
Jaguar invests in Lyft, forming a self-driving and car rental deal

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Lyft Inc. is expanding its roster of automotive partners as the second-largest U.S. ride-hailing company tries to capitalize on missteps by Uber Technologies Inc.

Jaguar Land Rover said it's working with Lyft on autonomous-driving technology and will offer vehicles for rent to the San Francisco-based startup's drivers. The automaker, which is a subsidiary of Tata Motors Ltd., also disclosed **an investment of \$25 million in Lyft as part of a funding round that closed in April**, valuing the business at \$7.5 billion.

The investment shows automakers are hedging their bets in the competitive ride-hailing market. Tata Group, which owns Tata Motors and Jaguar, previously invested at least \$100 million in Uber, and they formed a financing partnership in India last year. General Motors Co., which is a major Lyft investor and partner, started working with Uber last year on car-sharing after rolling out a similar program with Lyft.

Lyft's partnership with Jaguar comes on the heels of last month's surprise announcement that the ride-hailing startup is working with Alphabet Inc.'s Waymo. The Google sister company is suing Uber over self-driving car technology, even though Waymo's parent company is an Uber investor. In addition to Jaguar and Waymo, **Lyft works with GM on autonomous driving projects** and said last week that it struck a similar alliance with startup NuTonomy.

"Different partners have different skill sets, and this is such a big opportunity," said John Zimmer, Lyft's co-founder and president. "Broadly speaking, it's going to play out over the next five to ten years, and it's critical that we have multiple partners in various spaces and geographies."

Uber has allies of its own. The company has **agreements with Daimler AG and Volvo Cars on autonomous technology**. It's also spent hundreds of millions on self-driving technology developed in-house, which is currently being tested with customers on public roads.

How self-driving cars will be deployed in the coming decades is ill-defined. Ride-hailing companies like Lyft, India's Ola, China's Didi Chuxing or Uber could one day

buy their own autonomous vehicles, share profits with self-driving technology makers that operate cars on their networks or face competition from new autonomous ride-hailing systems. For example, Tesla Inc.'s Elon Musk has expressed interest in creating such a service for his customers.

“We think this is a really long game,” Zimmer said. “I used to run the mile. The mile is a four-lap race, and we might be in lap two.”

(By Eric Newcomer, Bloomberg)