



Shaping the impacts of new technologies:

A CALL FOR NEW EUROPEAN MOBILITY POLICIES

Summary Presentation

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For Rebecca Harms MEP

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The scale of the challenge

posed by the mobility and transport transition

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MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

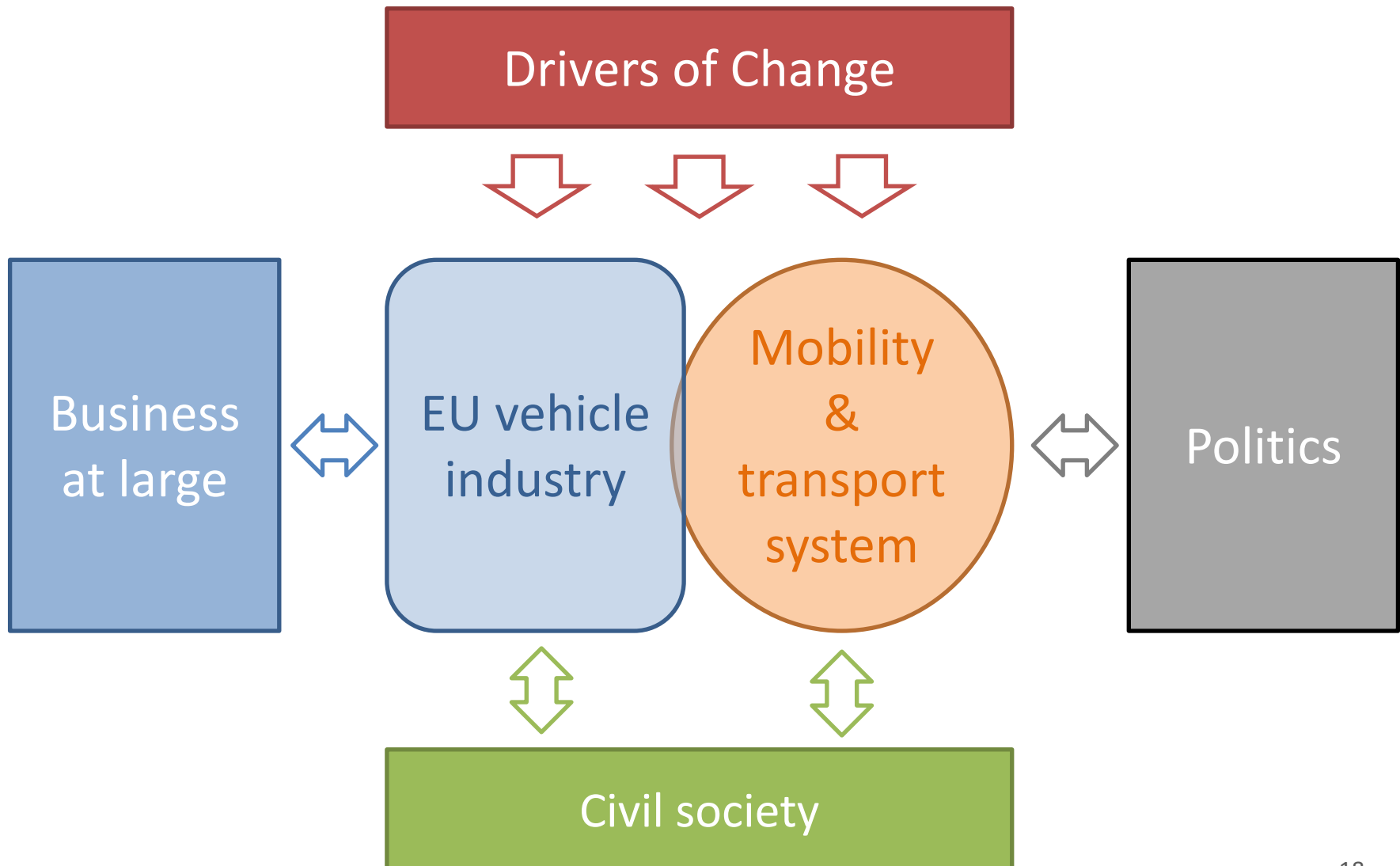
- **Directly touch everybody's daily life**
 - Professional and private time schedules & spatial patterns
 - Budgets & status symbols
 - Relations to other people
- **Have a huge impact on our environment**
 - air quality & noise
 - use of public space
 - CO2 emissions
- **Are central to European economies**
 - Many Europeans employed in the automobile industry (> 12 million)
 - High R&D investments by the car industry (> 50 billion € per year)
 - Important infrastructure investment (> 100 billion € per year)

MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT ISSUES ARE HIGHLY EMOTIONAL

The transformation of the power sector is easy in comparison

Trying to understand the force field: Exploring options for European politics

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Three Drivers of Change

- **Technological innovation**

offers disruptive opportunities worldwide:

1. Electric drivetrain (*battery, power electronics*)
2. Driverless vehicles (*artificial intelligence, sensors, communication*)
3. Sharing platforms (*pervasive internet, cloud computing, artificial intelligence*)

- **Global competition**

- from emerging economies (*China*)
- from new players (*Silicon Valley*)
- challenging incumbent vehicle manufacturers

- **Urbanisation**

- Increasing share of population lives in cities
- Urban areas get more dense → increasing problems with individual cars
- Density & intensity of interaction increasingly important for economy
- Changing urban lifestyles (*dense interaction, sharing, from ownership to services*)

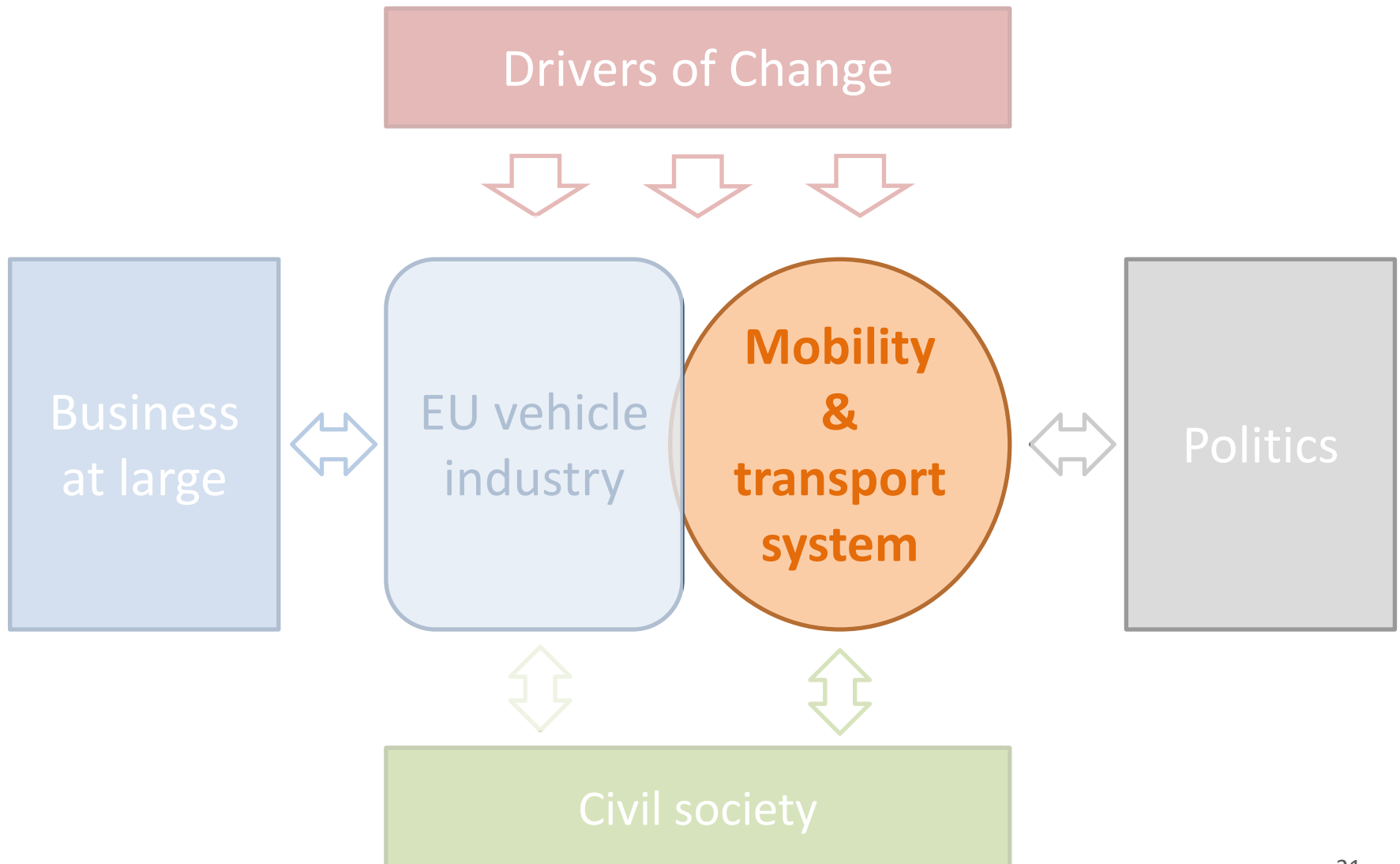
Be prepared for disruptions!

Contrasting forces – dynamics of change are hard to predict

- Technical availability within two to five years

	<i>Competitive compared to</i>	<i>Technical availability</i>	<i>Commercial availability</i>
<i>Electric cars and trucks</i>	<i>conventional vehicles</i>	<i>2 years !</i>	<i>2 years !</i>
<i>Driverless vehicles</i>	<i>vehicles with professional drivers</i>	<i>3-5 years ?</i>	<i>depends on politics</i>
<i>Air taxis</i>	<i>conventional taxis</i>	<i>5 years ?</i>	<i>depends on politics</i>

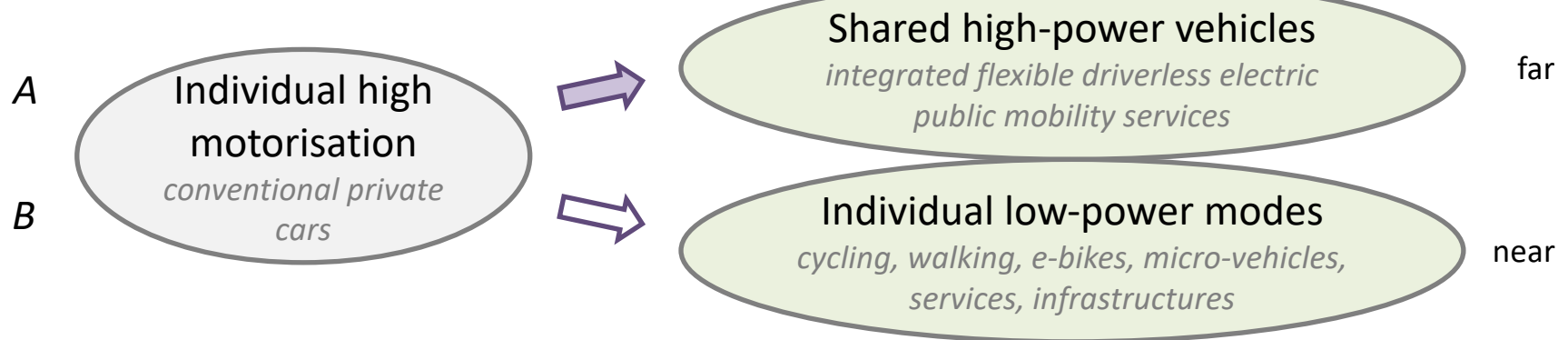
- Enticing benefits may push for rapid adoption
 - Impressive cost reductions (*up to 50% for passenger and freight transport*)
 - Important comfort improvements
 - Outstanding environmental benefits (*> 50% reduction in emissions*)
- Important vested interests at stake – retarding change seems a tempting option
 - Industrial assets in the car and oil industry (*>> € 100 billion*)
 - High-skilled car industry jobs (*11% of European manufacturing employment*)
 - Jobs of professional drivers (*> 4 mio*)
- Changing lifestyles may take time
 - EU 2015: 250 million cars / 500 million inhabitants
- Delaying change → high risk in a competitive environment
- Delaying the debate and preparation of change
 - loss of opportunities to shape conditions
 - risk of growing fear and populist reactions



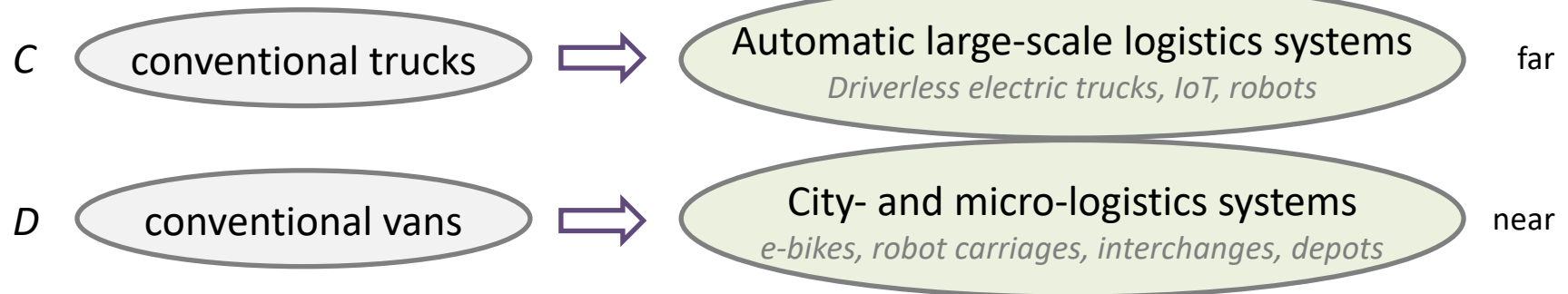
Key transformation paths

All	low tech	→	high tech	<div>Tech innovation</div> <div>Global competition</div> <div>Urbanisation</div>	Drivers
	products	→	services		
	low density	→	high density		







PASSENGERS

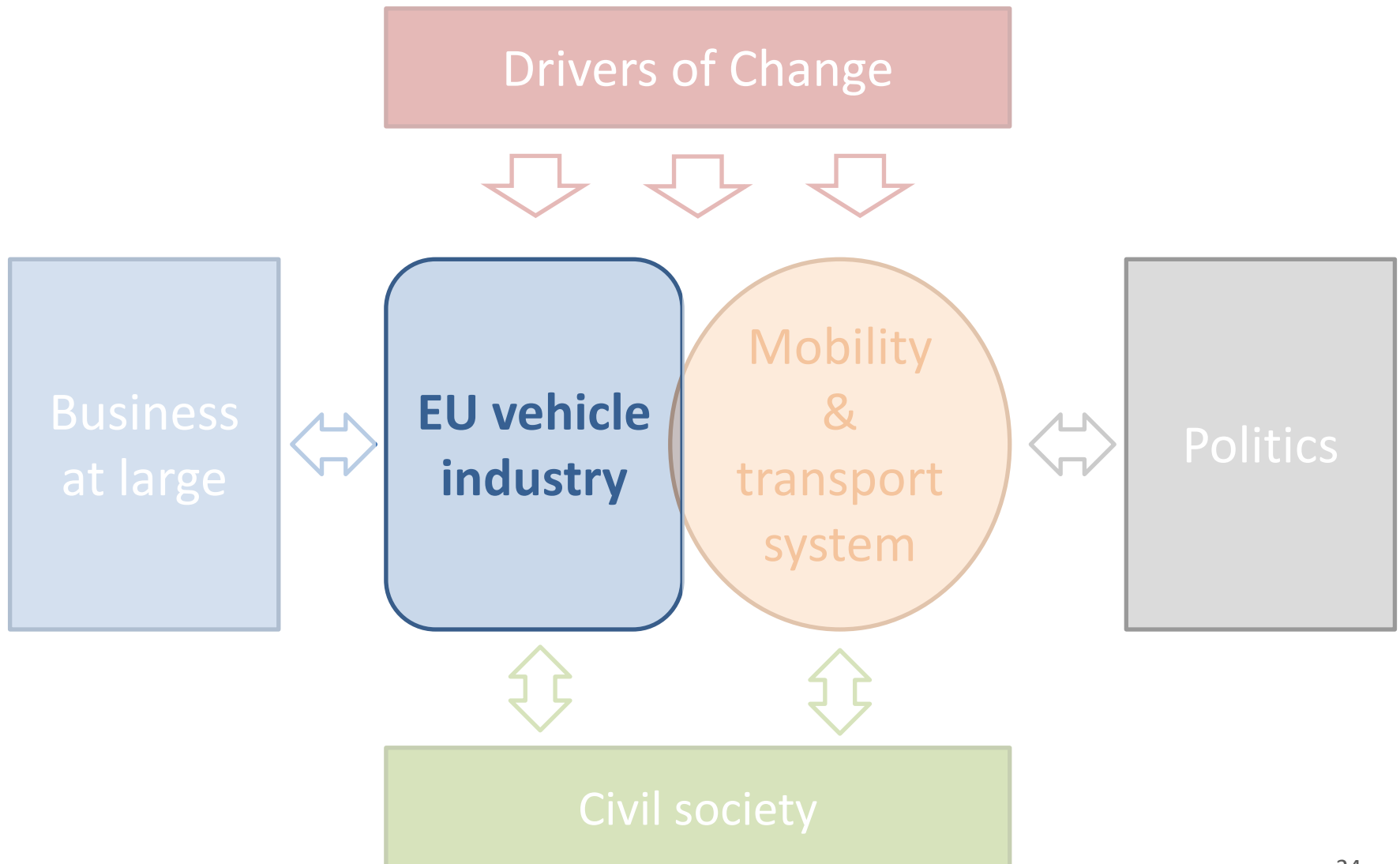


FREIGHT



Key transformation path A:
conventional private car → advanced shared mobility services

		COMFORT	ENVIRONMENT	COSTS	SOCIAL
	0 Conventional private car				
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	1 <u>Electric</u> vehicle		Drastic reduction of emissions		Better health Fewer jobs
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	2 <u>Autonomous</u> electric vehicle		Optimised driving		Less accidents Less jobs in operation
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	3 <u>Public</u> mobility service with AEV		Less vehicles, less parking space	Drastic capital cost reduction → widespread adoption	No need for own car, better accessibility Fewer jobs
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	4 <u>Shared</u> ride driverless mobility service	Slightly longer trips	Less vehicles circulating, less infrastructure needed	Less operational costs, less infrastructure	Affordable transport for all challenge: urban/rural, modal split
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	5 <u>Integrated</u> flexible inter-modal mobility service	Seamless comfort		Optimised tariffs across system	
		worse		better	



The European car industry is falling behind

		Europe	USA	China	Other Asia
Engineering & Production	Mechanical Engineering				
	Vehicle Production				
	Battery Production				
Technology	Electric drive				
	Autonomous drive				
	Software				
Economics	Ability to invest				
	Home market				
	Sharing platform				
Politics	Overall strategy				
	Government support				
	Regulation autonomous driving				

low

high

Important role for European economies

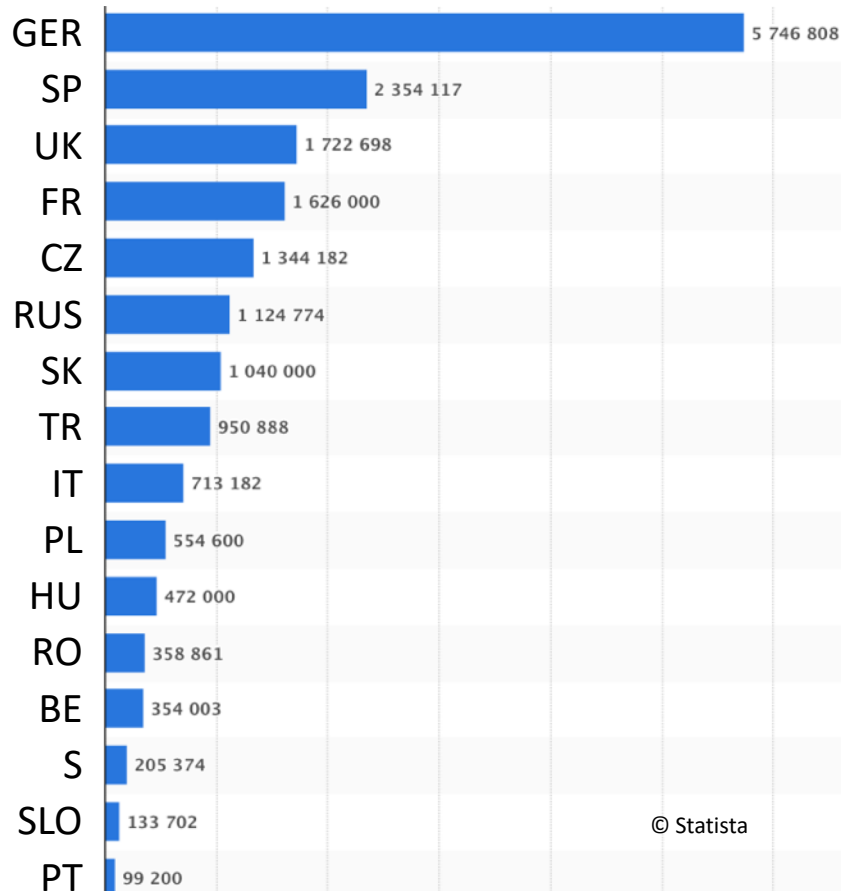
Car production in Europe 2016

EU motor vehicle manufacturing employment: 2,5 mio

EU: 8,5% of manufacturing employment

Investment of EU car industry: €50bn / a

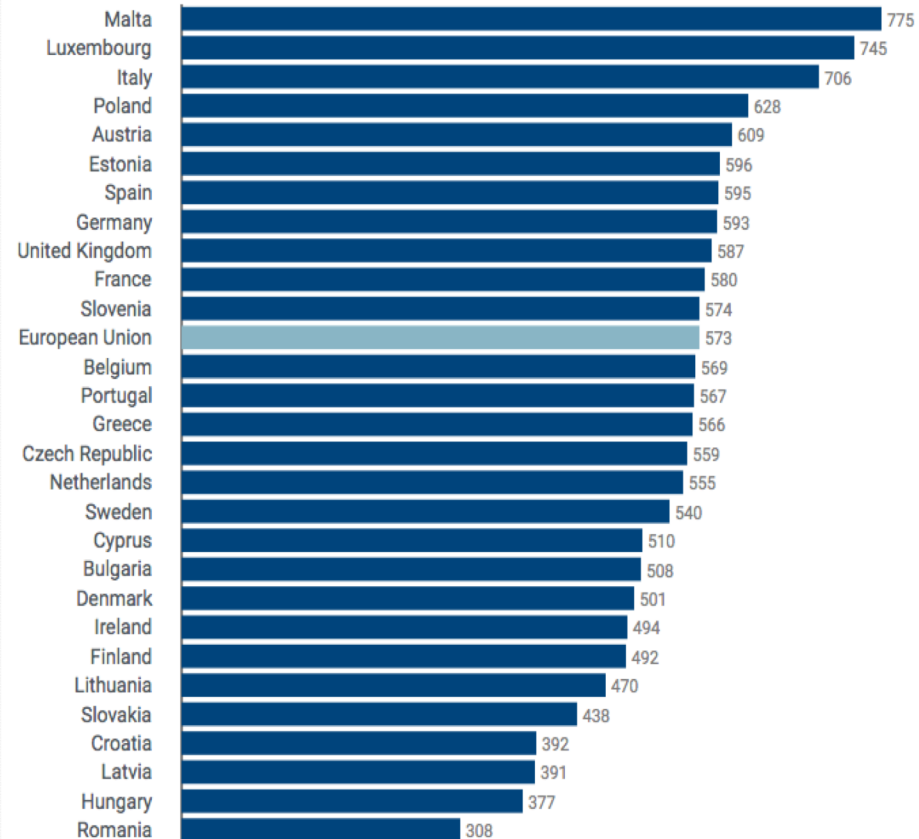
Germany: 35% of all R&D investments

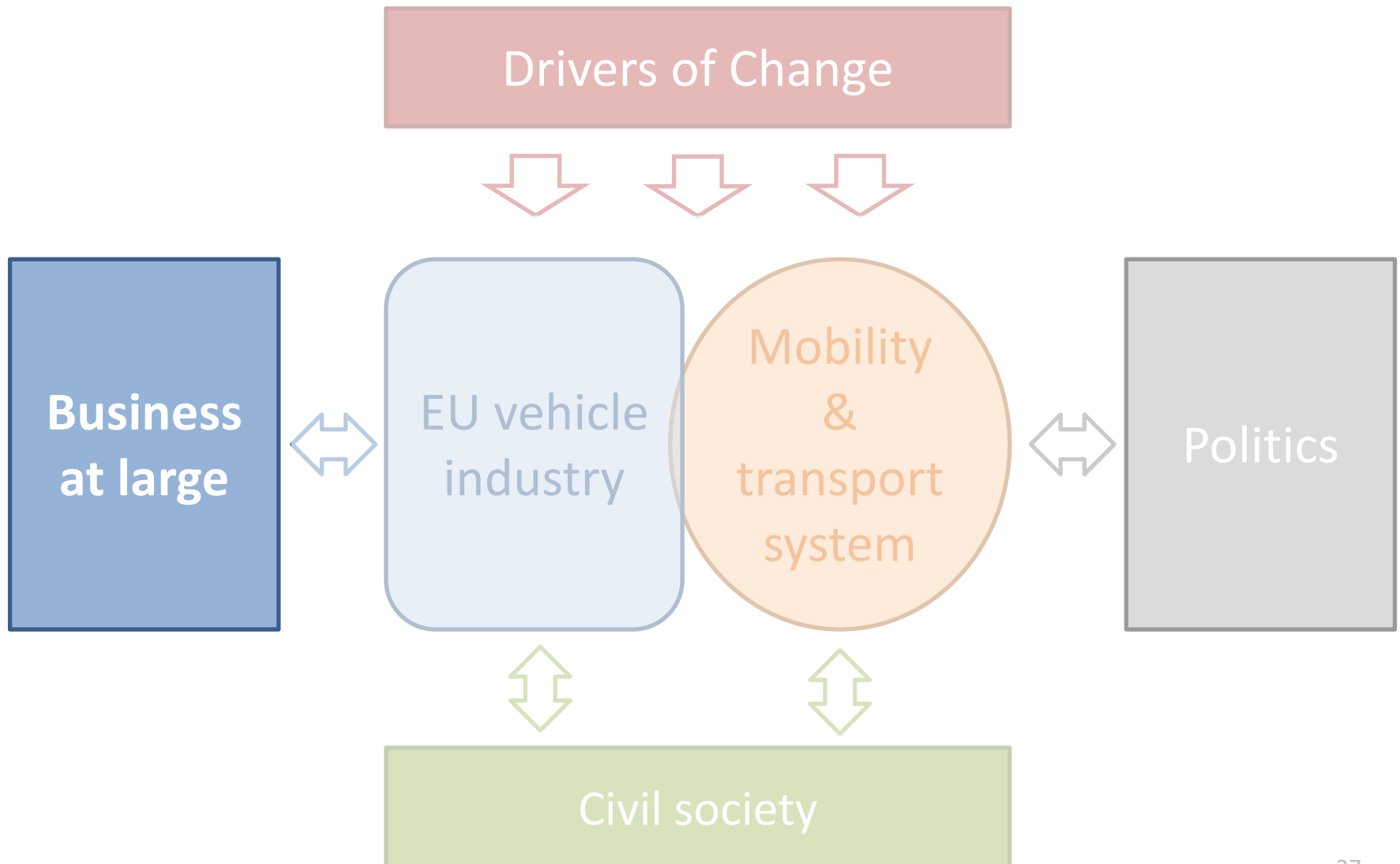


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Car density 2015

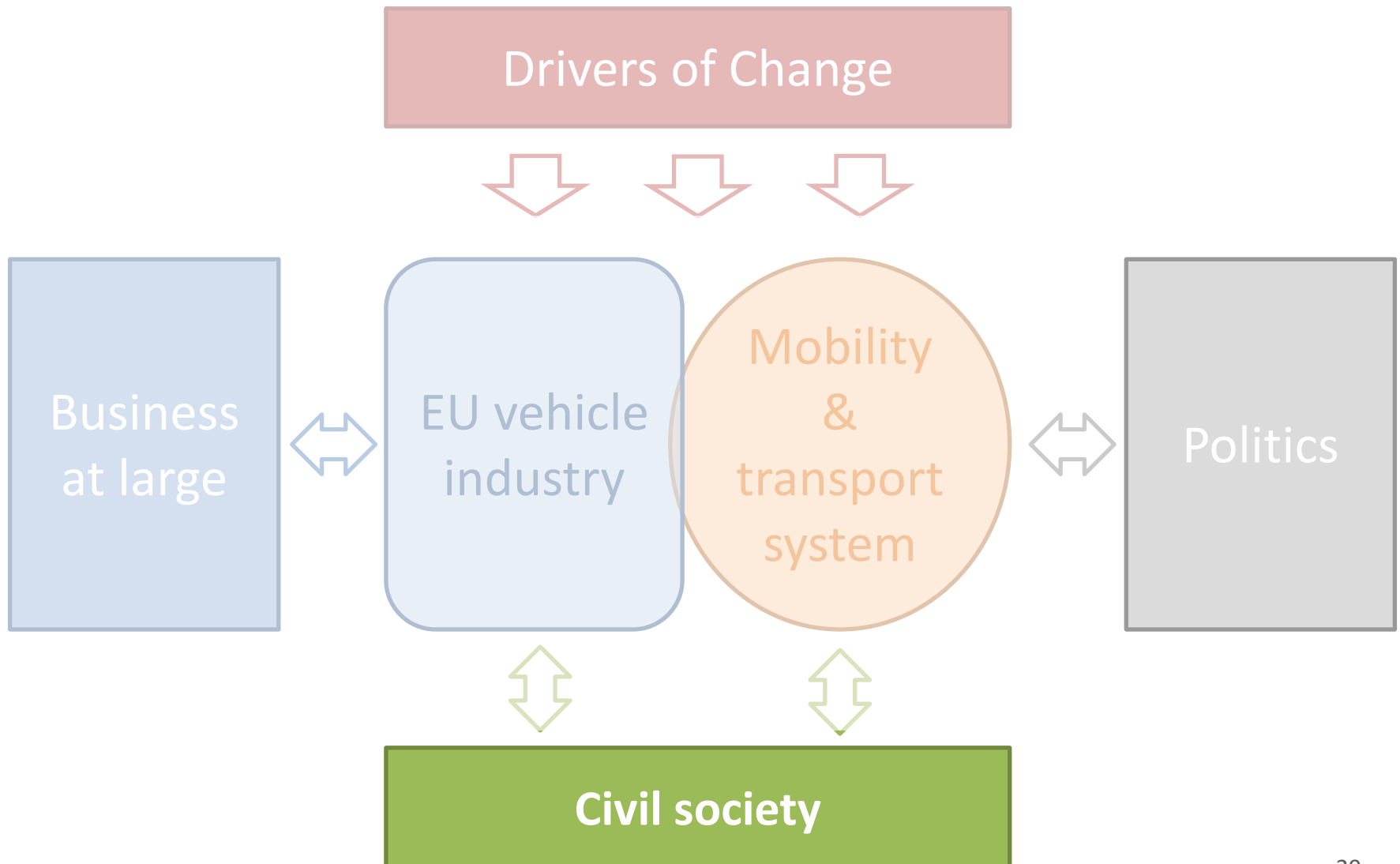
USA	821 cars/1000 inhabitants
EU	573
Russia	358
Brasil	206
China	118
India	22





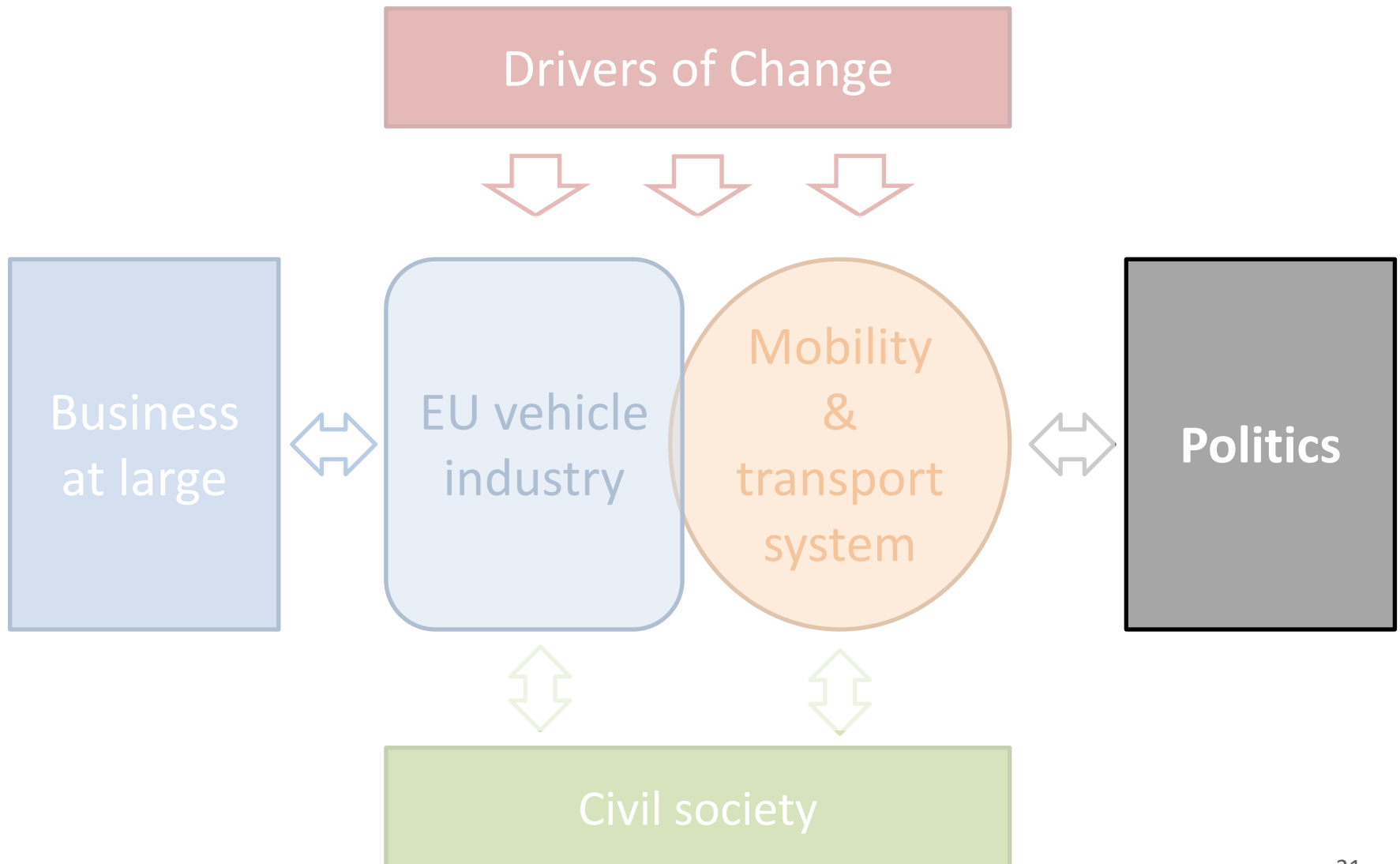
Business at large may gain in transformation that avoids deindustrialisation

- **Industry and trade in general** are very interested in lowering transport costs and ensuring smooth traffic
 - As far as electric and driverless vehicles, traffic control systems and more efficient use of infrastructure can help in this, industry will support their introduction
- The **oil industry** was a heavy supporter of the individual fossil fuel car in national and international politics – their focus may have shifted to strongly growing economies
 - The transport sector makes up for more than half of the oil consumption
 - The revenues of European oil companies and car companies are comparable
2017: 5 largest Oil (Shell, Total, BP, ENI, OMV): \$ 627 bn, 5 largest Car (VW, Daimler, BMW, Peugeot, Renault): \$ 631 bn
 - Employment in the oil industry is much smaller than in the car industry
 - The oil industry is slow in shifting towards other energy sources
- Electric **power companies** are interested in the electrification of the transport sector. They understand that this must be associated with a shift towards renewable energy.
- The **construction industry** may profit from more sophisticated infrastructure requirements but needs to adapt (*infrastructure ~ 10% of turnover*)
- Most industries benefit from **innovation impulses and R&D spending** of the car industry → innovative transformation is welcome, decline is feared
- **Tourism and other personal services** may profit from easier and cheaper transport
 - However, equilibrated development is essential for destinations in peripheral areas
- **ICT industries** would clearly be winners of a rapid transformation of the mobility sector



Attitudes are changing

- **Car ownership and driving** have become **less attractive** in industrialised countries
USA: drivers license in the 16 to 44 age group: 1983: 91,8%, 2014: 76,7%
- **Bicycles**, electric bicycles and shared bicycles have become **very popular**
China sales 2017: Passenger vehicles 24.72 mio, electric bikes 15.72 mio.
- **Metropolitan cities** rethink the **role of car**
London will introduce a ultra low emissions zone on April 8
Paris has banned cars from the Seine river, pioneered bicycle plans
- **“Active traffic”**: **Health aspects of transport increasingly recognised**
Habitual walking and biking as daily exercise
- **New actors** in the mobility debate
Trade unions, regions with car manufacturers, small and medium scale cities



Politics can shape the future of mobility in Europe

Disruptive new technologies, global competition and urbanisation will cause a rapid and thorough change of mobility and transport in Europe. Politics can influence how.

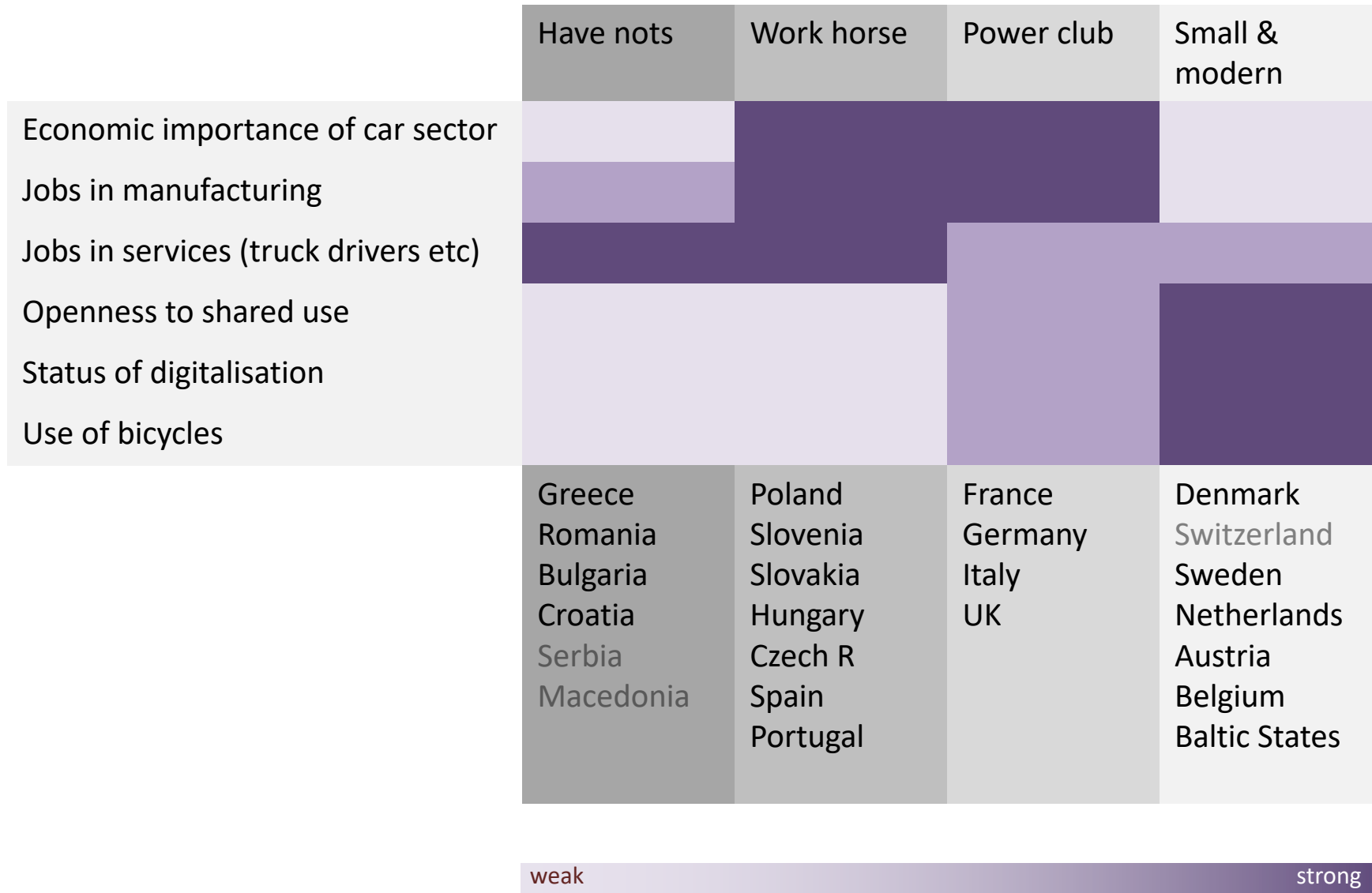
potential problems	direct consequences	potential benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High job losses in manufacturing and traditional mobility jobs• Diverging interests between European countries• Deindustrialisation of now strong regions• Widening the gap between rich and poor and between metropolitan and rural areas• Loss of European innovation capacity and competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• European car manufacturers face new competitors• Fast shift to electric drive• Lower cost of mobility and transport• Value chain will shift from vehicles to mobility services• Increased use of autonomous vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction of noise and air pollution• Reduction of Greenhouse gas emissions• Reduced number of vehicles, freeing up inner city space• Increased mobility for people with limited mobility• Comfortable integrated transport system requiring less infrastructure

European politics cannot stop the change.

Delaying change, could jeopardise the competitiveness of European economies.

Only politics can tip the balance in favour of the common good.

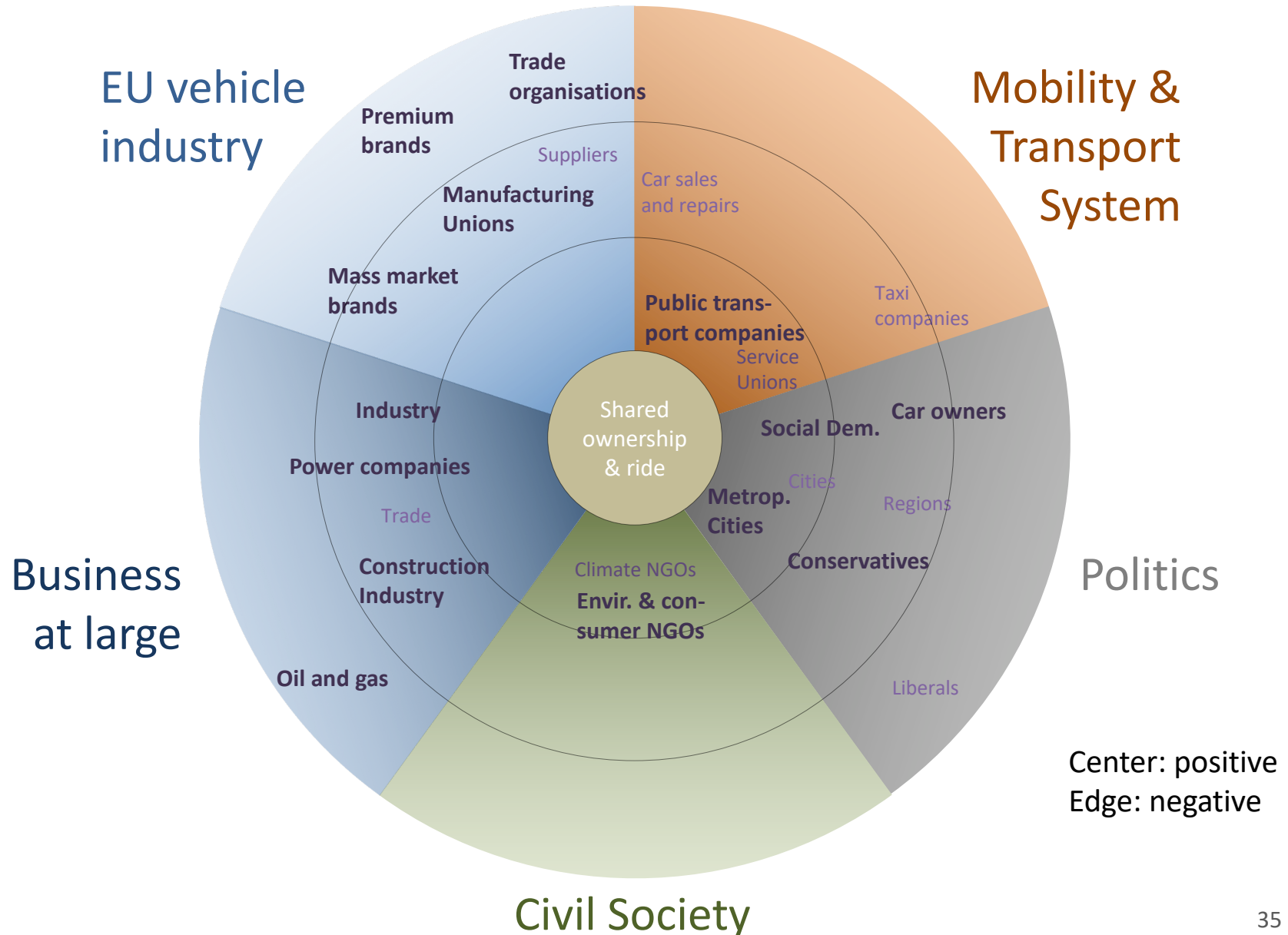
Diverging interests of EU member states and their neighbours



Politics has to deal with many ACTORS: A wide range of strong interests

<i>Industry at large</i>	<i>EU vehicle industry</i>	<i>Mobility & Transport System</i>	<i>Politics</i>
Energy supply industry Oil companies, gas stations, electric power companies, distribution grids Transport infrastructure industry Construction industry, cement and steel industry Users of mobility & transport services Industry, trade	Road vehicle manufacturers Premium brands, mass market brands, trade organisations Component supply chain Large and multinational suppliers, SMEs Rail and aircraft industry Rolling stock industry, rail system providers, aerospace industry Trade Unions in manufacturing	Vehicle service industry Car sales, repair shops, parking industry, Mobility and transport services Railways, logistics companies, airlines, airports, local and regional public transport, taxi companies Trade unions in services	Cities Metropolitan cities, medium-size cities Regions Peripheral and rural areas, mixed regions National and European politics governments, regulation agencies, advisory structures, intergovernmental bodies, EU institutions
Civil society Climate organisations, environmental organisations, consumer groups, ad hoc citizen groups, research			

Actors' positioning: Shared ownership & ride



DEVELOPING NEW EUROPEAN MOBILITY POLICIES

Developing New European Mobility Policies

The starting point: European Assets

Europe has globally leading vehicle industries

- Premium brand & mass market car manufacturers (No. 1,2,3 & 1)
- Truck and commercial vehicle manufacturers (1, 2, 4)
- Rail industries: rolling stock and infrastructure (2, 4, 6, 7)
- Aerospace industries (1)
- Premium Two-Wheel-Industries

Europe has globally leading logistics industries

- World leaders in Integrated logistics (1, 2, 4)
- World leaders in maritime logistics (1, 2, 3)

Europe has unique flexible industrial skills

- Globally leading highly specialised SMEs in B2B markets
- Long tradition in flexible specialisation in B2C and B2B markets

Europe has a long tradition of dense civic urban life

- A culture of dense and varied cities with high intensity of interchanges
- A tradition of striving for high living standards and accessibility on the countryside
- A tradition of high environmental and social awareness

Developing New European Mobility Policies

Objectives and conditions for success

European societies have dual objectives

in view of the deep changes in the mobility sector:

- To realise the potential environmental and social benefits of new technologies
- To maintain the strength of the industrial mobility sector in Europe

Success depends on the following conditions:

- A rapid shift towards space-efficient flexible mobility services
 - shared use of high-tech high-power vehicles (“passive mobility”)
 - a framework for public transport systems
 - more attention for individual low-power mobility (“active mobility”)
- A forward looking industrial policy for Europe based on this orientation

All these conditions have to be fulfilled to meet the objectives.
However, many constituencies do not support them all yet.

Developing New European Mobility Policies

Shared use of motorised vehicles is key

1. Shared ownership / mobility services

- Private cars are standing idle 95% of the time
- Shared cars (maintaining individual use): up to 10 times more intense use
 - Reduce capital costs
 - Avoid degradation without use
 - Require less parking space, less public space

2. Shared rides

- Individual car use: vehicle occupancy in Berlin: 1,3 passengers
- Shared rides (ride pooling in normal cars, shuttles, buses, mass transit):
 - More intense use
 - Reduce capital costs
 - Require less (road) infrastructure, less public space

New technologies facilitate shared ownership and shared rides:

- Driverless vehicles
- User-friendly on-demand systems
- Intelligent flexible routing

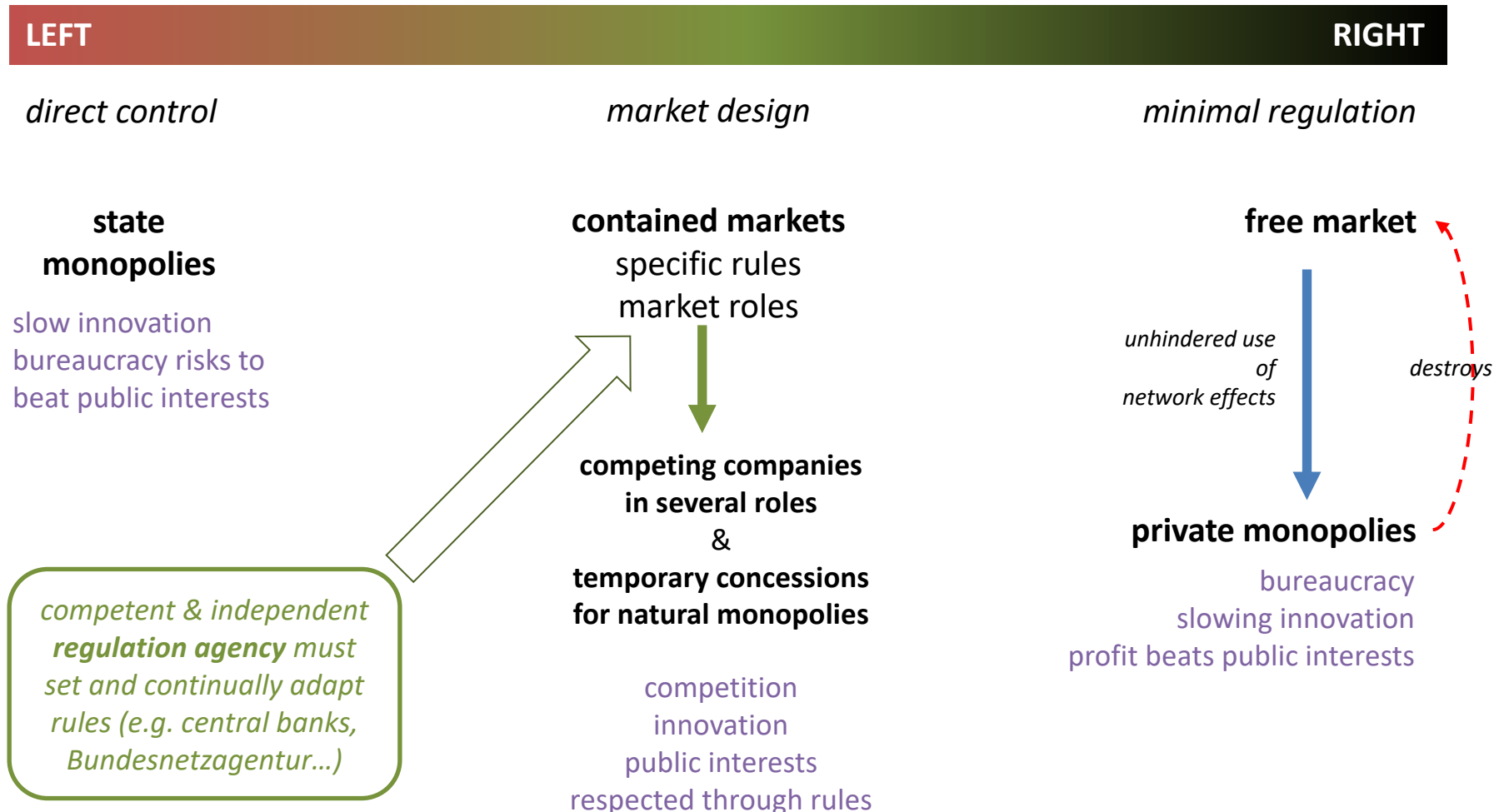
Developing New European Mobility Policies

A new framework for public transport

- Publicly accessible mobility services are public transport
 - The shift from ownership to services is a shift from private to public transport
 - Mass transit and shared ride allow for high density, individual cabs do not
- The success of Uber has shown that neither laissez-faire nor a simple ban are solutions to the challenge of new privately operated mobility services
 - Sharing platforms bring important economic benefits to users and vehicle operators even before the introduction of driverless vehicles
 - Platforms having strong network effects (see [Google](#), [Facebook](#)) tend to form monopolies
 - Such private monopolies may strive for vertical integration of functions giving them a huge influence on whole sectors of public life and the economy
- We can learn from previous experiences in telecommunication, rail and power sector regulation:
 - Also there, a combination of new technologies and ideologically driven “liberalisation” had lead to the threat of dominating private monopolies
 - Gradually, national and European regulation agencies are learning how to define different roles in a sophisticated “market design”, ensuring the ongoing functioning of market mechanisms and the pursuit of public goals
- We need an appropriate “market design” for an integrated public transport system including competing private operators for specific roles
 - Natural monopolies such as the use of public space, roads, rails, traffic management and traffic communication structures must remain subject to public decisions

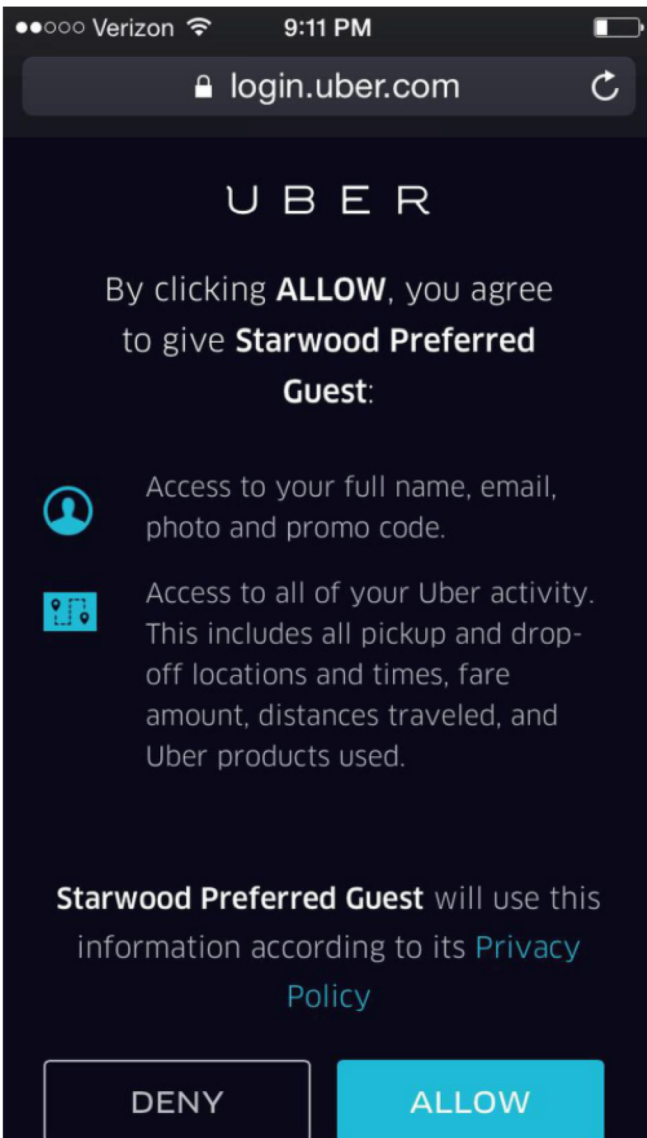
Developing New European Mobility Policies

Ideological preferences in regulation



Developing New European Mobility Policies

Data governance



- **Data will play a key role for a variety of functions**
 - Planning and managing infrastructure
 - Developing, producing and managing vehicles
 - Managing traffic flows
 - Managing vehicle fleets
 - Independent driverless navigation
 - Connected driverless navigation
 - Matching mobility offers and demand
 - Managing Payments
 - Marketing at all levels
- Large companies try to control, monopolise, and connect data from these different functions – potential network effects and profits are huge
- **Appropriate design of markets and data governance** should distinguish and connect these functions so as to
 - Ensure user privacy
 - Avoid uncontrolled monopolisation of infrastructure functions
 - Ensure public access to data relevant for infrastructure, spatial planning and further development of regulatory framework
 - Ensure competition and diversity in all markets
 - Provide opportunities for small companies and innovation

Developing New European Mobility Policies

Low power mobility (“active mobility”)

- Short distances do not require high speeds, heavy vehicles and high-power motorisation
- Short distances are much better served by
 - low speeds
 - no or very light vehicles
 - no or low-power motorisation
 - low space requirements
 - high flexibility
 - direct personal control – active mobility
- increasingly combined with highly efficient tools requiring low efforts
- interoperability with high-power modes for longer distances
- Low power mobility includes
 - **Passenger transport:** Walking, biking, e-bikes, wheelchairs, low-speed vehicles...
 - **Freight transport:** bikes, small freight vehicles, delivery robots...
- Health benefits from physical movement are increasingly appreciated



Developing New European Mobility Policies

European industry policy: new activities & jobs

- **Enhanced transport infrastructure:** electric, communication, management
 - Charging infrastructure, wireless charging, integrating photovoltaics in transport structures
 - Communication for autonomous driving, navigation systems, data management
 - Flexible traffic management on road, rail and air corridors: combining peer-to-peer and central control
- **Broader approach to public transport:** new concepts, tools and vehicles
 - Concepts and management tools for flexible, integrated, multi-modal public transport systems
 - Driverless electric vehicles of all sizes including maintenance and charging infrastructure, fleet management
 - Comfortable interchange points, stations, luggage handling...
 - Navigation, micro-navigation, reservation & payment systems
 - Special vehicles: Intermodal pod systems, indoor vehicles, funiculars
- **Freight & logistics:** boom with IoT and e-commerce
 - The largest logistics and trade companies are based in Europe
 - Advanced trucks and special purpose vehicles, drones of all sizes
 - Concepts, software, sensors & communication equipment for integrated logistics systems
 - Intermodal concepts, automatic interchanges, small container systems
 - Micro-logistics & distribution: storage, commissioning & distribution robots, city logistics, box systems
 - New service concepts, local service and distribution centres
- **Personal micro-vehicles and services:** new high-tech comfort
 - Bicycles, e-bikes, skates, scooters, rollators, personal robot carriage...
 - Personal mobility services, device maintenance, sharing services, links to freight distribution

New European Mobility Policies

European industry policy: tools

- **Ensuring monitoring and setting up strategy capacities**
Need for stronger EU capacities for integrated strategic thinking
- **Developing a shared vision**
 - *A shared vision developed in a broad debate can help to align actions across Europe*
- **Ensuring appropriate frame conditions for realising the vision**
 - *All policies must be analysed regarding their support for realising the vision*
- **Defending European global players**
 - *Confronted with determined Chinese and other strategies, key European players have to be identified and defended against take-overs*
- **Facilitating the transition of incumbent industries**
 - *Key incumbent industries may need support in the transition. A competent and transparent agency must ensure that change according to the vision is embraced.*
- **Taking care of those affected by change**
 - *Early orientation and requalification of workforce needed to reduce fears. In a larger context: do we need new social security approaches? Most affected is the unemployed youth.*
- **Facilitating the development of new champions**
 - *A start-up hype for digital business is not sufficient for covering the whole range of needs*

Developing New European Mobility Policies:

Start immediately: Organise a broad learning process

- **Enable cities and regions to experiment with new opportunities and rules**
 - European and national governments need to open strict rules and support experimenting
 - New alliances have to learn how to cooperate
 - Cities are strong and motivated actors, make use of the Pact of Amsterdam
- **Start a broad European discussion process**
 - Identifying challenges and opportunities
 - Developing a European vision
 - Defining objectives
 - Forging alliances

Europe has a chance to play a key role on the way to a sustainable, flexible, comfortable and at the same time cheaper transport system – but only if we actively discuss and seize the opportunities

Beyond Europe

- A huge growth market

Country	Vehicles per 1000 people (2014)	Population (in mio)	Population Growth (in %) per year
China	105	1,415	1.8
India	31	1,354	1.9
Vietnam	23	96	1.1
Brazil	206	210	0.8
Central and South America	187	831	1.2
South Africa	165	57	2.5
Togo	2	8	2.5
Africa	35	1,287	2.5
(Europe, west)	590	194	0.0
(USA)	816	323	0.4

- Huge challenges in particular for Megacities

Fast growth

Weak governance

Rapid investment in infrastructure needed:

Electricity

Water

Sanitation

Housing

Road and Rail

Mass transit

- Temptation to dump old technology

- Effect on climate depends on

Growth of vehicles numbers

Type of vehicles (fossil or electric)

Speed of decarbonisation

Speed of shift to electric vehicles