

EV Charging Industry Report

August 2016



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CAAM: State Departments Working to Push for Charging Infrastructure Construction

Jul. 11, 2016

Source: China Securities

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The development of charging station industry is lagging behind that of EV industry, so great efforts are needed to accelerate construction of charging infrastructure, Yao Jie, Deputy Secretary General at China Association of Automobile Manufacturers (CAAM), said on July 11. Meanwhile, several state departments, including Ministry of Industry & Information Technology (MIIT) and National Development & Reform Commission (NDRC), are also working to push for charging infrastructure construction.



Insufficient Charging Facilities Constrains the Development of EV Industry

Aug. 2, 2016

Source: people.cn



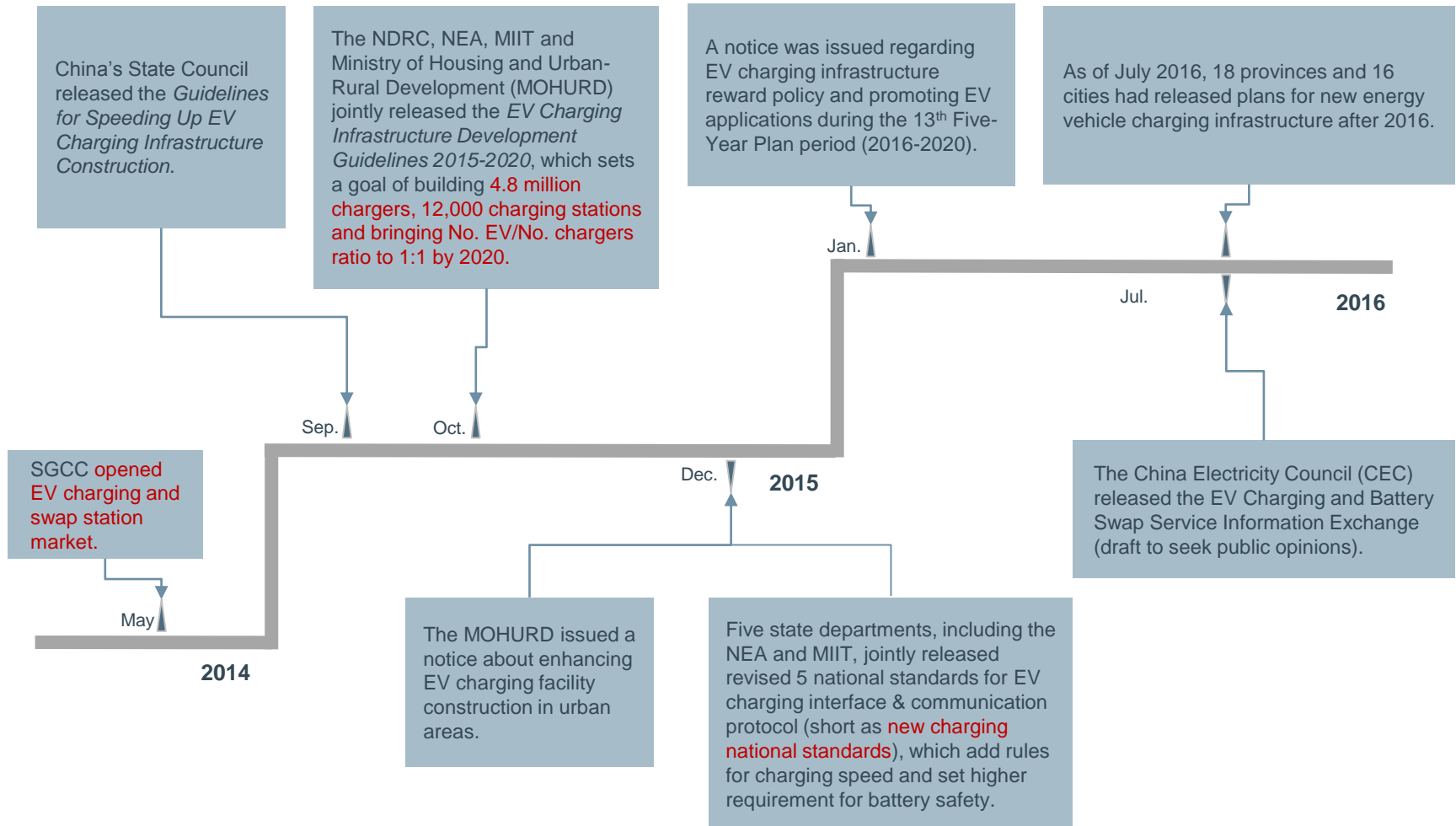
The *2016 New Energy Vehicle Blue Paper* was released on August 1. As of the end of 2015, the number of EV/ the number of chargers ratio was less than 10:1 in China, acting as a bottleneck for development of EV industry, Wu Zhixin, Deputy Director at China Automotive Technology & Research Center (CATARC) said. Data from the National Energy Administration (NEA) showed China's EV production and sales reached nearly 500,000 units as of the end of 2015, while just 3,600 public charging and swap stations and 49,000 chargers had been built. China still has a long way to go in achieving its goal of building 12,000 charging stations and 4.8 million distributed chargers before 2020.

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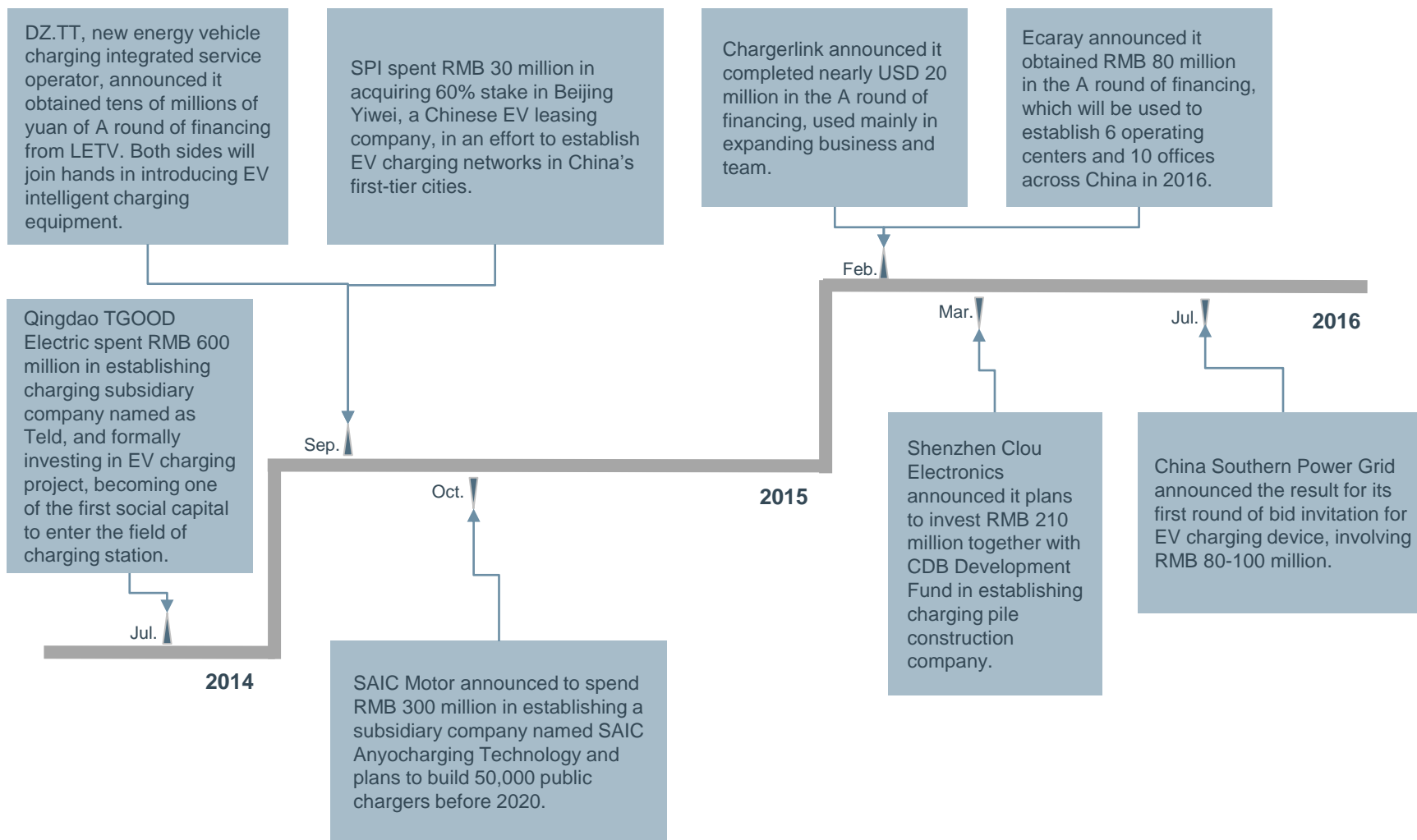
Important Policies

- China has frequently released guidelines for EV charging infrastructure construction since State Grid Corporation of China (SGCC) opened EV charging and swap station market in May 2014



Investment & Financing Events

- Capital has poured into EV charging pile industry since SGCC opened EV charging and swap station market in May 2014



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Definition of Charging Point & Classifications of Chargers

“Gas station” for EV

Basic functions: set the time, the power usage and the money of charging

Classified by installation conditions

Vertical chargers

Wall-mounted chargers

Classified by service objects

Chargers for public use

Chargers for special use

Chargers for self-use

Classified by the number of charging interface

One charger for one vehicle

One charger for multiple vehicles

Classified by charging method

Alternating current (AC) chargers

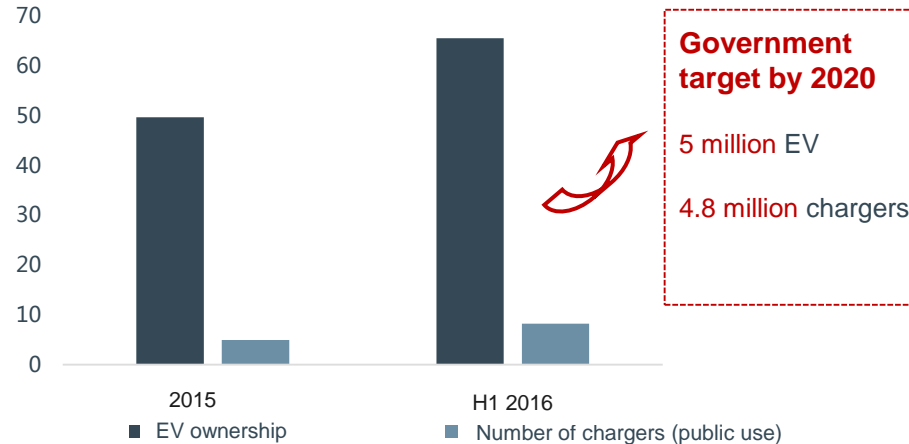
Direct current (DC) chargers

AC-DC integrated chargers

Current Market Supply & Demand

EV Ownership VS Number of Chargers

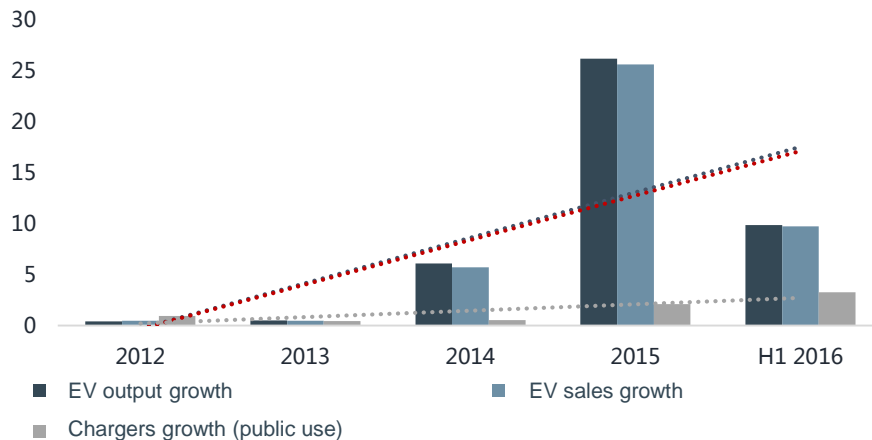
Unit: 10,000 vehicles, chargers



Source: CAAM

EV Growth VS Chargers Growth

Unit: 10,000 vehicles, chargers

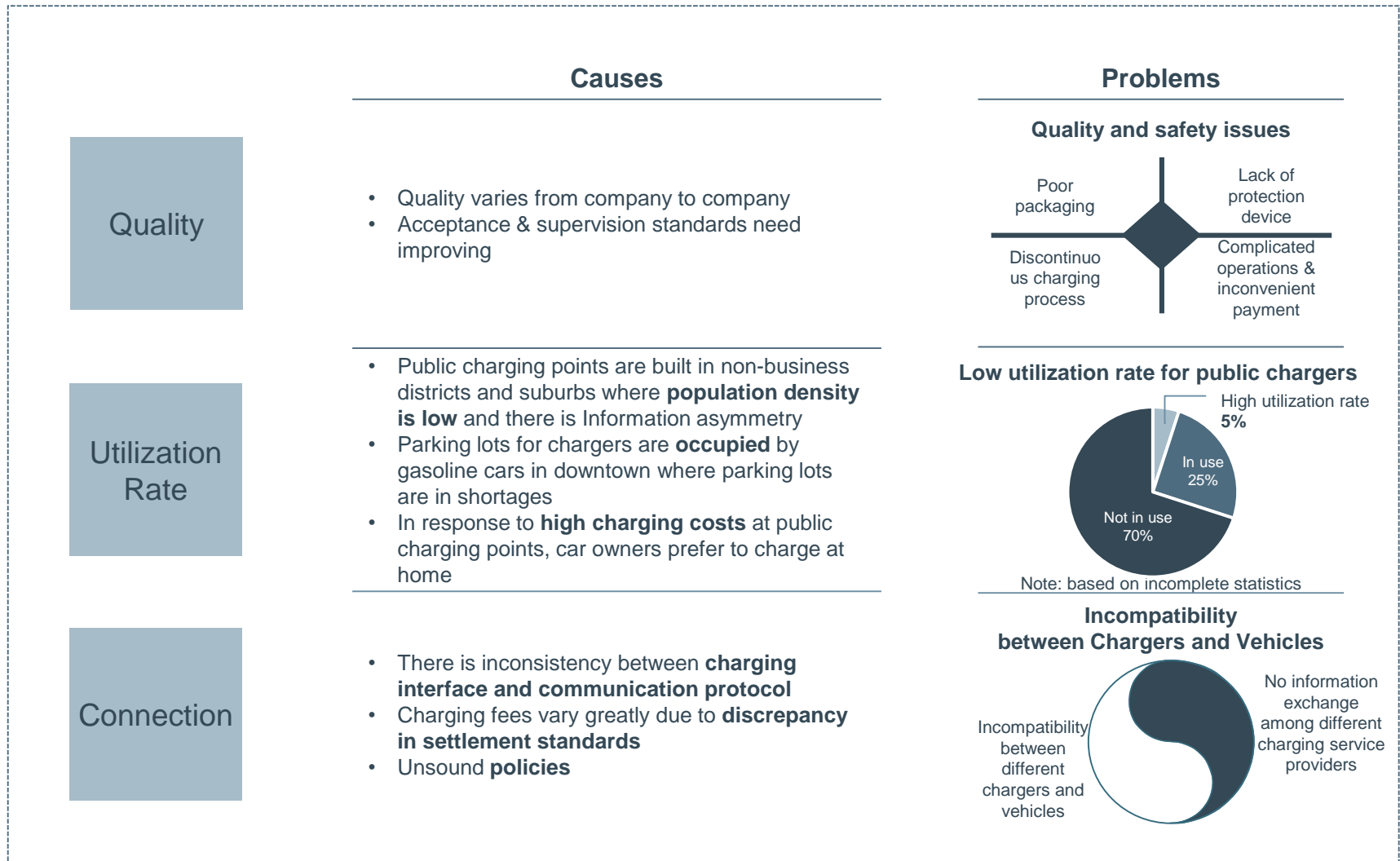


Sources: CATARC, abaogao.com

- **Far more EVs than Chargers:** Limited number of chargers is one of the constraints for EV popularization
- **Huge Gap:** There is a huge gap between current number of chargers and its target number, so explosive growth is expected in the foreseeable future

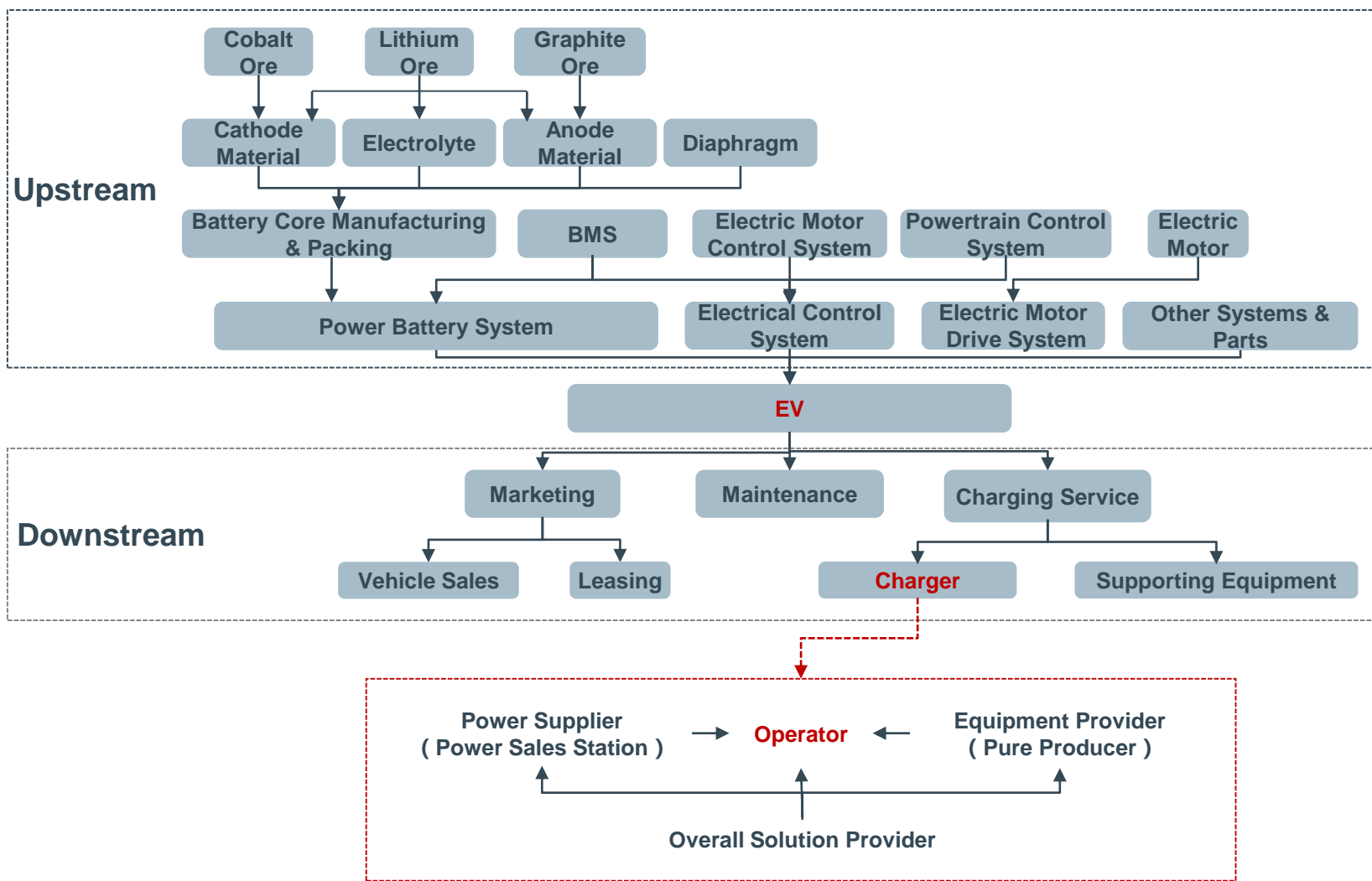
- EV production and sales maintain fast growth, reaching a peak in 2015
- EV production and sale growth, though down, remained high in H1 2016, boosting demand for supporting facilities
- **Supply & Demand Contradictory:** EV production and sales grow much faster than charger construction, leaving chargers in severe shortages

Main Problems



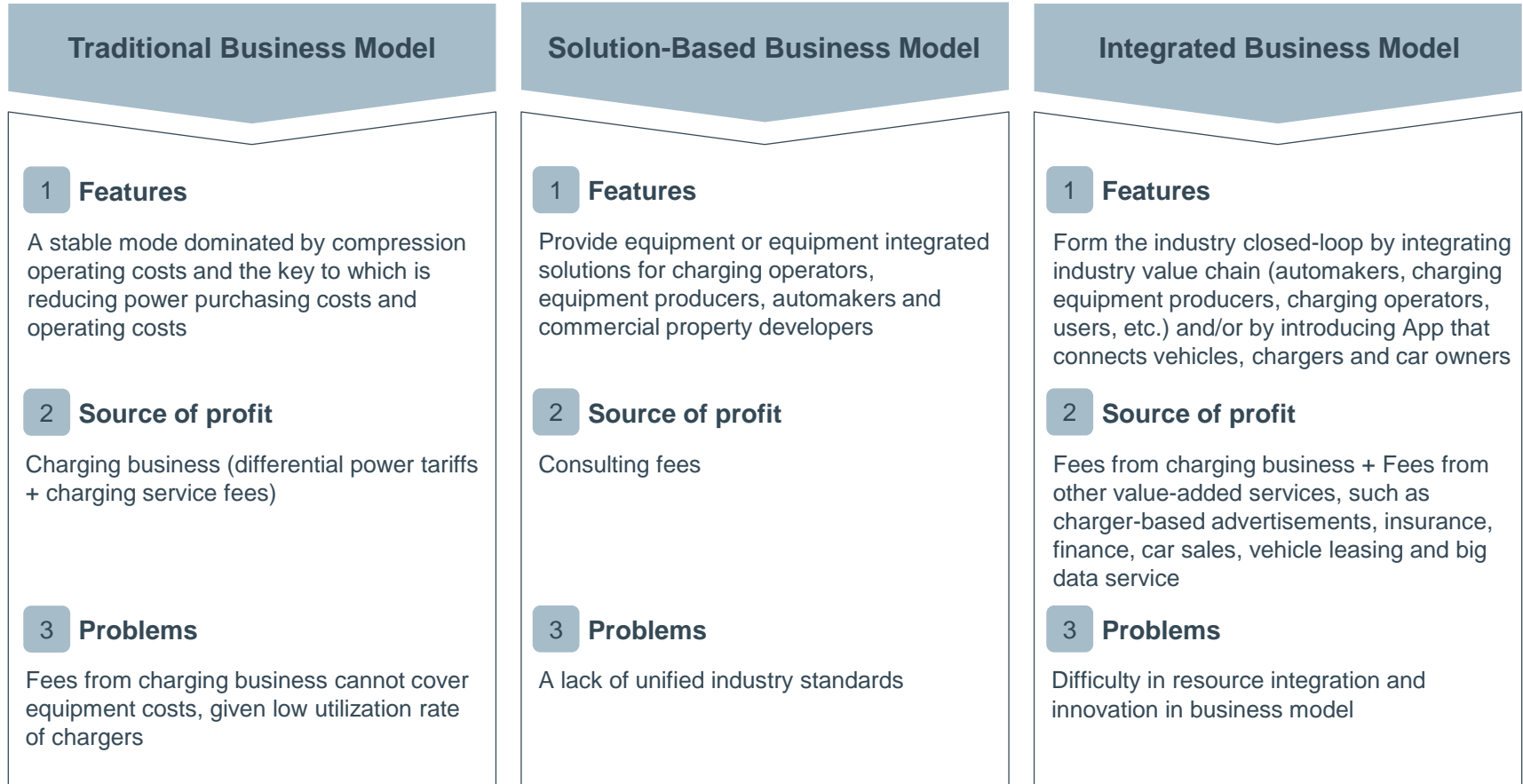
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Industry Chain Structure



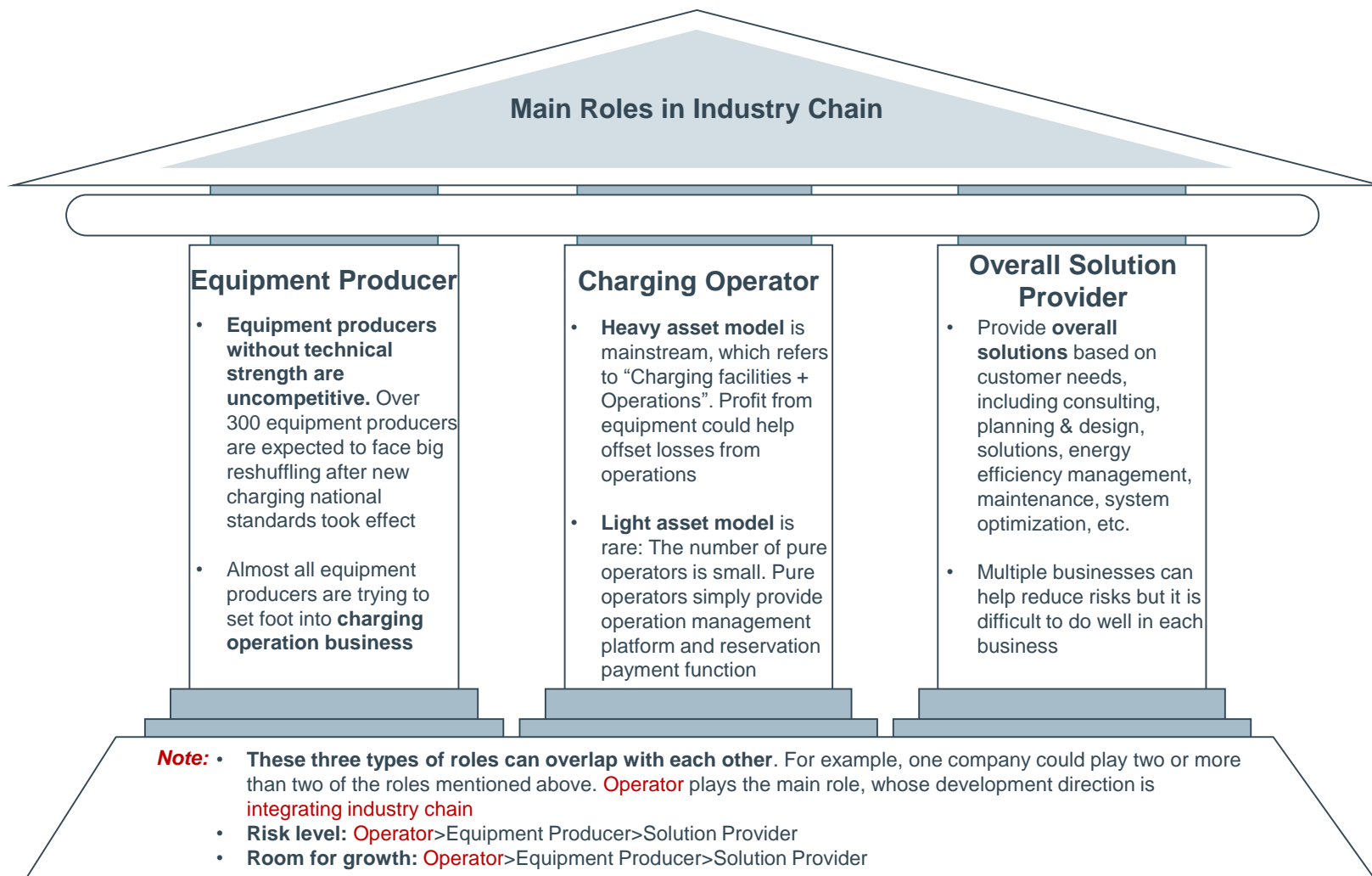
Note: operator refers to "Pure Operator" and "Operator + Equipment".

Business Model



- Note:**
- **Traditional business model is the mainstream** at present, which is **difficult to recover equipment costs in the short term**, given low charger utilization rate
 - **Integrated business model is direction of industry development**

Main Roles in Industry Chain

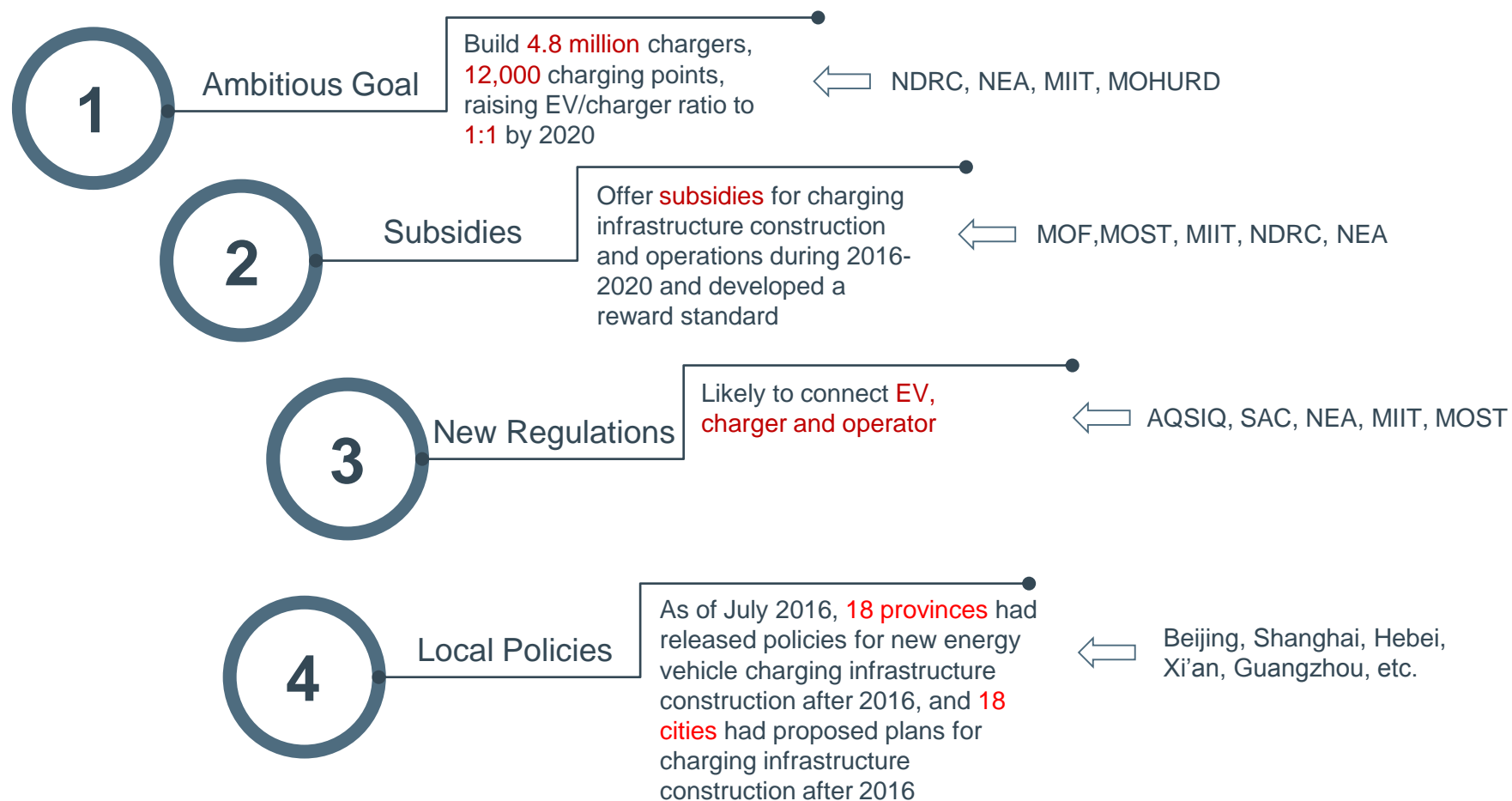


Operator Operation Model

| Model | Advantages | Disadvantages | Cases |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Government-led Model</p> <p>Government, as main investor, is responsible for construction and operation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orderly construction Helpful to unified and centralized development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add to government's financial pressure Hamper marketization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beijing Olympics charging station Shanghai Expo charging station |
| <p>Enterprise-led Model</p> <p>Enterprise is responsible for investment and operation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee capital input; Better operation efficiency and management level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disorderly construction A lack of unified standards among different enterprises can lead to inconsistency between vehicles and chargers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tesla provides multiple charging solutions for Tesla car owners |
| <p>Mixed Model</p> <p>Led by the enterprise supported by government and government participates in</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ease government financial pressure and reduce investment risks for enterprises Improve operation efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in coordinating government and enterprise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TGOOD obtained RMB 25 million subsidies from central government |
| <p>Crowd funding Model</p> <p>Collect capital from enterprise, society and government, and promote the construction by crowd funding on the internet</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate multiple resources Improve efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in coordinating parties involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Star Charge builds chargers by crowd funding, mainly for free and partly from institutions |

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Policy Analysis

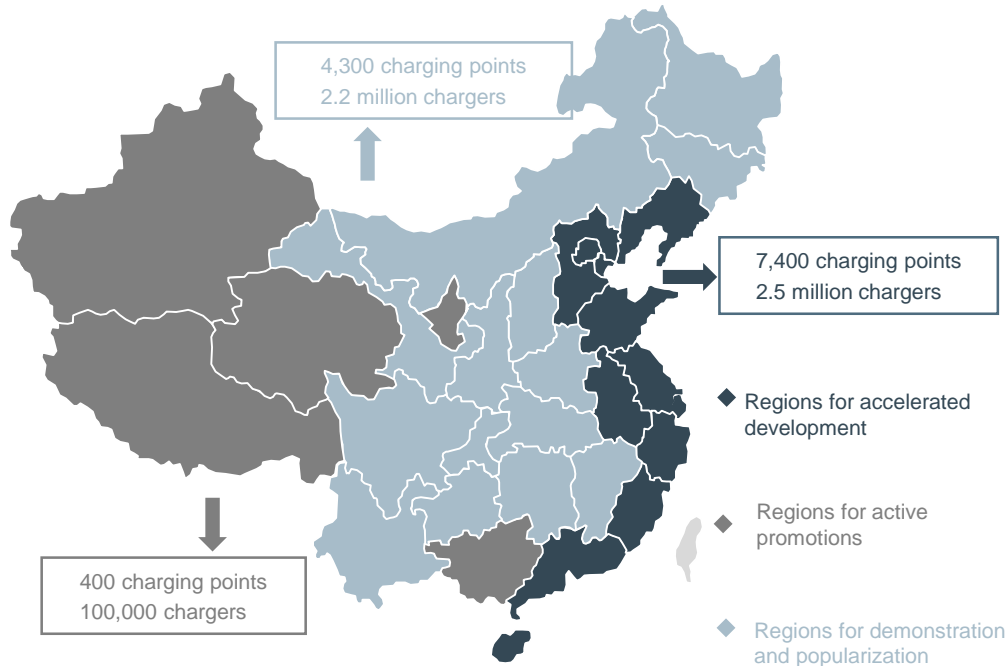


Note: EV charging stations can be located in traffic artery, streets, communities, parking lots and are equipped with many chargers

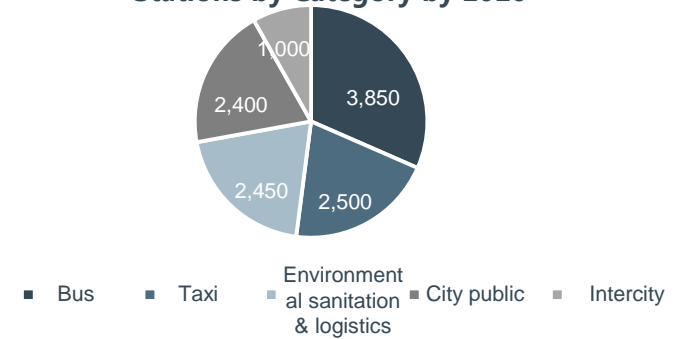
Ambitious Goal



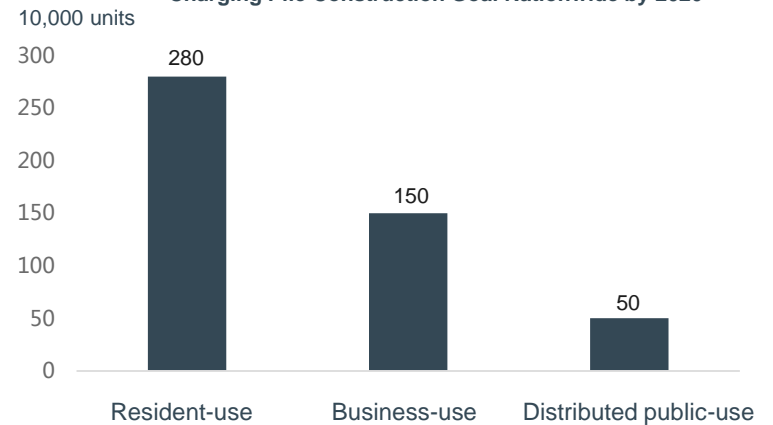
Charging Facility Construction Goals by Region by 2020



Number of Charging and Swap Stations by Category by 2020



Charging Pile Construction Goal Nationwide by 2020



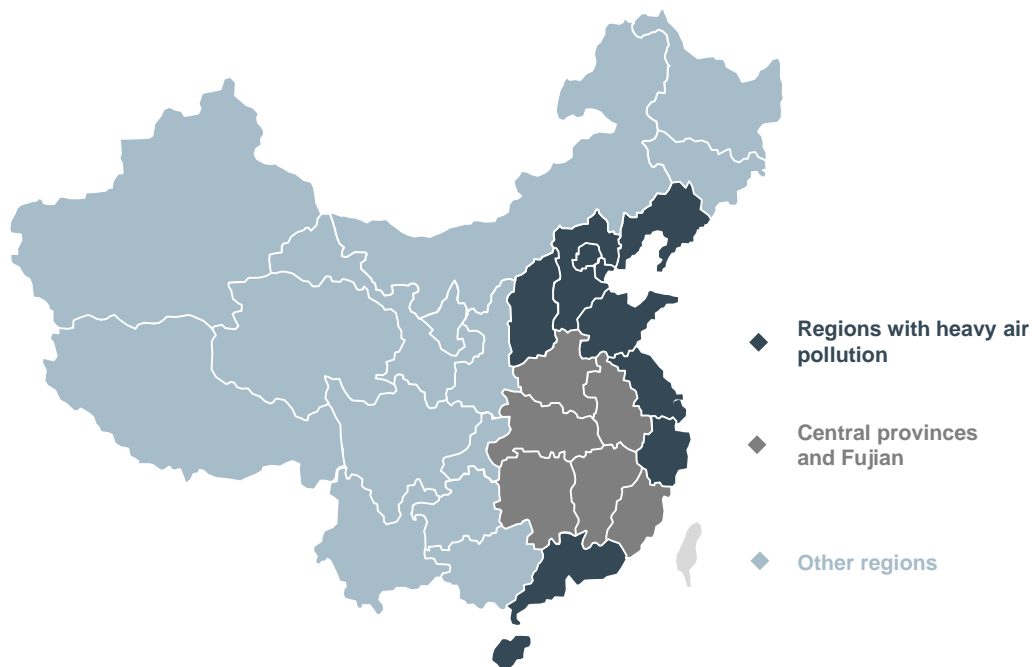
Source: EV Charging Infrastructure Development Guidelines 2015-2020

Source: EV Charging Infrastructure Development Guidelines 2015-2020

Subsidy Policy

Subsidy by Region

Subsidy by region



Source: Notice on New Energy Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Subsidy Policy and Enhancing New Energy Vehicle Popularization 2016-2020

Subsidy Threshold

EV / Standard EV Conversion Ratio

| Vehicle Type | Conversion Ratio |
|--|------------------|
| pure electric passenger vehicle (driving range < 150km) | 0.8:1 |
| pure electric passenger vehicle (driving range ≥ 150km) | 1:1 |
| plug-in hybrid passenger vehicle | 1:1 |
| pure electric bus | 12:1 |
| pure electric fast charging bus | 20:1 |
| plug-in hybrid bus | 5:1 |
| fuel battery passenger vehicle | 30:1 |
| fuel battery bus | 50:1 |
| plug-in hybrid special-purpose vehicle | 0.6:1 |
| pure electric special-purpose vehicle maximum design total mass ≥ 3500kg | 3:1 |
| pure electric special-purpose vehicle maximum design total mass < 3500kg | 1.5:1 |

Note: Subsidy threshold is based on popularization of standard new energy vehicles

EV Charging Infrastructure Subsidy Standards by Region 2016-2020

Unit: vehicle; RMB 10,000

| Year | Regions with heavy air pollution | | | Central provinces and Fujian | | | Other regions | | |
|------|----------------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------|----------------|---|
| | subsidy threshold | subsidy amount | subsidy above threshold | subsidy threshold | subsidy amount | subsidy above threshold | subsidy threshold | subsidy amount | subsidy above threshold |
| 2016 | 30,000 | 9,000 | Additional RMB 7.5 million subsidy for 2,500 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 120 million | 18,000 | 5,400 | Additional RMB 4.5 million subsidy for 1,500 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 120 million | 10,000 | 3,000 | Additional RMB 2.4 million subsidy for 800 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 120 million |
| 2017 | 35,000 | 9,500 | Additional RMB 8 million subsidy for 3,000 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 140 million | 22,000 | 5,950 | Additional RMB 5.5 million subsidy for 2,000 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 140 million | 12,000 | 3,250 | Additional RMB 2.8 million subsidy for 1,000 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 140 million |
| 2018 | 43,000 | 10,400 | Additional RMB 9.5 million subsidy for 4,000 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 160 million | 28,000 | 6,700 | Additional RMB 6 million subsidy for 2,500 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 160 million | 15,000 | 3,600 | Additional RMB 3 million subsidy for 1,200 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 160 million |
| 2019 | 55,000 | 11,500 | Additional RMB 10 million subsidy for 5,000 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 180 million | 38,000 | 8,000 | Additional RMB 7 million subsidy for 3,500 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 180 million | 20,000 | 4,200 | Additional RMB 3.2 million subsidy for 1,500 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 180 million |
| 2020 | 70,000 | 12,600 | Additional RMB 11 million subsidy for 6,000 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 200 million | 50,000 | 9,000 | Additional RMB 8 million subsidy for 4,500 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 200 million | 30,000 | 5,400 | Additional RMB 4.5 million subsidy for 2,500 vehicles above threshold; subsidy ceiling at RMB 200 million |

Source: Notice on New Energy Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Subsidy Policy and Enhancing New Energy Vehicle Popularization 2016-2020

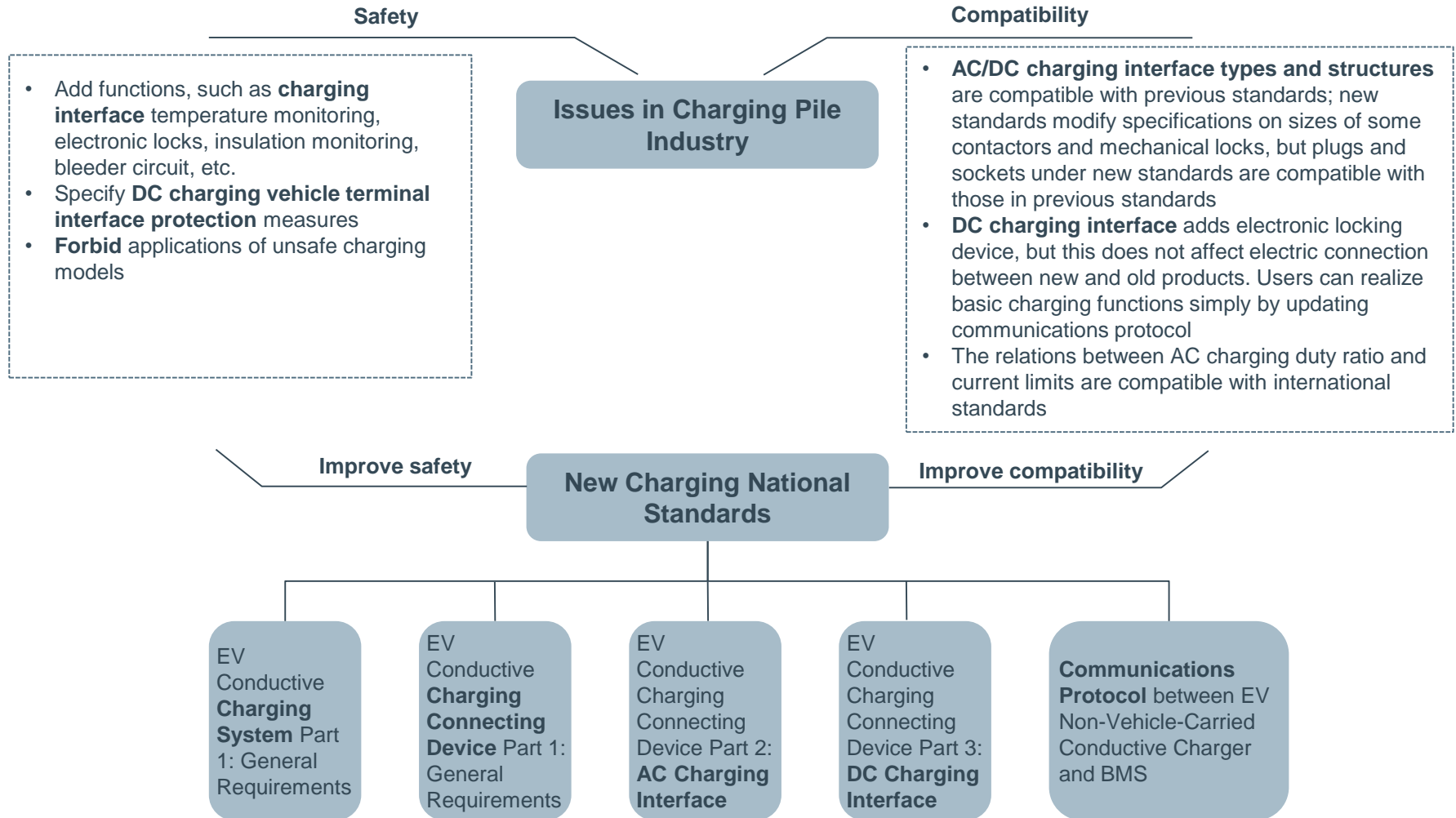


Note:

- The Ministry of Finance will continue allocating money for charging infrastructure construction and operations during 2016-2010
- Local governments must reach thresholds to be able to obtain subsidies
- Subsidy threshold and amount increase year by year, with the former increasing faster than the latter

New Regulations

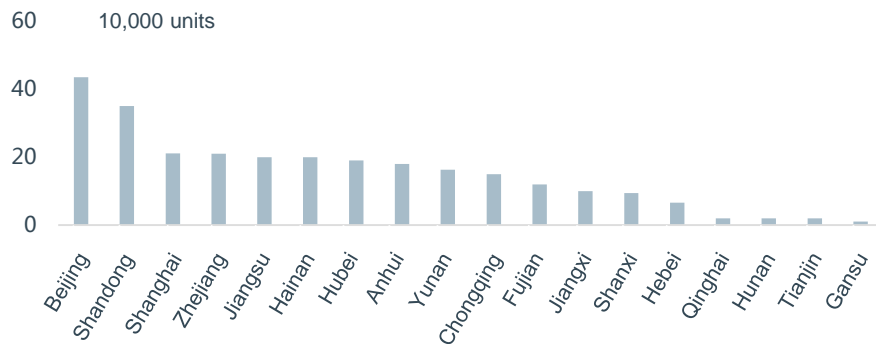
- Five state departments, including the NEA and MIIT, jointly released revised 5 national standards for EV charging interface & communication protocol (short as **new charging national standards**), effective **January 1, 2016**



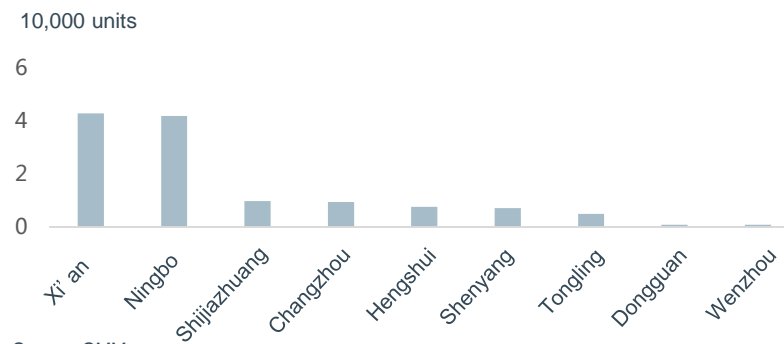
Local policies

- As of July 2016, **18 provinces** had released policies for EV charging infrastructure construction after 2016, and **18 cities** had proposed plans for charging infrastructure construction after 2016

Charging Pile Target by 18 Provinces by 2020



Charging Pile Target by some Cities by 2020



Source: SMM

Distribution of Provinces that Have Released Policies



Note: 18 cities include Guangzhou, Shenyang, Yuncheng, Luzhou, Harbin, Xi'an, Weifang, Hengshui, Zhengzhou, Shijiazhuang, Huizhou, Wuxi, Hangzhou, Changzhou, Wenzhou, Dongguan, Ningbo, Tongling

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Note:

- Central and local policies will boost development of charging pile industry
- Except Beijing and Shanghai**, other regions need to improve their policies and **most regions have not released implementation programs**
- Policies by some local governments **did not mention specific charging facility construction goals and subsidies**
- Policy implementation will meet obstacles from land use, power grid planning, property management, charging pile utilization rate, etc.

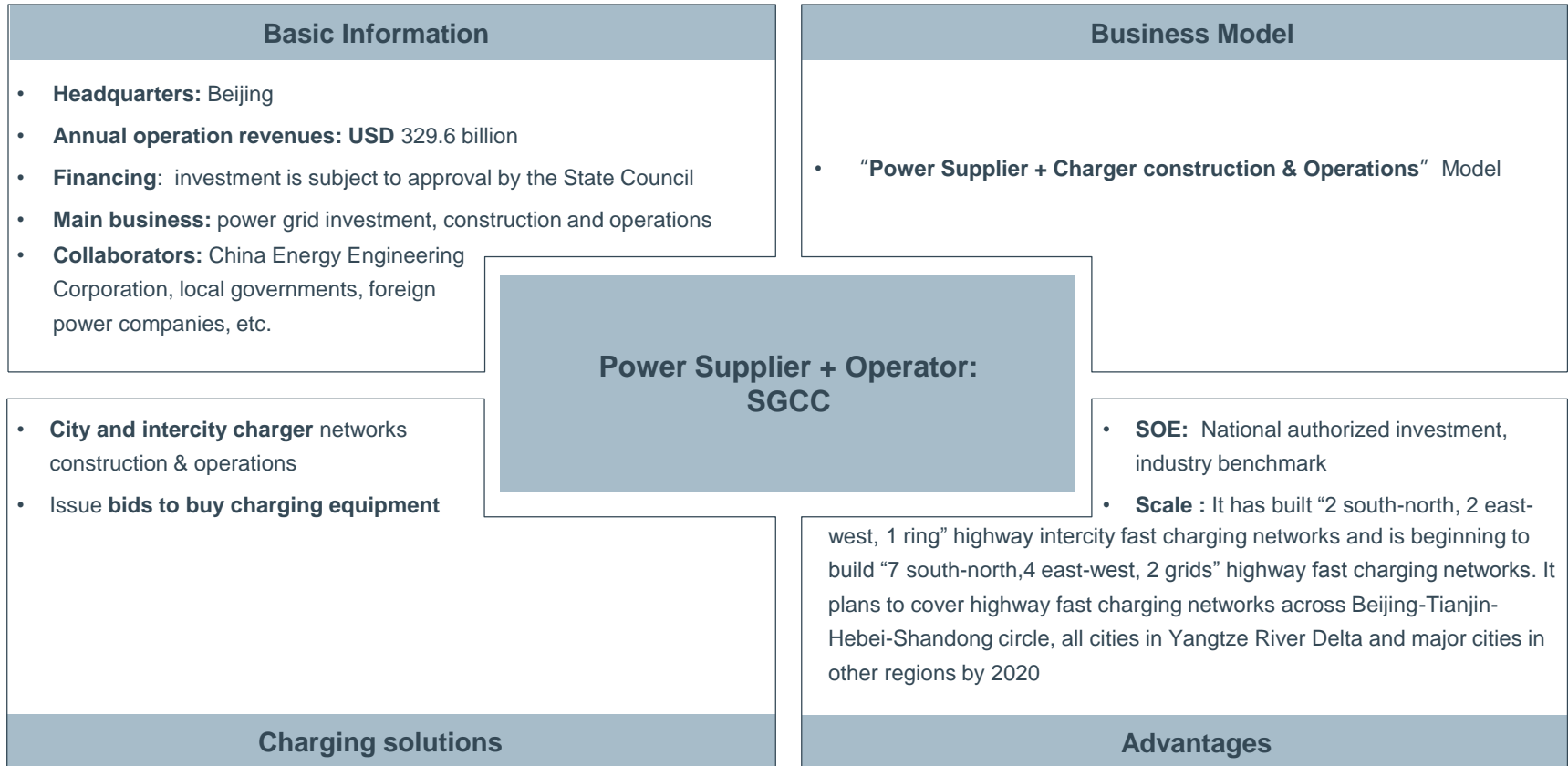
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Overview of Mainstream Chinese Enterprises

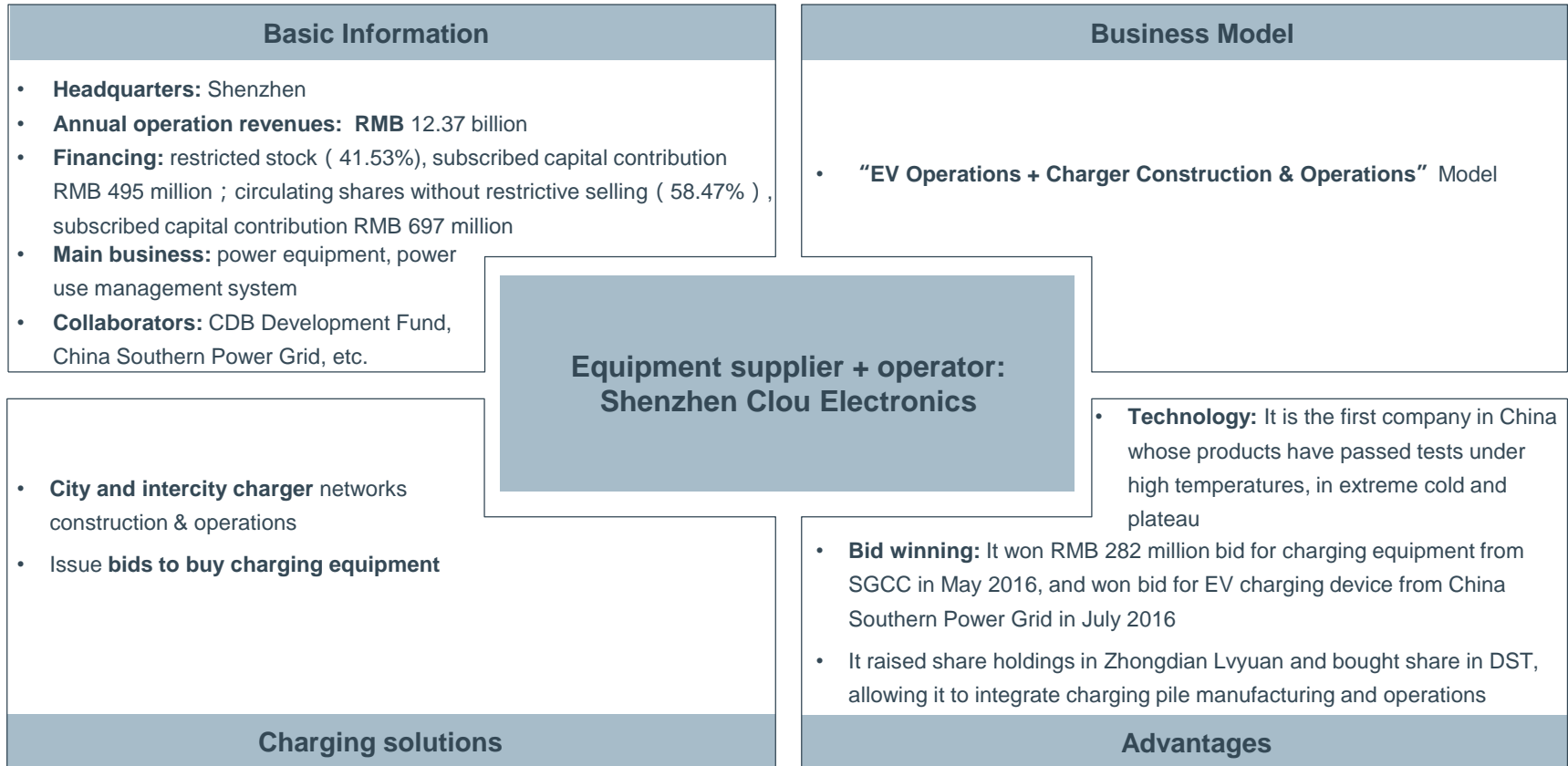
| ownership | Company name | Target markets | Direction of charging business | Advantages | Targets |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Central SOE | SGCC | Nationwide intercity traffic artery | Power grid construction & operations; charging pile construction | Directly under the State Council; industry leader | Build 10,000 public fast charging stations, 120,000 chargers nationwide by 2020 |
| | Petevio New Energy | Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Hefei | Charging networks construction, operation and service | Complete set of solutions for charging station and charging pile | Cooperate with BMW in "ChargeNow" service; sign strategic cooperation agreement with JVC Motor over coordinated development of vehicle and charging facility networks |
| SOE (not central SOE) | Huashang Sanyou New Energy | Beijing | Charging infrastructure construction and operation | Build many chargers for SGCC | It plans to launch "electrical community initiative" to solve no electricity in parking lots |
| | Xuji Electric | Chongqing, Yichang, Zhuhai | Charging pile, EV charge/discharge station solutions | EV charging and battery swap core technology | It won bid for 61 DC chargers and 228 AC chargers in China Southern Power Grid's first round of EV charging device bid invitations in 2016 |
| Private | Tellus Power | Beijing | Charging infrastructure manufacturing and operation | The only charging pile manufacturer that has passed certifications from US UL, EU CE and China CQC | It plans to invest RMB 3.55 billion in building 710 super charging stations and 28,800 chargers and double investment in 2017 |
| | TGOOD | Beijing | Intelligent charging system construction | Connects power grid, vehicle networks and Internet | Its charging subsidiary company Teld plans to cover over half of China's EV charging market in cooperation with BAIC |
| | ZHONHEN | Hangzhou | EV charging and battery swap system | Complete set of mature DC and AC charging device | It plans to invest RMB 500 million in building new energy vehicle intelligent charging equipment production lines |
| | Shenzhen Auto Electric Power | Shenzhen | Charging station and charging pile solutions | Early entry into EV charging field | It plans to invest RMB 312 million in building and operating EV concentrated charging facilities in Shenzhen |
| | Clou Electronics | Shenzhen, Luoyang | EV charging pile | Cover the widest range of charging and battery swap products | It plans to invest RMB 7.5 billion in building several projects in Luoyang, including "smart city construction" and "concentrated charging networks platform" |
| | EAST | Huaibei | EV charging pile | Key hi-tech company; complete set of charging device | It plans to invest RMB 8 billion in building eco-tourism agricultural PV power generation project and supporting facilities in Huaibei |

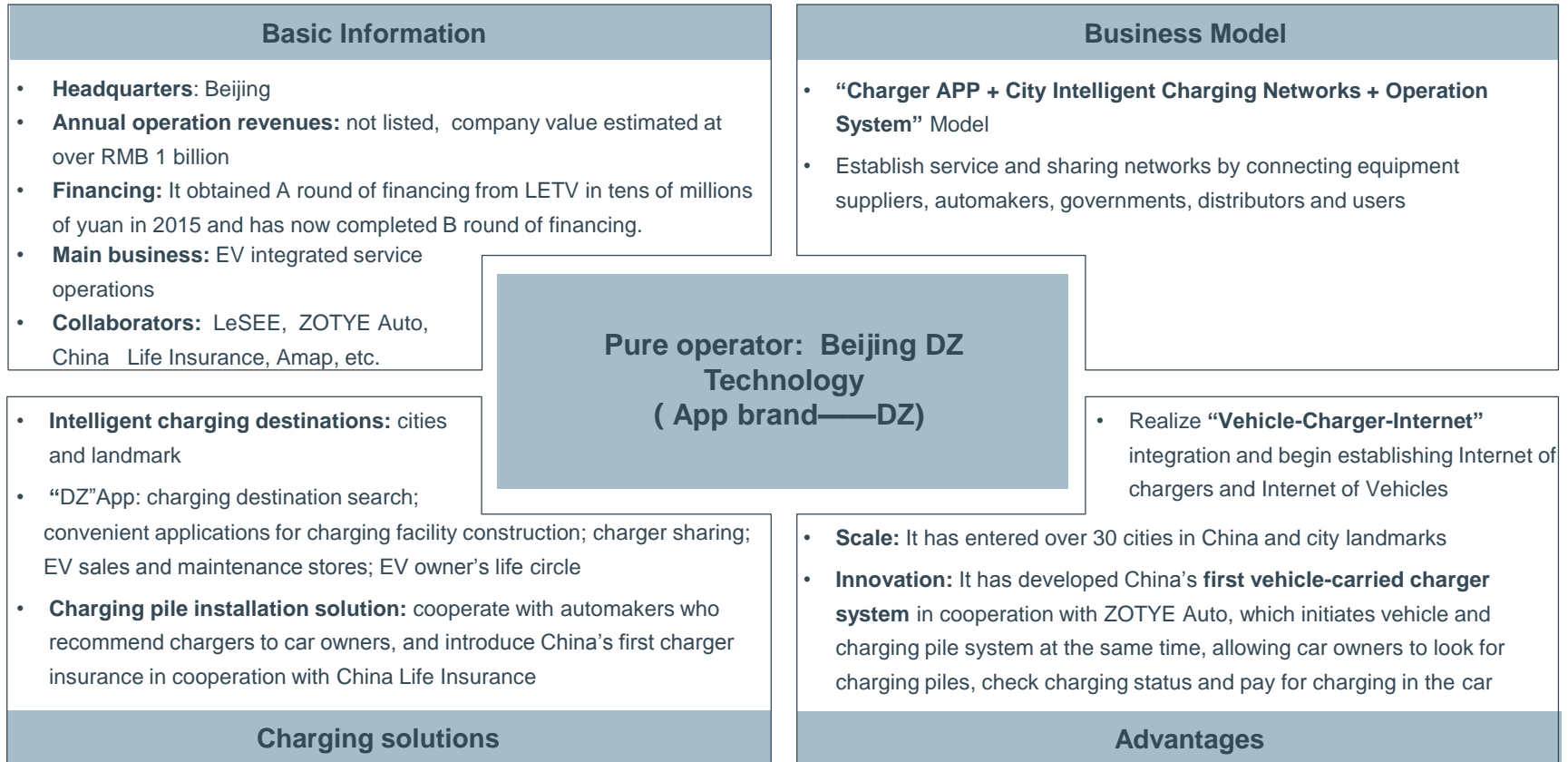
Note: Red denotes listed companies.

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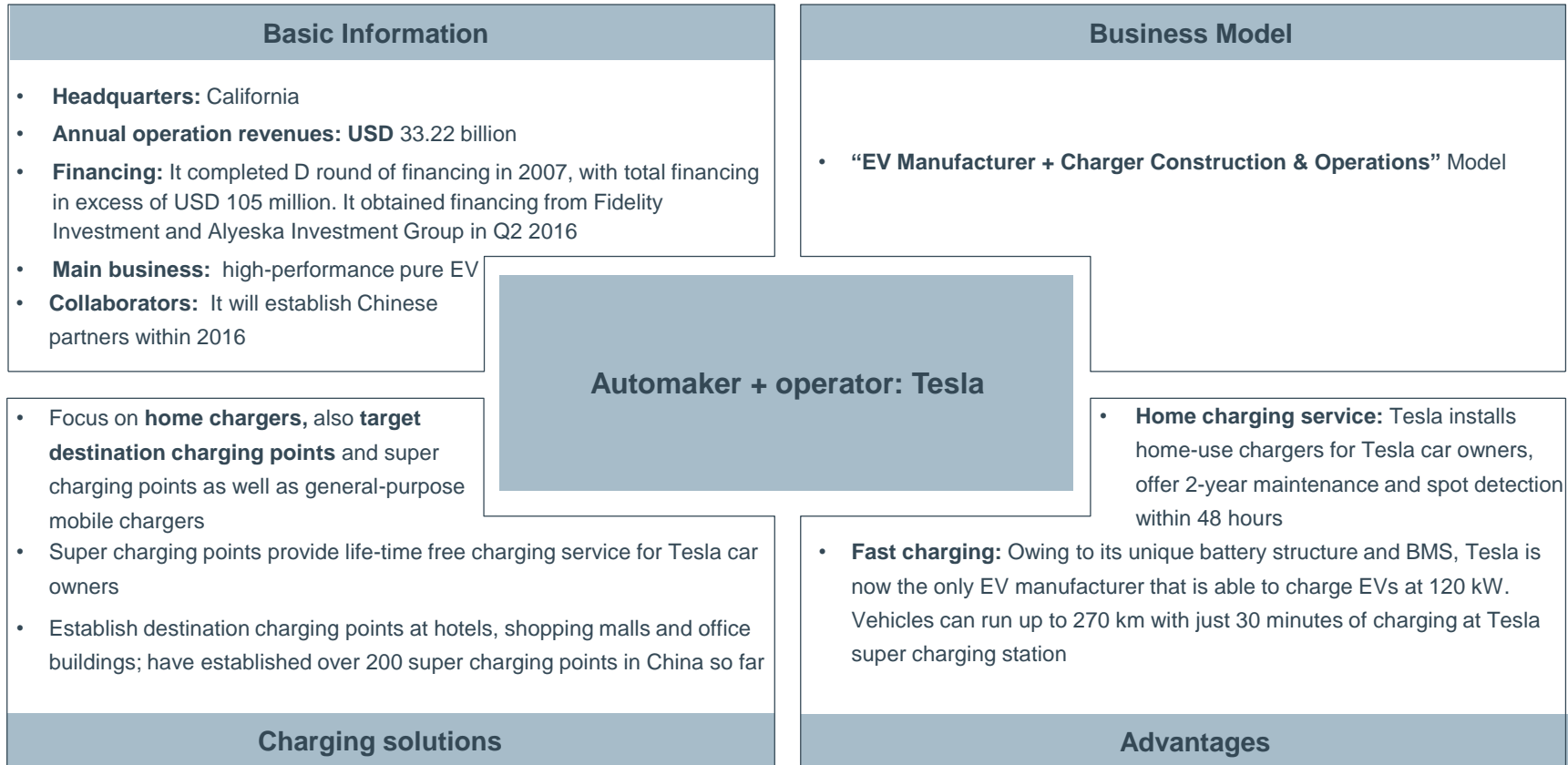


Note: “2 south-north, 2 east-west, 1 ring” refers to Beijing-Shanghai, Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao, Qingdao-Yinchuan, Shanghai-Chengdu and Shanghai-Ningbo-Hangzhou; “7 south-north, 4 east-west, 2 grids” refers to Shenyang-Haian, Beijing-Shanghai, Beijing-Taibei, Daqing-Guangzhou, Beijing-Hong Kong-Macao, Erenhot-Guangzhou, Baotou-Maoming highway, Qingdao-Yinchuan, Lianyungang- Horgos, Shanghai-Chengdu, Shanghai-Kunming highway, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei-Shandong circle and Yangtze River Delta

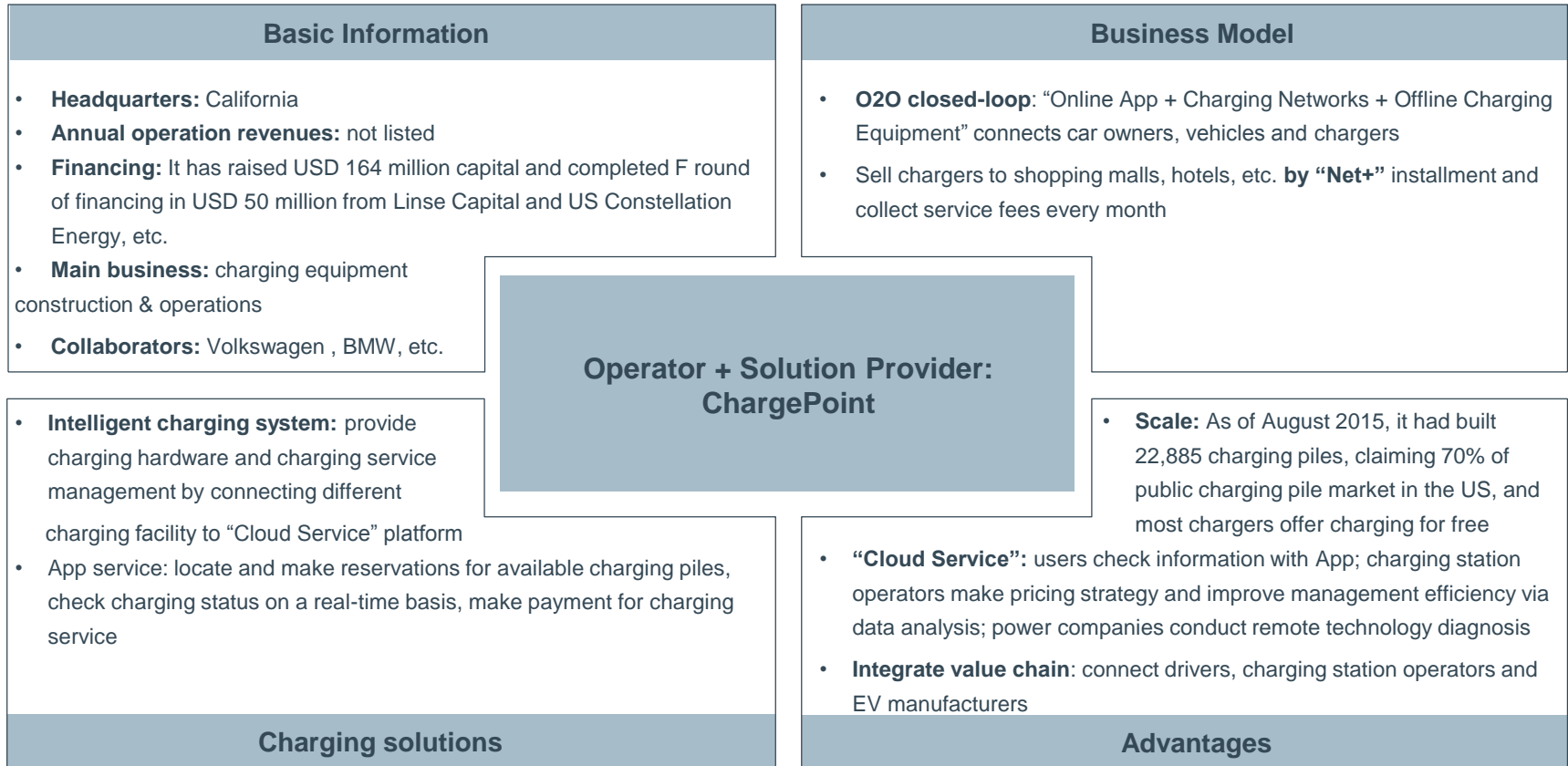




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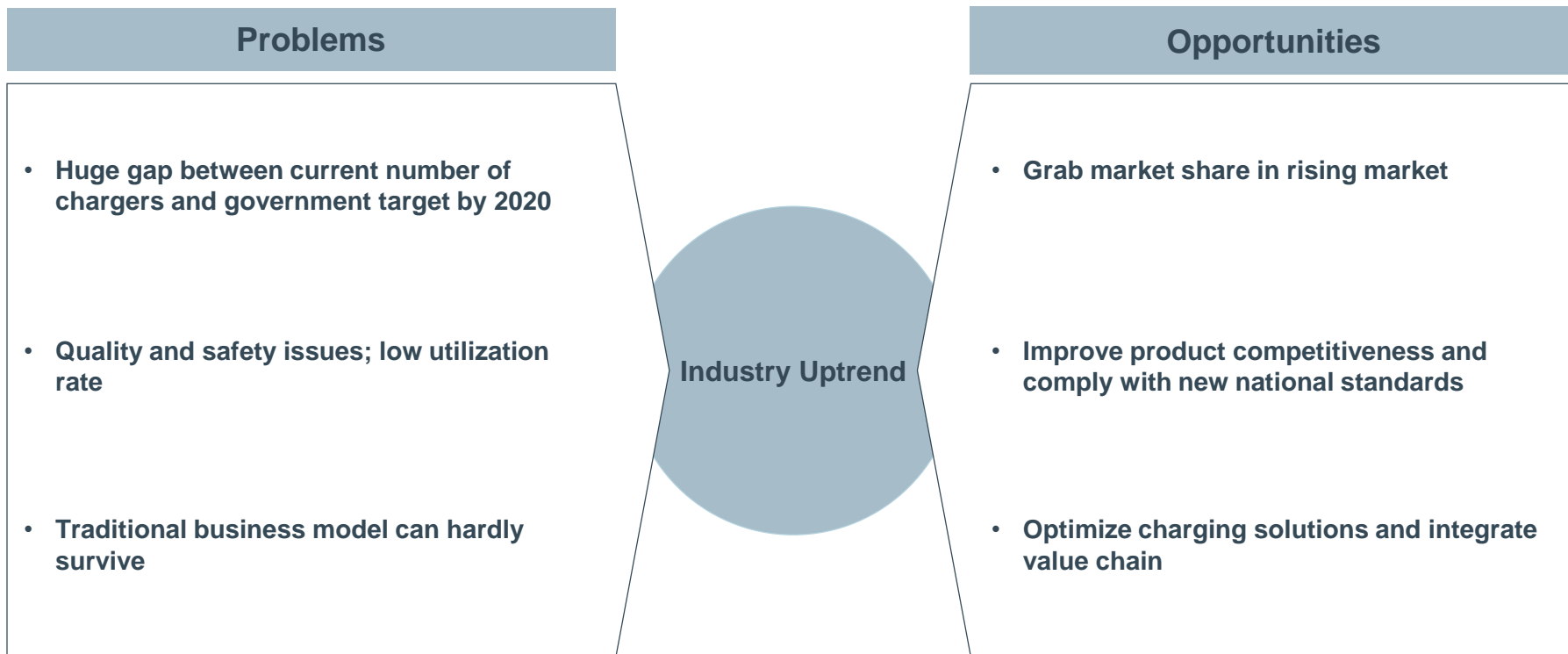
Note: Virtually no chargers common in the market are compatible with Tesla vehicles, so Tesla vehicles must be equipped with Tesla charging piles.



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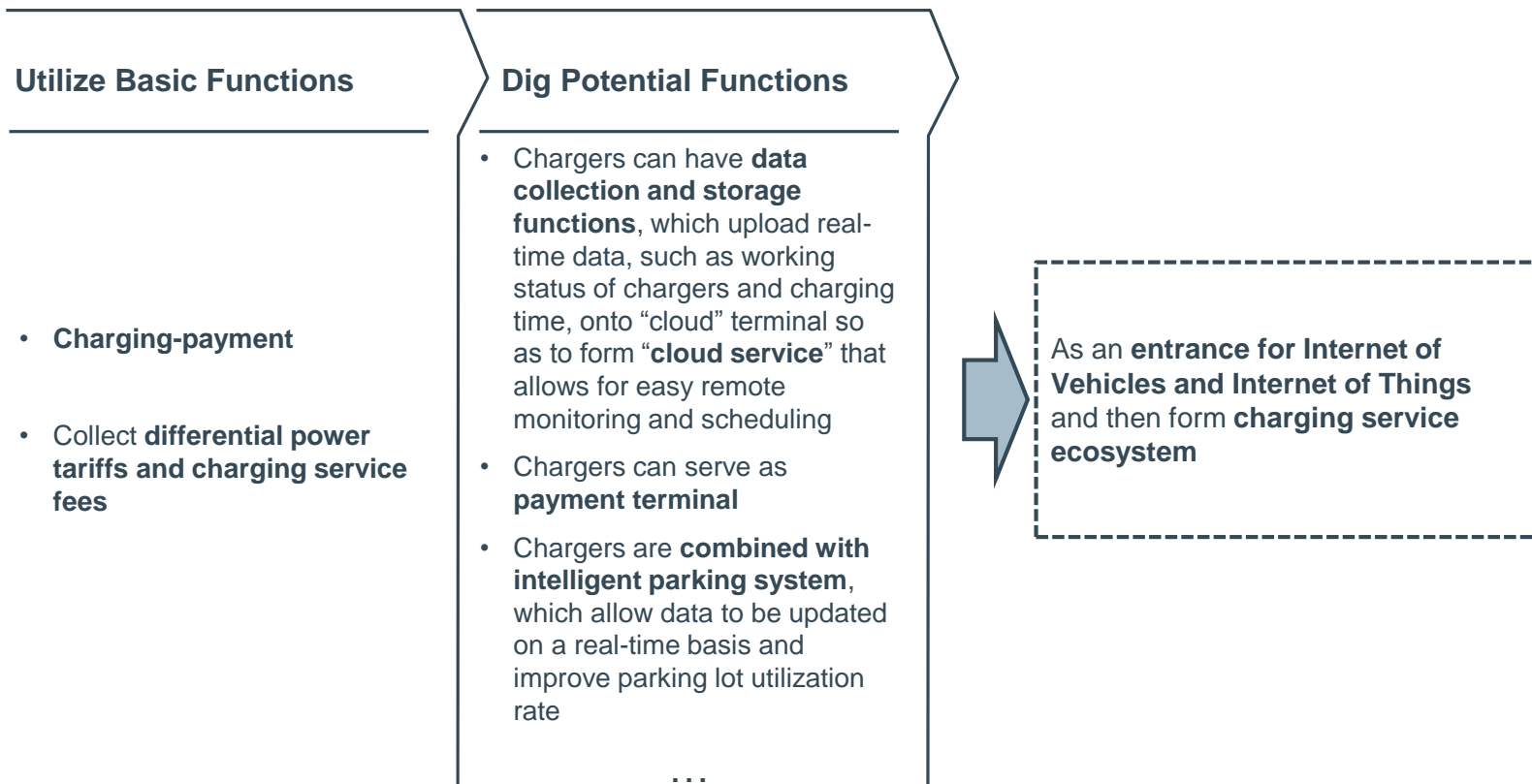
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Problems & Opportunities



Note: Five state departments, including the NEA and MIIT, jointly released revised 5 national standards for EV charging interface & communication protocol (short as new charging national standards), effective January 1, 2016

Future Trend



Note: The Internet of Vehicles refers to the networks that encompass a large amount of information on vehicle location, speed and route, etc. The Internet of Things (IoT) is the internetworking of physical devices, vehicles, buildings and other items, embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and network connectivity that enable these objects to collect and exchange data. The IoT allows objects to be sensed and/or controlled remotely across existing network infrastructure

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