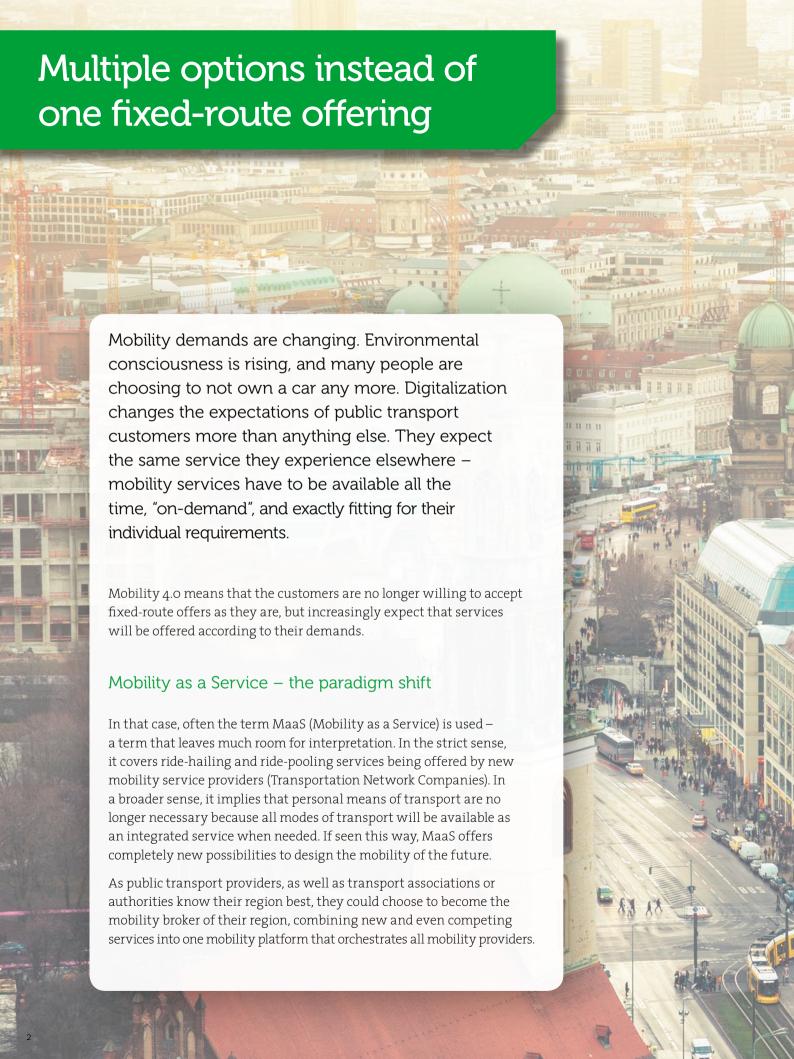


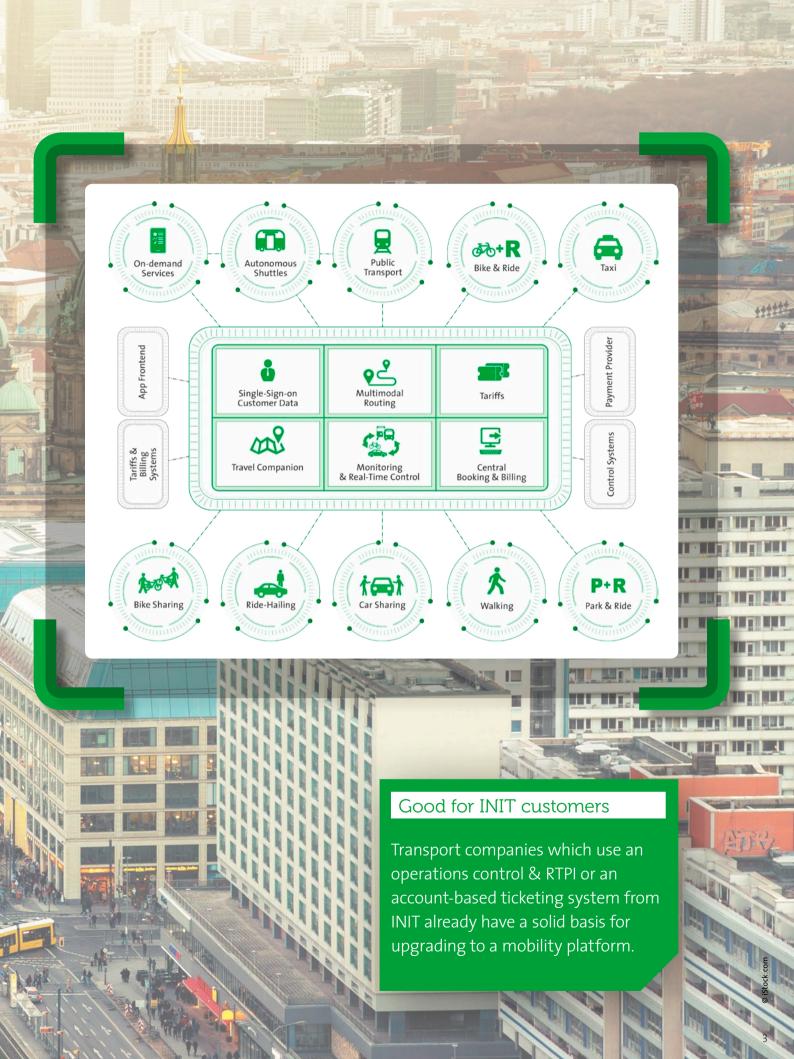
**Open Mobility Platforms** 

# Successfully delivering modal shift as a regional mobility broker



Improving the quality of life in our cities is a declared objective of the public transport industry. Smart Mobility Concepts are contributing to this goal significantly by reducing the need for individual traffic. More flexible transport options supplement the fixed-route offer in order to better meet the individual needs of travelers. In particular, they are able to solve the first-mile / last-mile problems. At the same time, new mobility providers are emerging everywhere – that is why Smart Mobility Concepts call for combined mobility solutions. Consequently, the key to success will be regional Open Mobility Platforms created and run by public transport providers. Thus, a comprehensive offer comes to life, which is beneficial for both region and public transport provider.





### Information & routing

Intermodal travel chains –
as individual as necessary,
as collective as possible

#### Intermodal travel information

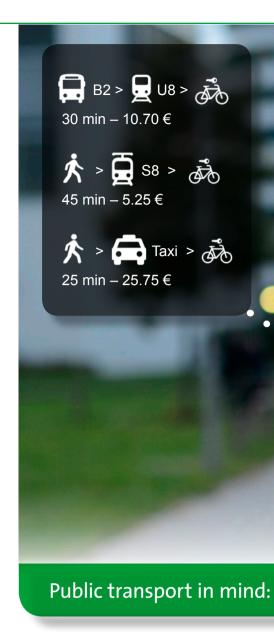
Regional mobility platforms combine services of local providers. Therefore, the appropriate IT solution has to provide an open system architecture for being able to request the different mobility options from third-party-provider systems. A powerful routing functionality then calculates suitable, and maybe intermodal, traveling possibilities. Even the current traffic situation can be taken into consideration.

#### Comparison of prices

The user generally makes his decision by weighing up cost and benefit. Thus, he will not be content with asking for only traveling options, but he will also want to learn about the fares and fees, to receive all the information he needs to decide which traveling alternative will be best for him.

#### Personal preferences

The front-end application of the mobility platform will most likely be an app or a website. It must enable the end user to define on his own which modes of transport he prefers for which weather condition, and to change these preferences any time. Furthermore, the application should be self-learning in order to give more fundamental traveling advice each time it is being used.



#### Better coverage of areas

Individually used transport modes like rental bikes and taxis, as well as on-demand offers, are primarily supposed to close the gaps in the public transport network and cover areas that cannot be served by regular public transport services in an economical way.

#### Mobility hubs

The front-end app is the part of an intermodal mobility platform that end users generally see. In addition, apart from an efficient back-end system and business contracts, a concept needs to be established that allows users to transfer between transport modes most comfortably. Thus, mobility hubs are a core element of a comprehensive concept.



Find a proper travel option which involves public transport in a reasonable manner.

# Public transport as the backbone of intermodal chains

The infrastructure of our cities does not allow for the increase of individual transport, yet the commuter flow continues to grow. Ecologically, it is only wise to collectively bundle the travels of people who want to go in the same direction. Therefore, it must be the overall objective of a regional mobility platform to channel as many trips as possible into the highly efficient means of mass transportation – in all cases that are justified by a cost-benefit ratio. Thus, a powerful regional mobility offer comes to life that wisely combines strong fixed-route public transport services with on-demand services or shared mobility offers.

# Public transport providers as the operating company

In order to make sure that public transport remains the strong backbone of urban mobility, it is mandatory that the mobility platform and therefore the journey planner is operated by the public transport provider, association or authority. This is the only way it can be guaranteed that the travel chains which involve public transport will be recommended – whenever it makes sense. Nevertheless, it is important and appropriate to recommend private ride-hailing or rental cars as well when they offer better alternatives. This may especially be the case when there are mobility requests outside the city center or at off-peak hours.

### Booking & payment

#### Single-sign-on

To enable intermodal travel chains, an integrated information, booking and payment platform needs to be set up. Only then is it possible for users to register only once and use all affiliated regional mobility services whenever they want to. Registering again with the miscellaneous service providers is no longer necessary. Rather the customer's data are stored centrally in the booking platform – which has to include further information like the customer's preferences or a valid driver's license. An open system architecture is a prerequisite for this intermodal approach. The interaction with the third-party systems should be carried out via open and at best standardized programming interfaces (API).

#### Intermodal booking

The requirement: All mobility services can simply be booked with a single click on the front-end app based on the route suggestions. When the user has made his decision, the booking will be forwarded to all service providers and the customer will receive a "ticket" from the mobility platform, e.g. via PIN or barcode. An ID-based solution would be beneficial as issuing a ticket is no longer necessary because the authorization is stored in the back-end system and the customer only has to identify himself with the help of a token. This could be a virtual smartcard stored in the smartphone wallet. The booking of subscriptions eases the life of commuters. If they want to commute at roughly the same time each morning with an on-demand mode of transport in order to get to the metro system they can pre-book it.

#### Central invoicing

Central invoicing of all services used is processed via a single invoice created by the central back-end system, maybe at the end of each month.

The detailed itineraries can be accessible online to the end user at all times.

Payments are made by the customer's preferred method. The mobility broker can decide which forms of payment he wants to offer. Apart from direct debiting, it is possible to include a Payment Service Provider and consequently accept debit and credit card payments, PayPal or similar forms of payment.

Monthly tickets from the public transport provider or running subscriptions from shared-mobility providers must of course be taken into consideration when the invoice is being issued.





#### Pricing

The first step will most likely involve simply an adding of all fares and user fees for the services used in the intermodal travel chain. This alone provides an advantageous simplification for the user of different mobility offerings. Yet, anything goes. Discounted prices for booking via the mobility platform may be applicable as well as combined prices in the sense of intermodal tariffs. Even fare capping is possible, e.g. using daily or monthly best prices in the public transport part of the offering. This means that the user wouldn't have to purchase a monthly ticket in advance, but could benefit from the favorable price. Similar models are envisaged for other mobility services. The result? A pricing model that rewards frequent use and ecologically friendly behavior.

### Coordination & operation



#### Travel assistance

Information about the intermodal travel chain must be available all the time. For this reason, the mobility platform app must be a digital traveling companion to the end users – a companion that informs them in real-time about malfunctions or delays and, if necessary, suggests proper alternatives.



#### On-demand services

Different forms of on-demand services can be used to make the service offerings more flexible and to live up to the users' mobility demands. All variants that only serve public transport stops, those that spontaneously define pooling points in close proximity, as well as door-to-door journeys. In any case, the back-end system will determine an efficient pooling of the trips with the help of intelligent algorithms. This also represents a paradigm shift: The passenger is no longer supposed to come to public transport, but public transport will come to the passenger.





#### Feeder services

On-demand services used as feeders or takers to central mobility hubs will become essential in regional mobility platforms. They will enable public transport providers to connect areas that couldn't be served economically with typical fixed-route services.



## Coordinated in the operations control & RTPI system

The central operational management tool of the public transport provider is the Intermodal Transport Control System. In order to manage all services efficiently in one system, it has to be able to efficiently monitor all mobility offers and, if necessary, to coordinate them. It also has to inform users comprehensively and – in order to maintain the best-possible service quality – to make sure that connections will be reached. This goes for autonomous driving services as well.

#### Networked

For all mobility offers that complement fixed-route services, the public transport provider should act as coordinator in order to connect them best possible to public transport.

This of course also applies to services provided by third-party providers.

#### Autonomous driving

The first routes driven by autonomous vehicles will probably be the shorter feeders and takers to mobility hubs. This is largely due to the fact that it is getting more and more difficult for mobility providers to employ driving personnel. Autonomous driving is only one technology that will enhance our mobility options in the future and that may have to be operated in a coordinated manner.

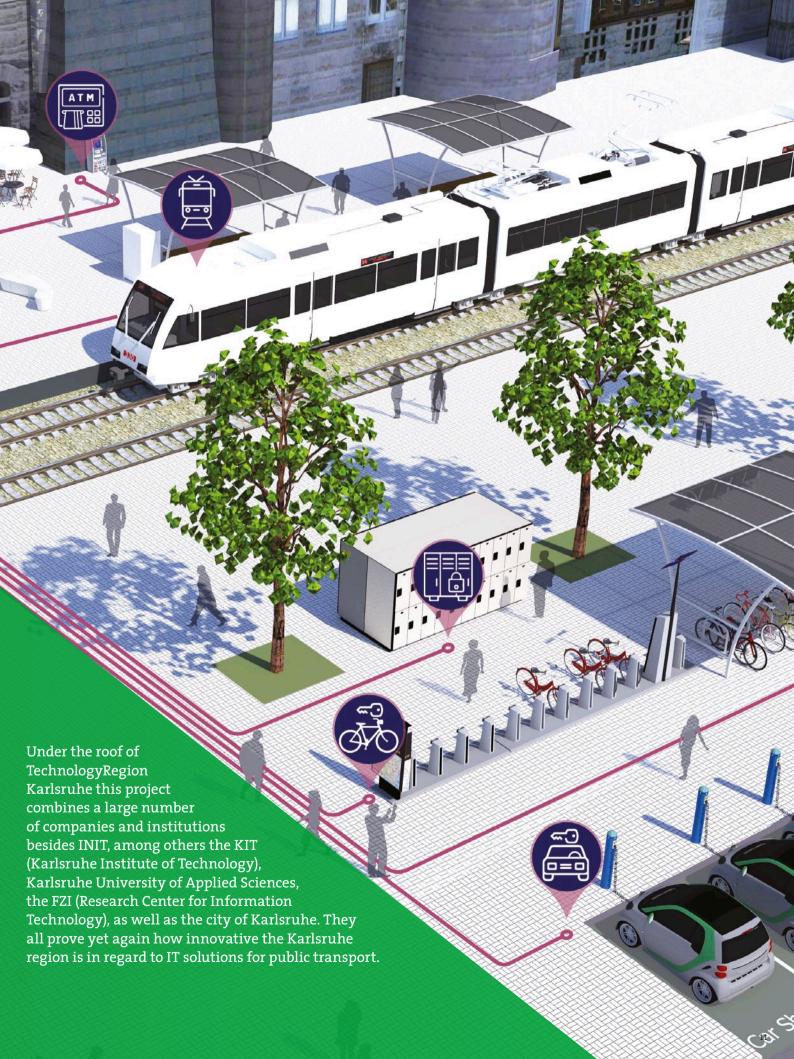




#### Connection protection

To make public transport the strong backbone of urban mobility, all other modes have to be aligned to it. Hence, it is essential to define transfers and manage them in real-time. For example, by defining an on-demand service as taker for a tram. The integration into the ITCS will allow guaranteeing this transfer automatically. Even transferring delay information to private Transportation Network Companies will be possible.





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