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OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL AND CHINA'S LITHIUM-ION BATTERY INDUSTRY

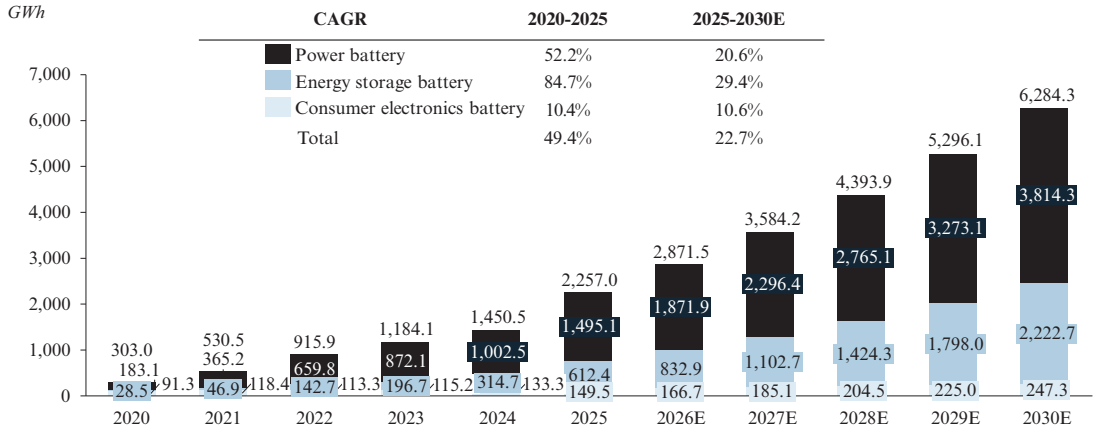
Overview of lithium-ion battery

Lithium-ion batteries are a type of rechargeable battery that operate through the repeated movement of lithium ions between the cathode and anode during charging and discharging. In terms of downstream applications, lithium-ion batteries can be divided into energy storage batteries, power batteries, and consumer electronic batteries. Energy storage batteries are mainly used in energy storage system; power batteries are primarily used in new energy vehicles; consumer batteries mainly include mobile phones, laptops, drones, small robots, wearable devices, and other new-type consumer electronic equipment.

Market size of lithium-ion battery industry

From 2020 to 2025, the global lithium-ion battery market experienced rapid growth, with its market size expanding from approximately 303.0 GWh in 2020 to 2,257.0 GWh in 2025, representing a CAGR of 49.4% over the period. The rapid expansion during this stage was mainly driven by a combination of factors, including the rising penetration rate of new energy vehicles, growing demand in the energy storage sector, as well as technological advancements and cost reductions in battery technologies. In the future, with the advancement of the global energy transition and the implementation of carbon neutrality targets, the global lithium-ion battery market size is expected to continue expanding, reaching approximately 6,284.3 GWh by 2030, with a CAGR of 22.7% from 2025 to 2030.

Market size[1] of lithium-ion battery by downstream application, Global, 2020–2030E



Notes:

1. Market size is calculated based on end-user demand.

Source: International Energy Agency, China Insights Consultancy

Market Drivers

- ***Rise of the energy storage market:*** In the energy storage battery sector, global electricity demand has continued to grow, driven by global economic development, population growth and accelerating electrification. According to CIC, global electricity demand reached approximately 27,000 TWh in 2025 and is projected to reach 31,000 TWh in 2030. The share of renewable energy has been rising continuously, from approximately 10% in 2021 to 18% in 2025, and is expected to reach around 31% in 2030. With the widespread adoption of renewable energy, energy storage systems have become a key technology for balancing the mismatch between intermittent power generation and consumption, driving demand for long cycle life, high-energy-density lithium-ion batteries. Driven by policy support and grid demand-side management, large-scale energy storage projects have emerged gradually, further promoting the production and application of lithium-ion batteries. Global energy storage battery shipments amounted to approximately 0.6 TWh in 2025 and are expected to reach around 2.2 TWh by 2030. In addition, the development of artificial intelligence has also driven a surge in data centers' demand for computing power and electricity consumption. Global data center electricity consumption is expected to reach approximately 2,600 TWh by 2030, with shipments of energy storage batteries for data centers projected to reach around 0.4 TWh.

- ***Rapid expansion of the power battery market:*** In the power battery sector, the global demand for new energy vehicles has continued to grow, driving the rapid expansion of the power battery market. According to CIC, global sales of new energy passenger vehicles reached 23.5 million units in 2025, representing a year-on-year increase of 29.1%. Furthermore, with technological advancements and innovations, the application scope of power batteries has gradually expanded to emerging sectors further fueling the growth in power battery demand. Meanwhile, the continuous improvement of charging and swapping infrastructure has supported the growth of new energy vehicles. The number of public charging points worldwide exceeded 7 million in 2025, representing a more than threefold increase compared with 2021. The number of new energy passenger vehicle battery swapping stations globally surpassed 6,000 in 2025, representing a more than sixfold increase compared with 2021. Global power battery shipments are expected to reach approximately 3.8 TWh by 2030.

- ***Growth in demand for consumer electronics:*** In the consumer battery sector, consumer electronic products such as smartphones, tablet computers and laptops continue to be upgraded, and end-market demand for battery performance is constantly rising, which continuously drives the innovation of consumer battery technologies. Meanwhile, emerging intelligent terminals such as wearable devices including TWS wireless earphones and smart watches, as well as AR/VR devices, have gained rapid popularity, further expanded the scale of the consumer electronics market and brought sustained demand to the consumer battery industry. Global consumer battery shipments will reach approximately 0.2 TWh in 2030.

- ***Emerging application expansion:*** Emerging applications such as low-altitude flight and embodied robots are in a stage of rapid development and have become core incremental engines driving the growth of lithium-ion battery shipments. Among them, the low-altitude flight sector benefits from low-altitude opening policies, technological maturity and improved infrastructure, which has accelerated the commercialization of segmented scenarios including eVTOL and low-altitude logistics drones, while speeding up the mass production of end-use equipment and continuously releasing large-scale installation demand for lithium-ion batteries. Leveraging technological breakthroughs in AI, sensors and other related fields, embodied robots have entered a cycle of mass production and practical deployment, with steady advancement of pilot projects across multiple sectors; it is expected that the shipment volume of end-use equipment will achieve

high-speed growth in the future. Both categories of applications take lithium batteries as their core power source. As the shipment volume and ownership of end-use equipment continue to rise, large-scale lithium-ion battery demand will be formed.

- ***Continuous upgrading of lithium-ion battery technology:*** Driven by the escalating demand for high energy density, extended range, and fast-charging performance, lithium-ion battery technology has achieved continuous breakthroughs across multiple dimensions. The application of new materials, such as silicon-based anode materials and the research and development of solid-state battery technologies, has significantly enhanced battery performance. The sustained advancement of lithium-ion battery technology not only elevates product competitiveness but also provides technical support for a broader spectrum of market demands, emerging as a key driver propelling the rapid growth of the global lithium-ion battery market.

Future trends

- ***Continuous improvement of lithium-ion battery performance:*** In the future, lithium-ion batteries will continue to evolve toward lightweight and high-capacity designs to meet the core demands of new energy vehicles, energy storage systems and consumer electronics for higher energy density and longer cycle life; systematic optimization of electrode materials, battery structures and manufacturing processes will significantly enhance energy density to support slim and lightweight end products. Anode materials will shift from conventional graphite to high-capacity options like silicon-based materials and lithium metal, improving specific capacity and suppressing volume expansion, while electrolytes will evolve toward high-voltage, high-safety features and gradually transition to solid electrolytes, all of which will drive the large-scale application of lithium-ion batteries in more emerging scenarios.

- ***R&D and application of new lithium-ion battery materials:*** The industry will continue to intensify R&D and industrial application of new lithium-ion battery materials, focusing on technological breakthroughs and mass production of key materials such as solid electrolytes and silicon-based anode materials. Supported by material system upgrades, core battery performance indicators including energy density, safety and cycle life will be continuously optimized, further meeting application requirements for high-end power, energy storage and emerging scenarios. This will become an important direction for technological iteration and high-quality development of the lithium-ion battery industry.

- ***Increased focus on lithium-ion battery recycling****:* As the scale of retired lithium-ion batteries expands, battery recycling's strategic value becomes more prominent and a major industry trend. Driven by resource security, policy regulation and ESG requirements, it has evolved from an auxiliary link to a critical part of the industrial chain, with formal recycling systems, related technologies and key metal recovery rates continuously improving. The industry is moving toward standardization and scale, with full-chain leading enterprises gaining advantages; battery recycling secures upstream resources, reduces cost volatility, enhances industrial chain sustainability and controllability, and supports the industry's long-term healthy development.

OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL AND CHINA'S LITHIUM-ION BATTERY ELECTROLYTE INDUSTRY

Overview of lithium-ion battery materials

Lithium-ion battery materials can be categorized into five major types based on their functions: cathode materials, anode materials, electrolytes, separators, and other auxiliary materials. Among these, the electrolyte serves as the critical medium for lithium-ion transport within the battery, and its performance directly affects the battery's safety, and life cycle.

Overview of lithium-ion battery electrolyte

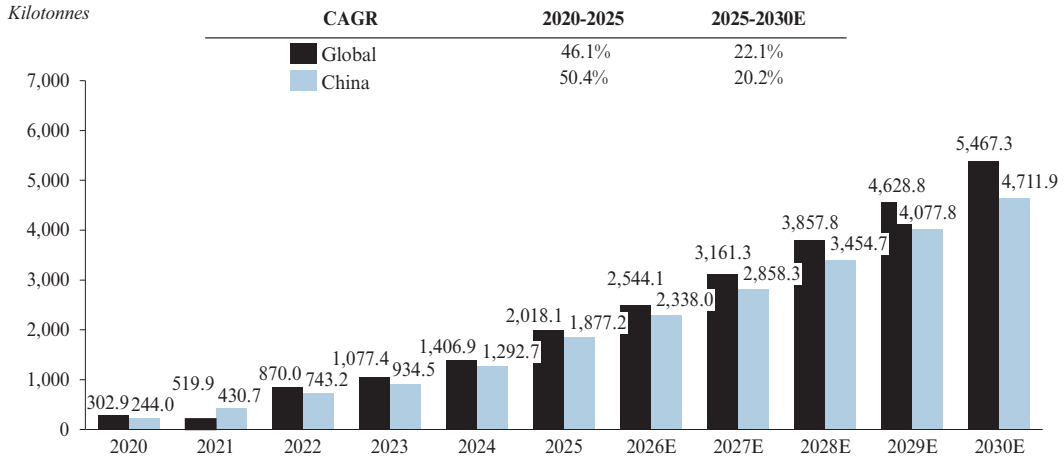
As the key medium for lithium-ion transport within the battery, the electrolyte is required to possess high ionic conductivity, low electronic conductivity, as well as strong chemical and thermal stability. Typical lithium-ion battery electrolytes are composed of three core components — solutes, solvents, and additives.

- ***Solute:*** provides support for lithium-ion transport between the cathode and anode during charging and discharging, ensuring conductivity and electrochemical performance.
- ***Solvent:*** serves as the medium for lithium-ion transport.
- ***Additives:*** play a critical role in enhancing electrolyte stability and overall battery performance, and represent a key differentiating factor for electrolyte and material manufacturers. Common additives include VC, FEC, DTD etc.

Shipment volume of lithium-ion battery electrolyte industry

As one of the four core materials of lithium-ion batteries, the electrolyte market has experienced rapid growth: global lithium-ion battery electrolyte shipments increased from 302.9 kilotonnes in 2020 to 2,018.1 kilotonnes in 2025, representing a CAGR of 46.1%. China is the world's largest producer of lithium-ion battery electrolytes, with shipments ranking first globally, rising from 244.0 kilotonnes in 2020 to 1,877.2 kilotonnes in 2025, at a CAGR of 50.4%. Industry growth has been mainly driven by the large-scale application of energy storage system, the rising penetration of new energy vehicles, and the iterative upgrading of consumer electronics. By 2030, global and China's lithium-ion battery electrolyte shipments are projected to reach 5,467.3 kilotonnes and 4,711.9 kilotonnes respectively, with CAGRs of 22.1% and 20.2% from 2025 to 2030.

Shipment volume of the lithium-ion battery electrolyte industry, Global and China, 2020–2030E



Source: China Battery Industry Association, China Insights Consultancy

OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL AND CHINA'S LITHIUM-ION BATTERY ELECTROLYTE ADDITIVE INDUSTRY

Overview of lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives

Lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives refer to substances added to electrolytes to improve their electrochemical performance. Their primary functions include forming a stable SEI film on the electrode surface to suppress side reactions, extend cycle life, enhance the thermal stability and safety of electrolytes, improve electrical conductivity, boost high and low-temperature performance as well as charge-discharge rates, reduce active material loss, and stabilize battery capacity.

Electrolyte additives play a critical role in the performance and cycle life of lithium-ion batteries and represent an indispensable core component of the electrolyte system. The rational selection and precise formulation of additives are crucial to the overall performance of batteries. Downstream electrolyte and battery enterprises have an increasing demand for highly customized formulations and special functional additives to meet the performance requirements of diverse scenarios such as new energy vehicles, energy storage systems, and consumer electronics. Meanwhile, the electrolyte industry features a high concentration ratio, with leading enterprises occupying the majority of the market share. In-depth collaboration between high-quality additive suppliers and core electrolyte manufacturers has become a key approach to enhancing product performance and market competitiveness.

Introduction of key lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives

Lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives come in a wide variety, with VC and FEC being the two most common types.

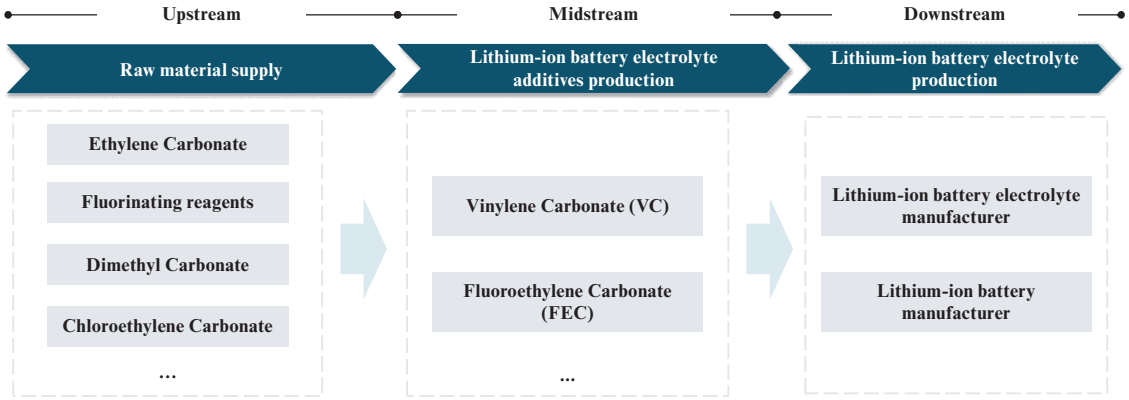
VC is a commonly used film-forming additive for lithium-ion battery electrolytes, whose primary function is to decompose preferentially on the anode surface and form a stable and dense SEI film, thereby improving the cycle life of the battery. VC can effectively inhibit electrolyte decomposition, and enhance the stability of the battery.

FEC is a Fluorine-containing electrolyte additive that decomposes on the anode surface to form a stable LiF-rich SEI film. It can significantly mitigate structural damage caused by anode volume expansion, enhance the cycle stability and low-temperature performance of the battery, and also improve interfacial stability.

Value chain of lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives

The lithium-ion battery electrolyte additive industry chain primarily consists of three segments: upstream raw material supply, midstream additive production, and downstream lithium-ion battery electrolyte manufacturing. The upstream segment mainly provides chemical raw materials for additives, whose purity and stability directly affect the performance and cost of midstream additives. Midstream companies process and blend these raw materials into functional additives and, through their R&D capabilities, offer customized solutions for different battery types. Downstream electrolyte manufacturers and lithium-ion battery producers select additive combinations based on application requirements to enhance battery safety, cycle life, and fast-charging performance.

Lithium-ion battery electrolyte additive value chain

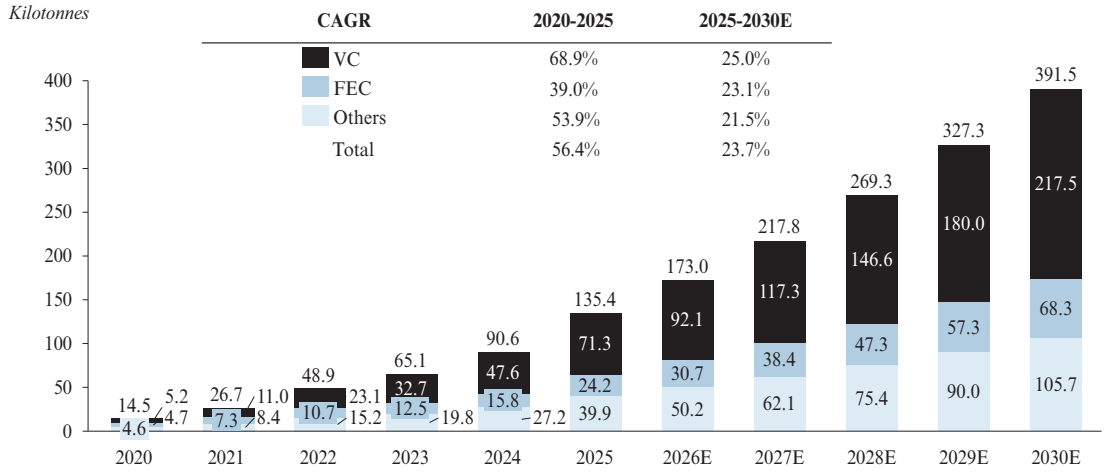


Source: China Insights Consultancy

Shipment volume of lithium-ion battery electrolyte additive industry

During 2020 to 2025, the global market for lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives entered a phase of rapid development. The market size surged from 14.5 kilotonnes to 135.4 kilotonnes, representing a CAGR of 56.4%, demonstrating explosive growth. Among these, VC and FEC served as the core drivers of industry expansion, with CAGRs of 68.9% and 39.0% respectively. The global lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives market is expected to continue expanding and is projected to reach 391.5 kilotonnes by 2030, with VC and FEC maintaining their dominant positions, at CAGRs of approximately 25.0% and 23.1% respectively.

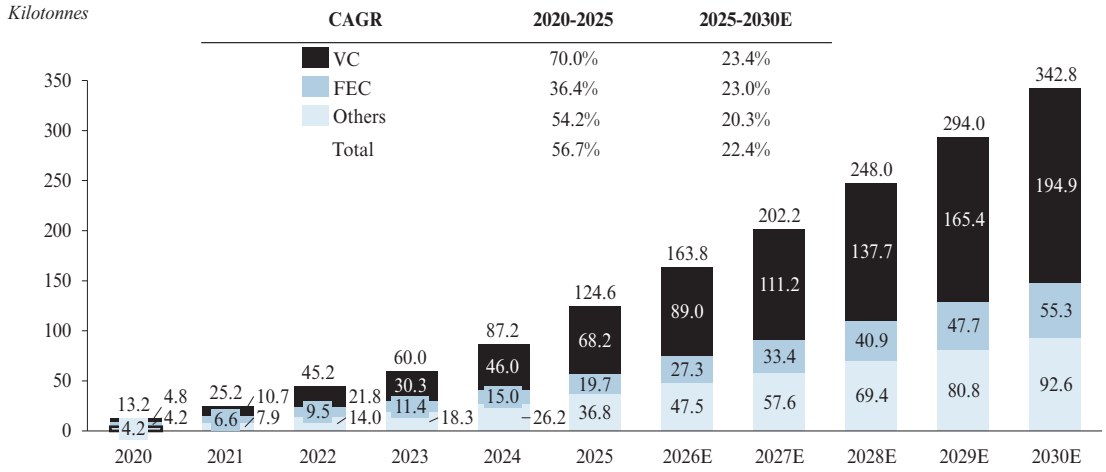
Shipment volume of the lithium-ion battery electrolyte additive industry, Global, 2020–2030E



Source: China Battery Industry Association, China Insights Consultancy

China is the world's largest market for lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives. Its market size grew from approximately 13.2 kilotonnes in 2020 to about 124.6 kilotonnes in 2025, representing a CAGR of 56.7% over the period. By 2030, China's lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives market is projected to reach 342.8 kilotonnes, with a CAGR of 22.4% from 2025 to 2030. VC and FEC will remain the dominant products, growing at CAGRs of 23.4% and 23.0% respectively. Their market sizes will reach 194.9 kilotonnes and 55.3 kilotonnes by 2030.

Shipment volume of the lithium-ion battery electrolyte additive industry, China, 2020–2030E



Source: China Battery Industry Association, China Insights Consultancy

Market Drivers

- ***Rapid development of the global lithium-ion battery electrolyte industry:*** Demand for lithium-ion electrolytes has maintained steady growth, which has directly driven the synchronous development of the electrolyte additive industry. With the continuous expansion of electrolyte application scenarios and market scale, the industry has put forward higher requirements for the comprehensive performance of electrolytes. The functional importance of lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives has become increasingly prominent. They are no longer auxiliary components in the electrolyte system, but key constituents that determine electrolyte performance and enhance product competitiveness. Consequently, the dosage ratio of additives in electrolytes has also shown a steady upward trend. The continuous increase in the additive ratio has further amplified the boosting effect of electrolyte demand growth on the additive industry, promoting the development of the lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives sector.

- ***Increasing technical performance requirements:*** The lithium-ion battery industry is evolving toward higher energy density, higher voltage, and a wider operating temperature range. Meanwhile, end-use applications are imposing increasingly stringent requirements on battery cycle life, charge-discharge rate, temperature adaptability, and safety stability. These demands have been transmitted to the electrolyte sector, directly driving continuous optimization of electrolyte systems and raising higher performance requirements for electrolyte additives. As a key component that tunes electrolyte performance, stabilizes electrode interfaces, and reduces side reactions, innovations in the functional design, formulation matching, and synthesis processes of electrolyte additives have become critical to breaking through the performance limitations of lithium-ion batteries.

Future trends

- ***Product Diversification:*** In the future, electrolyte additives will become more diversified, refined, and customized. As applications in power batteries and energy storage continue to segment, demand for higher energy density, longer cycle life, better safety, and wider temperature adaptability will drive the expansion of additive categories and functions. The industry will develop specialized additives for flame retardancy, overcharge protection, gas suppression, and low-temperature performance, while launching customized products for solid-state batteries, high-nickel ternary, silicon-based anode material, high-voltage cathodes, and sodium-ion batteries. Expanded product portfolios and optimized formulations will better support the upgrading of the battery industry.

- ***Deepened Industrial Chain Synergy:*** The electrolyte additive industry will further deepen industrial chain collaboration by pursuing a dual strategy of strengthening close cooperation with upstream key raw material suppliers and achieving independent production of critical core materials. Electrolyte additive enterprises will enhance strategic partnerships with upstream suppliers while increasing R&D investment in core raw material production technologies to realize self-sufficient and secure supply of key materials, thereby ensuring stable material provision. This model of integrating upstream supply chain cooperation and independent production of key materials enables effective control over product quality, mitigates supply chain risks, and lays a solid foundation for the high-quality and sustainable development of the electrolyte additive industry.

- ***Rising Industry Concentration:*** Driven by large-scale production and continuously improving performance requirements in the lithium-ion battery industry, customers have raised higher standards for the quality consistency, technical support, and supply stability of electrolytes and additives. Characterized by long validation cycles and high technical barriers, the industry enables leading enterprises with R&D, validation, and large-scale manufacturing capabilities to rapidly expand their market share, while small and medium-sized enterprises face pressures of elimination or integration. Industry concentration is expected to keep rising in the future. Leading enterprises will further consolidate their dominant market position by virtue of technological accumulation, customer resources, and industrial chain integration advantages, driving the industry toward high-quality and intensive development.

OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL AND CHINA'S LITHIUM-ION BATTERY ANODE MATERIAL INDUSTRY

Overview of lithium-ion battery anode material

Lithium-ion battery anode materials are responsible for the intercalation and deintercalation of lithium ions during battery charge and discharge. During charging, lithium ions migrate from the cathode to the anode and are inserted into the structure of the anode material; during discharging, these lithium ions are deintercalated from the anode and return to the cathode to complete the electrochemical reaction.

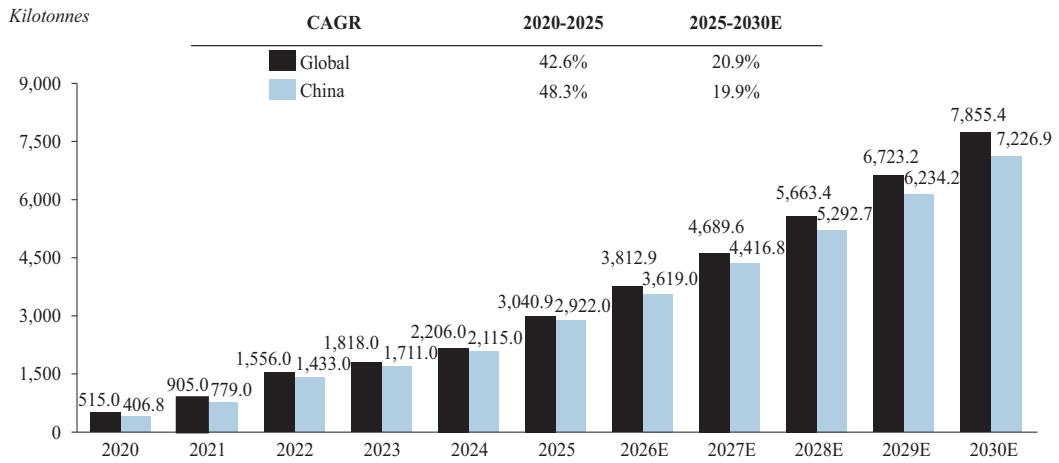
Anode materials mainly include artificial graphite anode materials, natural graphite anode materials, and silicon-based anode materials. Artificial graphite balances specific capacity, rate capability, and structural stability, making it the mainstream anode material in power batteries at present. Silicon-based anode materials such as silicon-carbon anode materials feature a much higher theoretical specific capacity than carbon-based materials and represent a key direction for achieving breakthroughs in high energy density for lithium-ion batteries. With technological iteration, they have been gradually applied in small batches in high-energy-density power batteries, becoming the core development direction for novel lithium-ion battery anode materials.

Shipment volume of lithium-ion battery anode material industry

The global lithium-ion battery anode materials market is in a phase of rapid expansion. The market size grew from 515.0 kilotonnes in 2020 to 3,040.9 kilotonnes in 2025, with a CAGR of 42.6% during 2020 to 2025. This explosive growth has been mainly driven by the rapid penetration of new energy vehicles and the energy storage industry, as well as the wider application of artificial graphite and the industrialization of silicon-based anode technologies. The market size is projected to exceed 7,855.4 kilotonnes by 2030, maintaining a CAGR of 20.9%.

China is the world's largest lithium-ion battery anode materials market, with a market size of 406.8 kilotonnes in 2020 and a CAGR of 48.3% during 2020 to 2025. Its market size is expected to reach 7,226.9 kilotonnes by 2030.

Shipment volume of the lithium-ion battery anode material industry, Global, 2020–2030E



Source: China Battery Industry Association, China Insights Consultancy

Competitive landscape of the lithium-ion battery electrolyte additive industry

Supported by a complete upstream industrial chain of fluorochemicals and lithium-ion battery materials, significant large-scale cost advantages, sustained technological R&D and product iteration capabilities, as well as in-depth collaboration with leading downstream enterprises, the global lithium-ion battery electrolyte additive market has formed a competitive landscape comprehensively dominated by China's enterprises.

The Company ranked as the world's largest supplier of electrolyte additives by sales volume in 2025, with total sales reaching 20.6 kilotonnes, accounting for 15.2% of the global market.

The top five electrolyte additives companies in terms of sales volume[1], Global, 2025

Ranking	Company	Sales volume, 2025, kilotonnes	Global market share, 2025
1.	The Company	20.6	15.2%
2.	Company A[2]	20.5	15.1%
3.	Company B[3]	8.6	6.4%
4.	Company C[4]	8.0	5.9%
5.	Company D[5]	6.4	4.7%
	CR5	64.0	47.3%
	Global Total	135.4	100.0%

Notes:

1. Refers to shipment volume of sales to external customers, excluding self-consumption.
2. Established in 2019, Company A is a non-listed company headquartered in Shandong Province, China, primarily engaged in the integrated research and development, manufacturing and sale of high-tech materials for the biotechnology sector and lithium-ion battery electrolytes.
3. Established in 2014, Company B is a non-listed company headquartered in Jiangsu Province, China, primarily engaged in the research and development, manufacturing, sale and provision of services of lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives, serving global lithium-ion battery electrolyte manufacturers.
4. Established in 2002, Company C is a listed company headquartered in Jiangxi Province, China, primarily engaged in the research and development, manufacturing and sale of anti-infective active pharmaceutical ingredients and intermediates, while actively expanding into lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives and synthetic biology-based microbial protein businesses.
5. Established in 1987, Company D is a listed company headquartered in Shandong Province, China, focusing on home textile products as its core business, while also operating in diversified sectors including global trading, chemicals, electric motors, thermal power and water utilities.

Source: China Insights Consultancy

Key success factors of the lithium-ion battery electrolyte additive industry

- ***Scale Production and Cost Control Capability:*** In the context of increasing customer concentration, companies with large-scale production capabilities can achieve cost advantages in raw material procurement, equipment utilization, energy consumption, and logistics. Large-scale production also ensures batch stability and supply continuity, meeting the centralized procurement needs of electrolyte and battery manufacturers. Leading companies with economies of scale therefore gain significant advantages in cost control, price competitiveness, and customer stickiness.

- ***Digitalized and Refined Production Management:*** Since electrolyte additives are highly sensitive to purity, impurity levels, and process stability, digitalized and automated production systems have become a key industry barrier. Through smart manufacturing systems, real-time quality monitoring, and data-driven process optimization, companies can achieve full-process quality traceability and dynamic control, significantly improving product consistency and production efficiency. Leading enterprises are accelerating the construction of digital factories to reduce human errors, shorten validation cycles, and enhance customer confidence in their quality systems.

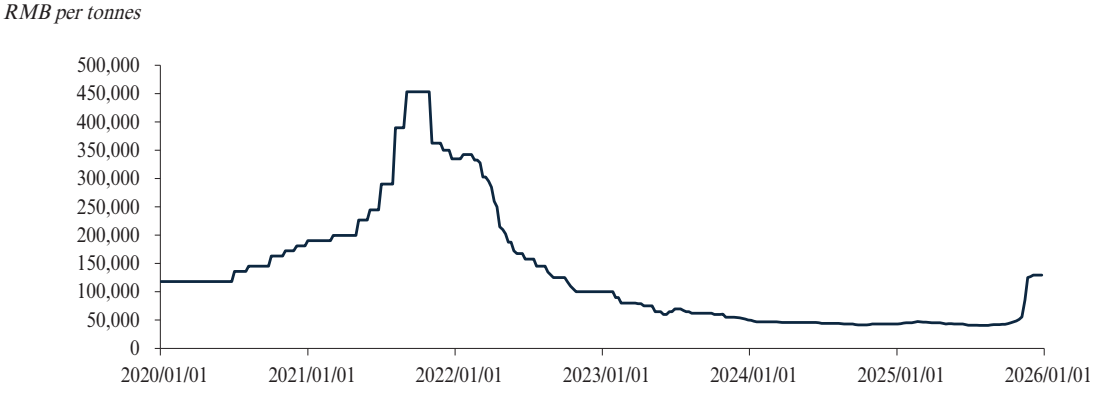
- ***Brand and Industry Leadership:*** In the high-tech and safety-sensitive lithium-ion battery supply chain, customers tend to prefer well-qualified and reliable leading companies. Enterprises with global supply capabilities, mature quality systems, and long-term customer relationships often gain priority in new project introductions. Industry leaders, leveraging brand influence and financial strength, can continue investing in cutting-edge technologies and new system layouts, thereby consolidating their advantages and widening the gap with competitors.

- ***R&D and Product System Synergy:*** As battery systems evolve toward higher voltage, higher energy density, electrolyte systems are constantly iterating, placing higher demands on the composite functions and synergistic effects of additives. Companies with sustained R&D investment and experience in additive formulation can respond more quickly to changes in electrolyte recipes and provide customized solutions. Leading enterprises typically establish collaborative R&D systems covering both electrolytes and additives, enhancing the systematic design and performance optimization of formulations, thereby gaining a proactive position in technical validation.

PRICE ANALYSIS

From early 2020 to mid-2021, prices remained stable at around 130 thousand RMB per tonne, with a relatively balanced supply and demand. From mid-2021 to early 2022, driven by the explosive growth of new energy vehicle demand and lagged capacity expansion, prices rapidly surged to a historical peak. After early 2022, with the concentrated release of new production capacity, the supply-demand structure reversed, leading to a continuous decline in prices that stabilized at a low level of around 50 thousand RMB per tonne from 2024 to the first half of 2025. Starting from the second half of 2025, prices rebounded significantly amid the clearance of outdated capacity and marginal improvement in downstream demand.

Daily average price of electrolyte additive for lithium-ion batteries, China, 2020–2025

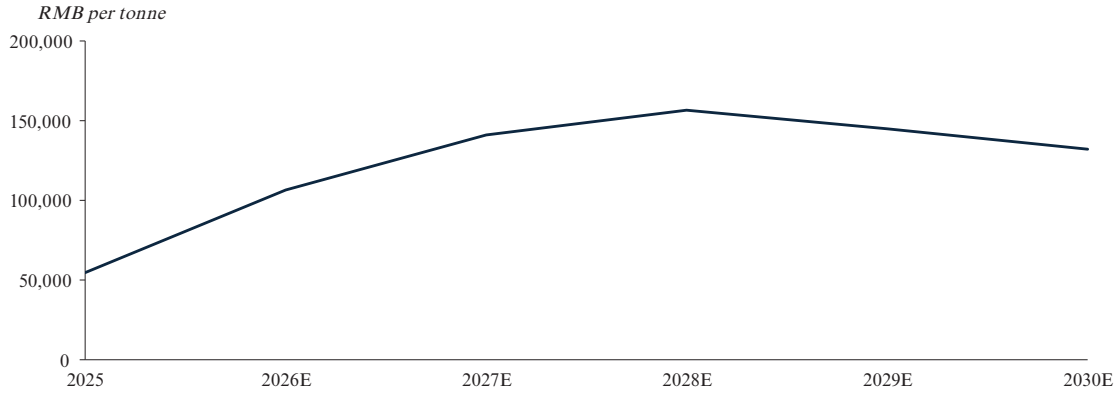


Note: The price represents the average price of VC and FEC.

Source: China Insights Consultancy

In 2025, the price of electrolyte additives for lithium-ion batteries in China was at approximately 50 thousand RMB per tonne. Driven by growing downstream demand and supply constraints, the price will continue to climb and peak at around 160 thousand RMB per tonne in 2028. After 2028, with the gradual release of production capacity and continuous technological maturity, the price will enter a moderate decline phase, falling back to about 130 thousand RMB per tonne by 2030.

Forecast price of electrolyte additive for lithium-ion batteries, China

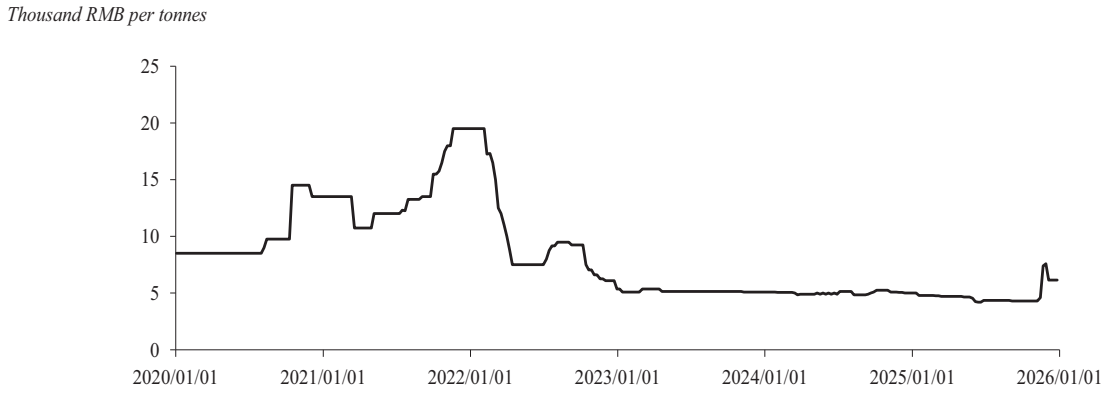


Note: The price represents the average price of VC and FEC.

Source: China Insights Consultancy

The daily average price of EC in China started at approximately 8.5 thousand RMB per tonne in 2020, the price trended upward, experiencing notable fluctuations with a sharp peak emerging around early 2022, surpassing the 20 thousand RMB per tonne. Following the 2022 peak, the market entered a steep decline, with the price plummeting to the 7–8 thousand RMB per tonne range by late 2022 and early 2023. Thereafter, the price stabilized at a relatively low level, hovering mostly between 5–7 thousand RMB per tonne through 2025.

Daily average price of EC, China, 2020–2025



Source: China Insights Consultancy

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

DATA SOURCES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

We have commissioned CIC to conduct an analysis and report on the global lithium-ion battery electrolyte additives market. CIC is a market research and consulting firm established in Hong Kong, engaged in providing professional consulting services across various industries. We have agreed to pay CIC a fee of RMB480,000 for the preparation of the CIC Report. We have extracted certain information from the CIC Report in this section, as well as from the sections of "Summary," "Risk Factors," "Business," "Financial Information" and elsewhere in this Document. The data and information collected by CIC is independently prepared by CIC and is not subject to any influence from us or other interested parties. Unless otherwise specified, all data and forecasts contained in this section are sourced from the CIC Report.

The information and data collected by CIC have been analyzed, evaluated and verified using CIC's internal analysis models and techniques. Primary research is conducted through interviews with key industry experts and leading industry participants. Secondary research involves analyzing data from various public data sources such as the National Bureau of Statistics of China and various industry associations. The market forecasts in the CIC Report are made based on the following key assumptions: (1) in the forecast period, the overall social, economic and political environment globally and in China is expected to remain stable; (2) in the forecast period, relevant key industry drivers are likely to continue to drive the growth of the energy storage market, such as technological advancements, supportive policies, and the increasing downstream demand; and (3) in the forecast period, there will be no extreme force majeure events or unforeseeable industry regulations that could have a drastic or fundamental impact on the market.