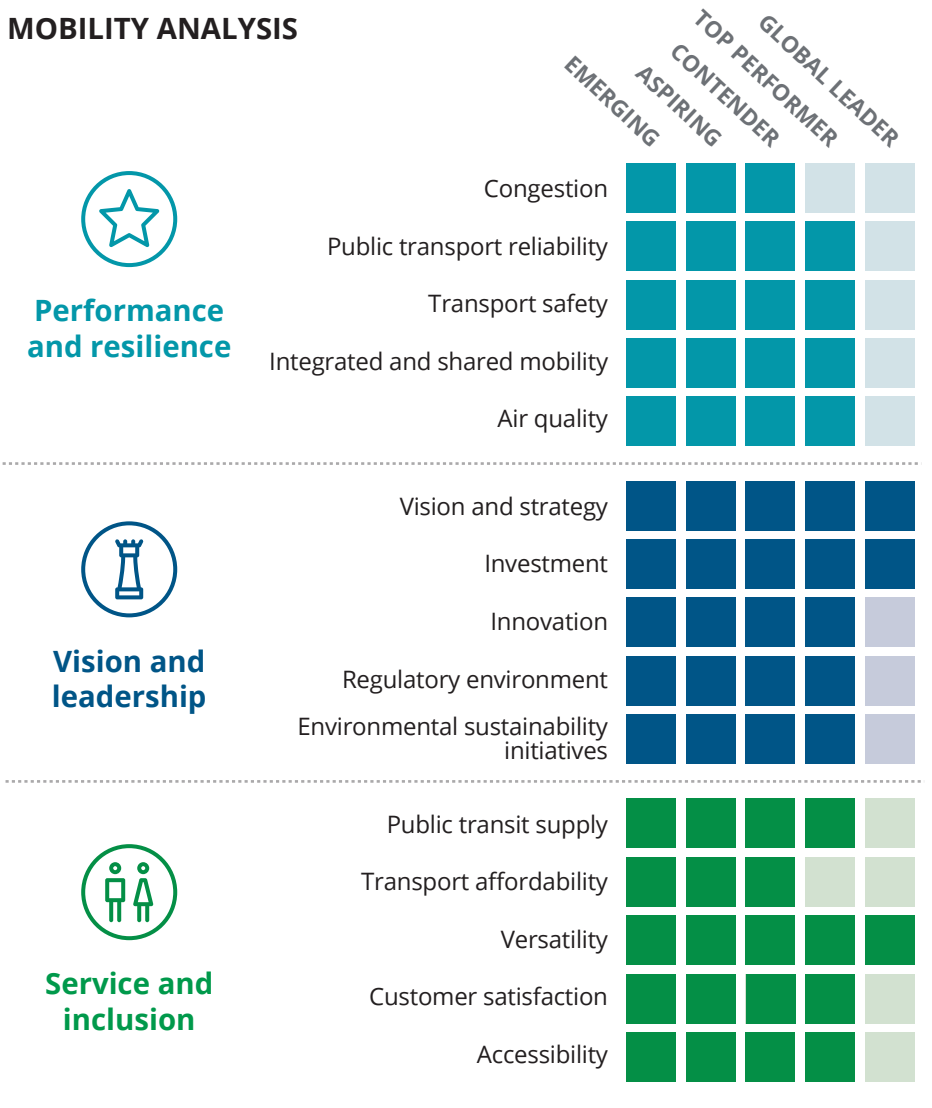


### MOBILITY ANALYSIS



### KEY MOBILITY STATISTICS

**Public transport options\***  
Bus, metro, tram, ferry, commuter train

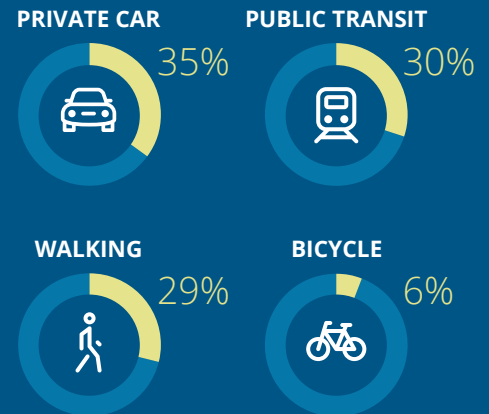
**Monthly public transport pass**  
US\$160

**GDP**  
US\$61.23 billion (2016)

**Principal transport authorities**  
Ruter, Bane NOR

*\*Planned, regulated, licensed, subsidized, and monitored by principal transport authorities.*

### JOURNEY MODAL SPLIT



### FUTURE OF MOBILITY CAPABILITY



#### STRENGTHS

- Commuter trains handle both long- and short-distance journeys, reducing pressure and congestion on other transport modes
- Smartphone-based ticketing system permits "gate-free" entry into public transportation, creating a faster, smoother experience
- Public-private collaborations in place to develop and test autonomous vehicles (AVs) in the city

#### CHALLENGES

- Urban development schemes to contain urban sprawl may limit road space for multiple transport modes
- Newly adopted land-use and transport plan will require better coordination among key stakeholders for effective implementation
- Current taxi licensing plans can restrict new entrants

Key focus areas to improve city mobility and realize the Future of Mobility:



**MOBILITY ANALYSIS FURTHER DETAILS:**

 **Performance and resilience**

Oslo encourages sustainable transport through its fossil-free policy and by prioritizing active transport. The city also uses intelligent transport systems (ITS) to reduce congestion and journey times.

- The city is moving toward a smartphone-based ticketing system. Ruter is working with data authorities to gain approval of its passenger positioning system to make the app responsive to commuters' locations. The trial, now encompassing 60 buses, will need to respect privacy and security concerns.
- Ruter's Fossil Free 2020 policy aims to power Oslo's entire public transport network using only renewable energy resources by 2020.
- Priority access for buses and trams is in place at around 300 ITS-enabled intersections to facilitate better traffic flow and improve road safety.

 **Vision and leadership**

Oslo's newly adopted regional plan aims to create a sustainable city and includes electric vehicle (EV) promotion and transport infrastructure investment. Charging schemes contribute to both the costs of new infrastructure and incentivizing modal shifts.

- The regional plan will develop an efficient, environmentally sound, accessible transport system that connects Oslo with the six new economic hubs (Asker, Sandvika, Lillestrom, Jessheim, As, and Ski) and the rest of the country by 2030.
- The city plans to invest around US\$1.2 billion from 2017–2036 to build a new metro from the city center and new tram lines.
- Oslo is the EV capital of the world; more than 30 percent of new cars sold between 2015 and 2017 were EVs. This is thanks to government tax incentives and an extensive charging infrastructure, with more than 2,000 charging points.

 **Service and inclusion**

Oslo has highly accessible public transport to accommodate a large influx of commuters by 2025. The city also boasts an advanced ticketing app that facilitates seamless travel experiences.

- With a 205-kilometer cycling network and 567 kilometers of recreational trails, the region has extensive bicycle infrastructure. A support scheme for electric bikes was launched in 2016 to help with the hilly topography. The city also prioritizes maintenance of noncar routes in winter.
- To accommodate an expected 30 percent increase in the commuter population by 2025, the government is planning a high-speed railway, Follo Line, which should boost rush-hour capacity by 63 percent.
- Public transport is very accessible for disabled people. Over 90 percent of the population in the region lives within 300 meters of a public transport service.

**SUMMARY**

Oslo is a leader in sustainable transport—from investing in its infrastructure to prioritizing renewable fuel sources. The city is promoting a shift away from private car usage through the Fossil Free 2020 policy, the development of a new cycle network, and strict parking measures in the city center. As one of the fastest growing cities in Europe, it is investing in new tram and metro lines to accommodate an expected increase in commuter population. The city also has plans to expand the number of charging points, as current EV adoption is outpacing existing infrastructure. If the city further improves public transport through advanced ticketing schemes and personalized traffic updates, it will be at the forefront of new mobility solutions.

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**About the Deloitte City Mobility Index**

The Deloitte City Mobility Index reviews major cities on key aspects of mobility and the resulting relationship to economic performance. Drawing on publicly available data, client conversations, and bespoke Deloitte analyses, we assess each city's ability to transport its citizens both now and in the future and therefore its potential to bring prosperity to the city.

As we receive feedback, we will update and expand the analysis, which may mean the results shown in this document may change.

For the full interactive index, visit the Deloitte City Mobility Index at [deloitte.com/insights/mobility-index](http://deloitte.com/insights/mobility-index).

For Deloitte's insights on the Future of Mobility, visit [deloitte.com/insights/future-of-mobility](http://deloitte.com/insights/future-of-mobility).

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