

Impact of smart electric mobility as a service on the automotive industry and supply chain

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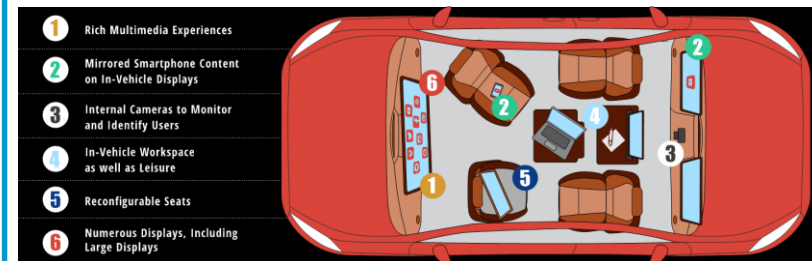
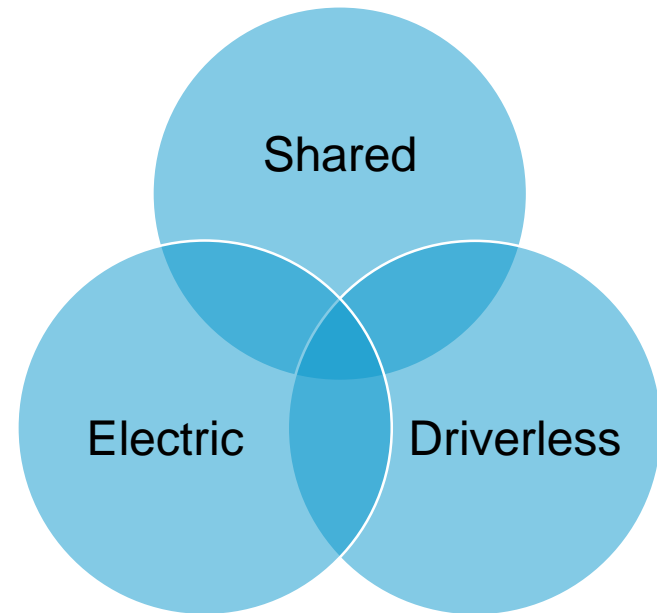
New Smart Mobility Paradigms

- **Ridesharing and driverless vehicle sharing**
 - Decreasing vehicle ownership
- **Mobility as a Service (MaaS)**
 - Multi-modal – vehicles, transit, 2-wheel
- **Electrification**
 - Seamless wireless charging and V2G
- **Networked Vehicle – V2X, V2H,**
 - Cooperative and collective environment



- Commoditization and consolidation
- Fleet paradigm – shift from B2C to B2B
- Much higher mileage
- Shift from mass market to batch designs
- Multi-use / modular vehicle designs
 - Mixed mobility / freight use
- Cross-vertical applications

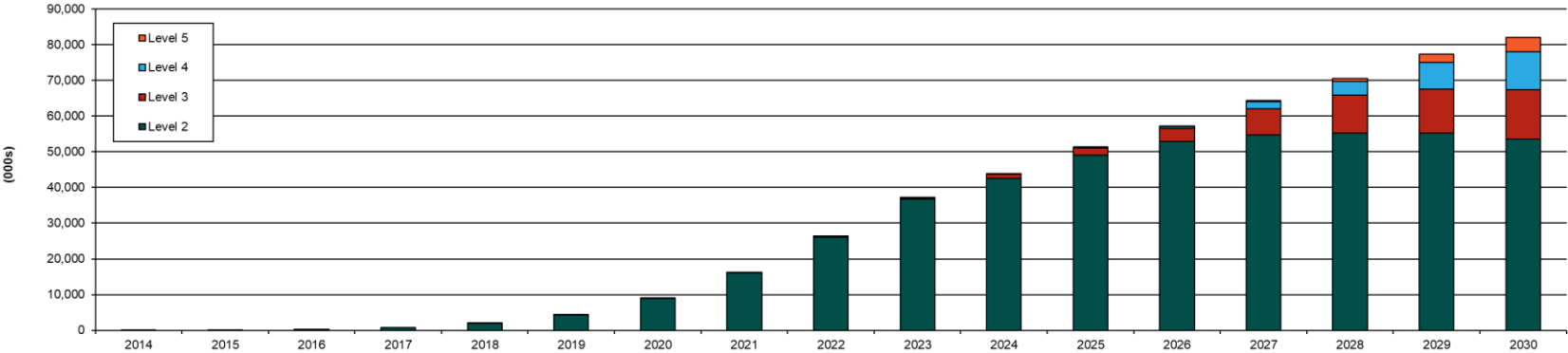
Mutually interdependent paradigms



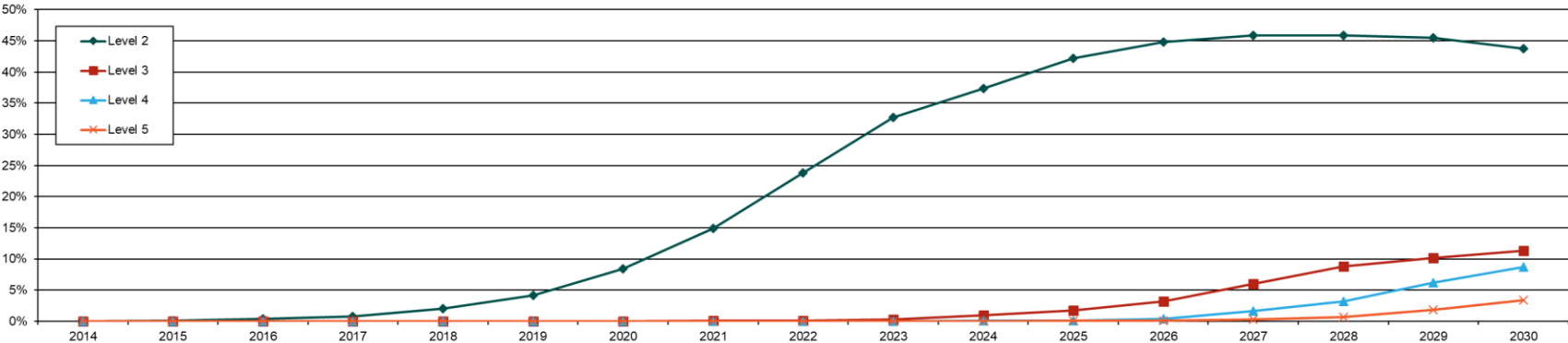


Driverless Vehicles: data points and forecasts - shipments

Autonomous Passenger Vehicle Shipments by SAE Level, Global, Forecast: 2014 to 2030



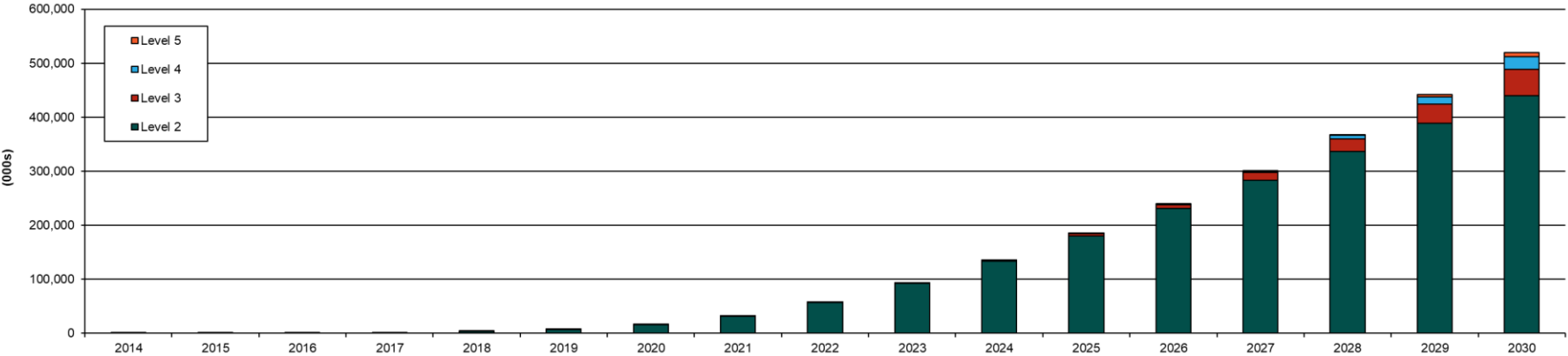
Autonomous Penetration of New Passenger Vehicle Sales , Global, Forecast: 2014 to 2030



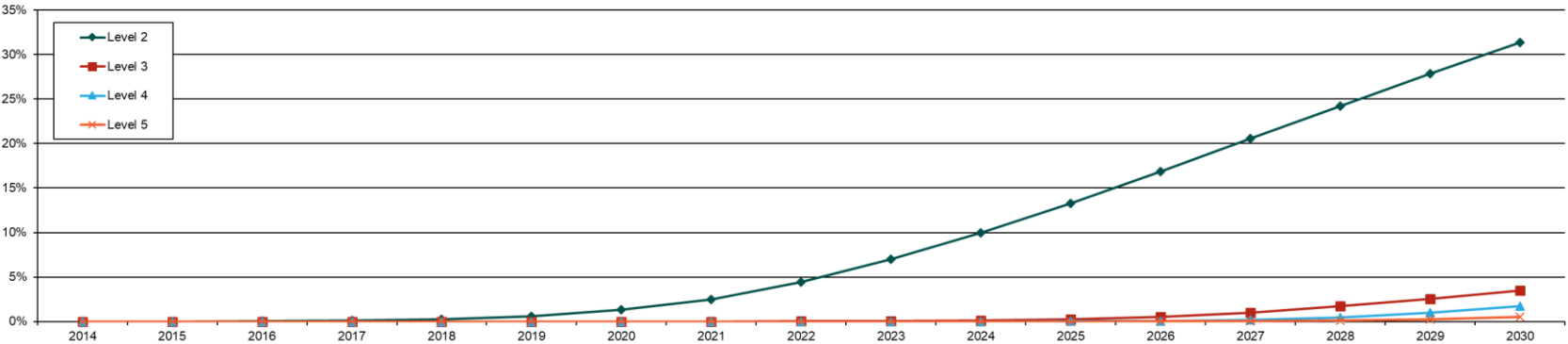


Driverless Vehicles: data points and forecasts – installed base

Registered Autonomous Passenger Vehicles by SAE Level, Global, Forecast: 2014 to 2030



Autonomous Penetration of Registered Passenger Vehicles , Global, Forecast: 2014 to 2030



Driverless Vehicle Sharing Dynamics in Cities

By 2030	Consumer Owned	Ridesharing	Driverless Car Sharing	Driverless Carpooling
Utilization Rate	< 5%	20-30%	> 50%	> 50%
Yearly Vehicle Mileage	10k	30k-50k	100k	100k
Yearly Person Mileage	15k	40k-60k	100k	300k
Number of cars	1 billion	33 million	10 million	1 million
Number of Users	1.2 billion	1.7 billion	730 million	150 million
Share of Cars	> 95%	3.3%	1%	0.1%
Total Vehicle Miles	10 trillion	1.32 trillion	1 trillion	100 million
Share of Vehicle Miles	80%	10.5%	8.5%	0.9%
Total Person Miles	12 trillion	1.65 trillion	1 trillion	300 million
Share of Person Miles	80%	11%	6.7 %	2%
Cost per Mile Person	US\$1	US\$1.5	Less than US\$0.50	Less than US\$0.15

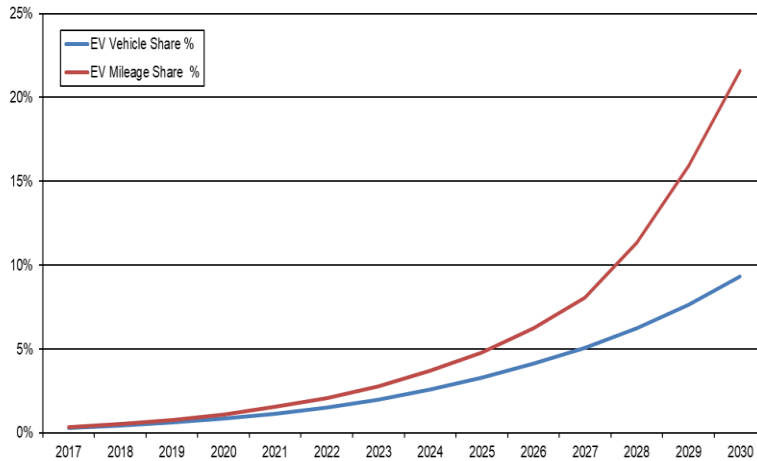
- **11 million driverless cars by 2030**
- **Less than 1% of registered vehicles**
- **10% of total number of miles/journeys**

By 2050

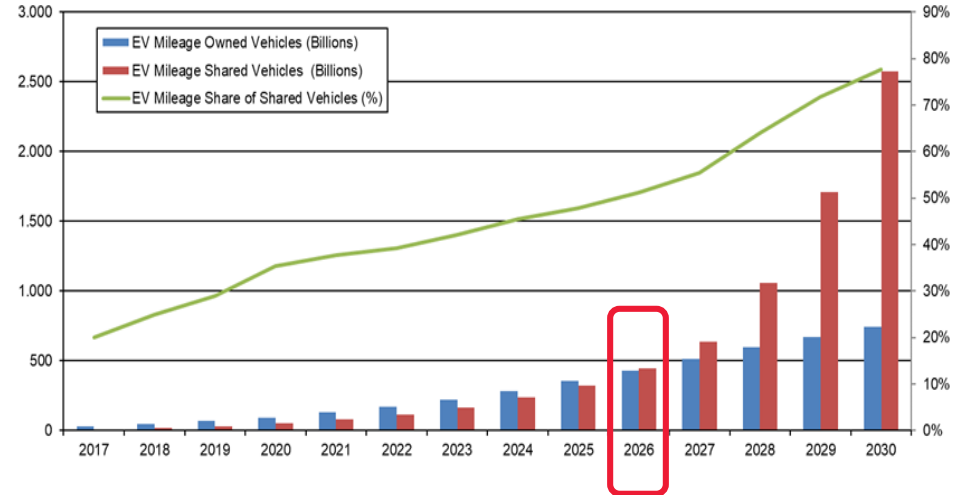
- **50 million driverless (5% of vehicles)**
- **50% mileage share**

Electrification and Vehicle Sharing

Electric Vehicle Share versus Electric Mileage Share, World Market, Forecast: 2017 to 2030



EV Mileage and Share of Owned versus Shared Vehicles, World Market, Forecast: 2017 to 2030



Uber EV Champions Initiative

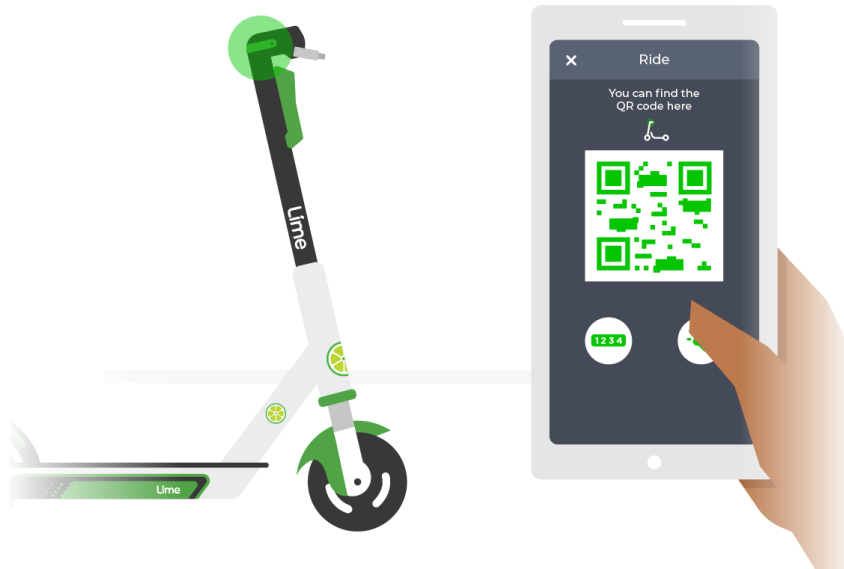


California State Senate Bill: Electrify California Ride-Hailing (E-CAR)

- Quotas for miles traveled by ride-hailing services in EVs:
 - 20% by 2023; 50% by 2026
 - 100% of vehicles purchased/leased/contracted to be EVs by 2030

Dockless electric 2-wheel vehicle sharing

Bikes, Scooters, and Motorbikes



Impact on Automotive Supply Chain

- **Lower volumes shipping**
 - Sharing paradigm, driverless taxi, car as a service
- **Number of components**
 - Increase of complex hi-tech components
 - Electronic components represent 35% of total material costs; 50% by 2030
 - Up to 50% engineering budgets spent on electronics R&D development
 - Reliability/testing requirements
- **New design, testing, and verification methods for driverless technologies**
 - Hardware-in-the-loop, model-in-the-loop, and software-in-the-loop products
 - Simulation
- **New manufacturing technologies**
 - Generative design – lighter and stronger components
 - Additive / 3D printing for complex mechanical parts
 - More distributed and adaptable manufacturing supply chain
 - Additive manufacturing equipment can be repurposed instantly by updating digital designs
 - Can be replicated instantly anywhere in the world, less of a delay in rolling out new designs.
 - More uniform adoption of new innovative vehicle designs
 - Enables repair/maintenance/lifecycle management
 - Individual parts can be more easily replaced on demand and manufactured closer to the point of consumption
 - Reduction in supply chain and shipping costs



■ Impact on Automotive Supply Chain

■ Personalization and customization

- Shift from mass production of standard vehicle models towards
- manufacturing of customized designs optimized for shared mobility in geofenced contexts
- Changing market trends and consumer demands
- Shift from B2C to B2B

■ On-demand Manufacturing and Supply

- Small batch sizes – design to spec of shared mobility operator
- Strategic deployment and flexible redeployment of vehicle
 - According to short and long term demand patterns in order to optimize utilization

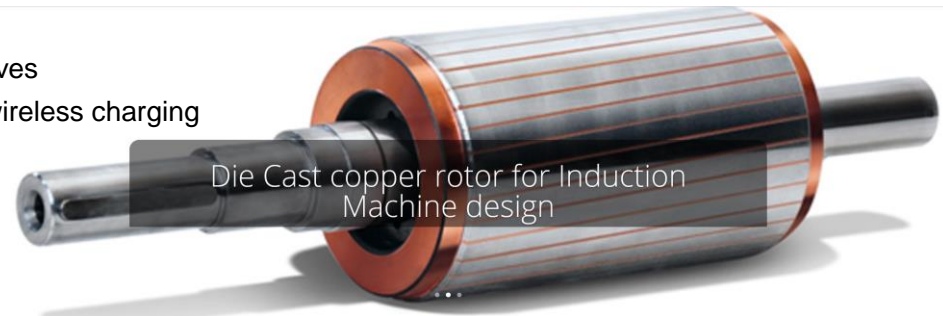
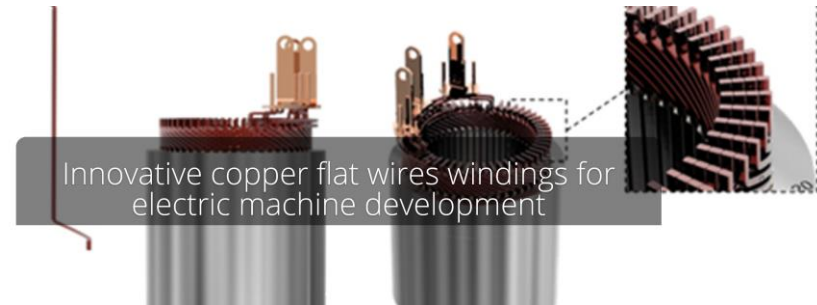
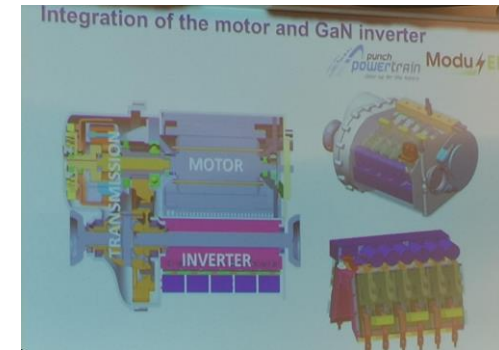
■ Lifecycle management of vehicles on the road: from products to software and services

- Software updates (cyber security monitoring outsourced to suppliers)
- Hardware upgrades (modular designs)
- Overall refurbishing of vehicles (blockchain)
- End-of-life recycling (reverse logistics)
 - Expensive materials
 - Environmental concerns



Impact on Automotive Supply Chain – Electric Vehicles

- **Huge increase of number of EV models**
 - VW plans 70 electric models by 2030
- **New (lightweight) materials and new suppliers**
- **Huge reduction in number of components and parts**
 - Integrated motor, inverter, transmission, regenerative braking, and cooling designs
 - EU-funded ModuLED consortium
- **Transportation of hazardous materials (batteries)**
- **New manufacturing methods**
 - Injection molding of magnets in rotors of electric motors
 - Hairpin rotors
- **Rare Earth magnets (Neodymium) free electric motors**
 - EU-funded ReFreeDrive project
 - Induction and Synchronous Reluctance Machines for electric vehicle drives
 - Replace permanent magnets with copper coils
- **Recycling of expensive / limited resources EV materials**
 - Copper
 - European Copper Alliance – limited copper reserves
 - Increased use of copper for electric motors and wireless charging
 - Magnetic materials

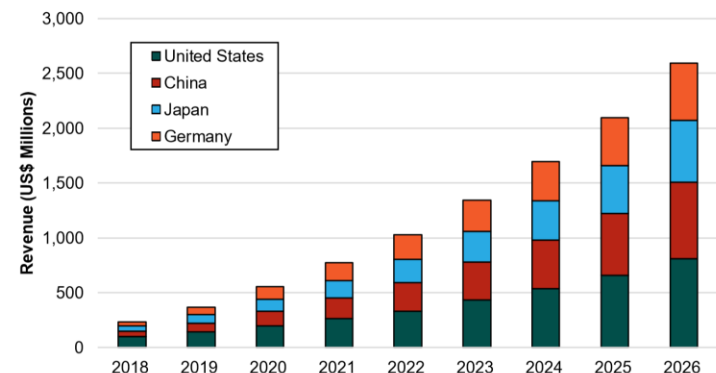


How should the Automotive Supply Chain React?

- The automotive supply chain will have to become more **agile**
 - Pressures linked to consolidation, automation, and globalization
 - Develop new skillsets
 - Accelerate responsiveness to market changes
 - Support and manage rapidly changing R&D processes
 - Improved demand planning and forecasting
 - Virtuous cycle: feed in demand data / anticipate changes in demand
 - Use of AI to detect longer term patterns and trends
 - “Connects the supply chain with the demand chain”
- Prepare for supply chain **disruption**
 - Support new components, new suppliers, new ownership models and new vehicle types
- Achieve extreme level of **operational efficiencies and cost savings**
- Increased **competitiveness** via supply chain digitization and automation
 - Industries 4.0 / IoT platforms
 - Robotics

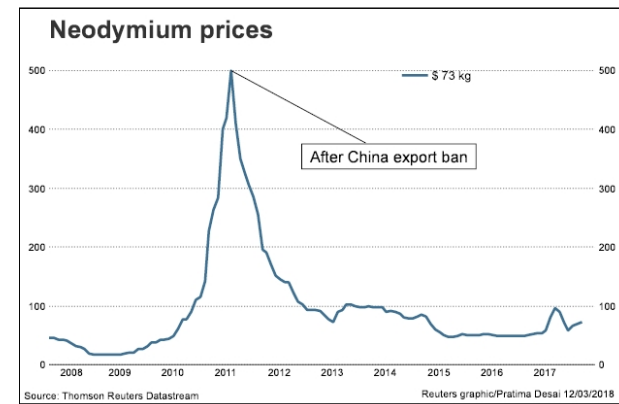
Digital Factory Revenue (Excluding Hardware) in Automotive Manufacturing by Country
China, Germany, Japan, and the United States, Forecast: 2018 to 2026

(Source: ABI Research)



How should the Automotive Supply Chain React?

- **Just-in-time delivery and logistics**
 - Supply of materials in the global production networks
 - Reduction of inventories
 - On-time deliveries of new vehicles to clients
- **Higher degrees of cooperation and integration across the supply chain**
 - New manufacturing paradigms such as additive & automation
 - Cross-dependency among OEMs and suppliers
- **Automotive supply chains will have to be reorganized**
 - Adoption of new technologies in order to support on-demand deliveries
- **Visibility, responsibility and sustainability in the EV materials supply chain**
 - Supply risk – commodity monopolies
 - Cost
 - Market uncertainties
 - Environment
 - Human rights and worker protection



How should the Automotive Supply Chain React?

- **New R&D, engineering, design, and testing tools and approaches**
 - **CAD / CAM**
 - **Augmented and Virtual Reality**
 - Augment worker capabilities
 - Training
 - Prototyping for accelerating development and cost savings
 - **Digital twins** - manufacturing process efficiencies and up-time
 - **Blockchain** – reliable end-to-end component tracking across the supply chain
 - **Data analytics and AI**
 - Crowdsourcing usage data from connected vehicles in the field
 - Predictive maintenance – critical for always operational fleets of shared vehicles
 - Product development
 - **Cloud storage and processing**
- **Collaborative robots**
 - Mobile robots / Autonomous Mobile Robots (AMR)
 - Automated warehouses / distribution centers
 - Robots added/removed to the intralogistics workflow
 - Flexible robotic intralogistics



Case Study - Mercedes-Benz - Blockchain

Transparency/visibility in supply chain and procurement

- Partnership with contract management software provider Icertis
 - Icertis Blockchain Framework / Smart contracts
- View, share and update critical documents such as bills of lading, invoices, terms and agreements relating to a particular shipment or transaction.
- From supply of raw materials, their refinement, use in components across the supply chain to factory delivery
- Sub-suppliers contractual obligations on working conditions, human rights, environmental protection, safety, business ethics and compliance within the supply chain.
- Improved traceability of components and raw materials
- Each supplier is required to record contract details, including sustainability requirements
- Increase transparency in increasingly complex global supply chains
- Enforce compliance requirements
 - GDPR, security, International Trade in Arms Regulation (ITAR), Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA)



Similar initiatives from SEAT and Ford

■ Summary and Conclusions

- **Automotive Smart Mobility revolution**
 - The shared, electric, and driverless vehicle
- **Manufacturing and supply chain are an integral part of the automotive revolution**
 - Technology adoption to match that of in-vehicle technology
- **Electrification creates new challenges for manufacturing and supply chain**
 - Design, materials sourcing, recycling
- **Organizational and business challenges**

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