



WHITEPAPER

CASH DRIVER



CONTRACT

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Cash Driver App

Everyone can collect [CD] tokens with the Cash Driver App. There are two types of collection options.

- For a driven distance
- For a economical driven route

Reward for the distance driven

You download the app to your mobile phone, log in with the data and enter your BSC wallet address. Now activate the function on your mobile phone before you want to cover a distance.

As soon as you start moving, the app automatically detects this and records the miles / kilometers you have driven.

When you have reached your destination, confirm this and receive the route as a credit on your account.

If you exceed a certain amount, you can exchange this for [CD] token

Reward for a economicaly driven route

Basically the same as in point 1, but with one major difference.

Those who drive economically receive more [CD] tokens. The main thing here is to adhere to traffic rules and speed limits.

In addition, to demonstrate an economical driving style. Don't talk about speeding, driving carefully, and following the flow of traffic.

Whoever fulfills these points receives 3 times as many [CD] tokens as only for driven routes.

The aim is to use this reward system to make road traffic and general mobility safer for all road users and to create a monetary incentive to implement this.

You also save scarce raw materials and make your contribution to reducing CO2. In the case of electromobility, too,

this can contribute to higher mileage and range and also offer an economic advantage.

In addition, the 5 best wallets are displayed on the homepage every month.

These then receive an additional price in [CD] token depending on the placement.

Introduction

Despite significant technological improvements in terms of efficiency motorised vehicles in recent decades, the problem of emissions caused by traffic has not lost its urgency. The increasing volume of traffic, registration figures and the average vehicle weight mean that, among other things, transport remains a focus of climate protection policies. Various recent ODYSSEE-MURE policy briefs provide good insights into this matter.¹

A simple but efficient way for reducing CO₂ emissions and exhaust emissions in the transport sector is eco-driving, also referenced as smart or modern driving. This concept can be applied by any driver in daily practice with all vehicles and under all traffic conditions – without expensive investments in infrastructure or new vehicle technologies.

Eco-driving is commonly encouraged by offering training sessions given by qualified driving instructors. The main target groups for eco-driving seminars are (professional) drivers of cars, trucks and buses, but there also seminars targeting drivers of trams and railways, tractors or construction machinery.

Depending on the current driving style of drivers, one-day eco-driving trainings typically result in a fuel reduction of 10-20% or even more². Thus, eco-driving is an extremely cost-effective way to reduce CO₂ emissions in the transport sector – in particular when compared to replacing vehicles with lower emission alternatives. The payback period of an eco-driving training seminar for individual drivers is less than a year. For utility vehicle drivers, payback is achieved within a few months.

What is Eco Driving and which parameters are crucial

Solution for driving behavior monitoring

Eco Driving is a Wialon-based app that helps assess a driver's performance. The solution evaluates driving skills based on penalty points for such violations as speeding, unnecessary acceleration, heavy braking, acceleration while cornering, etc.

Dapp installed at your cellphone detect violations. Driving behavior analysis helps discipline and educate drivers. Professional and careful driving, in turn, contributes to reducing fuel costs, extends the vehicle service life, and improves fleet safety for passengers and cargos.

Why Eco Driving?

Fuel consumption reduction

Eco Driving works as an addition to the Wialon fuel monitoring system. Minimization of harsh maneuvers while driving, together with optimal vehicle movement speed, allows reducing fuel costs and consumption.

Safety & road security

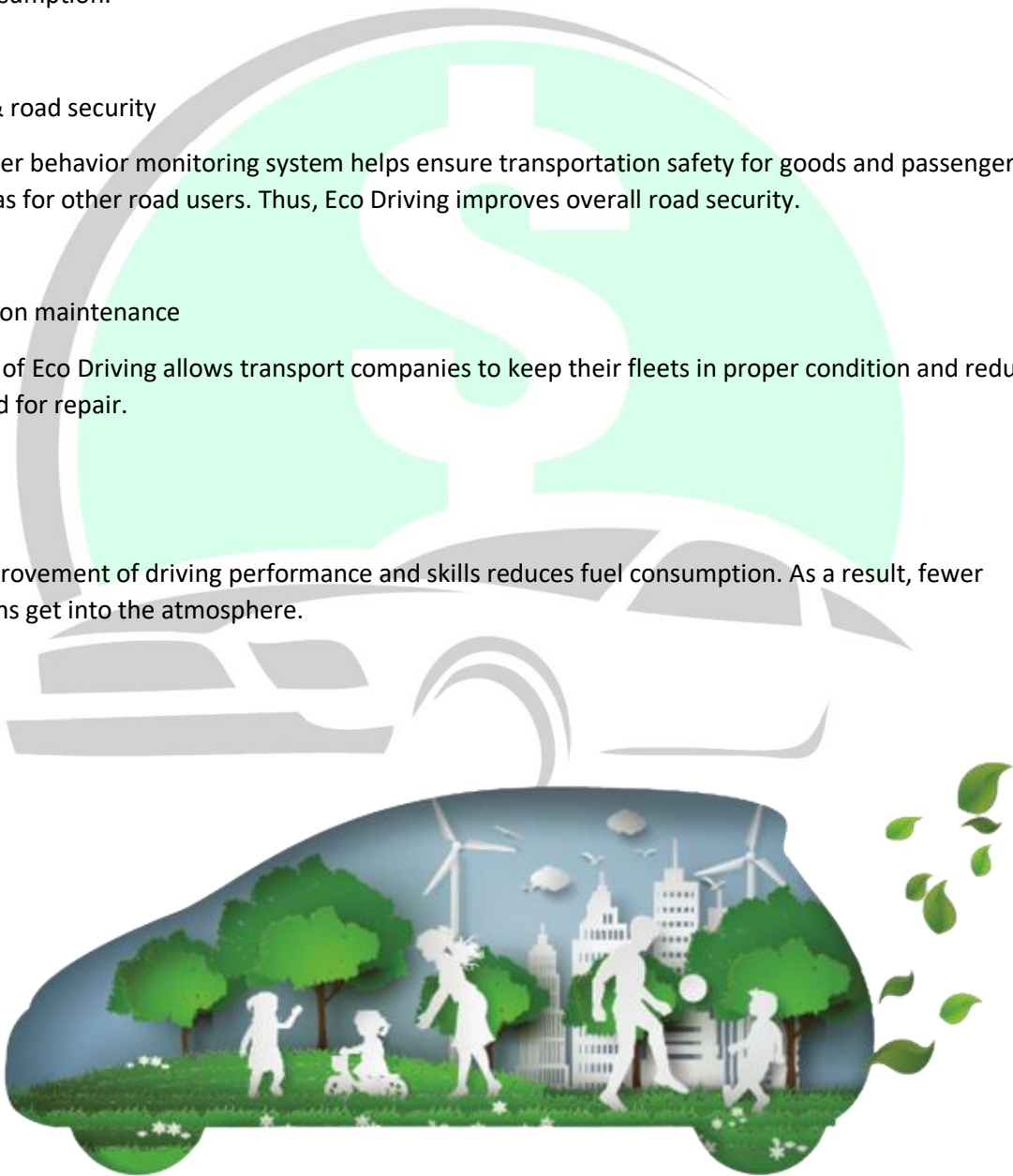
The driver behavior monitoring system helps ensure transportation safety for goods and passengers, as well as for other road users. Thus, Eco Driving improves overall road security.

Savings on maintenance

The use of Eco Driving allows transport companies to keep their fleets in proper condition and reduce the need for repair.

Ecology

The improvement of driving performance and skills reduces fuel consumption. As a result, fewer emissions get into the atmosphere.



How does it work?

Eco Driving

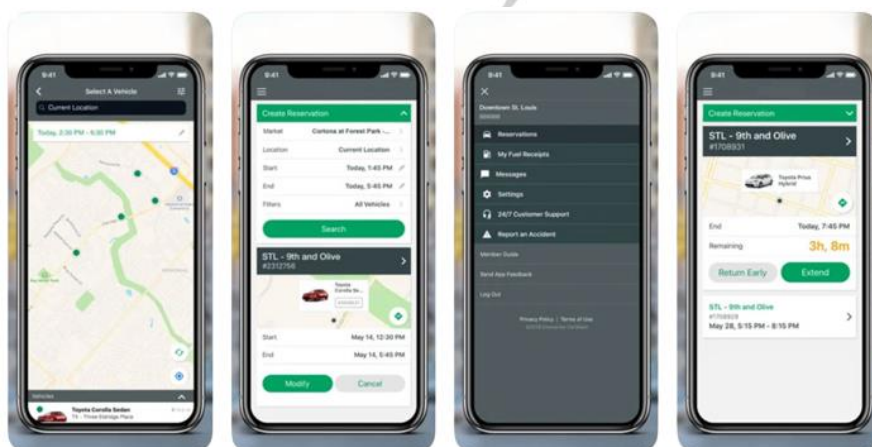
Eco Driving is an application designed to receive a driving quality assessment. The assessment is made on the basis of penalties received for speedings, unreasonable accelerations, brakings, accelerations while cornering, reckless driving, and other violations which can be detected on the basis of created sensors. The analysis of the received driving quality data can help you to extend the life of your car, reduce fuel costs, ensure cargo safety, and also understand the reason for any case of emergency.

To receive driving quality assessment, you should adjust settings on the ECO driving tab in the unit properties of the monitoring system.

Access Rights

The access rights required to work with the application are listed below.

- Query messages or reports. To receive data.
- View report templates. To generate a table with driving quality assessment.
- View detailed object properties. To receive data about the Eco Driving values of a unit.



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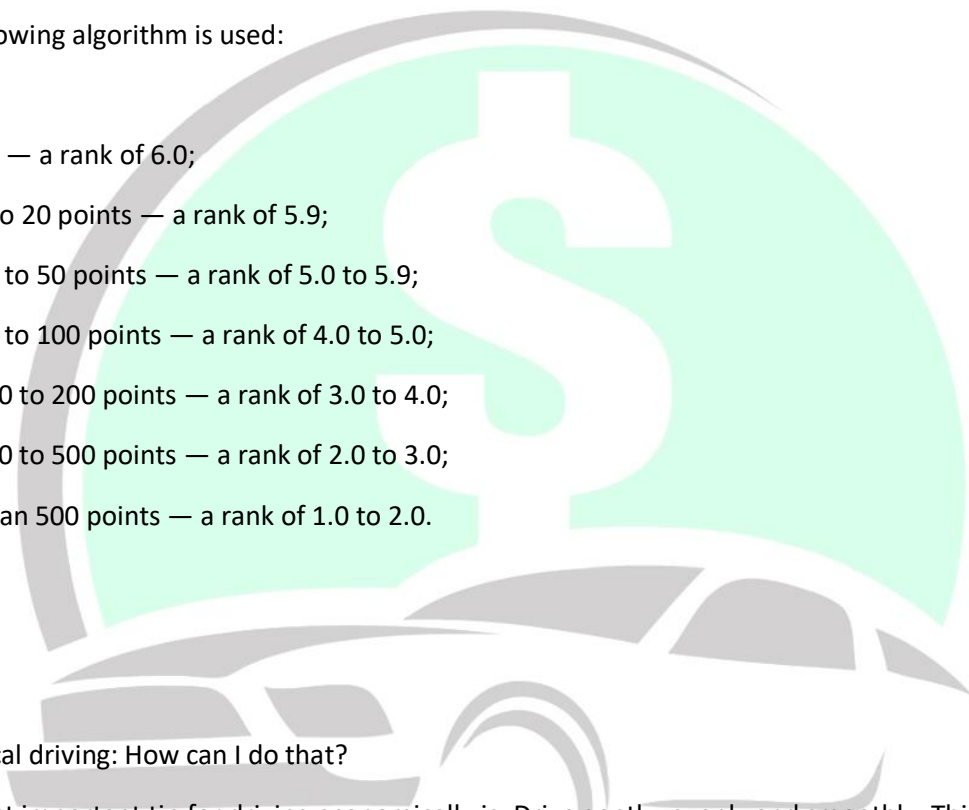
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Driving Quality Assessment Parameters

As mentioned earlier, there is a set of parameters for a driving quality assessment: speeding, acceleration, braking, acceleration while cornering, reckless driving, and custom parameters depending on the selected sensors. You should select these parameters on the Eco driving tab in the unit properties. The penalty points are converted into the 6 point assessment system.

The following algorithm is used:



0 points — a rank of 6.0;
from 0 to 20 points — a rank of 5.9;
from 20 to 50 points — a rank of 5.0 to 5.9;
from 50 to 100 points — a rank of 4.0 to 5.0;
from 100 to 200 points — a rank of 3.0 to 4.0;
from 200 to 500 points — a rank of 2.0 to 3.0;
more than 500 points — a rank of 1.0 to 2.0.

Ecological driving: How can I do that?

The most important tip for driving economically is: Drive gently, evenly and smoothly. This is because all driving processes – acceleration, shifting, braking – require energy. As the driver, you have the power to positively affect the energy consumption. Avoid sharp acceleration, abrupt braking or late shifting. This doesn't just increase the fuel consumption, it also increases the wear and tear of the car. So try to “flow” with the traffic.

When accelerating, do not fully press down on the accelerator and reduce your speed after overtaking. This way, you do not need to brake unnecessarily hard, as abrupt braking wastes the acceleration energy that has already been applied. It is particularly recommended to use the engine brake or fuel cut-off. This happens if you release the accelerator with the gear engaged. The engine then brakes mechanically.

You can use the engine break in advance e.g. at red traffic lights, by slowly rolling up to the traffic light, instead of stopping immediately in front of it. By rolling with the fuel cut-off, you brake automatically. As soon as the traffic light turns green, you can even drive off again from the movement if necessary. So ecological driving runs smoothly. Also, waiting at the traffic lights in neutral does not save fuel. Particularly on roads that you know well, you can switch off your engine at red lights that last more than twenty seconds, which also saves fuel.

How can I calculate my fuel consumption?

Those who drive eco friendly cars are already doing themselves a huge favour. This is because driving environmentally friendly means reducing your own fuel consumption to a minimum, thereby saving money. It is even possible to permanently reduce the average consumption of your car.

Those who want to calculate their own fuel consumption can either use the petrol consumption display (if available) or measure the fuel consumption of the car themselves.

This requires only a few steps and can be easily integrated into your daily use:

The next time you fill up your car, fill it to full and set the trip odometer to zero.

Drive on your usual routes until you need to fill up again, but this should be for at least 97 kilometres.

Before filling up again, note down how much petrol you have used since the last re-fill.

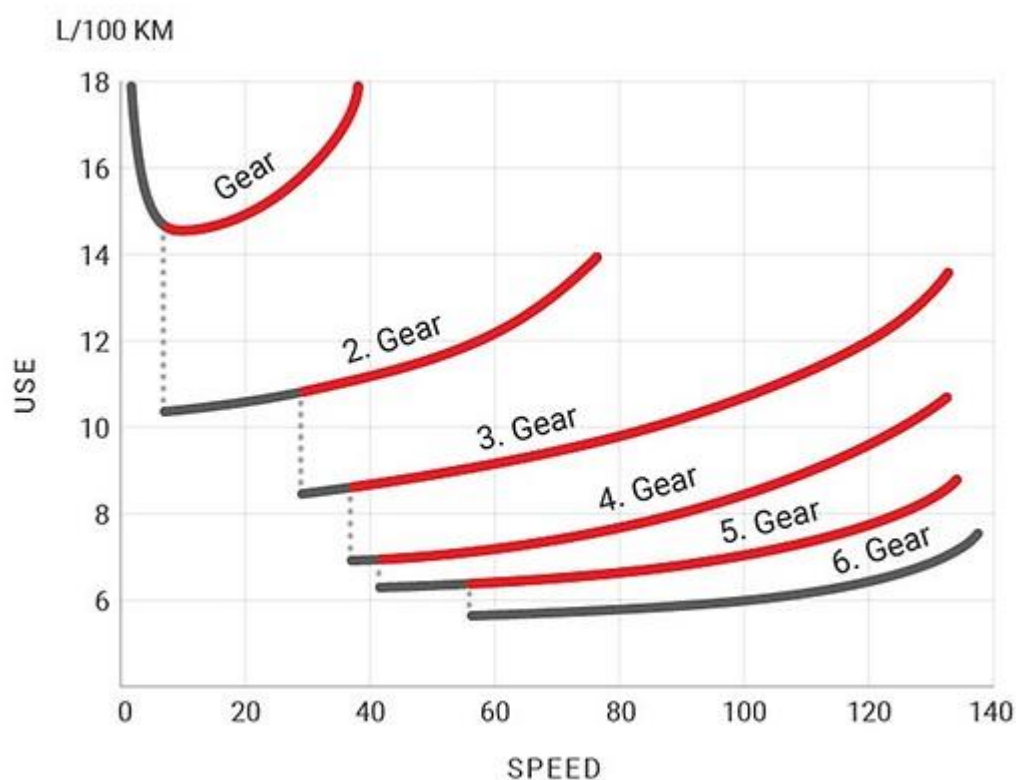
The difference results in the petrol consumption since the last re-fill.

Multiply the calculated petrol consumption by 100. Divide the result by the number of kilometres displayed on your trip odometer.

Now you can calculate the average petrol consumption of your car.

In which speed range does the car have the lowest petrol consumption?

When shifting up into the next gear, the speed of the engine is particularly important. A higher engine speed, i.e. the extension of the gear or high-speed driving, will increase your fuel consumption. Therefore, you should keep your engine speed low by switching up early. However, if the engine speed is too low, this should be noticeable in the car due to jerking. You can clearly feel this so-called "jerk limit". Simply shift down a gear again to continue driving smoothly. So you can protect your engine.



To save fuel and to drive economically, it is advisable to follow these rules of thumb.

Ecological driving: Other things to bear in mind

Not only is it forbidden to leave the engine to warm up, it is also pointless. Rather, it is better to start the engine and drive immediately, because an engine only gets really warm when driving with a heavy load, and is therefore cheaper in consumption.

Likewise, the additional weight added to a car increases average consumption. Only bring what you need with you on a drive. For example, remove any additional weight such as luggage and roof racks after a holiday. Not only do these weigh a lot, they also increase air resistance. Then, your car ends up consuming more energy than is necessary.

Speed also has an impact on petrol consumption. As you already know, regular unnecessary acceleration and deceleration significantly increases your fuel consumption. It is better to keep the driving speed constant. So if you have cruise control, it's easier to save fuel: Cruise control is fuel efficient because it keeps the speed of a car constant. Manual speed control is only recommended when driving uphill or downhill.

Travelling at speeds exceeding 97 kmh also increases petrol consumption. At these speeds, the petrol consumption increases significantly because of air resistance. Open windows can increase fuel consumption significantly even from 80 kmh, but certainly from 97 kmh. This is because more air resistance also means: The energy consumption increases – as does petrol consumption.

Your air conditioner also requires fuel. Other comfortable features such as heating or heated seats also increase consumption.

Ways to save petrol: Overview

What is important for an environmentally friendly and energy-saving drive? Here is an overview of our tips:

- Drive with caution.
- Use the advantage of the fuel cut-off.
- Avoid idling for long periods of time and switch the engine off.
- Switch gears early and keep the engine speed low.
- Optimally increase tyre pressure, save fuel.
- Move off right away instead of warming up the engine.
- Only transport what you really need.
- Drive evenly and maintain a constant speed.
- Keep the windows closed when travelling at high speeds.
- Switch off additional devices or keep them on low.



The importance of practical training

To enable a long-term change in driving behaviour and improve fuel-saving, it is not sufficient that drivers are just provided with a list of recommendations or attend a training seminar covering theory only. Instead, they need to attend an eco-driving training given by a qualified driving instructor that also includes practical driving on public roads.

The emphasis on practical driving in public traffic provides drivers with first-hand experience of eco-driving in real-world traffic. Furthermore, it ensures that the eco-driving trainer will focus on the actual driving style of the driver (including poor driving habits). The eco-driving trainer needs to address behavioural patterns that have been internalised over years and should try to take account of a driver's social and cultural preconceptions.

General structure of practical trainings

In order to be able to demonstrate the specific fuel consumption of different driving styles to drivers, fuel consumption monitoring devices are essential for the vehicles used in practical eco-driving trainings.

Trainees can experience the effect of eco-driving by driving the same route (of about 20 minutes) twice, once employing their original driving style and then following the trainer's instructions. By teaching economic driving according to the trainees' personal driving style and the technology of their specific vehicle, the trainer puts theory into practice and promotes the strengths of drivers, while minimising their weaknesses.

By measuring fuel consumption and duration of the trip, comparisons of fuel consumption and resulting costs savings projected for a year can be instantly made and work as an eye-opener for drivers.

The measurable effects of eco-driving in practice

Experience from eco-driving initiatives all over Europe show that car, truck and bus drivers can easily reach a fuel reduction of up to around 20% by exercising an energy efficient driving style. These findings are supported by evaluations of training programmes, inter alia by training results of THE PEP (Transport Health and Environment Pan-European Programme) eco-driving pilot seminars, indicating average fuel reductions of 6 – 22 %. Furthermore, achieved savings appear to vary individually to a large extent, e.g. going up to more than 30 % for some drivers.

The importance of eco-driving with electric vehicles

In recent years, electric vehicles (EVs) have been seen as promising in reducing transport-related energy consumption, pollutant emissions and noise. If the electricity is generated from renewable energy sources, virtually emission free mobility becomes possible.

On the other hand, practical experience of training providers shows that significant additional energy savings can be achieved without loss of time by applying eco-driving techniques specifically targeted at EVs.

Furthermore, energy-saving driving has a much more positive impact on EVs than on conventional models, as efficient driving increases the range of the vehicles, which is still seen as a major disadvantage of e-vehicles by potential users.

The energy efficiency of EVs could be improved by training new owners, as there are several aspects in which e vehicles differ from internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles. Drivers want (and need) to know the controls, modes and displays of their e vehicle, what Eco mode does and how to adjust the strength of brake energy recovery. Ideally, EV training would combine both product-use and eco-driving training. Experience shows that the correct use of brake energy regeneration alone results in significant energy savings and increases road safety.

As optimised eco-driving varies in EVs to ICE, it is important that eco-driving trainers become familiar with this specific knowledge, so further education for eco-driving trainers is essential.

Core guidelines for implementing a national eco-driving initiative

The UNECE/WHO THE PEP3 Partnership, launched in 2014, on eco-driving is a dedicated framework aiming to share information and best practice examples, and organise joint efforts for harmonisation of eco-driving initiatives. The Partnership has a strong focus on exchanging experiences among interested partners for the promotion for eco-driving, as well as supporting the establishment of eco-driving trainings and education seminars for driving trainers.

A joint activity the 'THE PEP Policy recommendations for eco-driving' were adopted at ministerial level as annex to the Vienna declaration 'Building forward better by transforming to new, clean, safe, healthy and inclusive mobility and transport' at the Fifth High-level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment in Vienna in May 2021. The recommendations include the following core implementation steps for establishing a successful and long-lasting eco-driving initiative on national level:

Platforms of national eco-driving experts and institutions relevant for eco-driving should be established. Using such platforms, national eco-driving standards, handbooks and certification schemes for eco-driving trainers and eco-driving initiatives should be established;

Driving trainers and instructors should be upskilled to create capacity for acting as eco-driving master trainers and eco-driving trainers, serving as a knowledge base for driving skills and driving education, as well as for innovative vehicle technology such as e-mobility. To share and generate knowledge, pilot seminars, possible facilitated by eco-driving experts from members of THE PEP Partnership on Eco-driving, should be established and, if appropriate, used to upskill experienced driving trainers to become eco-driving master trainers;

Following the train-the-trainer approach, the platform of eco-driving experts and eco-driving master trainers should establish courses to train a sufficient number of eco-driving trainers on standards and the contents of eco-driving courses. Such seminars should include theory and practice, an examination and, if appropriate, certification of eco-driving trainers;

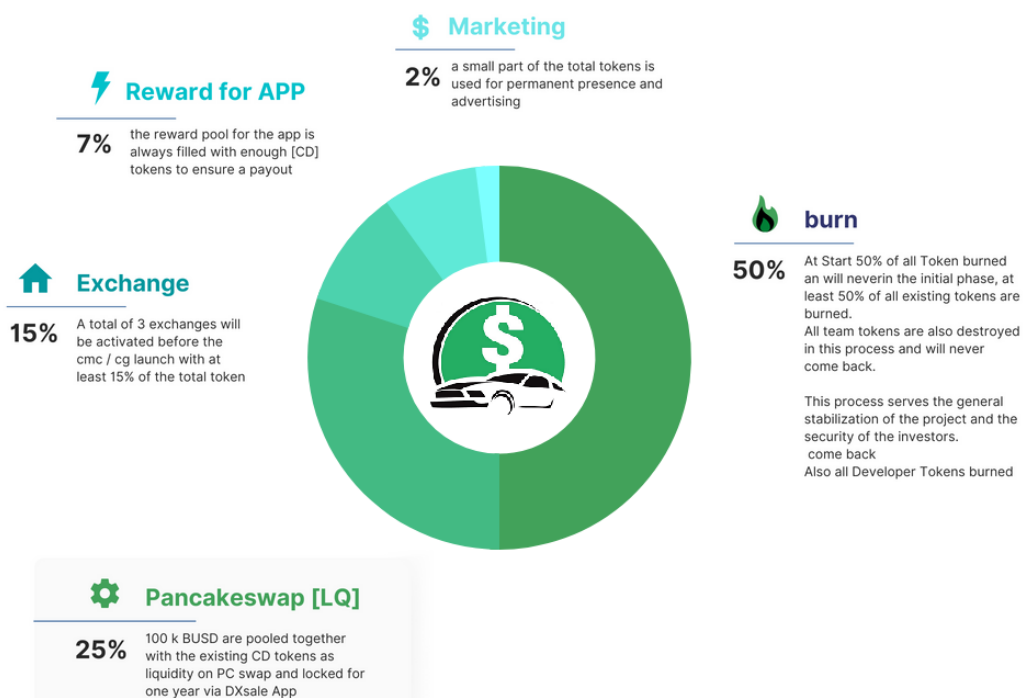
Eco-driving should be integrated into the legislative framework for driving education and examination for learner drivers. Furthermore, learner driver education and examination procedures should be amended to incorporate the driving of electric vehicles and vehicles using alternative fuels and propulsion systems, on an equal basis with conventional vehicles;

Eco-driving training courses for licensed drivers should be delivered by experienced and qualified eco-driving driving trainers and must include driving on public roads and the use of monitoring devices that give direct feedback on fuel consumption. Eco-driving training courses should be designed and made available for two applications: training for all licenced drivers, and training for professional drivers of cars, buses and trucks. The effect of the training courses should be evaluated and monitored, in particular regarding fuel consumption, GHG emissions and maintenance costs, to motivate more target groups to implement eco-driving;

The roll-out of eco-driving initiatives should also be supported by awareness-raising campaigns and by the integration of eco-driving into the professional driver qualification for truck and bus drivers. It could also be addressed specifically to experienced drivers not having received eco-driving instruction since obtaining their driving licence;

There should be a particular focus on highlighting that eco-driving for electric vehicles is the best way to extend their range. Electric vehicle training should combine eco-driving with, in particular, the use of recuperation, as well as effective charging;

Eco-driving should be included in policies and strategies in order to ensure the sustainability of eco-driving initiatives.



the entire cash driver team



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Short CV

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