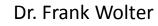




The future of electric mobility – integrated mobility solutions



Rio, June 18th 2012

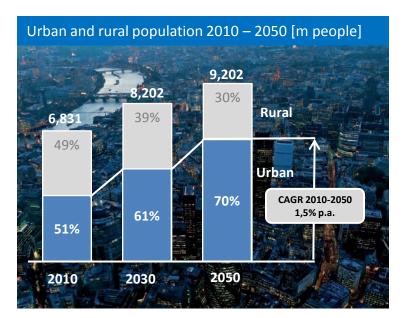


Innovation Center for Mobility and Societal Change

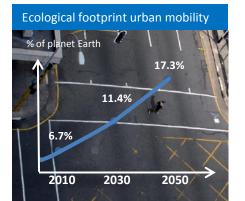
Rising Challenges for Urban Mobility Systems



Challenges



 Rising challenges for urban mobility systems due to ...



... ecological impact

Urban mobility investment need p.a.



... financial needs





...over use

Source: UN Population Division, Urban Age, Arthur D. Little Lab

Electric Mobility - Part of the Solution



Can electric mobility be part of the solution?

Infrastructure needs

Ecological footprint



Limited range

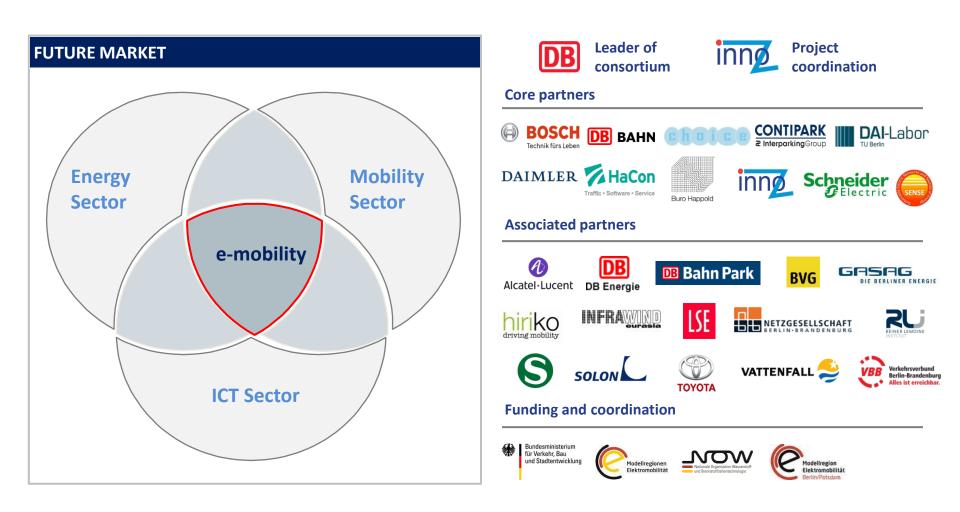
High costs

Yes, within an systemic, interconnected approach!





Collaboration within BeMobility





e-car sharing in Berlin (2011)





Connected mobility – mobility card (2011)



~240 cars

~13.000 stops

(bus, tram, underground, rapid transid railway)





~1.250 bikes (75 bike stations)





Results of the test of the mobility card (2011)



135 test users / **3** months test

- **10** % personal car use (day)
- + 20 % bike rental (month)
- + **30** % car sharing (week)
- + **11** % public transport (day)



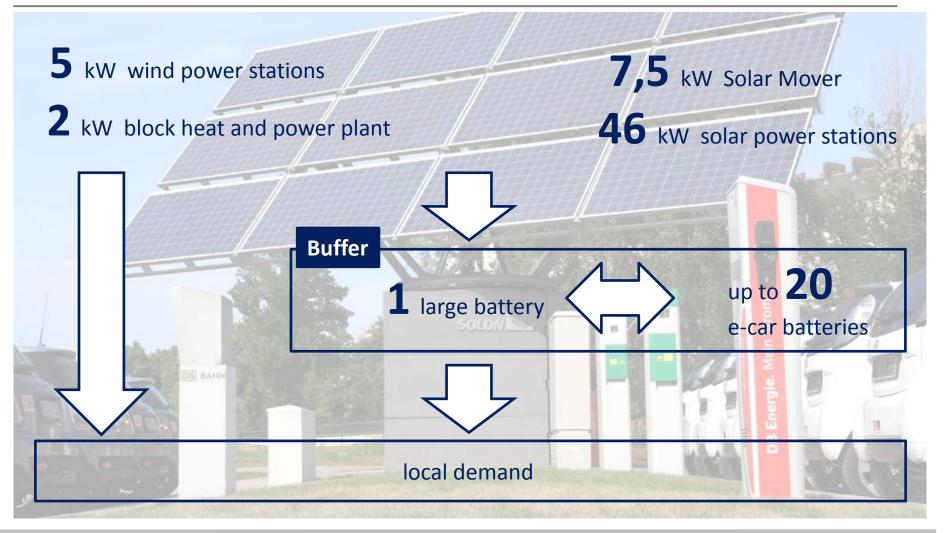
BeMobility Suite – information and multimodal navigation (2011)



innø



E-cars integrated in a Micro Smart Grid at the "Plattform for electric mobility" in Berlin (2011)



Systemic Approach - Threefold Integration



Threefold integration of electric mobility in Berlin (2011)

innø





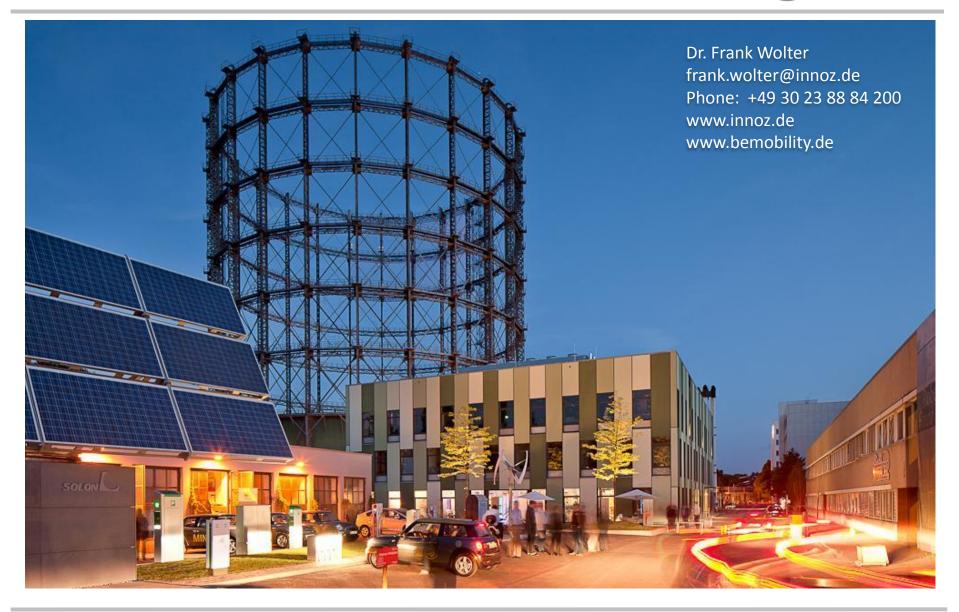
The future is multimodal and needs systemic approaches



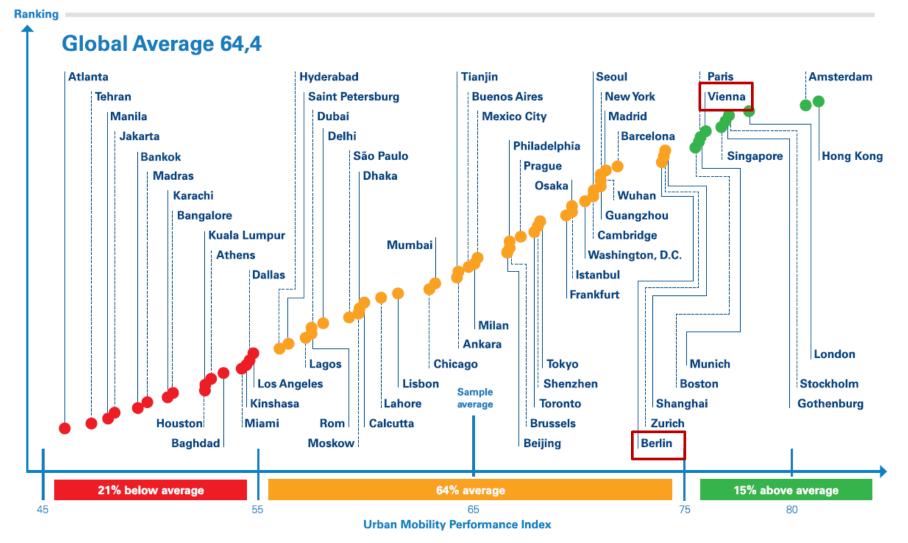
Photos: Manila – Manfred Günter Boffo; Washington - Jason Reed, Reuters; Hong Kong - Thomas Brauner Sources: InnoZ, Arthur D. Little, Future of urban Mobility, 2011

Thank you for your attention - visit us in Berlin









Quelle: Arthur D. Little, Future of urban Mobility, 2011



City	Share pubic transp. + walking/ cycl. in modal split [%]	Mobility strategy/ vision [points]	Car sharing performance [points]	Number of shared bikes per million citizens	Penetration of smart cards [cards / capita]	Transport related fatalities per million citizens	Transport related CO ₂ emissions [kg per capita]	Vehicles registered per citizen	Average travel speed [km/h]	Satisfaction with transport [points]	Mean travel time to work [minutes]
Hong Kong	84%	10	1	0.0	2.9	23.0	378	0.08	25,1	12	39,0
Amsterdam	56%	10	5	305.1	1.0	27.0	1100	0.40	34,0	13	22,0
London	62%	10	5	695.1	2.3	39.0	1050	0.40	17,7	14	44,1
4 Stockholm	54%	10	4	1944.9	0.2	21.0	1430	0.40	28,6	13	29,1
Goteborg	48%	9	5	1220.4	0.6	48.0	1800	0.41	24,0	13	18,7
6 Singapore	55%	9	5	0.0	2.0	47.0	900	0.10	26,9	8	36,0
Vienna	69%	9	3	703.6	0.0	16.0	1250	0.39	26,7	13	27,6
8 Paris	56%	10	5	1964.7	0.2	91.0	950	0.39	31,0	14	35,0
9 Munich	63%	8	5	926.4	0.0	22.2	1390	0.42	32,0	14	30,2
10 Boston	55%	8	4	132.8	1.4	23.0	1028	0.63	29,0	12	30,4

Quelle: Arthur D. Little, Future of urban Mobility, 2011



Upcoming business models in the mobility market

Transport	ICT	Infrastructure	Energy		
Velo taxi	Navigation	Automatic parking garage operator	Green energy provider		
Car sharing	Multimodal	Traffic infrastructure	Grid stabilization,		
Bike sharing	journey planning	provider	peak shaving		
Shared taxi	Location based services	Energy infrastructure provider	Energy management		
Waterway rental	Location based	Energy storage	management		
EV rental	information	provider			
Personal rapid transit					
Holistic mobility manager	Mobility plattform provider	Integrated infrastructure planning	Energy management		
Mobility / smart cards			Management		

* Project activities of the InnoZ

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