

MaaS

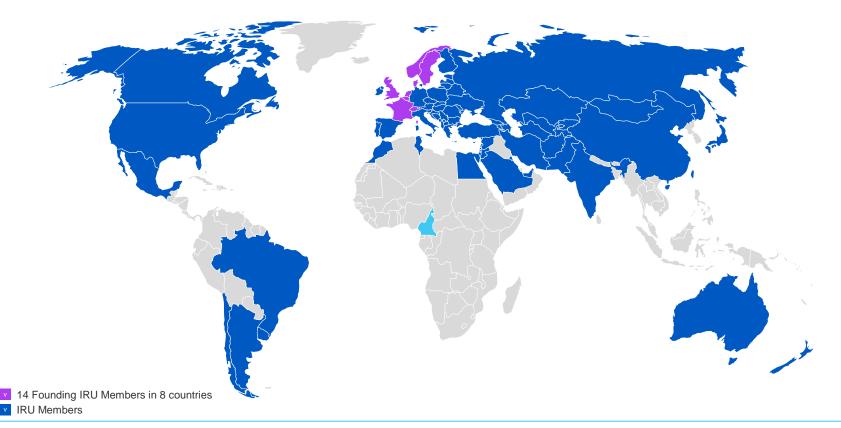
UNECE Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics Trends in the road transport sector

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Founding members in 1948





Definition



Mobility as a Service (MaaS) is the integration of various forms of transport services into a single mobility service accessible on demand. To meet a customer's request, a MaaS operator facilitates a diverse menu of transport options. For the user, MaaS can offer added value through use of a single application to provide access to mobility, with a single payment channel instead of multiple ticketing and payment operations.

TNCs – understanding new trends and RU concepts

UBER BUSINESS MODEL CANVAS					
KEY PARTNERS: Drivers with their Cars Payment Processors Map API Providers Investors	KEY ACTIVITIES:	CUSTOMERS: Minimum Wa Prices Lesse Normal Taxi Cashless Riid Cansee The The Cab on N DRIVERS: Additional Sc Flexible Work and can Worl & Easy Paymer & Drivers get P	iting Time. I than the Fares. E E TA and Track fap. Nurce of Income. Ling Schedules (Part Time.	CUTOMER RELATIONSHIP:	CUSTOMER SEGMENTS: USERS:
COST STRUCTURE: REVENUE STREAMS:					EAMS:
♦ Technological Infrastructure ♦ Salaries to Permanent Employees			♦ Car Rides on per Km/Mile basis. ♦ Surge Pricing		
Source: Juggernaut, 2015					

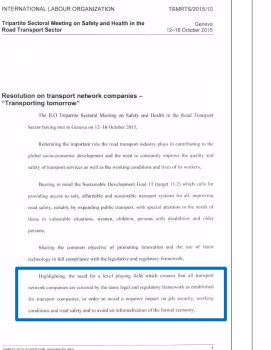
TNCs – matchmaker and asset heavy





Source: Budweiser, Otto 2016

ILO Resolution on Transport Network Companies



Further highlighting the importance of decisions taken by competent authorities or judiciary in relation to self-proclaimed "ride-sharing" for-reward transport platforms, to be fully implemented and enforced.

A)

Emphasising the need to promote social dialogue and observe the fundamental principles and rights at work and human rights as defined by the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and the "ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up" in particular when an industry is in its transformation,

Invites the Governing Body to:

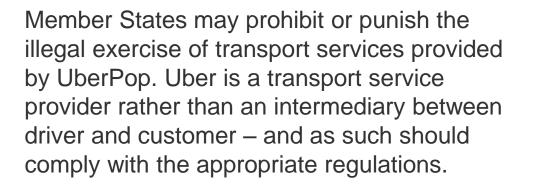
invite governments, social partners and the International Labour Office (Office), within their respective mandates to elaborate, promote and implement rules and regulations that promote occupational safety and health and innovation while at the same time ensuring a level playing field for all in line with the ILO's Decent Work Agenda and within the context of the ILO Future of Work debate;

(b) call upon the competent authorities of the member States of the ILO to ensure that national rules and regulations in relation to self-proclaimed "ride-sharing" for-reward transport platforms are fully implemented and enforced; and

(c) invite the Office to collect and disseminate statistics and information on the "sharing economy" or "on-demand economy" and its impacts on decent work.

TSMRTS.2015.10.WPR.Draft resolution.En data

European Court of Justice statement





According to Advocate General Szpunar, Member States may prohibit and punish, as a matter of criminal law, the illegal exercise of transport activities in the context of the UberPop service, without notifying the Commission of the draft law in advance

The French company Uber France operates an electronic platform which enables users, with the aid of a smartphone equipped with the corresponding application, to order urban transport services in the cities covered. The UberPop service is a service whereby non-professional private drivers transport passengers using their own vehicles.

Criminal law proceedings have been brought against Uber France for having organised, by means of the UberPop service, a system for putting customers in touch with non-professional drivers who transport passengers for consideration using vehicles with fewer than ten seats. Uber France maintains that the provision of French law on which those proceedings are based constitutes a technical regulation which directly concerns an information society service within the meaning of the directive on technical standards and regulations.¹ That directive requires Member States to notify the Commission of any draft law or rules laying down technical regulations relating to products and information society services. The French authorities did not notify the draft law to the Commission before its promulgation. Uber France infers, therefore, that it may not be prosecuted on the charges set out above.

The tribunal de grande instance de Lille (Regional Court, Lille, France), before which the matter was brought, has asked the Court of Justice whether the French authorities were required to notify the Commission of the draft law in advance.

In today's Opinion, Advocate General Maciej Szpunar takes the view that, irrespective of whether the UberPop service falls within the scope of the directive, Member States may prohibit and punish the illegal exercise of a transport activity such as UberPop without having to notify the Commission of the draft law in advance.

More specifically, the Advocate General recalls that, in accordance with his Opinion of 11 May 2017 in the *Uber Spain* case², the UberPop service falls within the field of transport and, consequently, does not constitute an information society service within the meaning of the directive. In such a situation, the directive is not applicable and notification of the draft law to the Commission is suncessary.

The Advocate General also examines the situation should the Court find that the UberPop service constitutes an information society service within the meaning of the directive. In that situation, the Advocate General concludes that prohibiting and punishing the activity of an

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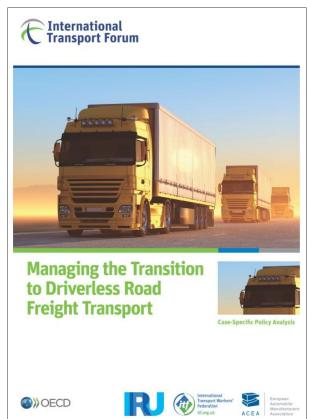
BUILDING A STRONGER AND SMARTER TAXI

UP GLOBAL TAXI NETWORK

An IRU initiative

Managing the future





Managing the future – good governance RU

- Facilitate a single open market and full deployment of MaaS Services (interoperability of data and services - ensure technology neutrality)
- Empower customer and enable innovative services
- Same rules a level playing field is a must
- Governments need only set a legal framework
 - move away from specific sector and transport mode regulation
 - simplify regulation as goverments can't keep up with the pace of technological development

Thank you!



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