



#### Smart mobile powerbank for mass market EV adoption

August 2021













### The public's request

#### 1900

faster horses, running longer and feeding in 5 minutes

#### 2021

Competitively priced EVs 500 km effective range on motorways 5 minutes charging time Low environmental footprint









#### **Mission & Business**

Enable mass market EV adoption Optimise the use of natural resources Reduce CO2 impact and cost

# Accelerate the advent of sustainable mobility

## Batteries as a Service

- Range extending
- Grid services
- ZE Generator
- Mobile charging
- Home storage

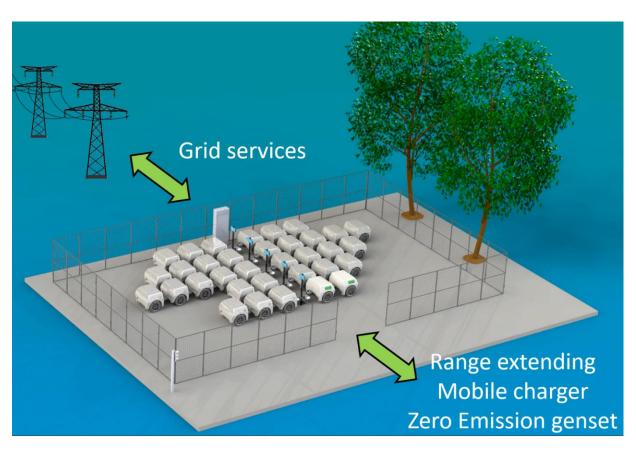








#### **EP Tender: Batteries as a Service**



#### A 60 kWh powerbank on-demand

- No payload impact
- Pay per use
- Seamless to use and drive (see links to video)
  - <u>Self pairing with the car</u>
  - <u>Self steering when backing</u> (Patented)
  - Equivalent to 1,8MW net charging power
- Utilisation rate > 90%







- Satisfy USVFM301R (US crash test from the rear) and ECE R100.02
- Pass the Moose test at same speed (sway amortiser)



• Same braking distance

(active braking when mechanical brakes activated on the car)

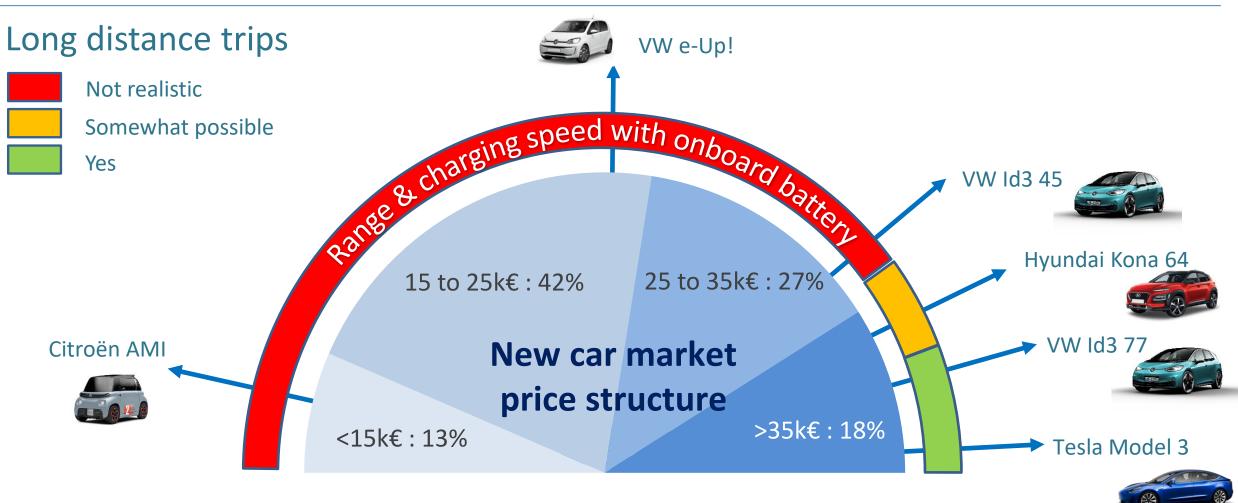
• Perfectly neutral dynamic behaviour







## The EV problem



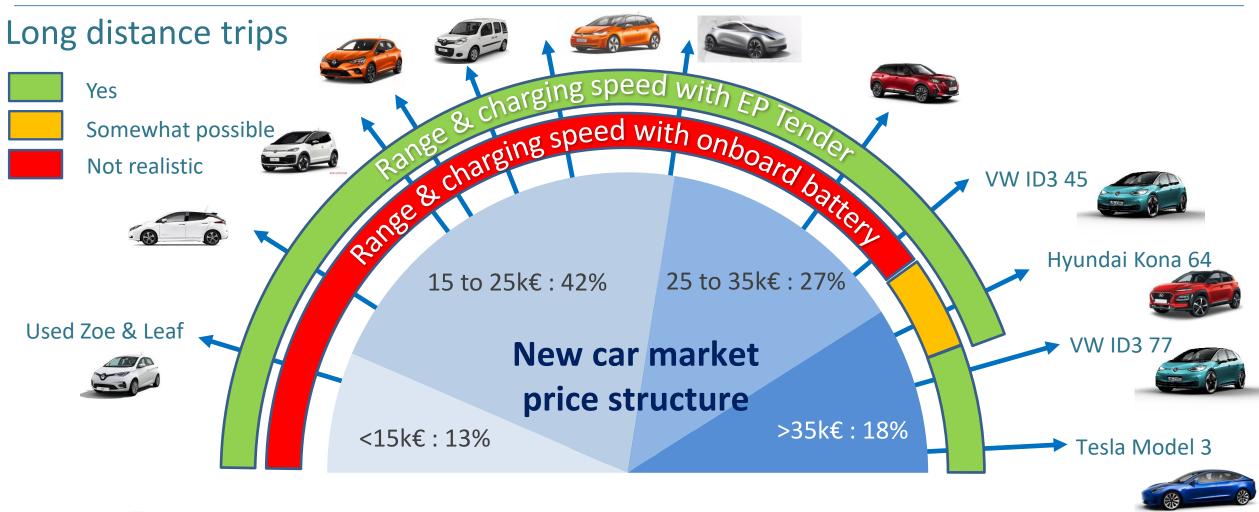
#### Sticky ICE mass market + Gentrification of new cars







#### EP Tender is the solution



## EVs become inclusive and suitable for all budgets !







#### **Comparing solutions**



#### VW ID3 45 (city)

45kWh battery 175km effective motorway range 33 890 € 45 kW net avg charging power (3,75 km/min) 5 passengers

Price Range



#### VW ID3 45 + EP Tender

45 / 105 kWh battery 475km effective motorway range 34 490 € 1 800 kW net avg charging power (150 km/min) 5 passengers Price Range



#### VW ID3 77 (Max)

77kWh battery 335km effective motorway range 48 990 € 110 kW net avg charging power (9,17 km/min) 4 passengers (instead of 5)









#### **Customer value**



#### Clients are addict to ICE features:

- Emotion
- 500 km motorway range
- Charging 500 km in 5 minutes
- Traveling with peace of mind
- Affordable
- Versatile



#### EV + EP Tender delivers:

- Emotion
- 500 km motorway range on demand
- Charging 300 km in 2 minutes on demand
- Traveling with peace of mind
- Affordable
- Versatile
- Green for all







## Trajectories induced by EVs, vs opportunities offered by EP Tender

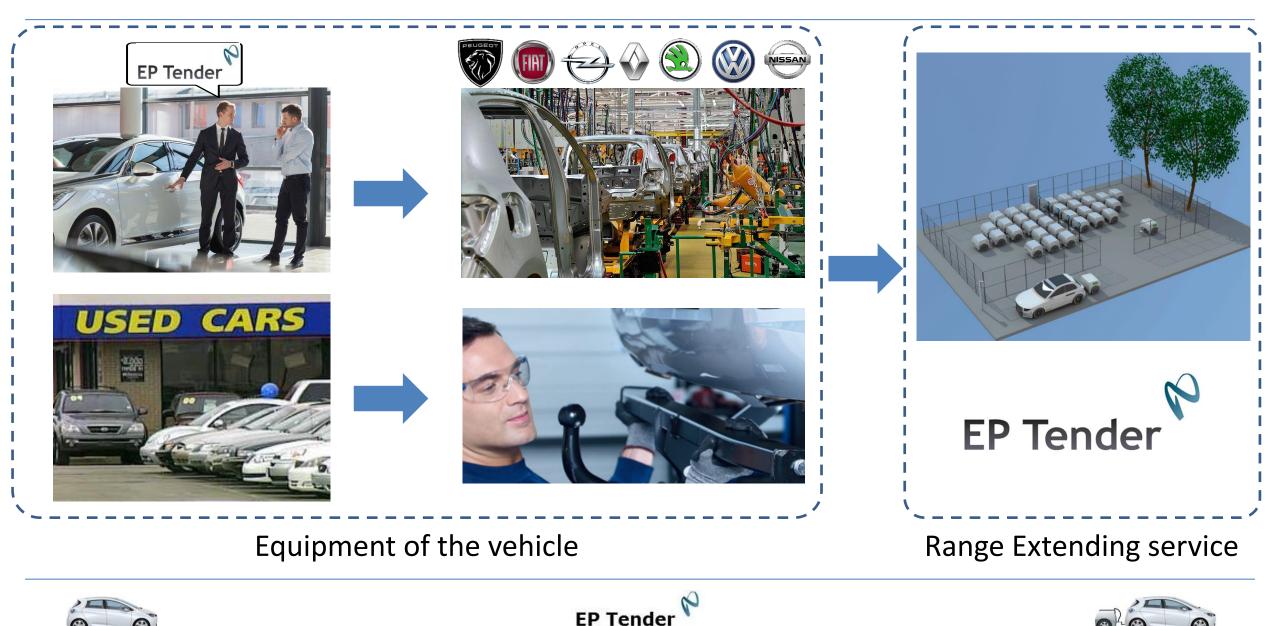
Without EP Tender	With EP Tender
Gentrification of new cars: shrinking new car market	Affordable and convenient ABC segments and light utility EVs
Lower volume x lower margin (gentrification x premium segment getting overcrowded)	Maintaining volumes with healthy margins
Large balance sheet investment into battery factories	More EVs produced per Gigafactory built
Heavy (loss making) investments into motorway charging infrastructure	Promising EP Tender business model
Push sales to reach CAFE targets + risks of social unrest due to ULEZ obligations + subsidies requirements	Natural demand for attractive, affordable and convenient EVs
Battery marginal cost $\gg$ marginal utility	Battery marginal cost (on demand rental) $\leqslant$ marginal utility
0,5% utilisation rate of large batteries stranded into cars (10% utility of a car used 5% of time)	90% utilisation rate of shared batteries (shared range extension, mobile charging, ZE generator, grid services)
EV adoption in wealthier countries' upperclass	Widespread global EV adoption





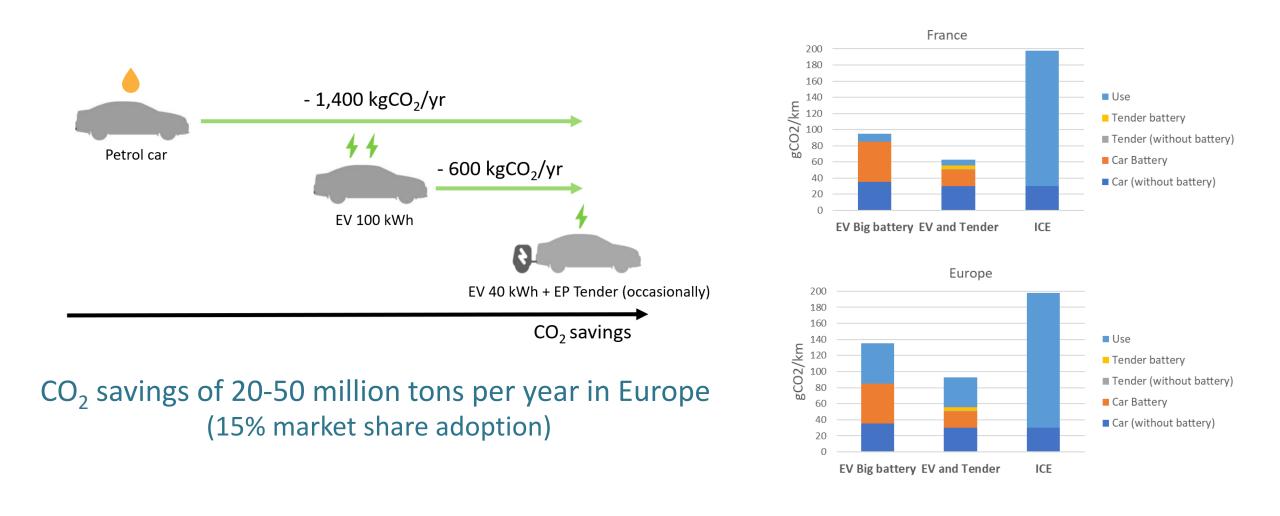


#### Channels and sales/distribution model





## CO<sub>2</sub> savings

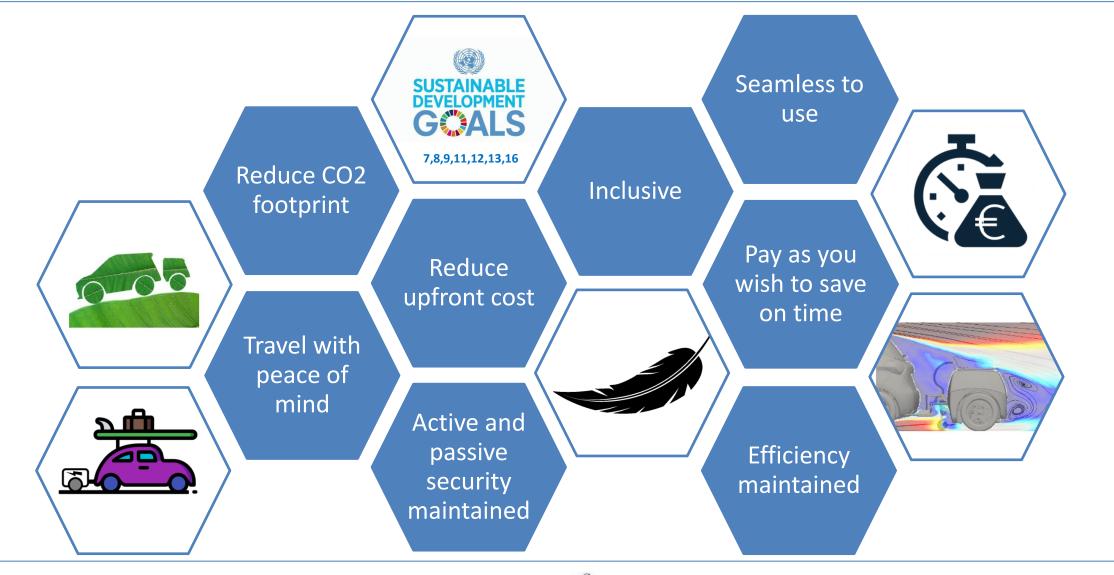








### Value proposition

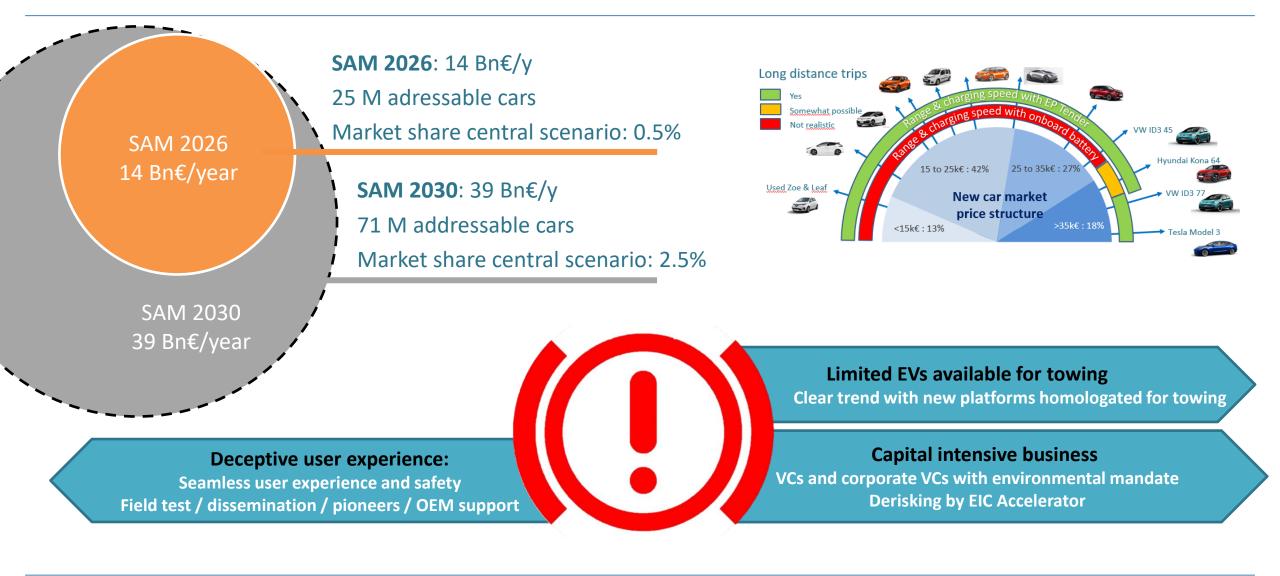








### Market Opportunity and Risks

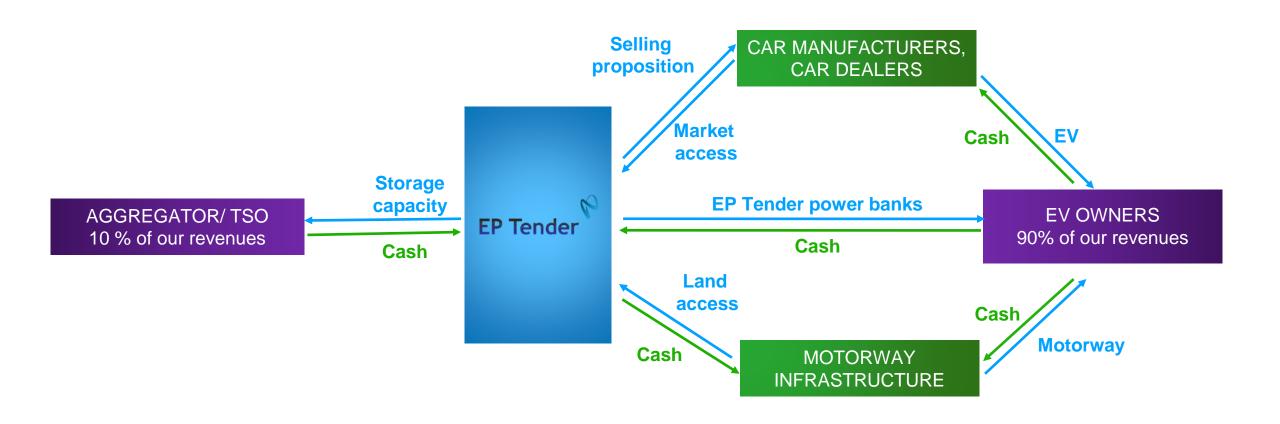








#### **Business Model**

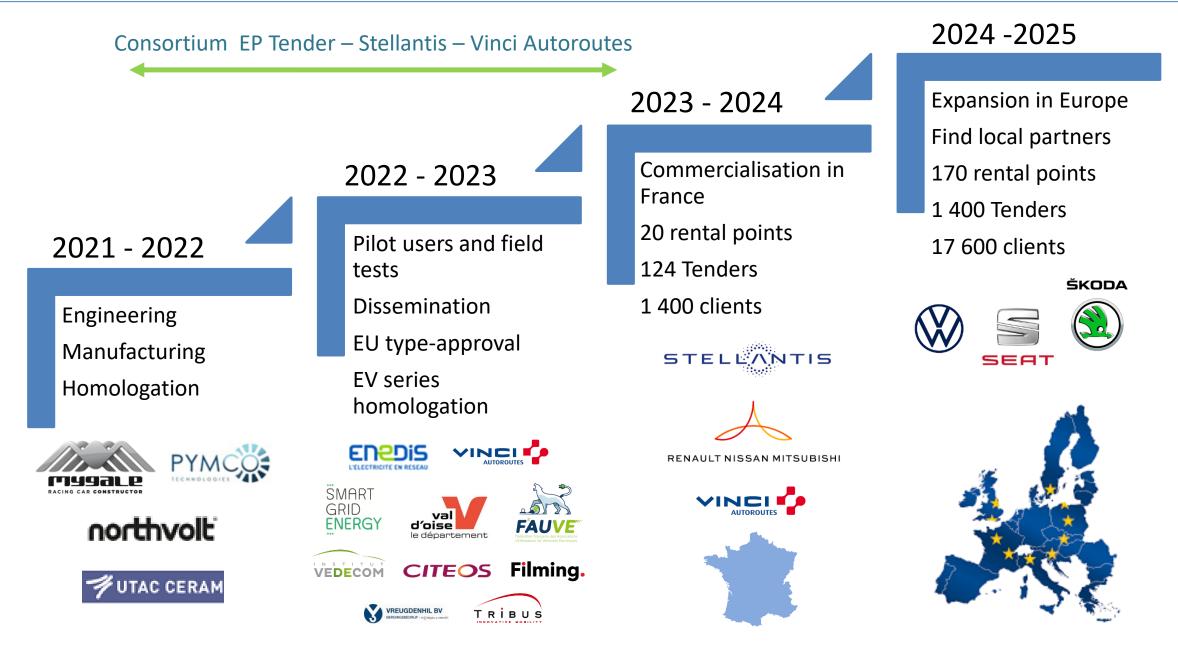






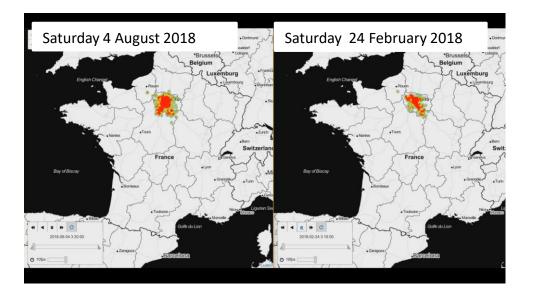


### Roadmap



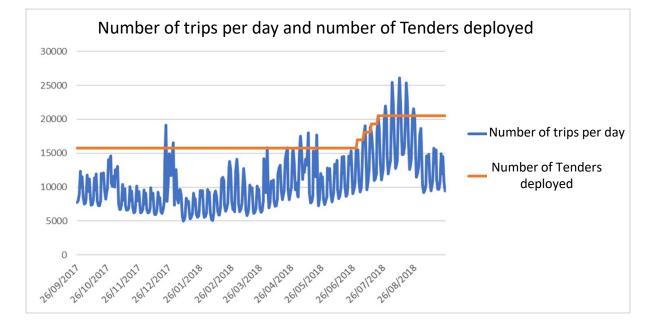
## Detailed microsimulation of the rental network (digital twin)

Microsimulation with database issued from MAPPY Data : origin-destination trips of 329 000 users Number of occasional car trips over 200 km: 4,15 M Periode: 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017 to 30 September 2018. Geography: 3708 cells in France and 10 neighboring countries



Sample of trips (video link below) from Ile-de-France in summer and winter holidays

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DDi3 ZokuJU&ab channel=Jean-BaptisteSegard









#### Results of the microsimulation

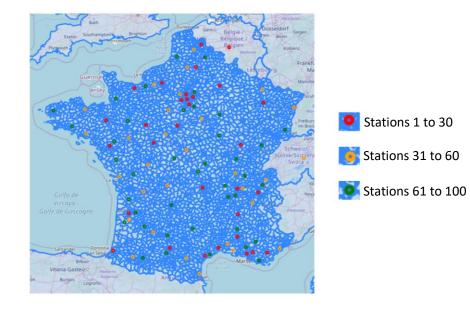
	Results
Average length of trip	470 km
Average kWh bought during the trip	66 kWh
Number of rentals per Tender	175 rentals/annum
Number of swaps per Tender	93 swaps/annum
Number of cycles per Tender	193 cycles/annum
Number of relocalisations per Tender	6 reloc/annum
Number of one way trips	73 one way /annum
Turnover on mobility per Tender	11 000 €







#### Ramp-up analysis



#### Critical mass: 400-500 Tenders for EBITDA >0

French market	2024	2025	2026	2027
Number of Tenders	124	507	1 348	2 920
Number of clients	1 400	7 200	21 800	51 600
EBITDA	-2.0 M€	+0,76 M€	+4,6 M€	+12,0 M€

Ramp-up of the ratio Clients/Tenders and number of clients 600 000 25 Number of clients in France 500 000 20 Tender 400 000 15 Ratio Clients/ • Number of clients 300 000 • Ratio Clients/Tender 10 200 000 5 100 000 0 2022 2024 2026 2028 2030 2032 2034







## **Client Value**

	Flex	Active	
Membership fee/month	3€	20€	
1 day rental	15€	10€	
Price per kWh	0.75€	0.50€	Т
Swap fee	5€	5€	pic
One-way fee	10€	10€	

The Tenders are booked for picking up and dropping at the rental points

#### Examples for a 600 km trip:

e-208 + Ionity fast charging



Trip duration: 8h40 Cost: 77€

e-208 + EP Tender (Flex)



Trip duration: 6h15 Cost: 93€

e-208 + EP Tender (Active)



Trip duration: 6h15 Cost: 65€







#### Consent to price analysis

Analysis conducted by Vedecom in 2019 among 952 people: Preference for EP Tender versus fast charging, according to the length of the journey, the tariff option chosen and the status of the person

% preferring EP Tender vs fast charging	Short distance 400 km	Long distance 750 km		
Active tariff	38%	56%		
	63%	72%		
	50%	54%		
	25%	62%		
Flex tariff	33%	73%		
	41%	56%		

PVE: EV owners NPI: Undecided non owners NPR: Reluctant non owners

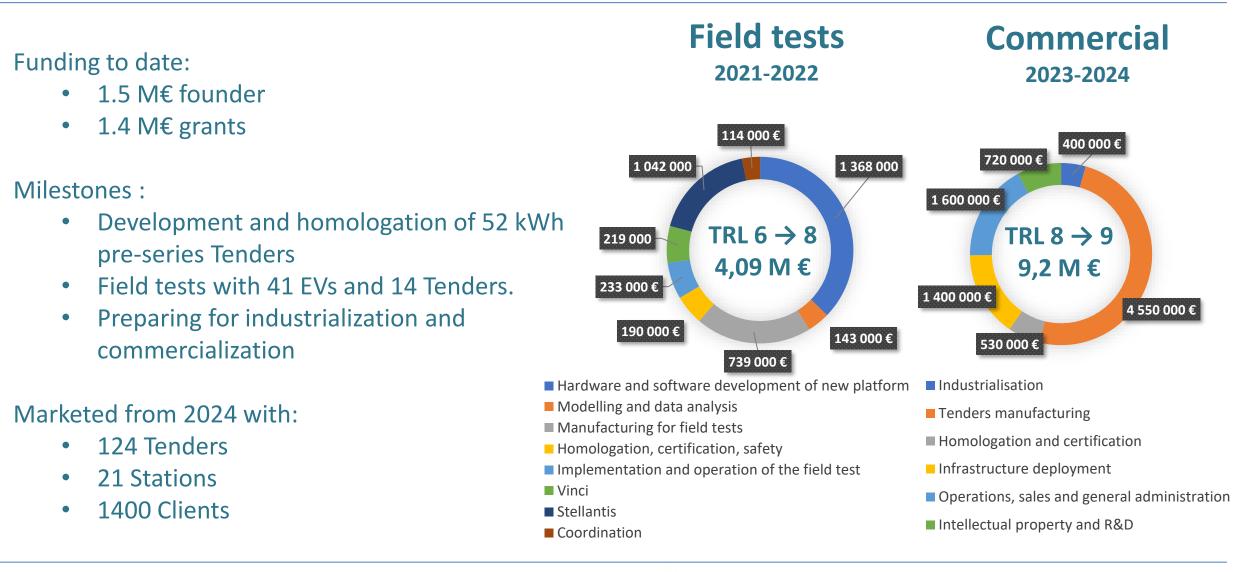
This analysis has been made assuming fast charging priced at 0,50 €/kWh







## Financing requirements









#### **Central scenario assumptions**

Our target market is the ABC and LCV EV segments. Strictly urban and premium EVs have a sufficient battery and are not our target. However, premium autonomous EVs will probably prefer 2' pit stops instead of an omnibus ride!

We will start marketing in 2023 with Europe. North America, China, India and Latin America will be phased in from 2025.

We are also targeting the nascent market for zero emission generators, which is expected to grow rapidly due to tighter emission and noise regulations, as well as network services, home storage and mobile charging.

		2025		2030			
	EV market share	EV Sales	EP Tender share of EVs	EV market share	EV Sales	EP Tender share of EVs	
Europe	25,0 %	3 900 000	1,5 %	50 %	7 800 000	5,0 %	
North America	7,0 %	1 300 000	0,25 %	25 %	4 700 000	3,3 %	
Asia	14,0 %	4 600 000	0 %	31 %	10 300 000	1,7 %	
India	1,4 %	80 000	0 %	6 %	500 000	5,0 %	
Latin America	2,5 %	140 000	0 %	13 %	800 000	3,9 %	

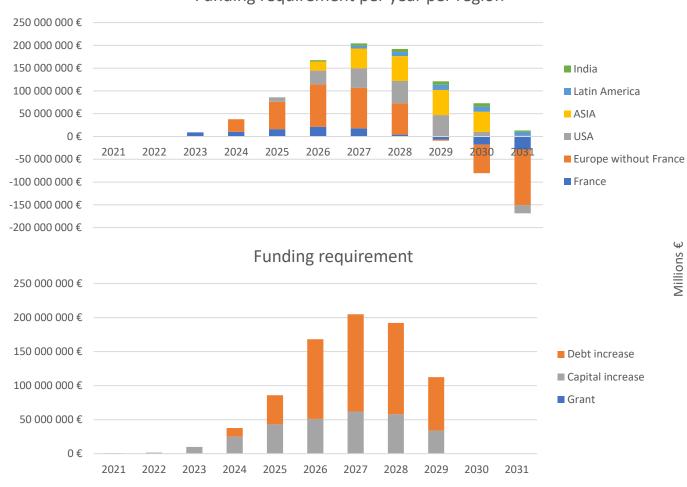




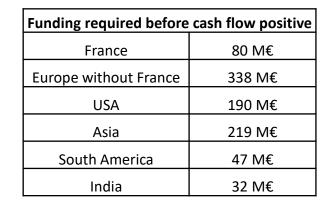


## Financing plan of the roadmap

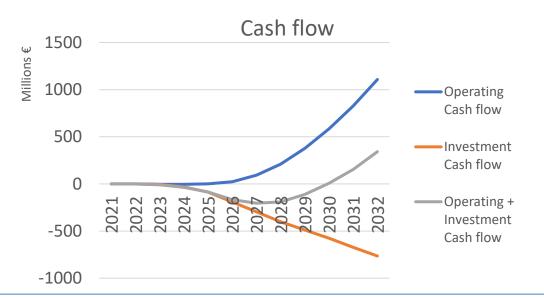
#### Financing requirement per region and cash flow:



Funding requirement per year per region



#### Total Funding: 814 M€ Total Equity: 284 M€







## **Financial projection**

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
		Field Test					France				
		Í					Europ	)e			
							Nc	orth America			
								Asia	a		
						1		Li	atin America	à	
Funding Need (M€)	1,15	1,7	10	40,75	95,7	182	211	182	82	0	Total Funding: 805 M€
Equity Need (M€)	0,5	0,5	10	27	48	55	64	55	25	0	Total Equity: 285 M€
Number of users	10	41	1,646	21,017	97,053	299,601	655,816	1,2M	1,8 M	2,6 M	1
Number of Tenders	3	14	141	1,597	6 ,407	18,344	37,989	65,638	99,024	137,117	
Revenues (M€)	0,12	0,20	0,83	9,5	44,9	144	333	623	1 005	1 462	
EBIT (M€)		<u>ا</u>	-2,63	-1,71	5,2	30,3	87	186	330	517	
V		High Risk		Moderate Ris	sk		Grow	 wth			)
N	et operating	g income < 0	Net	t operating inc	come > 0	N	let income > 0		Ca	ash flow > 0	
					EP Tend	der 🖗				(*)	

Profit and Loss	5	2024		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2032
Revenues (M€)		0,76	9,40	44,5	142	329	617	995	1447	1956
COGS (M€)		1,38	4,58	18,7	53	113	200	305	423	548
Gross margin (M€)		-0,62	4,82	25,7	89	216	418	691	1024	1409
% of revenues		-82,2%	51,3%	57,9%	62,5%	65,6%	67,7%	69,4%	70,8%	72,0%
Operating Expenses										
(M€)		1,46	3,21	7,02	20,34	44,87	80,99	126,18	178,85	237,48
% of operating										
expenses	Sales	43,9%	41,0%	50,7%	50,5%	46,2%	43,4%	40,8%	39,0%	37,3%
	G&A	40,5%	22,8%	17,8%	19,9%	21,4%	22,5%	23,6%	24,4%	24,9%
operations		15,6%	36,1%	31,4%	29,7%	32,4%	34,1%	35,6%	36,7%	37,8%
EBITDA (M€)		-2,09	1,61	18,7	69	171	337	564	846	1171
% of revenues		-275%	17%	42%	48%	52%	55%	57%	58%	60%
Amortization (M€)		0,54	3,32	13,52	38,32	84,37	150,46	233,84	327,99	427,43
% of Amortization	R&D	42,5%	10,3%	5,5%	5,4%	6,4%	7,7%	9,4%	11,5%	13,9%
	Tenders	54,2%	83,6%	87,5%	87,2%	85,8%	84,4%	82,5%	80,2%	77,8%
	Stations	3,3%	6,1%	7,0%	7,4%	7,7%	7,9%	8,1%	8,2%	8,4%
EBIT (M€)		-2,63	-1,71	5,2	30	87	187	331	518	744
% of revenues		-346%	-18%	12%	21%	26%	30%	33%	36%	38%
Net income (M€)		-2,56	-1,61	4,7	21	58	127	231	371	548
% of revenues		-337%	-17%	11%	15%	18%	21%	23%	26%	28%







#### Business plan sensitivity analysis

		Number of clients							
		-75%	-50%	<b>Central scenario</b>	+50%	+100%			
		7%	12%	18%	21%	22%			
	+25%	654 M€	904 M€	1 268 M€	1 560 M€	1 877 M€			
	+2570	218 M€	302 M€	430 M€	537 M€	641 M€			
		16%	28%	40%	47%	52%			
	Central scenario	14%	19%	24%	26%	28%			
Tender		416 M€	580 M€	814 M€	1 023 M€	1 199 M€			
_		144 M€	201 M€	284 M€	358 M€	422 M€			
cost		27%	38%	50%	57%	62%			
		22%	26%	30%	32%	33%			
	25%	243 M€	343 M€	479 M€	597 M€	702 M€			
	-25%	89 M€	124 M€	176 M€	219 M€	259 M€			
		36%	47%	59%	67%	72%			









### **Alternate solutions**

- Hybrid cars: these vehicles are optimised petrol cars, but can't satisfy the long term objective of decarbonization.
- Plug-in Hybrid: PHEVs are a remarkable engineering achievement, but with up to three motors, a battery, a fuel tank, a complex transmission and two cooling systems, their cost is 10 to 15k€ higher than a gasoline version. As their battery range improves from 30km to 150 km, the engine gets seldom used and quasi redundant. Therefore, <u>BMW has abandoned</u> the Rex (petrol range extender) on the BMW i3. It remains a good solution for frequent long distances trips of premium vehicles, where the cost can be absorbed and the benefits in terms of convenience is key compared to pure EV.
- Large batteries: Makes the car overly expensive for the mass market, with a much larger environmental footprint than necessary for 98% of usage. It results into poor use of natural resources and higher CO2 emissions for manufacturing the battery and the vehicle. But a large battery comes with benefits: more power and faster charging. This solution is very well suited for premium cars where the cost is not an issue, and performance is key.
- Fast charging: On a given battery technology, the charging power is proportional to its capacity. Fast charging requires more expensive cars. The competitive advantage of EP Tender: a very affordable EV charges 12 times faster than a Model 3 LR (!) by adding a Tender or swapping it. Fast charging is a requirement on motorways, but alternate solutions must be tried alongside.
- Graphene supercapacitors: Charge your car in 15 seconds! But the energy density is a fraction of a LiOn battery: 60 Wh / kg versus 270 Wh/kg in the best current battery cells. It would make sense to have a hybrid configuration with high power density in the car and high energy density into the Tender. Supercapacitors and EP Tender are complementary.
- Battery swap: Battery swap is a tempting solution, but it is car dependant, and it requires a very costly widespread infrastructure. Better Place has made the most serious attempt in the early 2010, followed by Tesla, NIO and Ample (with a refined approach). EP Tender has the benefit of working with any EV (including light utility vehicles), adding capacity without impacting the payload and requiring very low-cost infrastructure. Overall the cost is lower, and the client value higher: we take the best of battery swap and do not suffer its weaknesses.
- H2 fuel cells: after much controversy, there is now a <u>consensus</u> on focussing fuel cells on heavy transport, trains and boats. <u>Mercedes has abandoned H2</u> for passenger vehicles after 30 years of efforts, due to excessive cost as compared to batteries, even in premium vehicles. Once the H2 infrastructure has developed, we may envisage a fuel cell version of EP Tender, hybridizing a pure EV on demand. We will use the winning technology (battery or H2), while retaining the same pay per use benefits, and the same platform and EV interface for full compatibility over time and territories.
- Dynamic inductive & conductive charging: like EP Tender, they have the huge benefit of saving on the on board battery size and charging time, as the charging is continuous while driving. Some pilots are being made to evaluate the infrastructure cost, the vehicle cost, the electromagnetic pollution, the safety, and the normalisation. If successful, the transition to having all motorways and most vehicles equipped will take decades. Having the EP Tender platform equipped with the receiving hardware (inductive windings or current collector) would facilitate this transition as all our clients could choose between the best of add-on battery, fuel cell, or on road charging device depending on technology progress and territory.

EP Tender is a highly innovative solution, which complements very well all other solutions, rather than competing with them. It makes EVs accessible to all categories of the public, in an economically sustainable way, with the same convenience as petrol cars, and reduces drastically the environmental footprint of cars and light utility vehicles. EP Tender fertilises the market.







## Team



Jean-Baptiste Segard, CEO, EPFL, INSEAD AMP

Hugo Basset, Data scientist, Ecole Polytechnique, UC Berkeley



Vincent Baudier, Mechanical engineer, Arts et Métiers, Georgia Tech

Théo Laurent, Mechanical designer, IUT Mantes en Yvelines



Ahmed Gharsellaoui, Embedded Software, ENET



Ophélie Cavillat, Embedded software, Polytechnique Montréal, Grenoble-INP Zied Abidi, Electronics engineering, ENSIT

Starting in 2021 : Head of sales and marketing







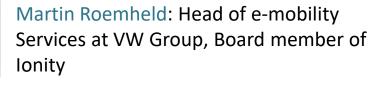




#### Bertrand Largy: former Renault's Expert Leader Powertrain & Batteries

**Advisory board** 





Philippe Chain: Chief Client Officer Verkor, formerly at Tesla, Audi, Renault

Gilles Van Eegher: former PSA's head of Europe homologations

Pascal Serres: Mobility consultant (Moby-D), former deputy CEO at ALD S.A.



Philippe Doublet: former Renault's Secretary General R&D

Eric Morgain: Member of NextMove Business Accelerator Expert Committee









## Achievements

- First 38 kWh demonstrator 2018
- Proof of Concept (PoC) Renault 2019:
  - Paris-Bordeaux with a 2013 Zoe in 6h30 (with Swap of Tender in Poitiers)
  - Aerodynamic analysis (enhanced SCx by 4-5% with Tender attached)
- 2020 Records :
  - 1000 km with a 2013 Zoe in 9h41' (with Swap)
  - 500 km with a Renault Master ZE in 6h42'
- PoC Vinci Autoroutes 2021
  - Experimenting a motorway patroller during 3 months
- PoC Stellantis 2021:
  - PoC Fiat 500-e
  - PoC e-208
- Development of the first Tender CE (Construction Equipment) for a construction company, as a mobile charger for an electric mini digger





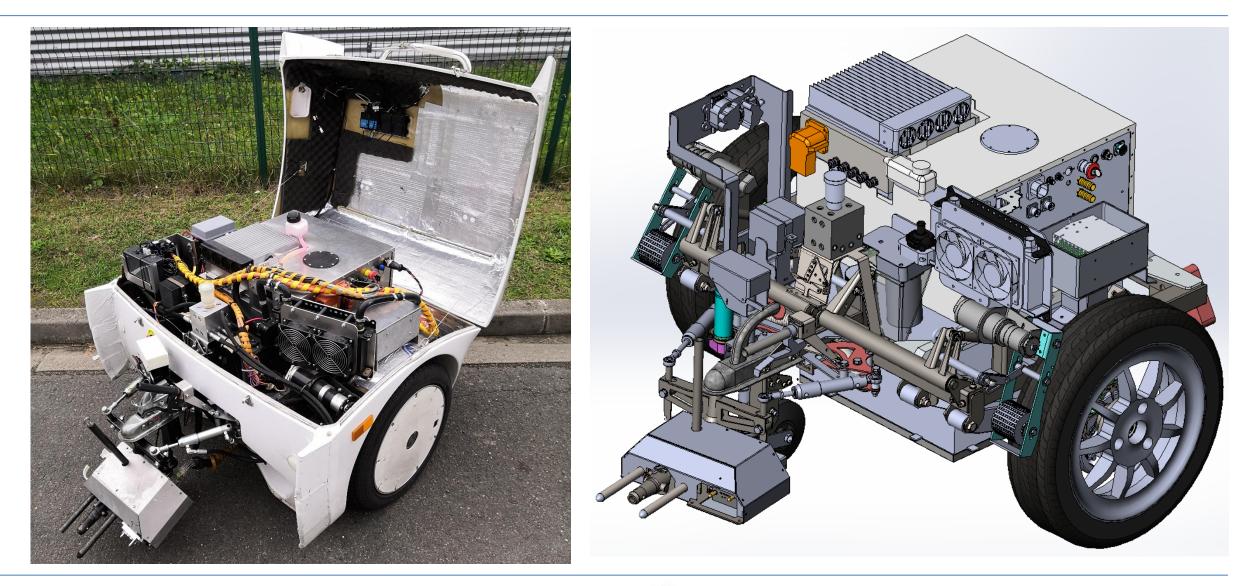








## **Battery Tender**









## Call to action

- EV opportunity:
  - French recovery plan for the automotive industry
  - Gentrification of new cars seen as a threat by stakeholders (due to large batteries and environmental regulations)
  - Strategic alignment of EP Tender, Stellantis and Vinci Autoroutes
    - Inclusive EV
    - Client value in useful features (instead of battery hypertrophy)
    - Reaching CAFE CO<sub>2</sub> targets with profitable vehicles and natural sales
    - Decarbonized highway
  - Technical Validation by OEMs through PoCs
  - EP Tender may become part the manufacturer's roadmap at the end of the project.
  - The project is considerably de-risked and has significant potential.
- Batteries as a Service opportunity
  - Mobile charger (EVs and construction equipment)
  - Zero emission generator (events, construction sites, filming)
  - Grid services
  - Vehicle to home, Tender to home/building
- EP Tender is looking for seed investment to fund the collaborative field tests alongside Stellantis and Vinci Autoroutes















#### Final message

# Batteries as a Service:

- Doing more (range, renewables, inclusion)
- With less (cost, carbon impact, raw materials, travel time)



# Traveling with peace of mind with an affordable EV













#### Contact

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