

MaaS liikenne- ja ilmastopolitiikan työkaluna

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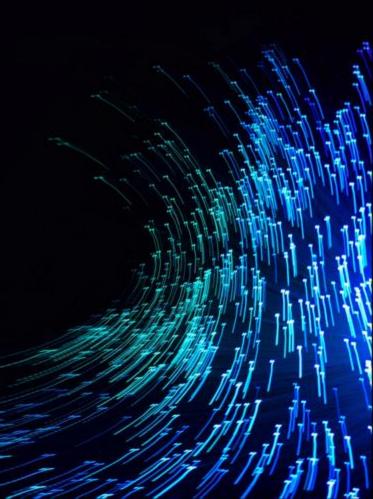
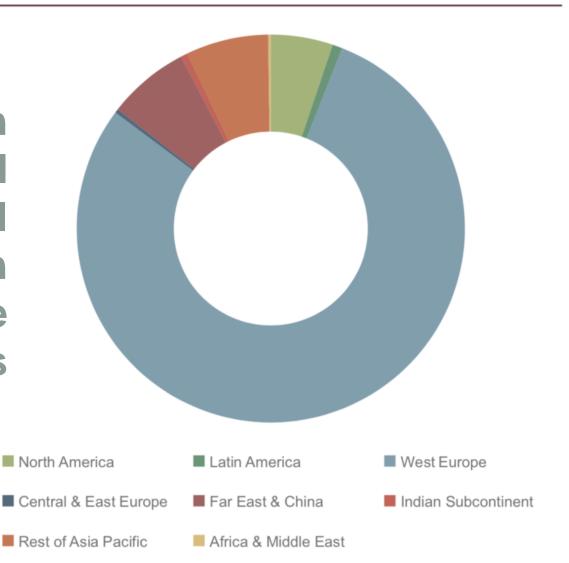


Figure 2: Total Number of Private Car Trips Replaced by MaaS Trips (m): 2.3 Billion

The European MaaS model holds a huge potential in our exploration for faster but more sustainable horses





MaaS in transport decarbonisation tool kit



50 %

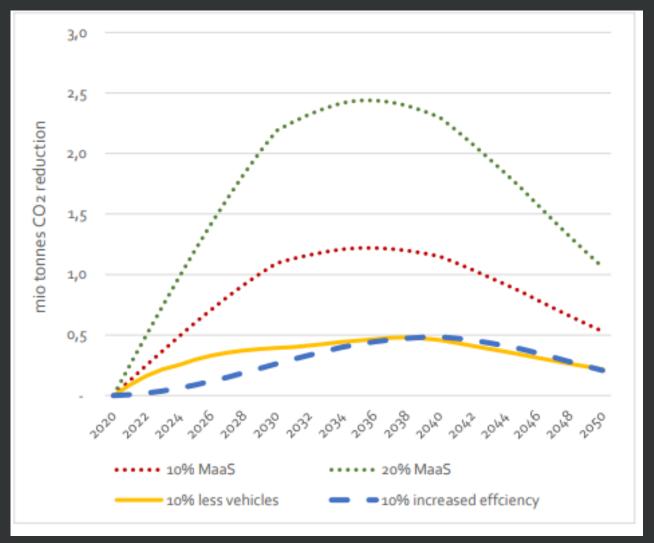
Vehicle-km reduction potential of MaaS

30 %

CO2 reduction potential of MaaS

by **2050** in scenario of accelerated uptake of shared modes combined with public transport and strong regulation

Comparison of potential for reduction in CO2 emissions from road passenger transport in the Nordic countries



Source: http://norden.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1267951/FULLTEXT01.pdf

With MaaS we get 'em all

DISRUPTING THE CAR

Alternatives to car ownership by trip length



0-5 miles



motivate scooters

Selime SPIN Skip

60% of trips in the US

Medium distance

5-15 miles



RIDE HAILING



25% of trips in the US

Long distance

15+ miles



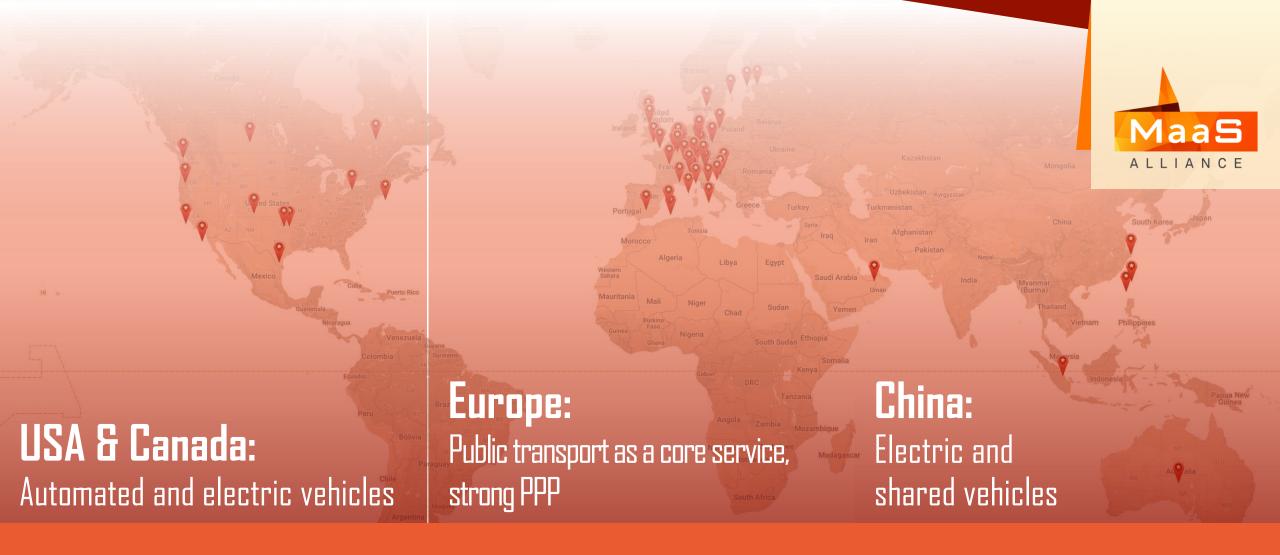
CAR SHARING







15% of trips in the US



Different context, different focus

Mechanisms on how MaaS change the world



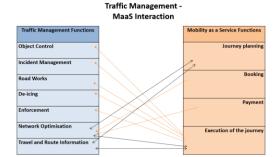
By encouraging désired modal shift:

- From single-occupancy to shared vehicles / rides
- Providing better information on active mobility options
- Making multimodal combined trips more predictable, easy and attractive
- Providing access to occasional use of vehicles so that those who doesn't need to use car everyday can mainly rely on PT and other services
- Providing better info & access to tourist to PT network and services



By making transport nétwork operations more efficient:

- Reduction in vehicles reduction in parked vehicles - reduction in traffic & congestions related to search of the parking space
- "Fleet effects" (B2B market): Easier to implement measures through agreement with fleet operators (efficient driving tools, speed control systems, incentive schemes, etc.)
- Data gathered by MaaS app used for predictive traffic management services and network and capacity management





Building blocks for sustainable MaaS

- Public transport as a backbone of MaaS
 - Involvement of PT at MaaS schemes
 - Public transport ticketing and payment systems = transport infrastructure
- Connected and Co-operative Automated Mobility (a.k.a CAD, AVs, ...)
 brings massive positive environmental impacts only if shared
- Advanced data exchange models for design & monitoring
 - Information from MaaS to advanced Traffic Management operations
 - What can be learnt (or copied) from LADOT MDS & Lisbon schemes?
- Integration of everything (underground, on the ground, above the ground)
- MaaS at the Circular Economy agenda

User satisfaction – the only KPI that counts?

DIGITAL INTERFACE

Safety & Security

Personal data

Data security

Safety during the journey

Convenience

Contracts & plans

Seamless transit experience

Flexibility

Accurate display of travel options

Inclusivity

Inclusive service

Accessibility

Information related to environmental and health benefits

Customer care

Real-time assistance

Information about liabilities

Customer protection in event of insolvency of service provider



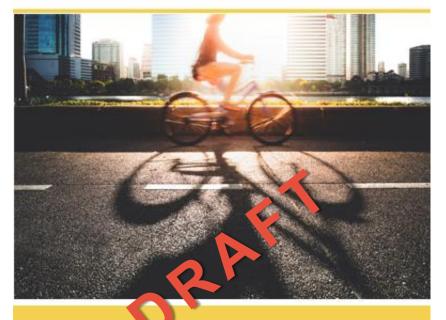
PHYSICAL TRANSPORT SERVICE

MaaS in SUMPs (Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning) guide to be published in October

- 1. Introduction & definitions
- 2. SUMP principles and planning steps in context of MaaS
- 3. How to evaluate and support cities' readiness for MaaS?
- Operational and Governance options for MaaS





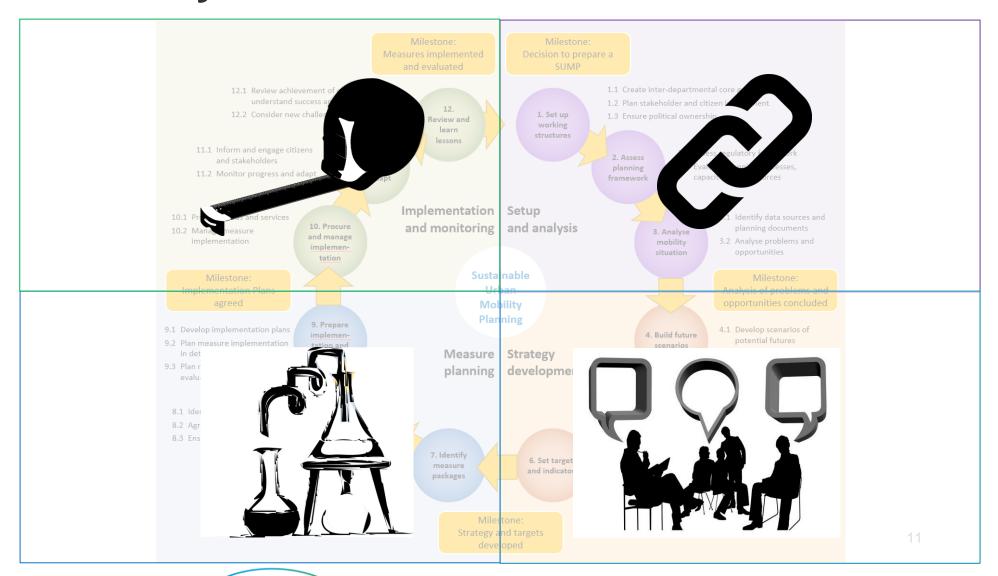


Mobility as a Service (MaaS) and Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning (SUMP)

Practitioner Briefing



SUMP Cycle



Study on the Legal Framework for MaaS and Roles of Public and Private Parties

Main conclusions:

- PTOs / PTAs are able to extend their scope and become a MaaS operator, but there is a lot to take into account before doing so: competition law, pricing and providing equal access to all services
- MaaS operators must be able to access the same deals concerning tickets and services, such as mobile tickets, monthly tickets etc., as the ones offered to end-users by public transport operators
- When defining the price of public transport tickets paid by MaaS operators, the PTOs should apply similar pricing principles as the ones applied to their own distribution channels
- Competition concerns could also arise as a result of the use made by a dominant PT of aid received from the State, the region or the municipality. By way of example, this could happen if the PT was to receive public funding for the provision of universal transport services and it were to use this aid to cross-subsidise MaaS services so as to apply predatory prices in this segment





Study on market access and competition issues related to MaaS

June 2019

Access the study here:

https://maas-alliance.eu/maas-alliancecommissioned-study-to-clarify-the-legal-frameworkand-roles-of-public-and-private-parties/



The story of MaaS Alliance: From promoter to facilitator & thought leader



Innovation for tomorrow's journey.

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