

Scaling EVs in ASEAN: OEM Partnerships, Battery Swapping, and Private Investment Case Studies

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How EV Markets Scale



Policy + incentives + regulations

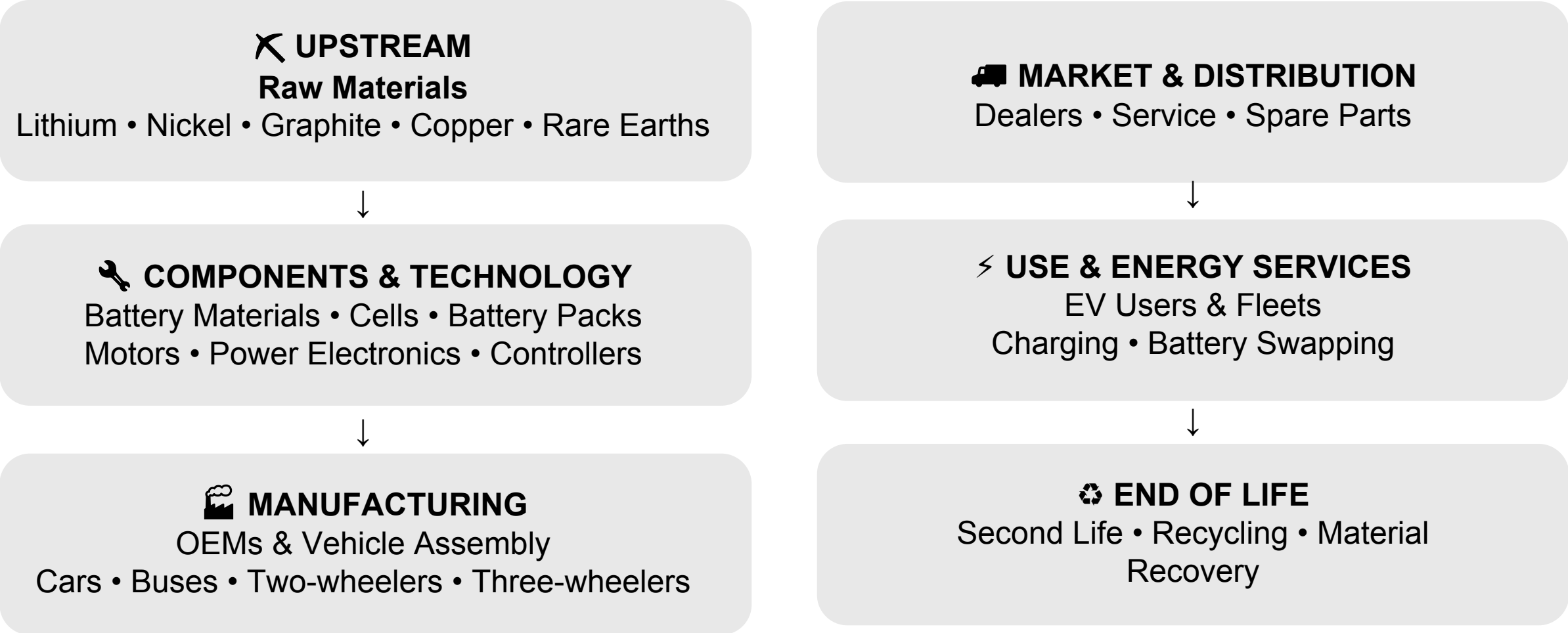


Infrastructure + partnerships



**OEMs + business models + investment +
Servicing + innovation**

The EV Value Chain



Key Enablers

Policy & Regulation

Standards & Testing

Energy & Grid

Finance & Investment

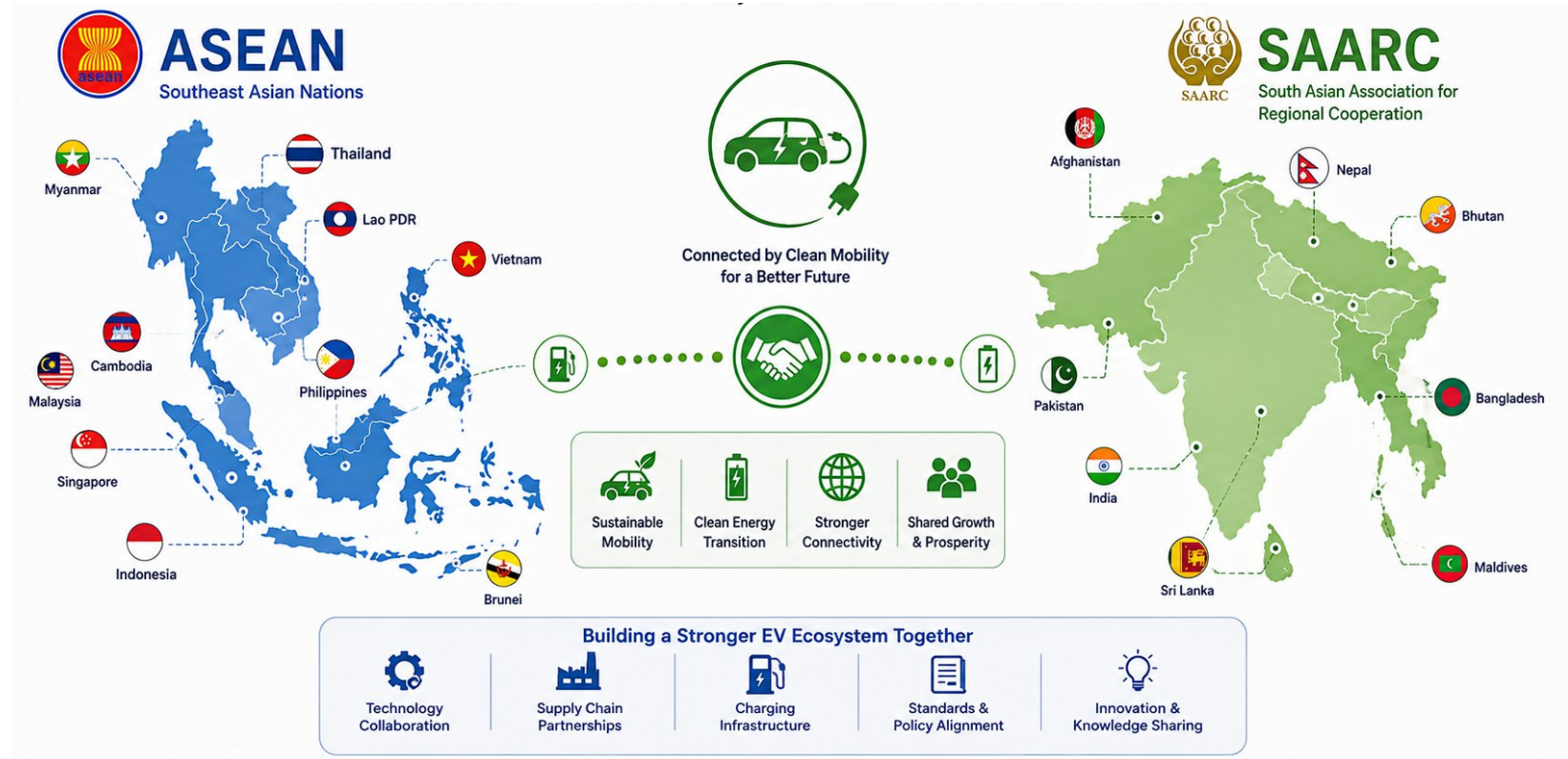
Skills & R&D

Industry & Academia

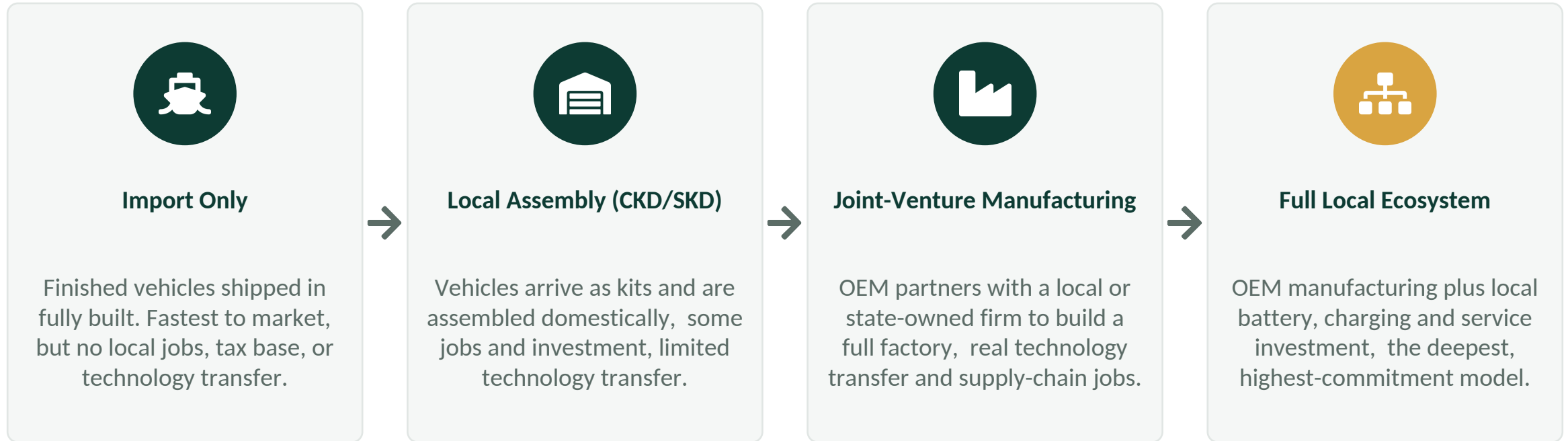
Why ASEAN Matters to SAARC

Different Region. Similar EV Challenge

- Large two- and three-wheeler markets
- Dense and rapidly growing cities
- Price-sensitive consumers
- Infrastructure constraints
- Growing interest in local EV industries



What Is an 'OEM Partnership' — In Plain Terms?



Thailand



- BOI "EV 3.0 / EV 3.5" packages offer excise-tax cuts, subsidies and duty relief, conditional on manufacturers building locally.
- Companies importing EVs early had to commit to local assembly within 2–3 years, otherwise repay the benefit.
- A national "30@30" target, 30% of vehicle production electric by 2030, gave investors a clear, long-term demand signal.
- 2025 rules now reward EV exports, turning Thailand into a regional re-export base, not just a domestic-sales market.

*A set of incentive from both supply and demand side
were given like:
reduction in excise, import duty of upto 40%.*

\$900M

BYD's Rayong plant — its first EV factory outside China, opened July 2024, 150,000 units/year capacity

137B฿

(~US\$4B) invested across Thailand's EV supply chain by mid-2025 — 18+ manufacturers now on board

3,700+

public charging stations live by March 2025, including 6,000+ DC fast chargers

Indonesia



- Indonesia mines over half the world's nickel, a core battery input and banned raw nickel-ore exports in 2020.
- That forced foreign refiners and battery makers to build processing plants onshore instead of just buying the ore.
- Hyundai + LG built Southeast Asia's first EV battery cell plant (2024), directly feeding Hyundai's adjacent car factory.
- CATL's 2025 "Dragon" project goes further: mining, processing, cells and recycling in one integrated site.

\$1.1B

Hyundai-LG Karawang battery plant, 10 GWh/yr, opened 2024, enough for ~150,000 EVs

\$5.9B

CATL-led "Dragon" project, nickel mine to battery cell, one JV with state-owned Antam & IBC

Vietnam: Building a National Champion, Then Exporting It



- VinFast is Vietnam's own EV brand, not a foreign JV, but a homegrown vertically-integrated company.
- It doesn't just build cars: it also runs an all-electric taxi fleet, and its own charging network, creating guaranteed early demand.
- Having proven the model at home, VinFast is now exporting the service, opening plants in India and Indonesia in 2025 using the same integrated approach.
- This is a path smaller economies can copy: build local demand and infrastructure first, then use that base to scale regionally.

\$2B

VinFast's committed investment in India — including a Tamil Nadu plant (150,000 units/yr) opened August 2025

17 mo.

from groundbreaking to opening at VinFast's new Indonesia plant — a strikingly fast build timeline

2 plants

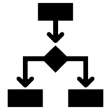
now operating inside Vietnam itself (Hai Phong and Ha Tinh), plus new sites in India and Indonesia

BATTERY SWAPPING



High Utilisation

- Vehicles operate many hours every day



Predictable Operations

- Known routes or concentrated operating areas



Low Tolerance for Downtime

- Drivers cannot afford long charging breaks



Manageable Battery Size

- Batteries can practically be exchanged



Best-Fit Applications



spir^o

gogoro

ezbike



Common Threads: What Makes Investment Stick



Multi-Year Policy Roadmaps

Thailand's incentive packages span 2022–2027, investors can plan a factory's payback period around it.



Incentives Tied to Local Commitment

Tax benefits are conditional on local assembly, local content, or local jobs, not given away unconditionally.



Government as Co-Investor, Not Just Regulator

Indonesia's state firms hold equity stakes in battery JVs, aligning government incentives with investor risk.



Infrastructure-First, Not Vehicle-Sales-First

Gogoro's swapping model treats mobility as a subscription service, opening it to a different class of investor.



Diversified, Not Single-Investor, Bets

Where one investor pulls back (LG, Gogoro Philippines) other partners keep national momentum going.

Policy Levers Worth Testing in South Asia



Publish multi-year (not annual) EV incentive roadmaps so investors can plan factory-scale payback periods



Tie tax and duty relief to local assembly, local content, or export commitments, as Thailand and Indonesia do



Consider government equity stakes in strategic battery or swapping ventures to share risk and align incentives



Prioritise battery-swapping infrastructure for 2/3-wheelers, SAARC's own vehicle fleets look much like ASEAN's



What are we good in – explore it ? Battery, motor, power electronics, software ?



Start regional standards conversations early, on connectors, batteries and swap formats, before, not after, scale