



MAXIMISING ASSET UTILISATION AND SERVICES



The Sharing Economy Can Unlock Growth

Increase utilisation of all types of mobile assets

- Cars (used for 5-10% time only; can be increased to 70%)
- Two and Three wheelers
- Commercial/ Goods vehicles
- Agricultural

Reduce tendency of private ownership of vehicles

More efficient utilisation of fixed assets – e.g. roads & parking

Challenges in Shared Mobility

Affordability

Security

Time scheduling

**Middle-class
aspirations**

Business Viability

**Multi-modal
transportation
for consumers
and goods**

Exploring New Avenues for Shared Mobility

Increasing farmer's income through shared assets:

- Tractors and implements
- Transportation from farms to markets

Disruption of electrification and digitisation should be taken advantage of

- Create a charging infrastructure for all types of vehicles — example of battery swapping
- Use digitisation to optimise the design and operational efficiency of infrastructure

Utilization of Fixed Assets

- India will build majority of its infrastructure in next 15 years
- Optimal design & development of urban **and rural** infrastructure – example of Intelligent traffic control systems for roads
- Utilising information assets
 - Can private data can be used for public purposes - example: can data from taxi aggregators be used to improve road quality?
 - Challenges: Fragmented proprietary data, different formats, development of technology to process this data

Government's Role

- Policies and incentives for creating a charging infrastructure
- Unified approach in transport planning – now starting with Comprehensive Mobility Plans being devised
- Standards for anonymized data sharing
- Ease of doing business:
 - Amending archaic laws that restrict use of certain vehicles for shared mobility
 - De-regulating public transport in cities
- Tax incentives for new models to incentivise sharing