

# ***Analysis of Investment Value of Listed Companies in New Energy Lithium Battery Industry Based on Factor Model***

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**Abstract**—As a clean, efficient and pollution-free new energy source, lithium batteries have entered various industries. The article is based on the macro environment background of the new energy lithium battery, the factor analysis method is used to calculate the 3 most representative financial indicators of the 18 lithium battery listed companies, which include the reduction of dimension, the correlation test and the comprehensive score, the reasonable and effective evaluation of the investment value of lithium battery industry and the future development trend are analyzed, and the feasibility of whether the investors and enterprises can enter the lithium battery industry is given.

**Keywords**—*New energy industry; lithium battery; factor analysis; Quantitative investment*

## I. INTRODUCTION

As a clean energy source, lithium battery is an important part of the new energy industry and has become a hot spot in the development of clean energy economy. With the vigorous promotion of clean energy and low-carbon emissions vehicles, on the one hand, driven by the rapid development of the new energy electric vehicle industry downstream of the lithium battery industry, and on the other hand, the lithium battery industry has received continuous support from relevant government policies. Promote the rapid development of the lithium battery industry. At present, the production of lithium battery in the world is mainly in China, Korea and Japan. The market size of lithium battery industry in the three countries is about 95% of the global market. However, there is still a big gap between China and Japan and South Korea in the lithium battery equipment industry. There are small, scattered and disorderly characteristics in the structure, and the listed company shares of the industry. The investment strategy of the ticket is not obvious.<sup>[1]</sup>

As an important part of the new energy industry, the development of the lithium battery industry, on the one hand, will help to meet the investment and financing needs of China's lithium battery industry, on the other hand, it also brings new investment direction to the investors. As a new energy concept, the lithium battery industry, even in the early 2016, the

meltdown stock market and the Shanghai Composite Index suffered a full-scale rise during the horizontal period in May.<sup>[2]</sup> In addition, due to the current lack of regulation and maturity of China's securities market, the policy is weak. At the level, there is a high possibility of a large deviation between the investment value of the listed company and the price of the stock. Based on this, it is particularly important to evaluate the investment value of the lithium battery industry from the perspective of industry development and protection of investors to make a fair judgment.

## II. OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LITHIUM BATTERY INDUSTRY

### A. Overview of the development of foreign lithium battery industry

The birth of the first lithium battery began in 1958, but it was actually used in real life in the 1970s. With the continuous deepening of research on lithium batteries since 80s, lithium battery lithium batteries began to be widely used since 1994. Now the production of lithium battery enterprises in China, Japan and South Korea has been the main production countries, meanwhile Japan and South Korea are more mature technology; the production of two lithium batteries in the current market occupies the main position.

### B. Development of lithium battery industry in China

Lithium-ion battery industry in China was founded in the 80s of the last century. After the early reform and opening to the present several years, the lithium battery industry has become the largest lithium battery production country after Japan. Lithium battery has been widely used in domestic new energy vehicles, consumer digital electronic products, electric tools and other industries

The global lithium battery industry is mainly concentrated in China, Japan and South Korea. With the development of national economy and the progress of science and technology, China has become one of the largest lithium ion batteries in the world in 2015. The specific data are shown in Figure 1.

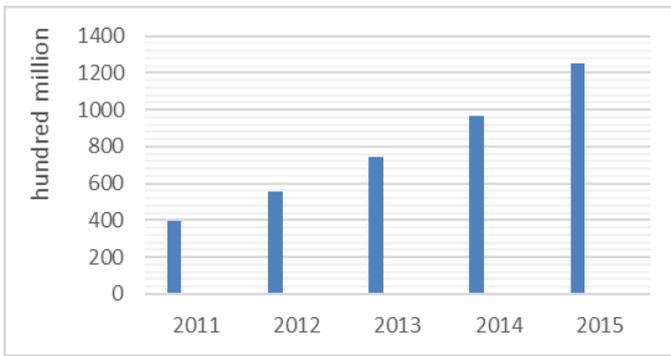


Fig. 1. The size of China's lithium battery market ( 2011-2015 )

### III. ANALYSIS ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF CHINA'S LITHIUM BATTERY LISTED COMPANIES

#### A. Demand space for lithium batteries

According to the data, China's lithium battery market has reached the highest level in the world in 2016. From the perspective of development trends, the emergence of electric vehicles in 2014 and the utilization of energy storage in 2015 have increased the market demand for lithium batteries, and the electric vehicle market has seen a surge.<sup>[3]</sup>

#### B. Production analysis of the lithium battery industry

According to relevant data survey, the sales of China's lithium battery industry in the past two years will exceed nearly 100 billion Yuan, an increase of one quarter compared with the initial stage of lithium batteries.

### IV. ANALYSIS ON VALUE FACTOR OF STOCK INVESTMENT

#### A. sample selection

The selection of sample data is the annual data of December 31, 2016, and 18 listed companies that produce lithium batteries have been selected in two securities markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen. See TABLE I for specific information.

TABLE I. BASIC INFORMATION OF LISTED COMPANIES IN LITHIUM BATTERY INDUSTRY

Code	Exchange	Company equity	Total market value	Business income
000616	SZSE	143023.443	7465823.7	28,668.40
002077	SZSE	58034.851	10376631.41	136,959.00
300444	SZSE	28337.12	6800908.8	99,848.00
002057	SZSE	19938.167	3383506.94	34,494.40
002632	SZSE	59172.103	3383506.94	52,179.20
300116	SZSE	243252.456	22014347.3	446,730.00
600076	SHSE	103426.413	9711740.17	130,751.00
002085	SZSE	182239.973	36010618.7	948,573.00
600175	SHSE	357648.877	17703619.43	442,093.00
002759	SZSE	45217.998	11272846.98	49,888.30
603799	SHSE	59267.663	20844437.15	488,938.00
002074	SZSE	87760	27150094.55	475,793.00
601311	SHSE	84839.575	13854302.6	630,112.00
600549	SHSE	108157.4	23816259.48	852,839.00
300438	SZSE	28115.187	7938000	127,135.00
603026	SHSE	20268	8054503.2	379,092.00
002389	SZSE	70884.69	16360186.45	121,377.00
002460	SZSE	75269.553	19953958.39	284,412.00

#### B. Indicator selection

The following seven indicators are selected. Now, the following index code is used to express the name of the above index: X1 represents the total asset profit rate, X2 indicates the turnover rate of fixed assets, X3 indicates the turnover rate of accounts receivable, X4 indicates the ratio of net cash flow to liabilities, X5 table flow ratio, and X6 is the main business. The growth rate of revenue is X7, which represents the growth rate of net assets.<sup>[4]</sup>

#### C. Empirical Study on stock investment value of Listed Companies in lithium battery industry based on factor model

##### 1) principal component analysis

After calculating by SPSS software, the p value of baret ball test is 0, which indicates that the hypothesis that there is no correlation between the variables is not established, that is, the correlation between the selected variables is relatively strong.

##### 2) Factor analysis results

From TABLE II, we can see that the common factor with a characteristic root greater than 1 is the first three. While the load matrix is rotated, it changes the cumulative contribution rate of the previous three common factors, but the cumulative contribution rate of the first three factors remains unchanged and the cumulative sum is still 81.314%, and the first three factors are good, so the first three factors are good. It is used to explain the general level of investment value of listed companies of lithium battery.

TABLE II. TOTAL VARIANCE DECOMPOSITION TABLE

Component	Initial Eigenvalues		
	Total	Variance%	Cumulative %
1	2.727	38.960	38.960
2	1.675	23.923	62.883
3	1.290	18.431	81.314
4	.575	8.214	89.528
5	.468	6.686	96.214
6	.179	2.551	98.765
7	.086	1.235	100.000

TABLE III. VARIABLE COVARIANCE

	Initial		Extraction
X1	1.000		.724
X2	1.000		.790
X3	1.000		.738
X4	1.000		.897
X5	1.000		.802
X6	1.000		.915
X7	1.000		.826

After extracting three common factors, the common degree of variables can also be obtained from subsequent calculations. The data of common variables are shown in TABLE III. The lowest commonality of variables is 72.4%, which indicates that each factor has a relatively large interpretation of the variables, so it can be proved that the explanatory power of the selected three factors is more effective.<sup>[6]</sup>

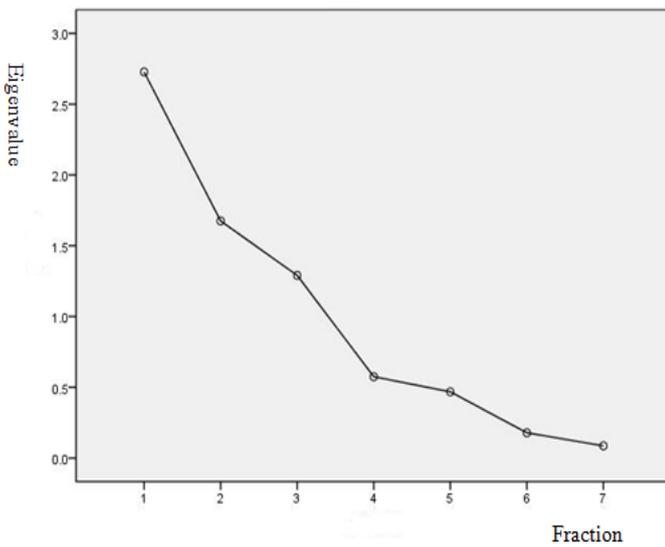


Fig. 2. Screen plot

As can be seen from Figure 2, the trend of the first three factors is relatively steep, and the subsequent factors are relatively flat and the value of the eigenvalue is also less than 1. According to this, it can be judged that the selection of the first three factors can explain the variables well. The total variance. According to the results of TABLE IV, the work of fitting seven variables using three common factors can be done by the following seven algebraic equations.

$$\begin{aligned} ZX1 &= 0.949F1 + 0.073F2 + 0.089F3 + \epsilon_1 \\ ZX2 &= 0.941F1 - 0.071F2 - 0.083F3 + \epsilon_2 \\ ZX3 &= 0.861F1 + 0.264F2 + 0.123F3 + \epsilon_3 \\ ZX4 &= 0.053F1 + 0.792F2 + 0.306F3 + \epsilon_4 \\ ZX5 &= 0.293F1 - 0.725F2 - 0.355F3 + \epsilon_5 \\ ZX6 &= -0.038F1 + 0.384F2 - 0.801F3 + \epsilon_6 \\ ZX7 &= -0.329F1 - 0.542F2 + 0.632F3 + \epsilon_7 \end{aligned}$$

Among these variables, variables are normalized variables. After factor analysis and dimensionality reduction, it can be concluded that only three factors can explain the factors that affect the investment value of the company.

TABLE IV. FACTOR LOAD MATRIX

	Component		
	1	2	3
X1	.949	.073	-.089
X2	.941	.071	-.083
X3	.861	.264	.123
X4	-.053	-.792	.306
X5	-.293	.725	.355
X6	-.038	.384	.801
X7	-.329	.542	-.632

As shown in TABLE V, the coefficient of load reflected by each common factor is separated to 0 or 1 after rotation.

TABLE V. THE FACTOR LOAD MATRIX AFTER ROTATION

	Component		
	1	2	3
X1	.947	-.031	-.132
X2	.938	-.035	-.128
X3	.895	.007	.160
X4	-.222	.854	.154
X5	-.199	-.799	-.213
X6	.033	-.169	.872
X7	-.155	.404	.742

3) Empirical evaluation of stock investment value of Listed Companies in lithium battery industry

The article uses SPSS software to analyze the output function coefficient matrix, as shown in TABLE VI. According to TABLE VI factor score coefficient matrix, the seven selected financial indicators are used as variables to express the linear expression of three common factors. The score function of the three factors is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} F1 &= 0.947X1 + 0.938X2 + 0.895X3 - 0.222X4 \\ &\quad - 0.199X5 + 0.033X6 - 0.155X7 \\ F2 &= -0.031X1 - 0.035X2 + 0.007X3 + 0.854X4 \\ &\quad - 0.799X5 - 0.169X6 + 0.404X7 \\ F3 &= -0.132X1 - 0.128X2 + 0.160X3 = 0.154X4 \\ &\quad - 0.213X5 + 0.872X6 + 0.742X7 \end{aligned}$$

TABLE VI. FACTOR SCORE COEFFICIENT MATRIX

	Component		
	1	2	3
X1	-.107	-.512	-.085
X2	.028	-.187	.634
X3	-.026	.194	.486
X4	.347	.021	-.065
X5	-.058	.565	-.191
X6	.350	.024	-.068
X7	.339	.021	.134

TABLE VII. EACH FACTOR SCORE TABLE

Code	Exchange	FAC_1	FAC_2	FAC_3
600175	SZSE	-0.11373	-0.46762	3.44339
002077	SZSE	-0.16745	-0.00978	-0.34338
603799	SZSE	-0.14888	0.17901	0.2443
600549	SZSE	-0.34209	0.009	-0.19228
002057	SZSE	-0.3857	0.27108	-0.79542
603026	SZSE	-0.05811	-0.39818	1.21069
002632	SZSE	-0.13433	1.26824	-0.92863
002759	SZSE	0.66968	0.60924	0.14517
002389	SHSE	-0.31215	0.27146	-0.72411
300444	SZSE	-0.3702	-0.63547	-0.17633
300116	SHSE	3.81523	-0.04713	-0.28942
002074	SZSE	-0.28156	-1.1258	-0.57243
601311	SHSE	-0.67577	-0.20677	-0.25382
002085	SHSE	-0.31732	-1.17412	-0.27557
300438	SZSE	-0.49401	-0.81908	-0.42372
600076	SHSE	-0.44933	-0.65909	-0.62473
002460	SZSE	0.2706	-0.25826	0.03855
000616	SZSE	-0.50487	3.19327	0.51776

Then calculate the score of three common factors, as shown in TABLE VII. According to the corresponding eigenvalues of each factor, the proportion of each factor in the overall variance contribution rate can be calculated. The concrete results are as follows:

$$F = \lambda_1 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) F_1 + \lambda_2 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) F_2 + \lambda_3 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) F_3$$

$$= 0.479F_1 + 0.294F_2 + 0.227F_3$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2.727, \lambda_2 = 1.675, \lambda_3 = 1.290.$$

SPSS software can be used to calculate the score of the composite factor we want.

$$\text{Comp score} = 0.479 * \text{FAC}_1 + 0.294 * \text{FAC}_2 + 0.227 * \text{FAC}_3.$$

TABLE VIII. COMPREHENSIVE SCORE TABLE

Code	Exchange	Comprehensive score	Score ranking	PE ratio	PE ranking
600175	SZSE	4.27	1	109.544	12
002077	SZSE	-0.53	9	527.475	18
603799	SZSE	0.288	6	358.734	17
600549	SZSE	-0.41	8	79.625	10
002057	SZSE	-1.14	16	98.707	11
603026	SZSE	1.43	3	42.914	6
002632	SZSE	-0.95	13	140.757	15
002759	SZSE	0.66	5	146.383	16
002389	SHSE	-1.02	15	115.679	13
300444	SZSE	-0.56	10	68.689	9
300116	SHSE	1.44	2	51.378	7
002074	SZSE	115.68	17	111.56	14
601311	SHSE	-0.70	11	25.460	3
002085	SHSE	-0.80	12	33.269	4
300438	SZSE	-0.99	14	57.736	8
600076	SHSE	-1.19	18	24.55	5
002460	SZSE	0.12	7	42.873	5
000616	SZSE	1.22	4	-15.633	1

Comp score is used to distinguish the intrinsic stock value of 18 lithium battery companies. From TABLE VIII, we can see

that there is a certain difference in the ranking of the stock investment value of the listed companies of lithium battery industry and the ranking of the stock investment value of the listed lithium battery listed companies in the stock market. It shows that the stock of the 18 lithium battery listed companies is overvalued or underestimated.

V. CONCLUSION

Through the analysis of some representative financial indicators of 18 listed companies in the lithium battery industry, this paper finds that 600175, 300116, and 603026 are the most valuable investment values, so as to give investors an objective and reasonable investment proposal as far as possible. In China, because the development of the securities market is still in the stage of perfection, the current investors are mostly individual investors, lacking the corresponding investment expertise. As a new era, investors should pay more attention to the study of professional knowledge, improve their own analysis of the intrinsic value of the company and obtain successful investment, and rely on the sort within the portfolio to achieve the profit of the stock market.

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