

Bocconi



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INNOVATION AND REGULATION IN SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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**XX SCIENTIFIC MEETING, “MOBILITY AND THE CITY:
POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY”**

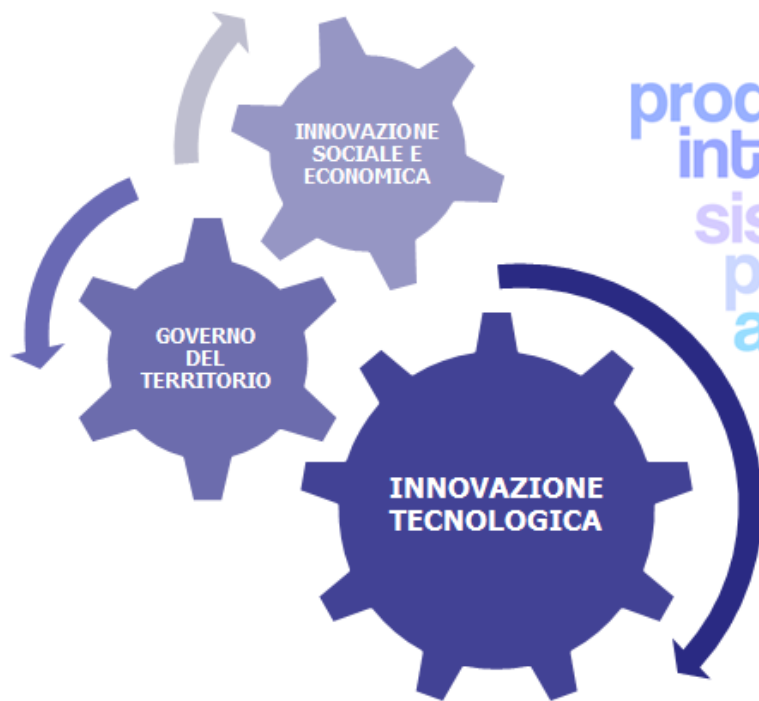
Some useful definitions for the mobility of today and tomorrow

- **Mobility ecosystem:** services, infrastructure, providers, technology as enabler
- **Mobility as a Service:** single interface, «integrated mobility» providers
- **«Roaming» principle:** networking mobility services, collaborative basis, open APIs (application program interfaces)
- **Digital Matching Services (DMS),** four criteria*: 1) the use of advanced technologies in order to allow peer-to-peer transactions; 2) the use of rating systems in order to feed new forms of trust between strangers; 3) the possibility for workers to choose their working time flexibly; 4) the use of workers' own assets.
- **Transportation Networking Company (TNC)**:** an organisation whether a corporation, partnership, sole proprietor, or other form...that provides prearranged transportation services for compensation using an online-enabled application (app) or platform to connect passengers with drivers using their personal vehicles

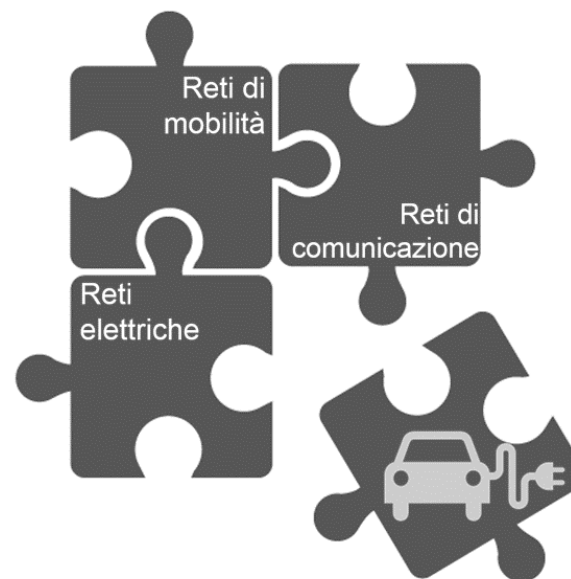
**US Economic and Statistics Administration, (2016) Digital matching firms: new definition in the sharing economy*

*** California Public Utilities Commission (2012)*

Mobility ecosystem and networks



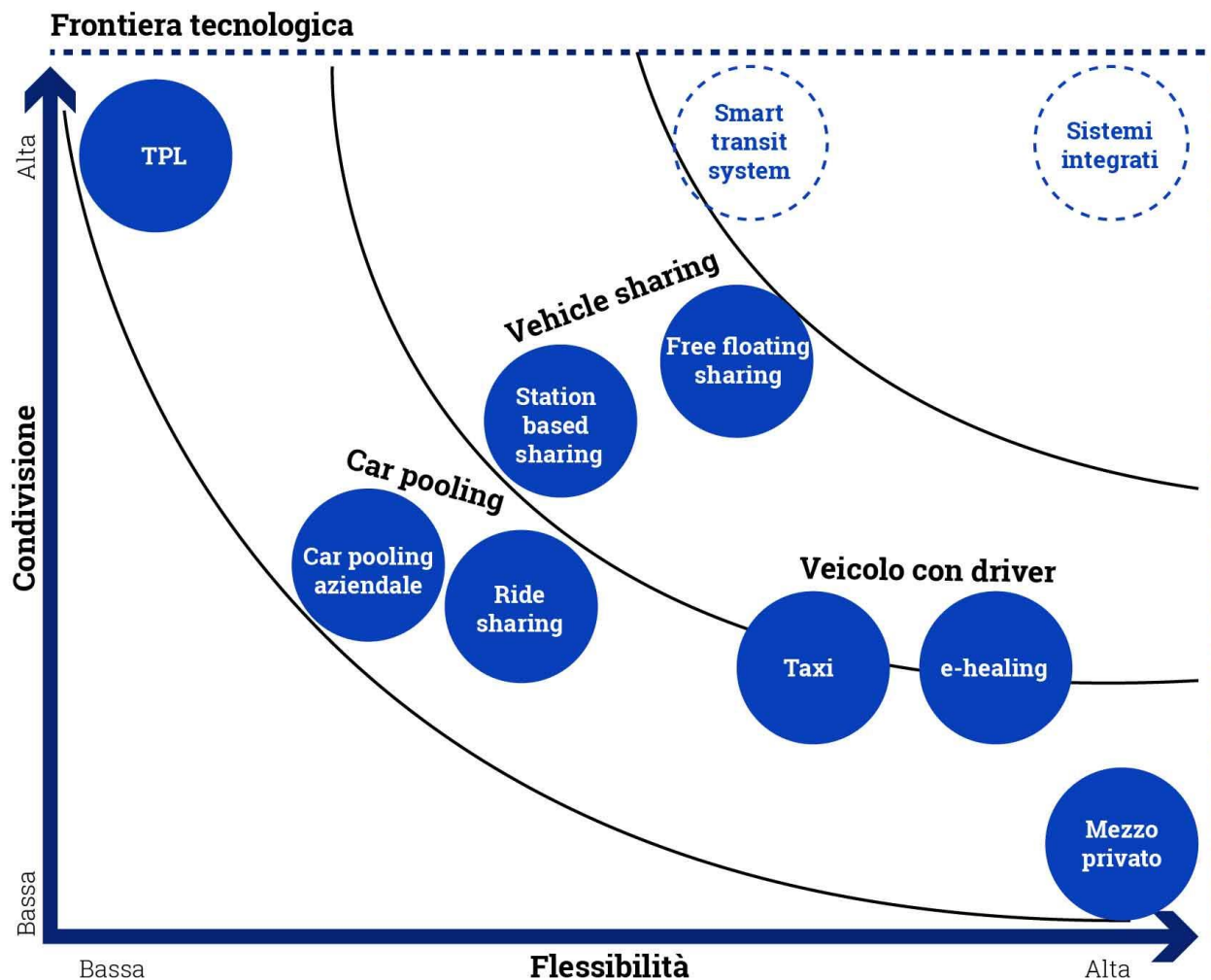
consumo
 produzione
 integrazione
 sistemi organizzativi
 peer-to-peer
 aperti multimodalità
 collaborativo
 continuità
 crowdsourced
 collaborativi
 co-creation



Main actors, and new actors

A word cloud of industry sectors in various shades of blue. The words are: BigData, TPL, Multiutilities, Automotive, CarSharing, Assicurazioni, Ferrovie, Energia, and Finanza. The words are arranged in a non-linear fashion, with some overlapping and varying in size and orientation.

Mobility services, today and tomorrow



Innovative approaches to sharing*/ flexible services

FLEXIBLE: Rabbitransit (US) – Shared Ride Paratransit

- Demand Responsive Transport (DRT) with different programmes (and fares) per target group, e.g. elderly, people requiring medical assistance, etc.

<http://www.rabbitransit.org/SharedRide.aspx>

FLEXIBLE Bridj (Australia)

- App Based Demand Responsive Transport (DRT), market based

<http://www.bridj.com/>

SHARING – BlaBlaLines (France) – Carpooling for commuters

- BlaBlaCar service for commuters, fixed lines and stops, app based

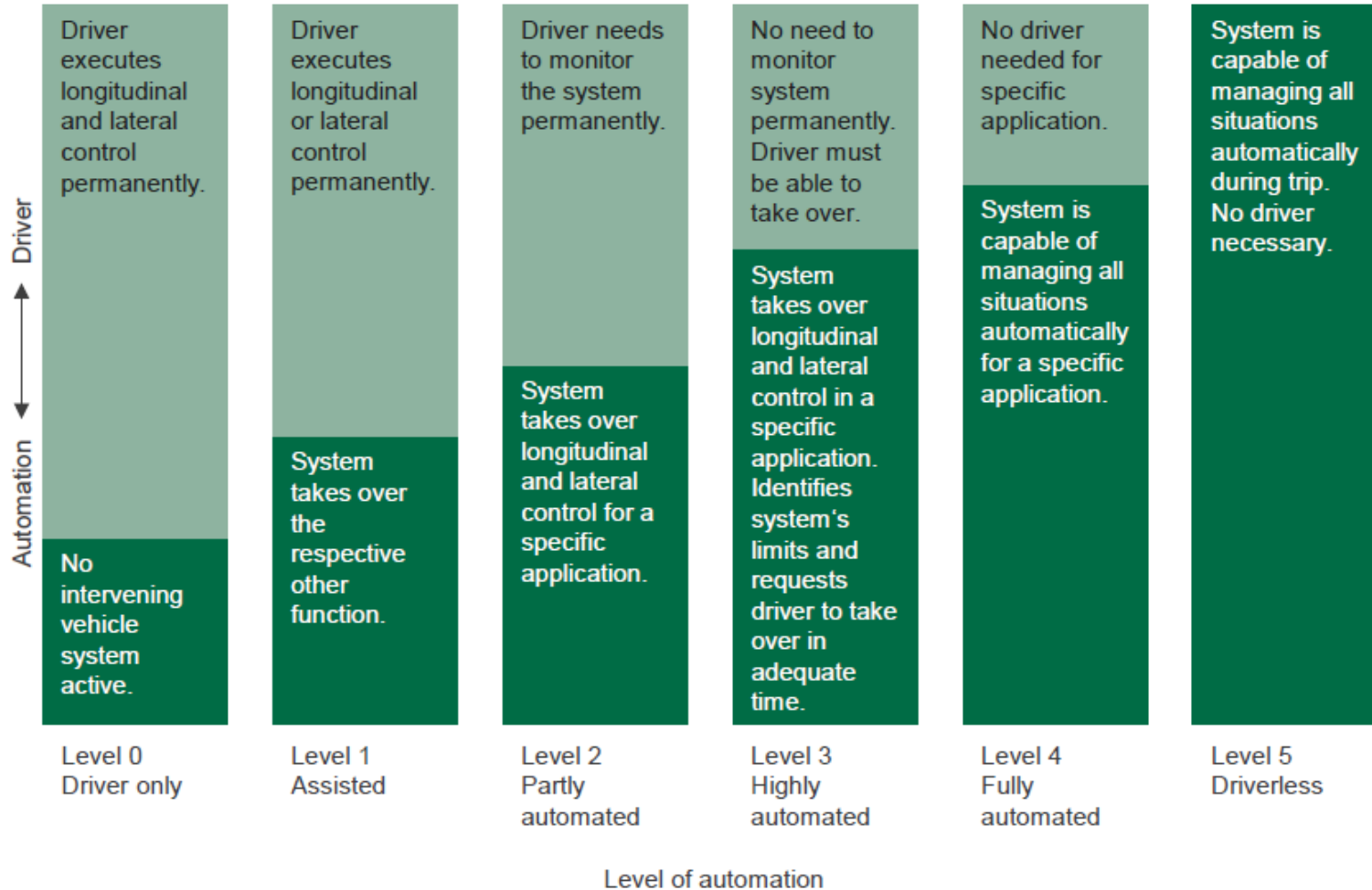
<https://www.blablalines.com/>

SHARING: carsharing24/7 (Austria) – p2p carsharing

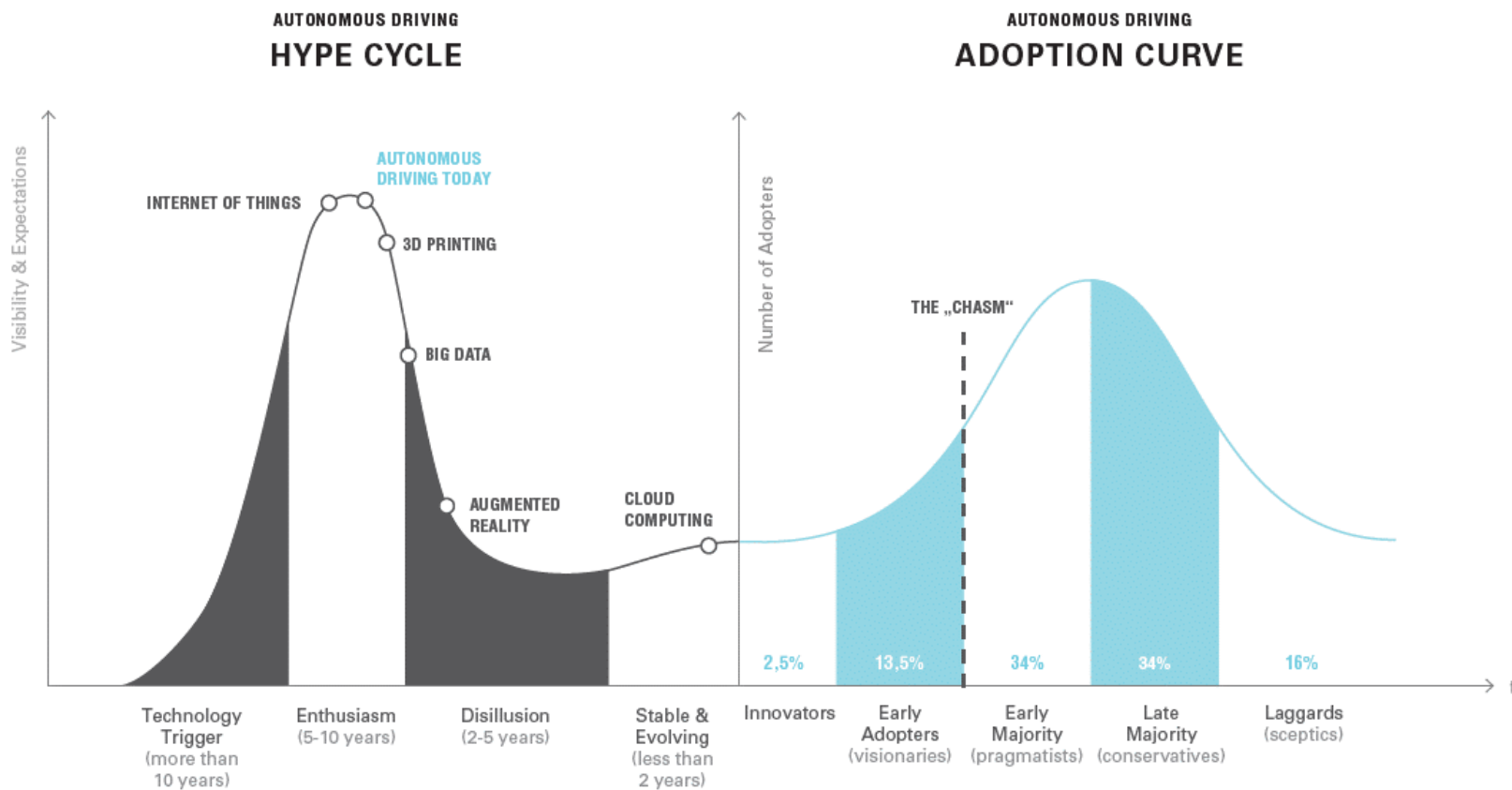
- App based p2p carsharing service

<https://carsharing247.com/>

Levels of automation (SAE 2014*)



Autonomous vehicles, the innovation path



Source: Adapted figure based on Gartner's Hype Cycle (Gartner, August 2015) and Rogers Diffusion Curve.

Autonomous vehicles for sustainable mobility, benefits

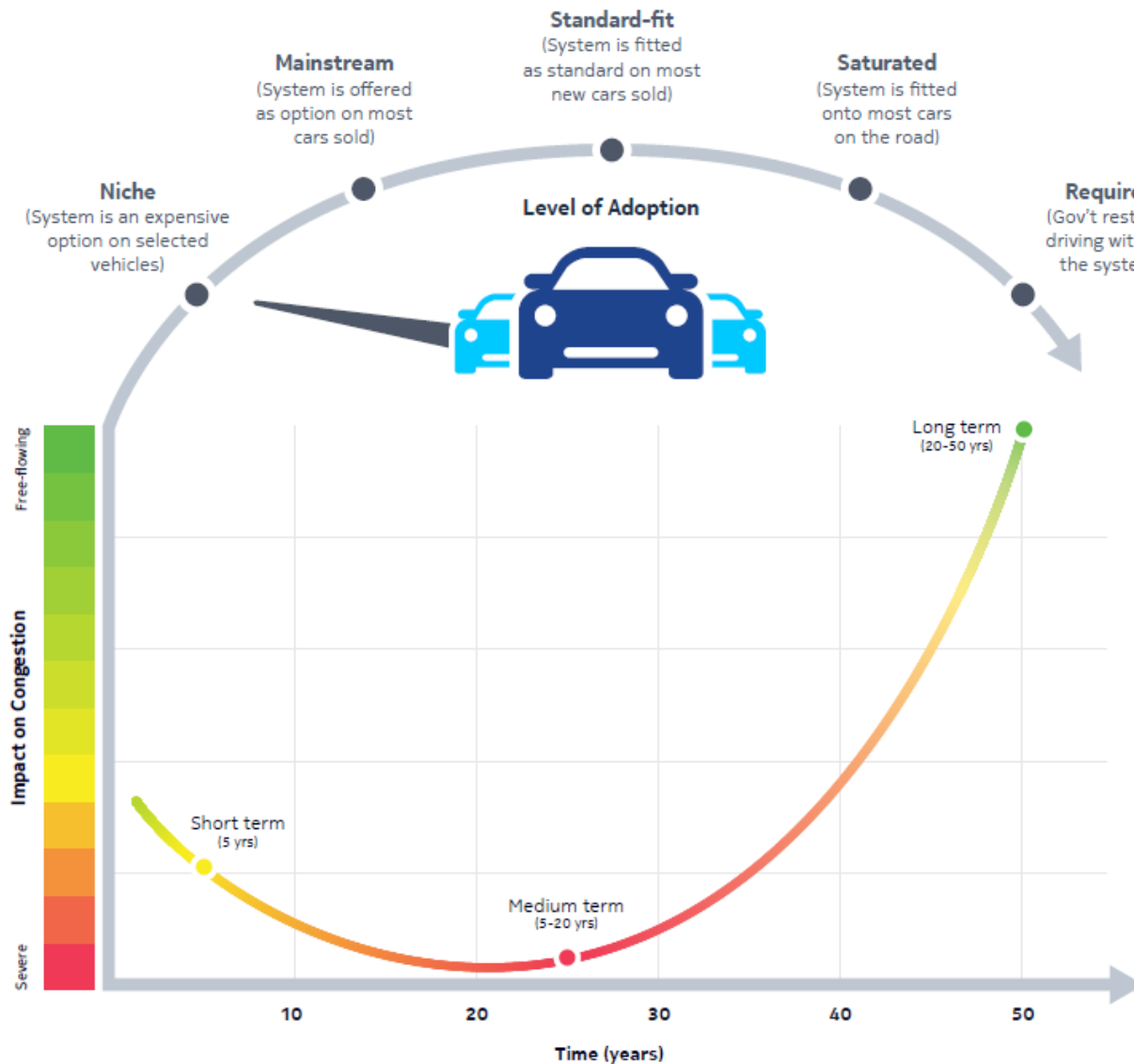
- **Reduced drivers' stress and productivity**
- **Mobility for non-drivers** (potentially reducing subsidies for PT)
- **Reduced driver costs** (taxi, commercial)
- **Increased safety** (reducing insurance costs)
- **Increased road capacity and reduced costs** (reducing infrastructure costs)
- **Increase fuel efficiency and reduce pollution** (supporting penetration of EVs)
- **Reduced parking costs**
- **Supports vehicle sharing**

Autonomous vehicles for sustainable mobility, costs

- **Increases costs** (additional equipment/services/infrastructure)
- **Additional risks** (system failures)
- **Reduced security and privacy** (terrorism, hacking)
- **Induced vehicle travel and increased external costs**
- **Social equity concerns** (reducing the convenience and safety of other modes)
- **Reduced employment and business activity** (taxi and commercial drivers)
- **Reduced support for other solutions** (less resources for cost-effective transport solutions)

Avs and congestion: adoption rate and impacts

Source: SBD-HERE (2016), How autonomous vehicles could relieve or worsen traffic congestion



Autonomous vehicles, operational models

Personal autonomous vehicles

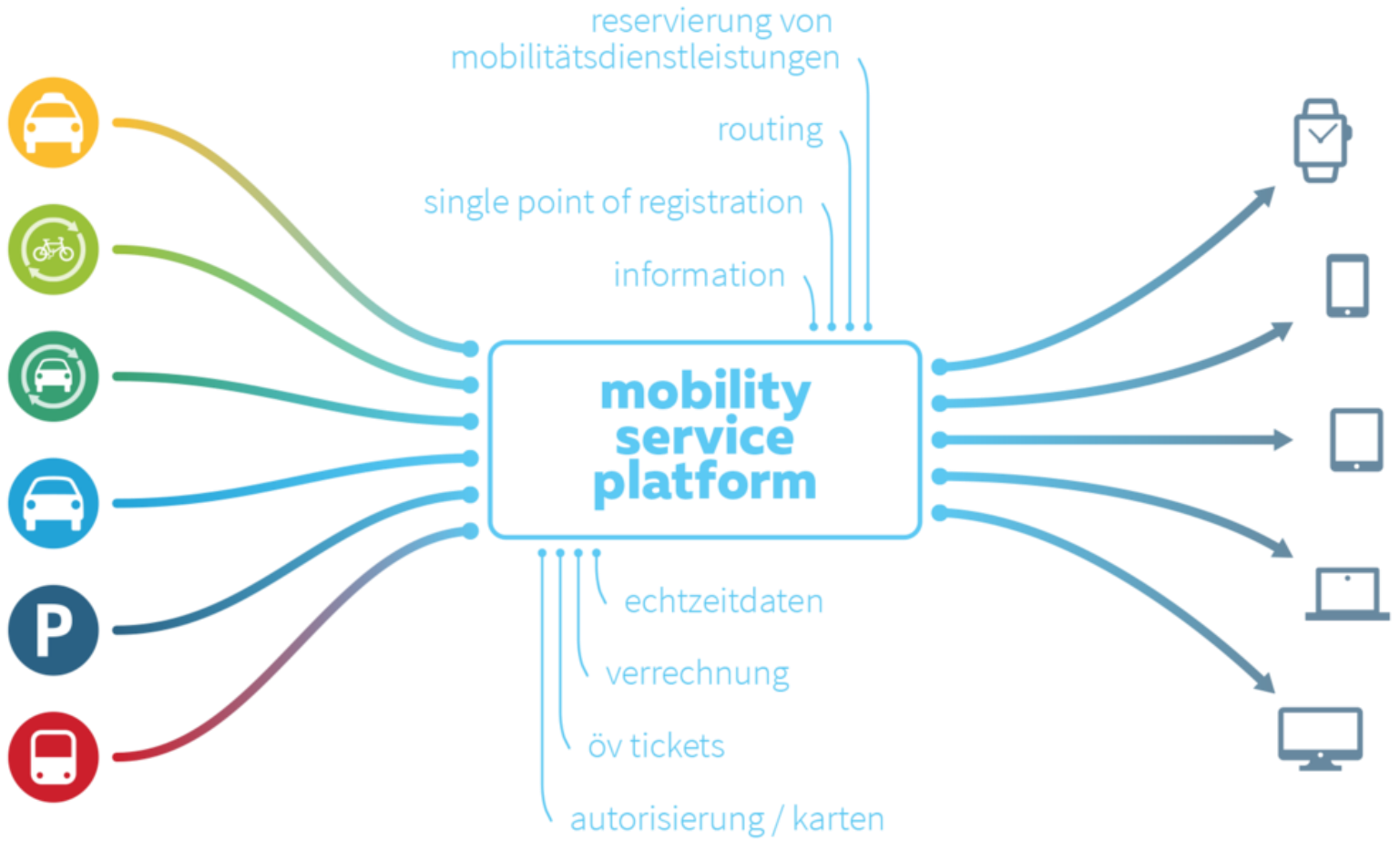
Shared autonomous vehicles

Shared autonomous rides

New business model in urban mobility: Helsinki e the MaaS concept

- **Helsinki: car free city in 2025**
- **Mobility as a Service:** single interface, «integrated mobility» providers
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- **«Roaming» principle:** networking mobility services, collaborative basis, open APIs (application program interfaces)
- **Mobility packages,** customization and inclusiveness

MaaS approach in Vienna



Challenges for regulation, changing perspectives

- I. **Centrality of the citizen** for a greater competitiveness of collective mobility towards the private one
- II. **Governance of new business models:** inclusiveness, security and maximization of common well-being
- III. **Fairness and non-discrimination:** networks of services and collaborative schemes for efficient use and sharing of resources
- IV. **Ambitious objectives:** phasing out and switch off of the most polluting technologies, sustainable long-term choices
- V. **Accessibility for all:** transfer the benefits of digital and shared economies from the center to the periphery

There is always unpleasantness about this tandem. It is the theory of the man in front that the man behind does nothing; it is equally the theory of the man behind that he alone is the motive power, the man in front merely doing the puffing. The mystery will never be solved.

(J. K. Jerome, Three Men on the Bummel)

Gabriele Grea

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Sometimes I imagine
the car of the future.
It will be a wonderful thing
and will go by land, sea and air.

Will be electronic, automatic,
good at physics and mathematics.

The driver, during the trip,
can sleep, watch the scenery:

the car will think how to maneuver,
to find a parking spot
to be careful when overtaking,
dodging potholes and stones
(which will be for sure
holes and stones of the future).
Will have a well governed brain,
Fond of rules,
and in case it'll break the code
by itself it will be fined.

Gianni Rodari, The car of the future