

# The Path to New Mobility

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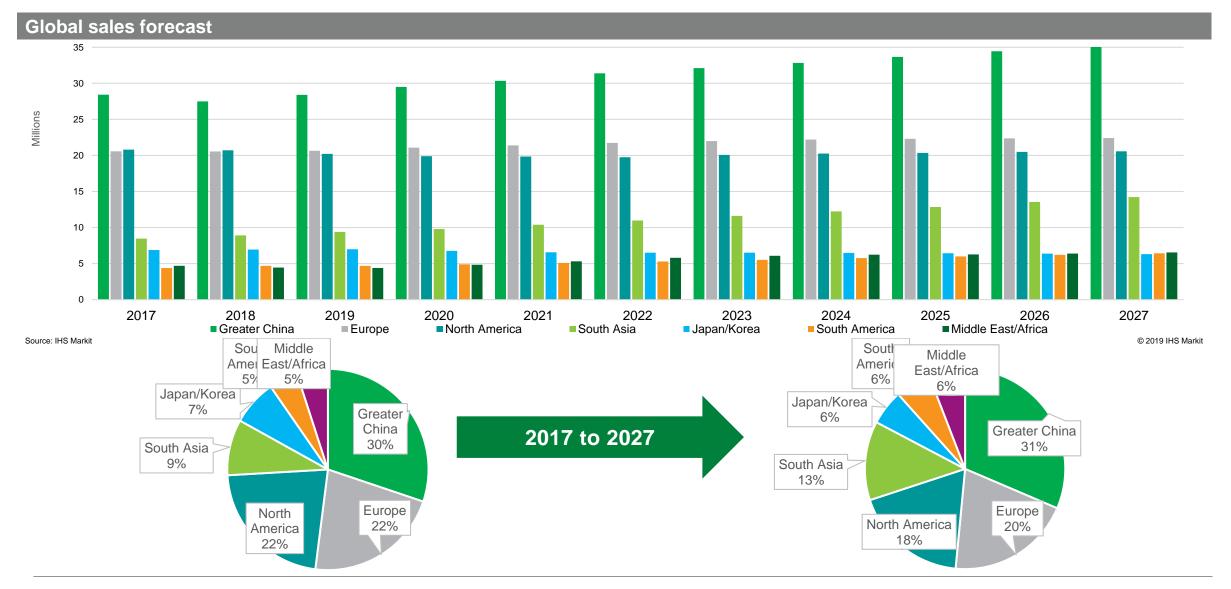
5 March 2019

## **Today**

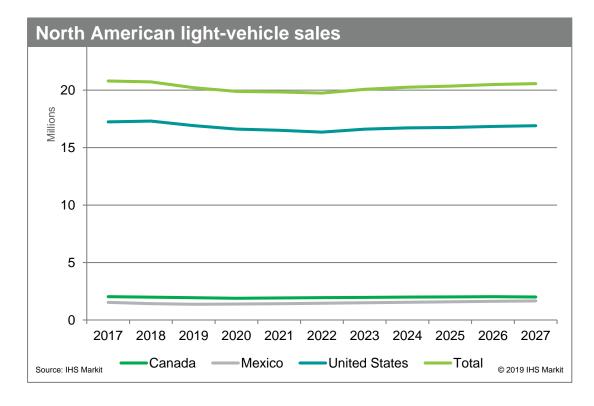
- Sales Outlook
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## **Sales Outlook**

## Global auto sales: Growth in emerging markets

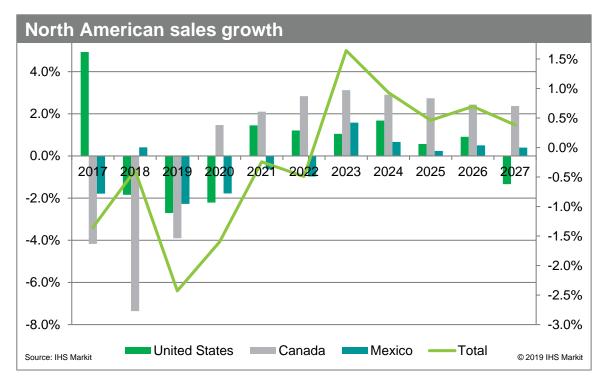


## North American auto sales

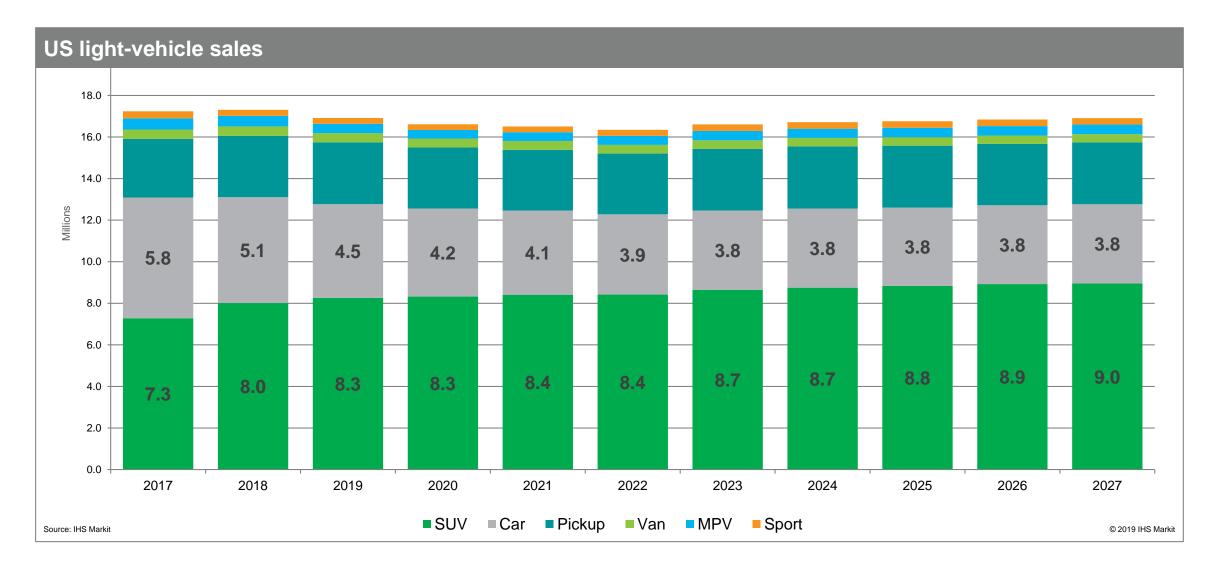


- Volume hovers around 20 million units
- Third largest region—behind China, Europe
- US remains second-largest market, behind China

- ➤ US light-vehicle sales: Near term contraction to 16.3 mil in 2022; then return to growth
- Mexico impacted by election and trade uncertainties. Growth returns in 2020
- Canadian sales declined in 2018 after 8 yrs growth
- Region: 2.4% decline in 2019; growth in 2023



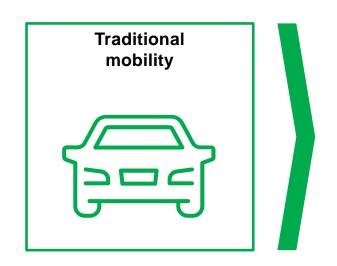
## **US** market: Near term decline, strong volume

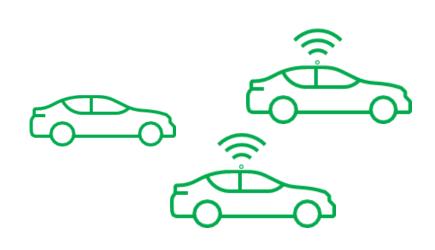


# **The New Mobility Business**

## The "New Mobility Paradigm Shift"

A race to the finish?



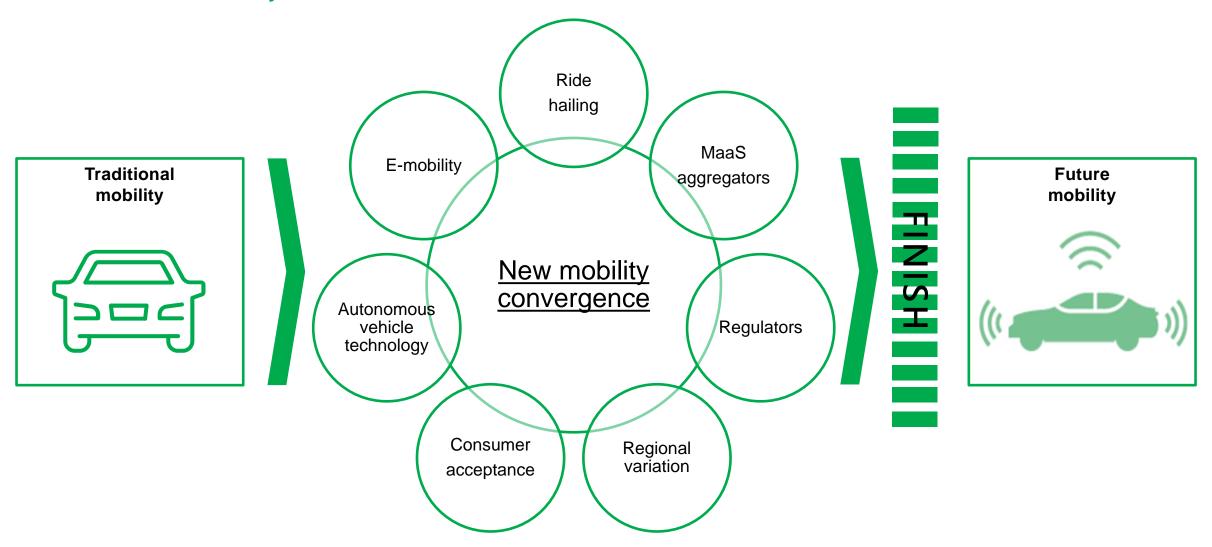






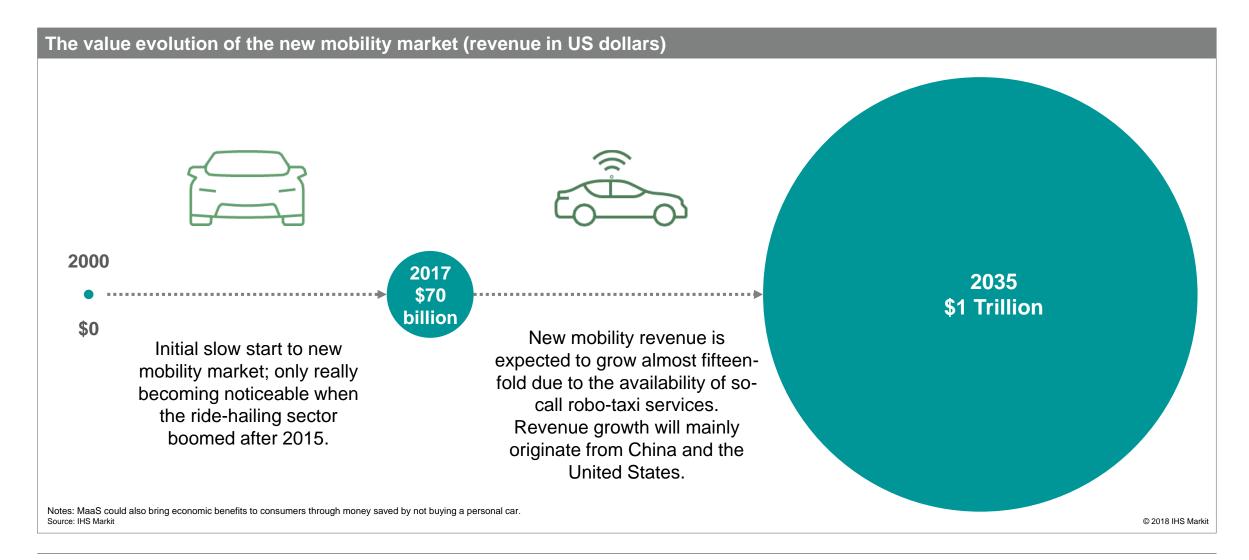
## The "New Mobility Paradigm Shift"

Or a need for a "reality-check?"



## The mobility (r)evolution will take some time to materialize

Traditional Wall Street short-term focus on financial expectations needs to adapt



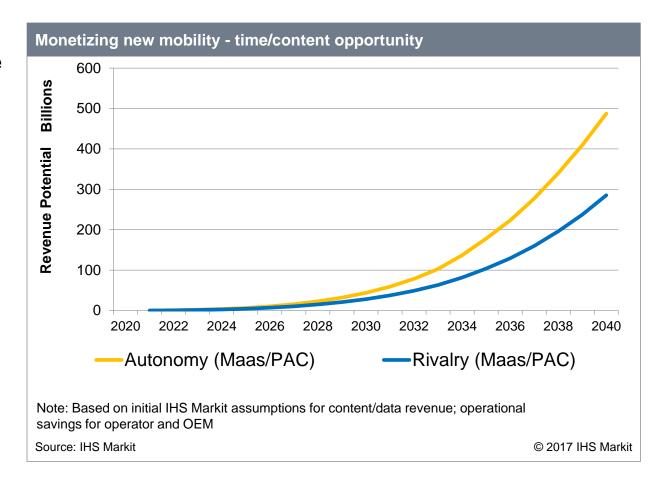
## On an evolutionary trajectory

- The US market characteristics of low urban density, high average per capita mileage, and the "built-around-the-car" infrastructure will slow the pace of adoption and cap the potential long-term market size for new MaaS services. Eventually, L5-capable private autonomous cars will become a tough competitor for autonomous MaaS services.
- Cities face a difficult nexus of challenges, compounded by the quick advent of ride hailing. Hence city policymakers' decisions will determine the adoption speed of new mobility.
- New mobility technology and consumer awareness/comfort need to further evolve before widespread adoption will occur in urban environments.
- The sudden "disruption" threat to our established mobility system has receded, turning the outlook more inline with our base-case outlook.

While still of huge importance looking forward, the much lauded mobility revolution appears to be on a evolutionary trajectory.

## Monetizing MaaS – time, data and content services

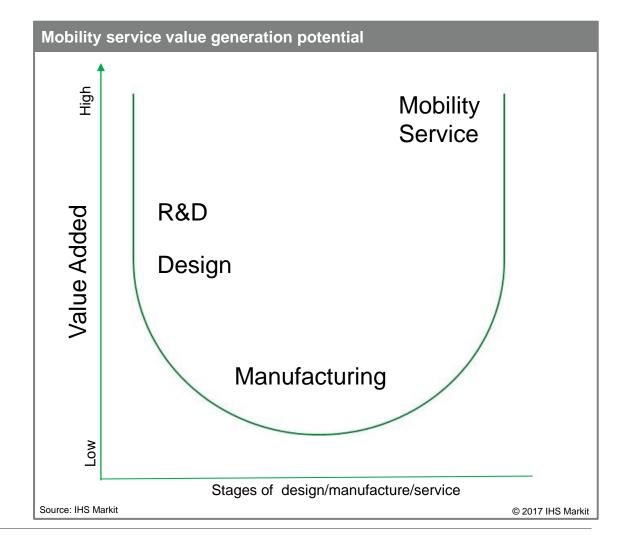
- New mobility is not just defined by business model and/or channels; it also is defined by the latent revenue of time spend in the car; as well as operational cost savings.
- How could this be monetized, and whom will benefit?
  - Operational cost savings for the OEM
  - Operational cost savings for the operator/owner
  - Revenue gains for operator/content provider
  - Revenue gains from data for 3th party
- Overall time/content assumptions include: lower warranty cost, OTA software savings, cybersecurity savings, connected car savings, video/non-video content revenue, remote diagnostics savings, and driver content revenue (telematics/premium fees/apps)



## Mobility business: Where is the real value opportunity?

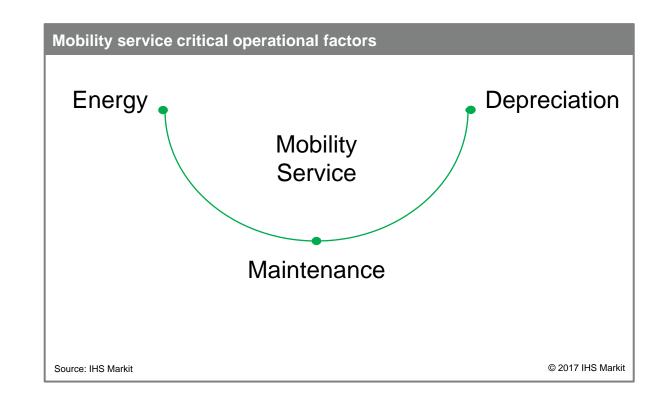
## A conceptual look

- Mobility service business models are not expected to generate much value at the vehicle conception and design stages.
  - Specialist research and design service could stand to benefit
  - New technology providers could also stand to benefit
- Conceptually it is also expected that hardly any value will be generated during the vehicle manufacturing stage; especially after a dedicated vehicle solution/architecture has been designed.
  - Build to print
  - Potentially an opportunity for flexible smaller scale specialists utilising 3D printing/additive manufacturing concepts
- Overall the mobility service business model is conceptually expected to generate the highest value at the actual operational service stage



## Mobility business: What's critical to business success? A conceptual look

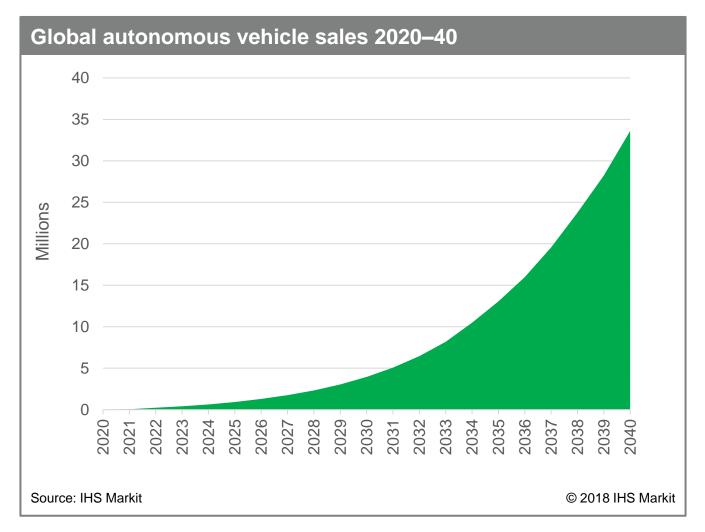
- The mobility service business model is conceptually critically dependent upon three factors to optimize profitability
  - **Energy**: The lowest cost energy usage solution to power the mobility service will be highly desirable
  - Maintenance: Low maintenance cost and reduced downtime will be critical factors
  - Depreciation: Longer useful life of the vehicle allows overall lower vehicle cost



# The Path to New Mobility

## **Autonomous vehicle growth steadily increases**

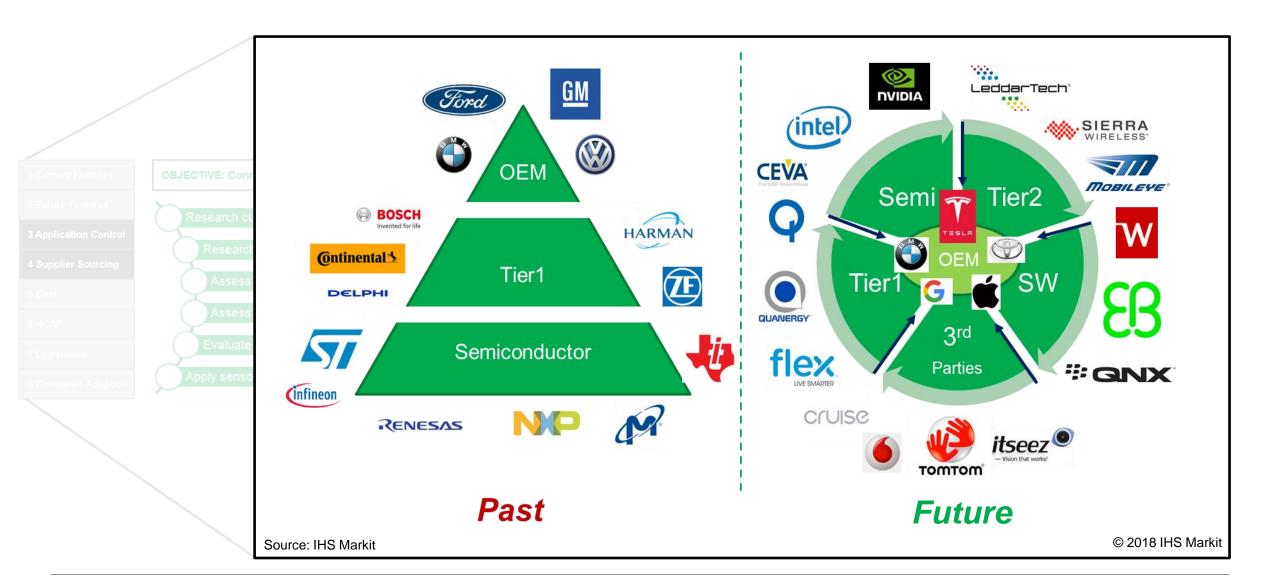
Cautious early introductions expand through both shared mobility fleets



- 33M in 2040 up from 51,000 in 2021
- First production-line L4 autonomous vehicles in 2019, all deployed in mobility fleets
- Mobility services drive early volumes into fleets in China and the United States
- Ownership remains strong in Europe and the United States

Note: Autonomous is defined as SAE Level 4 or Level 5

## The new automotive supply chain and an expanding ecosystem



# New mobility paths: How will OEMs, tech companies reach commercialization?

#### All in

- > Develop vehicle
- Develop autonomous drive system—either internal or through acquisition
- Develop connected car platform
- Develop mobility services model and business, also including partnerships
- > Examples: GM, Ford

### **Partnerships**

- Partnerships for developing autonomous drive system
- > Independent commercialization, integration
- Example: Honda, BMW-Intel-Mobileye-FCA-Aptiv-Continental-Magna consortium

### System development for MaaS

- Develop autonomous drive system
- Develop mobility services model, infrastructure
- Develop ability to integrate on any vehicle
- Use OEM for vehicle supply
- Commercialization of autonomous drive system, supply to others
- Examples: Waymo, Aptiv, potentially Amazon, Apple

#### **Combinations**

- Some OEMs are well along the way to independent development, adding select partnerships
- > Example: Toyota, Daimler, BMW, Volkswagen



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