

Tesla Motors

Roadster and Model S



| | Tesla H1 2013 | | BMW 2012 | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| Revenues | 966,931 | 100% | 57,293 | 100% |
| <i>Car sales & powertrains</i> | 847,531 | 88% | | |
| <i>Regulatory/ZEV credits</i> | 119,400 | 12% | | |
| Cost of revenues | 770,128 | 80% | 40,377 | 70% |
| Gross profit | 196,803 | 20% | 16,916 | 30% |
| Operating expenses | | | | |
| R&D | 107,171 | 11% | 3,993 | 7% |
| SG&A | 107,008 | 11% | 6,369 | 11% |
| Total operating expenses | 214,179 | 22% | 10,362 | 18% |
| Operating Loss | (17,376) | -2% | 6,554 | 11% |

| | Tesla H1 2013 | BMW 2012 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| LT Revenues | 100% | 100% |
| Cost of revenues | 91% | 70% |
| Gross profit | 9% | 30% |
| Operating expenses | | |
| R&D | 13% | 7% |
| SG&A | 13% | 11% |
| Total operating expenses | 25% | 18% |
| Operating Loss | -16% | 11% |

Double Scale by end of 2014

| | Tesla H1 2013 | BMW 2012 |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| LT Revenues | 100% | 100% |
| Cost of revenues | 91% | 70% |
| | on, e.g., 25% = -11% | |
| Gross profit | 9% | 30% |
| Operating expenses | | |
| R&D | 13% | 7% |
| | on, e.g., 80% = -5% | |
| SG&A | 13% | 11% |
| | on, e.g., 80% = -5% | |
| Total operating expenses | 25% | 18% |
| Operating Loss | -16% | 11% |

21% Improvement !

Learning: cumulative production x4 by end of 2014
Assume 95% curve on all costs (efficiency, less waste, ...)

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|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
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| Cost of revenues | 91% -9% | 70% |
| Gross profit | 9% | 30% |
| Operating expenses | | |
| R&D | 13% | 7% |
| SG&A | 13% | 11% |
| Total operating expenses | 25% -2.5% | 18% |
| Operating Loss | -16% | 11% |

11% Improvement !

Elon Musk in 2006 (2 years before the first Roadster is delivered)

“The Secret Tesla Motors Master Plan (just between you and me)” blog post

- “The strategy of Tesla is to enter at the high end of the market, where customers are prepared to pay a premium, and then drive down market as fast as possible to higher unit volume and lower prices with each successive model.”
- “So, in short, the master plan is:
 - 1) Build sports car
 - 2) Use that money to build an affordable car
 - 3) Use that money to build an even more affordable car
 - 4) While doing above, also provide zero emission electric power generation options”

Tesla Motors: Updates

- Global sales for the Model S passed 100K units in December 2015. As of 2016, ranks second best selling EV after the Nissan Leaf.
- First deliveries of the Model X began in September 2015. Global sales passed the 10,000 unit mark in August 2016.
- Model 3 which was unveiled in March 2016 and is slated for release in 2017 with a price at US\$35,000 before any government incentives.
- Tesla opens Gigafactory in Nevada.
- Sept 2016: Tesla unveils new battery that supercharges Model S.
- Recurrent delivery and profitability issues.

Tesla Motors: Entry & Market Change

- Even seemingly high entry barriers can sometimes be overcome
 - Smart dynamic path, both in terms of positioning and in terms of activities/capabilities
 - Take advantage of new technology that makes ‘experience’ obsolescent or even counter-productive
- A change in a technological factor such as complexity can impact market structure dramatically
 - Change in Economies of Scale affects entry, rivalry, and bargaining power
 - Standardization combined with changes in EoS and learning can shift the bargaining power, and thus profits, to different parts of the industry chain