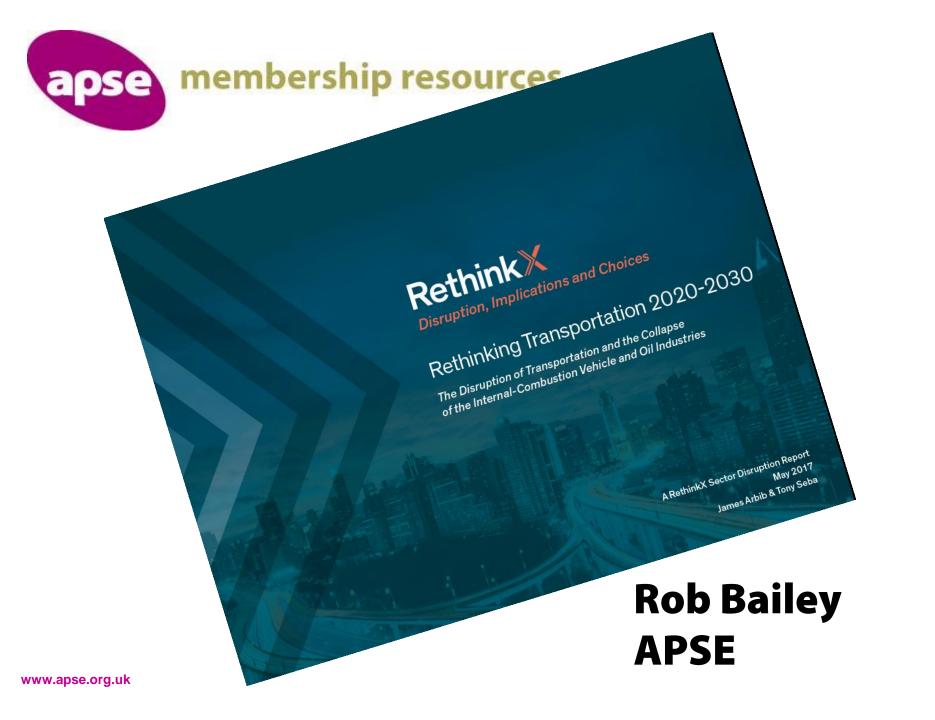


Rethinking Transportation 2020 – 2030

Rob Bailey APSE





Long-term traffic trends

Since 1949 motor vehicle traffic has increased more than ten-fold from 28.9 to 323.7 billion vehicle miles, largely driven by steady growth in car traffic.

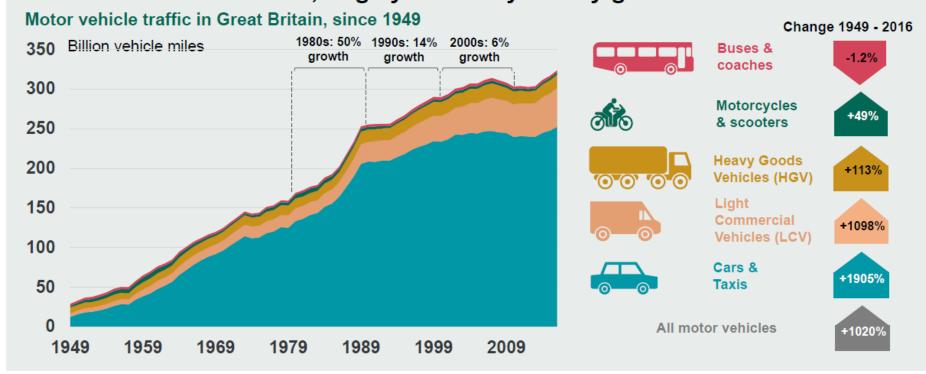
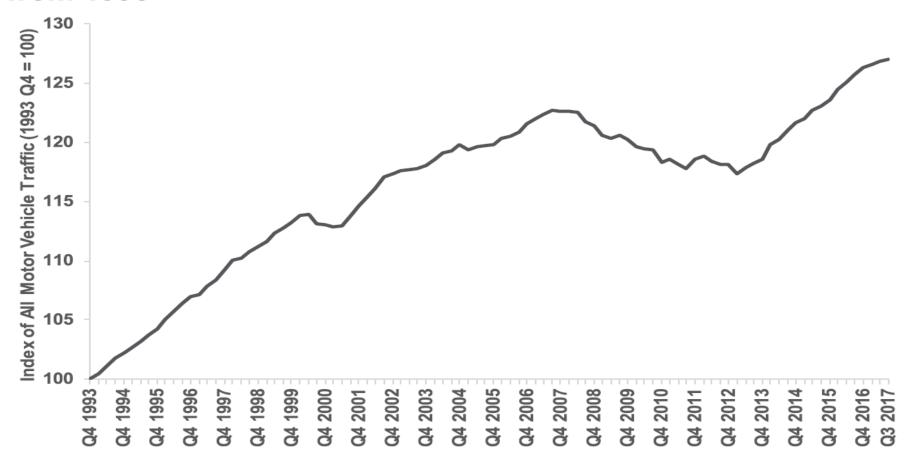


Chart 1: Rolling Annual Index of Road Traffic in Great Britain, from 1993















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Five Levels of Vehicle Autonomy

















Level 0 No automation: the driver is in complete control of the vehicle at

all times.



Driver assistance:

the vehicle can assist the driver or take control of either the vehicle's speed, through cruise control, or its lane position, through lane quidance.



Occasional self-driving:

the vehicle can take control of both the vehicle's speed and lane position in some situations, for example on limited-access freeways.

Level 3

Limited self-driving:

the vehicle is in full control in some situations. monitors the road and traffic, and will inform the driver when he or she must take control.

Level 4

Full self-driving under certain conditions:

the vehicle is in full control for the entire trip in these conditions. such as urban ride-sharing.

Level 5

Full self-driving under all conditions:

the vehicle can operate without a human driver or occupants.

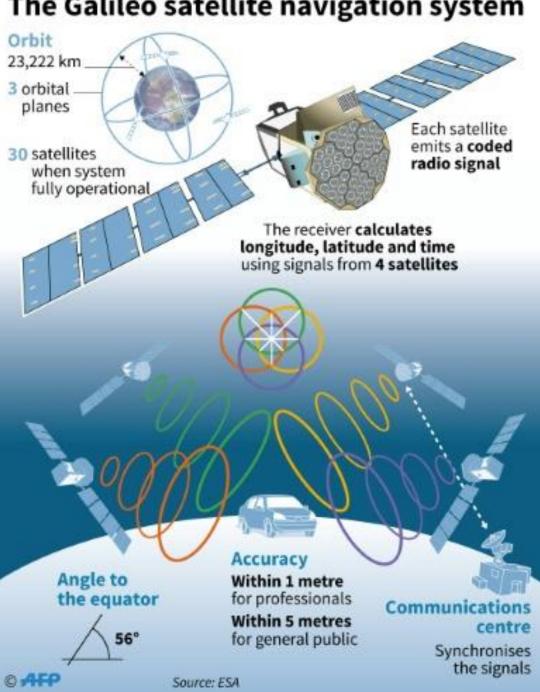
Source: SAE & NHTSA





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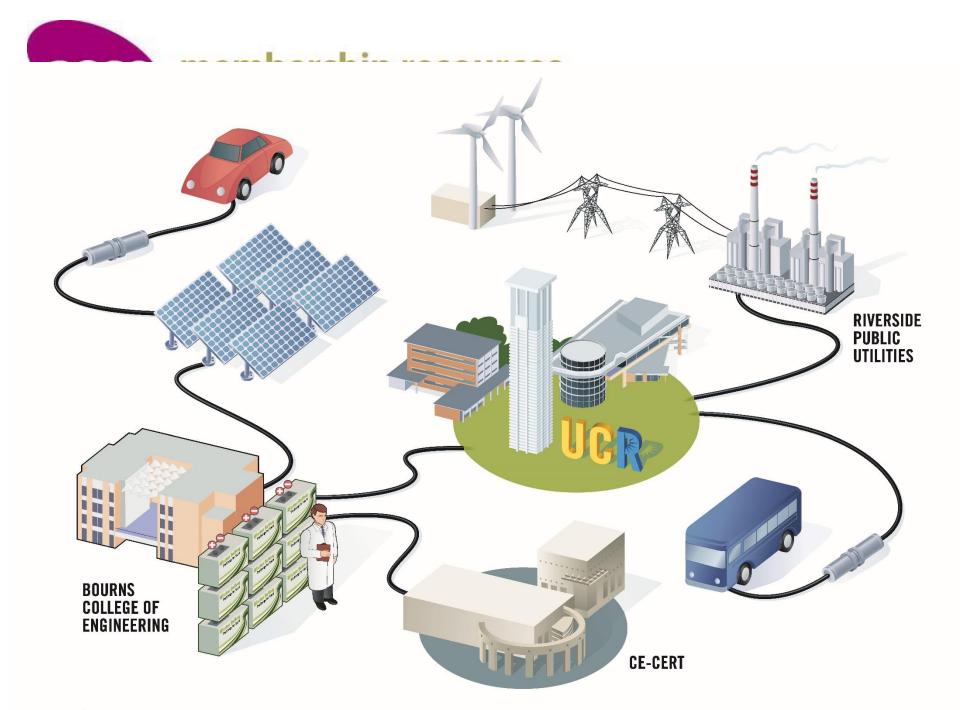
The Galileo satellite navigation system





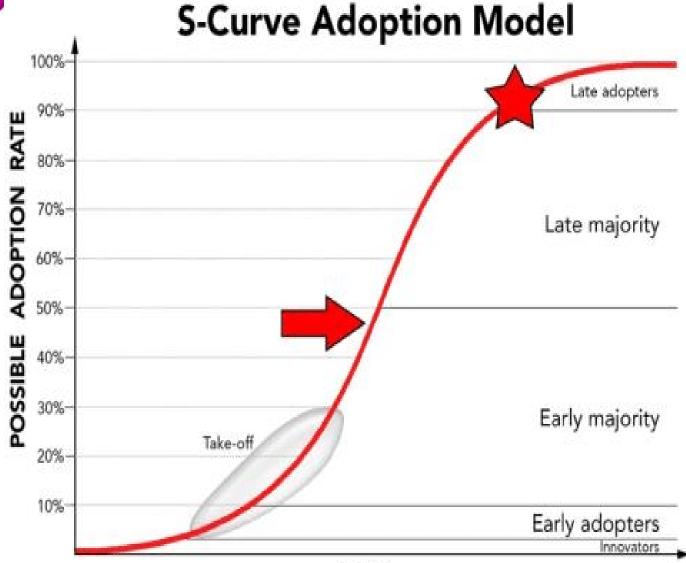








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» Revenue distribution along the car value chain in billions of U.S. dollars





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» Potential impacts



POSITIVE IMPACTS

Significant consumer savings and productivity gains

Increased mobility and accessibility for those who cannot drive

Fewer road accidents, fatalities and hospitalizations due to human error

Lighter and less material-intensive vehicles

Improved air quality and public health

Decoupling of energy and geopolitics

Potentially less military spending overseas

Lower infrastructure costs

Less traffic congestion

Reclaiming parking spaces and infrastructure for productive uses

Lower CO₂ emissions



NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Formation of oligopolies/monopolies among TaaS providers

Job losses

Shrinking of government revenues from oil and parking

Disruption

- Number of passenger miles will increase from 4 trillion miles in 2015 to 6 trillion in 2030.
- Cost of delivering these miles will drop from \$1,481 billion in 2015 to \$393 billion
- The size of the U.S. vehicle fleet will drop from 247 million in 2020 to 44 million in 2030.
- Annual manufacturing of new cars will drop by 70% during the same period.
- Annual manufacturing of new ICE mainstream cars sold to individuals will drop to zero.
 Car dealers will cease to exist.
- Huge opportunities will emerge in vehicle operating systems, computing platforms and TaaS fleet platforms.
- Global oil demand will drop from 100 million barrels per day in 2020 to around 70 million barrels per day in 2030.
- The price of oil will drop to around \$25 per barrel. Oil prices might collapse as soon as 2021.
- High-cost oil fields will be completely stranded. North Sea Shale oil



Oil Demand

- 40% decline in Oil demand
- Huge decrease in \$ price
- Instability in petro nations Middle east

LOCAL SERVICES LOCAL SOLUTIONS



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