

Data and trust as enablers or barriers for the adoption of MaaS

Δεδομένα και εμπιστοσύνη για την υιοθέτηση του MaaS

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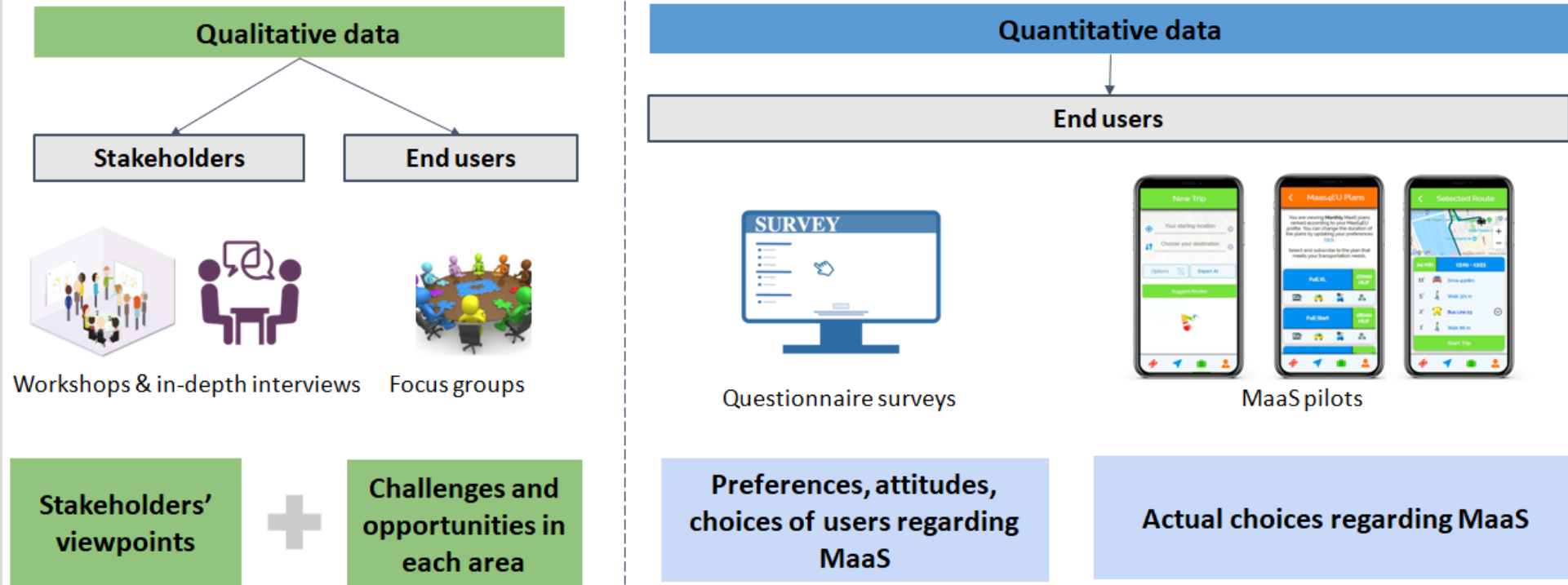


HELLENIC REPUBLIC
Ministry of Digital Governance



Field of Study

Mixed-method approach



Challenges & Lessons Learned

Business

- Establishing communication channels with MSPs takes time
 - New concept | Hypothetical and not concrete business models | Competition among MSPs
- Agreements with MSPs are very challenging
 - Need for clear and specific business models & clear incentives for the MSPs
 - Reluctance to devote resources with low return
 - Financial side and profit
- Data sharing agreement between the MO and the MSP is critical
 - Reluctance to share data
 - data is part of the MSP's business intelligence and future development
- Value of co-creation among MSP who offer different services to create synergies
- Importance of clear goals and alignment with policy

Challenges & Lessons Learned

- Several operators do not have the APIs needed to integrate to a MaaS platform
- MSPs are reluctant to share access to APIs even if these are available
- Payment systems – MSPs wanted to be in control of this (despite existing technology)
- Paper ticketing in some modes of transport – be ready to use legacy systems as we transition towards MaaS
- Pilot app
 - Payment was not an option for all modes
 - Still limited integration of services into the app
- Engage early with technology (basis for the rest of the solution)
- Flexibility with regards to implementation of different operators' services - Interoperability (difficulty to get all on board with the same systems)

Technology & Data

Challenges & Lessons Learned

- The benefits of MaaS are difficult to be processed by end users before they use a MaaS service and recruitment is difficult
 - Brand new solution
 - Information and explanation regarding what MaaS is and the potential benefits
 - Too many mobility apps
- Promising concept once it is explained as majority of end users like the idea
- Difficulty in competing with pricing from existing mobility services
 - Initial fears of locked-in to subscription services
- Once they used the MaaS4EU app and had experience they were positive towards using such a service in the future
 - Young professionals who do not own a car are the most popular user group to target
 - Most of those who already own a car or a bike do not find high value in the service

End Users

Challenges & Lessons Learned

- Passenger rights & Liability
- Lack of data availability / APIs (openness/sharing requirements)
- Data interoperability
- Possibility to re-sell tickets in several occasions
- Clear regulation over new modes introduced
- Public authorities should act as bodies overseeing transition to MaaS
- Help organisations to work together to deliver MaaS
- Support open engagement
- Ensure funding reaches the right modes and supports their integration

Policy

Policy
recommendations

Suggestions to policy makers

- Define what types of data can be gathered by MaaS operators: draw a specific Code of Conduct concerning Data Protection and propose a standard certification in this respect;
- Infrastructural challenges: PT authorities should exploit the available technological developments and support ticketing innovation on their transport networks
- Trust between MaaS actors: MaaS actors should cooperate and compete leveraging co-opetition to create maximum value and promote their businesses. Only if they collaborate, will MaaS potential benefits be delivered to end users and cities.

Policy
recommendations

Suggestions to policy makers

- Regulatory barriers: the traditional transport-sector policy and regulatory frameworks should be reviewed and adapted to facilitate MaaS implementation.
- Lack of standardized APIs: Policy makers should establish standards for the data collection, management and sharing so as to support the interoperability of data and APIs feeds.
- Issues of data interoperability, **need for data openness**
- Define what types of data can be gathered by MaaS operators: draw a specific Code of Conduct concerning Data Protection and propose a standard certification in this respect;

Overall
Recommendations

Conclusions and recommendations

- **Create Uniform multimodal passenger rights:** regulations can resolve grey areas about obligations and liability, learning from existing MaaS schemes while waiting the forthcoming EC package on protection of passengers in multimodal journeys
- **As part of the Green Deal** to promote the use of multimodal transportation, also seeking stronger collaboration among MaaS operators and a more integrated transport planning approach at the urban level.
 - Benefit from some countries new legislation on Mobility and their sustainable mobility packages to promote MaaS (e.g. France, Belgium)



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Thank you!

Any questions?

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