

Outlook

The Challenging Road Ahead for Thai xEV

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Asia Powertrain Forecast

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ATTRACTOR OF A DESCRIPTION OF

Electrified Vehicle Types in Thailand



Outline

- Factors Supporting xEV Growth
- Challenges to xEV Growth
- Conclusions

Factors Supporting xEV Growth

Global Warming

Is hail a sign of Global Warming ?



PARIS2015 UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE COP21.CMP11



Conference of Parties (COP) Timeline

Government officials from around the world assess progress in dealing with climate change and establish legally binding obligations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions



EU Commission: New mandatory car emissions tests

- New cars in the EU will have to pass stricter emissions tests
- RDE tests for all Euro5 / Euro6 vehicles, resulting in higher costs



OEM Investment in xEV

• Push from OEMs required to make xEV become a reality



Thailand's Pollutant Emissions - 2012

- Transportation was a major contributor to CO2 emissions
- Almost all NOx and black smoke was created by diesel engine



2012 CO2 Emissions

- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Residential
- Commercial
- Transportation
- Other

Thailand's Pollutant Emissions - 2018

- Data of CO2 emissions released by industry categories during Jan-Mar'18
- 2012 vs. 2018 found CO2 reduced by 6.8%



The impact of a high fuel consumption

- Thailand imports about 80% of total domestic oil demand (1 mn barrels/day)
- More than 60% use in transportation sector







Diesel is the most dominant fuel type in Thailand

The government's s-curve program





Challenges to current exports of Thai auto parts

- 2016: 40% of auto parts exported are powertrain components
 - → Japan is the main destination and leading investor in Thailand's auto industry



Future demand in core components

Composition of component demand will change in line with the demand for new technology powertrains.



Supporting Policy

The government has released a new policy supporting xEV manufacturing

Туре	Closing date	Import tariff	Excise tax	Specific parts	CIT		
HEV	Already closed (2017)		Cut 50% of excise tax (battery)	1) Battery	N/A		
PHEV		Exempt machine tax	lax (ballery)	 2) Traction * motor 3) BMS * 	Exemption start from 3-6 years		
BEV	Submit within Dec 2018		Excise tax reduce to 2% (battery)	4) DCU * (Exemption for CIT)	Exemption start from 5-10 years (year 9th – 10th : technology transfer)		

Investment Promotion for xEV Components



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Electrified vehicle costs: It's all about the battery

-Battery costs estimated at 200 USD per Kwh now and 120 USD in 2025



Challenges to xEV growth

Technology Costs (USD)

• Average total cost of development and manufacturing



Anxieties Impacting xEV Purchase

- The below factors influence a customer's intention to buy an xEV
- To achieve more xEV growth, we need to reduce this anxiety



Global CO₂ targets do not mandate xEV



- EU 2021: 95
- Korea 2020: 97
- China 2020: 117
- India 2022: 113
- Japan 2020: 122
- xEV not required until CO₂ target drops to 70g/km

Stricter emission standards. But not enough ...

- xEV not required until CO2 target drops to 70g/km
- Even some of the most fuel-efficient engines, Mazda SkyActiv D, still emits 100g/km





ASEAN: Serious lag in emissions standards

ASEAN	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Thailand	Euro3	o3 Euro 4								Euro 5 (TBD)					
Indonesia		Euro 2						C	Euro 4 Gasoline Q4#2018 & Diesel Q1#2019						
Malaysia		Euro 2						Euro 4 (TBD)							
Philippines	Euro 2						Euro 4								
Vietnam	Euro 2					Euro 4					Euro 5 (TBD)				

SWOT Analysis for Building xEV Ecosystems



Thailand xEV PV Sales Outlook

• 8% of PV before 2022, pushed by Thailand's xEV program



Conclusions

Opportunities for Thai Auto Sector

- xEV new business model
 - Make the difference: software, data network, tracking system etc
 - New services providers: Battery swapping or battery leasing



- R&D in core technology: battery, traction motor, BMS, DCU etc
- Strong supply base: OEMs and suppliers develop local supply of xEV parts

xEV infrastructure

- xEV charging stations
- xEV Grid and power supply: Increase capacity new jobs available
- Manufacturing Standards: Specific equipment, testing, calibrations

Concluding Remarks: The Challenges Facing Thai xEVs

Factor	HYBRID (HEV,PHEV)	BEV				
Price	Relatively high, but more competitive with policy support	 Very uncompetitive, require high subsidy 				
Buyer	Depreciation and TCO concerns	Low resale value & TCOLow technology acceptance				
Infrastructure & equipment	 Lower investment in core components like battery 	 Require investment in charging stations and grid system Readiness of 13 BEV parts 				
Government Policy	 Lack emissions regulations 	 Considerable lack of emissions regulations & penalties for ICE on road and tax benefits 				



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Thank you