

LinkingDanube

A chance to leave the shores of stranded
investments

Alexander Hausmann

The challenge

- Cross-border travel demand in the EU is huge: over **300 Million cross border trips** every year by EU residents and a further **600 Million cross-border trips** made by international tourists
- **125 providers** of traveller information services in Europe and **160 services** at local, regional, national and pan-European level
- **3 key barriers:**
 - Insufficient accessibility of travel and traffic data
 - lack of data & service interoperability
 - Insufficient data quality
- There is no “**one size fits all**” solution for EU-wide multimodal travel information services → **a flexible concept is needed that supports all possible solutions**

The challenge

Service architectures in Multimodal Travel Information Services

Centralised/monolithic



Decentralised/distributed



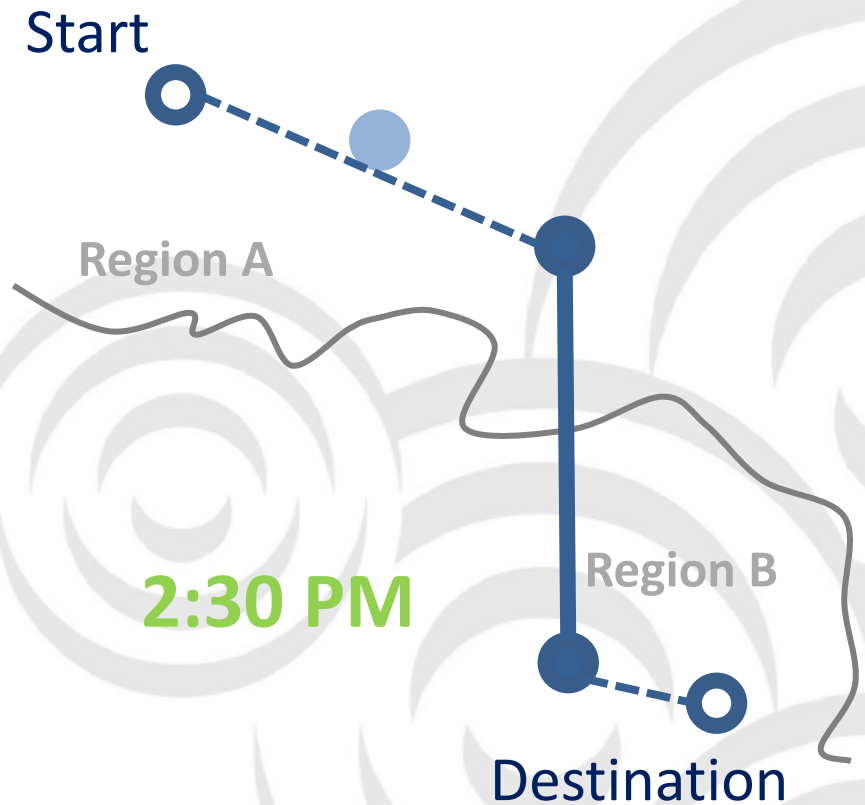
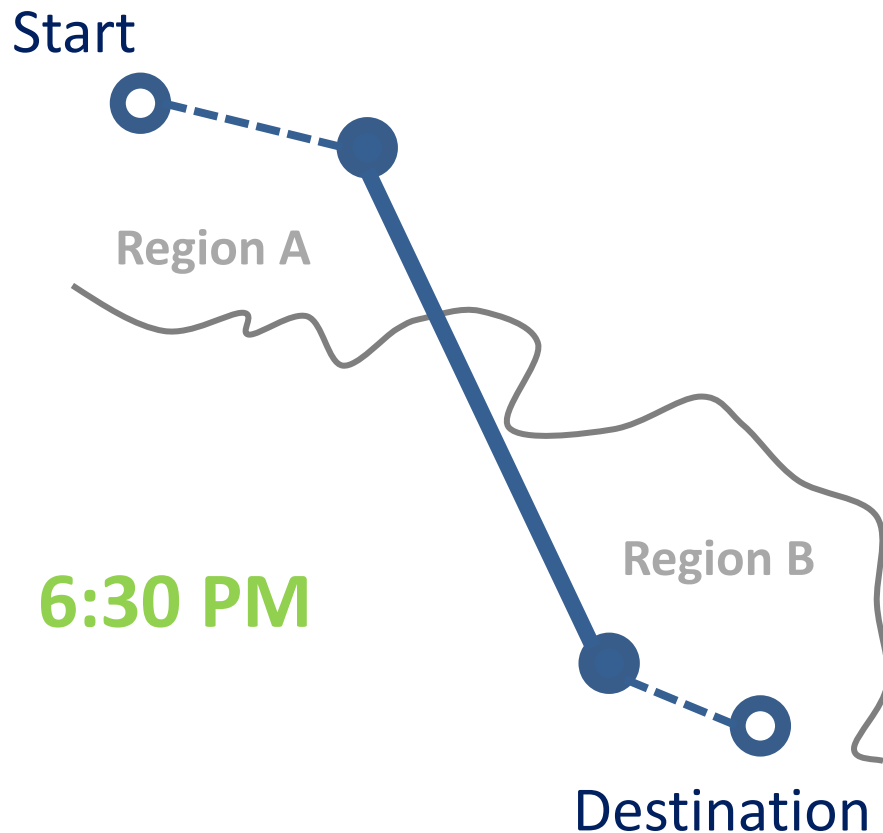
Chained/hybrid



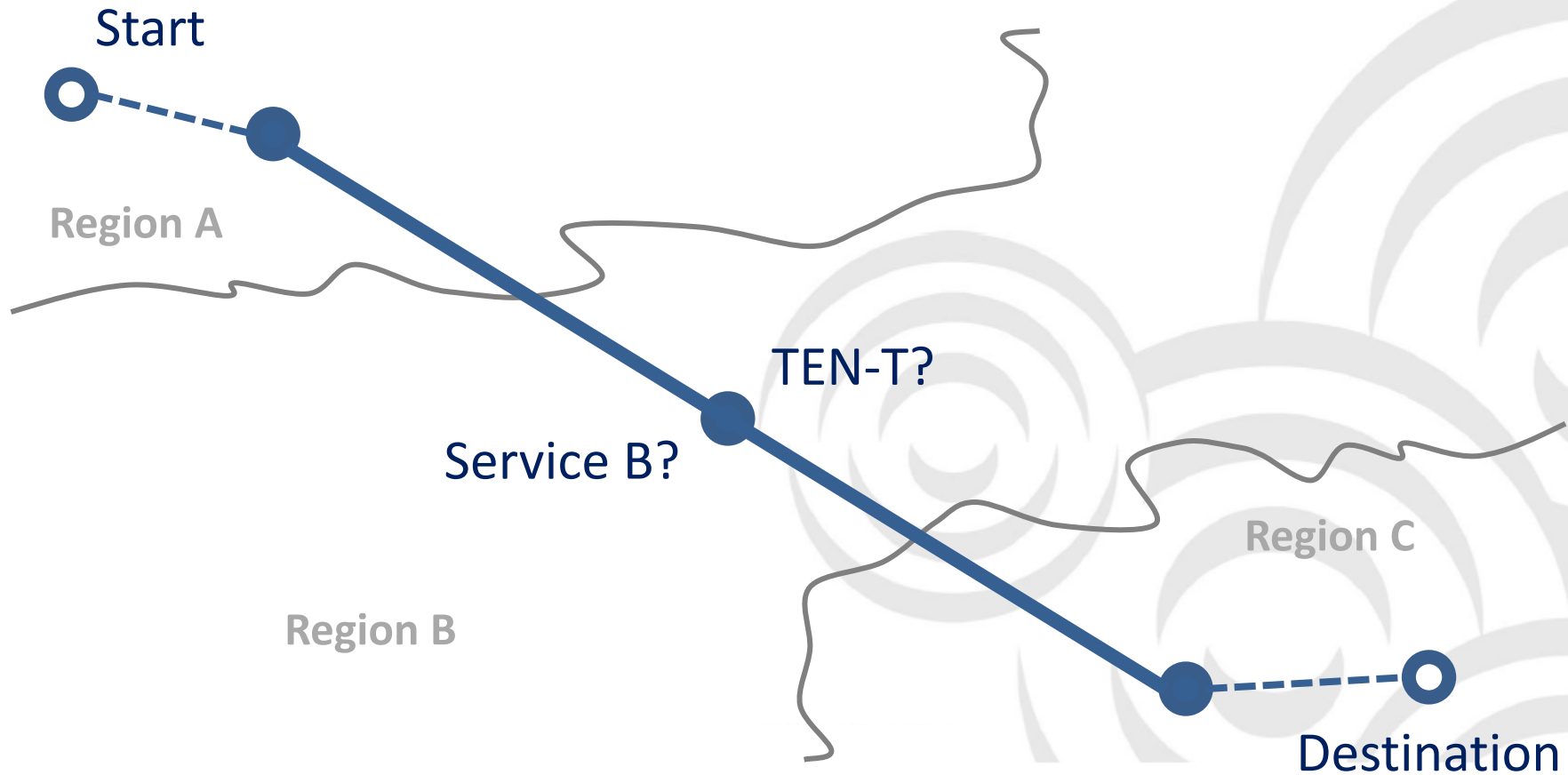
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Fell, M. (2016): Client Project Report: Study on ITS Directive, Priority Action A: The Provision of EU-wide Multimodal Travel Information Services, Transport Research Laboratory

The problem with hubs – where to hand over?



The problem with hubs – where to hand over?



The need for harmonised cross-border services

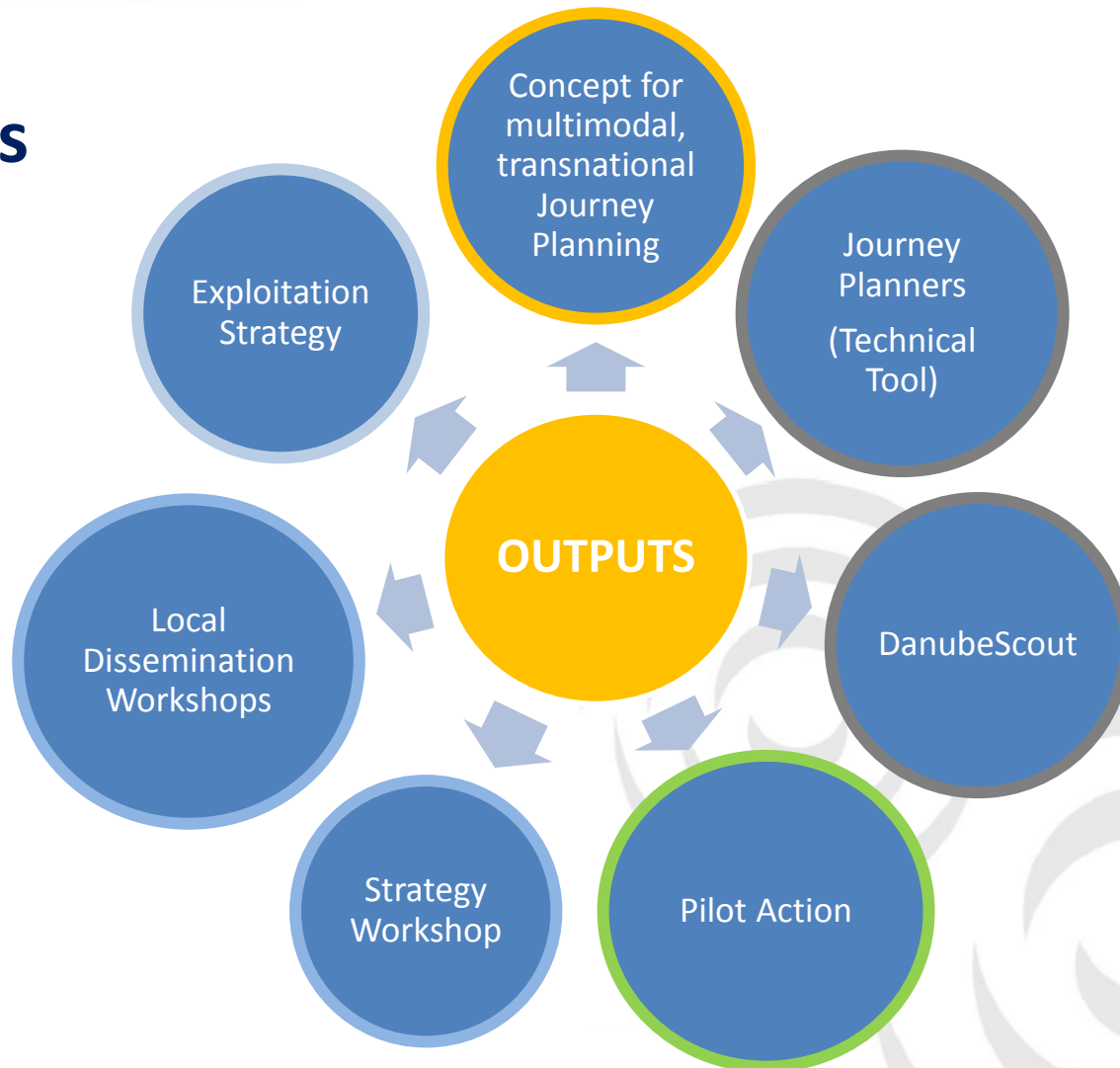
- **Danube Region urban areas often lack reliable cross-border connections**
 - Hubs – like major cities – are not sufficiently interlinked with each other
- **No consistent multimodal travel information in the Danube Region**
 - Services show considerable variation with regards to modal coverage and available routing options
- **Negative effect on mobility behaviour of cross-border travellers**
 - Commuters abandon public transport options and use their car instead

Need for better cross-border information on public and multimodal transport solutions!

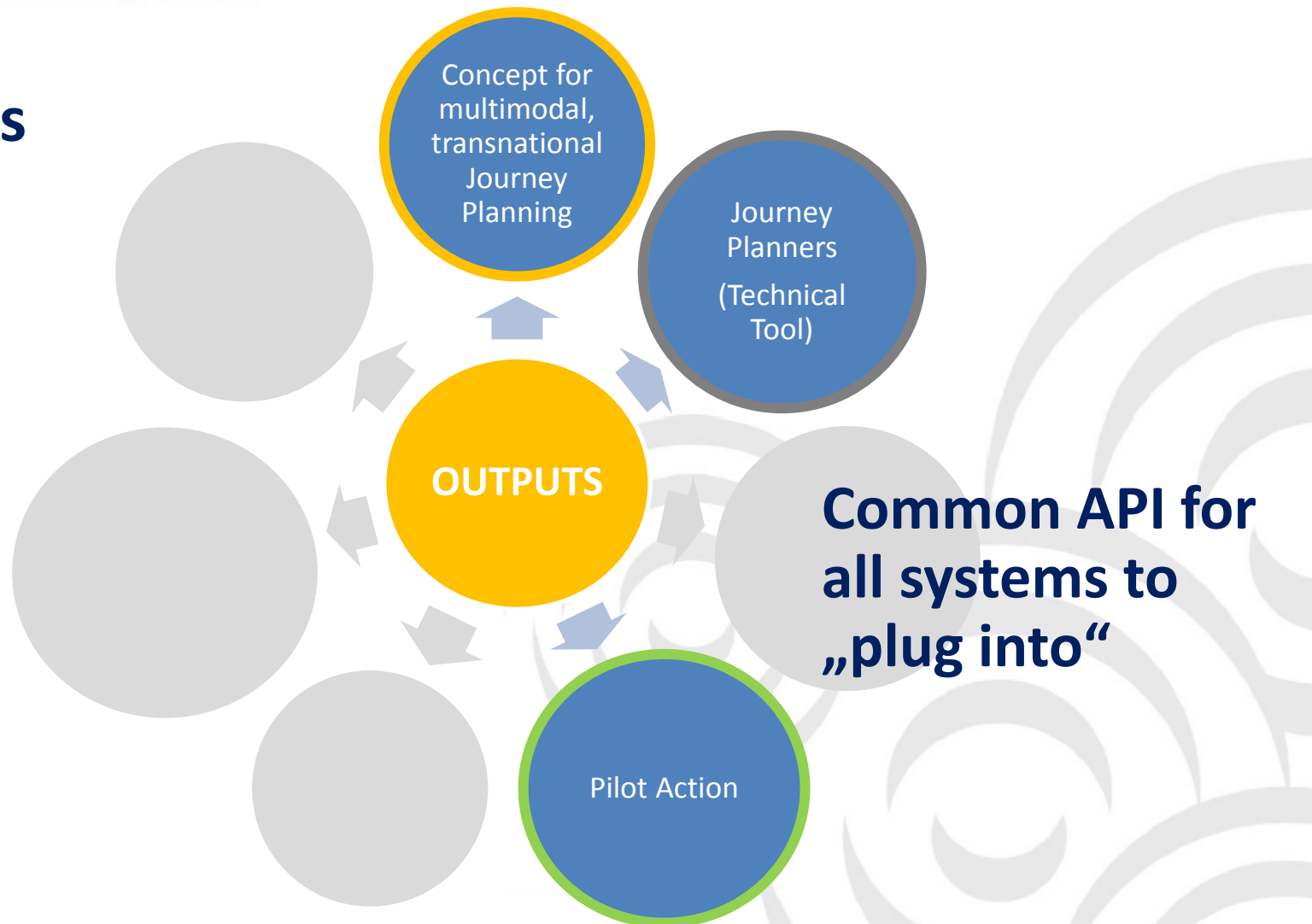
LinkingDanube: Goals

- Decentralised transnational routing service (chained/linked)
- Interconnection of systems via commonly developed interface that allows “centralised” transnational journey planning
- Build on existing systems (durability of systems and public investments)
- Use existing European standards → Open API standard...
- Proof-of-concept: after implementation and testing, the technical feasibility will be demonstrated for the respective regions in relevant use cases (Pilots)

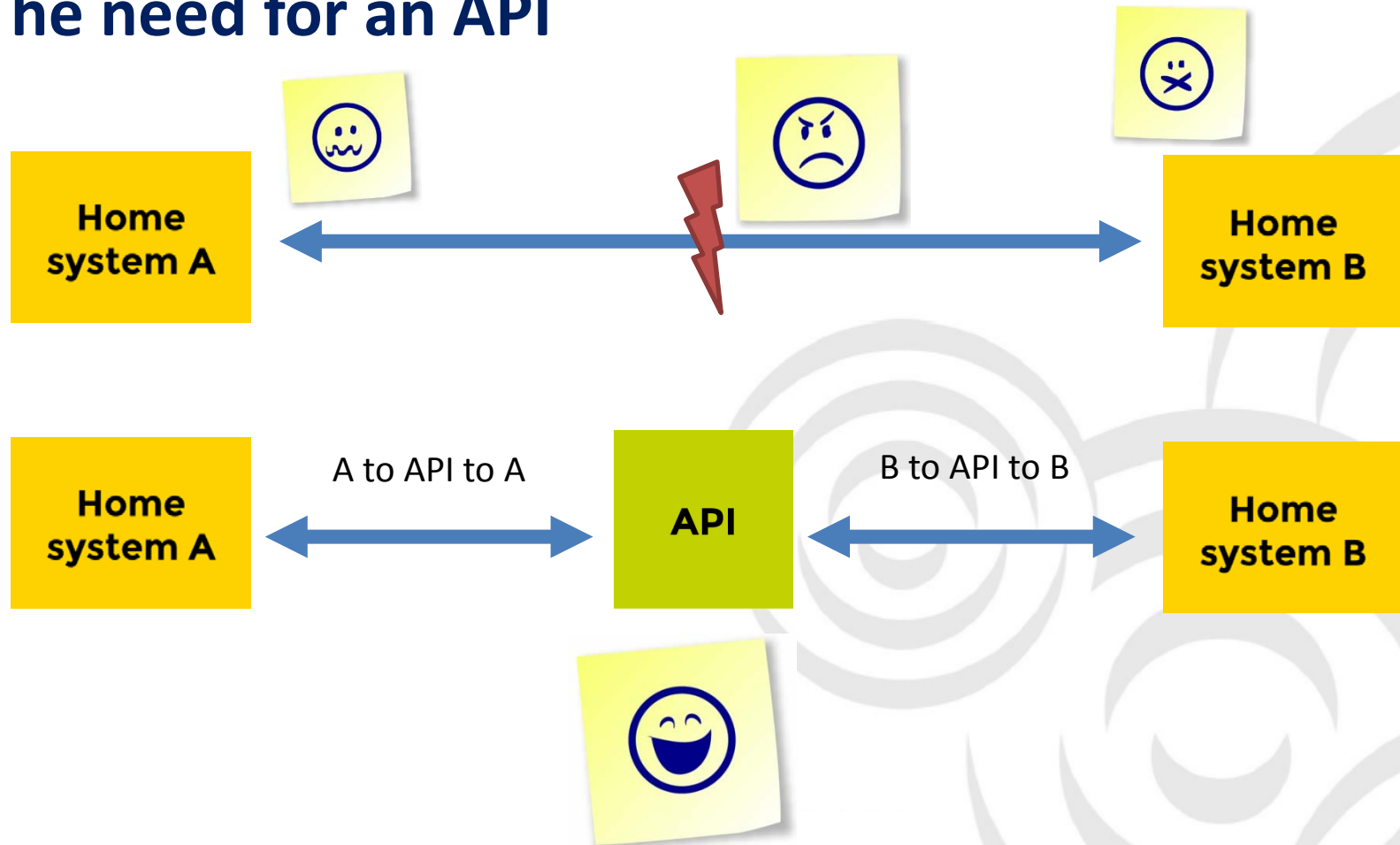
Outputs



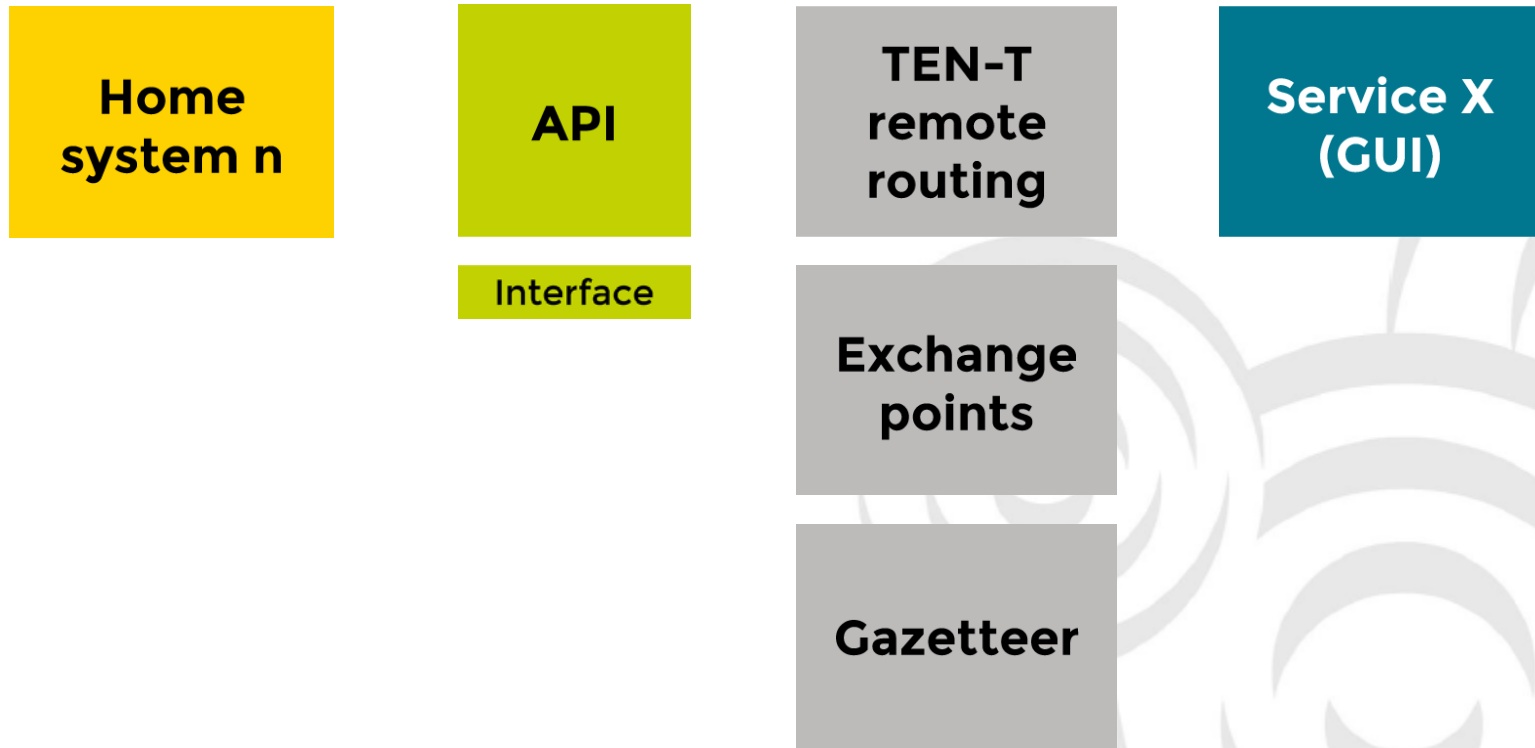
Outputs



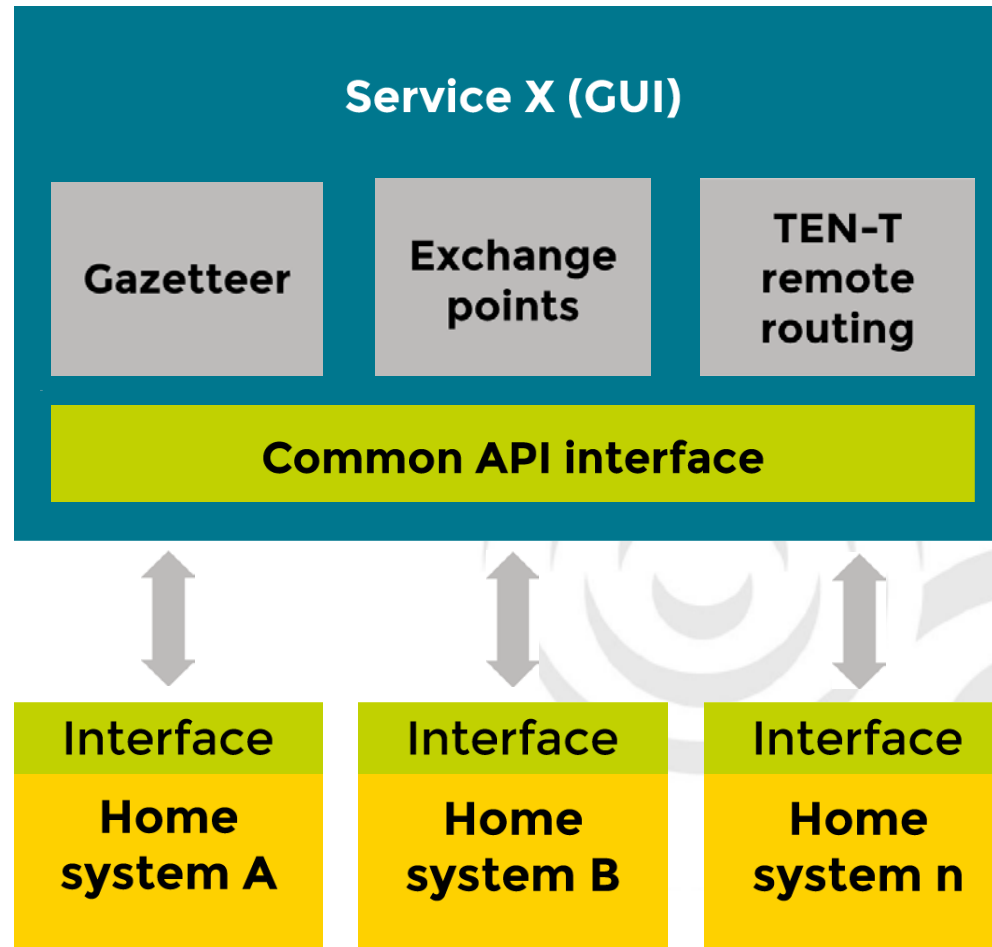
The need for an API



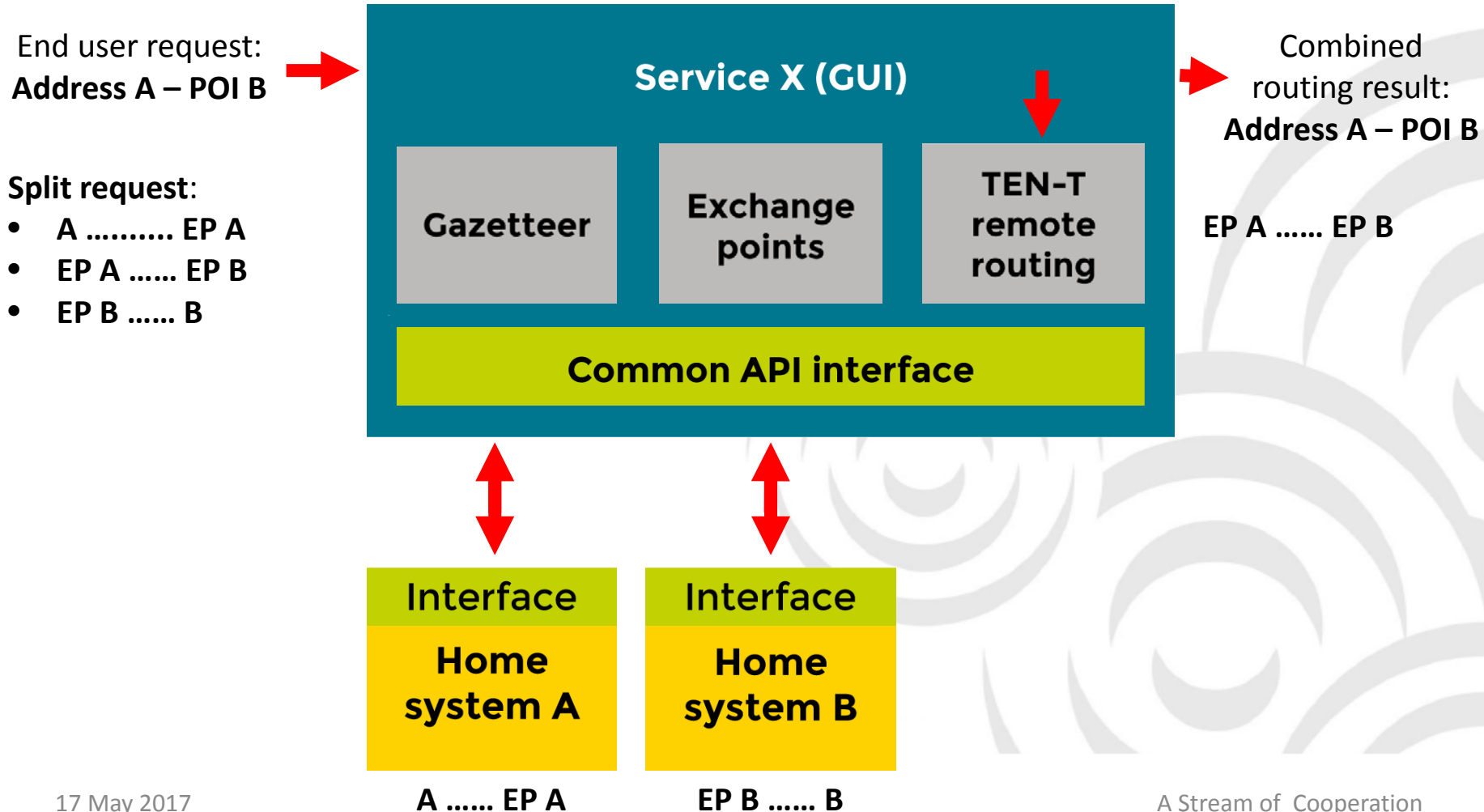
System architecture – necessary components



System architecture in LinkingDanube



Handling of routing requests in LinkingDanube



Recommendations

- Gather coordinated knowledge about regional mobility needs
- Link services on digital (traveller information and mobile ticketing) and physical level (timetable and tariff coordination)
- Gradually harmonise and update user interfaces with cross-border traveller information and market the improvements on broad level

Linking services: a win-win situation

- **End users:** More information of higher quality and experience individual benefits of multimodal mobility options
- **Service providers:** Extend coverage, improve features and thus reinforce their position on the market
- **Accessibility:** Changing mobility behaviour will result in more balanced use of transport and improve the interconnection of cities and regions
- **Investments:** Current and previous investments in regional development will not be stranded but linked along with the services thus contribute to converging regions and services

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Thank you!

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