

Ecological sustainability

→ Mobility cuts down on private cars, parking spaces and CO₂

The “Evaluation Carsharing”¹ study reveals that, in the reporting year, thanks to Mobility there were 31'400 fewer private cars on Swiss roads, saving 47'100 parking spaces. These positive results are due for the greater part to customers changing their behaviour – making greater use of public transport, more targeted car journeys – and, to a lesser extent, to the energy-efficient Mobility vehicle fleet. Taking CO₂ as the unit of calculation, in 2018 Mobility customers saved around 23'500 tonnes, which equates to 666'000 cars driving from St. Gallen to Geneva. In fact, 32'200 Mobility customers were completely CO₂ neutral in their journeys in the year under review (offsetting via Mobility partner “myclimate”).

→ Mobility chooses a Toyota Hybrid

Mobility had added 70 Toyota Yaris Hybrids to its fleet by the end of the year – a car that combines an electric motor with a petrol engine. With a fuel consumption of 3.3 litres per 100 kilometres and a CO₂ emissions level of 75 grammes per kilometre, this model is well below the average for new cars in Switzerland (5.9 litres/134 grammes). In this way, Mobility continues to pursue its strategy of moving away from diesel: the Yaris will gradually replace the diesel model Renault Clio as well as the hybrid version of the Honda Jazz.

→ Mobility vehicles are significantly more environmentally friendly than the Swiss average

According to manufacturer specifications, the average fuel consumption of the Mobility fleet was 4.7 litres/100 km. This places the cooperative one fifth below the average fuel consumption of all new vehicles sold in Switzerland. There are two main reasons for the 20.9% rise in the figure for Mobility: firstly, because of the diesel scandal, Mobility is replacing more and more diesel vehicles with petrol ones. Secondly, the number of automatics is steadily rising. Now the industry has adopted a new measurement procedure (WLTP instead of NEDC), the indicated consumption figures will rise in future for all cars.

¹ Evaluation Carsharing (2012), Interface Politikstudien Forschung Beratung, based on 2012 parameters, extrapolated to current values.

In the year under review, Mobility's new cars emitted 94 g CO₂/km, which is 10g less than in 2017. The figure for the whole fleet was 95 g CO₂/km, placing it well below the average for new cars in Switzerland (134 g CO₂/km).

→ Mobility is expanding its electric fleet

At present, 63 electric vehicles are in use (+19 vehicles), most of them based at larger stations such as railway stations. They run solely on green power. The expansion will continue in future.

→ Mobility stations: the closer, the better for the environment

Scientific data gathered by Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts² shows that proximity to a Mobility station impacts directly on the environment: anyone living within 840 metres of a Mobility car uses less energy and produces a lower volume of greenhouse gases than the average Swiss person. This is because they will frequently use Mobility, a bicycle or public transport rather than a privately owned car. The closer Mobility is located, the better it is for the environment.

	2018	2017	absolute	in%
Energy efficiency (passenger cars)				
Percentage of Mobility vehicles with energyLabel A+B	85%	94.2%	-	-9.2
Percentage of new cars in Switzerland with energyLabel A+B	17.7%	25.0%	-	-7.3
Ø fuel consumption of vehicles (passenger cars)				
Mobility new cars (manufacturer specifications; 80/1268/EEC)	5.3 l/100 km	4.4 l/100 km	+0.9	+20.9
Mobility fleet (manufacturer specifications; 80/1268/EEC)	4.7 l/100 km	3.9 l/100 km	+0.8	+21.3
New passenger cars in CH	5.9 l/100 km	5.8 l/100 km	+0.1	+1.2
Average CO₂ emissions (passenger cars)				
Mobility new cars (manufacturer specifications; 80/1268/EEC)	94 g/km	104 g/km	-10	-9.6
Mobility fleet (manufacturer specifications; 80/1268/EEC)	95 g/km	95.5 g/km	-0.5	-0.5
New passenger cars in CH	134 g/km	134 g/km	0	0

² Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts HSLU (2017), SIA factsheet 2039 – Energiebedarf in Abhängigkeit vom Gebäudestandort (Energy requirements depending on building location)



31'400

fewer privately owned cars
on Swiss roads



47'100

fewer parking spaces needed



63

electric vehicles



City dwellers save

35%

energy thanks to local
Mobility station and PT



Mobility vehicles use

Ø 19%

less fuel than
new Swiss cars



Mobility fleet consumes

Ø 39g CO₂/km

less than new Swiss cars