



NITI Aayog



INDIA LEAPS AHEAD: TRANSFORMATIVE MOBILITY SOLUTIONS FOR ALL

MAY 2017



AUTHORS & ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

AUTHORS

NITI Aayog:

Amit Bhardwaj
Shikha Juyal
Sarbojit Pal
Dr. Manoj Singh
Shashvat Singh

Rocky Mountain Institute:

Marshall Abramczyk
Aman Chitkara
Ryan Laemel
James Newcomb
Clay Stranger

* Authors listed alphabetically

Art Director: Romy Purshouse
Designer: Michelle Fox
Designer: Laine Nickl

Editorial Director: Cindie Baker
Editor: David Labrador

Marketing Manager: Todd Zeranski

CONTACTS

For more information, please contact:

Shikha Juyal, shikha.juyal@nic.in
Clay Stranger, cstranger@rmi.org

SUGGESTED CITATION

NITI Aayog and Rocky Mountain Institute. *India Leaps Ahead: Transformative mobility solutions for all.* 2017. https://www.rmi.org/insights/reports/transformative_mobility_solutions_india

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank the following individuals for their contribution.

Adnan Ansari, Albright Stonebridge Group
Manuel Esquivel, Independent Consultant
Jules Kortenhorst, Rocky Mountain Institute
Amory Lovins, Rocky Mountain Institute
Robert McIntosh, Rocky Mountain Institute
Jesse Morris, Rocky Mountain Institute
Greg Rucks, Rocky Mountain Institute
Anand Shah, Albright Stonebridge Group
Samhita Shiledar, Independent Consultant
Vindhya Tripathi, BTC Productions
Jonathan Walker, Rocky Mountain Institute
Jeruld Weiland, Rocky Mountain Institute

Supporters:

The authors would also like to thank ClimateWorks Foundation, the Grantham Foundation for the Protection of the Environment, George Krumme, and Wiancko Charitable Foundation for their generous support that made this report possible.

The views and opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the positions of the institutions or governments. The specific solutions listed in chapter five were generated by a group of 75 stakeholders during the NITI Aayog and RMI Transformative Mobility Solutions Charrette in New Delhi in February 2017. While every effort has been made to verify the data and information contained in this report, any mistakes or omissions are attributed solely to the authors and not to the organizations they represent.

Most recent update: 25 May 2017

MESSAGE FROM DR. ARVIND PANAGARIYA



With rapidly evolving technologies and business models, there is need to adopt new and fundamentally different pathways to provide clean, cost-effective, and efficient mobility services that are safe, create new jobs, reduce dependence on oil imports, and achieve more efficient land-use in cities with the least environmental footprints and impacts on human health. A rapidly developing India is at the cusp of making such a transition to new mobility solutions.

To help draw up strategies to enable making this transition with the collective wisdom of a multitude of stakeholders, RMI and NITI Aayog took on the ambitious assignment of organizing a first of its kind charrette dialogue process in February 2017. This document summarizes the key actionable solutions merging out of the charrette process that can enable India to make this transition.

As is evident from the strategies put forward in this outcome document, India is uniquely positioned to take advantage of developments due to a set of advantageous conditions and capabilities. The main elements for India's mobility transformation are system integration, shared infrastructure development, and scaled manufacturing. There is need to capture economically-viable opportunities at a national scale and demonstrate emerging opportunities at a state level to speed the deployment and integration of solutions.

The ideas put forward in this document should provide basis for engaging discussions and dialogues, and for helping India collectively march towards a sustainable mobility pathway.

—Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog



MESSAGE FROM DR. AMORY LOVINS



General, later U.S. President, Eisenhower advised us to make tough problems soluble not by chopping them into smaller pieces but by expanding their boundaries to encompass what the solution requires. Thus it's easier to solve the mobility and electricity problems together than separately. India, by enlarging and integrating its vision of personal mobility, can leverage its many strengths—a diverse set of mode options, strong IT capabilities, ambitious renewable energy targets. Bold adoption can thereby deliver access, save money, clean the air, reduce congestion, save lives, improve urban and rural life, increase equity, and displace oil. It can protect the climate, strengthen national security, speed the shift from coal to renewable electricity, move from energy deficit towards long-term surplus, and empower the whole economy. To those ends, leaders of India's government, private sector, and civil society came together in 2017 in an innovative workshop, drawing on best practices from around the world. This report of their recommendations for envisioning and working towards a shared, electric, and connected mobility future launches an exciting journey to transform the mobility of all Indian citizens. My colleagues and I are honoured by this opportunity and confident India's achievements will lead and amaze the world.

—Dr. Amory Lovins, Cofounder and Chief Scientist, RMI



TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Executive summary</i>	7
<i>01: Introduction</i>	16
<i>02: Summary of charrette process</i>	20
<i>03: Vision and opportunity</i>	25
<i>04: Three-phased approach to change</i>	35
<i>05: Actionable solutions</i>	45
<i>06: Impact of the transformation</i>	96
<i>07: Conclusion: A change model to scale solutions rapidly</i>	108
<i>Glossary</i>	118
<i>Appendix</i>	121
<i>Endnotes</i>	132

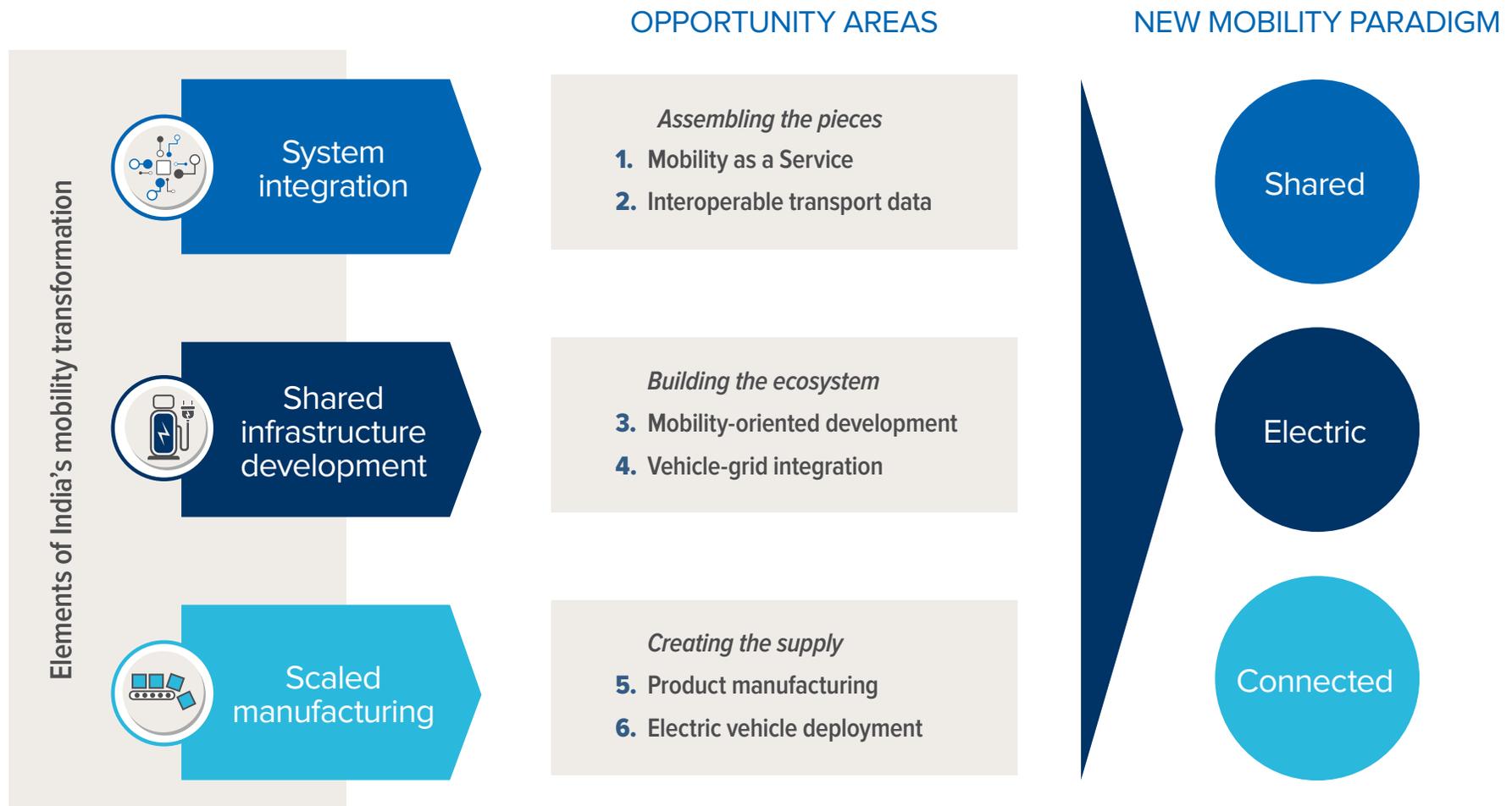
ES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

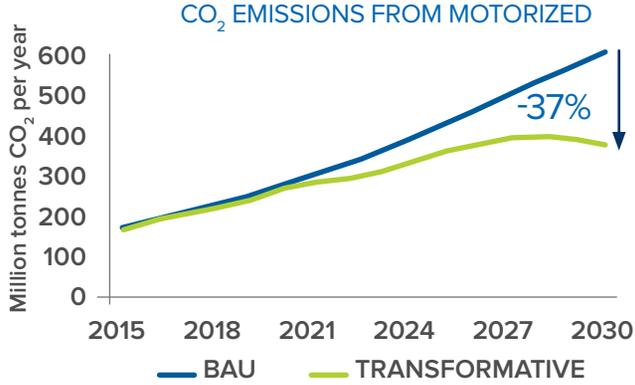
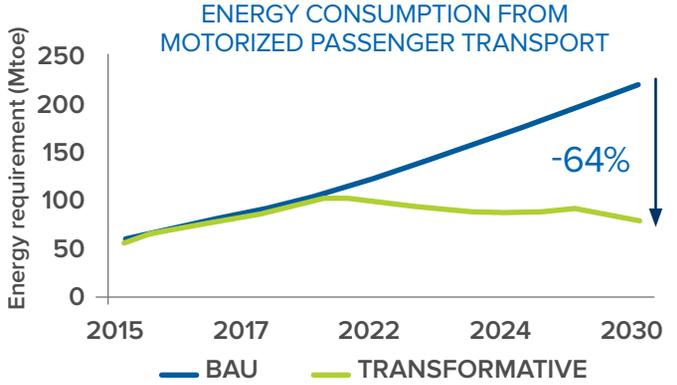


ES: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A whole-system approach to mobility transformation



Making India’s passenger mobility shared, electric, and connected can cut its energy demand by 64% and carbon emissions by 37%



FIGURES ES-1 - ES-2: MODELED ENERGY REQUIREMENT FOR PASSENGER MOBILITY (LEFT) AND RESULTANT CO₂ EMISSIONS (RIGHT) FOR “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” (BAU) AND “TRANSFORMATIVE” SCENARIOS, 2015–2030

India can save 64% of anticipated passenger road-based, mobility-related energy demand and 37% of carbon emissions in 2030 by pursuing a shared, electric, and connected mobility future. This would result in an annual reduction of 156 Mtoe in diesel and petrol consumption for that year, saving Rs 3.9 lakh crore or USD ~60 billion (at USD 52/bbl of crude). Cumulative savings between 2017–2030 are 876 Mtoe for petrol and diesel, worth Rs 22 lakh crore or USD ~330 billion, and 1 gigatonne for carbon-dioxide emissions. This reduction in energy consumption results from a synergistic impact of improvements in:

- **Systems integration:** Enabling wide-scale adoption of mobility solutions through ubiquitous availability and sharing of interoperable transport data (ITD).
- **Scaled manufacturing:** Facilitating market creation through policies and mechanisms that enable manufacturing of electric vehicles (EVs) and necessary components in successive segments based on their market readiness.

- **Shared infrastructure development:** Better urban design, where a larger fraction of mobility demand is met by nonmotorized transit and public transit, and access to vehicle-charging infrastructure enables higher penetration of EVs.

In addition to reducing energy demand, this transformation yields other benefits, including lower congestion as shared, public, and nonmotorized modes of transportation serve an increasing share of mobility demand. With a larger share of the fleet running on electricity, it leads to lower local emissions, improving public health. This has significant implications for India’s electricity sector and economy, supporting India’s ambitious renewable energy goals while saving money, providing jobs, and strengthening Indian industry.

* Data presented on this slide are based on RMI’s modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data, including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 6.7%, which aligns with NITI Aayog’s IESS 2047 modeling effort.

Supportive conditions and existing capabilities position India to lead the world in advanced mobility solutions

Rapidly evolving technologies and business models are transforming the mobility sector. New and fundamentally different pathways are emerging to provide clean, cost-effective mobility services that create new jobs, reduce dependence on oil imports, and achieve more efficient land use in cities.

INDIA HAS A LEAPFROG OPPORTUNITY:

- Existing capabilities—including India’s dynamic public- and private-sector leadership, entrepreneurial culture, ability to build infrastructure right the first time, and a unique confluence of IT and manufacturing skills—could enable it to lead the world in advanced mobility solutions.
- India’s current mobility system reflects many of the underlying properties of the emerging mobility paradigm. India could leapfrog the conventional mobility model and achieve a shared, electric, and connected mobility future by capitalizing on these existing conditions and building on foundational government programmes and policies.
- Recent policy announcements, private-sector activity, and headline news indicate significant convergence among key stakeholders.
- A transformed mobility future will require participation and collaboration across diverse stakeholder groups.

INDIA CAN AVOID FALLING INTO THE TRAPS OF THE TRADITIONAL MOBILITY PARADIGM:

- Despite a relatively small but growing per-capita automobile fleet, traffic congestion and pollution are presenting serious issues.
- India imported 80.9% of its oil in 2015–16, up from 77.6% in 2013–14.¹ But total cost of crude imports was USD 81.5 billion lower in 2015–16 (USD 73.9 billion) than in 2014–15 (USD 155.4 billion) due to historically low global oil prices.
- Traffic accidents cause around 1.5 lakh deaths annually on Indian roads.²

OBJECTIVES OF THIS REPORT

In February 2017, NITI Aayog and Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) convened a two-day charrette titled “Transformative Mobility Solutions for India.” The charrette brought together 75 leaders from government, the private sector, and civil society to collaboratively identify actionable and specific solutions for India’s future mobility system.

This report draws on the ideas generated at the charrette and serves three primary purposes:

- Establishing a **vision** for the future of India’s mobility system
- Describing a prioritized set of **near-term solutions** designed to capture this vision
- Proposing a **change model** to support rapid scaling and deployment of these solutions and many others already underway and to come

A set of actionable and specific solutions can accelerate India's leadership in advanced mobility (1/2)

SOLUTION CATEGORY

ACTIONABLE OPPORTUNITIES*

Governance

- Establish a **unified metropolitan planning authority** **1** that harnesses India's IT and mobile application skills to deliver better modal integration through more cohesive planning.
- Create **metropolitan planning councils** **2** within city governments to combine transport, public-transit, and land-use agencies and accelerate mobility-oriented development (MOD) solutions through integrated planning.
- Develop **networked city-level innovation and incubation centres** **3** within city and/or state governments throughout India to identify, test, evaluate, and scale MOD solutions.

Policies and incentives

- Institute **feebates** **4** to complement CAFE regulations and provide continuous, technology-agnostic incentives for vehicle efficiency improvements. Feebates are rebates for efficient new vehicles paid for by fees on inefficient ones.
- Introduce **zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) credits** **5** at the state or national level to complement feebates with another supply-side, market-based incentive programme.
- Structure **policies that encourage Mobility as a Service (MaaS)** **6** to disincentivize privately owned internal-combustion engine (ICE) vehicles, electrify more passenger kilometres, and provide more accessible, higher-quality mobility services at lower cost.
- Roll out **enhanced fiscal incentives** **10** to make EVs more profitable for automakers and more affordable for consumers as domestic production scales and costs come down.
- Design **nonfiscal incentives** **11**, such as easier registration and preferred electricity tariffs, to support fiscal incentives and further speed EV adoption.

* Numbers in parentheses correspond to the numbered list on page 46

A set of actionable and specific solutions can accelerate India’s leadership in advanced mobility (2/2)

SOLUTION CATEGORY

ACTIONABLE OPPORTUNITIES*

Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design regulations that enable electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) deployment and vehicle-grid integration (VGI) 7, empowering a Forum of Regulators (FOR) to create regulatory frameworks that make EV charging ubiquitous, affordable, and a grid asset.• Develop integrated transport hubs 9 around the country to enhance mode integration and first- and last-mile connectivity through transit-oriented zoning, better urban design, and streamlined data solutions.
Business models	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish a manufacturer consortium for batteries, common components, and platforms 8 to develop battery cell technologies and packs and to procure common components for Indian original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).• Create standardized, smart, swappable batteries for 2- and 3-wheelers 12 to electrify these important vehicle segments as quickly as possible through a pay-per-use business model and an integrated payment, tracking, and smart-charging system.
Data access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish a central data sharing institution 1 incubated by NITI Aayog to create national data standards, formulate rules for data sharing, and build capacity within the government and private sector to handle data use, monitoring, and issue resolution. This institution could also create and maintain a central database for relevant data.

* Numbers in parentheses correspond to the numbered list on page 46

A three-phased approach to enable durable change

The specific solutions identified during the charrette were designed for near-term implementation; the report authors have taken additional steps to frame and sequence these solutions. While the solutions in Phase 1 are not exhaustive, the opportunities contained in this report are intended to serve as a resource for India’s transition towards a shared, electric, and connected mobility system. This phased approach emphasizes the need for flexibility as market conditions evolve and experimentation and learning inform future policy and market design.

	PHASE 1 2017–2019 “NOTCHING THE ARROW”	PHASE 2 2020–2023 “DRAWING THE BOW”	PHASE 3 2024–2032 “LETTING THE ARROW FLY”
Overview and Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capture opportunities that are already economic and capable of rapid scaling, while cultivating actions that are nearly economic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and scale actions introduced in Phase 1. “Nearly economic” actions from Phase 1 become ready for deployment. Simultaneously, public- and private-sector actions continue to enhance the economics and feasibility of future actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All segments are market-ready for electrification and deployment is underway nationally. Feedback and lessons from previous phases inform and enable comprehensive adoption and scaling of mobility solutions at the national level.
Key Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize institutional capacity building and aggregating ITD, as they enable subsequent solutions. A series of structural reforms and policy interventions follow to support the adoption of mobility services, better urban planning, and open data sharing. Manufacturers and consumers receive appropriate incentives to seed market confidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As markets grow, infrastructure and production capabilities develop in tandem, paving the way for more innovative business models and policies. System-wide mobility solutions are deployed in multiple states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immaterial incentives are phasing out as costs are coming down. Indian industry is meeting a majority of domestic demand and beginning to serve global markets. Regulatory and policy mechanisms are fully mature and enabling competitive markets.

A national learning platform can enable coordination and collaboration among diverse mobility-sector stakeholders

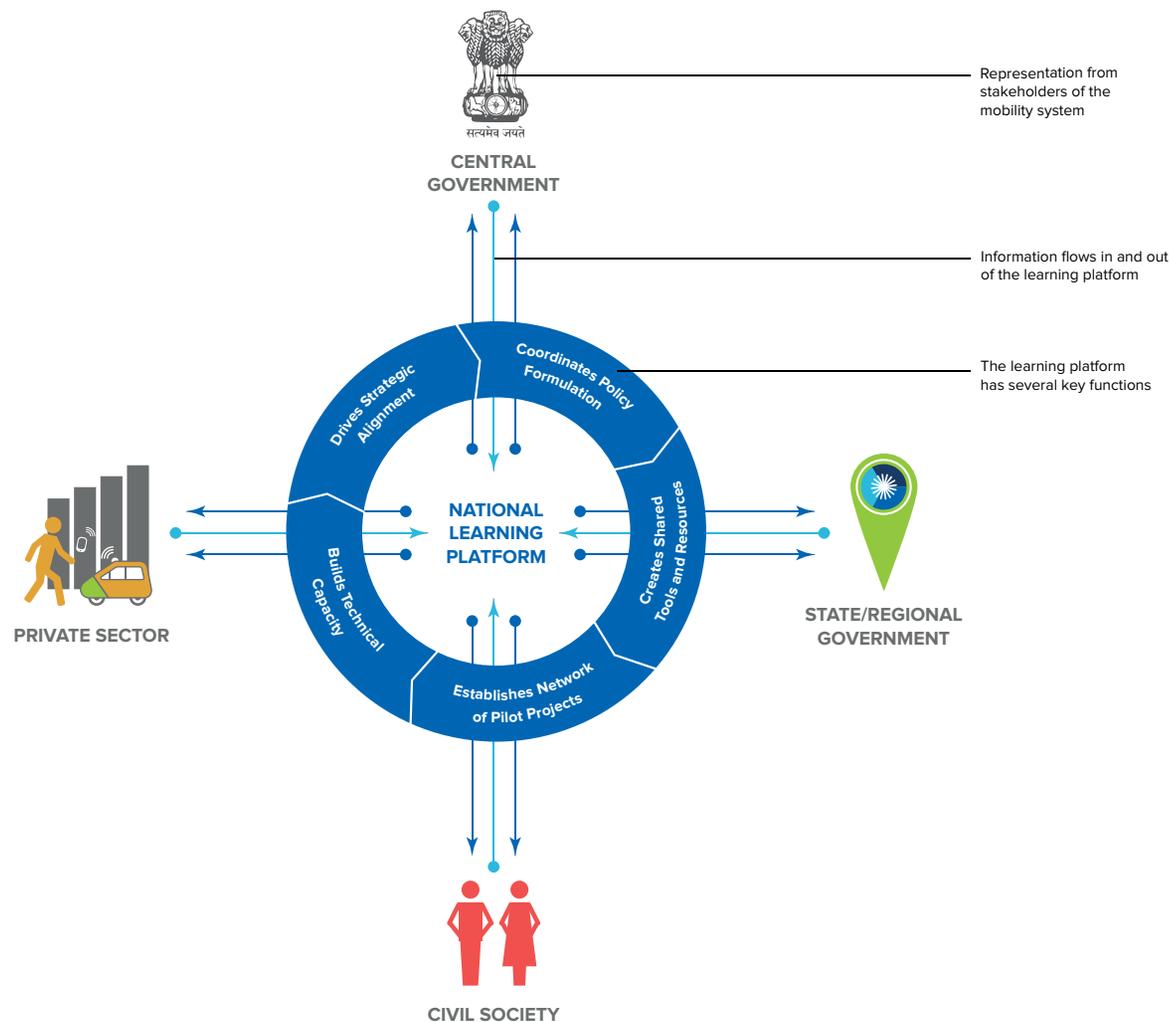
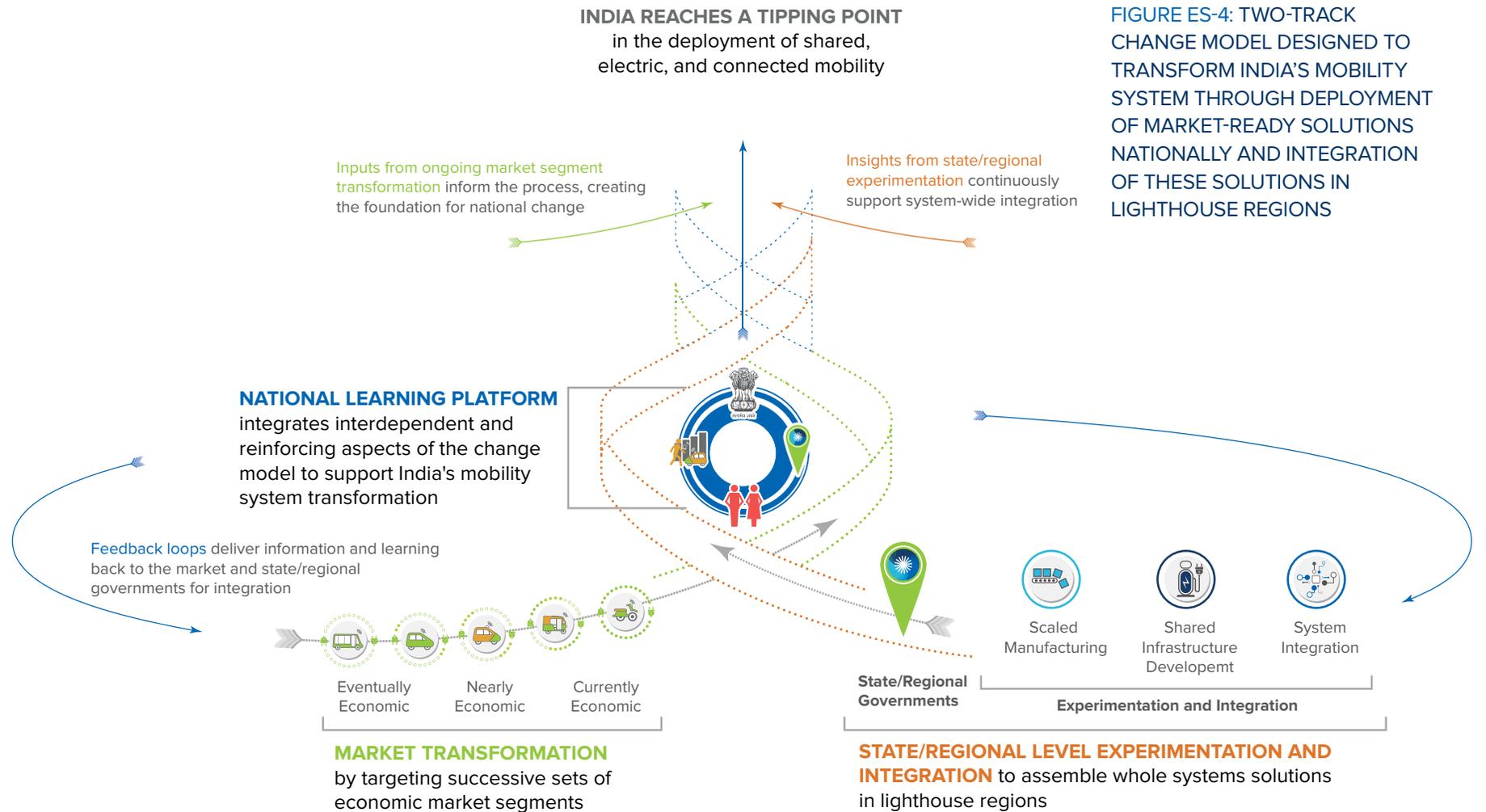


FIGURE ES-3: NATIONAL LEARNING PLATFORM FOR INDIA'S MOBILITY SYSTEM DESIGNED TO SCALE SOLUTIONS RAPIDLY THROUGH EXPERIMENTATION, LEARNING, KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE, COOPERATION, AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- Establishing a learning platform could support resource sharing, build strategic alignment, and harmonize priorities of the Indian government and private sector.
- Composed of representatives from central government, state governments, private sector, academia, and NGOs, a learning platform could serve as a connection hub between state-led and regional efforts and central government planning and policies.
- A learning platform could provide states and cities with tools to move from demonstration projects to scale, serve as a central resource library for new mobility solutions, and function as a platform for ongoing discussion and debate among diverse stakeholders.
- The learning platform further supports and reinforces a phased approach by creating institutional memory and acting as a knowledge and resource repository.

Market transformation and lighthouse regions accelerate scaling



01

INTRODUCTION



01: INTRODUCTION

India is poised to lead the world in advanced passenger mobility

Rapidly evolving technologies and business models for delivering mobility services have dramatic potential to transform the global transportation sector in the years ahead. New and fundamentally different pathways are emerging to provide clean, cost-effective mobility services, creating new jobs, reducing oil import dependence, achieving more efficient land use in cities, and improving public health. India is uniquely positioned to take advantage of these developments due to a set of advantageous conditions and capabilities.

In contrast to supportive forces, India faces challenges perpetuated by the trend towards privately owned vehicles, reinforcing the importance of an alternative mobility future. Every day, nearly 50,000 new motor vehicles (2-, 3-, and 4-wheelers) register in India, with a 10% increase in vehicle registration annually for the past decade. Despite a very low number of vehicles per capita, traffic congestion and pollution are already serious issues in India. According to a 2016 World Health Organization study, India is home to 10 of the world's 20 most polluted cities. In 2015, India imported more than 80% of its oil at a cost of Rs 4.2 lakh crore.³ Traffic accidents cause around 1.5 lakh deaths per year on Indian roads.

In February 2017, NITI Aayog and Rocky Mountain Institute jointly hosted a two-day charrette with diverse and senior participation from government and industry to explore India's potential to lead the world in shared, electric, and connected mobility solutions. During the event, participants identified actionable and specific solutions that could catalyse India's mobility transformation. The outcome of the charrette and additional research and engagement confirmed that India is poised to leapfrog private-vehicle ownership and traditional development pathways and to move faster than any other nation towards a new model. Yet concerted action at the central, state, and local government levels, enhanced coordination among central-



government ministries, and collaboration with the private sector will be required for India to realize the full potential of a mobility transformation.

The convergence of low-cost technologies, smart design and integration, innovative business models, and supportive policies has established certain market segments as economically viable today. Capturing those segments immediately can lay a supportive foundation for the nation to build on. Assembling the components of the mobility transformation in a few leading geographies (i.e., “lighthouse regions”) can support rapid learning about system integration to prepare India for scaling and deploying integrative solutions. While a shared, electric, and connected mobility system is the pinnacle and end goal of India, additional xEV technologies (i.e., EVs, including hybrids, or HEVs, and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, or PHEVs) can play important roles in cleaning the air, reducing congestion, saving lives, improving access, and strengthening India's economy today.

About this report

This report serves three primary purposes:

1. Establishes a vision for the future of India's mobility system.
2. Describes a prioritized set of near-term solutions designed to capture this vision.
3. Defines a change model to support rapid scaling and deployment of solutions

The vision described for India's mobility future and the solutions and actions detailed in this report were developed by a group of 75 people over a two-day period at the charrette coconvened in New Delhi by NITI Aayog and Rocky Mountain Institute on 27–28 February 2017. Participants in the charrette represented over 25 private companies, 15 government agencies, and 10 civil society and academic institutions. The objective of the event was to generate actionable and specific solutions that could be pursued immediately to catalyse a mobility transformation and create lasting value.

Following the charrette, RMI and NITI Aayog engaged in a consultative process to formulate a change model designed to accelerate deployment

and scale at a pace matched to India's ambition. This report sequences and stages solutions across a three-phase, fifteen-year time horizon from 2017 to 2032. Phase 1 (2017–2019) focuses on near-term actions that build political will and market confidence, capturing economically-viable opportunities and establishing an initial set of “lighthouse regions”. Phase 2 (2020–2024) captures additional market segments as they become economic, and assembles and integrates solutions in an expanded set of geographies through a learning platform. Drawing on lessons from the regional lighthouse cases, Phase 3 (2025–2032) integrates all economically-viable solutions to reach scale at a national level.

Many important developments are already underway in India, and this report attempts to contribute new insights to support existing programmes and create additional momentum towards a new mobility future. This report is not intended to capture all possible actions or solutions, neither is it meant to be a comparative study of various vehicle technologies that could further India's mobility transformation. Instead, it is a compilation of ideas and solutions developed by a diverse set of stakeholders, framed in a strategically-sequenced format. The authors invite your comment and engagement to further refine, improve, and implement the ideas contained within.



About the authors



NITI Aayog

ABOUT NITI AAYOG

The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on 1 January 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy ‘Think Tank’ of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. While designing strategic and long-term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950. This was done in order to better serve the needs and aspirations of the people of India. An important evolutionary change from the past, NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism.



ABOUT ROCKY MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE

Rocky Mountain Institute is an independent, apolitical, nonprofit think-and-do tank that transforms global energy use to create a clean, prosperous, and secure future. For more than three decades, RMI’s work in the transportation sector has described and helped to concretely advance solutions that are both visionary and pragmatic, ranging from advanced vehicle designs to new mobility-services concepts. RMI’s staff of scientists, engineers, and business leaders has helped governments, utilities, large corporations, innovative startups, and communities understand and benefit from the new energy economy with the imaginative application of rigorous technical and economic analysis. In recent years, RMI has developed electric vehicle deployment plans to reach 100% EV penetration for the U.S. and China. Cofounded by Amory Lovins in 1982, RMI has been a leader in energy efficiency and renewable energy for 35 years.



02: ABOUT THE CHARRETTE

NITI Aayog and RMI convened a high-level workshop to test India's ability to leapfrog to a new mobility paradigm

WHAT IS A CHARRETTE?

A charrette is an intensive, interactive, and transdisciplinary working session in which all stakeholders in a system collaborate to conceive, design, and develop solutions. A charrette often starts by building a shared understanding among key stakeholders about the biggest opportunities and obstacles. Then participants explore collaborative solutions to overcome barriers and spark action.

LOCATION AND TIMING:

New Delhi, 27–28 February 2017

HIGH-LEVEL OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the role and impact of emerging and disruptive trends in mobility solutions in the Indian context.
- Establish a working understanding of the new mobility paradigm and the “size of the prize” in India.
- Identify and initiate specific actions that build on existing efforts and priorities, and can position India to be a world leader in advanced passenger mobility.
- Identify champions to carry forward specific implementation work and support the development of pilot cities or regions committed to pursuing end-to-end mobility transformation.

PARTICIPANTS:

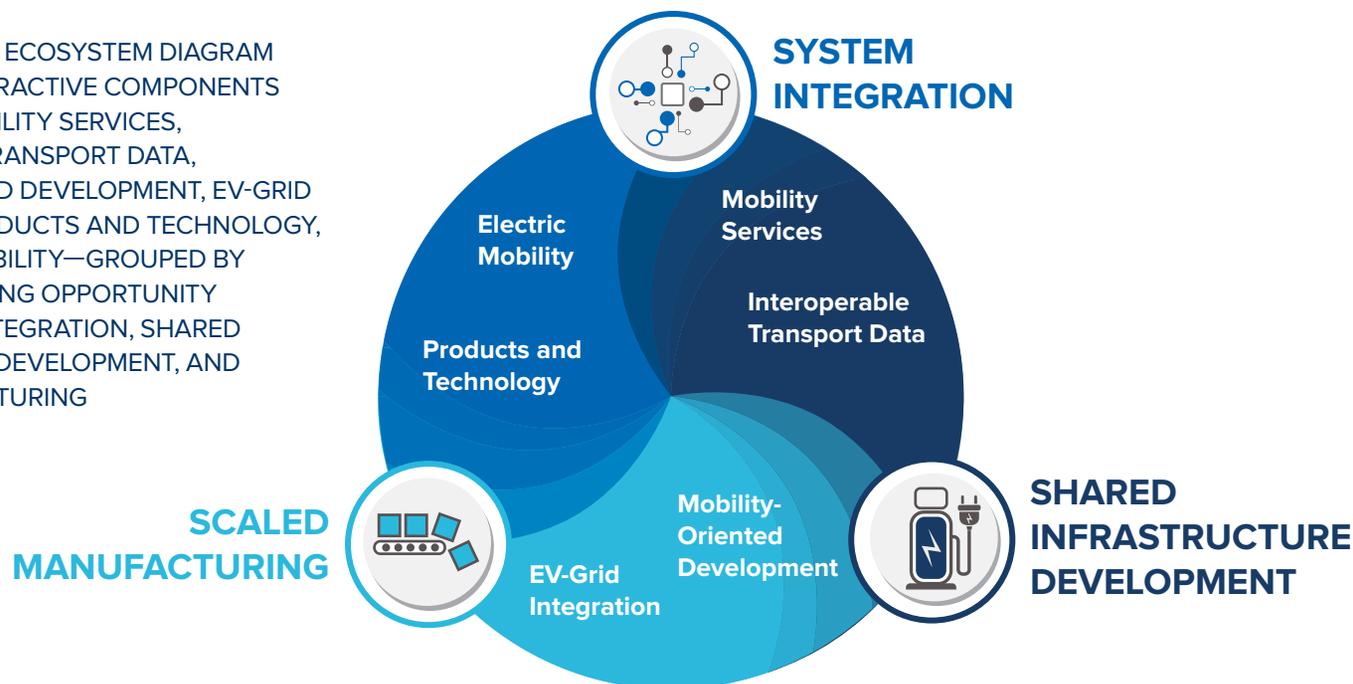
- The charrette was attended by senior government officials from five ministries and C-level business leaders.
- Five Ministers keynoted the inaugural dinner:
 - » Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development, Information and Broadcasting, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
 - » Shri Nitin Gadkari, Hon'ble Minister of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
 - » Shri Anant Gangaram Geete, Hon'ble Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
 - » Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister of Railways
 - » Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog

OUTCOMES:

The charrette applied a systems approach to the mobility sector and produced a set of specific and actionable solutions designed to accelerate progress towards a mobility transformation. These solutions are detailed in the following pages of this report.

Participants were divided into six interrelated working groups in an attempt to represent the full mobility system

FIGURE 1: MOBILITY ECOSYSTEM DIAGRAM SHOWING SIX INTERACTIVE COMPONENTS OF CHANGE—MOBILITY SERVICES, INTEROPERABLE TRANSPORT DATA, MOBILITY-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT, EV-GRID INTEGRATION, PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGY, AND ELECTRIC MOBILITY—GROUPED BY THREE OVERARCHING OPPORTUNITY AREAS: SYSTEM INTEGRATION, SHARED INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, AND SCALED MANUFACTURING



India can achieve a mobility leapfrog by pursuing and integrating opportunities across six core areas: mobility services to support the shift from ownership to usership; electric mobility to provide a clean fleet; EV-grid integration to provide a clean fleet and make the grid more flexible, helping deploy modern renewables; product manufacturing to develop domestic supply; and both mobility-oriented development and interoperable transport data to enable seamless integration and enhanced efficiency. An integrated approach can unlock additional value and drive faster, more balanced scaling.

The six themes described above were represented by working groups at the charrette, at which a group of 75 individuals from the government, private sector, and civil society identified near-term actionable solutions that collectively function as a catalyst capable of accelerating India's mobility leapfrog.

Charrette participants identified a diverse set of solutions

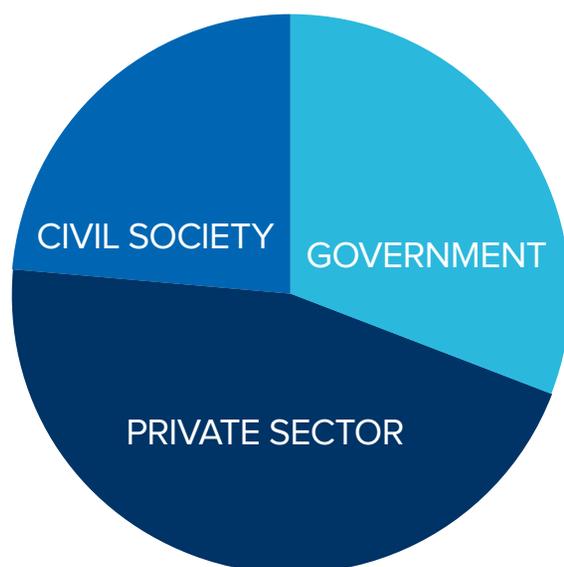
Each solution listed on this page is detailed in chapter 5

SOLUTION CATEGORY	ACTIONABLE OPPORTUNITIES*	SYSTEM OBJECTIVE
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interoperable transport data: unified metropolitan planning authority 1 • Metropolitan planning councils 2 • Networked city-level innovation and incubation centres 3 	Stakeholder coordination
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations that enable EVSE deployment and VGI 7 • Integrated transport hubs 9 	Shared infrastructure
Policies and incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feebates 4 • ZEV credits 5 • Policies that encourage MaaS 6 • Enhanced fiscal incentives 10 • Nonfiscal incentives 11 	Accelerated adoption
Business models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturer consortium for batteries, common components, and platforms 8 • Standardized, swappable batteries for 2- and 3-wheelers 12 	Cost reduction
Data access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interoperable transport data: central data sharing institution 1 	System integration

* Numbers in parentheses correspond to the numbered list on page 46

Charrette participants

FIGURE 2: BREAKDOWN OF PARTICIPANTS BY SECTOR; SECTOR SIZES BASED ON NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS



Government

Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation
 Bhubaneswar Smart City
 Bangalore Electric Supply Company (BESCOM)
 Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
 Centre for Development and Advanced Computing
 Delhi Development Authority
 Delhi Integrated Multi-Modal Transit System Ltd.
 Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprise
 Department of Science and Technology

National Highways Authority of India
 Indian Highway Management Company Ltd.
 International Road Federation
 Ministry of Electronics and IT
 Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
 Ministry of Railways
 Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
 Ministry of Urban Development
 Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation
 National Payments Corporation
 Power System Operation Corporation

Private Sector

Ampere
 Ather
 Bangalore Autonomous Car Project
 Bangalore Electricity Supply Company
 BMW
 Carl Pope Associates
 Differentiated Energy
 Ford Motor Company
 Goldstone Infratech Ltd.
 HERO Electric
 Jangid Motors
 KPIT
 Lithium
 Mahindra
 Maini Group
 Maruti
 Nippon Audiotronix Ltd.
 Nissan

Ola
 Osmosis
 Prasanna Purple
 RideCell
 Ridlr
 Shell
 Shuttl
 Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers
 SoftBank
 Tata Motors
 Toyota
 Uber
 Volvo
 Workxpace

Civil Society, Academia, and NGOs

Brookings India
 Centre for Science and Environment
 ClimateWorks Foundation
 Indian Institute of Technology-Delhi
 Indian Institute of Technology-Madras
 Indian School of Business
 India Smart Grid Forum
 Insight Strategy Group
 Institute for Transportation and Development Policy
 Institute of Urban Transport
 IRU Smart Move High Level Group
 Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
 Mahindra Electric
 Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation
 The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
 World Resources Institute (WRI)

03

VISION AND OPPORTUNITY



03: VISION AND OPPORTUNITY

India has a leapfrog opportunity in mobility

India is at a critical juncture in its infrastructure, energy, and mobility development. While many Western countries have developed a system dominated by private-vehicle ownership and sprawl, India is home to a number of supporting conditions that make it possible to take a different path. The second most populous country in the world, India's potential to create a shared, electric, and connected mobility system could produce major benefits domestically and globally.



A shared system based on usership, not ownership, can increase utilisation and decrease congestion, providing better service and greater access at lower cost. Smarter planning and data ubiquity can allow service providers and travelers to connect seamlessly and efficiently between modes. Shared and connected systems can enhance vehicle economics and propel the deployment of electric mobility, which in turn can reduce tailpipe emissions and cut even more at the source by supporting the integration of renewable energy onto the grid.

India's current mobility system reflects many of the underlying properties of this new mobility paradigm. These elements include a high share of nonmotorized transit, low private-vehicle ownership, a diverse set of mode options, and strong IT capabilities. As India continues to develop at a rapid pace, it is essential to maintain and invest in these attributes, as they serve as the foundation of a shared, electric, and connected mobility system.

This strong starting point enables India to leapfrog towards ambitious goals of 6–7 million xEVs by 2020 and 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022. Today, many of the technologies and business models that support this vision are already cost-effective, high-quality, and convenient. For example, many HEVs, PHEVs, and battery electric vehicles (BEVs), which represent a progression of increasing intensity of vehicle electrification, are becoming cost-competitive and can become more so through bulk procurement of their common assembly- and subassembly-level parts. The affirmation of the NEMMP-2020 roadmap and continuation of the FAME scheme are important indicators for OEMs that play critical roles in bringing more xEV products to the Indian marketplace.

With collective ambition from stakeholders across the private sector and government, India has the potential to turn this vision into reality and emerge as a global role model in advanced mobility solutions.

Government and industry leaders are converging on a vision for India's mobility future

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL, MINISTER OF STATE WITH INDEPENDENT CHARGE FOR POWER, COAL, NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY, AND MINES:

"India can become the first country of its size which will run 100% of electric vehicles."

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE, MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

"In the last many years we have seen that coordination that was required among the various ministers of the government...was not to be seen. But now for the first time it is seen...we have all got together and are working towards a collective responsibility to face the challenges and come out of it with a solution."

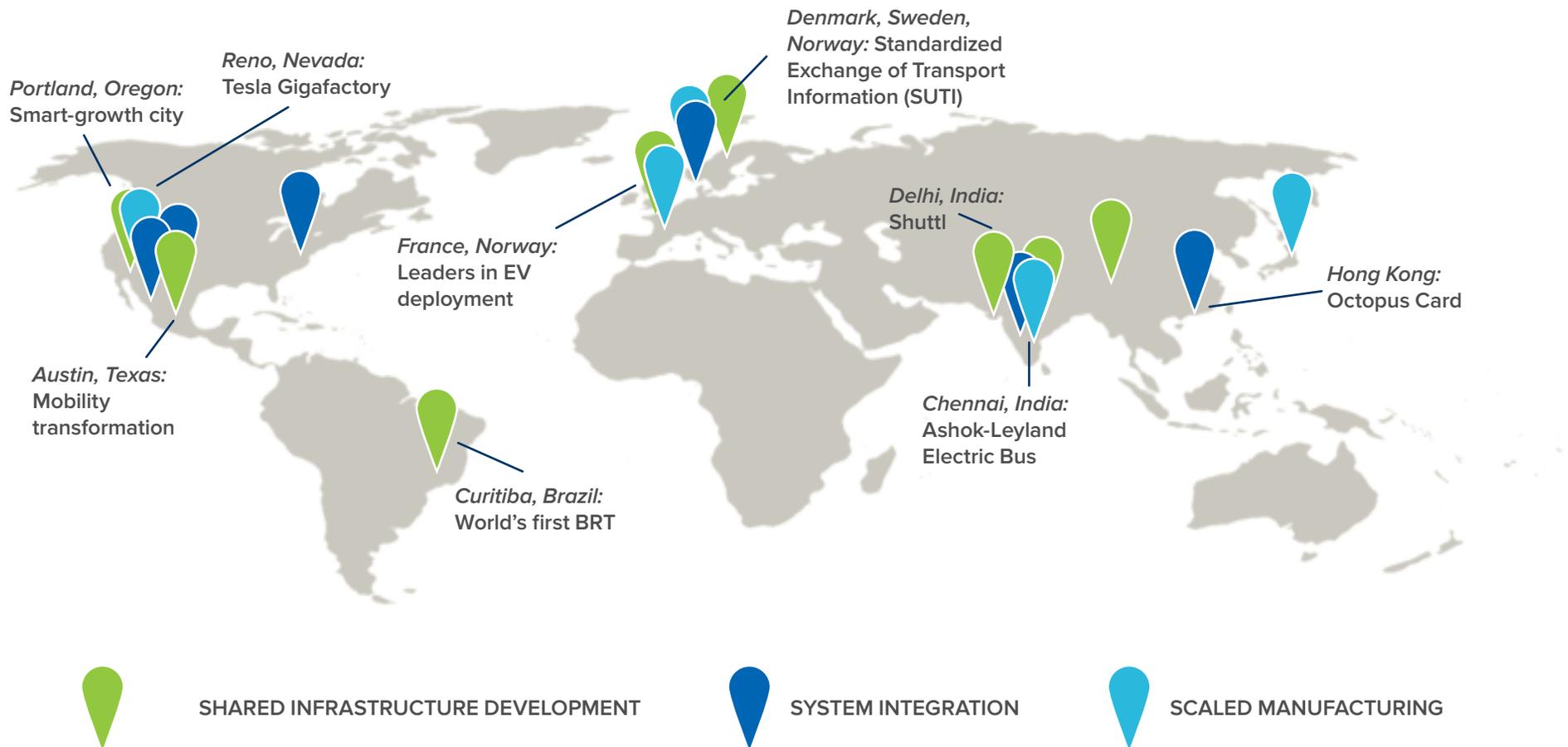
SHRI AMITABH KANT, NITI AAYOG CEO:

"Three trends in mobility which are making profound impact are electrification, shared mobility, and automation....If we prepare ourselves for these trends and become early adopters by deploying emerging transportation technologies and business models, it will help us in leapfrogging traditional approaches and leading the world in new mobility solutions."

SHRI CHETAN MAINI, MAINI GROUP:

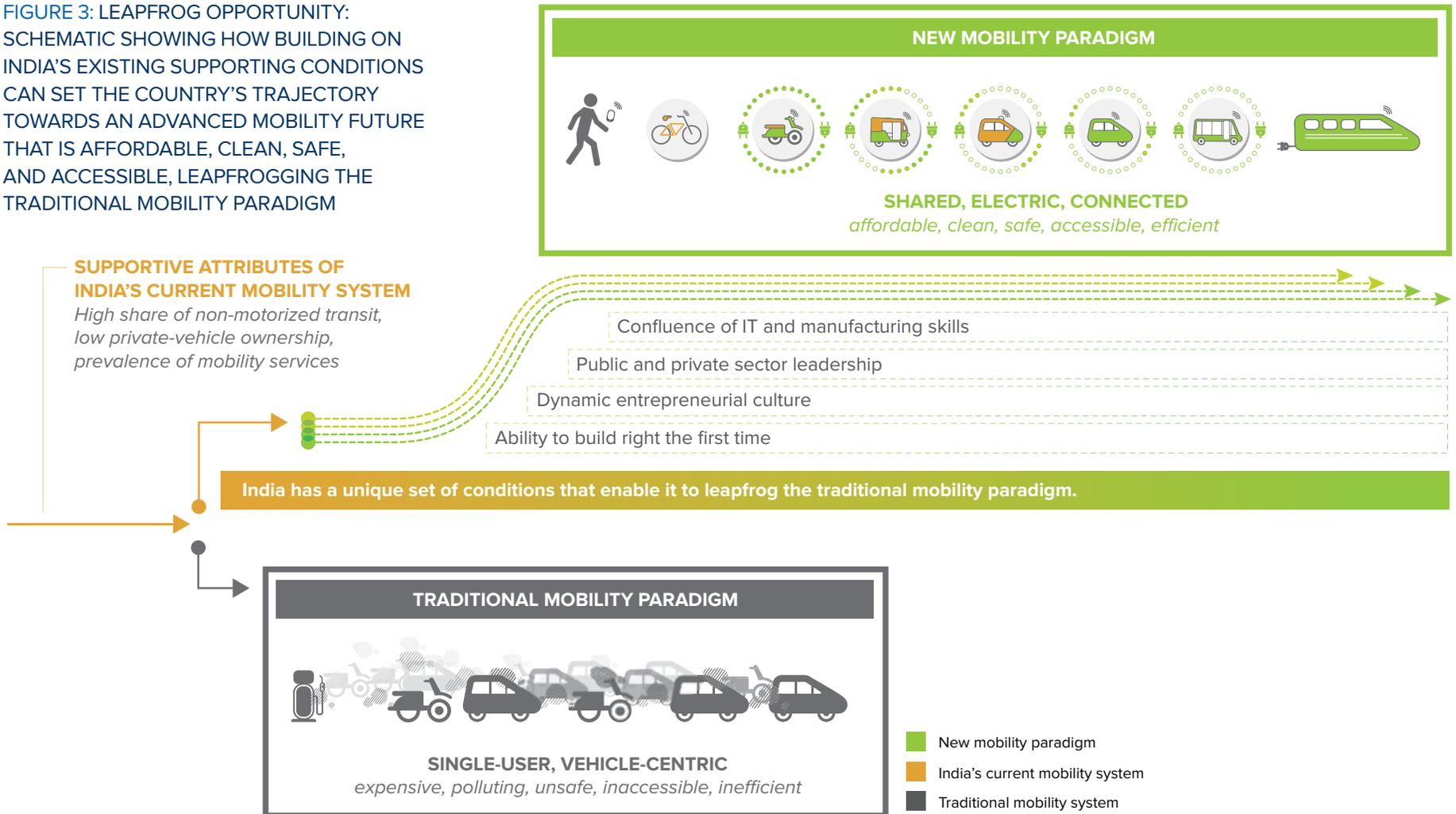
"The workshop looked at a range of issues from energy security to a thrust on renewable energy and brought together multiple stakeholders. This hasn't happened before. I see everything coming together."

Parts of the mobility puzzle are emerging but have yet to be assembled in a single geography



India could leapfrog the challenges of established mobility development patterns

FIGURE 3: LEAPFROG OPPORTUNITY: SCHEMATIC SHOWING HOW BUILDING ON INDIA'S EXISTING SUPPORTING CONDITIONS CAN SET THE COUNTRY'S TRAJECTORY TOWARDS AN ADVANCED MOBILITY FUTURE THAT IS AFFORDABLE, CLEAN, SAFE, AND ACCESSIBLE, LEAPFROGGING THE TRADITIONAL MOBILITY PARADIGM



Fast-paced transformations in mobile phones, LEDs, and solar PV have demonstrated India's ability to rapidly scale solutions

SOLUTION CATEGORY	MOBILE TELEPHONY	LEDS	SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAICS (PV)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Led mostly by the private sector, growth in mobile telephony leapfrogged the transition to landlines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationwide replacement of incandescent lights with LEDs totaling 3.5 crore street lights and 77 crore household lights by 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's ambitious "National Solar Mission" has sparked a decade of capacity growth India aims to install 100 GW of solar by 2022, a core part of its NDC
Scaling mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to technological improvements, liberalisation of the telecom sector (1991) Competitive collaboration among telcos in the area of infrastructure development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregated demand and procurement lowered bulb costs 76% in 2014 alone Outreach, turnkey implementation, and energy-savings monetization accelerated adoption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India is home to some of the world's largest projects and benefits from economies of scale and bulk purchasing Competitive auctions are placing Indian solar bids among the world's lowest
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 crore mobile phone subscribers and 22 crore smartphone users High share of digital transactions with 63.8 lakh transactions valued at Rs 2,425 crore in the month of March 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing energy use by 114 TWh, peak load by 21.5 GW, and emissions by 85 MTCO₂/y in 2019, saving residential and municipal consumers Rs 455 crore per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's installed capacity reached 6.8 GW in 2016, sustaining a 59% CAGR since 2013 In 2017 India may become the world's third-largest solar market

LESSON: GOVERNMENT TARGET SETTING, BULK PROCUREMENT, AND ECONOMIC LIBERALISATION CAN HELP GROW NEW MARKETS QUICKLY

India has a growing portfolio of programmes supporting a mobility leapfrog

PROGRAMME	DESCRIPTION	SUPPORTIVE ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAMME
Make in India	A major national initiative designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property, and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure.	Of the 25 sectors covered by Make in India, several are directly related to a mobility transformation, including: Automobile, Automobile Components, Aviation, Roads and Highways, Railways, and Renewable Energy.
Digital India	Digital India is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally-empowered society and knowledge economy.	Digital India has enabled mobile and digital transactions that support a shared mobility model by making digital identities and cashless payments ubiquitous and secure.
FAME	DHI's initiative FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles) has extended demand incentives at Rs 127.77 crore for purchase of 1,11,897 electric and hybrid vehicles since inception of the scheme on 1 April 2015 through February 2017.	The FAME scheme has been extended through 2020, with the exact allocation yet to be determined, and now includes new focus areas of technology development, demand creation, pilot projects, and charging infrastructure.
Green Mobility Fund	MoUD's recently announced Rs 80,000 crore fund is accessible to cities with populations above five lakh and all state capitals, covering more than 50% of India's urban population.	The fund will be directed at mass-transit projects, nonmotorized modes of transport, use of nonfossil fuels, and creation of last-mile connectivity. Cities can apply for funding by submitting a green mobility plan.
Smart Cities Mission	Smart Cities Mission is an urban renewal programme of MoUD with a mission to develop 100 cities all over the country making them citizen-friendly and sustainable.	Three of the eight criteria of the Mission link directly to mobility solutions, including: promoting mixed land use, creating walkable localities, and promoting a variety of transport options.

India's capabilities establish a foundation for a shared, electric, and connected mobility future

CAPABILITIES	DESCRIPTION	ENABLING CONDITION
IT and manufacturing	Indian companies bring decades of manufacturing and IT experience, and Indian automakers also have core software-development expertise.	India's existing manufacturing and software expertise position India to lead in the development and manufacturing of new mobility solutions.
Public and private sector leadership	India's business and political leaders have affirmed that a transformation is possible and desirable.	Alignment of vision and purpose across public and private sectors can help foster collaboration, build markets, and establish supportive policy frameworks.
Dynamic entrepreneurial culture	Startups and new ventures in the mobility space are multiplying rapidly, creating new jobs and employment opportunities.	New companies and business models are focused on vehicle technology, as well as how they are used and connected to users, supporting economic applications for EVs (e.g., commuting, high-mileage vehicles, real-time data and user experience).
Ability to build right the first time	India has an opportunity to avoid the "lock-in" effects of a system defined by high costs, heavy pollution, and inefficiency.	<p>Some analysts expect that by 2030, India will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 700–900 million sq. ft. of new floor space every year • Add 7,400 km of metros and subways • Pave 2.5 billion sq km of roads⁴ <p>An opportunity exists to design a system that avoids the trap of personally-owned internal combustion engine vehicles.</p>

Further evidence that India is well-positioned for a mobility transformation

1. Currently nonmotorized transportation (i.e., walking and biking) and public transportation represent a large share of all trips taken in India (roughly 66% in 2007).⁵ This is in stark contrast to a meager 10% in the United States. Preserving this mode share through improved urban design can make walking, biking, and public transport safe and desirable in India.
2. Despite having expanded 472-fold since 1950, auto ownership in India remains low, with only 18 cars per 1,000 citizens (China has nearly 69, while the U.S. has 786 cars).⁶ The scarcity of privately-owned four-wheel vehicles and a large number of two-wheelers creates opportunities for India to deploy emerging technology and business models to make mobility services more convenient and cost-effective than the anticipated trend towards a growing number of personally-owned cars.
3. Shared mobility is already familiar and highly utilised in India. Bicycle and auto-rickshaws flexibly carry commuters along routes not served by other modes, and ride hailing services are experiencing enormous growth. Using interoperable transportation data and mobile-connected platforms to enhance the current mobility services system, while connecting it to emerging offerings, could establish India as a global leader in shared mobility.

NEED FOR AN ARTICULATED CHANGE MODEL AND SCALING MECHANISM:

A clearly articulated change model is required to drive nonlinear growth and achieve extraordinary scale matched to India's ambitions. Such a model will be required to move from individual projects, to regional examples, to market-wide scale and transformation, and to ensure that insights and supportive actions from the central government are targeted and shared with regional implementation effort.



Announcements since the February 2017 charrette show ongoing progress

Electric vehicles for commercial use may not require permits

The Economic Times
1 March 2017

Ministers to brainstorm policy for an all-electric vehicle future

Live Mint
7 March 2017

Ola pilot project: Electric cabs across major cities in three months

Live Mint
28 March 2017

Suzuki, Toshiba, Denso to build lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles in India

Live Mint
15 April 2017

Government eyes leasing of electric vehicles in clean energy push

Live Mint
15 April 2017

Modi government plans major policy push to promote e-vehicles

The Economic Times
25 April 2017



04: A THREE-PHASED APPROACH TO CHANGE

A detailed yet flexible action plan to accelerate progress

Combining India's collective vision and supportive conditions with a change model based on economic viability, experimentation, and learning can set India on a transformative path to a new mobility future. The design charrette convened by NITI Aayog and RMI identified near-term, actionable solutions to support this transformation.

By the end of the workshop, a group of 75 participants generated 12 detailed opportunities for action. These actions can function as supportive



building blocks for India's shared, electric, and connected mobility future. While a number of themes are present across this set of opportunities, three stand out as overarching and interconnected: scaled manufacturing, shared infrastructure development, and system integration. Scaled manufacturing can create xEV supply; shared infrastructure development can establish a supportive ecosystem for pedestrians, cyclists and passengers; and system integration can build demand and enhance efficiency through data sharing and targeted policy frameworks.

These three opportunity areas lend structure to the list of actionable solutions, clarify the implementation approach, and provide a framework for ongoing discussion and debate. Sequencing these solutions provides a prioritized timeline that takes into account the interdependencies of systemic change and the order of operations. Economic viability and geographic scaling inform this sequencing of actions across three strategic phases.

Phase 1 ("Notching the arrow," 2017–2019) prioritizes solutions that are already economic and capable of rapid scaling, while cultivating solutions that are nearly economic. By Phase 2 ("Drawing the bow," 2020–2023), opportunities that were introduced in Phase 1 are being refined and scaled, while the options that were previously identified as nearly economic have become cost-effective and ready for deployment. Simultaneously, public- and private-sector action continues to lay the groundwork for enhancing the economics and feasibility of future opportunities. In Phase 3 ("Letting the arrow fly," 2024–2032), more opportunities become economic and scale to the national level. Emerging ideas follow this same trajectory, while systemic solutions from lighthouse examples help integrate technology, design, and business models at a national scale.

These three phases align with NITI Aayog's 15-year vision document, which looks forward to 2032.

Key elements of India's mobility transformation

ELEMENTS OF INDIA'S MOBILITY TRANSFORMATION

	SYSTEM INTEGRATION	SHARED INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	SCALED MANUFACTURING
Charrette working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobility as a Service 2. Interoperable transport data 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Mobility-oriented development 4. Vehicle-grid integration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Product manufacturing 6. Electric vehicle deployment
	ASSEMBLING THE PIECES	BUILDING ECOSYSTEMS	CREATING SUPPLY

India's mobility system is complex, involving many stakeholders and interdependent parts. A whole-systems approach can best address and exploit these diverse perspectives and deep relationships. The charrette's six working groups developed a set of solutions aimed at transforming the system. The first three groups—electric vehicle deployment, mobility as a service, and interoperable transport data—suggested solutions to integrate the system, emphasising shared and connected as key attributes of India's mobility future. Mobility-oriented development and vehicle-grid integration proposed infrastructural solutions to build an ecosystem that supports electrification, while product manufacturing identified solutions to supply affordable, high-quality components that seek to make electric drivetrains the new norm.

Targeting specific electric vehicle market segments based on economics can drive national adoption quickly

ELECTRIC VEHICLE MARKET SEGMENT	PRIVATE VS. FLEET ⁺
2-wheelers	Private
	Fleet ^{**}
3-wheelers	Fleet
4-wheelers	Private
	Fleet
Buses	Fleet

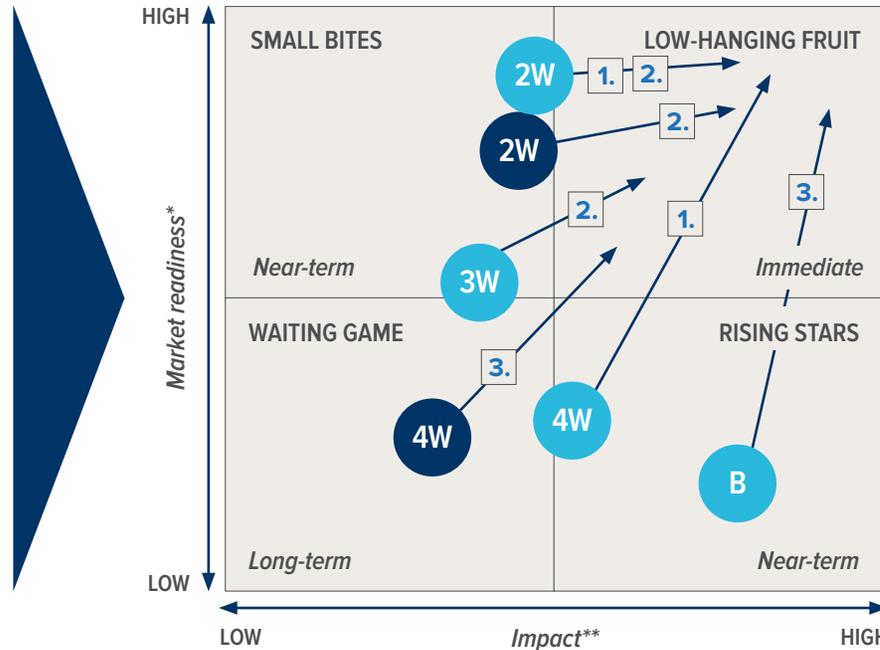


FIGURE 4: REPRESENTATIVE DIAGRAM PLOTTING EV MARKET SEGMENTS BASED ON THEIR CURRENT MARKET READINESS (Y-AXIS) AND IMPACT ON CO₂ EMISSIONS AND PARTICULATE MATTER REDUCTION (X-AXIS)

Several strategies can improve each segment’s market readiness and impact:

1. Service strategy: High-mileage electric service vehicles’ lower operating costs can offset capital cost premiums
2. Technology strategy: Smart, standardized and swappable batteries could reduce capital cost for electric 2- and 3-wheelers
3. Manufacturing strategy: Private 4-wheelers and commercial buses can become economic as battery prices decline further



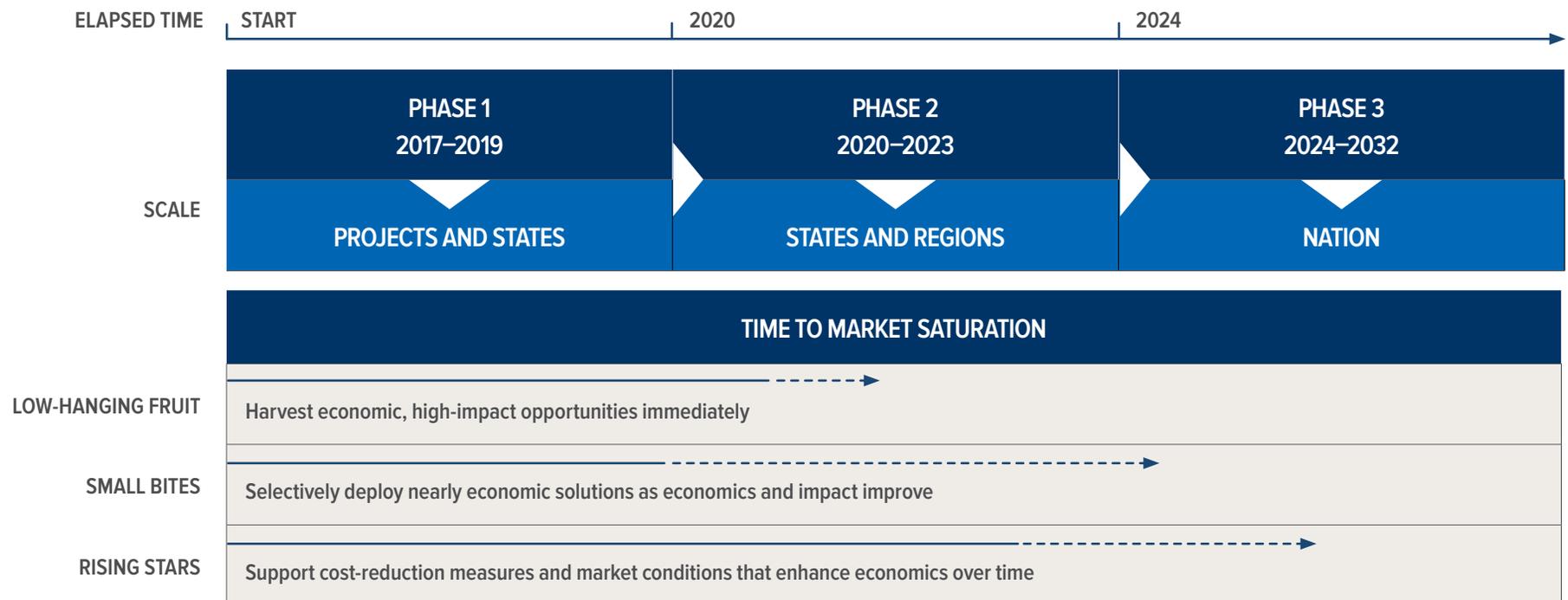
⁺ Includes shared public and commercial vehicles not for private use; incentivizing fleets vs. private-vehicle ownership can yield much faster growth in electrified passenger kilometres
^{**} New developments point towards 2W fleet expansion in India; combining service and technology strategies could accelerate EV deployment in this segment.

* Includes economic viability and technology maturity
^{**} Includes electric passenger kilometres traveled and CO₂ emissions and particulate matter reduction potential

Addressing components of the system in three distinct phases enables rapid scaling of economic market segments and regional integration

	PHASE 1 2017–2019 “NOTCHING THE ARROW”	PHASE 2 2020–2023 “DRAWING THE BOW”	PHASE 3 2024–2032 “LETTING THE ARROW FLY”
System integration <i>Assembling the pieces</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralize and share transit data Create and distribute knowledge from state change labs Refine existing policies and incentives and develop new ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refine policies and incentives established during Phase 1; begin phasing-out of subsidies that are no longer needed Fill in regulatory gaps and develop additional policies if needed Shift from a government- to market-led approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refine and shortlist material incentives and policies after evaluation during Phase 2 Subsidies continue phasing out as solutions become market ready and reach national scale
Shared infrastructure development <i>Building ecosystems</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create infrastructure to support xEV supply and demand Begin building out charging and battery-swapping infrastructure to enable grid adequacy and flexibility Investments in mobility-oriented development and modal integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue expanding charging network and swapping stations Capitalise on sources of additional value created by infrastructure developed in Phase 1 Further integrate modes and better connect states and regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory mechanisms in place to capture EVs' full grid value Fully integrated modes nationwide
Scaled manufacturing <i>Creating Supply</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investments in mobility-oriented development and modal integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand common component options and begin producing platforms Improve supply chain management Scale up domestic supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up supply to meet demand internationally

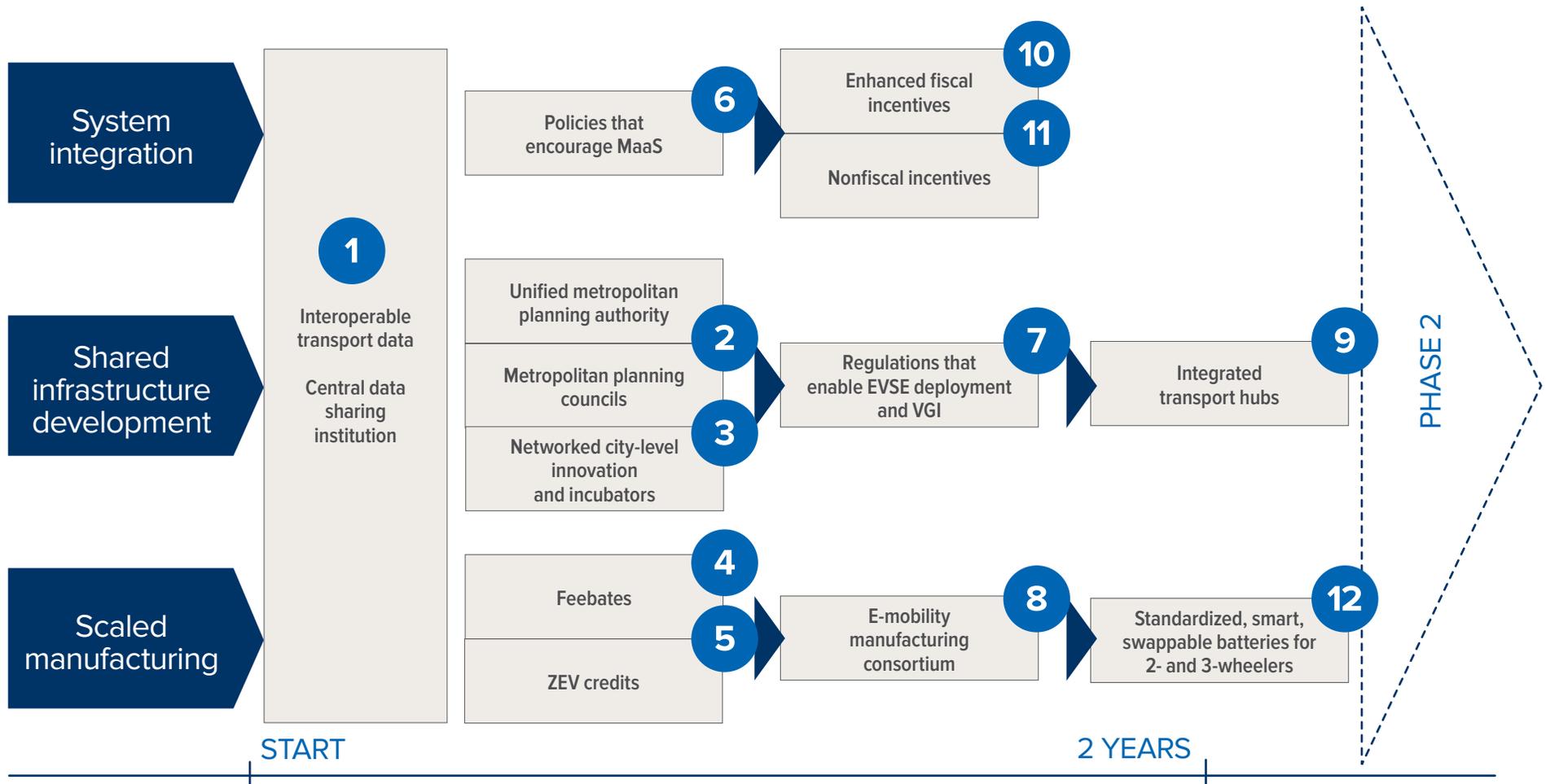
Economic viability and regional scaling inform the phasing of solutions



The charrette working groups' solutions were designed to be near-term, high-impact actions, and therefore fall in Phase 1. Some of these solutions are already economic and constitute low-hanging fruit to be harvested immediately. Others require cultivation to increase market readiness for national-level deployment in Phases 2 and 3. In Phase 1, building institutional capacity and aggregating interoperable transport data are high priorities, as they enable subsequent solutions. A series of structural reforms and policy interventions follow to support mode integration, smart urban planning, and data aggregation, while providing manufacturers and consumers with appropriate incentives that continue seeding the xEV market. As manufacturer push and consumer pull help grow market segments, infrastructure and production capabilities develop in tandem, paving the way for innovative business models and policies to emerge towards the end of Phase 1, setting the stage for faster scaling in Phases 2 and 3.

PHASE 1: 2017–2019, “Notching the Arrow”

A NEAR-TERM SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS BUILDS POLITICAL WILL AND MARKET CONFIDENCE
 (CHAPTER 5 PROVIDES FOUR-PAGE DETAILED OVERVIEWS OF EACH OF THE 12 SOLUTIONS LISTED BELOW)



MILESTONE: NATIONAL DEPLOYMENT OF ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS INFORMED BY STATE-LEVEL EXPERIMENTATION

PHASE 2: 2020–2023, “Drawing the Bow”

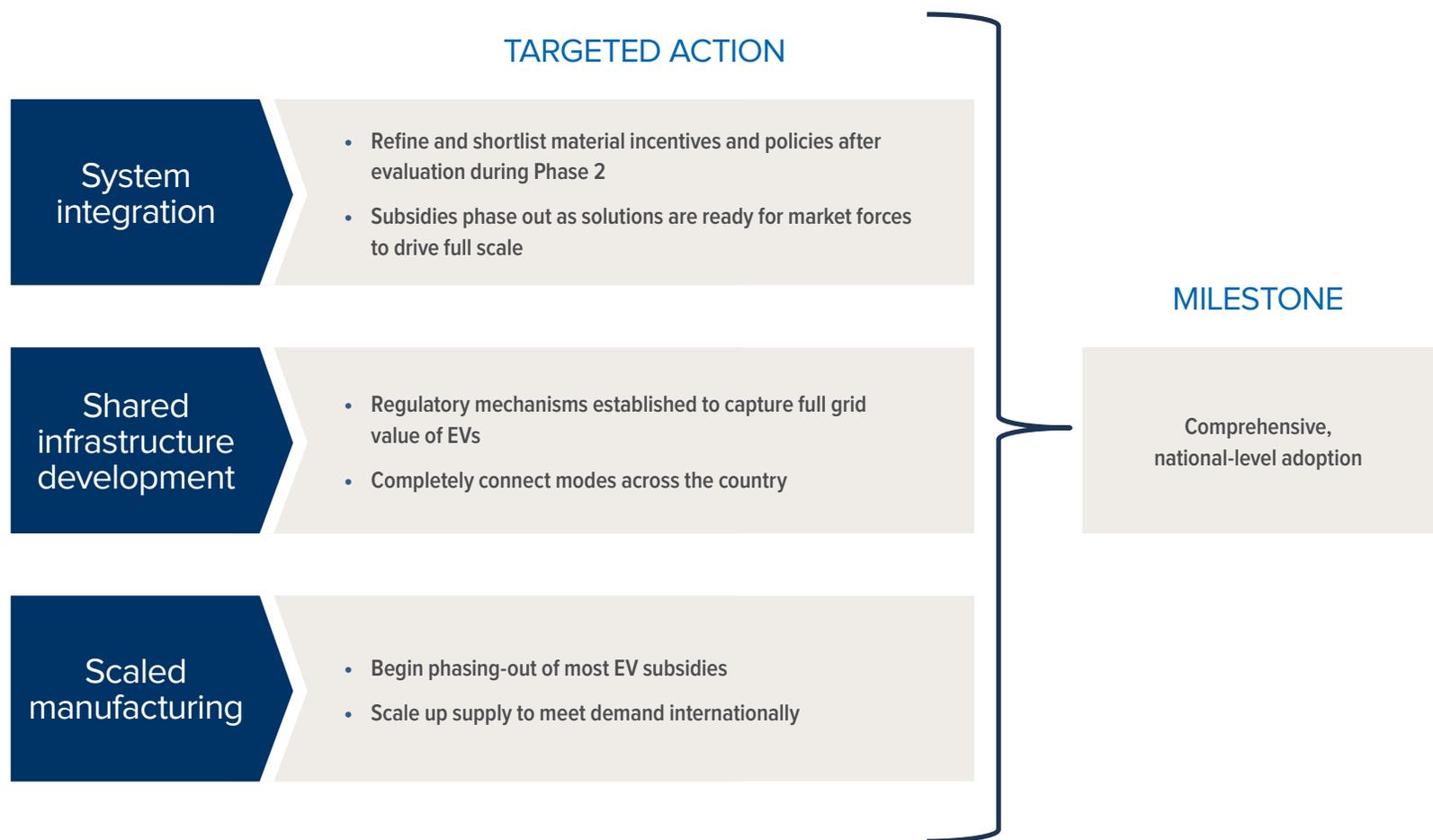
EXPERIMENTATION SHOWS PROOF OF CONCEPT, AND LEARNING BEGINS SCALING SOLUTIONS



SCALING MECHANISM: ECONOMIC SEGMENT TRANSFORMATION AND STATE-LEVEL CHANGE LABS

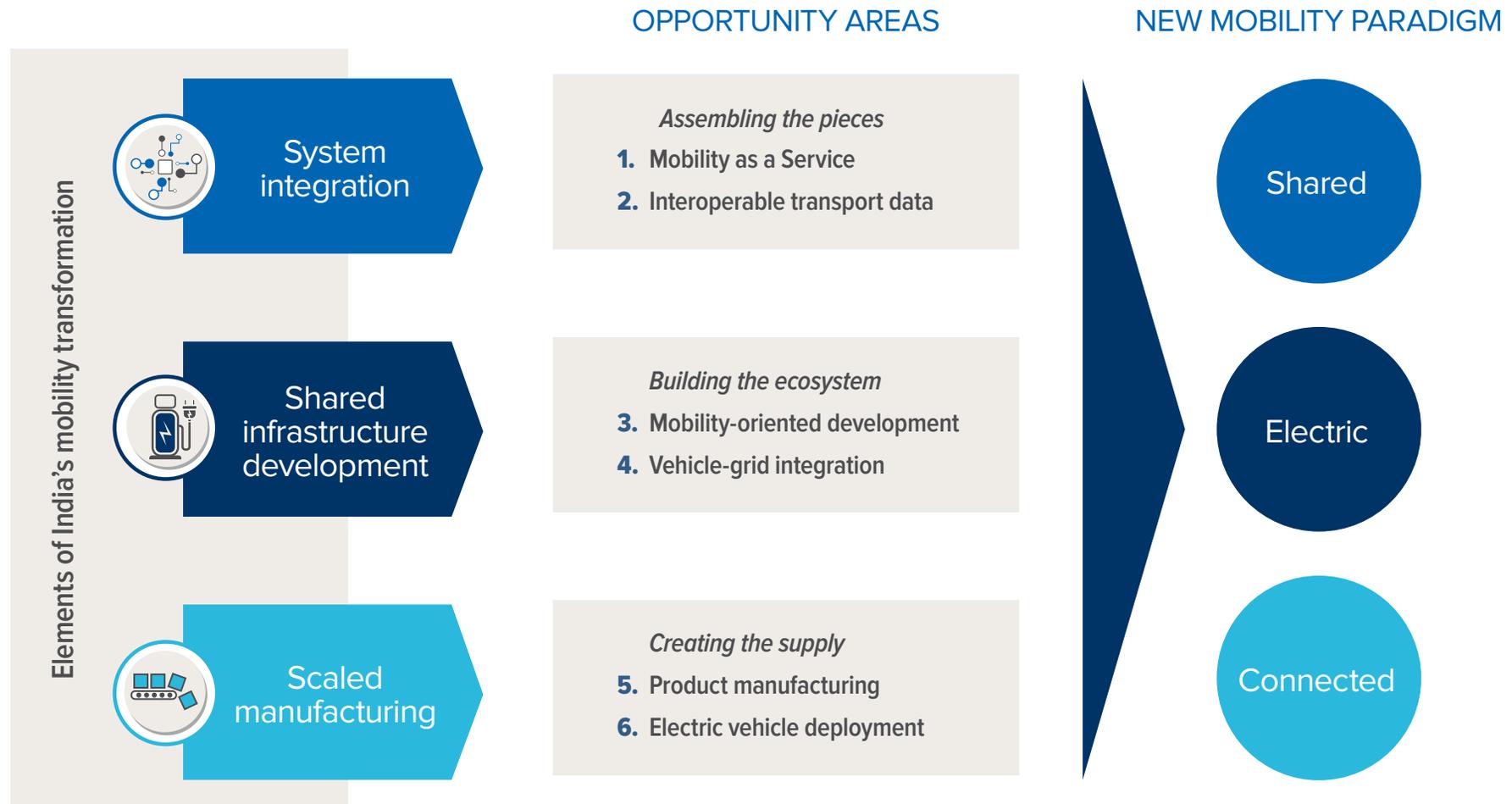
PHASE 3: 2024–2032, “Letting the Arrow Fly”

PRIOR LEARNING AND MARKET ADOPTION ENABLE RAPID, NATIONAL-LEVEL SCALING



SCALING MECHANISM: RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS

Enabling a mobility transformation through an integrative approach



05

ACTIONABLE SOLUTIONS



05: ACTIONABLE SOLUTIONS

The charrette participants identified a diverse set of mobility solutions

The mobility charrette convened a diverse group of experts reflective of India's mobility system to identify actionable solutions to enable a mobility leapfrog. This set of near-term, high-impact solutions aims to accelerate India's progress towards EV adoption and the proliferation of mobility services, interoperable transport data, smart urban planning, vehicle-grid integration, and domestic manufacturing.

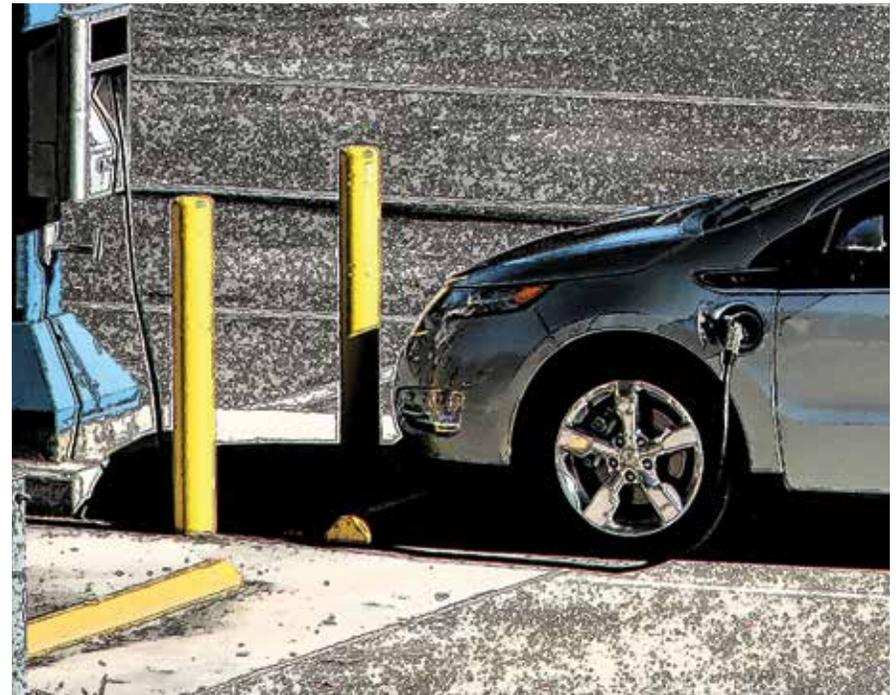
Establishing a central data sharing institution, a unified metropolitan planning authority, and integrated transport hubs are important first steps to begin integrating India's mobility system, enabling seamless mode integration. Metropolitan planning councils can enhance this integration by designing, connecting, and maintaining the requisite walkways, roads, and other pathways by which people move, expediting trips and prioritizing the least energy intensive modes of travel.

As connection becomes a cornerstone of India's mobility system, regional innovation and incubation centres can integrate solutions, establishing demand for xEV technology and alternative utilisation models. Simultaneously, supply-side incentives, like feebates and ZEV credits, can encourage automakers to manufacture low- or no-emission vehicles of all shapes and sizes, while a manufacturer consortium for batteries, common components, and platforms can build a robust domestic supply chain capable of producing these vehicles at competitive prices.

Policies that encourage mobility services can make the most of a connected ecosystem and its efficient vehicles by placing more travelers in fewer vehicles and providing critical first- and last-mile connections that enable mode integration, especially the transition from walking and biking to rickshaws, taxis, and buses. An expanding charging network and the growth of battery swapping stations, in addition to enhanced fiscal and nonfiscal incentives, makes possible the rapid adoption of electric vehicles, from 2- and 3-wheelers to high-mileage service

vehicles. Without smart charging and grid preparation, EVs could break electric distribution systems. With these steps, EVs could make the grid more flexible, renewable supply easier to integrate, and DISCOMs more solvent.

The following solutions are not exhaustive. Rather, they are designed to create a diverse set of opportunities to establish competitive markets and manage risk. Together, they can inspire additional opportunities and position India for success in its mobility transformation.



Index of actionable solutions

OPPORTUNITIES LISTED HERE ARE DETAILED ON THE NEXT 48 PAGES

OPPORTUNITY	PAGES	ACTOR		
		GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR	CIVIL SOCIETY
1. Interoperable transport data: central data sharing institution and unified metropolitan planning authority	52–55	✓	✓	
2. Metropolitan planning councils	56–59	✓		
3. Networked city-level innovation and incubation centres	60–63	✓	✓	✓
4. Feebates	64–67	✓	✓	
5. Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) credits	68–71	✓	✓	
6. Policies that encourage Mobility as a Service (MaaS)	72–75	✓		
7. Regulations that enable Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) deployment and Vehicle-Grid Integration (VGI)	76–79	✓	✓	
8. Manufacturer consortium for batteries, common components, and platforms	80–83		✓	✓
9. Integrated transport hubs	84–87	✓		
10. Enhanced fiscal incentives	88–91	✓		
11. Nonfiscal incentives	92–95	✓		
12. Standardized, smart, swappable batteries for 2- and 3-wheelers	96–99		✓	✓

1 Interoperable transport data

UNIQUE CONDITIONS POSITION INDIA FOR A TRUE LEAPFROG OPPORTUNITY IN INTEGRATED MOBILE BOOKING AND PAYMENT FOR MOBILITY SERVICES

CONTEXT

- Conditions exist to help establish mandate- and market-driven mechanisms to support better transportation data, including:
 - » Leadership in the public and private sector around innovation in software and data
 - » Relatively high share of passenger miles served by mobility services
- Progress on payment banks, biometrics, and cashless payment may pave the way for integrated mobile booking and payment for mobility services, which domestic ridesharing companies and bus aggregators are already exploring

OPPORTUNITY

- Harnessing India's IT and mobile application skills to deliver transformative solutions including:
 - » NITI Aayog incubating a new central data transport sharing institution
 - » Creating new Unified Metro Transit Authority (UMTA) at the state/city level
 - » "Quick win" market-driven data exchange among mobility operators and cities

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- Leapfrog: Bypass the convoluted structure of multiple payment mechanisms, payment portals, and smart card approaches to achieve a seamless and potentially universal payment, booking, and transit pass membership platform
- Disruptive: Suggestions by private companies to willingly share data may have global implications for data sharing if the initial precedent is set in India
- Interconnectedness: A singular, comprehensive data platform can increase MaaS and MOD's impacts

1 Interoperable transport data

THE AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF INTEROPERABLE TRANSPORT DATA CAN IMPROVE WITH A LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK DESIGNED FOR SHARING

BARRIERS

- Lack of data availability due to:
 - » Limited capacity of mobility providers
 - » Privacy concerns
 - » Competition concerns (desire to participate)
- Without common standards, data is of variable quality and data sets are incomplete or incompatible
- Decentralized and cross-ministry jurisdiction reduces clarity on who is responsible for data aggregation
- High fragmentation among a diverse array of disaggregated intermediate public transit (IPT) providers and an associated lack of fixed route, fixed schedule public transit providers

ENABLERS

- Current technology platforms, including payment banks, biometrics, and cashless payments with apps are growing quickly in India
- There is already a high share of mobility services and low private-vehicle ownership
- The proliferation of open data policies is an emerging trend domestically and globally

ACTIONS

- Create an improved policy and legal framework for sharing anonymous data and increasing data accessibility for solution providers
 - » Create a central data bank managed by the central government
 - » Establish Unified Metro Transit Authorities (UMTA) at state and city levels
- Establish institutional framework to manage capacity, quality, and standards for data and sharing
 - » Standards
 - » Capacity building (funding, IT infrastructure)
 - » Rules for sharing
 - » Monitoring
 - » Issue resolution (conflict management)
- Crowd source data and aggregate into a secure, easy-to-use platform, helping operators access more customers providing better service to travelers

1 Interoperable transport data

SETTING A FRAMEWORK FOR DATA SHARING AND BUILDING CAPACITY CAN ENABLE THE AGGREGATION AND USE OF DATA ALREADY BEING COLLECTED

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
<p>Establish framework for central data bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve stakeholders • Incorporate existing findings • Develop/define vision • Secure funding • Define legal/institutional framework and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NITI Aayog • Central government • Mobility service providers 	<p>Duration: ~6 mo to 1 y Elapsed time: ~6 mo to 1 y</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and develop vision, legal framework, and institutional responsibilities, including data privacy and ownership • Secure funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central forum to convene stakeholders • Financial resources
<p>Develop plan to create institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards Capacity IT infrastructure Rules for sharing Monitoring mechanism Conflict resolution • Develop priority solutions for institution to solve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NITI Aayog • Central government • Mobility service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of Phase 1 • Elapsed time: ≤1 y • Aggregate data into central data bank • Identify priority solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and technical support • Databank development
<p>Pursue “quick successes”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static bus data • Private operator data (voluntary) • IPT data (shared standard) • City transport network maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UMTA • City governments • Transit operators • MaaS operators • IPT operators • Private vehicle owners 	<p>Duration: ~8–12 mo Elapsed time: ~14 mo to 2 y</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully functioning platform to aggregate and disseminate data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology and analysis • Public and private sector collaboration

1 Interoperable transport data

DATA SHARING NOT ONLY PRESENTS A LEAPFROG OPPORTUNITY FOR MOBILITY SERVICES, BUT ALSO AUGMENTS THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF OTHER SOLUTIONS, ESPECIALLY THOSE RELATED TO MOBILITY-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

CASE STUDY

- Comprehensive data sharing is still a nascent idea globally; there are instances of pilot programmes for specific components of data systems in mobility services
 - » The Standardized Exchange of Transport Information (SUTI) between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark is a data protocol for taxis and other on-demand vehicles
 - » OneBusAway (OBA), a U.S.-based company, offers open-source data products that distribute real-time passenger information across a number of platforms, including the web, smartphone apps, and SMS
 - » Whim app in Helsinki, Finland gives its users access to a large range of transport options from public transport to taxis to car rentals—the app provides routing information, booking, and payment in a single interface

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- India's progress on payment banks (Aadhaar ID system), biometrics, and cashless payment with apps (e.g., PayTM, the government-backed universal payments interface or UPI, and the BHIM app) appears to offer a true leapfrog opportunity in the realm of integrated and mobile booking and payment for mobility services—achieving a seamless and universal payment, booking, and transit-pass membership platform
- The high fragmentation among a diverse array of intermediate public transit (IPT) providers and an associated lack of fixed-route, fixed-schedule public transit providers may ultimately be an advantage if the shift to autonomous, electrified Mobility as a Service involves nonfixed route, nonfixed schedule, on-demand transit
- Beyond MaaS, data sharing will aid urban planners in building more efficient mobility-oriented cities

2 Metropolitan planning councils

A SINGLE ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION, EMPOWERED WITH FINANCIAL AND EVALUATIVE CAPABILITIES, CAN ACCELERATE MOBILITY-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

CONTEXT

- Stakeholders share a common vision for cities that feature pedestrian- and mobility-centric urban ecosystems designed around people, not cars
- Policy and guidance documents (at city, state, and central levels) serve as resources for vision and implementation
- Despite the aligned vision, implementation is slow for many reasons, including fragmentation among stakeholders and lack of capacity

OPPORTUNITY

- To accelerate the adoption of MOD, city governments could combine transit, transport, and land use agencies into integrated Metropolitan Planning Councils (MPCs) designing to address all modes of transit, from walking to biking
- The MPCs need financial and evaluative capabilities to manage several phases—planning, implementation, and follow-up, including measuring impact and incorporating feedback in designs

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- At scale, MPCs can create city- and state-specific solutions on a national level⁷

Social	Economic	Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More mobility choices • Health—walking encouraged • Increased safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased land value • Increased transit use • Reduced road/infrastructure costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced energy use • Better air quality • Conservation of resources

2 Metropolitan planning councils

IMPROVING COMMUNICATION AND PLANNING CAN HELP DESIGN RESILIENT CITIES

BARRIERS

- Fragmentation may impair communication and coordination among stakeholders (“multiplicity of agencies”), leading to poor planning and long implementation periods
- Implementation capacity could often be insufficient
 - » Personnel turnover reduces institutional memory
 - » Infrastructure does not match with demand
 - » Lack of data availability complicates decision making
 - » Lack of monitoring and enforcement capabilities weakens implementation
- A lack of institutional and government support restricts innovation
- Solutions are not city-specific (i.e., straitjacket approach) and there is limited citizen involvement, creating inefficiencies and reducing local buy-in

ENABLERS

- A shared vision for MOD exists among multiple actors, establishing a strong foundation and starting point for development. Several government bodies and think-tanks are already mobilising financial and human resources to accelerate change.
- There are many resources available that can be leveraged to inform development

ACTIONS

- Create MPCs with aggregated powers to plan, implement, and monitor progress, reducing fragmentation
- Establish MPC directive to integrate land-use and transit in planning, thereby creating a comprehensive strategic mobility plan
- Provide MPCs with financial and evaluative capabilities to ensure effective implementation and a regular review cycle
- Develop policy towards common vision, with a stable understanding—carefully select policies and adapt to local situations⁸
- Encourage proof-of-concept and India-specific pilot programmes and share knowledge to decrease risk, avoid straitjacket approaches, and educate citizens and policy makers

2 Metropolitan planning councils

LEVERAGING EXISTING INITIATIVES, POLICIES, AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS CAN ACCELERATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF METROPOLITAN PLANNING COUNCILS

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
Identify and amend laws in leading states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs and think tanks • NITI Aayog • Central government • Several state governments 	Duration: ~3 mo Elapsed time: ~3 mo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 3 lead states • Assess and update current policy to support MPCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing research and analysis by civil society champions • Support from central government bodies
Issue guidance/advisory documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NITI Aayog • Ministry of Urban Development 	Duration: ~6 mo Elapsed time: ~9 mo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and distribute guidance document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage existing policy/guidance documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » National Urban Transport Policy, Sustainable Urban Transport Project
Initiate process in all other states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society • Initial MPCs • State-level governments 	Duration: ~12–15 mo Elapsed time: ~2 y <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use initial successes to begin scaling nationally • Identify and begin policy overhaul in additional states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central forum to convene stakeholders

2 Metropolitan planning councils

A SHARED VISION IS A FIRST STEP IN MOBILITY-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT; METROPOLITAN PLANNING COUNCILS CAN IMPLEMENT DEVELOPMENT IN LINE WITH THIS VISION

CASE STUDY

Curitiba, Brazil – “focus on putting people first and integrated planning”⁹

Process and factors to replicate

- Created nonprofit (i.e., IPPUC) and municipal authority to implement plans, monitor performance, and perform research¹⁰
- Integrated public transit and land use in legislation and planning, with a focus on citizens and multiple benefits
- Focused: continuity, aligned visions, and “inexpensive, creative urban solutions and reflect local values”

Results

- 75% use public transit to commute (in 2006, up from 7% in 1970s); that is roughly 1.9 million passengers per weekday
- 55 m² green space per resident (16 m² recommended by World Health Organization)
- A role model: Curitiba’s success has been replicated by other cities, including Bogotá, Colombia

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- Many Indian cities share similarities with Curitiba (population: 32 lakh) and Bogotá (80 lakh)
- Like Curitiba, MPCs can enhance MOD by establishing a clear vision, encouraging continuity, and planning and implementing a comprehensive transit and land use plan, creating more efficient mobility for the user and increasing economic activity for cities and states
- To support MPCs, innovation and incubation centres can promote experimentation, knowledge sharing, and contextualized solutions

3 Networked city-level innovation and incubation centres

“PUBLIC-PRIVATE-PEOPLE” PARTNERSHIPS THAT CREATE, EXPERIMENT, AND VALIDATE SOLUTIONS CAN ACCELERATE SOLUTION DISSEMINATION AND SCALING

CONTEXT

- Stakeholders understand that city-specific solutions must be developed, but there is a need to improve the coordination of proof-of-concept and pilot programmes with city-wide and city-specific implementation

OPPORTUNITY

- Launch innovation and incubation centres embedded within city or state governments throughout India focused on MOD
- These centres will be responsible for innovative and contextualized solution identification/creation, experimentation (proof-of-concept and pilot programmes), and evaluation
- As networked knowledge centres, they will aid the dissemination of India-specific case studies nationally

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- By involving many stakeholders (public, private, NGO, academia, etc.) and aligning with MPCs, the centres will build capacity, help establish grassroots interest (local buy-in), and bridge the gap between solution providers and finders—allowing MOD to proliferate at a much higher rate

3 Networked city-level innovation and incubation centres

RAPID PROTOTYPING, AUGMENTING CAPACITY AT THE CITY LEVEL, AND SHARING KNOWLEDGE CAN PRODUCE TARGETED SOLUTIONS

BARRIERS

- Cities may take a one-size-fits-all approach, creating inefficiencies and reducing local buy-in
- City development is continuous and can often outpace pilot programmes (i.e., permanent infrastructure is built before incorporating lessons)
- Cities and states have insufficient capacity to identify and test solutions
- Limited and uncoordinated knowledge sharing—disaggregated resources
- Limited citizen involvement/buy-in slows adoption

- A shared vision for MOD exists among multiple actors, establishing a strong foundation and starting point for development; several government bodies and think-tanks are already mobilising financial and human resources to accelerate change
- Many existing resources from academia, government, and civil society can inform urban planning

ACTIONS

- Establish innovation and incubation centres with goals of:
 - » Innovation
 - » Incubation
 - » Knowledge sharing
- Involve all stakeholders in the same room to streamline decision making and planning, and to ensure ideas are representative of all stakeholders
- Establish mechanisms of information dissemination and network between cities to increase institutional memory
- Develop targeted, city-specific solutions

3 Networked city-level innovation and incubation centres

PIONEER CITIES CAN SERVE AS INITIAL TEST-BEDS AND KNOWLEDGE CENTRES, EXPEDITING THE TRANSITION FROM PROOF-OF-CONCEPT TO WIDE-SCALE IMPLEMENTATION IN OTHER CITIES

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
<p>Develop champion cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate interest • Integrate with Smart Cities Initiative • Begin city identification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NITI Aayog • Ministry of Urban Development • City- and state-level governments 	<p>Duration: ~6–9 mo Elapsed time: ~6–9 mo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website developed • Develop centre directive • Start competition for city selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff capacity • IT and design • Marketing
<p>Experimentation (proof-of-concept/pilot programmes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin experimentation with follow-up validation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation centre • Selected cities • MPCs 	<p>Duration: ongoing Elapsed time: beyond ~9 mo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish centres for proof-of-concept and pilot programmes in top cities • Monitor performance and begin identifying new cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation centre • Local resources for experimentation
<p>Continued Innovation centre development and knowledge dissemination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate awareness • Knowledge database • Develop more centres • Continue experimentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation centre • Additional cities: city- and state-level governments • MPCs 	<p>Duration: ongoing Elapsed time: beyond ~1 y</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge database developed • New centres in progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation centre • Marketing • Local resources for experimentation

3 Networked city-level innovation and incubation centres

QUICKLY PUTTING TESTED SOLUTIONS IN THE HANDS OF SOLUTION FINDERS CAN ACCELERATE THE SCALING OF MOBILITY-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT NATIONALLY

CASE STUDY

- NITI Aayog: Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)
 - » Establish Atal Innovation Centres to support (physical and mentorship) for innovators and start-ups in many sectors
 - » Encourage innovation and entrepreneurship in India
- Bhopal Living Labs proposal for an Atal Innovation Centre¹¹
 - » Create a “user-centred, open-innovation ecosystem” in a regional context that integrates “concurrent research and innovation processes within a public-private-people partnership”
 - » Performing the “cocreation, exploration, experimentation and evaluation of innovative ideas, scenarios, concepts and related technological artifacts in real-life use cases”

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- Use a similar structure as NITI Aayog’s Atal Innovation Mission and Bhopal’s Living Labs proposal, with a MOD-centric framework
 - » Involving thought leaders to drive solution development and testing
 - » Scaling via rapid prototyping at a pace necessary for inclusion in city development
- Coupled with MPCs, the result is a streamlined process for MOD innovation and planning/implementation/monitoring
- There are additional opportunities for this method to help accelerate the adoption of other technologies (electric vehicles and charging infrastructure)

4 Feebates

A WELL-DESIGNED FEEBATE PROGRAMME CAN STEER BUYERS TOWARDS 'CLEAN-FUEL' VEHICLES, ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURES TO INCORPORATE LOW-EMISSIONS TECHNOLOGY, AND RETIRE INEFFICIENT VEHICLES

CONTEXT

- CAFE (Corporate Average Fuel Economy) standards coming into effect in 2017 will improve fuel efficiency
- While India's already small, low-powered vehicles are a great starting point for fuel economy, the CAFE standards represent a marginal improvement in fuel economy (average annual reduction: India at 1.8%); technologically and economically viable options to vastly improve fuel economy are available

OPPORTUNITY

- The CAFE regulations can be supplemented with a revenue-neutral feebate programme managed by manufacturers; feebates are rebates for efficient new vehicles paid for by fees on inefficient ones
- The system will have built-in performance evaluations to review and reset the benchmark values at specified intervals, ensuring the efficient and financially stable functioning of the programme

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- A feebate programme sends a stable price signal, providing continuous incentives for manufacturers to produce and consumers to purchase efficient vehicles
- The feebate provides equal incentives for all advanced technologies and stimulates long-term development of innovative technologies to produce a low-carbon vehicle fleet thanks to feebates' ability to drive continuous improvement
- 6 countries now operate feebates; Norway's, together with nonfiscal incentives, has made $\frac{1}{3}$ of new light-duty vehicles EVs

4 Feebates

WHILE STANDARDS ENCOURAGE MEETING REQUIREMENTS, NOT EXCEEDING THEM, FEEBATES CAN DRIVE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF EFFICIENT VEHICLES

BARRIERS

- Manufacturers may be compelled to do “just enough” to meet existing CAFE standards
- Future uncertainty with standards creates unclear long-term signals¹³
- A patchwork of policies at varying institutional levels creates confusion and risk for manufacturers; consumers can bypass fees by purchasing in different regions¹⁴
- A single policy may favor short-term technology development, not long-term investment, in a potentially impactful technology

ENABLERS

- Revenue-neutral: financially self-sustaining when properly designed and managed
- Stackable: feebates can be used in conjunction with other systems, including standards and other feebates
- Flexible: various permutations of an ideal feebate system are still effective and may help adoption
- Bureau of Energy Efficiency is soon to introduce vehicle star labelling programme which can inform a Feebates program

ACTIONS

- Implement a feebate programme designed for India with guidance from best practices:¹⁵
 - » A continuous and linear rate: no step functions, or breaks
 - » Linear metric: CO₂ emissions or fuel consumption per unit distance; CO₂ emissions encourages a switch to less-polluting fuels
 - » A periodically adjustable and well-balanced pivot point to maintain a self-funding, revenue-neutral programme
- The exchange of money may best be managed at the manufacturer level to avoid high administrative fees (millions of transactions vs. yearly settlements) and to protect dealers from increased liability with customers who must pay fees
- To aid adoption, the feebate can be designed based on vehicle attributes, preferably capacity or size; programmes without attributes can be viewed as interfering with customer choice or creating inequity—for example, a large family likely requires a large vehicle¹⁶

4 Feebates

LAUNCH A NATIONAL-LEVEL FEEBATE PROGRAMME FOR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES TO COMPLEMENT, NOT COMPETE WITH CURRENT STANDARDS

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
Establish framework for programme <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage stakeholders 2. Determine performance goals to inform programme details 3. Policy work 4. Establish programme details 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power, NITI Aayog, manufacturers, consumers 2–4. BEE, Ministry of Power, NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance 	Duration: ~6 mo to 1 y Elapsed time: ~6 mo to 1 y <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define performance goals and supporting programme details to achieve goals • Establish managing party to oversee programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis capacity • Marketing for engagement • Legal capacity
Implement programme <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launch 2. Evaluate performance 3. Adjust pivot point, ensuring sufficiently steep slope to get buyers' attention 	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH), BEE, Ministry of Power, NITI Aayog, Managing group	Duration: ongoing Elapsed time: >1 y <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful launch • Begin evaluation and prepare for pivot point adjustment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity to evaluate performance and update pivot point
Expand to additional vehicle sectors	MORTH, BEE, Ministry of Power, NITI Aayog	Duration: ongoing Elapsed time: >2 y <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand to other vehicle segments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme management

4 Feebates

FRANCE HAS IMPLEMENTED A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME THAT CLOSELY FOLLOWS THE BEST PRACTICES OF AN IDEALIZED FEEBATE PROGRAMME

CASE STUDY

France

- Implemented a stepwise programme for light-duty vehicles with fuel efficiency between 25 and 96 mpg in January 2008
- Although deviating from an ideal feebate programme, the French programme has been a success with results attributed to the programme even during peak oil prices in 2008

Results

- CO₂ emission dropped 9 g/km (6%) in 2008 alone; this drop is 2x more than the average EU reduction (3.1%) and higher-than-average annual reduction in France from 2000–2007¹⁷
- “Average engine power and vehicle mass had their largest annual decreases since at least 1984”
- Following pre-feebate trends, estimates indicate vehicles would have emitted 25% more CO₂ per km in 2015

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- India is already in a leading position with low-emissions vehicles; implementing a feebate programme could help India maintain this designation by continuously encouraging vehicle efficiency improvements and switches to cleaner fuel types
- Feebates can be combined with other, either existing or new, programmes to accelerate efficient-vehicle deployment
 - » For example, adding vehicle or congestion fees in congested cities will reduce travel demand met by vehicles, while the feebate will encourage the shift to more efficient vehicles

5 ZEV credits

GOVERNMENT MANDATES AIDED BY A MARKET MECHANISM CAN CATALYSE ELECTRIC VEHICLE PRODUCTION

CONTEXT

- While Indian EV manufacturers receive fiscal incentives from central and state government in several forms, such as lower excise duties, there is no financial mechanism to attribute explicit economic value to the production of Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs), which include PHEVs, BEVs, and fuel cells
- The State of California mandates that EVs must constitute a percentage of automakers' vehicle sales. OEMs earn credits for ZEV sales, which count towards regulatory compliance; these credits are also tradable and bankable¹⁸

OPPORTUNITY

- State- or national-level ZEV credit programmes are supply-focused, market-based mechanisms that can encourage automakers to produce higher shares of electric vehicles by means of regulatory mandates and financial incentives

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- California and nine other U.S. states with ZEV credit programmes aim to produce over 30 lakh ZEVs by 2025, seeking to push these states' market shares up to 15%¹⁹

5 ZEV credits

LESSONS FROM THE U.S. CAN INFORM ZEV CREDIT ADOPTION IN INDIA

BARRIERS

- Low regulatory requirements for automakers' EV share mandates can lead to an oversupply of ZEV credits, lowering their market value and allowing OEMs to achieve compliance several years ahead of schedule
- The travel provision of California's current policy allows automakers to receive ZEV credits in the nine other U.S. states with ZEV credit programmes, in proportion with their California sales numbers, leading to double counting; a national ZEV credit design would avoid this issue

ENABLERS

- California's pooling provision allows U.S. automakers selling ZEVs in the northeast to transfer credits to states not in compliance with their ZEV requirements from states with extra credits, accommodating geographic diversity while avoiding double counting
- ZEV credit design offers opportunities for tiered and targeted incentives—for example, electric service vehicles earn an additional ZEV credit in California, and number of credits increases with a ZEV's electric range

ACTIONS

- Assess the appetite for ZEV credit programmes across India's 29 states and 7 Union Territories (UTs), and begin structuring a national programme or state-level pilots; if it is the latter, focus on those with interest and the highest vehicle sales
- Design high-priority national- and state-level objectives into the ZEV credit point structure, including additional credit for electric service vehicles, in alignment with an action developed by the Mobility as a Service working group, and the northeast U.S.'s pooling provision
- Develop a review cycle and evaluation process for refining mandates and credit structures to ensure meaningful ZEV credit prices and adoption rates

5 ZEV credits

ZEV CREDIT PROGRAMMES COULD HELP SCALE ELECTRIC VEHICLE MANUFACTURING ACROSS INDIA

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
Assess the appetite for ZEV credit programmes across India's 29 states and 7 UTs, and begin structuring a national programme or state-level pilots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NITI Aayog Department of Heavy Industry Ministry of Finance State-level governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Identify pioneer states in which to pilot ZEV credits 2018: Structure pilots in these states by setting up mandates and ZEV credit structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forum for convening and hosting stakeholders
Design national- and state-level objectives into the ZEV credit point structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level governments Department of Heavy Industry Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include additional credit for electric service vehicles Adopt the northeast U.S.'s pooling provision, if it is a state-level programme Coordinate ZEV credit and feebate designs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and regulatory research support from civil society Legal support
Develop a review cycle and evaluation process for refining the programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-level governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create state- and regional-level advisory boards to understand and assess the programmes' impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program management and financial support

5 ZEV credits

U.S. STATES WITH ZEV CREDIT PROGRAMMES HAVE BOLD GOALS AND PROMISING RESULTS

CASE STUDY

California, U.S.²⁰

- Annual ZEV sales have grown nearly 11-fold since 2011 to 73,132 units in 2016, making up 51% of 2016 U.S. ZEV sales
- With cumulative 2011–2016 sales of 254,988 units, ZEV sales have sustained a CAGR of 100%—9 percentage points higher than the 2011–2016 ZEV CAGR for states without ZEV credits
- 2016 ZEV market share was 3.6%—4x higher than the 2016 national market share and nearly 9x higher than the 2016 market share for states without ZEV credits

9 other U.S. states

- ZEV sales have grown 7-fold since 2011 to 12,825 in 2015, a CAGR of 64%²¹

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

Compatible with national- or state-level policymaking

- ZEV credits represent an important incentive category—supply-side incentives—that could be strengthened in India, and are customizable to meet specific states' policy objectives, which could work well with India's governance style

Private-sector revenue source

- While Tesla, as a manufacturer of BEVs only, is not subject to ZEV mandates, it earns ZEV credits, which it can sell to other automakers seeking to meet compliance levels; in Q2 2016, Tesla sold a portion of its ZEV credits and earned Rs 9.2 crore in revenue, helping the company post profits that quarter²²
- Indian automakers could benefit from this new revenue source

6 Policies that encourage MaaS

INCENTIVISING ELECTRIC SERVICE VEHICLES CAN HELP GROW ELECTRIC VEHICLE DEMAND

CONTEXT

- Many states' contract carriage permit policy inhibits ridesharing by allowing only point-to-point trips; in other words, it prevents service providers from picking up and dropping off passengers along a specified route.²³ While this statute enables free carpooling like Ola CarPool, some states may not permit ridesharing services like UberPOOL. The new Motor Vehicles Act (Amendment) 2016 liberalises issuance of licenses of aggregators and suggests that states follow central government's guidelines on these issues.
- While EV fiscal incentives target electric and hybrid vehicles, they do not provide specific incentives for shared or high-mileage EVs

OPPORTUNITY

- A package of smart policies could disincentivize privately owned ICE vehicles and promote shared EVs in India, electrifying more passenger-kilometres sooner while providing higher-quality and greater access to mobility services
- Important outcomes of this policy enhancement are lowering the burden-to-operate, improving tax structures and financing options, and prioritizing shared EVs in nonfiscal incentive structures
- Strengthens and creates new B2B channels for EV sales to fleet owners, thereby providing a steady demand for EVs

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- These concepts need not only apply to 4-wheelers, but can also help support the growth of auto-rickshaws
- Less congestion and better, more accessible mobility services at lower cost
- Hundreds of Rs. crores in transportation fuel cost and CO₂ saved annually

6 Policies that encourage MaaS

MINOR POLICY MODIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS CAN SPEED SHARED ELECTRIC VEHICLE DEPLOYMENT

BARRIERS

- Some states' stage carriage permits prohibit ridesharing in commercial vehicles, preventing transportation network companies' (TNCs') driver-owned fleets from offering services like UberPOOL²⁴
- FAME demand incentives do not prioritize shared EVs (other than buses)
- India lacks a supportive ecosystem for high-mileage EVs (i.e., charging infrastructure, including battery swapping options, and electrical grid readiness)
- Private car ownership is a status symbol in India and around the world

ENABLERS

- High-mileage electric service vehicles have lower per-kilometre total costs of ownership than comparable ICEs²⁵
- Ridesharing reduces congestion and passenger trip cost
- Younger generations are embracing the sharing economy and may aspire less to car ownership than older generations
- FAME incentives are already available to buses

ACTIONS

- Revise policies to allow TNCs' driver-owned fleets and other private service providers to operate with stage carriage permits
- Offer shared and fleet EVs (2-, 3-, and 4Ws, and buses) lower interest rates, VATs, registration taxes, and electricity tariffs compared to privately-owned EVs and ICEs
- Review and revise FAME incentives for buses to promote higher uptake in the future
- Provide nonfiscal incentives, including priority access to bus and HOV lanes at metros and airports and in public parking areas, registration benefits, etc.
- Assess feasibility and develop action plan for providing OEMs additional excise duty reductions for producing EVs designed for TNC drivers

6 Policies that encourage MaaS

COORDINATION ACROSS SEVERAL MINISTRIES CAN UNLOCK A SHARED ELECTRIC VEHICLE ECOSYSTEM

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
Pursuant to the Motor Vehicles Act (Amendment), 2016, work with states to allow TNCs and other private service providers to operate with stage carriage permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Road Transport and Highways NITI Aayog State governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Identify pioneer states in which to pilot ZEV credits 2018: Structure pilots in these states by setting up mandates and ZEV credit structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central forum to host and convene stakeholders
Offer shared and fleet EVs lower interest rates, VATs, registration taxes, and electricity tariffs compared to privately owned EVs and ICEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Heavy Industry Ministry of Finance Ministry of Power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Include favorable incentive structures for shared EVs in FAME 2.0 2018: Offer shared EVs lower interest rates and electricity tariffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary and fiscal support
Provide nonfiscal incentives, including priority access to bus and HOV lanes at metros and airports and in public parking areas, registration benefits, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Heavy Industry Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Ministry of Urban Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Begin phasing in nonfiscal incentives to FAME 2.0 and continue rounding out the portfolio in 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forum for engagement with local governments Policy and regulatory direction Research and technical support

6 Policies that encourage MaaS

SHARED VEHICLES COULD ELECTRIFY 1 TRILLION PASSENGER-KILOMETRES BY 2020

CASE STUDY

- Modeling of high-mileage electric service vehicles in the U.S. shows by 2030 Rs 13,000 crore in annual fleet savings for sedans, relative to conventional ICE models, and annual CO₂ savings of 80 crore tonnes for electric, autonomous vehicles²⁶
- Studies suggest each service vehicle could replace five personal vehicles due to higher utilisation (up to and over 10 vehicles if they are autonomous)²⁷
- Beijing, China's license plate lottery reduced license plate issuances from 700,000 in 2010 to 240,000 in 2011²⁸

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- UberPOOL has saved over 32 million vehicle-kilometres, 15 lakh litres of fuel, and 35 lakh kg CO₂ since launching in Bengaluru in September 2015; this service now operates in Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, and Chennai²⁹
- Electrifying 1 lakh crore passenger-kilometres could save about 20% of India's 3,300 lakh BTUs of annual transportation energy consumption—saving several hundred Rs crore in fuel cost and several crore metric tonnes of CO₂
- Next steps could be to (a) incorporate auto-rickshaws into the contract carriage permit regulation, too, since they currently carry more passengers than TNCs and have lower per-capita energy consumption than private cars and 2-wheelers and (b) over time, permit commercial person-to-person ridesharing for PHEVs and BEVs only

7 Regulations that enable EVSE deployment and VGI

INTEGRATING ELECTRIC VEHICLES WITH INDIA'S GRID CAN PROVIDE MANY VALUABLE BENEFITS, MAKING THE GRID MORE RESILIENT AND REINFORCING THE COUNTRY'S ELECTRICITY SECTOR

CONTEXT

- As India moves towards high EV adoption, supportive infrastructure must keep pace and can strengthen its electricity sector
- Strategic deployment of EVs could help in integrating a high share of renewable energy (RE) into the supply mix and make solvent many financially-challenged DISCOMs
- Multiple EV value streams could be captured and monetized in the future; system capabilities must be developed with a view towards this vision

OPPORTUNITY

- Akin to India's RE targets, articulation of an ambitious vision to increase EV adoption coupled with its RE goals could lead to a leapfrog in the mobility-electricity nexus
- New and existing bodies such as the Forum of Regulators (FOR) must be empowered to create regulatory frameworks that enable implementation of this vision
- Suggested tactical steps including creating an interim, experimental VGI regulatory framework in a state that provides suitable economic incentives in line with broader policy objectives

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- Rapid scaling of such a regulatory framework and technical aspects could ensure that renewable energy fuels all new EVs
- EVs can act as distributed energy resources, providing on- and off-grid benefits, including lower RE integration costs
- EVs could also provide ancillary grid services, including demand response, frequency regulation, etc.
- Smart charging, bidirectionality, and vehicle lightweighting (making possible smaller batteries and thus shorter charging times) have great potential to enhance India's electricity grid

7 Regulations that enable EVSE deployment and VGI

SEVERAL CONDITIONS AND INSTITUTIONS ALREADY EXIST TO IMPLEMENT THIS VISION

BARRIERS

- Multiple ministries and departments, each with its own priorities, can hamper progress or lead to uncoordinated progress
- No regulatory tariff and incentives for EVs
- Lack of EV infrastructure and no clear business case for investment in EV infrastructure
- State and central governments have differing agendas and priorities; enabling sustainable vehicle-grid Integration (VGI) will require significant coordination

ACTIONS

- NITI Aayog/PMO could play a focal role, enabling coordination and cooperation between ministries towards a unified vision
- Regulatory frameworks could classify EVs, charging infrastructure, and battery swapping facilities as distributed energy resources, and aim to monetize various value streams from EVs—for example, provision of demand response, oil use reduction, etc.
- Creative financing and business models where various actors such as utilities, OEMs, TNCs, or public players could fund EV infrastructure, when it is in the interest of the rate-payer; infrastructure should be sited and developed to support a shared electric paradigm
- Empower the Forum of Regulators (FOR) as a nodal body to generate a model VGI regulatory framework and diffuse knowledge among various state regulatory bodies

7 Regulations that enable EVSE deployment and VGI

CLEAR POLITICAL COMMITMENT AND VISION CAN ENABLE REGULATORY ACTION TO FOLLOW IN CLOSE-STEP

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
<p>Political commitment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulation of an ambitious EV + RE vision for the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister's Office • Ministry of New and Renewable Energy • Ministry of Power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of vision statement as soon as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum for convening and hosting stakeholders
<p>Explicitly enable interim regulatory framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct global best practices review • Issue model policy draft with support of states that commit to sustainable VGI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum of Regulators (FOR) to lead this initiative in consort with champion electricity regulators from states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months to issue model policy draft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and advocacy efforts to support policy drafting
<p>Regulations must include clear and tangible incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special customer class for EV and battery-swapping customers • Enables monetization of ancillary services and other cobenefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOR to champion this initiative • Supported by a cross-cutting steering committee include Joint Secretaries, State regulators, DISCOMs, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1–2 y to incorporate lessons from a few states into national policy draft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive stakeholder engagement process including multiple workshops across the country to enlist state support

7 Regulations that enable EVSE deployment and VGI

INDIA CAN BE A LEADER IN SUCCESSFULLY PAIRING RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ELECTRIC VEHICLE MISSIONS

CASE STUDY

Actions

- Governor Brown of California, U.S. set a strong target to reach 15 lakh zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) by 2025; the state followed up with the ZEV Action Plan and the Vehicle-Grid Integration Roadmap
- All three large utilities in the state proposed pilots to expand utility investment in EV infrastructure
- State legislature passed SB 350
 - » Identifies clear policy case for encouraging EV adoption based on benefits for the grid and ratepayers
 - » Mandates utilities to include EVs in their resource plans and encourages state regulators to approve utility programmes that accelerate EV adoption in the state

Outcomes

- California leads the U.S. in EV pilots and EV deployment, currently at around 250,000
- State regulator is actively considering means to employ EVs as distributed energy resources
- Most utilities include EVs as a separate tariff class, and are experimenting with tariff designs that help meet policy goals

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- Rapid scaling of such a regulatory framework could ensure that all new electric vehicles are fuelled entirely by RE
- Lowers cost of integrating high share of RE into the grid as smart charging infrastructure can help match EV load profiles with surplus RE supply
- Displaces diesel and petrol consumption in 2030 by 156 mtoe, thereby reducing the crude oil bill by Rs 3.9 lakh crore (at USD 52/bbl of crude)

8 E-mobility manufacturer consortium

INCREASING PLATFORM AND COMPONENT COMMONALITY AND DEVELOPING NEW PARTNERSHIPS CAN HELP MANUFACTURERS INCREASE EFFICIENCY AS MOBILITY TRANSITIONS TOWARDS SERVICE

CONTEXT

- In a shift towards mobility as a service, the main value driver for the consumer is the ability to get from point A to B reliably, comfortably, and affordably
- Manufacturers are at a pivotal point where they can follow the product-oriented path, or instead shift to services, in which the drive to differentiate products decreases, opening avenues for common-component development and partnerships, and potentially higher margins

OPPORTUNITY

- Create a technical platform to drive shared/common components for Indian vehicle developers/manufacturers
- Form a developer and manufacturer consortium to plan, manage, and launch mechanisms required for success
 - » Prioritize batteries, charging infrastructure, and swapping-infrastructure development with a goal to launch a 250 MWh battery plant by the end of 2018 as a first step towards scaling to 'gigawatt' production capabilities by 2020
 - » Next, develop E-powertrain system and other components for shared-service vehicles

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- When manufactures compete on services, they can increase collaboration—consolidating research and development, production, and supply chains; ultimately, the common platforms and components can be made in India at scale
- Developing a battery cell is the starting point; a cell can be built into a module, then a vehicle battery pack (harnessing India's software development strengths), and at scale a full suite of EV components can be made in India

8 E-mobility manufacturer consortium

WITHOUT THE REQUISITE DEMAND AND A COMMON PLATFORM TO SHARE KNOWLEDGE AND RESOURCES, MANUFACTURING ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN INDIA WILL CONTINUE TO SCALE SLOWLY

BARRIERS

- Lack of assured demand creates uncertainty and risk for manufacturers to push supply to an undeveloped market
- There is a risk on investment as companies shift their strategic models, supply chains, and facilities from product-oriented to service-oriented production
- New knowledge and skills must be developed to make new EV components; the high cost of importing EV parts is also prohibitive to producing EVs
- Limited collaboration among manufacturers and a lack of standards for common components and charging infrastructure does not encourage rapid scaling

ENABLERS

- National policy, such as the National Electric Mobility Missions of 2020 (NEMMP) is designed to encourage EV deployment and manufacturing in India
- The high share of services and low private-vehicle ownership supports service-oriented manufacturing
- Strong competency in IT and software development

ACTIONS

- Decrease risk for manufacturers by incentivizing EVs for most fleet operations in cities; this could be achieved through a supportive policy environment and promulgation of innovative business models
- Continue Make in India and FAME, along with incentivizing reusing/recycling components to reduce the cost of EVs
- Establish a collaborative consortium to develop standardized batteries and common components for electrified mobility service vehicles; these partnerships should share R&D, harmonize strategy, and aggregate supply chains and manufacturing
- Establish a regulatory body to create, update, and simplify regulatory frameworks to drive EV adoption

8 E-mobility manufacturer consortium

STARTING WITH THE BATTERY, A MANUFACTURING CONSORTIUM CAN CATALYSE AND SCALE ELECTRIC VEHICLE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION IN INDIA

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
<p>Establish a manufacturing consortium to develop a battery and scale production</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop technical specifications: informed by use-cases 2. Supply-chain and manufacturing development: localize and scale 3. Policy work: promote EV Make in India 4. Programme Management and planning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technology laboratory, Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), Department of Science and Technology (DST), and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 2. DHI, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), Manufacturers 3. DHI, NITI Aayog 4. DHI, NITI Aayog, SIAM, Consortium partners 	<p>Duration: 1–2 y Elapsed time: 1–2 y</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018 Goal: 250 MWh/y battery plant • 2020 Goal: GW/y production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw materials for lithium-ion battery production • New infrastructure development for laboratories and factories
<p>Begin development and scaling of other common EV platforms and components</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original and new consortium partners • Technology laboratories • DHI • DST • SIAM • NITI Aayog 	<p>Duration: concurrent with battery development Elapsed time: 1–3 y</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal: develop and manufacture battery + E-powertrain components in India for a complete EV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons from consortium on battery development • Identification of an existing or a new institution for conducting research on standards and specifications for common components • Additional infrastructure development

8 E-mobility manufacturer consortium

COLLABORATIVE CONSORTIUMS HAVE HAD PREVIOUS SUCCESS, SHOWING THAT SIMPLIFYING AND STREAMLINING THE PROCESS CAN CUT COSTS AND SCALE MANUFACTURING

CASE STUDY

Common platforms and components reduce manufacturing costs and increase “functional flexibility” in production³⁰

- Platform development accounts for ~1/2 of product development costs
- GM may shift from 30 to 14 vehicle platforms by 2018, with estimated savings of ~Rs 6,500 crore

Manufacturing Consortiums/Alliances³¹

- Renault and Nissan established an alliance in 1999 to exchange ideas, build strategy, and leverage synergies
- Achievements
 - » 2002: sales begin of common platform | 2006: shared engine | 2010: opened a joint manufacturing facility | 2014: core business functions converged to accelerate efficiency

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- Accepting the paradigm shift towards usership and services, partnerships among manufacturers can reduce growth issues
- Rapidly scaling manufacturing, starting with the battery as a proving ground, a full EV can be made in India—supporting government initiatives and delivering clean transportation
- Partnerships can also develop to harness India’s strengths in software development and data collection to potentially pave the way for intelligent batteries and appropriate semi- or fully autonomous vehicles

9 Integrated transport hubs

INTERMODAL INTEGRATION AT PHYSICAL HUBS SERVING MULTIPLE TRANSPORTATION MODES COULD ENHANCE SERVICE DELIVERY AND BOOST ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

CONTEXT

- Transport hubs are sparse and current design does not promote efficient, clean, and safe multimodal integration
- In some cases, transport hubs prohibit or provide inequitable access to specific service providers
- Missing links in first- and last-mile connectivity prevent some travelers from utilising high-traffic public transit modes

OPPORTUNITY

- Smarter zoning regulations, transportation policies, urban design, and data solutions could enable the proliferation of integrated transport hubs in India, enhancing mode integration, access to public transit, and first- and last-mile connectivity
- These integrated transport hubs could generate revenue for the government through property leasing models, sales taxes, and more, potentially helping generate additional revenues for public transit services

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- Seamless connectivity, better service delivery and more accessible mobility options at lower cost
- These integrated transport hubs have considerable implications for logistics and shipping

9 Integrated transport hubs

SMARTER URBAN DESIGN AND DATA SOLUTIONS COULD STREAMLINE PUBLIC TRANSIT

BARRIERS

- Existing transport hubs lack the design and infrastructure requisite for efficient, clean, and safe mode integration; many are already experiencing capacity constraints³²
- Zoning regulations, transportation policies, and design guidelines that enable integrated transport hubs require cooperation across several ministries
- Low levels of data collection, aggregation, and sharing make demand prediction, supply optimization, and payment integration challenging

ENABLERS

- India's public transit system is young and still being built, providing an opportunity to retrofit existing transport hubs and properly site new ones
- The Government of India is a major investor in multimodal logistics and transport hub projects (e.g., Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor) and prospecting more³³
- Private-sector service providers, especially TNCs and bus aggregators, are eager to fill India's intermediary public transit gap
- IT-sector strength, including the rise of mobile payments, positions India to integrate these transport hubs physically and digitally

ACTIONS

- Modify policies to permit all intermediate public transit modes—from 2-wheelers to public buses—to pick up and drop off travelers at these transport hubs, with priority lane access and parking for shared EVs and private taxi EVs
- Develop and publish design and investment guidelines for retrofitting old and constructing new transport hubs³⁴
- Create an inventory of prospective sites for retrofits and new constructions, then initiate RFPs for feasibility studies, designs, and constructions
- Collaborate with the central data sharing institution, a proposal by the Interoperable Transport Data working group, to enable a data exchange among mobility operators, cities, and the central government

9 Integrated transport hubs

POLICIES AND DESIGN GUIDELINES COULD PROLIFERATE THESE TRANSPORT HUBS BY 2020

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
Modify policies to permit all intermediate public transit modes to pick up and drop off travelers at transport hubs, with priority lane access and parking for shared EVs and private EVs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Urban Development Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Department of Heavy Industry 	2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update permit for cab aggregators to enable ridesharing Establish priority lanes and parking for EVs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data sharing institution for Interoperable Transport Data Central forum for hosting and convening relevant stakeholders
Develop and publish design and investment guidelines for retrofitting old and constructing new integrated transport hubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Urban Development Ministry of Road Transport and Highways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Convene a workshop on integrated transport hub best practices and publish summary report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and technical support Civil society engagement
Create an inventory of prospective sites for retrofits and new constructions, then initiate RFPs for feasibility studies, design, and construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Heavy Industry Ministry of Urban Development Ministry of Road Transport and Highways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Develop a protocol for identifying and a platform for cataloging prospective sites 2018: Select a portfolio of sites on which to start and initiate RFP processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online platform for posting and soliciting RFPs

9 Integrated transport hubs

TRANSPORT HUBS COULD BE A KEY TO EFFICIENT, CLEAN, AND SAFE MULTIMODAL TRANSIT

CASE STUDY

San Francisco, California, U.S.: Transbay Transit Centre

- “The Transbay Program...will bring 11 transportation systems under a single roof, and create a pedestrian- and bike-friendly community where residents and workers have convenient access to rapid and safe public transit, shopping, open space, and other neighborhood amenities”³⁵
- Potential economic benefits include:
 - » 125,000 jobs
 - » Rs 2,400 crore in travel-time savings
 - » Rs 780 crore in avoided vehicle operation and maintenance
 - » Rs 130 crore in benefits from improved safety

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- Commuter and logistics transport hubs can help close India’s infrastructure gap; a recent World Bank report estimates India and the Southeast Asian Region may have to spend close to Rs 130 lakh crore on infrastructure by 2020, requiring both public and private investment, to meet their development goals³⁶
- Estimates suggest India may spend up to Rs 32.5 lakh crore in the next decade on logistics infrastructure, including roads, rail lines, and hubs; investments in commuter transport hubs should be made in tandem with investments in logistics hubs³⁷
- These commuter and logistics hubs should provide better connectivity and more accessible mobility services at lower cost

10 Enhanced fiscal incentives

STRENGTHENING AND ALIGNING EXISTING FISCAL INCENTIVES CAN SPEED EV ADOPTION*

CONTEXT

- The Government of India introduced FAME in 2015 to provide demand incentives for EVs and hybrids—up to Rs 29,000 for 2-wheelers and Rs 61,000 for 4-wheelers—in pursuit of deploying 6–7 million “EV+” vehicles by 2020³⁸
- Despite these demand incentives at the central level, only ~20% of the budget for FY 2016 and FY 2017 has been utilised, and India sold just 22,000 BEVs in 2016, well short of its target pace³⁹
- While other fiscal incentives—excise duty reductions, infrastructure tax exemptions, and state tax incentives—exist, they could be stronger to help further reduce purchase costs

OPPORTUNITY

- The Department of Heavy Industry is in the process of revising FAME⁴⁰
- Strengthening, aligning, and complementing existing fiscal incentives at the central, state, and city levels can maximize consumer pull, speeding EV adoption *

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- A set of fiscal incentives can create a self-sustaining EV market, especially as battery costs continue to decline and bring EVs closer to cost parity, helping India reach its 2020 target of 6–7 million “EV+” and jumpstarting progress towards the central government’s vision of 100% EVs by 2030

* There is divergence in opinion around the appropriate near- to mid- term vehicle-technology portfolio (HEVs, PHEVs, BEVs, FCEVs, etc.) and their role on the pathway to a fully-electric future. This merits a discussion around how incentives and subsidies could be structured and targeted to create a level playing field, while accelerating deployment of fully-electric vehicles. While this analysis was out of scope for this report, future research may address these topics.

10 Enhanced fiscal incentives

STRONGER FISCAL INCENTIVES COULD CLOSE THE GAP ON NEMPP'S 2020 GOAL

BARRIERS

- There is significant competition over existing funds in the central budget; ensuring long-term, stable subsidies might be inexpedient
- States have varying degrees of EV incentives, especially when compounded with state-level VATs
- Ensuring that incentive schemes target outcome-driven, relevant technologies⁴¹

ENABLERS

- The Department of Heavy Industry is in the process of revising FAME for a new version
- BEVs can support the central government's renewable energy target of 100 GW by 2020
- The new GST regime could provide fairly consistent EV incentives across state boundaries
- Declining battery costs may allow BEVs to reach cost parity with conventional base models by 2025⁴²

ACTIONS

- Increase the FAME budget in the near-term and introduce incentives to bring all BEVs, including 4-wheelers, to cost parity with conventional base models
- Provide more favorable excise duties for EVs and PHEVs by lowering both rates further; and prioritize Make in India
- Utilise vehicle infrastructure tax revenue from ICEs to fund charging and battery-swapping infrastructure development

10 Enhanced fiscal incentives

DRAWING ON GLOBAL BEST PRACTICES CAN ENHANCE INDIA'S FISCAL INCENTIVE SCHEME

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
<p>Increase the FAME budget and demand incentives to bring all BEVs, including 4-wheelers, to cost parity with conventional base models</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Heavy Industry • NITI Aayog 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017: Review and inject global best practices into FAME 2.0, especially for nonfiscal incentives • 2018: Conduct evaluation of FAME and recommend revisions for 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgetary and financial support • Research and technical support
<p>Encourage states to provide lower VAT and registration tax rates for EVs, and set VAT ceilings with the goal of working towards exemption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Heavy Industry • State and city governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017: Evaluate feasibility and impact of additional incentives, including lower VAT and registration-tax rates, especially at the state level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central forum for hosting and convening relevant stakeholders

10 Enhanced fiscal incentives

INDIA'S ELECTRIC VEHICLE MARKET COULD GROW FASTER THAN NORWAY'S WITH THE RIGHT INCENTIVES

CASE STUDY

- Norway:
 - » 59% of Norwegians list “saving money” as their main motive for purchasing an EV⁴³
 - » Studies suggest purchase tax exemption and VAT exemption are Norway’s most effective fiscal incentive⁴⁴
 - » Fiscal incentives have helped Norway’s light-duty EV share leap from 1% in 2011 to nearly 30% in 2016; now it is over 33%⁴⁵
- Austria:
 - » Modeling of EV adoption in Austria suggests VAT exemption alone can increase BEV sales by about 85% above business-as-usual⁴⁶

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- The right stack of fiscal incentives across all levels of government could rapidly accelerate EV adoption in India, possibly at a faster pace than Norway has observed, considering India’s scale and experience with fast transformation
- The central government may not have to extend FAME demand incentives beyond 2025, as many forecasts project that declining battery prices and manufacturing costs will erase EV cost premiums in a matter of years, potentially saving the Government of India several years of subsidies
- As fiscal incentives spur rapid EV adoption, fixing existing problems with and enhancing India’s electricity grid can allow EV sales to surge without putting the grid at risk

11 Nonfiscal incentives

COMPLEMENTING FISCAL WITH NONFISCAL INCENTIVES CAN FURTHER SPEED ELECTRIC VEHICLE ADOPTION

CONTEXT

- While FAME demand-incentive money is available for charging infrastructure, most of India's FAME scheme's budget goes towards fiscal incentives that encourage EV sales
- State- and city-level initiatives, such as public charging infrastructure investment, are underway to complement these fiscal incentives with a supportive EV ecosystem

OPPORTUNITY

- Desirability of EVs could play as important a role in EV adoption as costs. Complementing central- and state-level fiscal incentives with nonfiscal incentives such as lane access, preferred parking access, lower registration costs and tariffs, and even permit exemption can further speed EV adoption

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- Modeling of nonfiscal incentives' impact on EV adoption in Norway suggests bus lane access alone could increase BEV sales 25% above business-as-usual by 2045⁴⁷
- In many cases, access to public charging infrastructure and lane access has also been valued at par with availability of fiscal incentives such as subsidies⁴⁸

11 Nonfiscal incentives

NEW NONFISCAL INCENTIVES COULD ALSO HELP CLOSE THE GAP ON NEMPP'S GOAL

BARRIERS

- Minimal penetration of bus and HOV lanes in India poses a challenge to priority lane access, which many studies see as the most effective nonfiscal incentive
- A lack of charging infrastructure and an organic, outdated distribution grid pose a challenge to preferential tariffs

ENABLERS

- India is in the early stages of infrastructure development relative to other emerging economies, presenting an opportunity to develop road infrastructure in tandem with EV policy goals
- Range anxiety is a concern for many EV drivers, making charging-infrastructure development a high priority for the government and automakers

ACTIONS

- Provide priority lane access, including bus and HOV lanes, and free parking for EVs, plus ICE registration caps
- Invest in charging and battery-swapping infrastructure at the central, state, and local levels, potentially utilising vehicle infrastructure tax revenue as the funding source
- Charging infrastructure includes plug standards, signage, etiquette and social norms, parking integration, etc.
- Limiting registration of conventional vehicles through public lotteries and complementing that with preferential registration for EVs, similar to that in China, could support uptake
- Offer smart charging chips and preferential, reduced off-peak tariffs for EVs at the utility level

11 Nonfiscal incentives

MAKING FAME MORE IMPACTFUL AND ADDING TO IT OVER TIME COULD SPUR ELECTRIC VEHICLE GROWTH

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
Provide priority lane access, including bus and HOV lanes, and free parking for EVs, plus ICE registration caps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Roads Transport and Highways Ministry of Urban Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Identify viable bus lanes, HOV lanes, and parking areas in Indian states and cities 2018: Conduct state- and city-level pilots on priority lane access and free parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central forum for hosting and convening relevant stakeholders Engagement with local governments
Invest in charging and battery-swapping infrastructure at the central, state, and local levels, potentially utilising vehicle infrastructure tax revenue as the funding source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Power Ministry of Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Identify funding for charging infrastructure and develop investment plan 2018: Initiate development of charging infrastructure, prioritizing the most cost-effective locations first 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiscal and budgetary support Research and technical support
Offer smart charging chips and preferential, reduced off-peak tariffs for EVs at the utility level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Power State and local utilities Ministry of Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Convene a task force with utilities, DISCOMS, and OEMs to design special rate classes for EVs and charging/battery-swapping stations for 2018 deployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central forum for hosting and convening relevant stakeholders Research and technical support

11 Nonfiscal incentives

THE RIGHT COMBINATION OF FISCAL AND NONFISCAL INCENTIVES IS KEY TO ELECTRIC VEHICLE ADOPTION

CASE STUDY

- A private-public partnership between the Japanese government and the nation's four largest automakers created a charging network with 40,000 charge points—5,000 greater in number than gas stations—in a matter of 3 years; Portugal put chargers across the whole country in 2 years⁴⁹
- Providing bus lane access has contributed to BEV sales growth in Austria already, and modeling suggests it can increase the total BEV market by 25% by 2045⁵⁰

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- Nonfiscal incentives can complement India's existing fiscal incentives, helping accelerate EV adoption by providing additional incentives and creating a supportive ecosystem
- They can help build out charging infrastructure and further develop EVSE technology and VGI capabilities
- They can also serve as a cost-effective means to EV adoption, allowing the government to leverage existing assets and private-sector funding to facilitate deployment goals
- Charging infrastructure can be integrated with road and near-road improvements, from modern LED street lighting to telecoms to sewerage

12 Standardized, smart, swappable batteries for 2- and 3-wheelers

REDUCING CAPITAL COSTS AND ELECTRICITY TARIFFS CAN ELECTRIFY KEY VEHICLE SEGMENTS

CONTEXT

- 2- and 3-wheelers constitute ~80% of India's domestic automobile sales and ~20% of India's national mode share, offering a huge market that is almost ripe for electrification
- 3-wheelers alone contributed 6–24% of total automotive PM in several large Indian cities, greater than their ~5% share of the vehicle population⁵¹
- Electrification can mitigate PM and tailpipe emissions from 2- and 3-wheelers, while providing better user experience; however, high cost of ownership, due to expensive annual battery replacements, has inhibited this fuel switch

OPPORTUNITY

- Standardized, smart, swappable batteries for 2- and 3-wheelers with lease and/or pay-per-use business models, an extensive swapping-station network, and an integrated payment and tracking system could rapidly electrify personal and intermediary public transit by cutting sticker prices by as much as 70%⁵²

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- 2- and 3-wheelers offer efficient road utilisation, up to ~30% higher than 4-wheelers, according to a survey in Patna, that showed 4-wheelers had an occupancy value of 2.03 passengers while 2-wheelers had an occupancy value of 1.31
- Affordable 3-wheelers could replace hand-drawn carts and cycle-rickshaws, providing multiple environmental, health, and social benefits; non-air-conditioned public buses and several 4-wheelers may also benefit from this model
- Standardized, smart, swappable batteries may also be important enablers of other high-impact use cases, especially in electric taxis and buses and for stationary use (e.g., rural and off-grid solar)

12 Standardized, smart, swappable batteries for 2- and 3-wheelers

2- AND 3-WHEELERS COULD JUMPSTART INDIA'S DOMESTIC BATTERY MARKET AND ELECTRIC VEHICLE REVOLUTION

BARRIERS

- Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries are sparse and expensive in India due to low domestic availability, absence of a domestic auto-battery market, and exclusion from manufacturing tax breaks
- Most Indian electricity comes from lignite coal, which reduces the environmental benefit of fuel switching
- 2-wheelers have high lead emissions per PKT—several orders of magnitude higher than buses⁵⁴
- Many electric 2-wheeler buyers switch from NMT (e.g., biking) and public transit, which have no or lower emissions per PKT⁵⁵
- Some Indian cities place a cap on 3-wheeler numbers⁵⁶
- Monitoring and maintaining a network of batteries, especially with regard to battery life, can be difficult if they are not Li-ion

ENABLERS

- Lithium-ion battery pack prices are falling rapidly while renewable energy supply is growing quickly⁵⁷
- 2- and 3-wheelers fit the current mode share well, especially in urban areas, and serve important segments of society⁵⁸
- 2- and 3-wheelers benefit structurally from more easily swappable batteries and financially from low interest rates
- Even in Guangdong, China, where 2013 fuel mix is 58% fossil fuel (the source of which is likely coal) and 23% imported, CO₂ emissions from e-bikes are 65% lower than conventional 4-stroke engine models⁵⁹
- Battery charging stations can help integrate India's growing share of renewable energy onto the grid

ACTIONS

- Policy changes to ease tax burdens (under new GST) related to battery swapping, buying and selling energy for EVSE providers, and buying batteries without vehicles (India's current tax structure makes buying batteries without the vehicles costlier than batteries for the EVs)
- Identify a domestic manufacturing plant to develop modular batteries with a standard form factor for sale to OEMs with compatible 2- and 3-wheelers
- Build swapping stations managed privately or jointly by utilities, DISCOMS, and OEMs; offer preferential electricity tariffs
- Develop an integrated, blockchain-enabled payment and tracking system for vehicles, batteries, and charging stations for seamless, secure cashless payment and a high level of transparency and accountability

12 Standardized, smart, swappable batteries for 2- and 3-wheelers

POLICIES AND INVESTMENT COULD BRING THIS 2- AND 3-WHEELER BATTERY PLAY ONLINE BY 2019

ACTION	POTENTIAL ACTORS	MILESTONES	RESOURCES
Identify a domestic manufacturing plant to develop modular batteries with a standard form factor for sale to OEMs with compatible 2- and 3-wheelers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Heavy Industry Private-sector partner(s) Investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Identify a private-sector partner(s) and investors to finance and develop a battery manufacturing plant 2018: Begin production and work with OEMs on compatible designs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiscal and budgetary support
Build swapping stations managed privately or jointly by utilities, DISCOMS, and OEMs; offer preferential electricity tariffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Power Ministry of Finance Ministry of Urban Development OEMs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Develop plan for cost-effectively siting and building swapping stations 2018: Design a special rate class for battery swapping facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central forum for hosting and convening relevant stakeholders
Develop an integrated payment and tracking system that enables seamless, cashless payment and a high level of transparency and accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NITI Aayog Ministry of Power Ministry of Finance Academia and NGOs IT-sector partners Utilities, DISCOMS, OEMs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017: Identify provider for GPS-enabled payment chips and software 2018: Work with utilities, DISCOMS, and OEMs to roll out this platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and technical support

12 Standardized, smart, swappable batteries for 2- and 3-wheelers

THE RIGHT BUSINESS MODEL COULD RAPIDLY SCALE ELECTRIC VEHICLES WHILE SAVING CONSUMERS MONEY

CASE STUDY

- Gogoro Smartscooter⁶⁰:
 - » Fast swapping, quality features: Gogoro's 2-wheel EV features swappable 9 kg batteries, which owners can self-swap at ATM-sized Gogoro stations in 6 seconds, and impressive stats (range: 97 km; acceleration from 0–50 km/h: 4.2 sec.)
 - » Affordable, modular charging infrastructure: Gogoro's small-size, low-cost (USD 10,000) charging station design enables fast, modular EVSE deployment, an important solution to charging's infrastructure problem
 - » Challenges with battery ownership, charging fees, and price point: Owners can't purchase and own batteries for home charging, and are subject to the manufacturer's charging rates; at ~USD 4,000, the price point is high for the 2-wheeler market
- Better Place⁶¹:
 - » Risk-reward profile: Expensive vehicles, monthly swapping fees, and swapping stations made it difficult for customers to justify high risk
 - » Automaker buy-in: Better Place faced a significant challenge in convincing automakers to design compatible vehicles
 - » Chicken-and-egg dilemma: High cost inhibited rapid swapping-station network growth, a key enabler for Better Place's business model
- E-bikes in Asia: Bloomberg data show 2016 e-bike sales of 32.8 million units in the Asia-Pacific region; with high growth forecasts, India may want to complement swappable batteries for larger scooters with smaller, plug-in e-bikes for first- and last-mile connectivity

INDIA-SPECIFIC IMPACT

- Hero Electric already offers a swappable battery that drivers can carry with them for additional range; while it isn't modular, it shows Indian OEMs are exploring this space⁶²
- TCO for high-speed electric scooters (e.g., Yo Spark) is only ~7% higher than conventional models (e.g., Honda Activa 3G) with FAME incentives; this value includes the battery capital cost and O&M costs, the latter of which includes 1–2 lead-acid battery replacements per year (23 of 24 FAME-eligible 2-wheeler models run on lead-acid batteries)⁶³
- There has also been discussion around whether EVs, especially 2- and 3-wheelers and commercial EVs, should be exempt from vehicle permits, a potentially powerful nonfiscal incentive for these two market segments⁶⁴
- Rapid electrification of important market segments; more affordable and efficient mobility, especially in low-income urban areas; and distributed storage for India's growing share of variable renewable energy are possible with this technology play



06: IMPACT OF THE TRANSFORMATION

Potential impact of a mobility transformation

QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATES OF A SHARED, ELECTRIC, AND CONNECTED MOBILITY FUTURE IN INDIA

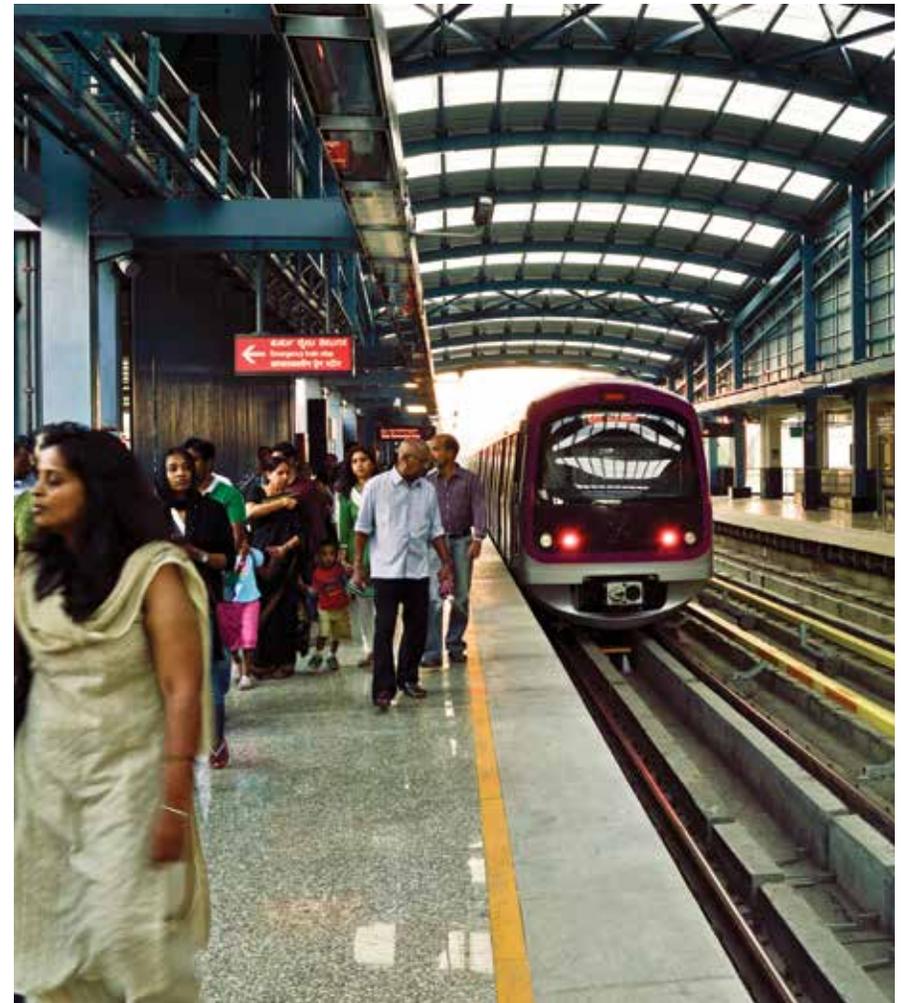
Computational models at both the city and national levels were used to evaluate future impacts of such a transformative mobility future.

A city-level model provides estimates for capital investments required to realize different mobility paradigms in urban environments. This model assumes a relatively developed, hypothetical city with 1 crore inhabitants.

At the national level, a motorized-passenger-transport model estimates the energy and environmental impacts of various potential levers, including fleet electrification, growth in mobility services, a higher share of public transit, and better urban design. This model uses a combination of historical indices, including driving behaviour and vehicle mix, and future GDP projections to estimate demand for road-based mobility. At the centre of this model is a well-studied relationship between growth in income levels and demand for mobility. Many developed countries—including Australia, Japan, Germany, and the U.S.—have followed this S-curve trajectory in which demand is low at low income levels and grows exponentially with income, eventually plateauing at higher levels of income. Country-specific demographic, social, and cultural parameters, including population density and incentives for private and transit ridership, drive this saturation point for mobility demand.

This national model can be configured to represent different mobility and GDP growth scenarios. In this chapter, we present a moderate GDP growth rate (6.7%/y), which aligns with NITI Aayog's IESS 2047 modeling efforts, for two scenarios: *Business-As-Usual* and a *Transformative Mobility Paradigm*.

All numbers presented in this analysis should not be seen as projections for India's transportation sector, but rather as estimates of potential impact for specific scenarios.



Options for future development in a hypothetical city with 1 crore population

CITY DEMOGRAPHICS*	
POPULATION	1,00,00,000
DENSITY	11,000/sq. km.
SIZE	910 sq. km.
TRAVEL DISTANCE	10 km/citizen/day

VEHICLE ECONOMICS (USD/KM)*	
PRIVATE PETROL 4W ICE	0.27
PRIVATE 4W EV	0.20
SHARED 4W PETROL VEHICLE	0.20
SHARED 4W EV VEHICLE	0.09
PUBLIC TRANSIT	0.10
WALK/BIKE	0

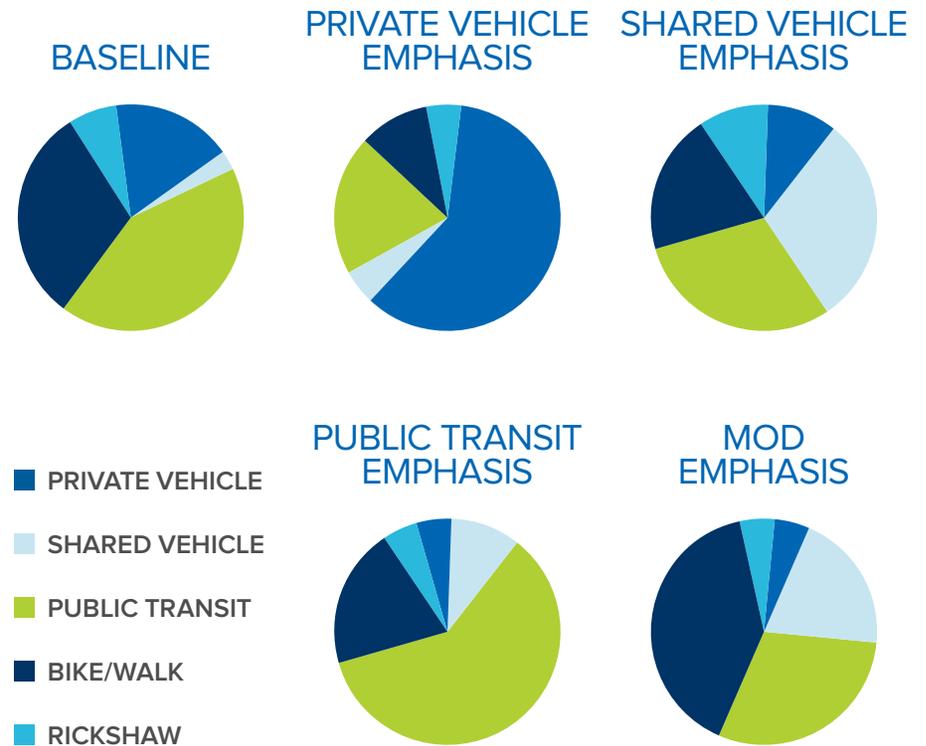


FIGURE 5: CITY-LEVEL MODEL ASSUMPTIONS (LEFT) AND OUTPUTS (RIGHT) SHOWING COST BREAKDOWNS, IN PERCENTAGE TERMS, FOR A BASELINE SCENARIO AND FOUR ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS WITH DIFFERENT EMPHASES—PRIVATE-VEHICLE OWNERSHIP, SHARED VEHICLES, PUBLIC TRANSIT, AND MOBILITY-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

* The example city is based on New Delhi statistics. Vehicle economics are operating expenses (these values were provided by the Government of India). A shared vehicle is representative of an UBER ride.

Mobility-oriented development (MOD) provides the least-cost option

RELATIVE INVESTMENT IMPACTS BY SCENARIO*
(BASELINE INDEXED TO 100%)

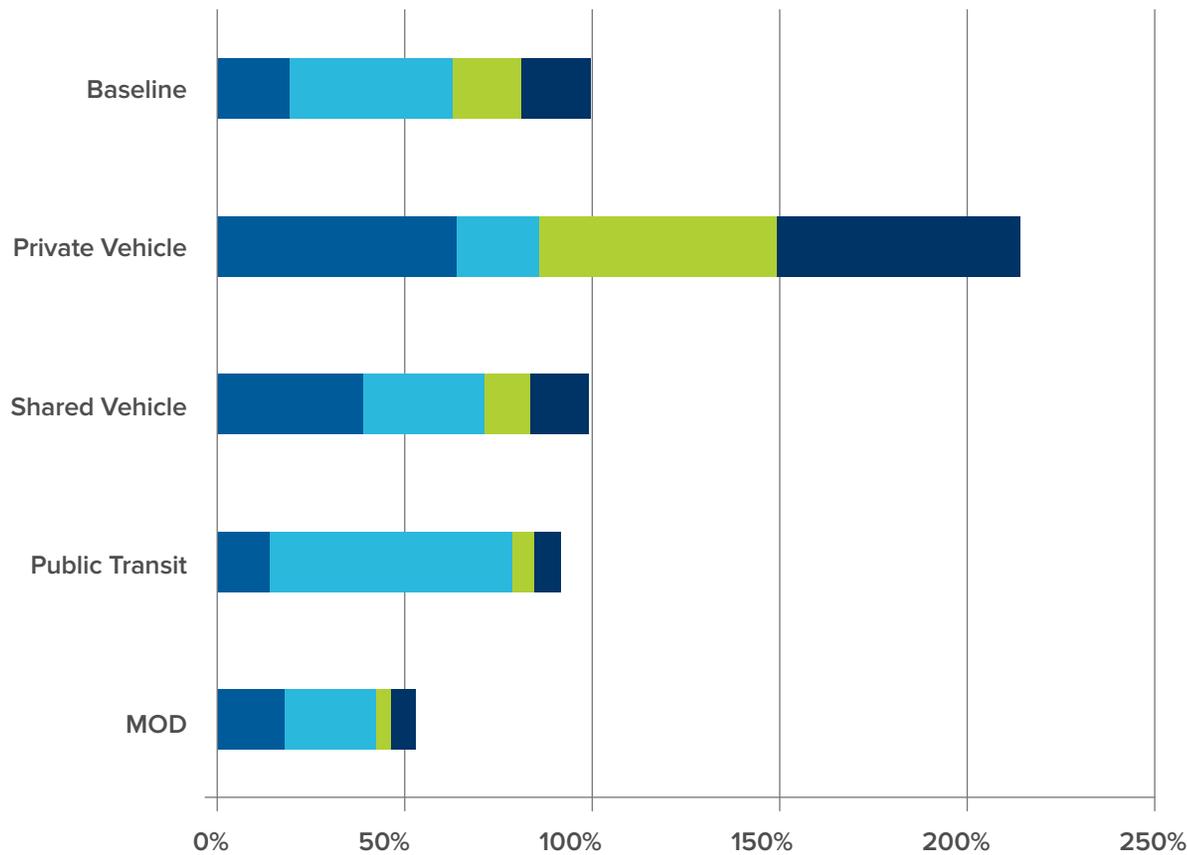


FIGURE 6: CITY-LEVEL MODEL OUTPUTS SHOWING RELATIVE INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, IN PERCENTAGE TERMS, OF THE BASELINE SCENARIO (INDEXED TO 100%) AND THE FOUR ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS

- LANE-KM OF ROAD
- PUBLIC TRANSIT VEHICLES
- PARKING SPACES
- AUTOMOBILES

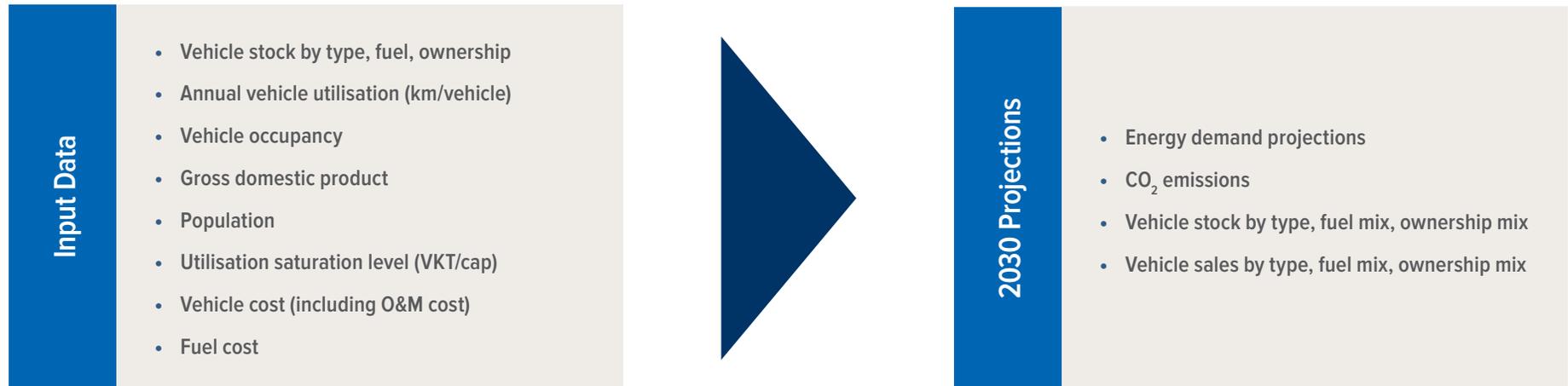
* Assumption: Indian demand for mobility doubles to 20 km/citizen/day, though population and density remain constant. For comparison, U.S. urban transport demand is 40 km/citizen/day (80% by private vehicle). Infrastructure costs are based on Colorado, U.S.

Modeling mobility-oriented development, mobility services, and vehicle electrification at the national level



- Results from a hypothetical city model indicate that mobility-oriented development provides the least cost pathway for infrastructure development
- Next, a national-level model estimates the energy and environmental benefits of adopting this pathway at a national level
- At the national level, synergistic effects of mobility services, mobility-oriented development, and vehicle electrification result in significantly lower energy demand and emissions:
 - » Mobility services increase vehicle utilisation, making electrification cost-effective
 - » Mobility-oriented development and better, more accessible public transportation, coupled with a lower number of private vehicles, lead to lower pollution and congestion in cities
 - » These changes make urban environments more walkable and bike-friendly, while turning land used for parking and vehicles into commercial spaces and green areas promote economic activity

National model: key inputs and assumptions



SCENARIO*	DESCRIPTION
<i>Business-as-Usual</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities designed for vehicles • Private-vehicle ownership 	<i>Business-as-Usual</i>
Transformative Mobility Future <i>Shared, electric, connected</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High electrification, shared vehicle fleets, and high public transit in well-designed urban environments 	Better urban design and increased connectivity encourages high use of public transit and service vehicles, lowering demand for private-vehicle ownership. Vehicles for mobility services and public transit are electric, while 40% of private vehicles are electrified

* Data presented on this slide are based on RMI's modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 6.7%, which aligns with NITI Aayog's IESS 2047 modeling efforts.

Modal split, ownership mix, and electric share

MODAL SPLIT WITH RESPECT TO PASSENGER KILOMETRES

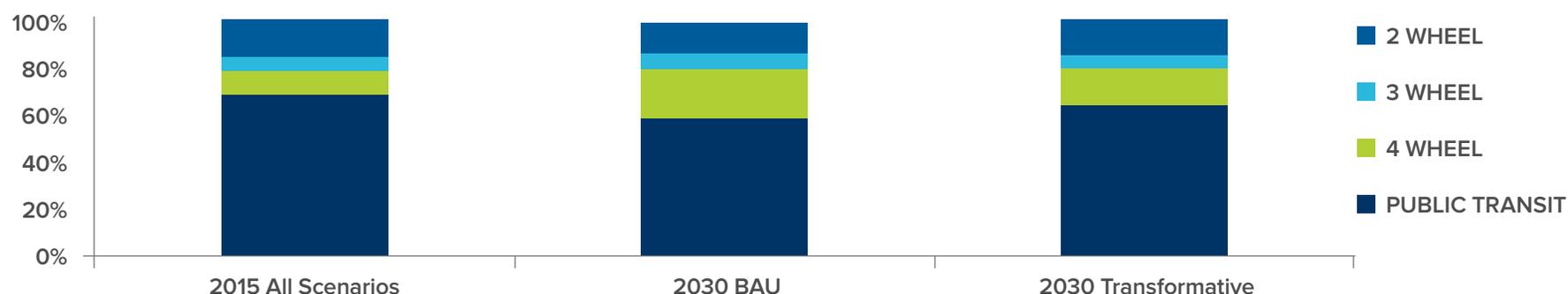


FIGURE 7: NATIONAL-LEVEL MODEL ASSUMPTIONS, INCLUDING MODAL SPLIT (TOP), OWNERSHIP MIX (BOTTOM), AND ELECTRIFICATION RATE BY VEHICLE SEGMENT (BOTTOM)

CATEGORY	2015	2030	
	ALL SCENARIOS (%)	BAU (%)	Transformative (%)
Ownership Mix of 4 Wheel[†]			
Private	73	77	50
Commercial	27	23	50
Percent Electric^{**}			
2 Wheel	0	5	40
3 Wheel	0	5	100
4 Wheel			
Personal	0	1	40 BEV
Commercial	0	5	100 BEV
Public Transit	0	1	100

* Data presented on this slide are based on RMI's modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 6.7%, which aligns with NITI Aayog's IESS 2047 modeling efforts.

[†] With respect to vehicle kilometers per vehicle type

^{**} With respect to number of vehicles per vehicle type and ownership

A shared, electrified, and high-public transit future can reduce transportation energy requirements by 64%

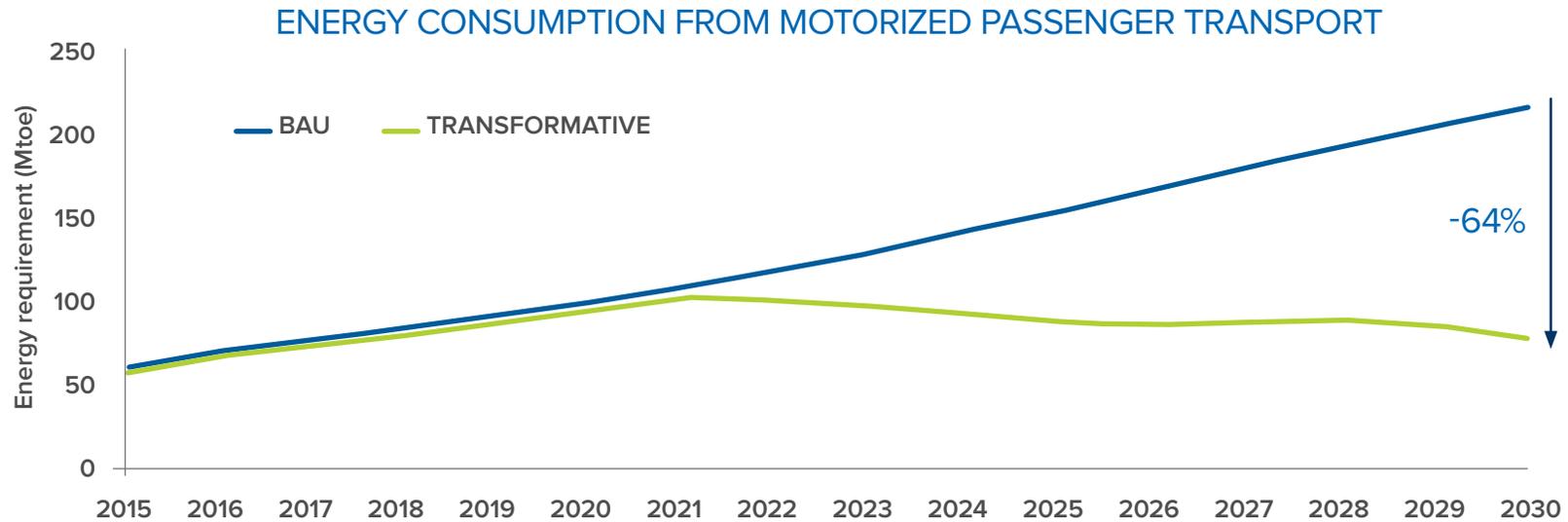


FIGURE 8: . MODELED ENERGY REQUIREMENT (IN MILLIONS OF TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT) FOR PASSENGER MOBILITY IN INDIA FOR “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” (BAU) AND “TRANSFORMATIVE” SCENARIOS, 2015–2030

2030: Motorized passenger transport energy consumption is 64% lower than BAU, resulting in an annual reduction of 156 Mtoe in diesel and petrol consumption for that year, saving Rs 3.9 lakh crore or USD ~60 billion (at USD 52/bbl of crude). Cumulative savings between 2017–2030 are 876 Mtoe for petrol and diesel, worth Rs 22 lakh crore or USD ~330 billion. This reduction in energy consumption results from a synergistic impact of improvements in:

- Urban design, where a larger fraction of mobility demand is met by nonmotorized transit and public transit
- Mobility services, where use of public transit and service fleet is preferred over the use of personally owned vehicles
- Segment-wise electrification of most vehicles, starting with those that are economically viable in the near-term" following "Mobility services, where use of public transit and service fleet is preferred over the use of personally owned vehicles

** Data presented on this slide are based on RMI's modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 6.7%, which aligns with NITI Aayog's IESS 2047 modeling efforts.*

Passenger transportation emissions are reduced by 37% from business-as-usual with the increased adoption of renewables

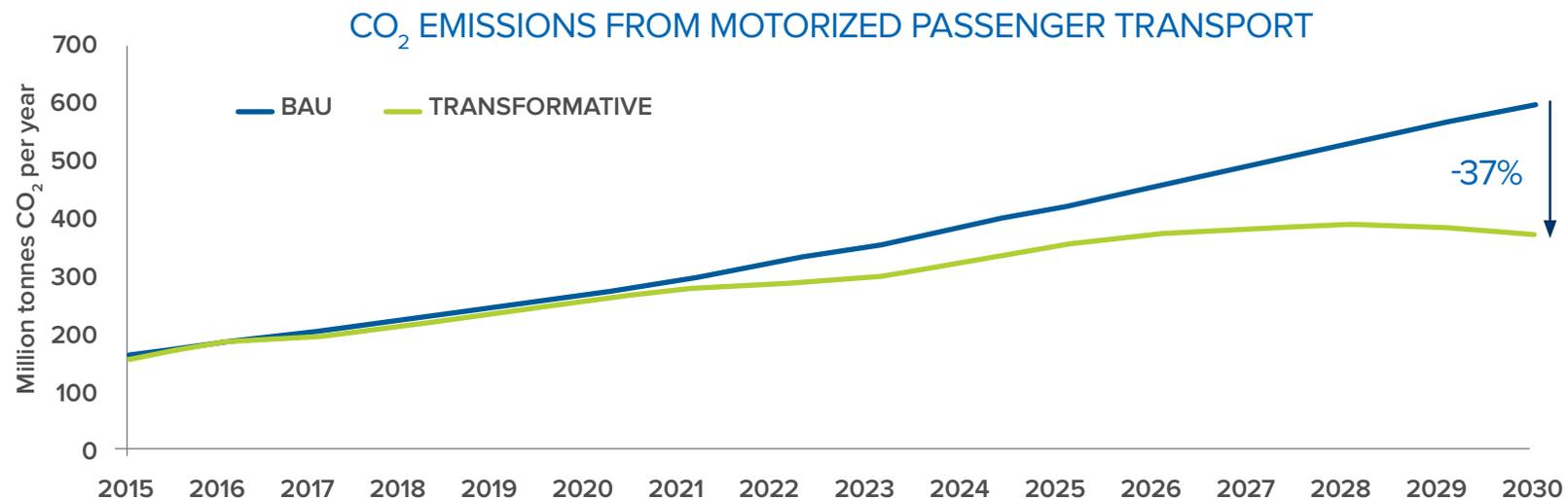


FIGURE 9: MODELED CO₂ EMISSIONS (IN MILLIONS OF TONNES OF CO₂) FOR PASSENGER MOBILITY IN INDIA FOR “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” (BAU) AND “TRANSFORMATIVE” SCENARIOS, 2015–2030

- 2030: Emissions of CO₂ from motorized passenger transport are 37% lower than BAU. This assumes that India has met its NDC targets from Paris Climate Agreement—100 GW solar and 60 GW wind—by 2022*
- The cumulative emissions reduction through 2030 is 1 gigatonne of CO₂
- With a goal of 175 GW (100 GW solar and 60 GW wind) of renewable energy by 2022, India is starting on the path to deploying renewable energy and electric vehicles in parallel to realize the full potential of the system

* Hourly weighted grid-emissions factors sourced from NDC compliant scenario in Abhyankar, et al., All electric passenger vehicle sales in India by 2030: Value proposition to electric utilities, government, and vehicle owners, LBNL (upcoming)

** Data presented on this slide are based on RMI’s modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 6.7%, which aligns with NITI Aayog’s IESS 2047 modeling efforts.

A transformed mobility system can deliver the same total mobility with fewer vehicle-km, reducing congestion and pollution

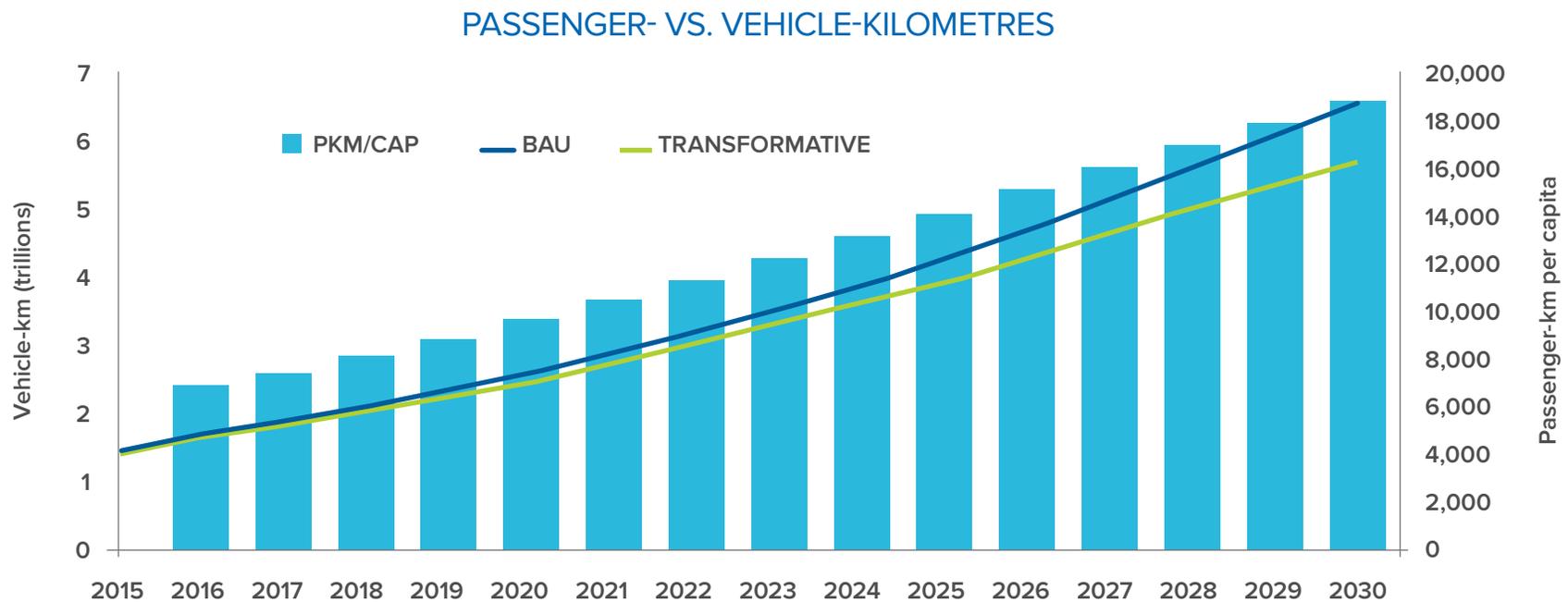


FIGURE 10: MODELED VEHICLE MOBILITY (IN TRILLIONS OF VEHICLE-KILOMETRES TRAVELED, LEFT Y-AXIS) AND PERSONAL MOBILITY (IN THOUSANDS OF PASSENGER-KILOMETRES PER CAPITA) IN INDIA FOR “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” (BAU) AND “TRANSFORMATIVE” SCENARIOS, 2015–2030

2030: Vehicle-kilometres traveled (VKT) are 13% lower than BAU, resulting in lower congestion and faster average speeds

* Data presented on this slide are based on RMI's modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 6.7%, which aligns with NITI Aayog's IESS 2047 modeling efforts.

The transformative scenario delivers the same access with 6 crore fewer vehicles

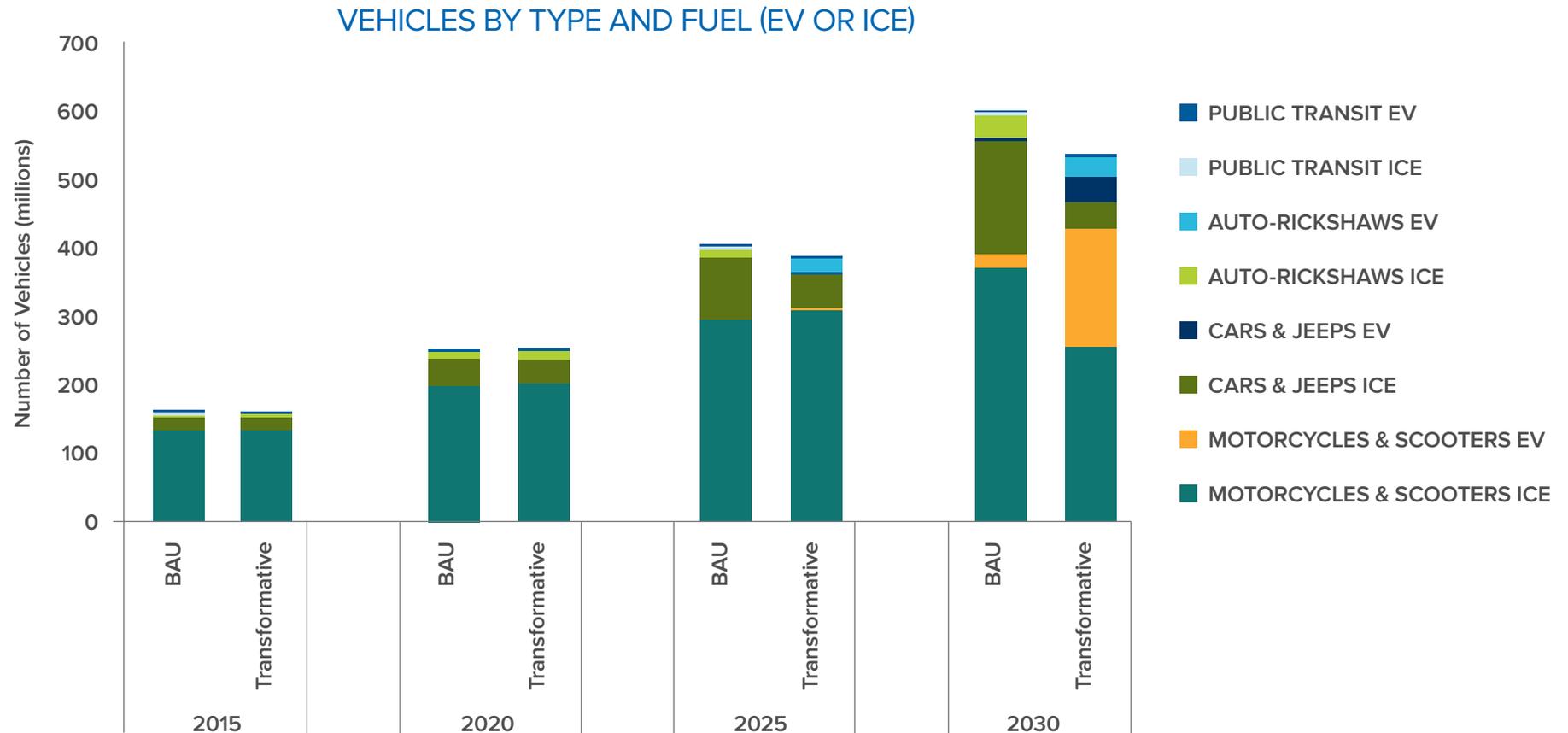


FIGURE 11: MODELED FLEET SIZE (IN MILLIONS OF VEHICLES) AND BREAKDOWN BY VEHICLE TYPE AND TECHNOLOGY (I.E., EV OR ICE) IN INDIA FOR “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” (BAU) AND “TRANSFORMATIVE” SCENARIOS, 2016–2030

2030: Total number of motorized vehicles is 10% lower than BAU and EVs increase 9-fold in number

* Data presented on this slide are based on RMI’s modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 6.7%, which aligns with NITI Aayog’s IESS 2047 modeling efforts

Shifting to electric vehicles enhances energy security and reduces India's oil-import dependence

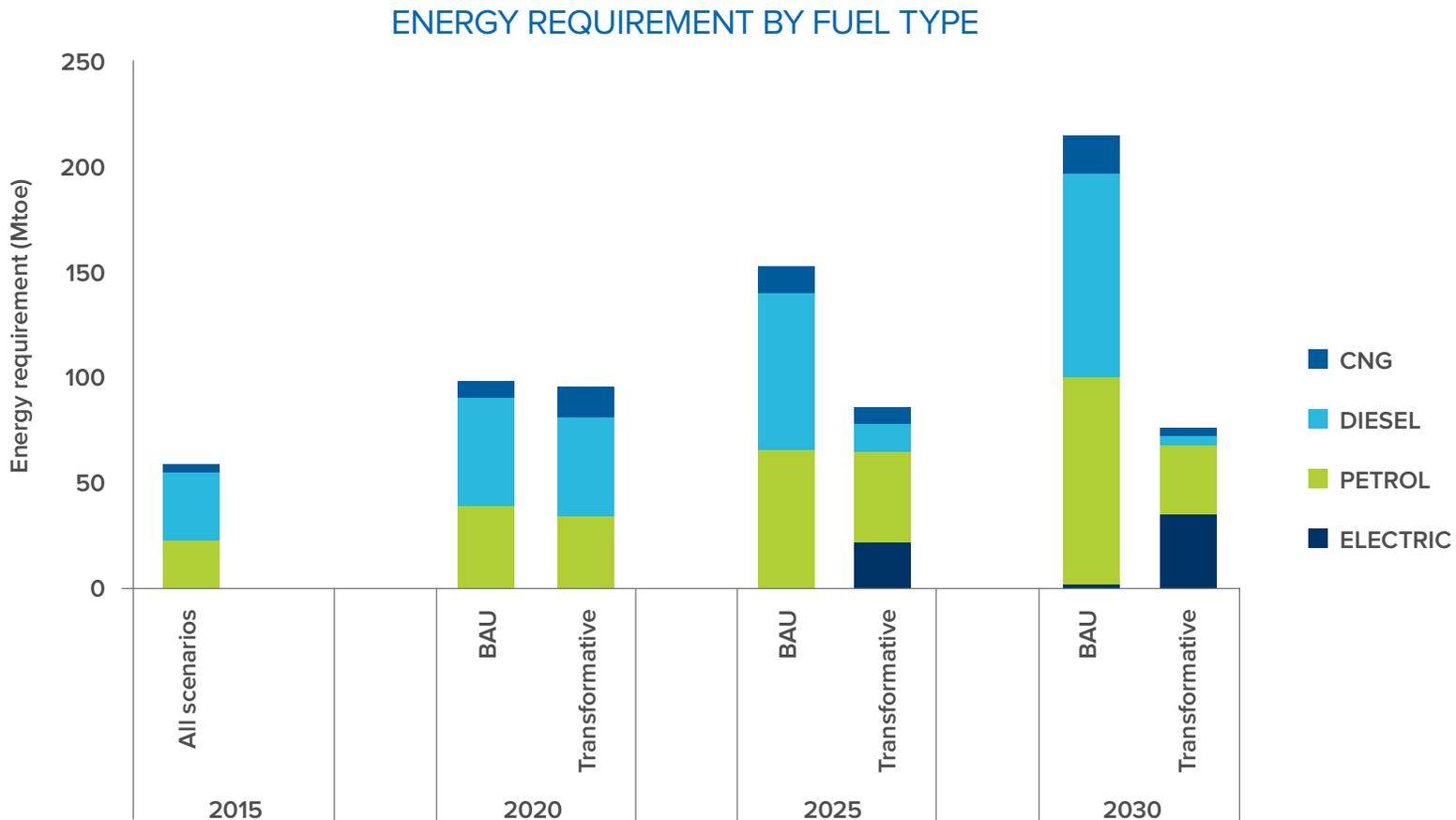
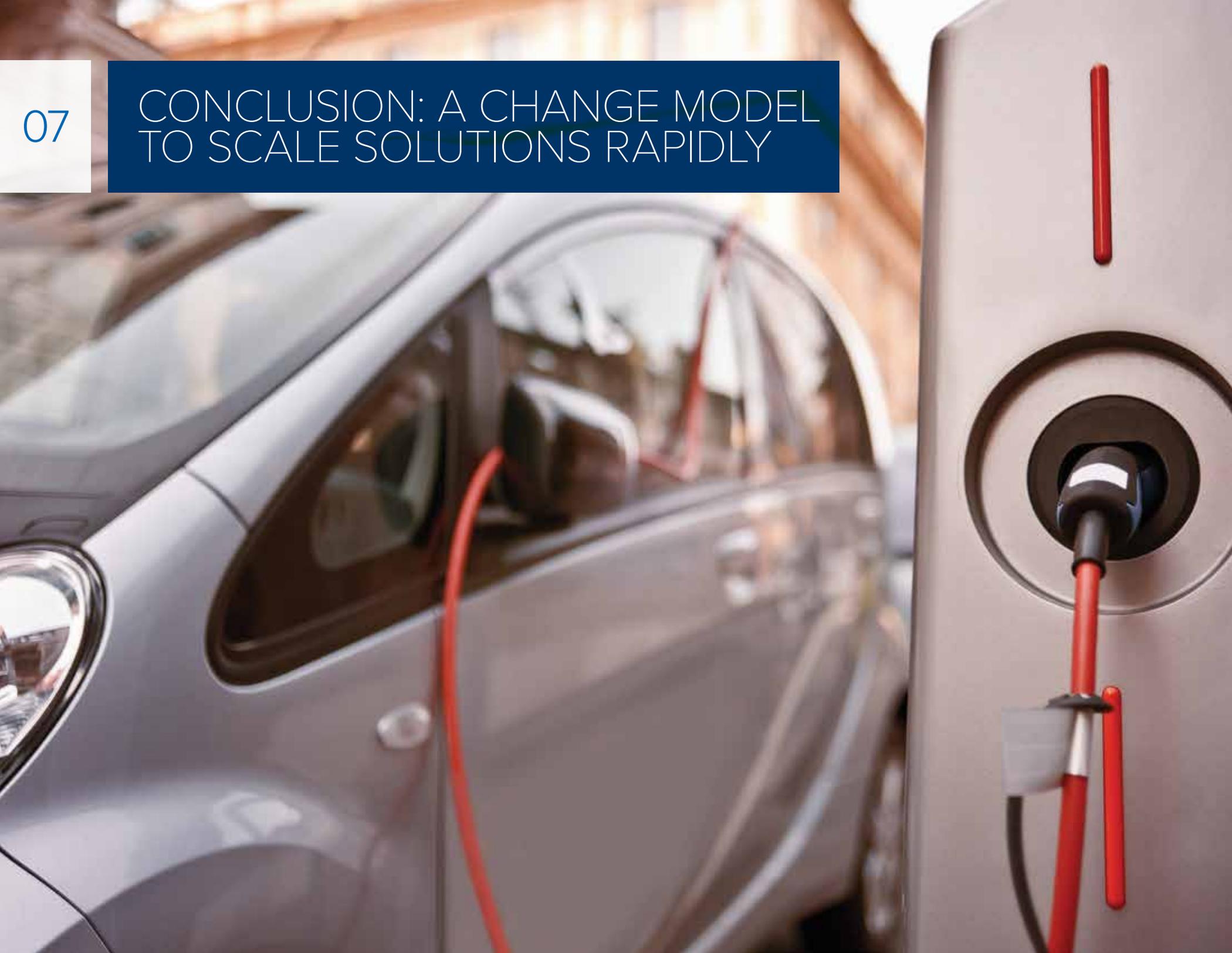


FIGURE 12: MODELED ENERGY REQUIREMENT (IN MILLIONS OF TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT) FOR PASSENGER MOBILITY IN INDIA BY FUEL TYPE (I.E., CNG, DIESEL, PETROL, OR ELECTRICITY) FOR “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” (BAU) AND “TRANSFORMATIVE” SCENARIOS, 2015–2030

** Data presented on this slide are based on RMI's modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 6.7%, which aligns with NITI Aayog's IESS 2047 modeling efforts.*

07

CONCLUSION: A CHANGE MODEL TO SCALE SOLUTIONS RAPIDLY



07: CONCLUSION: A CHANGE MODEL TO SCALE SOLUTIONS RAPIDLY

A new mobility future is within India's reach

MANY GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY, AND THOUGHT LEADERS SHARE A VISION OF INDIA'S MOBILITY FUTURE—AND THE COUNTRY IS ON THE VERGE OF TRANSFORMATION

India has extraordinary alignment of vision and a set of empowering, supporting conditions that can enable a leapfrog in mobility. A change model designed to capture economic market segments and speed geographic scaling through a learning platform and state-level change labs can accelerate India's progress towards national adoption of a shared, electric, and connected mobility system.

A CALL TO ACTION AT THE TRANSFORMATIVE MOBILITY SOLUTIONS CHARRETTE FROM SHRI NITIN GADKARI, MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS OF INDIA:

"[Mobility transformation] will be a game changer in every manner for our country. And you have called us all for this today. There are so many departments under this. Each has separate work. But whom do we hold responsible? Only if you say then something can be done. So there are many such small things which are immediate solutions. Some are long-term policies as well. I have faith that since you have touched upon this topic then there will be synchronisation on this quickly and transparent and time-bound decisions will be taken which will save the country from pollution. Otherwise our health will also suffer. That is why you have taken up this issue and I would like to thank you for the same." (Translated from Hindi)

27 February 2017, Transformative Mobility Solutions for India Charrette, New Delhi, India



Building capacity to accelerate the pace of change

CAPTURE ECONOMICALLY-VIABLE OPPORTUNITIES AT A NATIONAL SCALE AND DEMONSTRATE EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES AT A STATE LEVEL TO SPEED THE DEPLOYMENT AND INTEGRATION OF SOLUTIONS

India benefits from a generally aligned vision for a shared, electric, and connected mobility system. Urgency exists to deliver on this vision with accelerated change and rapid scaling of solutions. To translate vision into action, India could establish a change model designed to achieve nonlinear growth. Two interdependent and reinforcing aspects of a change model, connected by a learning platform, can support mobility transformation and help overcome the challenge's complexity. One, harnessing market forces through targeted policies can enable a business-led mobility transformation with minimal subsidy. Two, regional change labs that help pilot and test solutions at an accelerated pace can chart a course for experimentation and learning to inform national deployment. Connecting regional change labs to each other and to central government policy formulation can ensure greater coordination and efficiency across the system.

Market segment transformation at a national scale

By harnessing market forces to move successive sets of market segments to scale as they become economic, India can achieve market-wide



transformation. This approach avoids heavy reliance on public funds or subsidy. Targeting several segments that are currently economic for national adoption can lay the foundation for a thriving market. Proven strategies to drive down costs can shift the nearly economic opportunities to economic ones. Smart policies and investments in manufacturing and infrastructure can turn uneconomic opportunities into economic ones over time.

National learning platform to document insights and spread solutions

Establishing a learning platform and resource bank of best practices to capture insights from distributed pilots can ensure coordination between national-level efforts and regional innovation. The learning platform can support central government policy formulation and serve as a knowledge bank of best practices and effective approaches to financing and executing mobility projects. The learning platform can also serve as a venue to drive alignment and build commitment by serving an important convening function.

State-level change laboratories to integrate systems

Regional change laboratories that focus on scaling through rapid learning and prototyping can support system integration across India as it builds the foundation for market-wide transformation. Testing, validating, and assembling components of the new mobility system in several “lighthouse” regions can help India prepare for national deployment. The insights and strategies developed in these change labs can inform national regulatory and policy processes as more segments in the national market become economic. Engaging states as the primary champions and hosts of the change labs can leverage India’s model of cooperative federalism.

Pursuing economic market segment transformation

TARGETING MARKET SEGMENTS TO ACHIEVE RAPID SCALE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

By harnessing market forces to move successive sets of market segments to scale as they become economic, India can achieve market-wide transformation. This approach avoids a heavy reliance on public funds or subsidies and focuses on accelerated scaling of electric vehicle-kilometres and electric passenger-kilometres. Targeting several segments that are currently economic can lay the foundation for a thriving market. Proven strategies can shift nearly economic opportunities to economic ones and smart policies and investments in manufacturing and infrastructure can shift the uneconomic opportunities to economic ones over time.

CURRENTLY ECONOMIC		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in supportive infrastructure and target policy to immediately scale segments of the market that are economically viable Develop economies of scale in a few initial segments to lay the foundation for a market-wide transformation Such segments include private electric 2-wheeler and commercial electric 3-wheelers Each E-bike saves 350 kg of CO₂ emissions each year (accounting for emissions from electricity generation)⁶⁵ 		
	CAPITAL COST *	OPERATING COST*
Electric 2-wheeler**	Rs 34,000–50,000	Rs 0.06–0.4/km
ICE 2-wheeler	Rs 25,000–70,000 +	Rs 1–1.5/km
Electric rickshaw	Rs 80,000–150,000	Rs 0.45–1/km
ICE rickshaw	Rs 144,000–300,000	Rs 1.84/km CNG Rs 3.5/km petrol Rs 2.6/km diesel

NEARLY ECONOMIC		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ proven strategies such as aggregated procurement, reverse auctions, and high-utilisation business models to unlock opportunities that are nearly economic Nearly economic segments include electric commercial 4-wheel vehicles Each electric 4-wheel taxi saves up to 28 tons of CO₂ each year 		
	CAPITAL COST *	OPERATING COST*
Electric service vehicle (e20)	Rs 700,000	Rs 2/km
ICE service vehicle (Swift)	Rs 480,000–740,000	Rs 3.5/km

EVENTUALLY ECONOMIC		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make selective investments in infrastructure and manufacturing that move uneconomic sectors close to cost-effectiveness over time Eventually economic segments include private electric four-wheel vehicles and public electric shuttles and buses Some electric buses remain 10x more expensive than their ICE alternatives; however, smaller swappable batteries may be able to reduce this premium⁶⁶ 		
	CAPITAL COST *	OPERATING COST*
Electric bus	Rs 2.6 crores	Rs 10/km
Diesel bus	Rs 20–88 lakhs	Rs 15–23/km

* Capital cost is an average of sticker prices across various models; operating cost is for fuel or electricity only, not maintenance or other operating costs

** It is important to note that electric 2- and 3-wheelers do not yet have the same product performance as ICEs, especially when it comes to top speed

Establishing a learning platform

A NATIONAL LEARNING PLATFORM CAN COORDINATE AND PRIORITIZE ACTIONS

A national learning platform that enables strategic alignment and cross-sharing of learning and resources can support and accelerate the goals of the central government. Composed of representatives from central government, regional governments, private sector, academia, and NGOs, this learning platform can serve as a connection hub between state-led and regional efforts, central-government planning and policies, and private-sector investment strategies. It can also provide states and cities with tools to move from demonstration projects to rapid scaling, serve as a central resource library for new mobility solutions, and create a platform for ongoing discussion and debate among diverse stakeholders.

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF THE LEARNING PLATFORM ARE:

COORDINATION ACROSS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- Create alignment and consistency across central government programmes and incentives
- Provide coordination among government agencies and other actors (private sector, academia, NGOs, etc.)
- Establish a centralized knowledge bank that can support market-wide transformation based on the documented impact of regional experiments

STRATEGY TO CAPTURE MARKET SEGMENTS

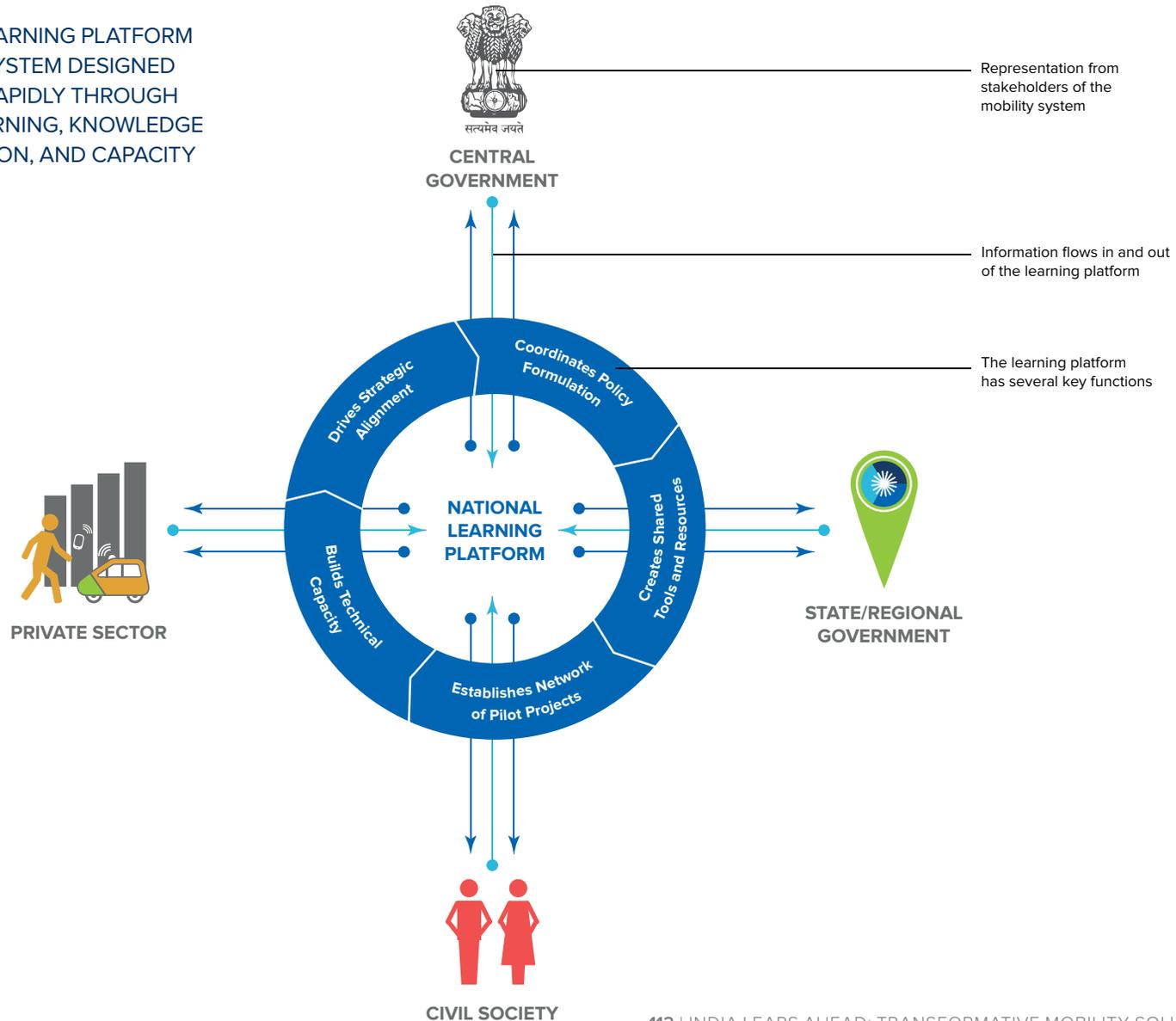
- Generate opportunities to customize policy frameworks to capture economic market segments
- Ensure that central-government and local policies are coordinated and integrated

SUPPORT TO STATES AND REGIONS

- Provide regional efforts with connections to knowledge and financing to bolster their local projects and inform decisions
- Create central resource library to equip states with shared tools
- Build capacity in areas of high need through focused training and accelerator programmes
- Eliminate duplication by centralizing efforts and matching city needs with resources and capacity

Functions of a national learning platform

FIGURE 13: NATIONAL LEARNING PLATFORM FOR INDIA'S MOBILITY SYSTEM DESIGNED TO SCALE SOLUTIONS RAPIDLY THROUGH EXPERIMENTATION, LEARNING, KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE, COOPERATION, AND CAPACITY BUILDING



Developing regional lighthouse examples

STATE-LEVEL CHANGE LABS CAN INTEGRATE SOLUTIONS AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES

India's goals to achieve shared, connected, and electric mobility by 2030 can be supported by state and regional leadership to create lighthouse regions that demonstrate whole-systems approaches to mobility transformation. Establishing local change labs to conduct the requisite learning about system integration across various aspects of the mobility sector and to chart a course for eventual scaling and deployment at a national level can support India's transformation with bottom-up solutions. By developing new solutions and creating a platform for collaboration and demonstration, the regional change labs can prepare India for integrative solutions at a national scale. The change labs, by design, have connections to the learning platform to ensure insight and resource sharing, as well as strategic alignment with the central government's goals.

THE KEY FUNCTIONS OF THE CHANGE LABS ARE TO FOSTER:

INNOVATION AND EXPERIMENTATION

- Develop solutions to meet the goals of the Indian government, customized to local conditions
- Support and encourage deployment of new business models and market solutions
- Maintain an inclusive and iterative process to address system complexity

COLLABORATION

- Pursue private-public partnerships and multistakeholder collaborations
- Establish a system where Indian states collaborate in knowledge sharing to ensure that best practices are replicated and mistakes are not repeated.

DEMONSTRATION

- Pilot integrated solutions and create practical and measureable pilots
- Demonstrate that sustainable mobility is cost-effective
- Prove the technical integration of the new mobility system
- Document and share the impact of the solutions

A two-part change model to guide India's mobility transformation

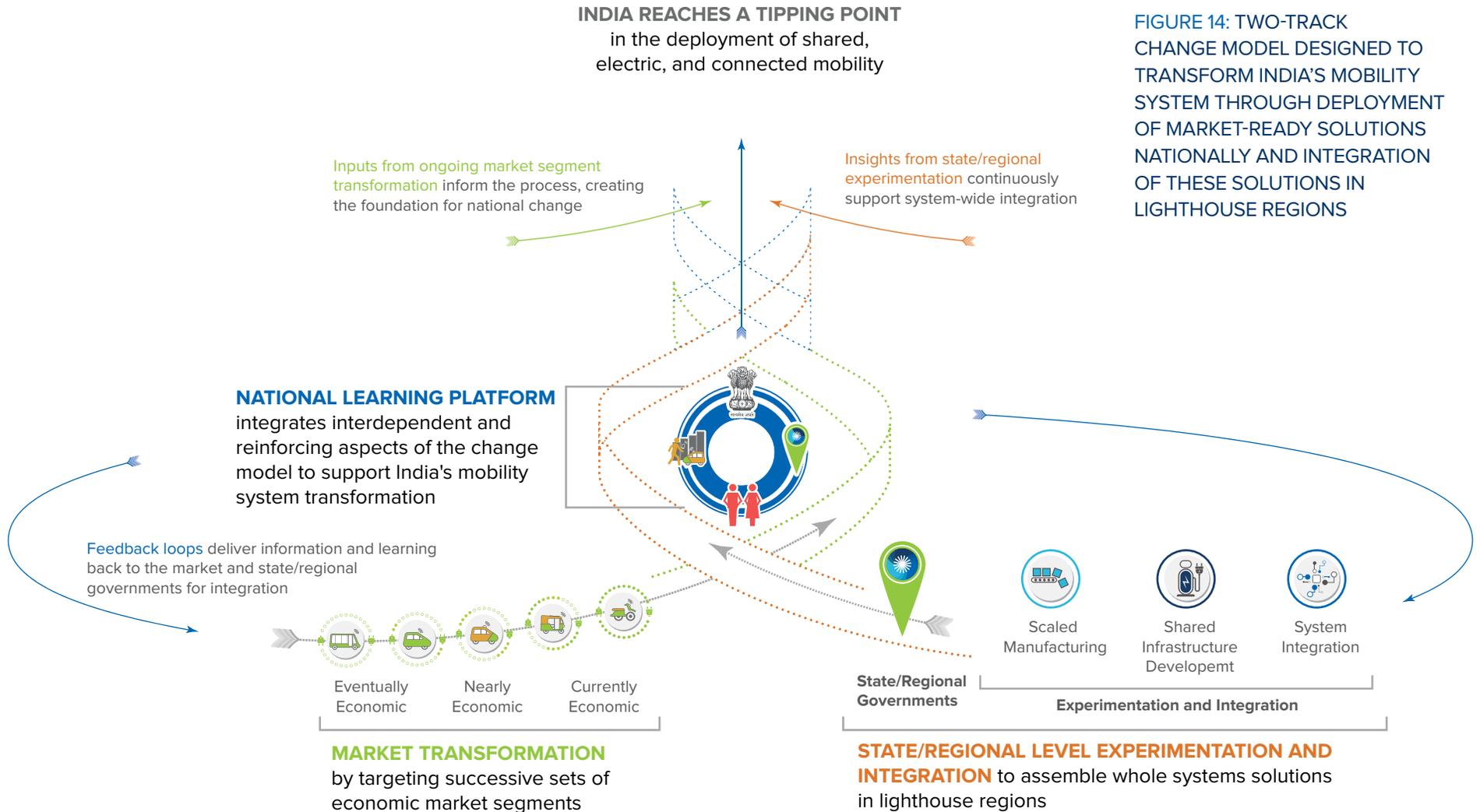


FIGURE 14: TWO-TRACK CHANGE MODEL DESIGNED TO TRANSFORM INDIA'S MOBILITY SYSTEM THROUGH DEPLOYMENT OF MARKET-READY SOLUTIONS NATIONALLY AND INTEGRATION OF THESE SOLUTIONS IN LIGHTHOUSE REGIONS

India's opportunity to lead the world in advanced passenger mobility

Rapidly evolving technologies and business models for delivering mobility services have the potential to dramatically transform the global transportation sector in the years ahead. New and fundamentally different pathways are emerging to provide clean, cost-effective mobility services for people and goods, creating new jobs in manufacturing and technology, reducing oil-import dependence, achieving more efficient land use in cities, and improving public health. India is uniquely positioned to take advantage of these developments, leapfrogging traditional approaches that threaten worsening congestion, air quality, and oil-import dependence for countries already irreversibly committed to legacy infrastructure and manufacturing industries.

Meeting growing mobility demand with traditional approaches would entail a rapid increase in low-occupancy, petroleum-fueled cars with the associated attributes of inefficient capital utilisation, overburdened infrastructure, and worsening air quality. India can reimagine passenger mobility by deploying advanced technology, new business models, and highly efficient and integrated systems-of-systems of IT-enabled public and private transportation. This approach can deliver seamless connectivity to urban and rural areas and presents an extraordinary economic and social opportunity that will shape the well-being of India's citizens and set an example for other nations to follow.



A transformation with many benefits

THE EMERGENCE OF TRANSFORMATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND BUSINESS MODELS ENABLE NEXT-GENERATION PASSENGER MOBILITY SOLUTIONS THAT HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BRING UNIQUE BENEFITS AND OPPORTUNITIES TO INDIA IN MANY DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS, INCLUDING:

- **Reducing traffic fatalities:** Deployment of new mobility solutions could help to smooth traffic flows and reduce accidents that currently claim more than 150,000 lives per year
- **Improving air quality:** Increased use of shared vehicles, fleet-based services, electric vehicles, ride-sharing and better public transit could help India address the problem of growing pollution in its cities, enhancing public health, well-being, and productivity
- **Better access to public transit:** Leveraging new technologies to complement an integrated approach to city planning and road-network design will improve access to public transit for all citizens, stimulating a feedback loop that leads to higher utilisation and more effective and attractive user experience in buses and other public transportation assets
- **Decongesting roads and highways:** Connecting modes through data platforms can improve the efficiency of vehicle usage through next-generation public transit, ride-sharing, and multimodal transport, reducing congestion on city streets and highways, and consequently cutting pollution, oil use, and lost time
- **Reducing the direct and indirect costs of transportation for citizens:** Optimized transportation systems reduce needs in road, parking, and other infrastructure; by taking advantage of emerging Mobility-as-a-Service approaches, Indians can benefit from the favorable economics of high-utilisation electric-drive vehicles and high-quality public transportation, reducing the burden of transportation on citizens
- **Stimulating technology development and manufacturing:** India's ability to rapidly scale markets for new types of vehicles, fleet-driven services, electric vehicles/buses, and other enabling technologies opens the door for rapid economic development and job creation
- **Accelerating India's renewable energy goals:** Smart deployment of electric vehicles can dramatically mitigate the carbon intensity of individuals as the economy grows, and electric vehicles acting as "batteries on wheels" could help better manage India's electric grid, while also alleviating key electricity distribution system constraints
- **Meeting India's climate targets:** India could also leverage these transportation-sector solutions to slow the growth in carbon emissions while advancing economic development goals



G

GLOSSARY



Glossary (1/2)

TERM	ACRONYM
UNITS	
10 ⁵	Lakh
10 ⁷	Crore
Barrel Of Oil	bbl
Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂
Electric Passenger Kilometres Traveled	ePKT
Electric Vehicle Kilometres Traveled	eVKT
Gigawatt	GW
Gram	g
Indian Rupees	Rs
Kilogram	g
Kilometre	km
Kilowatt-Hour	kWh
Megawatt-Hour	MWh
Million Tonnes Of Carbon Dioxide	MTCO ₂
Million Tonnes Of Oil Equivalent	Mtoe
Month	mo
Passenger Kilometres Traveled	PKT
Thousand	k
Times, or fold	x

TERM	ACRONYM
U.S. Dollars	USD
Vehicle Kilometres Traveled	VKT
Year	y
NON-UNIT TERMS	
Autonomous Vehicle	AV
Battery Electric Vehicle	BEV
Business-As-Usual	BAU
Compound Annual Growth Rate	CAGR
Compressed Natural Gas	CNG
Corporate Average Fuel Consumption	AFC
Distribution Company	DISCOM
Electric Vehicle	EV
Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment	EVSE
Faster Adoption And Manufacturing Of (Hybrid And) Electric Vehicles In India	FAME
Forum Of Regulators	FOR
Goods And Service Tax	GST
Gross Domestic Product	GDP
High-Occupancy Vehicle	HOV
Hybrid Electric Vehicle	HEV

Glossary (2/2)

TERM	ACRONYM
Includes hybrid-electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid vehicles, battery electric vehicles, and fuel-cell electric vehicles	xEV
Information Technology	IT
Intelligent Vehicle	IV
Intermediate Public Transit	IPT
Internal Combustion Engine	ICE
Interoperable Transport Data	ITD
Light-Emitting Diode	LED
Light-Duty Vehicle	LDV
Metropolitan Planning Council	MPC
Mobility As A Service	MaaS
Mobility-Oriented Development	MOD
National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020	NEMMP-2020
Nationally Determined Contribution	NDC
Nongovernmental Organization	NGO
Operating And Maintenance	O&M
Original Equipment Manufacturer	OEM
Photovoltaic	PV
Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle	PHEV

TERM	ACRONYM
Prime Minister's Office	PMO
Quarter	Q
Renewable Energy	RE
Transportation Network Company	TNC
Unified Metropolitan Planning Authority	UMPA
Union Territory	UT
Universal Payment Interface	UPI
Valued Added Tax	VAT
Vehicle-Grid Integration	VGI
Zero-Emissions Vehicle	ZEV

A

APPENDIX





A-1: Quantifying the impact of a mobility transformation

MODELING RESULTS

National model results

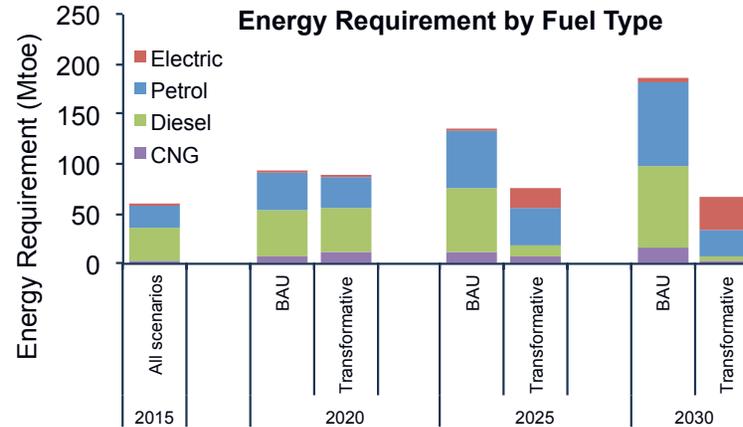
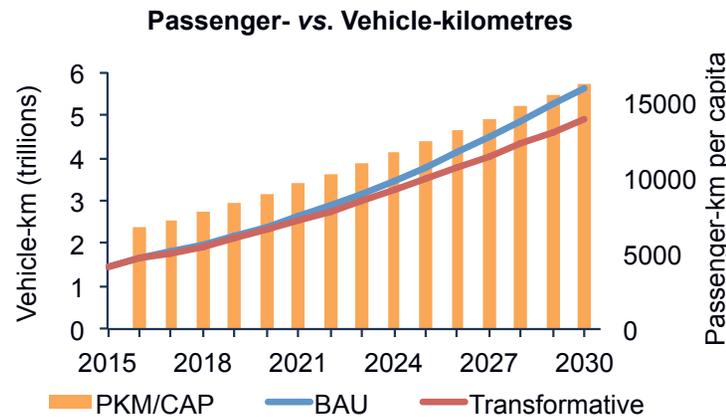
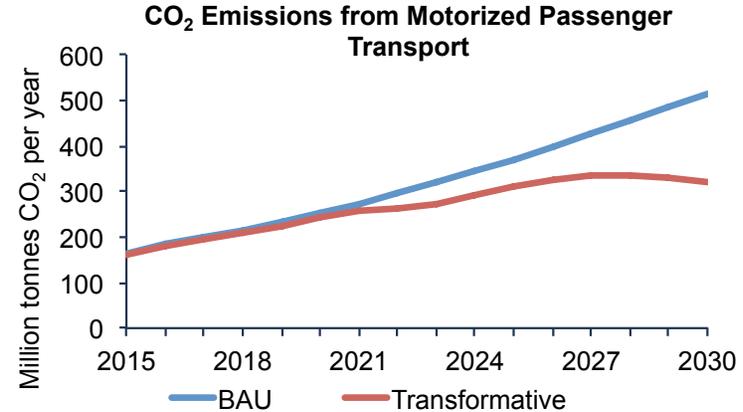
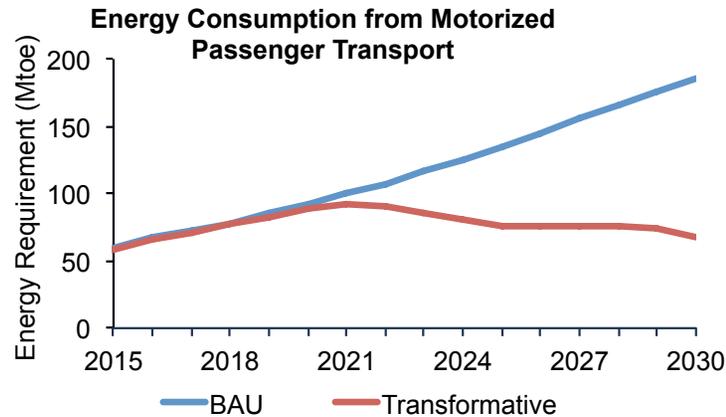
SIDE BY SIDE COMPARISON OF MODEL OUTPUTS FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS OF 2015 - 2030 ECONOMIC GROWTH; GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF 5.8%, 6.7%, AND 7.4%

RESULT	2030					
	BAU			Transformative		
	GDP Growth @ 5.8% CAGR	GDP Growth @ 6.7% CAGR	GDP Growth @ 7.4% CAGR	GDP Growth @ 5.8% CAGR	GDP Growth @ 6.7% CAGR	GDP Growth @ 7.4% CAGR
GDP/capita (2014-15 USD)	3813	4330	4776	3813	4330	4776
Vehicle-kilometres (trillion km)	5.6	6.6	7.2	4.9	5.7	6.3
Energy consumption (Mtoe)	185	216	239	67	78	86
CO ₂ Emissions (million tonnes per year)	512	596	659	320	373	412
# vehicles (millions)	562	598	662	662	538	595
Percent of vehicles electrified (%)	4			44		

FIGURE A-1: SELECT NATIONAL-LEVEL MODEL OUTPUTS FOR 2030 USING THREE DIFFERENT ANNUAL 2015 - 2030 GDP GROWTH RATES, “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” (BAU) SCENARIO VS. “TRANSFORMATIVE” SCENARIO

National model results

LOW-GROWTH SCENARIO – GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF 5.8%

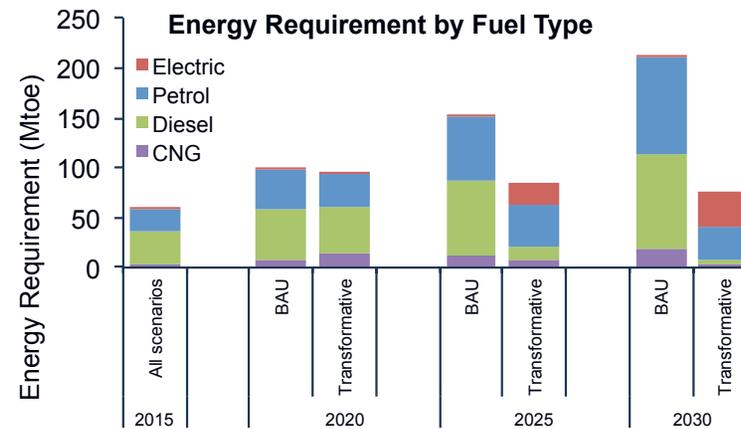
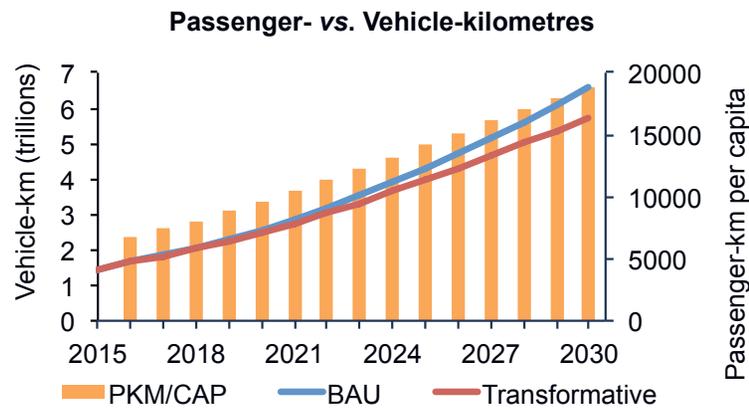
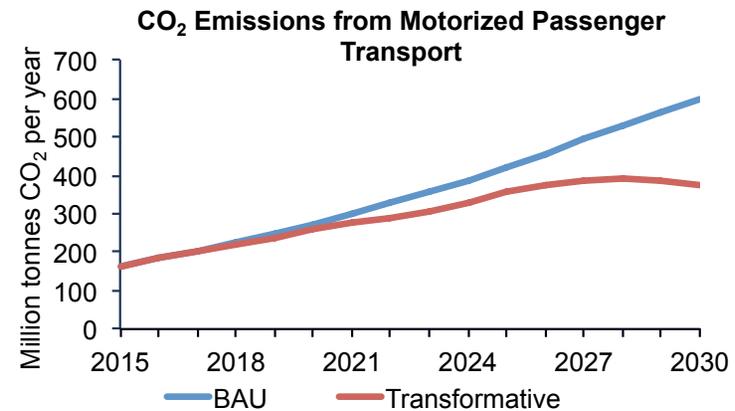
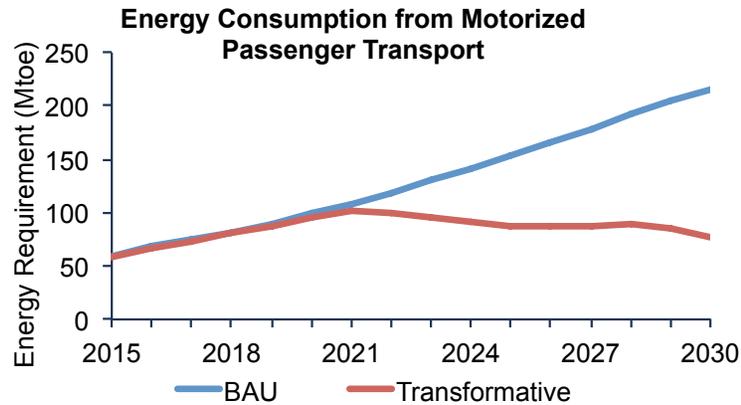


FIGURES A-2 TO A-5: NATIONAL-LEVEL MODEL OUTPUTS FOR USING AN ANNUAL GDP GROWTH RATE OF 5.8%, “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” (BAU) SCENARIO VS. “TRANSFORMATIVE” SCENARIO, 2015–2030

* Data presented on this slide are based on RMI’s modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 5.8%, which aligns with NITI Aayog’s IESS 2047 modeling efforts.

National model results

MEDIUM-GROWTH SCENARIO – GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF 6.7%

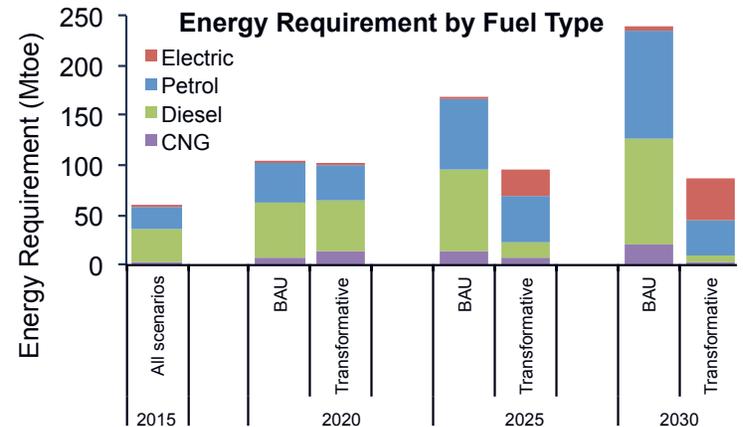
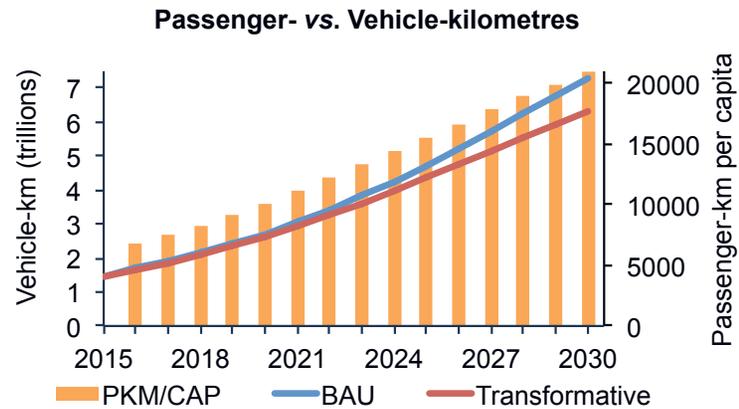
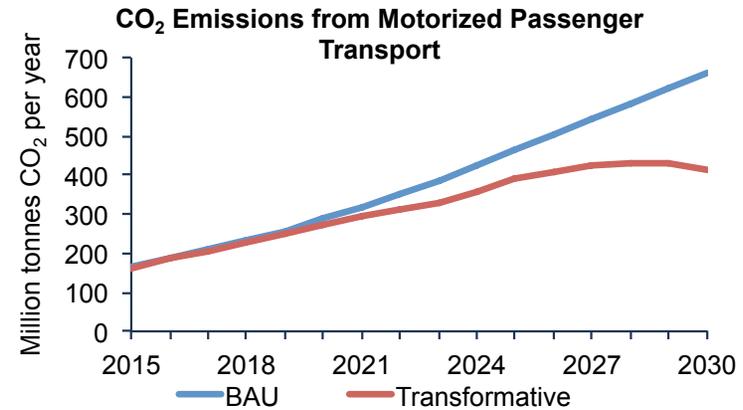
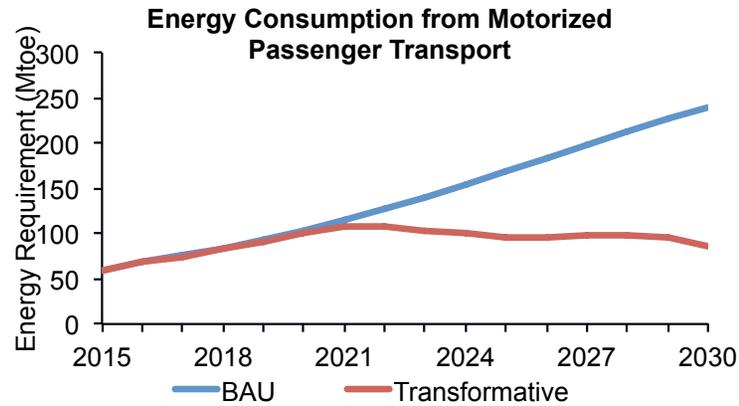


FIGURES A-6 TO A-9: NATIONAL-LEVEL MODEL OUTPUTS FOR USING AN ANNUAL GDP GROWTH RATE OF 6.7%, “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” (BAU) SCENARIO VS. “TRANSFORMATIVE” SCENARIO, 2015–2030

* Data presented on this slide are based on RMI’s modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 6.7%, which aligns with NITI Aayog’s IESS 2047 modeling efforts.

National model results

HIGH-GROWTH SCENARIO – GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF 7.4%



FIGURES A-10 TO A-13: NATIONAL-LEVEL MODEL OUTPUTS FOR USING AN ANNUAL GDP GROWTH RATE OF 7.4%, “BUSINESS-AS-USUAL” (BAU) SCENARIO VS. “TRANSFORMATIVE” SCENARIO, 2015–20130

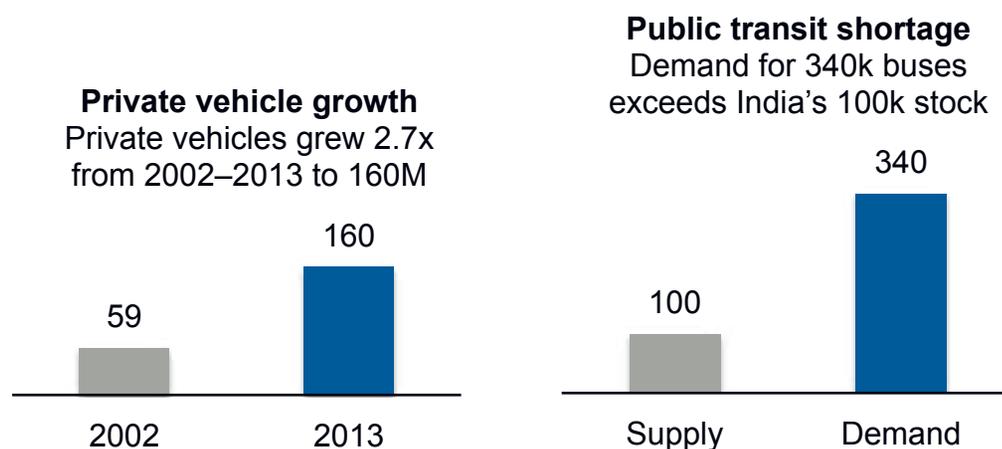
* Data presented on this slide are based on RMI’s modeling of a medium-growth scenario. This scenario is based on historical macroeconomic data including GDP/capita from the World Bank and a 2015–2030 GDP compound annual growth rate of 7.4%, which aligns with NITI Aayog’s IESS 2047 modeling efforts.



A-2:
**Select slides from
charrette preread
document**

India is at a critical juncture for the future of its mobility system

INDIA HAS A MOMENTOUS OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN A WORLD-CLASS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN ORDER TO MEET ITS GOALS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CITIZEN PROSPERITY



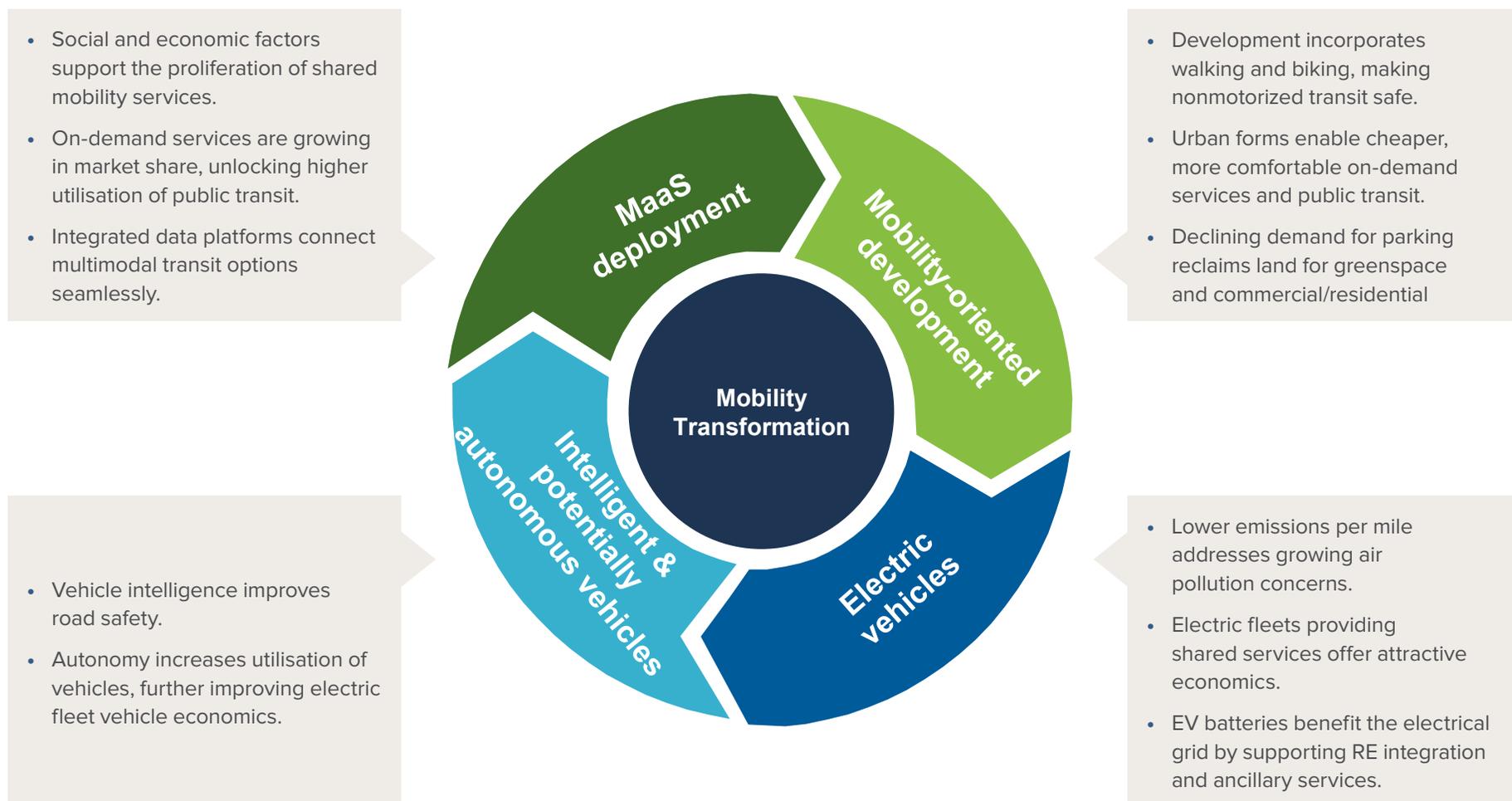
FIGURES A-14 AND A-15: PRIVATE VEHICLE GROWTH IN INDIA (TOP) AND PUBLIC TRANSIT SHORTAGE (BOTTOM)

PRESSING FACTORS

- Increased mobility is a positive economic force—citizens on the move enhances commerce and drives the economy.
- India will need upgrades to provide transportation to its citizens.
- Infrastructure is expensive and difficult to uninstall—India must not pursue mobility futures leading to high costs, heavy pollution, and/or inefficiency.
- Growing demand cannot be met just through nonmotorized transit.

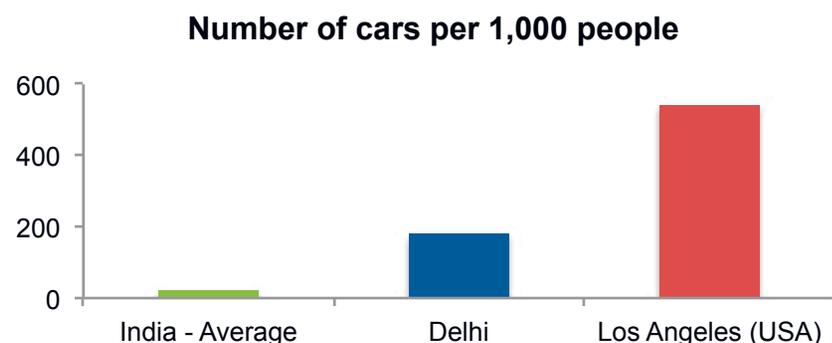


An alternative mobility system—one unimaginable even a few years ago—is conceivable today



India has the potential to avoid these consequences and lead the world in this mobility paradigm shift

EVEN AT RELATIVELY LOW LEVELS OF FOSSIL FUEL-BASED PERSONAL VEHICLE OWNERSHIP, INDIA IS ALREADY FACING SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES



- More than 80% of India's petroleum is imported
- India spend USD 155.4 billion on crude oil imports in 2014–15
- India is suffering GDP losses of 1–6% due to poor urban planning
- Traffic fatalities cause more than 150,000 deaths annually
- Large share of all trips, (~66% in 2007) are still largely served by non-motorized, public and commercial modes of transit⁶⁷

FIGURES A-16: BAR CHART COMPARING U.S. AND INDIAN VEHICLE OWNERSHIP PER 1,000 PEOPLE

AN OPPORTUNITY NOW EXISTS TO INVEST IN INTEGRATED MOBILITY SOLUTIONS THAT WILL SAVE SIGNIFICANT ENERGY AND CAPITAL OVER TIME

ENABLING FACTORS ⁶⁸		
<i>SOCIAL</i>	<i>ECONOMIC</i>	<i>ENVIRONMENT</i>
Demand for manufacturing and technology job growth	Growing cost of oil imports and personal vehicle ownership	Stricter fuel economy standards
Growing young and urban populations	Declining capital costs and lower-than-ICE operating costs for EVs	International commitment to climate change mitigation
Shift towards service-based economy	Major innovations in data, connectivity, and communications	Growing concerns over air pollution and public health

Experts believe India can leapfrog to an alternative, sustainable mobility future

Minister Nitin Gadkari

“Road safety is the highest priority for our government because every year 500,000 accidents happen causing 150,000 deaths... We have 96,000 km of road length as national highway and 40 percent of our national traffic is on just two percent of this road—one of the reasons for accidents on the national highway.”

The Indian Express

Vinod Khosla

“In a linear model, you might presume that if there are 80 cars per 100 people in the United States, then that’s where India will end up and begin to plan for that....I would look for ways to anticipate and skip what exists today while trying to lean in the right direction. I would consider the possibility that for the world in 2025, self-driving cars will be wide-spread.”

McKinsey Company

Minister Piyush Goyal

“India can become the first country of its size which will run 100 per cent of electric vehicles. We are trying to make this programme self-financing. We don’t need one rupee support from the government. We don't need one rupee investment from the people of India.”

The Economic Times

Thomas L. Friedman

“Cheap conventional four-wheel cars, which would encourage millions of Indians to give up their two-wheel motor scooters and three-wheel motorized rickshaws, could overwhelm India’s already strained road system, increase its dependence on imported oil and gridlock the country’s megacities.”

The New York Times

Minister Nitin Gadkari

“...road projects to create 1.5 million jobs in rural India. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana must get additional allocation to fast track rural road construction. It requires more money and the situation is not good.”

Rajya Sabha TV

E

ENDNOTES



ENDNOTES

1. PPAC, Ready Reckoner, Snapshot of India's oil & gas data, March 2017
2. Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways data
3. Financial Express, "India's crude oil import bill halves to \$64 billion in 2015–16," 2016; IEA, "India Energy Outlook," 2015
4. McKinsey, "India's urban awakening: Building inclusive cities, sustaining economic growth," 2010
5. ITDP, 2- and 3-wheelers in India, 2009
6. Bloomberg, "China has more space than U.S. for new cars," 18 January 2015
7. IBI Group, Transit-oriented development: Guidance document, 2016
8. GIZ, Reducing carbon emissions through transport demand management strategies, 2012
9. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, Curitiba: Orienting urban planning to sustainability
10. Hawkins, Lovins, and Lovins, Natural Capitalism (Chapter 14), 2000
11. Smart City Bhopal, Bhopal Living Labs (as Atal Incubation Centre)
12. ICCT, Feebate review and assessment: Best practices for feebate programme design and implementation, 2010
13. ICCT, Feebate review and assessment: Best practices for feebate programme design and implementation, 2010
14. Energy Innovation, Vehicle fuel fees and feebates, 2016
15. ICCT, Feebate review and assessment: Best practices for feebate programme design and implementation, 2010
16. Ibid
17. ICCT, Feebate review and assessment: Best practices for feebate programme design and implementation, 2010; Energy Innovation, Vehicle fuel fees and feebates, 2016
18. California Air Resources Board, ZEV Tutorial, 2009, 2016
19. Union of Concerned Scientists, "What is ZEV?," 31 October 2016
20. Reuters, "Zero-emission vehicle sales in the U.S.," 30 June 2016; DrivingZEV, ZEV Market Report, December 2016
21. Ibid
22. Bloomberg, "Musk tears into CA board over emissions credit standards," 24 August 2016
23. Mashable, "India's Silicon Valley doesn't like Uber, Ola's carpooling services," 26 January 2017; LiveMint, "Ola, Uber may have to withdraw ridesharing services in Karnataka," 27 January 2017
24. LiveMint, "Uber lobbying with govt to allow ridesharing using private cars in India," 7 March 2017; MoRTH, Report of the committee constituted to propose taxi policy guideline to promote urban mobility, December 2016
25. RMI, Peak car ownership, 2016
26. RMI, Peak car ownership, 2016
27. Burns et al., Transforming personal mobility, 2013; Fagnant et al., Operations of a shared autonomous vehicle fleet, 2015
28. Resources for the Future, "Will a driving restriction policy reduce car trips?" September 2013
29. Tech2, "Uber is pushing for carpooling and ridesharing in India...," 15 January 2017
30. Evalueserve, Platform strategy will shape future of OEMs: Flexibility to drive growth, 2012
31. Renault Nissan, Alliance facts and figures, 2017
32. Economic Times, "Why transport infrastructure is most important for country's progress," 10 February 2016
33. Times of India, "Govt will be 50% shareholder in multimodal logistics and transport hubs," 18 August 2016; LiveMint, "Govt readies multi-modal transport play to reduce logistics costs," 15 March 2017

34. Shakti Foundation, Bus terminal design guidelines, February 2014
35. Transbay website (<http://transbaycenter.org>)
36. WorldBank, Reducing poverty by closing South Asia's infrastructure gap, 2013
37. McKinsey & Co., Building India: Transforming the nation's logistics infrastructure, September 2010
38. The Economic Times, "FAME-India scheme launched to offer sops...", 8 April 2015
39. GoI, Press Release, "FAME India Scheme," 23 November 2016 (Release ID: 154119); LiveMint, "India's electric vehicles sales grow 37.5% to 22,000 units," 5 April 2016
40. Centre for Science and Environment, Towards electro-mobility for cleaner air and climate security, March 2017
41. Centre for Science and Environment, "CSE welcomes stopping of incentives for mild diesel hybrids," 1 April 2017
42. BNEF data
43. Haugeneland et al., 2015
44. Fearnley, et al., E-vehicle policies and incentives..., August 2015
45. Ibid
46. Ibid
47. Fearnley, et al., E-vehicle policies and incentives..., August 2015
48. ICCT, Assessment of leading electric vehicle promotion activities in United States cities, 2014
49. CleanTechnica, "More electric car charging stations..." 12 May 2016
50. Fearnley, et al., E-vehicle policies and incentives..., August 2015
51. ICCT, Sustainable management of 2- and 3-wheelers in Asia, 2013; ITDP, 2- and 3-wheelers in India, 2009
52. Economic Times, "Modi govt plans major policy push to promote e-vehicles," 25 April 2017
53. ITDP, 2- and 3-wheelers in India, 2009
54. ICCT, Sustainable management of 2- and 3-wheelers in Asia, 2013
55. ITDP, 2- and 3-wheelers in India, 2009
56. Primary research
57. BNEF data
58. ITDP, 2- and 3-wheelers in India, 2009
59. ICCT, Sustainable management of 2- and 3-wheelers in Asia, 2013
60. Wired, "The electric scooter scheme..." 9 January 2015; Wired, "The scooter that could make battery swapping work costs \$4k," 17 June 2015
61. Forbes, "Five lessons from Better Place's collapse," 28 May 2013
62. Hero Electric website (<http://heroelectric.in/institutional-sales/battery-swapping-facility/#>)
63. ICCT, Hybrid and electric vehicles in India... December 2016
64. Economic Times, "EVs for commercial use may not require permits," 1 March 2017
65. Auto Tech Review, "Facts, myths about electric 2-wheelers," 9 January 2015
66. LiveMint, "Govt explores smaller batteries as it aims to make electric bus travel cheaper," 3 April 2017
67. ITDP, 2- and 3-wheelers in India, 2009
68. PPAC, WHO, and MoRTH, Global Commission on Economy and Climate, 2016



NITI Aayog



NITI Aayog
Sansad Marg, New Delhi, 110001, India

Rocky Mountain Institute
22830 Two Rivers Road, Basalt, CO 81621 USA

NITI Aayog and Rocky Mountain Institute. *India Leaps Ahead: Transformative mobility solutions for all.* 2017.

http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/RMI_India_Report_web.pdf

https://www.rmi.org/insights/reports/transformative_mobility_solutions_india

