virtual Warehouses use Credits at certain rates based on the effective size¹ of the Virtual Warehouse while the applicable Virtual Warehouse is in operation, as set forth in the Credit Table below, as determined by Customer. When a Virtual Warehouse is suspended, it does not use any Credits. When a Virtual Warehouse is started or resumed, a minimum of one minute’s worth of Credits will be consumed. Thereafter, Virtual Warehouses will be charged on a per second basis, rounded up to the nearest whole second.

计算（虚拟仓库服务）。在虚拟仓库服务的计费中，Snowflake 使用额度计算消耗，额度可购买，具体如下文所述（“**额度**”）。适用的虚拟仓库处于运行状态时，根据客户决定的虚拟仓库有效规模¹，虚拟仓库会消耗一定点数的额度，具体费率见下文的额度消耗表。虚拟仓库挂起时，不使用任何额度。虚拟仓库开启或恢复时，将消耗相当于至少一分钟用量的额度。此后，使用虚拟仓库将按秒收费，向上取整到最接近的整秒数。

Cloud Services. Operating the China Service requires the use of the DCC cloud services layer (“**Cloud Services**”). Cloud Services is charged based on the amount of Cloud Services compute resources (defined below) used while operating the China Service. You will be charged 4.4 Credits per hour of Cloud Services use. Your daily use of Cloud Services will not incur any charges if the daily Credits charged for such use is less than or equal to 10% of the daily Credits consumed for use of Virtual Warehouse Services (“**Cloud Services Adjustment**”) Cloud Services usage is associated with Serverless Features (as described below) do not contribute to the Cloud Services Adjustment.

云服务。运营中国区服务需要使用 DCC 云服务层 (“**云服务**”)。云服务按照运营中国区服务时使用的云服务算力资源 (定义见下文) 收费。按照每个云服务使用小时 4.4 点额度向您收费。如果您每日使用云服务所消耗的额度点数少于或等于每日使用虚拟仓库服务所消耗额度点数的 10%，则每日的云服务使用不会产生任何费用 (“**云服务收费调整**)”。与无服务器功能相关的云服务使用 (如下文所述) 不会产生云服务收费调整。

Serverless Features. DCC offers a number of Serverless Features as described in the Documentation. Serverless Features operate on DCC-managed compute resources which are charged by the number of Compute Hours used to operate the Serverless Feature. One “Compute Hour” is defined as the computing resources comparable to running an XS Virtual Warehouse for one hour. In the event DCC uses computing resources that are equivalently larger or smaller than an XS Virtual Warehouse, the Credit consumption rate will be adjusted accordingly. For example, if a Serverless Feature uses computing resources comparable to an S Virtual Warehouse for 30 minutes, such use is measured as one Compute-Hour. Compute-Hours are calculated on a per second basis, rounded up to the nearest whole second. For Serverless Features, managed compute is billed at the rate of one Credit per Compute-Hour, multiplied by the applicable feature multiplier in Table 5. Some Serverless Features also incur Cloud Services charges, which are also multiplied by the applicable feature multiplier in Table 5. Some Serverless Features also incur Unit Charges. The Serverless Feature charges for DCC-managed compute resources, Cloud Services, and Unit Charges appear in the usage statement as a single line item for that Serverless Feature.

无服务器功能。如相关服务文档所述，DCC 提供多项无服务器功能。无服务器功能基于 DCC 托管的算力资源运行，按运行无服务器功能所使用的算力小时数收费。一个“算力小时”相当于运行一个 XS 型虚拟仓库一小时所使用的算力资源。如果 DCC 使用的算力资源大于或小于运行一个 XS 型虚拟仓库所使用的算力资源，则额度消耗率将相应调整。例如，如果一项无服务器功能使用的算力资源相当于运行一个 S 型虚拟仓库 30 分钟所消耗的算力资源，则按照一个算力小时向此等服务使用收费。算力小时按秒计算，向上取整到最接近的整秒数。对于无服务器功能，托管计算的计费率为每算力小时一个额度，乘以表 5 中适用的功能乘数。部分无服务器功能也会产生云服务费用，这类费用也要乘以表 5 中适用的功能乘数。部分无服务器功能也会产生单位费用。在用量对账单中，一项无服务器功能所消耗的 DCC 托管算力资源、云服务资源和单位费用会作为该无服务器功能的一项费用条目显示。

Storage. Storage pricing is based on the average terabytes per month of all Customer Data stored in a Customer Account. The average terabytes per month is calculated by taking periodic snapshots of all Customer Data. The daily average will be displayed in the China Service. The monthly charge is based on the average calculated across the number of calendar days in that month. If Customer Data stored is compressed, the compressed file size is used in the calculation of the total storage used.

存储。存储定价根据客户账户每月平均存储的所有客户数据的 TB 数计算。月平均 TB 数通过对所有客户数据定期进行数据快照计算得出。日平均值将显示在中国区服务中。月收费根据当月所有自然日的计算平均值得出。如果存储的客户数据经过压缩，则在计算总存储使用量时使用压缩文件大小。

Data Transfer (Ingress or Egress): As more fully described in the Documentation, the China Service allows

Customer to transfer Customer Data in and out of its existing Account (“**Data Transfer**”). Depending on the Cloud Provider and what Region the Data Transfer is executed from, charges may be incurred for the Data Transfer. The charges applicable to a Data Transfer for each Cloud Provider are set forth in Tables 4(a) below. As described in the Documentation, some features (e.g., External Functions) may have alternate data transfer charges, as set forth in Table 4(b) below.

数据传输（传入或传出）：中国区服务允许客户将客户数据转入或转出其现有账户（“**数据传输**”），详细说明请见相关服务文档。数据传输可能产生费用，具体取决于云厂商和执行数据传输的区域。下文表4（a）列出了在每家云厂商的数据传输所适用的收费。如相关服务文档所述，特定功能（如外部功能）可能产生其他数据传输费用，具体见下文表4（b）。

¹ If you have the ability to create multi-cluster Virtual Warehouses, each Virtual Warehouse can run multiple, equal-size clusters concurrently and independently. The rate of Credits charged for a multi-cluster Virtual Warehouse is calculated by multiplying the rate for the size of the Virtual Warehouse and the number of running clusters.

如果您能够创建多集群的虚拟仓库，则每个虚拟仓库可同时独立运行多个大小相等的集群。多集群虚拟仓库的额度消耗计算方式是：用所选虚拟仓库类型对应的额度消耗量乘以运行集群的数量。

Table 1: Credit Table										
Virtual Warehouse Credits Per Hour										
Warehouse Types	XS	S	M	L	XL	2XL	3XL	4XL	5XL	6XL
Standard Warehouse	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512
Snowpark Optimized Warehouse	N/A	N/A	6	12	24	48	96	192	384	768

表1：额度消耗表										
虚拟仓库每小时消耗的额度点数										
仓库类型	XS	S	M	L	XL	2XL	3XL	4XL	5XL	6XL
标准仓库	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512
Snowpark 优化仓库	不适用	不适用	6	12	24	48	96	192	384	768

Pricing. The China Service may be subscribed to on a Capacity basis, where a set dollar amount of usage is purchased up front. In the event that Customer consumes more Credits than their purchased Capacity, Customer will be billed at the On-Demand pricing, where usage is invoiced in arrears every month. Pricing typically depends on whether a Customer is in On Demand or Capacity.

定价。中国区服务可基于预购额度（Capacity）订阅，即预先购买一定金额的用量。如果客户消耗的额度超过其预购额度，则将根据按需定价向客户收费，用量体现在当月结束后开具的月度对账单中。定价通常取决于客户是按需付费还是预购额度。

Tables 2 and 3 below set forth DCC's List Credit Pricing and Storage Pricing.

以下的表2和表3是DCC提供的额度和存储的目录价。

Table 2: On Demand Credit Pricing				
Cloud Provider	Region	China Service Edition		
		Standard	Enterprise	Business Critical
AWS	NingXia (China)	¥18	¥27	¥36

表2：按需购买额度定价				
云厂商	地区	中国区服务版本		
		标准	企业	业务关键
AWS	宁夏（中国）	¥18	¥27	¥36

While Customers are in On Demand, Credit pricing is as set forth in Table 2 (On Demand Credit Pricing). Capacity Credit Pricing is based on applying the Credit Discount in the Order Form to the On Demand Credit Price for the applicable Cloud Provider, Region, and Edition. Purchased Capacity may be applied toward any of the Customer's Accounts on the China Service. Customers get a monthly statement of usage, in arrears.

当客户按需使用服务时，额度定价如表2（按需购买额度定价）所示。预购额度的定价方式：在适用的云厂商、区域和版本的按需购买额度价格的基础上，乘以订单中约定的额度折扣。客户在中国区服务上的任何账户都可以使用预购额度。客户每月会收到上一个月的用量对账单。

Table 3: Storage Pricing			
Cloud Provider	Region	On Demand Storage Pricing (TB/mo)	Capacity Storage Pricing (TB/mo)
AWS	China	¥179.71	¥179.71

表3：存储定价			
云厂商	地区	按需存储定价（TB / 月）	预购额度的存储定价（TB / 月）
AWS	中国	¥179.71	¥179.71

Table 4(a): AWS Data Transfer Pricing				
Cloud Provider	Data Transfer Source Region	Data Transfer To Same Cloud Provider, Same Region (per TB)	Data Transfer to AWS Beijing (per TB)	Data Transfer To Different Cloud Provider or Internet (per TB)
AWS	NingXia (China)	¥0.00	¥600.30	¥933.00

表4（a）：AWS数据传输定价				
云厂商	数据传输来源区域	数据传输至同一家云厂商、同一区域（每TB）	数据传输至AWS北京（每TB）	数据传输至不同的云厂商或互联网（每TB）
AWS	宁夏（中国）	¥0.00	¥600.30	¥933.00

Table 4(b): Pricing for Specific Endpoint Types	
Endpoint Type	Pricing per TB of data processed through the endpoint you configure
AWS API Gateway, Private Endpoints	¥70

表4（b）：特定终端类型的定价	
终端类型	通过您配置的终端处理的每 TB 数据定价
AWS API 网关，私有终端	¥70

Table 4(c): Outbound Privatelink Pricing

Cloud Provider	Region	Private Endpoint (per endpoint per 1,000 hours)	Per Data Processed (per TB)		
			First 1 PB	Next 4 PB	Anything over 5 PB
AWS	NingXia (China)	¥87.50	¥71.68	¥43.00	¥28.67

表 4（c）：出站 Privatelink 定价

云厂商	区域	私有终端（每个终端每 1000 小时）	按处理的数据（每 TB）		
			第 1 个 PB	接下来 4 个 PB	5 PB 以上
AWS	宁夏（中国）	¥87.50	¥71.68	¥43.00	¥28.67

Table 5: Serverless Feature Credit Table			
Feature	Feature Multipliers		Unit Charges
	Managed compute	Cloud Services	
Clustered Tables	2	1	-
Copy Files	2	-	-
Data Quality Monitoring ²	2	1	-
Logging	1.25	-	0.28 Credits per 1000 file batches
Materialized Views maintenance	2	1	-
Query Acceleration	1	-	-
Replication	2	0.35	-
Search Optimization Service	2	1	-
Sensitive Data Classification	0.9	1	-
Serverless Alerts	0.9	1	-
Serverless Tasks	0.9	1	-
Serverless Tasks Flex	0.5	1	-
Snowpipe	1.25	-	0.06 Credits per 1000 files
Snowpipe Streaming ³	-	-	0.0037 Credits per uncompressed GB
Snowpipe Streaming Classic ⁴	1	-	0.01 Credits per client instance per hour
Trust Center	1	1	-

表 5：无服务器功能额度消耗表			
功能	功能乘数		单位费用
	托管计算	云服务	
集群化数据表	2	1	-
复制文件	2	-	-
数据质量监控 ²	2	1	-

² The ROW_COUNT DMF (as described further in the Documentation) uses a Snowflake-managed compute multiplier of 0.9.
 ROW_COUNT DMF（详见相关服务文档中的描述）使用的 Snowflake 托管计算乘数为 0.9。

日志	1.25	-	每 1000 个文件批次收取 0.28 点额度
物化视图维护	2	1	-
查询加速	1	-	-
复制	2	0.35	-
搜索优化服务	2	1	-
敏感数据分类	0.9	1	-
无服务器提醒	0.9	1	-
无服务器任务	0.9	1	-
Serverless Tasks Flex	0.5	1	-
Snowpipe	1.25	-	每 1000 个文件收取 0.06 点额度
Snowpipe Streaming ³	-	-	每个未压缩 GB 收取 0.0037 点额度
Snowpipe Streaming Classic ⁴	1	-	每个客户实例按每小时 0.01 点额度收费
信任中心	1	1	-

Changes to this China Service Consumption Table. This China Service Consumption Table may be updated from time to time. This China Service Consumption Table applies to Previews.

对本《中国区服务资源消耗价目表》的变更。本《中国区服务资源消耗价目表》可能不定期更新。本《中国区服务资源消耗价目表》适用于预览版服务。

Any capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the your applicable agreement with DCC or the Documentation, as applicable.

此处使用但未定义的任何术语遵循贵司与 DCC 签署的相关服务协议或文档中的定义（如适用）。

Not all features listed in this China Service Consumption Table may be available in the China Service.

并非本中国区服务价目表中列出的所有功能都可以在中国区服务中使用。

³ Charges for Snowpipe Streaming only apply to the new high performance architecture, which is available as a Preview, subject to the China Service Master SaaS Agreement at <https://snowflake.cn/legal/terms-of-service>.

Snowpipe Streaming 的收费仅适用于新的高性能架构，目前提供预览版，受《中国区服务基础协议》约束（<https://snowflake.cn/legal/terms-of-service>）。

⁴ Charges for Snowpipe Streaming Classic only apply to the classic architecture (ingest-java SDK versions 4.X or older).

Snowpipe Streaming Classic 的收费仅适用于经典版架构（ingest-java SDK 4.X 或更早的版本）。