

THNS Forum

2011 November 6

GREBERT Jean
RENAULT



New Mobility & Alternative solutions in Metropolitan Regions



SOMMAIRE

01

WORLDWIDE MOTORIZATION
AS A MATTER OF FACT

02

TOWARDS COOPERATIVE
CLOUD MOBILITY SYSTEMS

03

OPPORTUNITIES OF
COOPERATION

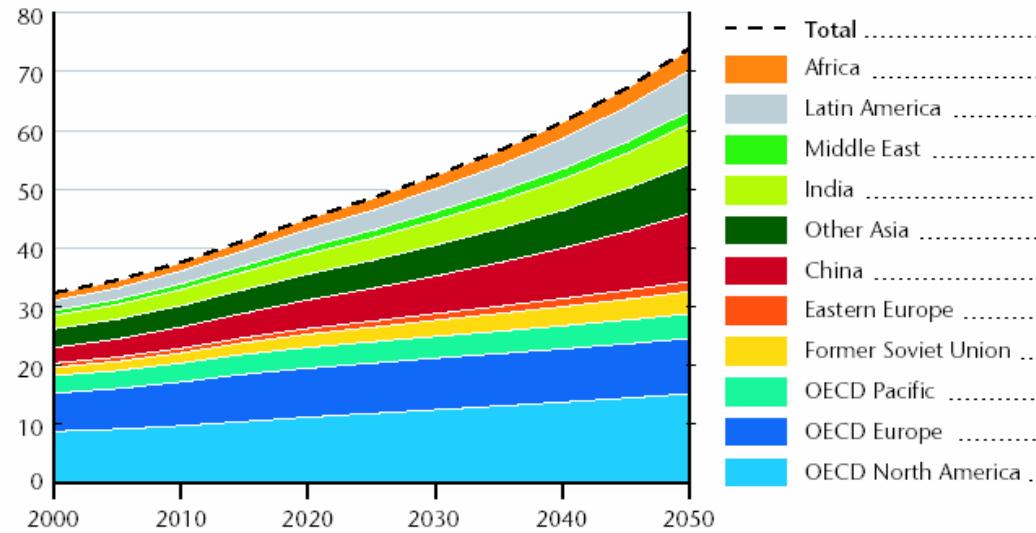
01



Worldwide Motorization as a matter of fact

Growing personal mobility trends

Trillions (10¹²) of Passenger-Kilometers/Year



by region

**Average annual growth rate
2000-2050**

2% former Soviet Union

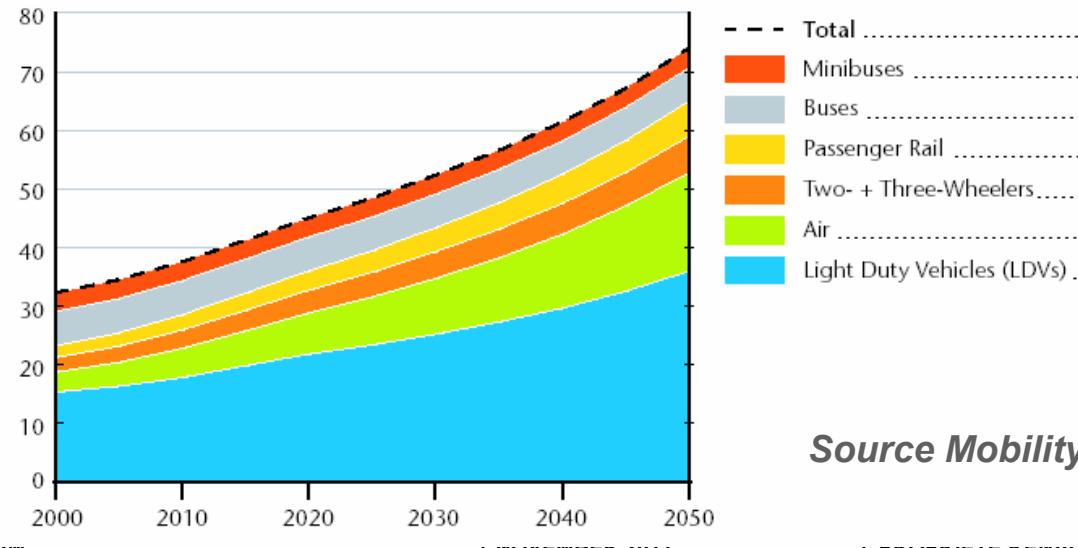
2,1% Africa

2,3% India

2,9% Latin America

3% China

Trillions (10¹²) of Passenger-Kilometers/Year



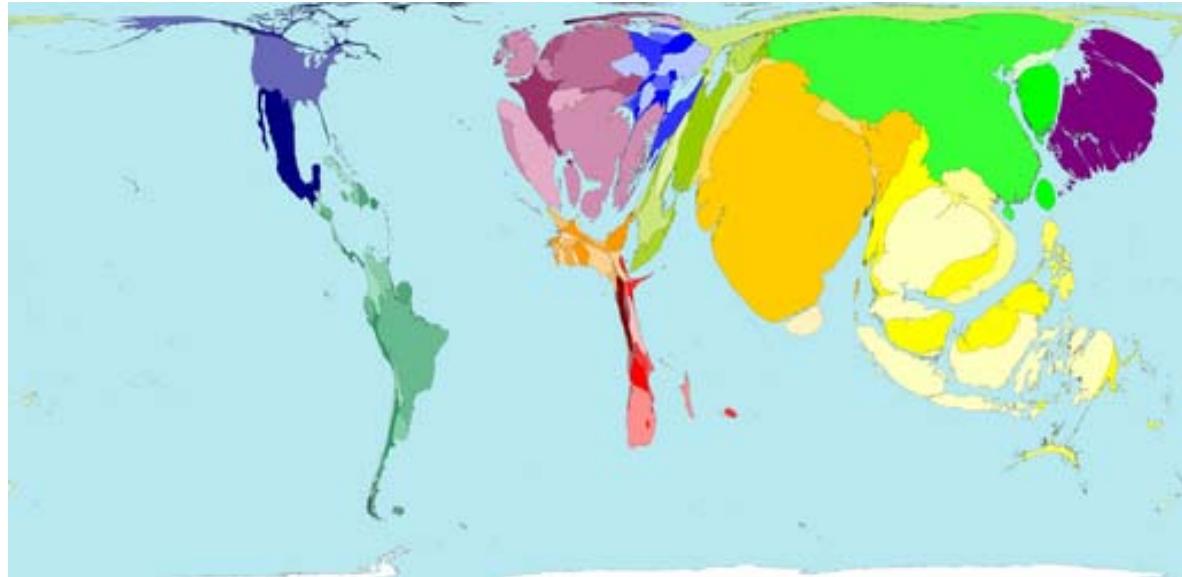
by mode

Source Mobility 2030 WBCSD

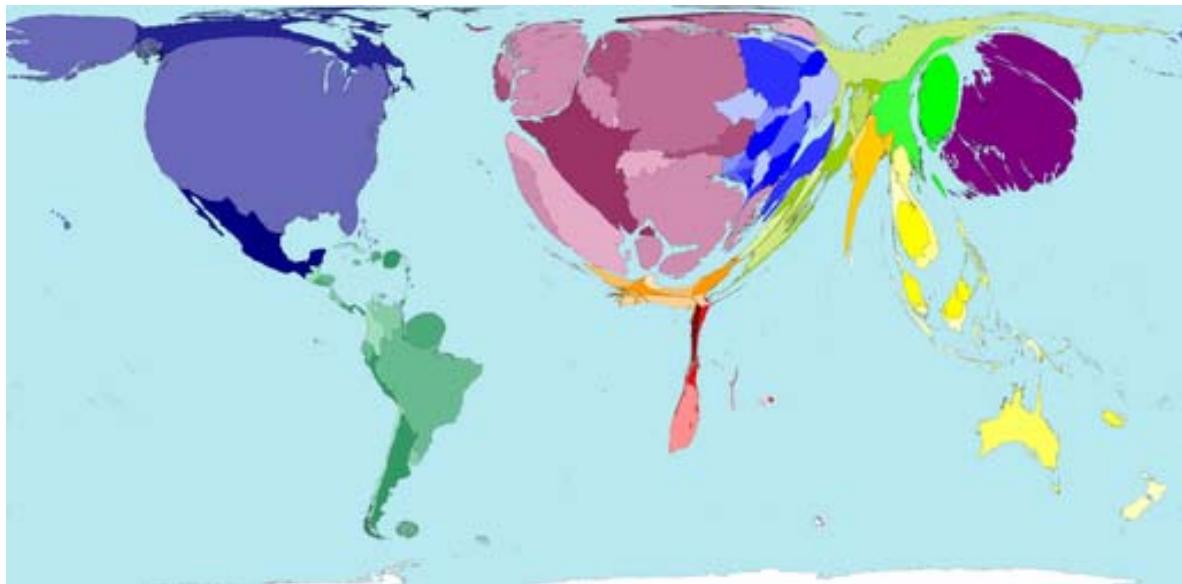
Main features

- **Motorization growth trend in fast growing countries**
 - 600 cars / 1000 inhabitants in Europe, 800 in USA
 - 130 cars/ 1000 inh. In Brazil, 34 in China, 14 in India
 - If 184 cars/ 1000 inhabitants in China = the fleet of USA, 250 million cars (46 million of private cars in China and 38 in France)
- **Is car growth sustainable, desirable, even possible?**
- **Massive population, high density levels, deficit of parking provision, ... an unreliable challenge?**
- **Public transport may not match the entire mobility demand, even if mass rapid transit corridors remain a priority**
- **Have to be fed but they suffer from saturation as well as road congestion**
- **New mobility services and alternative means able to provide intermediate needed solutions and implement sustainability**
- **Ride-sharing, self-service systems, electro-mobility as significant contributions**

Worldwide Two-wheelers & mopeds

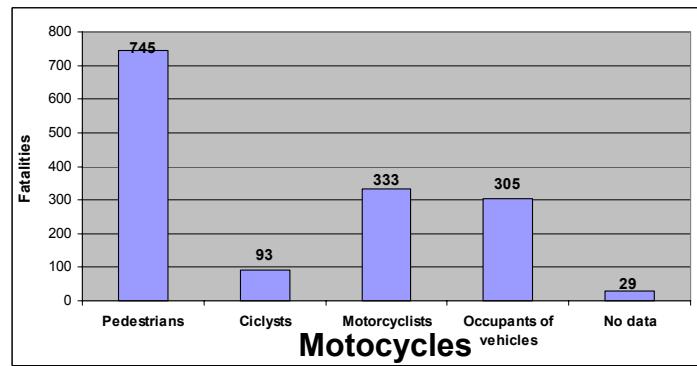


Worldwide Passenger cars

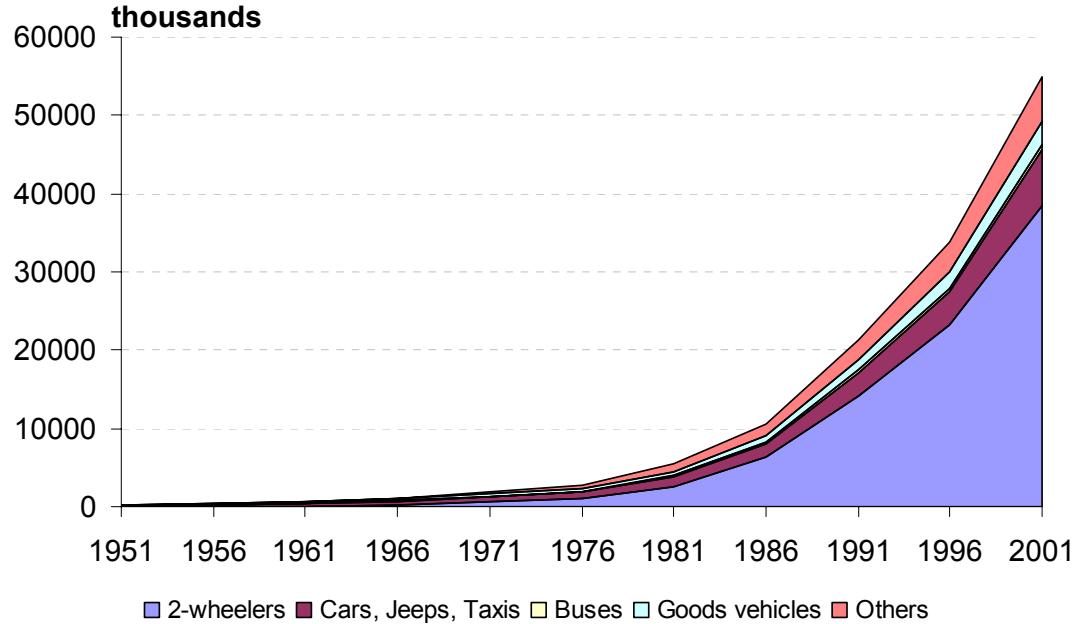


Source: Worldmapper

A worldwide growth of Motorized two wheelers



Traffic fatalities in São Paulo



Jakarta

NOVEMBER 2011



Existing modes of the « public Transport supply chain »



West Bengal, India



Jakarta, Indonesia



Surabaya, Indonesia

Asian Urban Patterns



Jakarta, Gang



DREAM

NOVEMBER 2011



Beijing Hutong, Lilong in Shanghai



Bangkok Soi

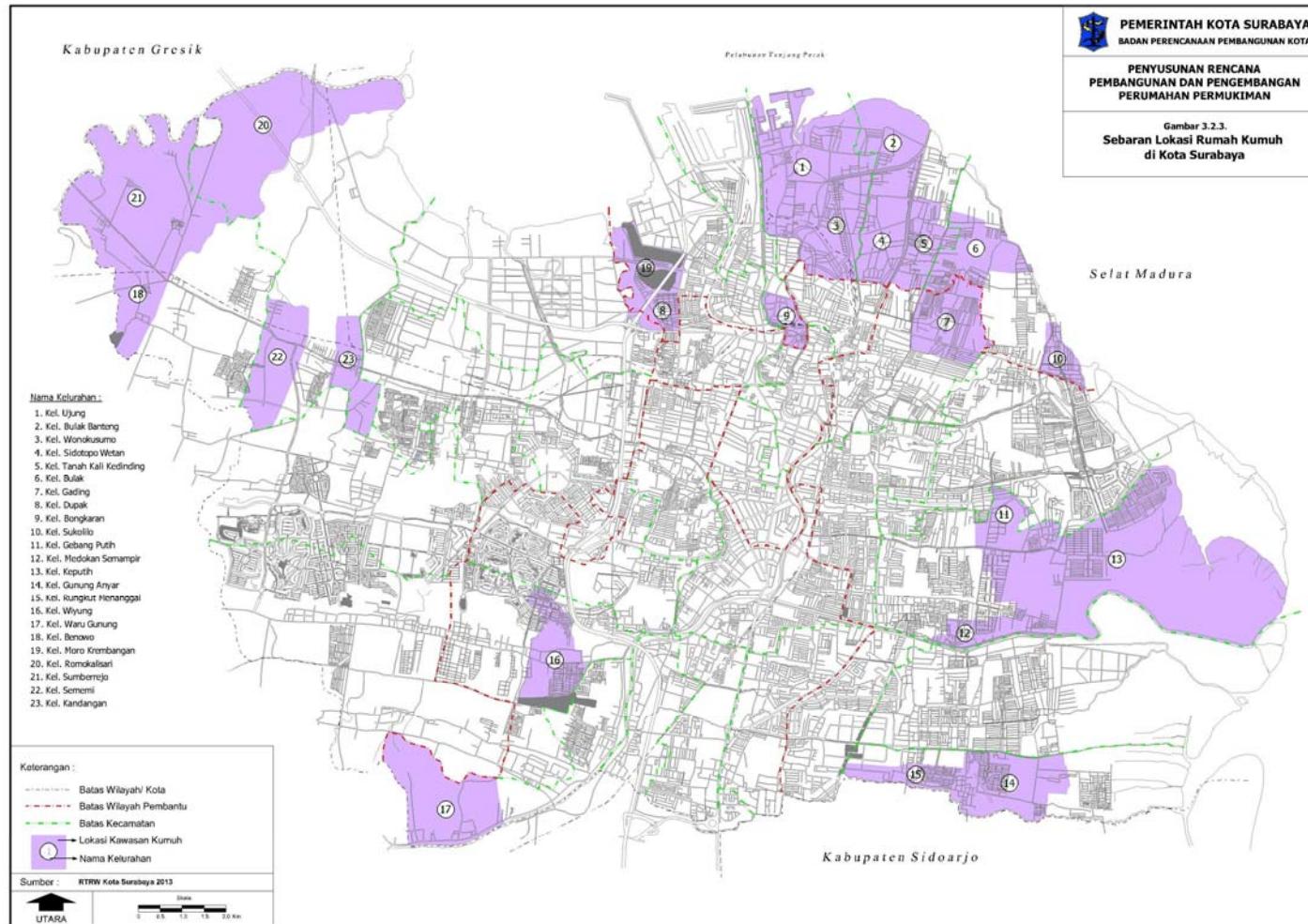
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9

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CHANGEONS L'AUTOMOBILE



Asian urban schemes with restricted access areas



Surabaya 2nd largest city of Indonesia

Parking provision at stake



Parking optimization in Delhi



Reshaping cities in western countries



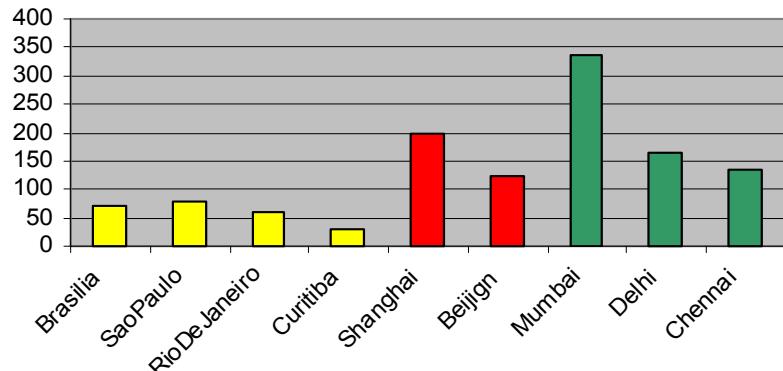
The car use universal growing constraints

*Periphery of Shanghai: parking provision deficiency in the real estate planned projects
(according to european ratios and motorization rate)*

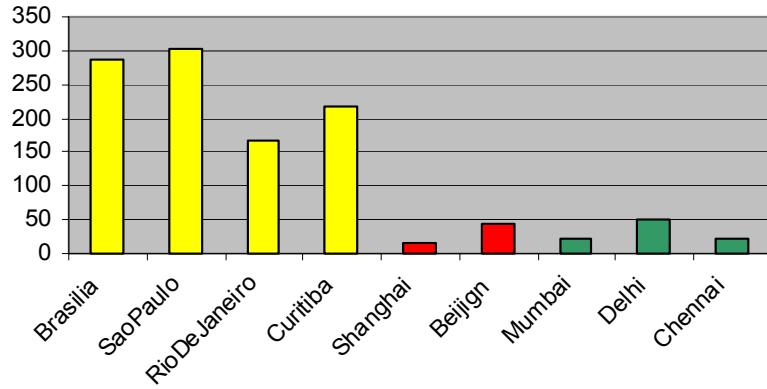
USAGE OF THE LAND 质		用地性	UNITS 单 位	SUGGESTED INDEX (DENSITY) 建议指标 (密 度区)				
Office 办公	Administration		Parking Place/100 square meter 车位/100平方米	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	
	Business Affaires	S>5000 square meter		0.6-0.8	0.6-0.8	0.6-0.8	0.6-0.8	
		15000 < S<50000		0.3-0.5	0.4-0.6	0.4-0.6	0.3-0.5	
		S<15000		0.4-0.6	0.5-0.7	0.5-0.7	0.4-0.6	
				0.5-0.7	0.6-0.8	0.6-0.8	0.5-0.7	
Commerce 商业	Market Place	S>40000	Parking Place/100 square meter 车位/100平方米	0.4-0.6	0.4-0.6	0.5-0.7	0.5-0.7	
		S<40000		0.5-0.7	0.5-0.7	0.6-0.8	0.6-0.8	
	Wholesaling Trading Place			0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	
	Large Super Market			0.7-1.0	0.8-1.2	1.0-1.5	1.0-1.5	
	Primary Goods Trading Place			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Residence 住宅	Ordinary Residence	Average S<80	Parking Place/Residence 停车位/户	0.25	0.25	0.3	0.3	
		80<S<120		0.25-0.3	0.3-0.4	0.3-0.5	0.3-0.5	
		S>120		0.3-0.4	0.4-0.5	0.5-0.8	0.5-0.8	

Relationship between Density/ Motorization rate/ number of Taxis

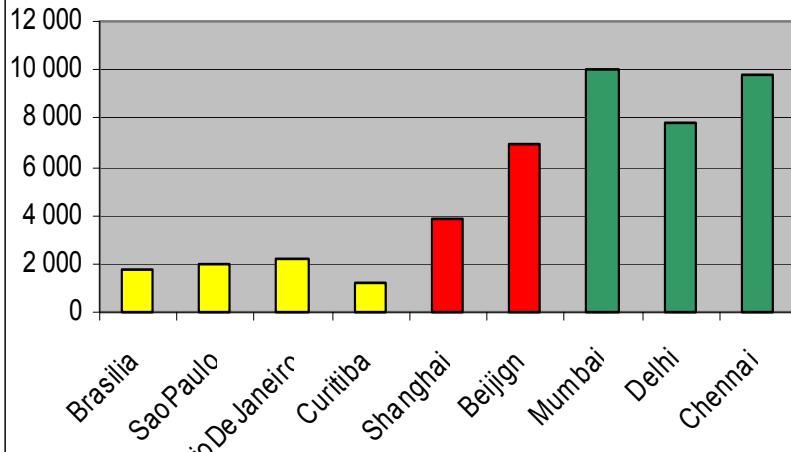
Densité Urbaine (habitants / hectare)



Voitures/ 1000 habitants



Nombre de taxis / millions d'habitants



The number of taxis/inhabitants is related to the population density and inversely correlated to the motorization level

High rate of taxis in growing large metropolises

Shanghai before Expo 2010:

- 47 000 taxis move 25% of public transport passengers,
3 million/day, 754 M/year
- 70 trips/taxi/day
- 30,65 passengers/day



Shanghai

- taxis account **50%** of the traffic in the city central area
- 193 passengers.km/day



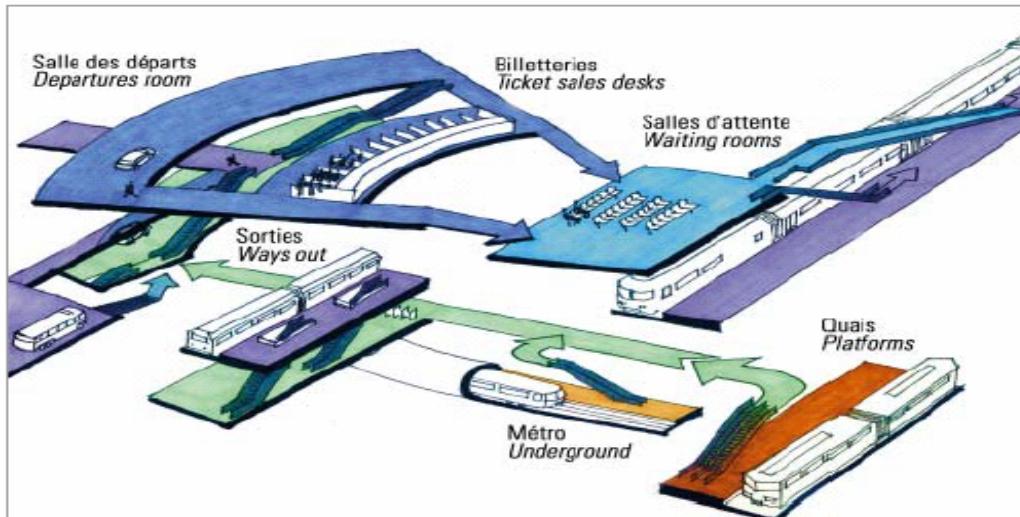
TRAVELLING BY
TAXI IN
THE CBD

Land Transport Authority
Singapore

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Intermodality growing issues



Source AREP

Need of a hierarchical organization of the different transportation means



*As incremental
feeders of more
massive
corridors*

Surabaya interchange Becak - minibuses



02



Towards « cooperative cloud mobility systems »

Diverse solutions of mobility services

MIT stackable cars



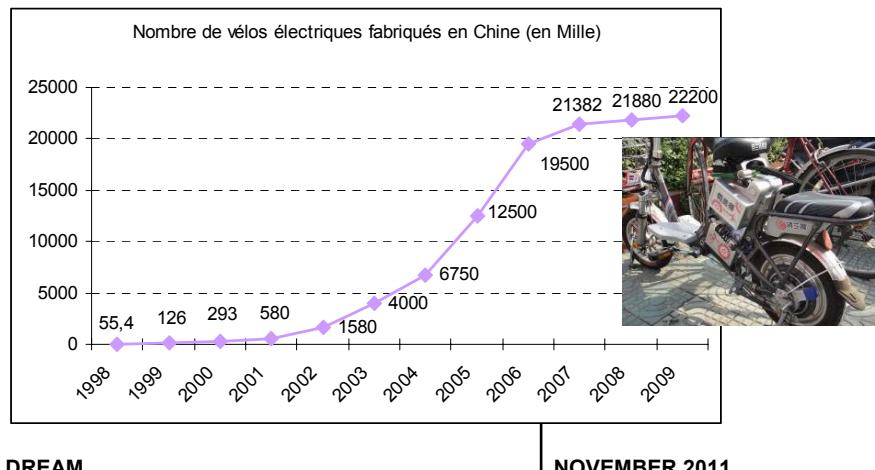
London bike system



Self-service bike sharing system



Jiangchuan in Minghang



- 6000 bikes in Minhang district managed by Forever
- 140 million electric bikes in China
- No special border definition between e-bike and e-scooter
- Classified as non motorized transport

Intertitial mobility gaps



?



?

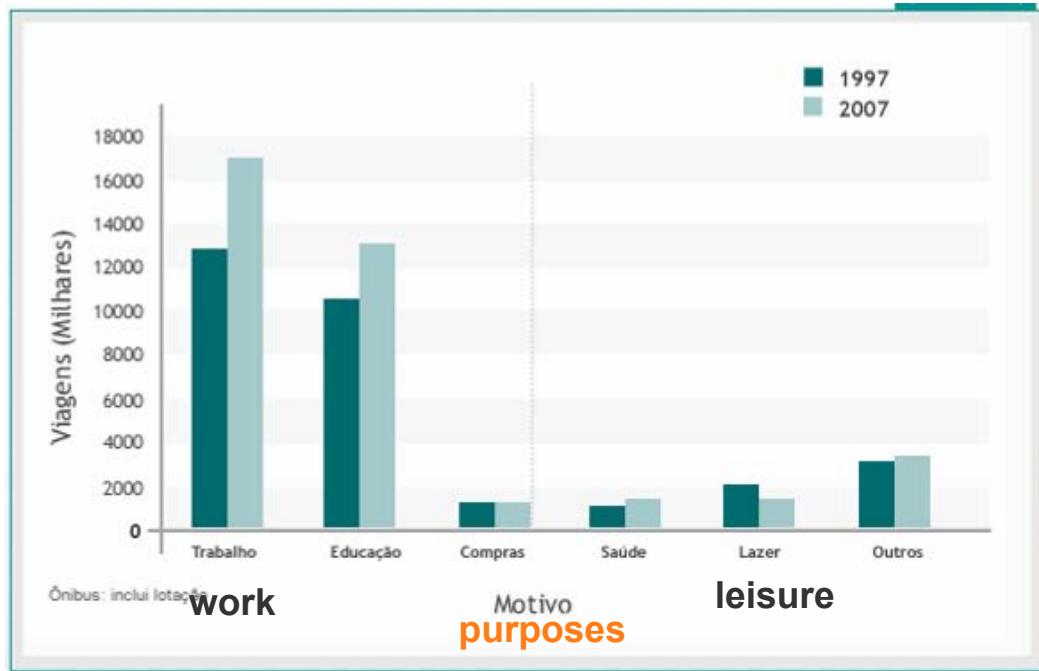


Promoting multimodality by « Drive the change »

	Public Transport	Private Transport
Collective Transport	  <p>Subway Tram BRT</p>	<p>Pédibus Traxx Tapis roulants/escalator Cabine, SK</p>  <p>Shuttle</p>   <p><i>Ride sharing</i></p>
Individual Transport	<p>Rickshaw</p>  <p>Taxi Velib Autolib</p>  	 <p><i>Car sharing</i></p>  <p>Scooter</p>  <p>Electric bicycle</p>  <p>Segway</p>  <p>Twizy</p>  <p>Autolib</p>  <p>Renault Twizy</p>  <p>Walking</p>  <p>Roller</p>  <p>rolling skate</p>

A change of Value

- **Compulsory mobility**
 - commuting trips: on going continuous growing traveler.km trend forecast
- **Chosen mobility**
 - a new shrinking trend
 - the trip cost
 - cost
 - time
 - Equipment of the domestic dwelling
 - urbanity and neighbourhood value
 - Sustainable issues



Sao Paulo Transportation Survey 2007

Weekly mobility related to the household's income, 2007- 2008

Kilometers travelled weekly by people aged of 6 years and more

Décile	1 ^{er}	2nd	3rd	4th
	Poor	Lower middle classes	Upper middle classes	wealthy
Public transport	273	211	213	226
Motorized 2 W	42	36	30	48
bicycle	27	20	30	27
car	1338	2006	2451	2388
total	1683	2274	2726	2693
Number of trips/ capita/day	12,7	19	16,9	17,8

Source: ENTD 2007-2008

Potential appraisal of the each alternative mode to conventional private car in Greater Paris

Transfers:

Mode	%Users	% trips	Conventional car trips suppressed	Paris- near suburb loops duration 63 mn	Far periphery loops duration 55 mn
bicycle	24%	21%	5%	85 mn	154 mn
Electric bicycle	35%	30%	9%	57 mn	119 mn
Light M2W	45%	40%	19%		
scooter	63%	62%	31%	43 mn	51 mn
EV100 km autonomy	100%	100%	100%		

For each alternative mean:

Source: Jean-Pierre Orfeuil, Paris 12

- Substitution of 10 to 20% of the trips between Paris and near suburb more than in far periphery
- Share of substitution distance: 50% more

Mobility services based on car use



Let's Carpool!



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The Singapore carsharing systems



- subscription, fees
- reservation
- automated access
- Single port, loop trip
- price:kmXmn



Collect your Car Key



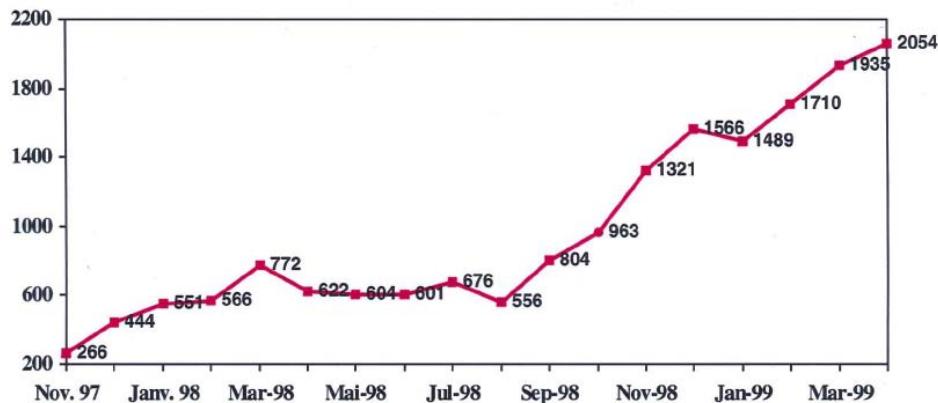
**Singapore accounts about
10 000 car sharing members**



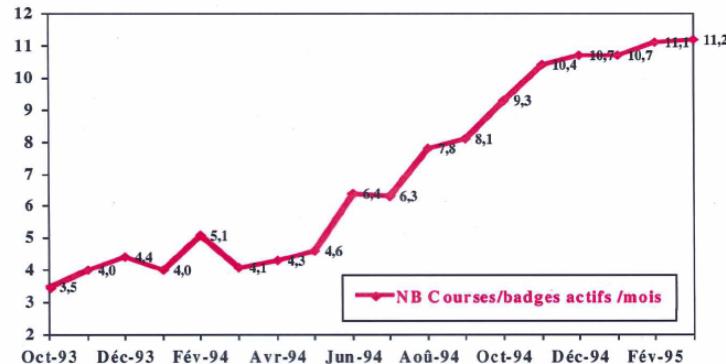
**Check your car
and drive away**

PRAXITELE dynamic use of the system

Une croissance forte, continue et sans asymptote du nombre mensuel de courses



• Une intensité d'usage par client également croissante



- Disparition des badges "à l'essai" depuis Septembre 1998
- 35% des badges activés tous les mois de Juin 98 à Avril 99

• profile of the trips

- short duration: 20 minutes in average
- port to port trips: 90%
- short distance trips: 7 km in average

• trip purposes

- private purpose: 55% of the users
- feeding railway system: 30% of the users

• mode effectiveness

- complementary to Public Transport for 60% of the users (off peak hours) and feeding of the railway system
- private car substitution for 40% of the users



PRAXITELE Customers segmantation

Majoritairement

Des Hommes, Des actifs	74%, 89%
Des Jeunes	52% < à 35 ans
Des résidents SQY	80%
Et Proches d'une station	(62% à - 400 m)
Tjs une VP à disposition	44 %

ET moyenne des niveaux d'usages liés à la disponibilité de la voiture et à la proximité de la Station (résidence ou lieu de travail)

Type de Clients	Pas de voiture au foyer	Une voiture à disposition de temps en temps	Une voiture à disposition permanente
% des clients	27	29	44
Nbre moyen de courses/mois	9	5	4

Use within a concentrated schedule:

- 56% of the peak hour traffic
- global growing trend but ++ during peak hours
- 8% of traffic 21h- 6h
- traffic saturday+Sunday = Week day

Use located in precise areas:

- 14 stations, but
- 73% of traffic in 3 stations
- 75% of traffic on 4 links
- 70% of the trips in connection with the Railway Station

- « *an innovative concept, a usefull service* » related to the image of the **New Town** of Saint-Quentin en Yvelines
- the comfort of the electric car able to settle the use of the system on long term
- the service was not convenient for professional trips

PRAXITELE service dynamic for customers

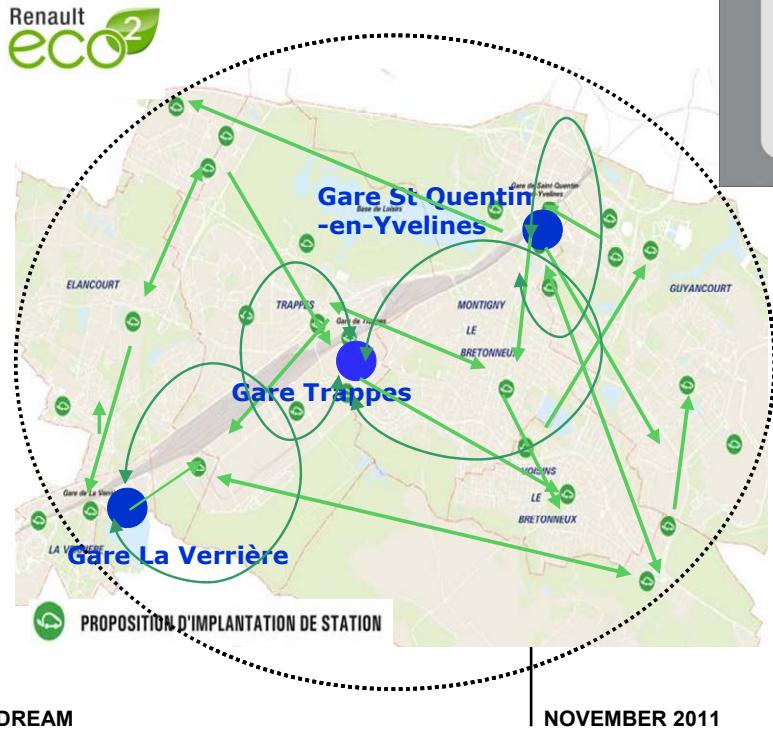
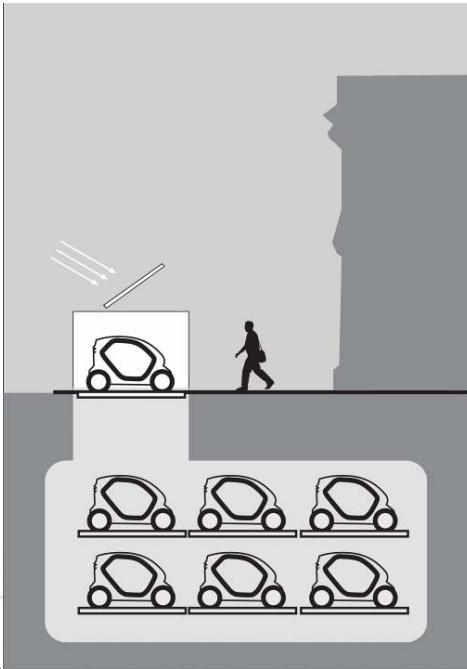
- A strong interest and willing for innovation implementation in SQY
 - 800 contactless pass given between October 1997 and April 1999
- Renewal of the customers profile
 - 19 new contactless pass users from June 1998 to April 1999
 - Half of the customers April 1999, were early adopters
- Productivity growth indicators
 - 36 to 43 operational cars
 - 2 trips/ cars/ day
 - 32 minutes of use /day/ car
 - A car for 8,6 customers
 - Simulation of the number of vehicles:

With Reservation: 36 cars

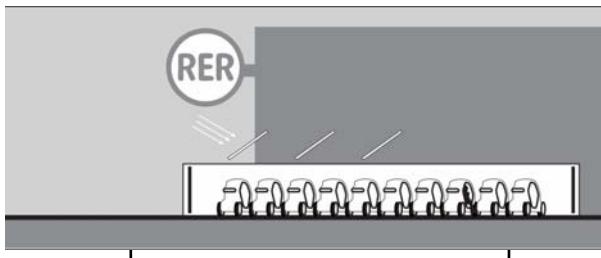
Self-service (from june 1998): 43 cars



New vehicle format and mobility services



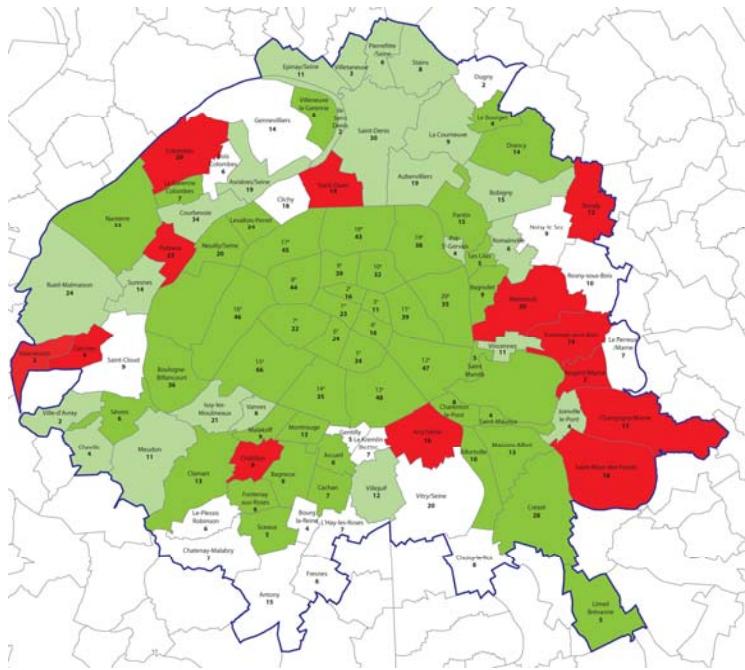
Multi-modal trip



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A first worldwide implementation in Paris: AutoLib'



Nom de la station	N° de la station	Commune
P10-01	P10-01	Paris-10e Art
Gare du Nord		
		Statut : Vélos
LOCALISATION : 18 rue de Dunkerque		
Caractéristiques générales Type d'exploitant : private Coop. Exploitant : vincpark Nature : garage Nb d'emplacements total : 20 Présence garde : oui Présence gardien 24H : oui Accessibilité Plages d'ouverture : 24h/24 Nombre d'accès plurielle : 2 Nombre d'accès véhicules : 1 Accès : intérieure, extérieure Identification Automatique Dispositif reconnaissance Automatique : oui Support d'identification usagers : badge Dispositif de reconnaissance sans contact du véhicule : non Autolib' Nb de places attenues : 20 Niveau des emplacements ALIS : à déterminer Estimation du délai moyen pour libérer 10 places : 2 mois Technologie Capteur signaux GPS-GPRS : non Nb. bornes de recharge de véhicules électriques : 0 Tarification Tarif ALIS rentrée à la place (€) : 5400.00 Tarif horaire public (€/h) : à déterminer Commentaire même sorte que pig 8 Environnement urbain Population couverte A 300 m : 5 607 A 500 m : 17 812 Emplois couverts A 300 m : 2 696 A 500 m : 10 569 		

- In Paris a car remains parked 80% of its time of use
- 1 self-service car would substitute to 6 to 7 private cars
- Strategic location in city centres districts in the periphery
- High density of jobs, inhabitants, commerces, special premises
- Emphasize the locations where the potential demand is high
- An obvious balance of the fleet between stations
- Not an homogeneous mesh in the city, but concentration on some areas

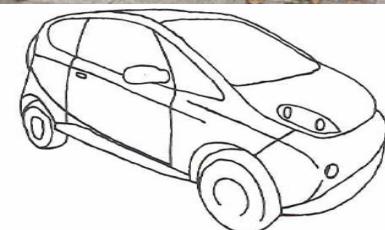


3000 electric cars in 2012

500 stations 4 pk places

200 stations 10 pk places

600 cars december 2011



NOVEMBER 2011

4 parking places by 2 cars
2 car Station price: 50 KEuros

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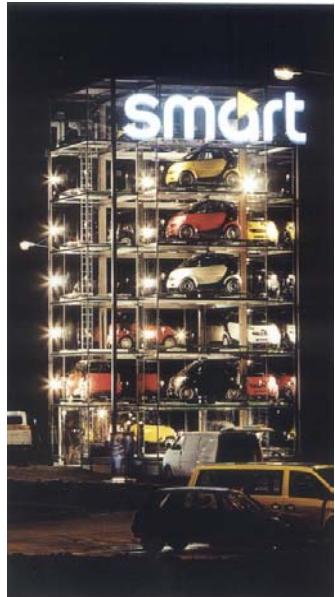
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CHANGEONS L'AUTOMOBILE



A new dwelling-Emobility relationship

Expo IVM / Fondation EdF



A new dwelling-electric mobility well-matched couple:

- the house as the mobility pivot, loop trips
- Energy global monitoring and management
- alternative and recycling use of batteries
- New mobility trends proximity and low speed oriented

The ZE vehicles range

The RENAULT corporate Brand Strategy:

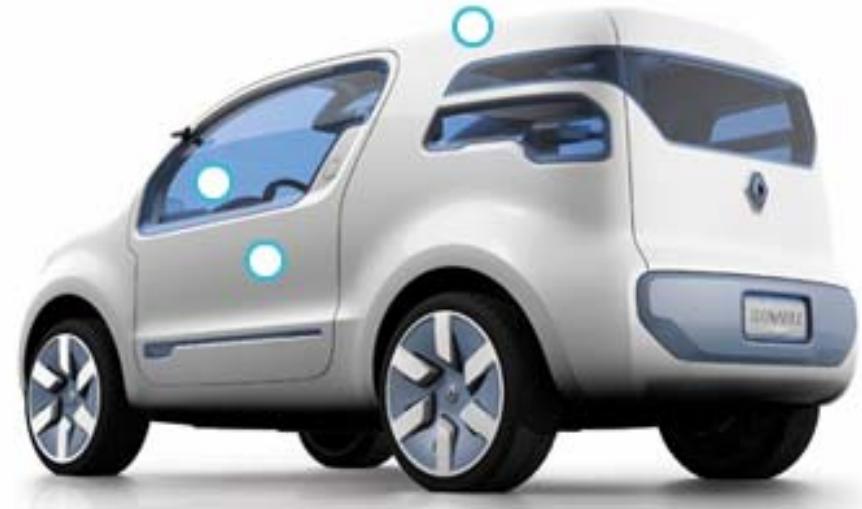
Drive the change

Sustainable Mobility for All

from multipurpose vehicles....

www.renault-ze.com

80% of the daily trips < 60 km
with 160 km of autonomy



Kangoo



Zoé

2016: 1,5 million EV sold

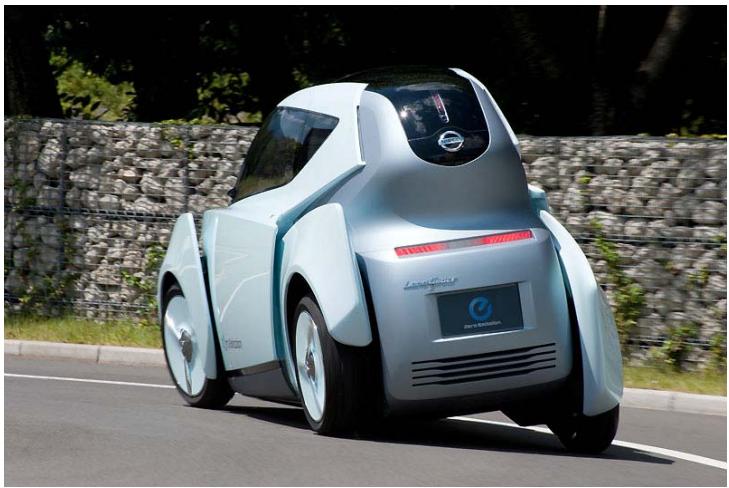
10% of the sales by the year 2020



Fluence

... to small size quadricycles

TWIZY by Renault



**LAND
GLIDER**
by
Nissan

CHANGEONS DE VIE
IS L'AUTOMOBILE



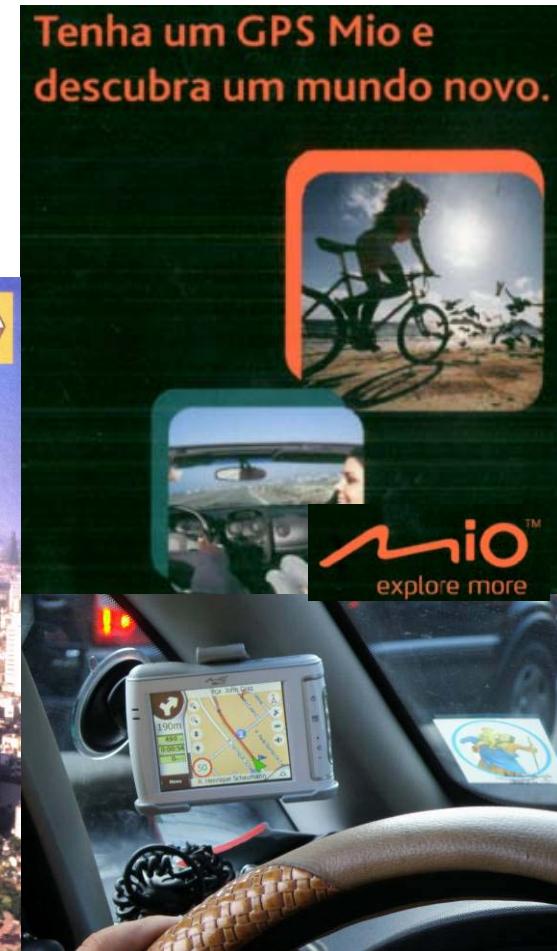
The opportunities of sustainable motorized mobility

Beijing



Communicating and connected electric vehicles with possible traffic applications

ITS
Real time information
Navigation
guidance



São Paulo

Mexico City CHANGEONS DE VIE
CHANGEONS L'AUTOMOBILE



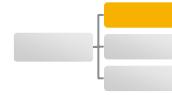
03



Opportunities of cooperation

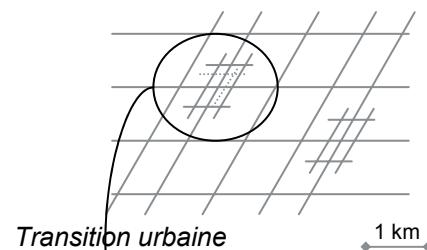
4 Research cooperation topics

- Identify new mobility trends in Chinese cities with diversified purposes
- Identify intermediate mobility markets, the way they are currently fulfilled, clarify their contribution in the dissemination of the fluxes and feeding of massive public transport corridors. Appraise the ways they can be improved and industrialized
- Assess the transportation and mobility markets and forecast needs in Tier II and Tier III Chinese cities by the year 2020
- Appraise diversified electric vehicle ranges as a support of proximity of large scale district areas in China. How can they be implemented and managed?



T3

Morphology criterias for Typology



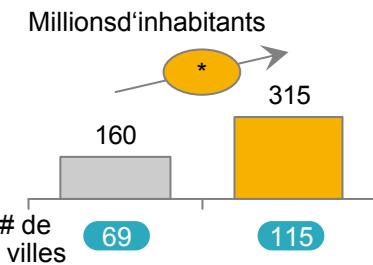
Description

- smaller surface
- Lack of city centre
- Orthogonal strcuture of the road network

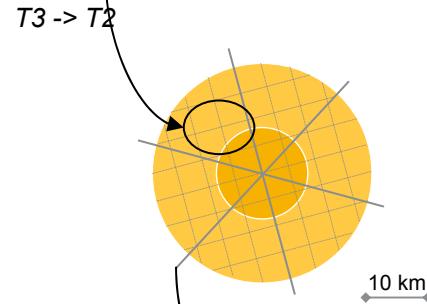
Examples

- Zhengzhou
- Taiyuan
- Jinan
- Nanchang
- Fuzhou
- Changzhou

Demography trends

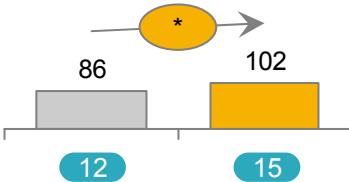


T2

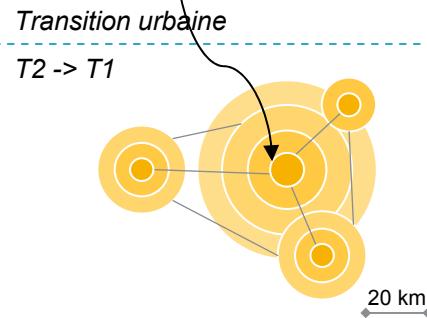


- Large area
- Emerging city centre
- Circular structure of the road network based on the previous orthogonal

- Wuhan
- Kunming
- Hefei
- Shenyang

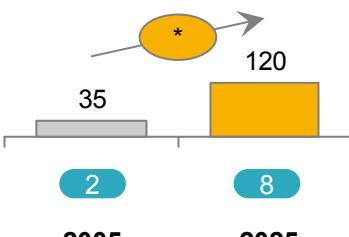


T1



- Large area
- Decentralization, satellite cities
- circulare and multi modal strcuture

- Shanghai
- Beijing
- Guangzhou
- Shenzhen



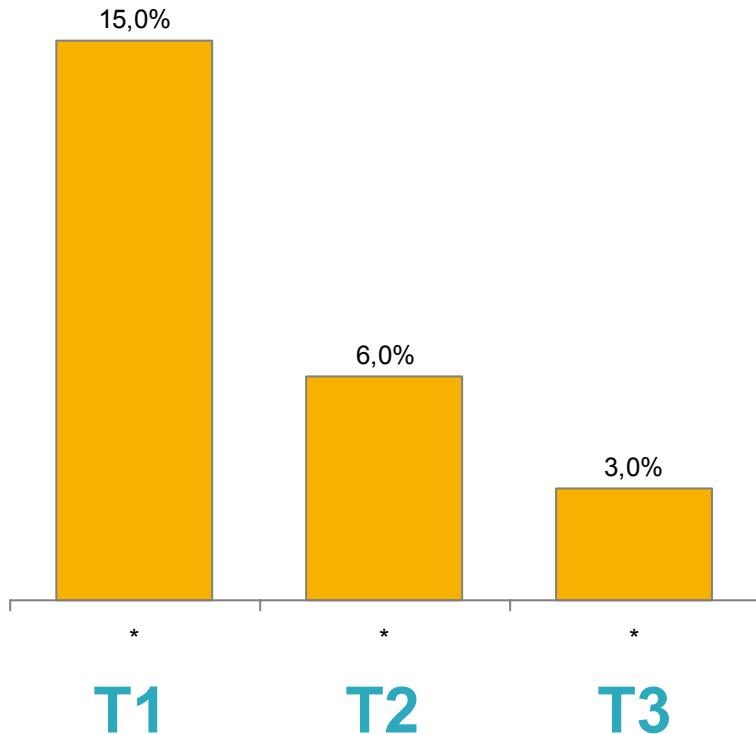
Sources : McKinsey Global Institute, 2009 ; analyse OEEC

Un rythme soutenu de transition au multimodal caractérise les villes de type 1



Augmentation du nombre de déplacements multimodaux

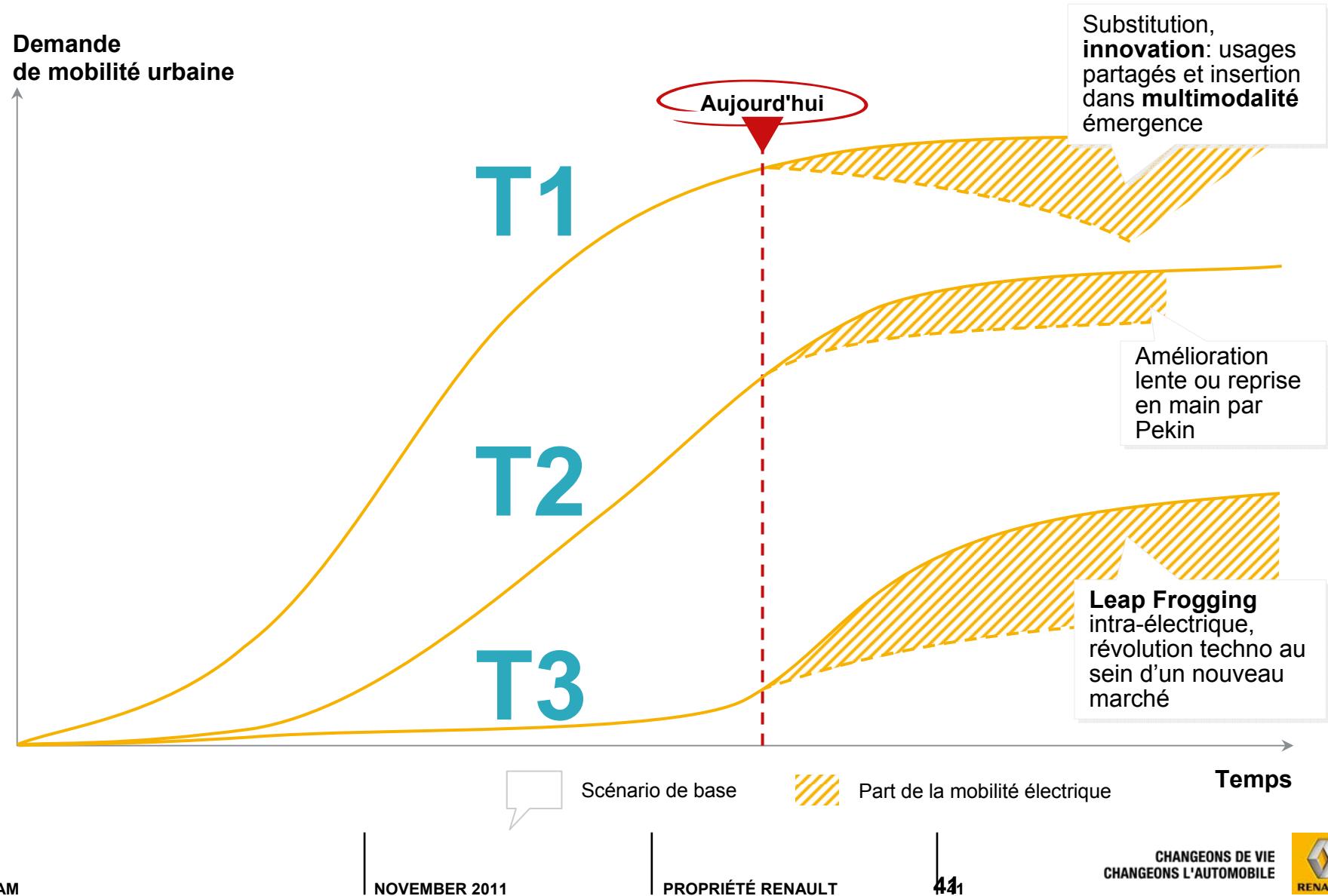
% Accroissement annuel moyen 1986 – 2006



Source : Banque Mondiale

- La dynamique centre-périphéries puissante des villes 1 entraîne une accélération du rythme de passage au multimodal
- Hausse des prix du Foncier dans le centre ville → Spécialisation dans l'immobilier commercial
- Les classes moyennes migrent en périphérie
- Périphérie souvent mal couverte par les transports en commun
→ La **multimodalité** (mobilité motorisée + TC) permet de **répondre à cet étalement urbain**

Les trajectoires de développement de la mobilité urbaine et le potentiel de l'électrique varient sensiblement selon le type de ville



FIN

A woman in a dark dress stands next to the letter 'N' of the word 'FIN'. She is holding a small green rectangular sign with the word 'MERCI' written on it in white capital letters.

Jean.grebert@renault.com