Key Findings:
Potential Barriers for International Trade of PEVs and Opportunities for APEC Cooperation and Resolution
This is why we are here today

**Market A**
- Charging infrastructure
- Grid configuration
- Energy market design
- Standards and regulations

**Trade of PEV equipment**

**Market B**
- Charging infrastructure
- Grid configuration
- Energy market design
- Standards and regulations

**Barriers to trade**
Session Outline

1. Defining trade barriers
2. Trade barriers from PEV connectivity conditions
3. Other trade barriers for PEVs
4. Opportunities for barrier removal
5. Recommended APEC actions
Defining Trade Barriers

• Trade barriers are government-induced restrictions on international trade
  – There are tariff vs. non-tariff barriers

• Technical barriers to trade are:
  – A category of non-tariff barriers
  – Standards and regulations that economies use to regulate markets and protect their consumers and natural resources
nicholsoncartoons.com.au, 5 October 2010

TRADE

BARRIERS

I love the picturesque medieval fortifications of Europe
Significance of Trade Barriers

• Through ongoing globalization and free trade agendas, the significance of non-tariff barriers has increased.

• The OECD has estimated that differing standards and regulations in different markets may constitute between 2-10% of overall costs of production:
  – Multiple testing and certification a.k.a. “costs of compliance”
  – Depends on the product and market
  – PEV market is relatively immature, so exact cost impacts are still unknown
Standards vs. Regulations

- Standards vs. regulations are not the same

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STANDARDS</th>
<th>REGULATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normally represent industry best practices determined by a broadly consultative and inclusive stakeholder group:</td>
<td>Are legal instruments used by governments to regulate markets including goods and services traded:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Not mandatory, considered voluntary</td>
<td>• Normally mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Often a precursor to regulation</td>
<td>• Sometimes apply voluntarily e.g. incentives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Example: SAE J1772</td>
<td>• Often refer to standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Example: Californian ZEV Regulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use of Standards vs. Regulations

1. Both are employed by Governments to achieve legitimate policy objectives, such as the protection of human health and safety or the environment
   a) may also be used by Governments to discriminate against imports in order to protect domestic industries

2. Standards may legitimately be employed by industry to protect consumer interests or promote competitive advantage

3. Governments may use standards and regulations to protect the early market development of strategically desirable technologies (such as PEVs)
Defining PEV Connectivity
Technical Barriers to Trade

• A potential PEV connectivity technical barrier to trade exists where there are regional market differences in standards or regulations governing PEV connectivity conditions
  — Look for “costs of compliance” or “market lockout”

• There are also other PEV barriers to trade in areas unrelated to connectivity conditions.
OH NO, THE CAR WON’T GO ANY FARTHER UNTIL WE RECHARGE THE BATTERY. I GUESS ALL WE CAN DO NOW IS WAIT...

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION
COMING SPRING 2014
Trade Barriers from PEV Connectivity Conditions

1. Recharging interfaces
   - Conductive Recharging
   - Inductive Recharging
   - Battery exchange

2. Network interfaces
   - Grid plugs/sockets, voltages, currents, frequencies and phases
   - EVSE network interfaces
   - Smart grid network interfaces

3. Electrical safety
   - Appliance standards
   - Installation standards

4. Energy market arrangements
Recharging Interfaces

Prevalence of PEV Recharging Infrastructure by Type (Unweighted Draft)

- At home - no commercial recharging infrastructure
- At home - using commercial recharging infrastructure
- Workplace - no commercial recharging infrastructure
- Workplace - using commercial recharging infrastructure
- Public recharging station
- Fast recharging
- Inductive charging
- Battery swap

Legend:
- Don't know
- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Very Often
## Recharging Interfaces - Conductive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrier</th>
<th>Example: IEC 62196</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Competing connector standards</td>
<td>Mode 3: Yazaki vs. Mennekes vs. Scame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mode 4: CHAdeMO vs. China vs. Combo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards not regulations</td>
<td>No APEC Economies have harmonized with IEC 62196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapting to standard residential or industrial electrical outlets</td>
<td>Modes 1-2: There are 8 different types of residential electrical outlet in APEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other conductive recharging scenarios</td>
<td>Mode 4 maximum is 600V / 400A DC, which equates to only 3km/minute recharging in an electric bus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recharging Interfaces - Inductive

Barriers:

1. Lack of industry standards
   - Initial progress with SAE J2954 Wireless Recharging Taskforce and Alliance for Wireless Power

2. Uncertain use cases
   - SAE J2954 does not include “dynamic” Recharging

3. Lack of recognition
   - 90% of survey respondents said “rarely/never/don’t know”
Recharging Interfaces – Battery Exchange

Barriers:

1. Lack of industry standards
   - Early progress via China and European EASYBAT consortium, IEC/TC 69 recently indicated it would build on China’s work

2. Lack of recognition
   - Renault is currently the only manufacturer of a battery-swap capable car
   - 90% of survey respondents said “rarely/never/don’t know”
Network Interfaces: Grid Configuration

Barriers:
- There are 8 different residential plugs/sockets in APEC, plus multiple voltages and frequencies
- Unique equipment for each configuration
- Costs of compliance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Connector</th>
<th>Mounting Options</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CT2025</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Dual Level 2</td>
<td>208/240 VAC 30 A</td>
<td>SAE J1772™</td>
<td>Bollard with cable management</td>
<td>North America</td>
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<tr>
<td>CT2021</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Dual Level 2</td>
<td>208/240 VAC 30 A</td>
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<td>North America</td>
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<tr>
<td>CT2000</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>208/240 VAC 30 A</td>
<td>SAE J1772™</td>
<td>Wall Pole Bollard</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT2100</td>
<td>Commercial (dual output)</td>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>120 VAC 16 A</td>
<td>Nema 5-20 outlet</td>
<td>Wall Pole Bollard</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>208/240 VAC 30 A</td>
<td>SAE J1772™</td>
<td>Wall Pole Bollard</td>
<td>North America</td>
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<tr>
<td>CT500</td>
<td>Fleet and Residential</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>208/240 VAC 30 A</td>
<td>SAE J1772™</td>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT1500</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>230 VAC 16 A</td>
<td>Shuko BS AUZ</td>
<td>Wall Pole Bollard</td>
<td>Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT2500</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>IEC 61851-1 Mode 3</td>
<td>230 VAC 32 A</td>
<td>IEC 62196-2 e-mobility/Type-2</td>
<td>Bollard</td>
<td>Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Network Interfaces: EVSE Network Regulation

- Concerned with accessibility, interoperability, roaming or legacy infrastructure

Potential barriers:
1. Differences in proprietary systems operated by recharging service providers
2. Emerging e-mobility market regulations
   - At present, no APEC Economy has established e-mobility market rules
   - Examples to watch include California’s NRG settlement or Portugal’s MOBI.E system
ELECTRIC MOBILITY PROGRAM
THE MANAGING ENTITY: INTEGRATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE STAKEHOLDERS

1. Prepaid packages subscription
   Authentication
2. Services invoicing (postpaid)
   Integrated invoicing
3. Electricity (to be integrated in the final invoice)
4. EGMOBIE system access fee
5. Consumption Metering for operators and retailers
   Related services accounting
   EGMOBIE system access fee
6. Charging Service payment (to be integrated in the final invoice)

www.mobie.pt
Network Interfaces: 
PEV-Smart Grid integration

“Unlike other smart grid elements that are already in large-scale deployment, the benefits tied to PEV deployment are more speculative and untested.” (APEC# 211-RE-01.2)

Context:
1. Ongoing uncertainty around smart grid feature set, architecture and interface definitions, and costs vs. benefits for PEV integration.
2. PEV-smart grid integration is still predominantly under trial and standards are still under development.
3. APEC regional smart grid preferences are still emerging with unclear regulatory treatment.

Barriers:
• Hard to say anything definitive about PEV-smart grid barriers to trade
Network Interfaces: 
PEV-Smart Grid integration

75% of survey respondents think PEV infrastructure should be smart. Only 22% think that PEV users will be willing to pay extra for that!
Electrical Safety – Appliance Standards

• Electrical safety: Underwriters Laboratory, etc
• EMC compliance: C-Tick, FCC conformance, etc

Barriers:
1. These product standards clearly vary throughout the APEC region
2. Costs of compliance
3. Classification issue:
   Is a PEV a vehicle or an appliance, or both?
Electrical Safety – Installation Standards

• Wiring rules or national electric codes
• Permitting procedures during commissioning

Barriers:
1. Can create “market lockout” barriers
   o It is illegal to conduct Mode 1 or 2 Recharging from a 208-240V outlet. PEVs sold in the US must either charge from a 110-120V outlet or from a dedicated EVSE “hard-wired” to a 208-240V circuit.
   o This is not a problem in Australia/New Zealand, for example.
Energy Market Arrangements

• Regulations that govern the sale of electricity

Barriers:
1. Can create “market lockout” barriers
2. Examples:
   o EVSE ownership in California
   o Submetering for EVSEs
   o Off-peak Recharging in Queensland, Australia
Other Barriers - Vehicle Homologation

• Regulations governing the vehicles sold in a market

Barriers:
1. These clearly vary throughout the APEC region, with the associated costs of compliance or market lockouts for PEVs
2. Examples:
   o Electric car supply into Australia/New Zealand
   o Neighbourhood electric vehicles in Australia
   o Electric assist bicycles in Australia
Other Barriers - Local Market Factors

• Various other things that discourage the trade of PEVs with a market

Barriers:
1. PEV-related policies vary widely throughout the APEC region
2. Some PEV markets are far more attractive than others
3. Examples:
   o PEV incentives or lack thereof
   o Taxation of fuel vs. electricity
   o Intellectual property regulation
Summary of PEV Barriers to Trade

Conductive Recharging – lack of harmonization
Inductive Recharging and battery exchange – lack of recognition
Inductive and battery exchange – lack of standardization
Grid configuration – lack of harmonization
EVSE network regulations – lack thereof
PEV-smart grid integration – lack of architecture/interface definitions
PEV-smart grid integration – incomplete standards
PEV-smart grid integration – unknown treatment across APEC
Electrical safety – classification of PEV (vehicle vs. appliance)
Electrical safety – lack of harmonization of appliance standards
Electrical safety - market lockouts from installation standards
Energy market arrangements – market lockouts for certain PEV/EVSEs
Vehicle homologation – lack of harmonization
Local PEV market factors
**Incomplete info re APEC PEV connectivity conditions**
Opportunities to Remove Barriers

Prioritization framework*:

1. Barriers of major vs. minor significance
2. Barriers that are easy vs. hard to remove

* Note we have tried to adopt APEC’s perspective
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Easy Barriers</th>
<th>Hard Barriers</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Major Barriers</strong></td>
<td>“Low-hanging fruit”</td>
<td>“Worth the effort”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minor Barriers</strong></td>
<td>“Low priority”</td>
<td>“Not worth it”</td>
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<td>Energy market arrangements PEV lockouts</td>
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Recommended APEC Actions: Major PEV Barriers, Easy to Overcome

*Incomplete info re APEC PEV connectivity conditions*
- Establish an APEC PEV Knowledge Network (APKN)

*Inductive Recharging and battery exchange – recognition*
- Promote awareness via APKN.

*Electrical safety: classification of PEVs*
- Promote awareness via APKN.

*Smart grid-PEV integration: architecture and interfaces definition*
- APKN to interface with APEC Smart Grid Initiative (ASGI)
Recommended APEC Actions: Major PEV Barriers, Hard to Overcome

**Conductive Recharging harmonization**
- Establish an APEC Electric Vehicle Recharging Infrastructure Taskforce, with the upcoming IEC 62196 ballot in mind.

**Smart grid-PEV integration: uncertain treatment across APEC**
- Track this via APKN and ASGI

**Grid configuration harmonisation, electrical safety harmonisation, vehicle homologation**
- All too hard

**Local PEV market factors: promote pro-EV policies**
- Promote awareness via APKN