腾势电动汽车全球首发

DENZA electric vehicle is launched in the global

文/BYD Text/BYD

DENZA腾势继承了戴姆勒百年造车经验、尖端安全技术和比亚迪在电池、电机、电控领域的科技。

DENZA腾势前脸进气格栅的金属线条极具质感。而它只需要给变速箱、电机、电机控制器等做冷却，而不需要像燃油车一样设计发动机进气口。它旁边的双透镜大灯和可调日间行车灯的组合看起来非常有神。带有镀铬装饰条的LED条形雾灯提升了整体层次感。

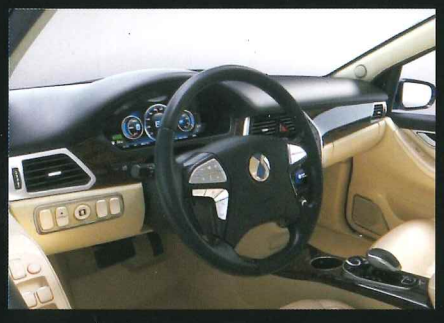
尾部设计上，DENZA腾势在全LED的刹车灯、尾灯上方增加了镀铬装饰条，使得尾灯的视觉整体性大大增加。同样装饰镀铬条的尾部空气导流槽可以带来更佳操控性。另外，在DENZA腾势的尾部，与燃油车最不一样的地方是电动汽车不需要安装排气管。

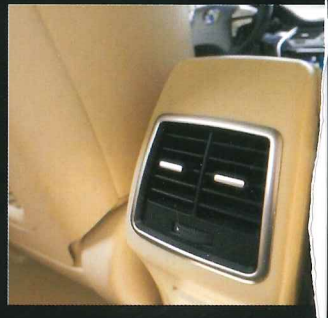
标配的马牌215/55R18规格运动轮胎感觉有力可靠。与电池包一体的底盘非常平整，并被高强度铝合金钢板包裹，即提升了整车的刚性，也带来更好操控性性。从圆润

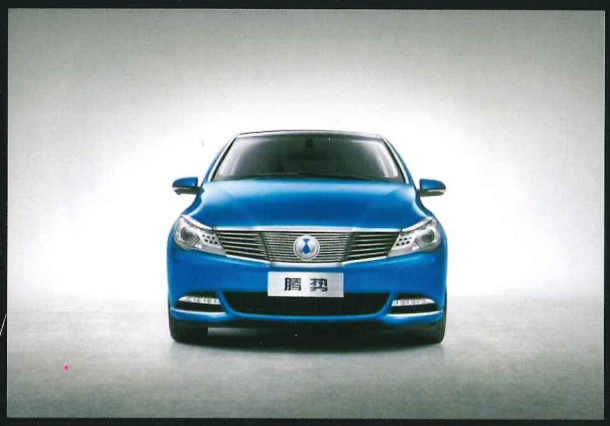
Inherited the Daimler DENZA potential one hundred years experience in building cars, cutting-edge safety technology and BYD in battery, motor, electric control in the field of science and technology.

Before DENZA face intake grille metal line is extremely simple sense. And it only need to do cooling gearbox, motor, controller and so on, and don't need like fuel car engine air inlet design. Next to it is double lens headlight and the combination of the adjustable daytime running lights look very well. With chrome plated article decoration strip LED fog lamps to promote the overall administrative levels.

Tail design, DENZA in all the LED brake lights, tail lights increased the chromium plated adornment, make the tail light visual integrity has greatly increased. The tail end of the article also decorative chromium plating air







DENZA
腾 势

的前保险杠下一直延伸到越过翼子板下方的镀铬线条设计提升了整车档次。

精细的内饰做工看起来很难让人挑出任何毛病。图中这款车型采用了上深褐下浅黄的双色内饰，视觉上十分的温馨。车门内扶手采用真皮材质，手感良好。空调出风口金属拉丝处理凸显内饰的整体档次。

空间是DENZA腾势的一大优势。真皮座椅的设计继承了奔驰车的传统，非常精致舒适，可以大大缓解长途驾驶的疲劳感。而后排座椅的设计也给乘客带来了宽大的腿部和头部空间。另外，后排地面平整，中间乘客也不会觉得局促不适。

标配的哈曼卡顿剧院级多声源音响系统，彰显整车档次，并将为DENZA腾势首款电动汽车的拥有者带来超一流的驾驶享受。

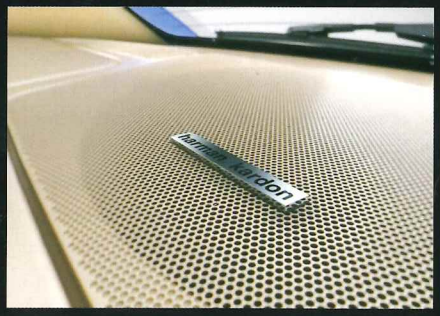
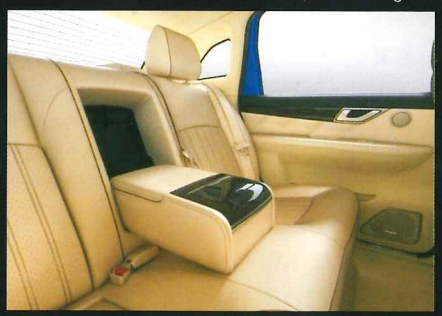
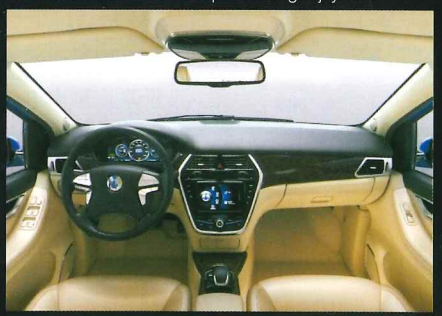
grooves can bring a better handling. In addition, at the rear, the DENZA I room and fuel car electric vehicle is the most different place do not need to install the exhaust pipe.

215/55 r18 movement tyre specification standard horse feel powerful and reliable. Chassis is very smooth, which is one with battery pack and is of high strength aluminum alloy plate packages, namely improve the vehicle's rigidity, also bring better handling. From round under the front bumper has been extended to across the fender at the bottom of the chrome plating line design enhances the level of the vehicle.

Delicate interior work looks difficult to pick out any problems. Diagram for this model adopted the deep brown yellow under double color on the interior, the vision is very sweet. Inside the door armrests with leather material, feels good. Air-conditioning outlet metal wire drawing processing highlights the overall levels of the interior.

Space is one of the advantages of DENZA. The leather seats design, inherited the tradition of the Mercedes Benz is very elegant and comfortable, can greatly alleviate the fatigue of long distance driving .And the design of the rear seat also provide passengers with a wide leg and head space. In addition, the back ground is flat and level, will not feel cramped discomfort among the passengers.

Standard configuration of Harman Kardon theatre sound system, is reveal the vehicle class, and will bring DENZA first electric car owners a superb driving enjoyment.

中国稀土真相 当前行业走向

China's Rare Earth Industry: Current Review

文/ 仲星文 Text/Zhong Xingwen

近几年，稀土行业的发展道路并不清晰。稀土价格暴涨暴跌，稀土开采环保问题凸显，稀土国际贸易争端不断等等，一直困扰着稀土行业的发展。从2011年到2013年，稀土市场经历了从繁华到萧条的过程。中国稀土放任价格暴涨，引起产能的过剩；严重过剩导自价格回落。

中国2007年开始，稀土生产实行指令性规划，同时减少稀土出口，引起美欧日等西方国家强烈反应。长期以“泥土价格”买进中国稀土的国家通过多种渠道向中国表达抗议，以“中国拥有世界绝大部分稀土储量”为由，要求中国取消稀土出口限制。

各国因稀土贸易向中国施压

美国一份报告表明，“中国控制全球稀土”的指责纯属子虚乌有；中国的稀土储量只占全球的三分之一，而美欧同样储藏有大量稀土，却将它们“雪藏”起来。

近来，稀土进口国鼓吹“中国稀土三个第一（储量、产量、出口量）”、“全球稀土都在中国”、“中国垄断全球稀土供应”等言论，将中国捧为稀土大国，鼓励中国廉价出口。

当中国限制稀土出口时，日本强烈要求中国放宽对稀土出口的限制；美国众议员呼吁政

In recent years, the development path of rare earth industry is not clear. Rare earth prices tumble with rare earth mining environmental problems emerging as well as rare earth international trade disputes and so on. These have plagued the development of rare earth industry. From 2011 to 2011, rare earth market experienced a process from prosperity to depression. China's rare earth prices soared, causing excess capacity and a drop in price.

From 2007, China implemented the rare earth production mandatory planning, and reduced exports. This caused a strong reaction in Europe and other western countries. Those countries buying rare earths at a cheap price for a long time proposed the protest to China through various channels. With the excuse that China has the world's most rare earth reserves, they require China to cancel the rare earth export restrictions.

Countries to put pressure on China for rare earth trade

A report from the United States says, "China controls the world's rare earth". This blame is false. China's rare earth reserves account for only a third of the world. There is a large number of rare earths in the United Stations and Europe, which are not mined yet.

Recently the importing countries say that China is ranked the first in reserves, production, and export of rare earths, that all the global rare earth is in China, that China has an monopoly in global supply of rare earths and so forth.

府趁稀土价格没有飙升前从中国购买未来5年的稀土储备；欧盟发布报告称因中国稀土出口锐减，“承受的压力将不断加大”；日美欧还向WTO发起投诉。

2013年10月29日，世界贸易组织（WTO）争端解决小组初步支持日本、美国和欧盟对中国控制稀土出口关税违反世贸规则的意见。此次诉讼对中国极为不利，中国的稀土出口限制很可能于2015年初放开，稀土行业将面临着采取市场化手段替代行政化手段以控制稀土供给的现实压力。

中国稀土储藏与出口真相

7月，美国能源政策分析家Marc Humphries向国会提交的《稀土元素：全球供应链条》报告，分析了稀土的用途、全球稀土资源的供给链条、美国关于稀土的相关立法等等。“中国”一词频频出现，详细列出了中国2009年的稀土相关数据。

报告的“2009年全球稀土产量与储量”表格清晰显示：2009年，中国稀土储量为3600万吨，占世界36%；产量则为12万吨，占世界产量的97%。与中国形成鲜明对比的是，美国2009年的稀土储量为1300万吨，占世界13%，而产量为零；俄罗斯储量为1900万吨，占世界19%，产量为零；澳大利亚储量为540万吨，产量为零；印度储量为310万吨，占世界3%，产量为2700吨，占世界2%。

报告特别提到美国加州的矿芒登帕斯稀土矿，该矿日产量曾达2万吨，但因中国廉价稀土的“冲击”，已经封存起来，美国的钼公司也已基本停产。

报告说，由于采取减少采矿量、打击非法开采活动，用配额和出口税限制出口等措施，中国稀土出口从2009年的5万吨到2010年3万吨，全球将出现巨大的稀土供需“缺口”，各国急需寻求其它稀土进口渠道，以应对中国的“失信之举”。

2009年世界稀土储量

国家	储量	占全球比重	产量
中国	3600万吨	36%	12万吨
美国	1300万吨	13%	0吨
俄罗斯	1900万吨	19%	0吨
澳大利亚	540万吨	5%	0吨
印度	310万吨	3%	2700吨

They hope to encourage China's cheap exports.

When China's restrictions were made on rare earth exports, Japan urged China to relax such restrictions. The U.S. Representatives of the house called on the government to buy enough rare earths before surging prices from China. EU in a report says that due to China's rare earth exports plummeting, the pressure will continue to increase. A complaint was made with the WTO by the United States, Japan, and Europe.

October 29, 2013, the world trade organization (WTO) dispute panel supported the opinion from Japan, the United States and the European Union that the control of China's rare earth export duties violated WTO rules. The lawsuit against China is the bad news. China's rare earth export restrictions are likely to open in early 2015. Rare earth industry will face the pressure in which the market mechanism will be fully adopted.

China's rare earth reserves and export

In July, the United States energy policy analyst Marc Humphries submitted a report titled as rare earth elements: the global supply chain. In it, he analyzed the use of rare earths, the rare earth resources supply chain in the world, and the legislation about rare earth in the United States, and so on. The word "China" frequently occurred. This report provided relevant data on rare earths in 2009 of China.

In this report, the table titled 2009 global rare earth production and reserves clearly shows that: in 2009, China's rare earth reserves reached 36 million tons, accounting for 36% of the world; the output was 120000 tons, accounting for 97% of world output. In contrast with China, the United States' rare earth reserves reached 13 million tons in 2009, accounting for 13% of the world, and the output was zero. Russia's reserves reached 19 million tons, accounting for 19% of the world, and the output was zero. Australia's reserves reached 5.4 million tons and the output was zero. India's reserves reached 3.1 million tons, accounting for 3% of the world, and the output was 2700 tons, accounting for 2% of the world.

The report notes that a mine which can have daily output up to 20000 tons is closed due to the impact from China. In the United States, the production of molybdenum is basically discontinued.

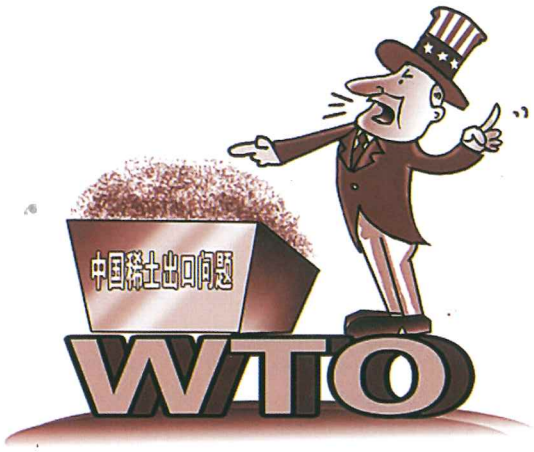
The report says, thanks to decreased output, cracking down on illegal mining activities, quotas and export tax and other restriction measures, China's exports decreased from 50000 tons in 2009 to 30000 tons in 2010. There will be a huge gap between the global rare earth supply and demand. The world should be necessary to seek other rare earth import channels, in response to China's policy, says the report.

此外，日本劲曝南鸟岛周边海域海底淤泥中含有大量高浓度的稀土，稀土浓度最高达0.6%，且稀土品位超越中国20倍左右，可供日本使用230年。消轰动全球，日本仿佛一夜之间成了稀土暴发户！

中国限制稀土出口是合理的

这些数据显示：按人均储量算，美国和俄罗斯都要高于中国。因为处于产业下端，中国以全世界三分之一的储量生产出占世界97%的稀土，储量和产量之间的关系出现了严重不对等。而美国坐拥全球稀土资源的13%，却纹丝不动，百分之百地“依赖”进口。所谓中国限制稀土出口引起世界稀土供应短缺的说法并不真实；它们短缺的不是稀土，而是中国的廉价稀土。

美国报告充分说明了中国稀土的真相：一是中国在国



际稀土格局中的尴尬地位；二是美日利用中国廉价稀土的意图；三是证明中国限制稀土出口是明智之举；四是对各种指责抗议之声的有力回应。

全球市场对稀土总需求大约为12万至14万吨，中国稀土冶炼分离产品生产指标基本稳定在9万吨，从生产指标本身来看，国外市场对中国稀土的需求容量稳定在4万吨左右，中国稀土每年的配额在3万吨左右，而中国实际出口稀土不到2万吨，对于去年中国稀土出口配额没有用完，除了稀土价格涨幅较大外，走私是重要原因。可以说配额制度

In addition, the Japan reveals that the sea mud around its island contains a large number of rare earths at high concentrations which are up to 0.6%. These rare earths can be used by Japan for 230 years. The news shocks the world, and it is likely that Japan will become the powerhouse in this regard.

China's restrictions on rare earth exports are reasonable

These data show that, as to per capita reserves, the United States and Russia are higher than China. Because of being the lower end of the industry chain, China produces rare earths of 97% of the world from a third of the world's reserves. On the other hand, the United States having 13% of the world's rare earths in reserves still one hundred percent relies on imports. The saying that the world's rare earth supply shortages are caused by the so-called China's restrictions on rare earth exports is not true. What are short are not rare earths but China's cheap rare earths.

The report reveals the followings: First, China's rare earths are at an embarrassing position; second, the United States and Japan have an intention of using cheap rare earths from China; third, China's restrictions on rare earth exports are correct; fourth, it is a strong response to various complaints and protests.

Global market demand for rare earths is totally about 120000 to 120000 tons. China produces basically 90000 tons. The overseas market demand for China's rare earths is stably at around 40000 tons. The quota in China's rare earths is around 30000 tons, while the actual export from China is less than 20000 tons of rare earths. The quota last year was not fully used, due to the sharp rise in the price and the smuggling. It can be said that the existence of the quota system does not affect foreign users getting rare earth products from China. As a result of the existence of smuggling, the quota is at the embarrassment.

China needs to strengthen the strategy of rare earths

Exports decrease due to the following facts: one is the countries such as Japan spend efforts to develop all kinds of alternative technologies, and Japanese companies reduce dependence on China; second, in September 2010, after Japanese authorities arrested a a captain from a Chinese fishing boat, China suspended exports. According to the metal association, Japan's demand of rare earths in 2007 was up to 32000 tons, which dropped by 2012 to about 14000 tons. Compared with 11 years ago, the prices fell nearly 10% or or more.

China sharply reduced export quotas in 2010. According to data released by the customs general administration, the rare earth export amount is 66.1% less than last year, that is, it drops to 960 million USD. Chinese domestic demand decreases with the price

的存在并没有影响国外用户从中国获得稀土产品，由于走私的存在，使得稀土配额制陷入"空转"的尴尬境地。

中国急需加强稀土战略

出口量触顶回落的原因：一是日本等国努力开发各种替代技术，减少稀土使用量，日本企业依赖中国的状况产生了变化；二是2010年9月，日本当局逮捕中国渔船船长後，中国暂时停止稀土出口。根据新金属协会的统计，日本的稀土需求量在2007年还高达3万2千吨，到了2012年已经减少约1万4千吨。相较於11年前的高峰，稀土价格更跌落了近10%。

2010年中国大幅减少稀土出口配额，据中国海关总署发布的数据显示，年稀土出口金额较去年减少66.1%，为9.6亿美元。中国内需也有所减少，价格已经降至顶峰时期的一半以下。

稀土年出口量减少3.5%，为1.63万吨，仅为中国政府出口配额（3.97万吨）的约一半。2010年以来连续3年出现负增长，目前已经降至顶峰时期的2006年的30%左右。稀土广泛应用于混合动力车（HV）和IT（信息技术）产品的零部件。在稀土价格暴涨的2011年夏季之前，空调等产品采用需要稀土的高性能磁铁的情况不断增加，但由于稀土价格暴涨，各厂商开始减少使用高性能磁铁。中国国内磁铁用稀土的需求仅为去年的一半，锐减至3万吨。因此，中国国内的稀土价格已经降至2011年夏季顶峰时期的3-4成。

内蒙古包钢稀土高科技股份有限公司和中国五矿集团等稀土大型企业旗下的工厂自年秋季起一直处于停工状态。中国国内100多家稀土企业纷纷扩大产能之后，由于需求减少和价格下跌，工厂被迫停工等混乱局面一直在持续。

中国稀土，一种产值规模并非巨大但却时刻影响着国计民生乃至国家战略安全的矿产资源。中国政府正在进行稀土收储和企业兼并重组，以加强稀土战略。政府希望通过稀土收储来提振稀土价格。此外，还将推进以国有大型企业为中心的兼并重组，包钢稀土将兼并12家稀土企业，在政府主导下建立强化稀土战略的体制。

having dropped to less than half of the peak price.

Rare earth exports fell 3.5%, i.e. 16300 tons. This is only about half of the export quota of the Chinese government (39700 tons). Three consecutive years since 2010 witnessed the negative growth. At present, the growth is around 30% in 2006. Rare earths are widely used in hybrid vehicles (HV) and IT (information technology) products. Rare earth prices soared in the summer of 2011 before which air-conditioning products had a increased used of rare earths. Due to the soaring prices, manufacturers began to reduce the use of high performance magnets. The demand for magnet with China is only half of last year, i.e.30000 tons. As a result, China's domestic rare earth prices have dropped to 30 to 40% that in summer of 2011.

Rare Earth Hi-tech Limited of Inner Mongolia Baotou Steel and subsidiaries under China Minmetals Group since the autumn have stopped in production. More than 100 rare earth companies expanded their production capacity, but due to reduced demand and prices, their production has to be stopped and so forth.

China's rare earths in their production scale bing not big always influences the national economy and people's livelihood and national strategic security of mineral resources. The Chinese government is doing mergers and acquisitions for rare earth enterprises to strengthen the relevant strategy. The government hopes to boost prices through rare earth collection and storage. In addition, it will promote the mergers and reorganizations with large state-owned enterprises predominate, including Baotou Steel Rare Earth Limit purchasing 12 enterprises, so that the rare earth government-led strategy system can be strengthened.