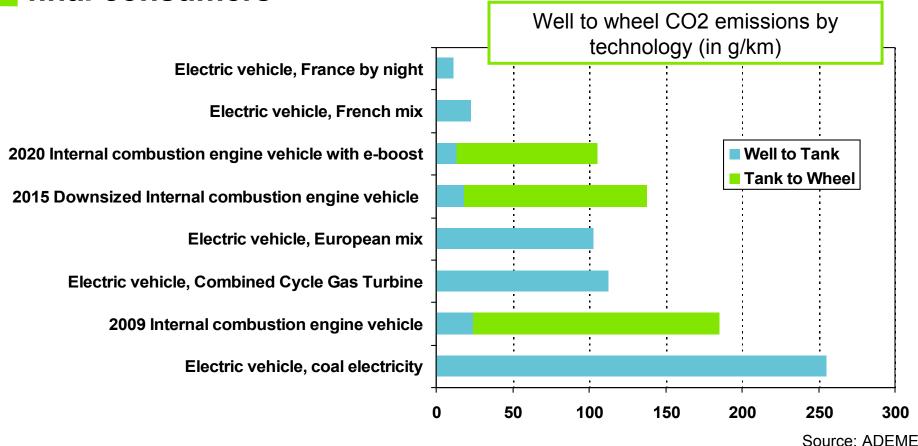


Decarbonize cars

multiple solutions, multiple opportunities for the automotive industry

Edouard de Pirey, Group VP Corporate Planning & Strategy

No unique solution for multiple environments & final consumers





"because driving the vehicle would result in CO2 emissions if charged from conventional energy sources, the claim the vehicle had "zero emission(s)" was misleading."



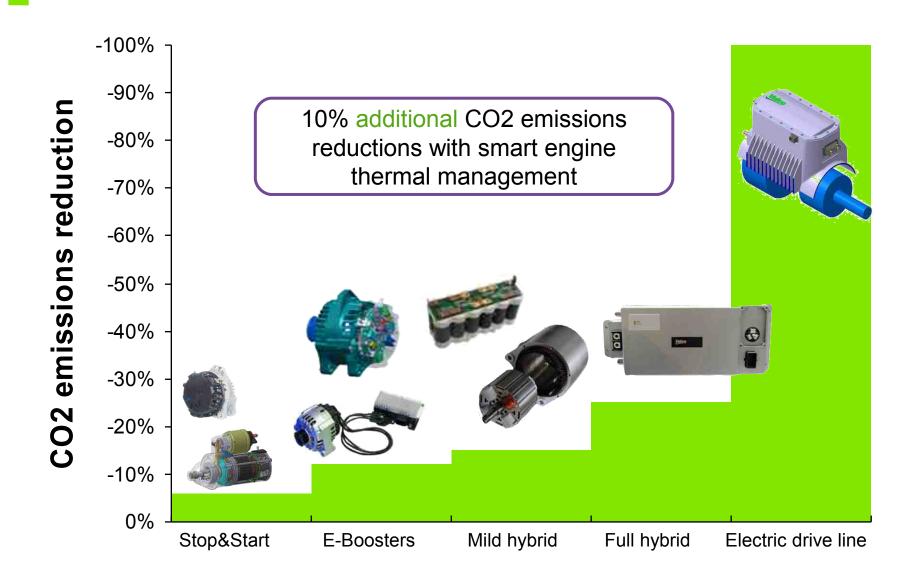
Some certainties

- Driving a car is 100% energy inefficient
 - → Driving from A to B, and then back to A, delivers 0 effective work
 - Energy saving is not limited in theory!
- 70%+ of the energy of an internal combustion engine is lost in thermal energy
- Drivers use the whole capacity of their car very rarely
 - Engine running at red light
 - Car dimensions for the biggest use (holidays...)
 - → Engine sized for peak use, not for 95%+ of time use

A broad technology portfolio to be developed for all these stakes

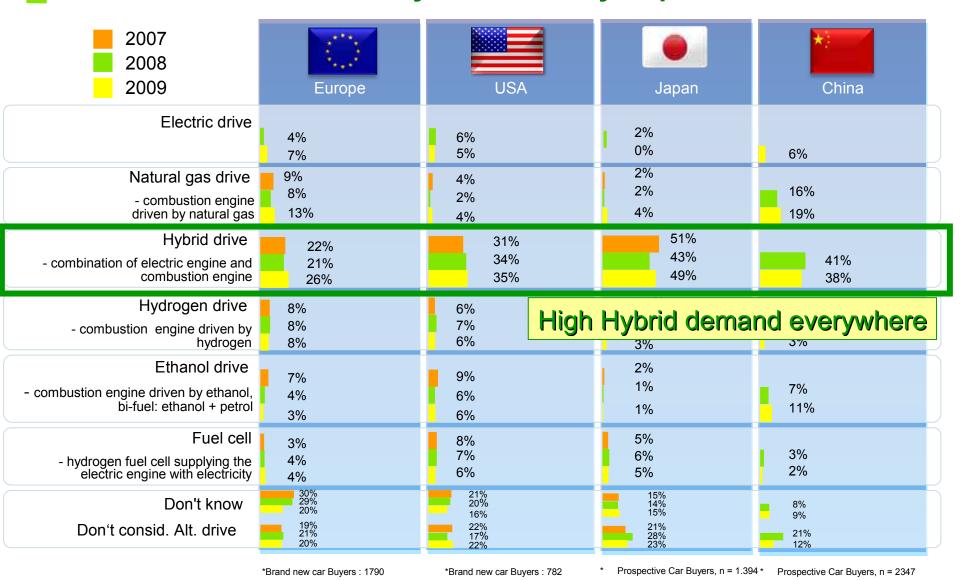


Large technology panel: Hybridization example





Automotive Challenges – Enduser Expectations Which Alternative Drive System would you prefer?





Clear growth opportunities for the automotive industry



April 1, 2010

"DOT, EPA Set Aggressive National Standards for Fuel Economy and First Ever Greenhouse Gas Emission Levels For Passenger Cars and Light Trucks"

"The standards would lead to increases in average new vehicle prices ranging from \$457 per vehicle in MY 2012 to \$985 per vehicle in MY 2016"

"The agency estimates that incremental costs for achieving its standards will total about \$52 billion."

Huge R&D effort to be launched

- R&D efforts to be concentrated / R&D risks to be shared?
- Transversal standards to be created
- Suppliers to play a major role?

Public sector role

- R&D incentives
- Stable regulations to accelerate take rates increase





Automotive technology, naturally