

Continental Mobility Study 2011

Klaus Sommer Hanover, December 15, 2011



Content Continental Mobility Study 2011

International requirements and expectations for E-Mobility

Urbanization

- What are the challenges of individual mobility for international megacities?
- What are the visions of urban planners for sustainable mobility?
- Which policy measures will promote the implementation of E-Mobility?

Usage Patterns

- Who uses the car and how?
- Are there regional differences in driving patterns?
- How much time do people spend in traffic jams?
- What are the requirements for hybrid and electric vehicles?

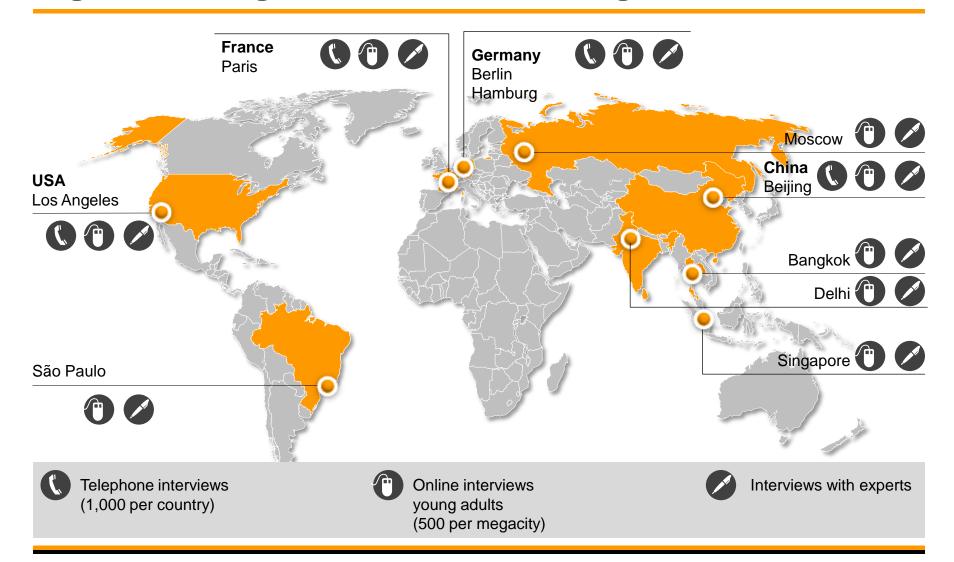
Customer Expectations

- Who expects what from a car?
- How to differentiate customer preferences by regions, car segments, driver age or vehicle manufacturer?
- How is mobility changing and what are the chances of new business models?



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Regional Coverage – 4 Countries and 10 Megacities



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- 1. Market sentiment
- 2. Passenger car usage patterns
- 3. Awareness and knowledge
- 4. Expectations/consumer acceptance
- 5. Comparison of potential buyers
- 6. A look into the future
- 7. Summary and outlook

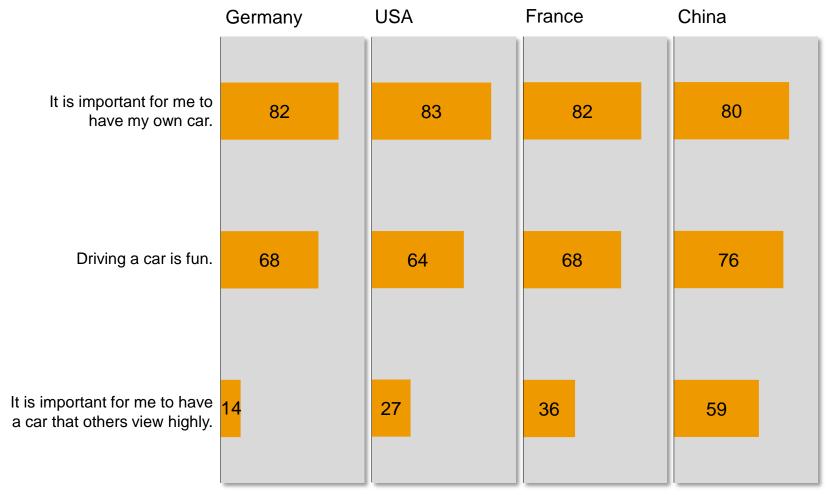


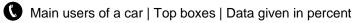




Customer View of Cars and Driving

A car is important, but status is something different



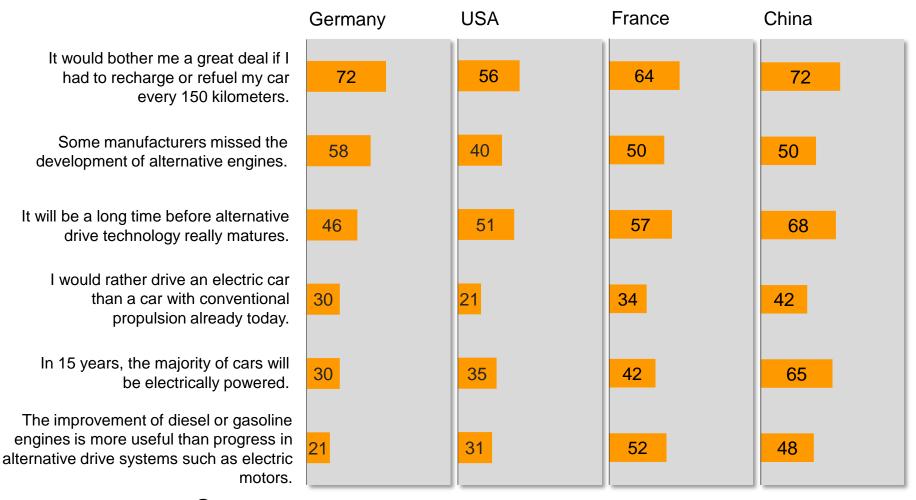






Evaluation of the Importance of Alternative Drives

Range important for majority, customers further than manufacturers?



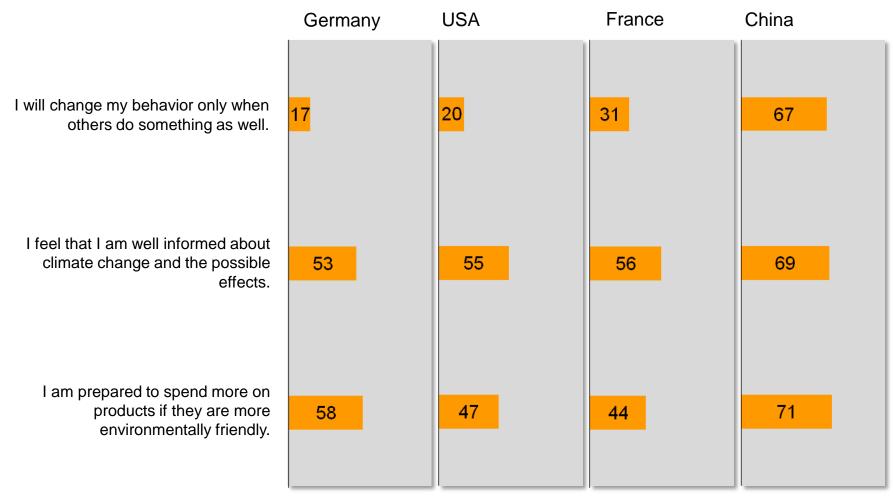
Main users of a car | Only respondents who know about hybrid or electric engines | Top boxes | Data given in percent

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Willingness to Help Protect the Environment

Majority feel they are informed about climate change



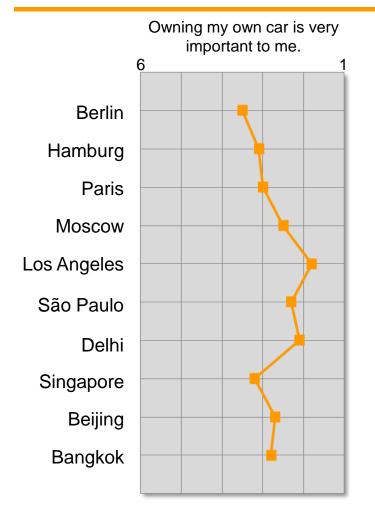
Main users of a car | Top boxes | Data given in percent

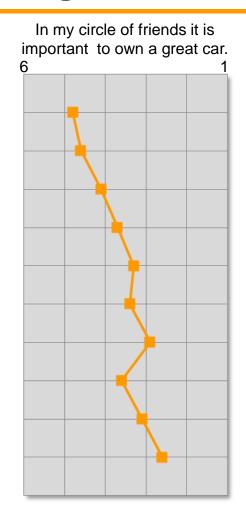


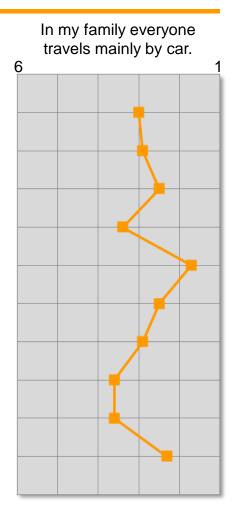


Importance of Owning a Car in Megacities

Higher in Asian and American megacities

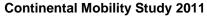






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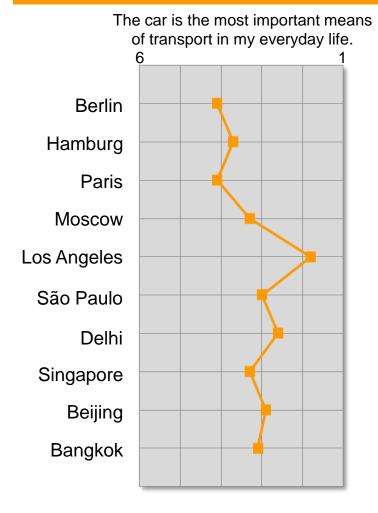
Young adults (18 to 35 years) | Average values on a scale of 1 = "completely true" to 6 = "not at all true"

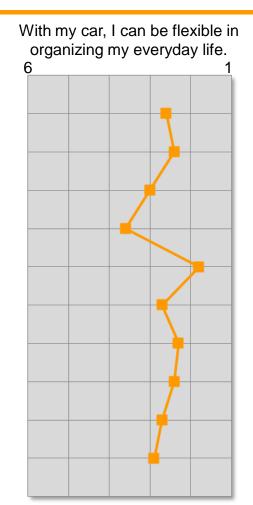


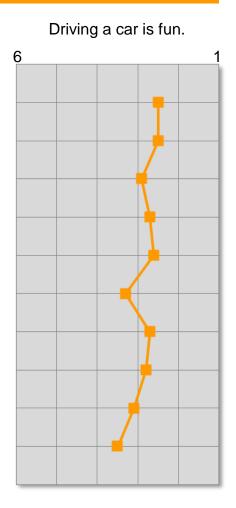


Importance of the Car in Everyday Life

Not important in all megacities







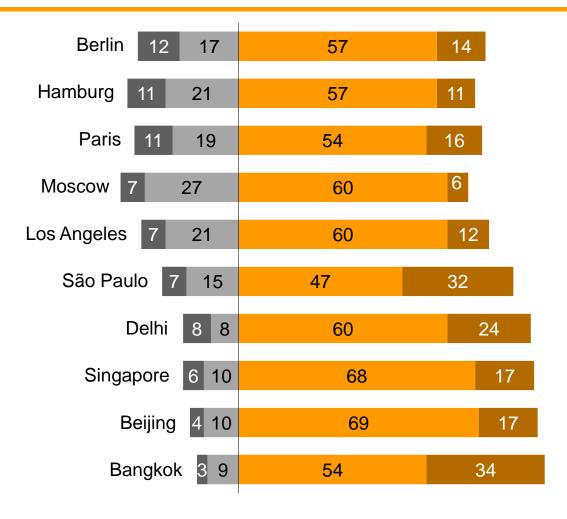
Young adults (18 to 35 years) | Average values on a scale of 1 = "completely true" to 6 = "not at all true"





Future of Urban Traffic, Young Adults and Car Sharing

Attractive for the majority



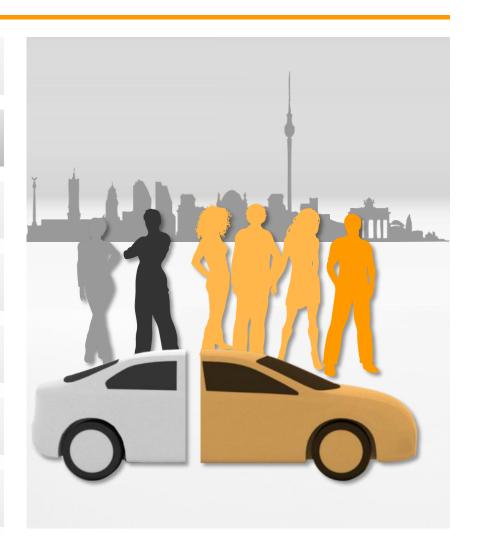
- Interesting and I wouldn't need my own car anymore
- Interesting and I would probably give it a try
- Not interesting, as it is important for me to drive my own car
- Can't say

Respondents 18 to 35 years old | Data given in percent





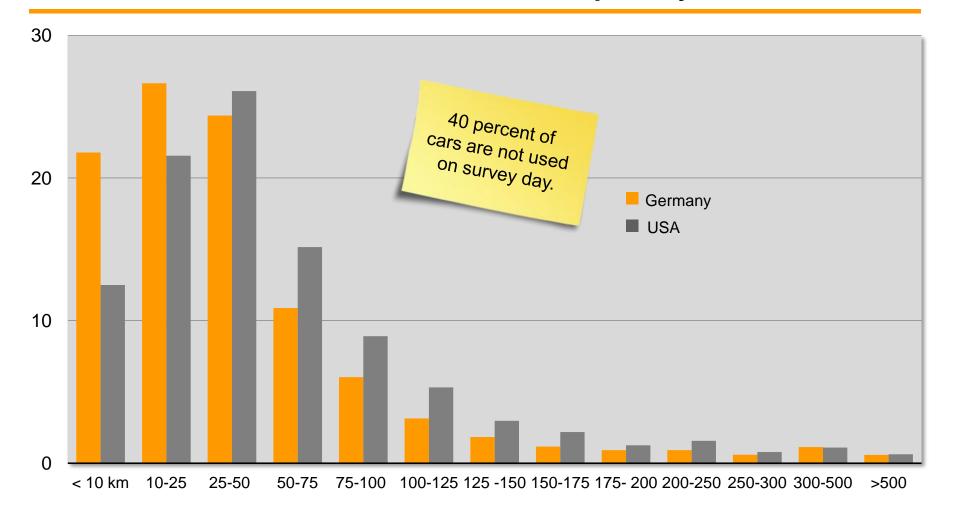
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Daily Car Usage Patterns – Germany and USA Nine out of ten cars with less than 100 km per day



Secondary analysis | Automobiles in private households | Data given in percent

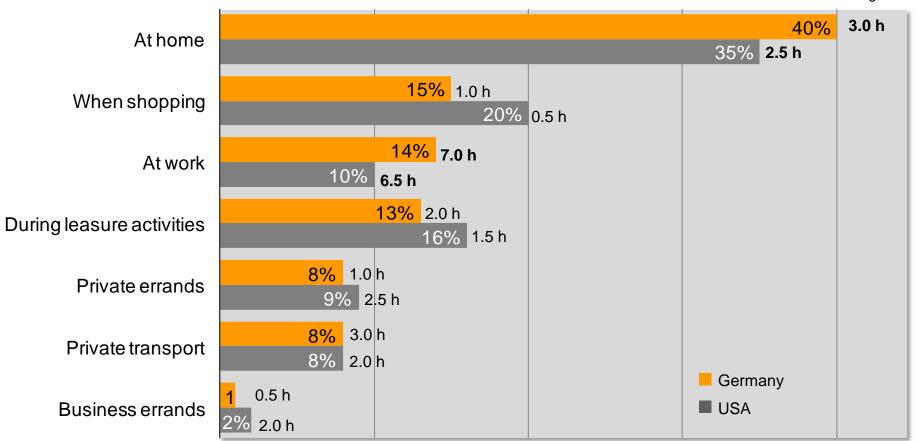




Where and How Long Are Cars Parked Between Trips?

In Germany and the US: long time at workplace

Ø Parking time



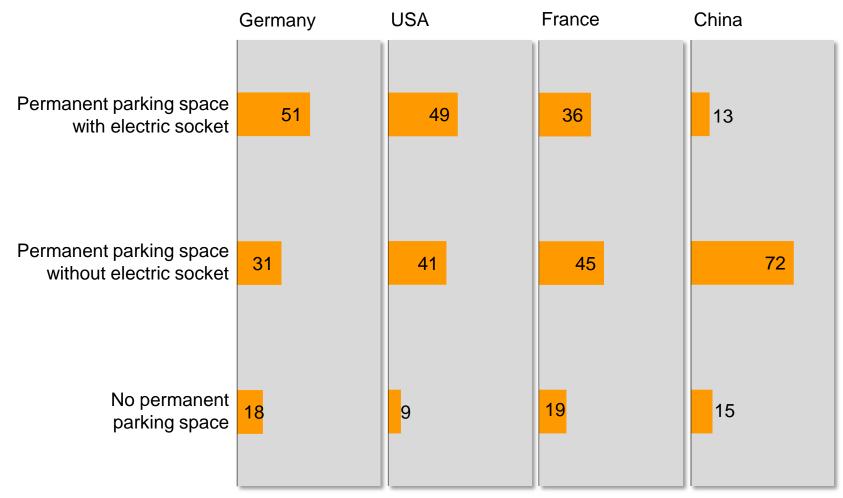
Secondary analysis | Car routes on the survey day, without parking time and parking space at night | Average parking time for cars in hours

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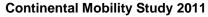


Potential for Charging Stations

The majority of cars have permanent parking spaces at home



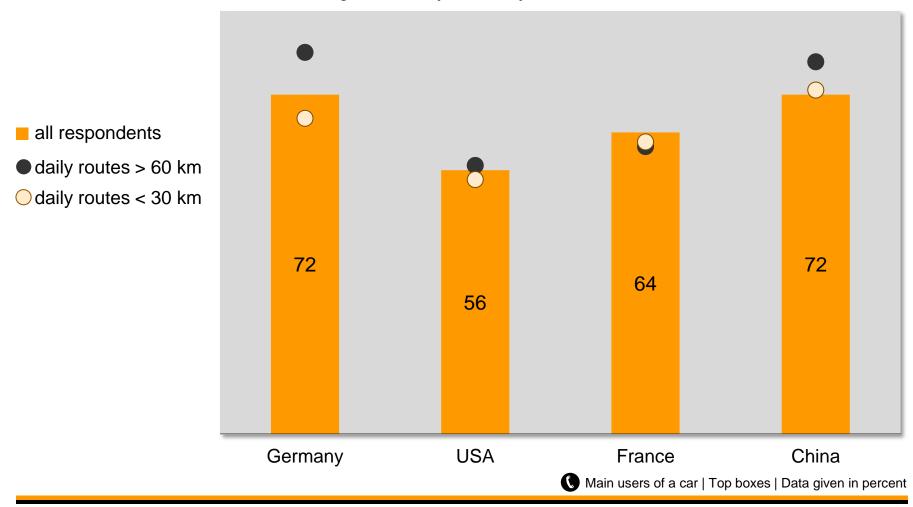
Main users of a car | Top boxes | Data given in percent





Correlation Between Daily Routes and Range Anxiety Even those who drive only short distances have doubts

"It would bother me a lot if I had to charge or fuel my car every 150 km."

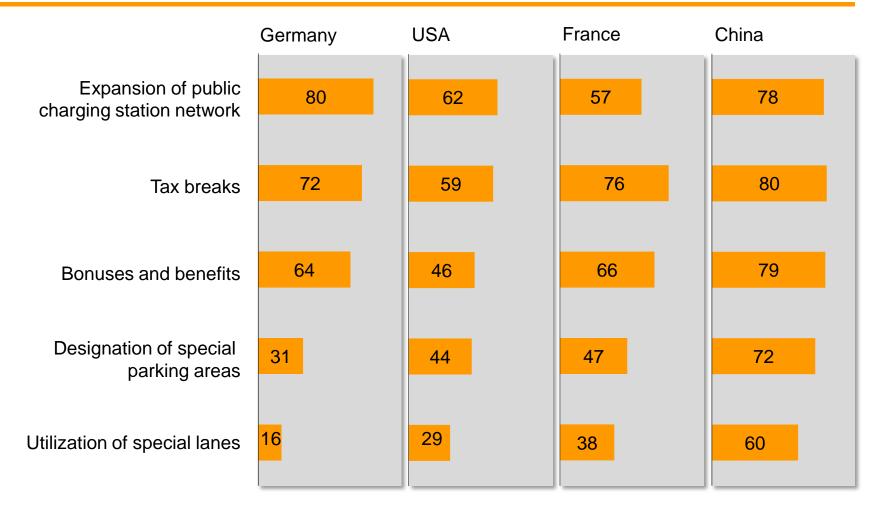


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Importance of Government Support Measures

Expansion of infrastructure and financial incentives most important



Main users of a car; only survey participants familiar with a hybrid or electric drive | Top boxes | Data given in percent

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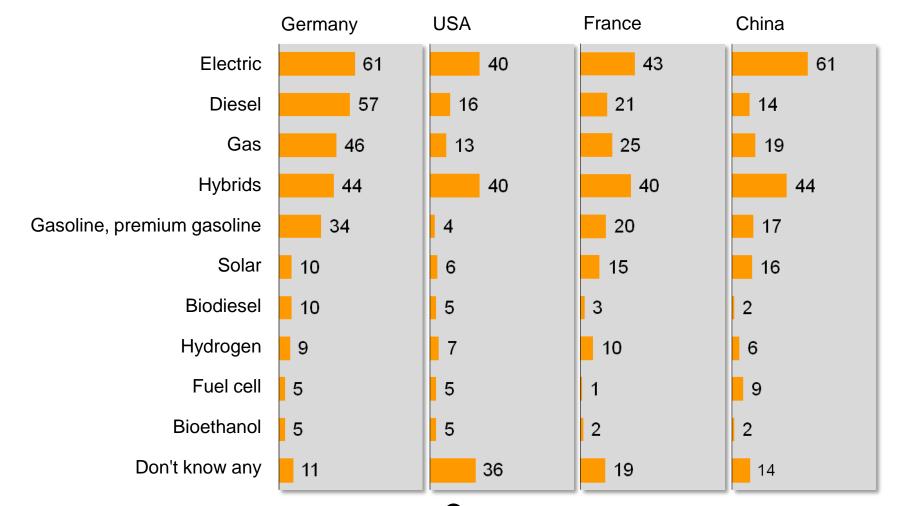




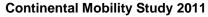


Spontaneous awareness of fuel-efficient drive types

Chinese and Germans specify electric and hybrid more frequently



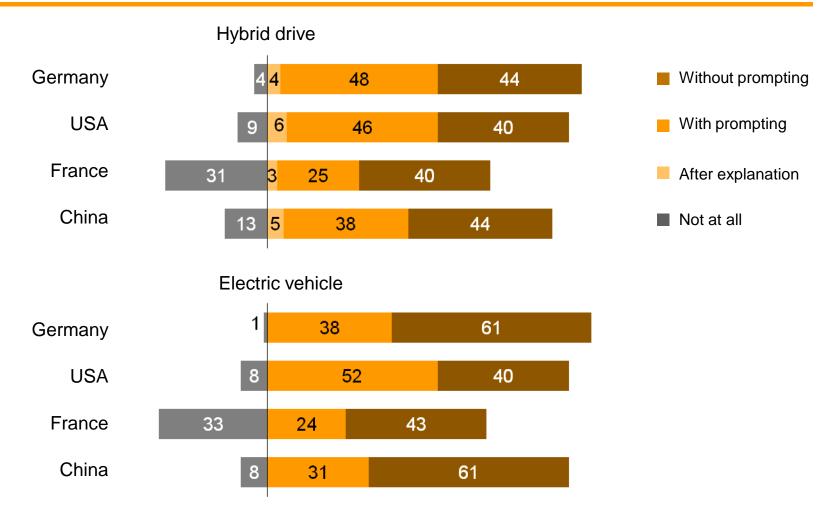
Main users of a car | Data given in percent | Multiple answers possible





Awareness of hybrid and electric cars - comparison between countries

French drivers less well informed?



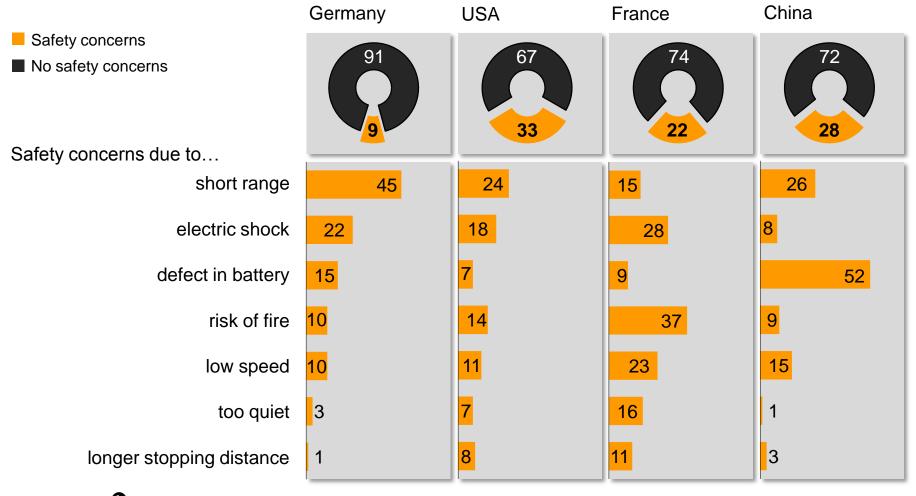
Main users of a car | Data given in percent | Several answers can be given





Safety Concerns Regarding Electric Cars

High confidence in Germany especially

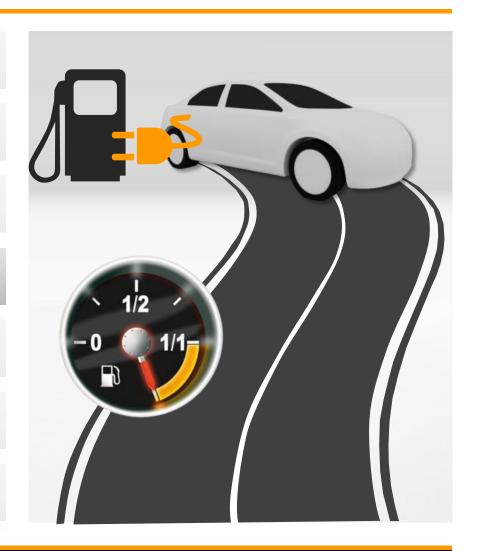


Main users of a car; only survey participants familiar with a hybrid or electric drive | Data given in percent | Multiple answers possible





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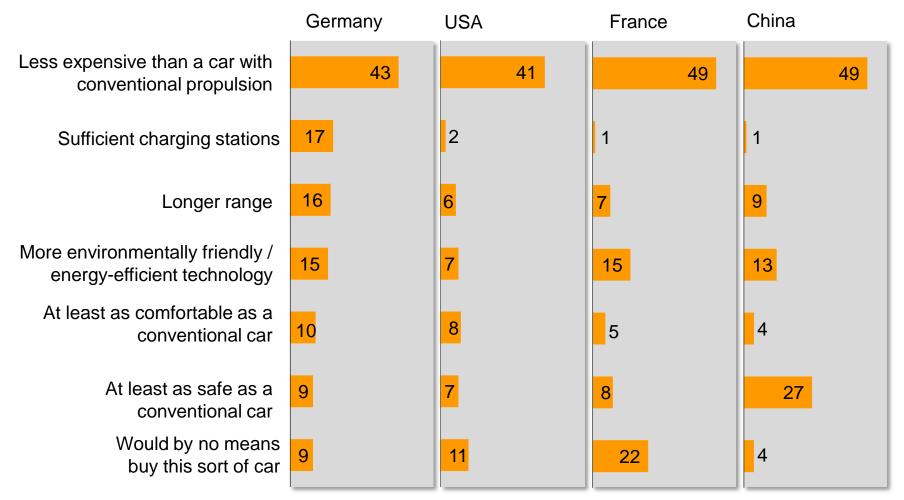




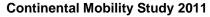


Prerequisites for Purchasing a Hybrid or Electric Car

Primarily price aspects



Main users of a car; only survey participants familiar with a hybrid or electric drive | Data given in percent | Multiple answers possible

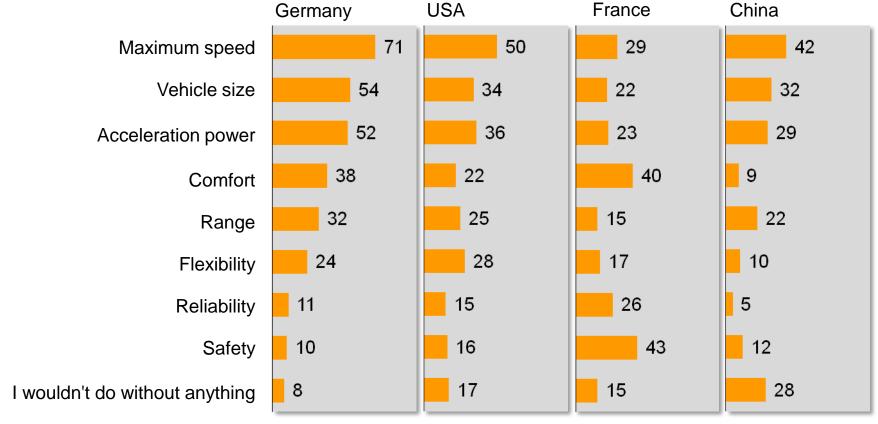




Willingness to Accept Limitations in Favor of e-mobility

Compromises possible but real cars wanted

When choosing a car with an alternative drive, are you in principle prepared to do without the following factors?



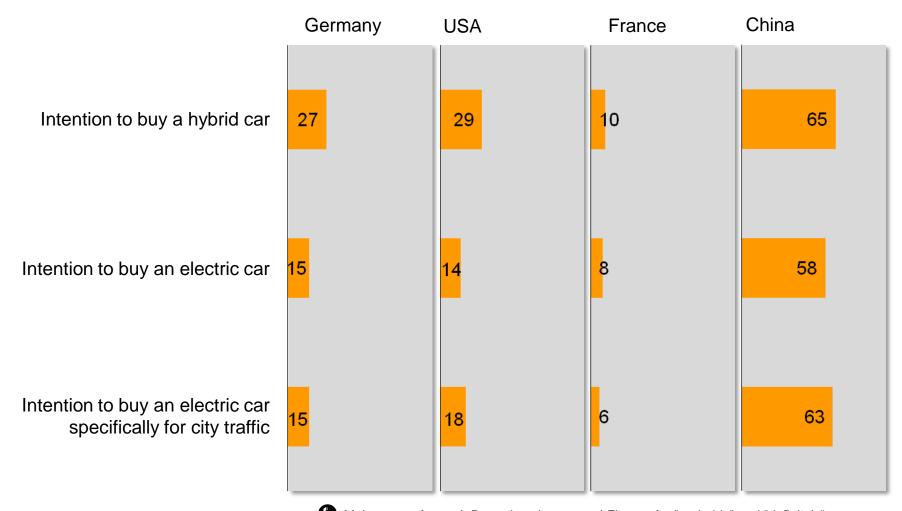
Main users of a car; only survey participants familiar with a hybrid or electric engines | Data given in percent | Multiple answers possible

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Willingness to Buy a Car with an Alternative Drive

Majority of Chinese drivers are open-minded



Main users of a car | Data given in percent | Figures for "probably" and "definitely" responses



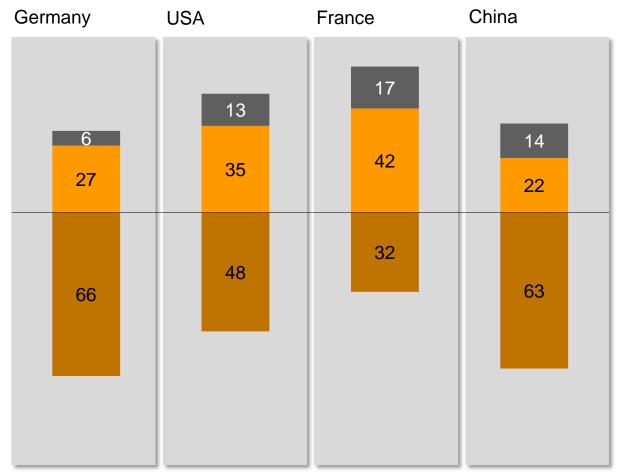


Expected Purchase Price and Costs for Hybrid Cars

Majority of Germans and Chinese expect higher costs

Expected purchase price for survey participants who are familiar with **hybrid drives** and are planning to buy a car

Lower Same Higher





Main users of a car; only survey participants familiar with a hybrid car and planning to buy a car | Data given in percent

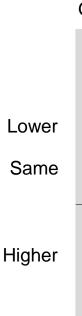


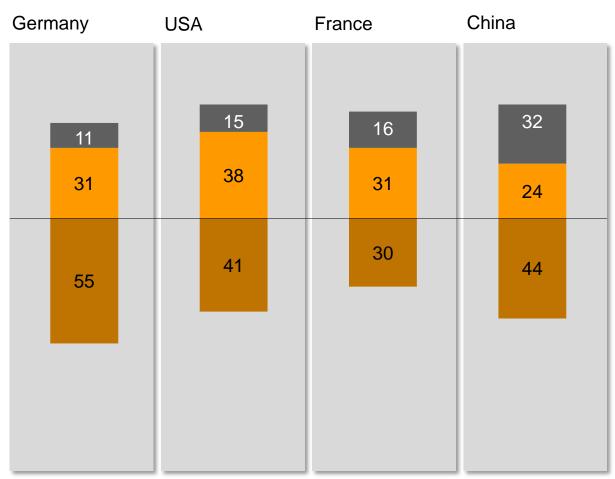


Expected cost prices for electric cars

Customers prepared for higher costs?

Expected purchase price for survey participants who know about **electric drives** and are planning to buy a car





Main users of a car; only survey participants who expect lower costs for purchasing a hybrid car | Data given in percent



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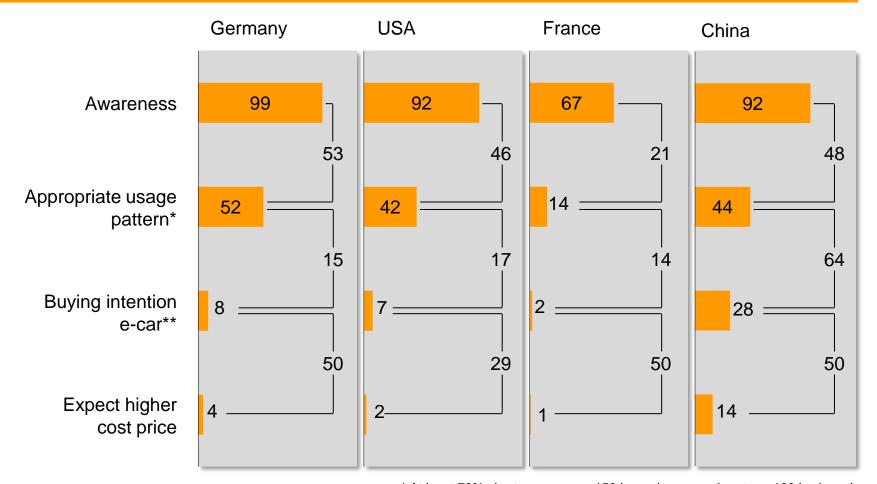






Awareness and Consumer Acceptance of Electric Cars

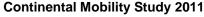
Potential for e-cars with a range of 150 km



^{*} At least 70% short range; max. 150 km a day; max. 4 routes >100 km/month

** Figures reflect "probably" and "for sure" responses

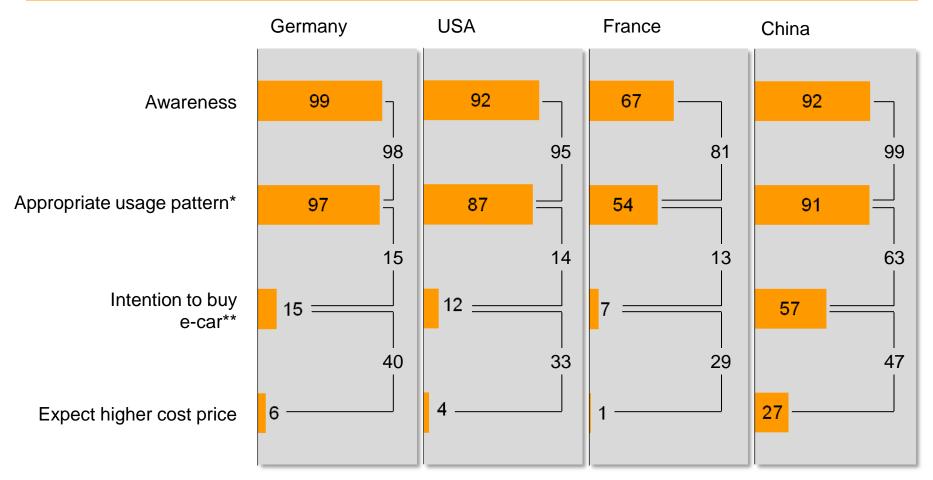
Main users of a car; only survey participants familiar with electric engines | Data given in percent





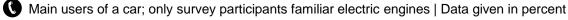
Awareness and Consumer Acceptance of Electric Cars

Potential for e-cars with a range of 300 km



*max. 300 km a day

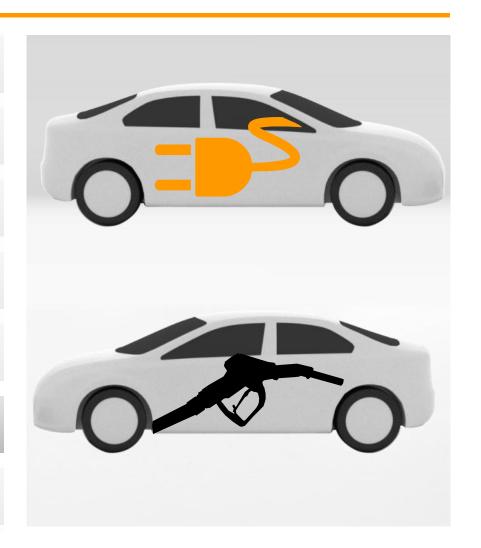
^{**} Figures reflect "probably" and "for sure" responses







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What Do City Planners and Transport Operators Say?

Importance of (electric) cars

+

Berlin

- Decline in the use of cars
- Potential of electric bicycles and in delivery vehicles

São Paulo

- Private transport is increasing
- Planners open to e-mobility
- Potential in e-buses and delivery vehicles

Potential of electric vehicles

Singapore

Bangkok | Los Angeles | Moscow

- Potential in short-range public transport
- Willingness to introduce new technologies without own developments
- Rather skeptical
- Potential for e-drives in fleets of taxis, short-range public transport, delivery vehicles or electric bicycles

Beijing, Delhi

Further e-mobility not really possible or not of interest because electricity comes from coal-fired power stations

Evaluation of the importance of cars





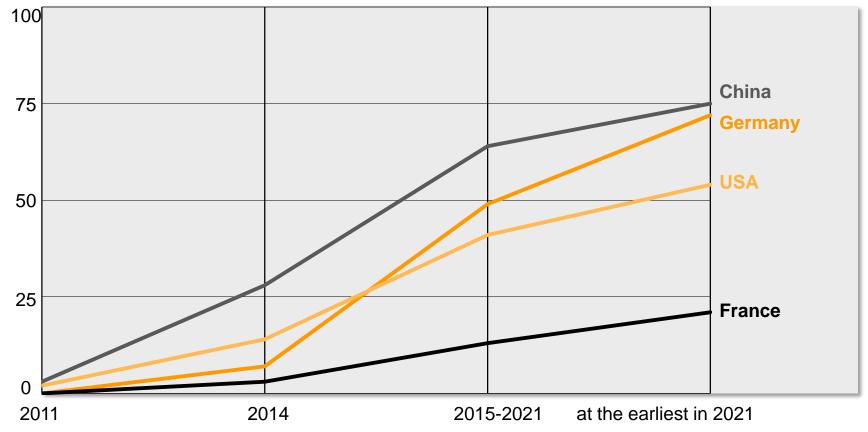
Interviews with experts | Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Moscow, Los Angeles, São Paulo, Delhi, Beijing, Bangkok



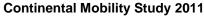
Expectations Towards Suitability for Daily Use of Electric Cars:

Chinese are most optimistic

"What do you think: when will you be driving an electric car on a daily basis?"



Main users of a car; only survey participants familiar with electric engines and who would drive an electric car | Data given in percent





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Main Results in a Telegram

E-Mobility as an opportunity – Technical innovation mandatory

Customers with high expectations

- Open mindedness prevails over skepticism towards electric vehicles.
- End customers expect mid-size cars to be suitable for daily use.
- Even today, larger market potential exist.

New mobility concepts

- Crucial for this is also the awareness of lots of consumers that mobility resources should be better used this is valid to a different extent worldwide.
- Authorities at the transport branch see it like this and expect **innovative solutions for acute problems**. It applies not only to the car, but also to the public transport and the bicycle and **better networking**.
- Especially young adults in megacities do not depend uniquely on their own cars but are open-minded towards car sharing and other means of transportation.





Thank you very much for your attention!

Klaus Sommer Hanover, December 15, 2011

