



TTS Italia

- → TTS Italia, the Italian ITS Association founded in 1999, is a no profit association representing the major stakeholders in Italy on ITS
- → Our members: TTS Italia counts 80 members encompassing public Institutions, local Authorities, mobility agencies, public transport companies, motorway operators, private companies, universities
- → Economic data of TTS Italia members (data 2012):
 - ITS turnover (industry sector actors): 350 M€
 - ITS investments (demand side actors): 15 M€
 - ITS financings (universities): 10 M€





Our mission

- → The Mission of TTS Italia is to:
 - Foster the development and deployment of ITS in Italy
 - Increase awareness and spread knowledge and information on ITS at national level
 - Support National and Local Institutions to define regulations and strategies for the ITS sector
 - Lead and steer working groups with the aim of defining strategies and guidelines about interoperable services
 - Carry out training activities on ITS
 - Promote the ITS Italian sector on the international market place
- → TTS Italia is founding member of the Network of the National ITS Associations involving the main European ITS Associations



→ TTS Italia has consolidated partnerships with extra European ITS Associations such as ITS China, ITS Argentina, ITS India, ITS Shenzhen, ITS Israel



The challenge of Smart Mobility in Italy





Transports in Italy: main features/1

- → Italy counts for about 60 million inhabitants, it is the fourth country in the EU for population after Germany, France and UK and the 23rd in the world.
- → The density of population is about 200 inhabitants for sq km, higher than the European average (110 inhabitants for sq km)
- Italian transport network includes:
 - 290 ports
 - 20.392 km of railway network
 - 254.686 km of road network (local roads)
 - 6.668 km highway network (of which 5.724,4 equipped with electronic tolling)
 - 44 airports (ENAC)





Transports in Italy: main features/2

- → Commuters in Italy:
 - 70% use the car everyday to go to work
 - 16% take more than 30 min
 - Only 24% use the bus "sometimes"
 - 140 hours/year spent in queues on ring road
- → Road accidents are falling down since 2003
- → But...76% of accidents occur on urban roads.







Critical Issues

- → Road transport is prevailing respect to the other modes
- → Congestions are concentrated around the urban areas and in the cities
- → Uncontrolled increase of congestions both within cities and in extra urban areas
- → Low efficiency of public transport in urban areas
- → Low efficiency of freight transport with negative consequences on the whole national economic system
- → High road accidents rate
- → High pollution rate with negative impacts on environment
- → High social costs due to congestion and accidents: about 35 billion Euro a year







Priorities of the National Transport Policy

- Investments for new infrastructures
- Optimisation of the use of existing infrastructures and logistic platforms through ITS
- → Better integration of the transport networks through ITS to achieve an effective intermodality both for passengers and freights and to ensure efficient links with the other European Countries
- → Improvement of road safety both by legislative and technological measures in order to fulfill the European targets
- → Integrated management of mobility in urban areas through ITS
- → Provision of multimodal real time information for travellers through ITS



ITS solutions can give back time to travellers and improve safety!



The legislative framework on ITS in Italy





The Legislative Framework on ITS in Italy

- → The ITS European Directive has been formally adopted in Italy in the framework of the new law on Growth & Development issued on 17 December 2012 by the Italian Government
- → The Article 8 of the National law on Growth & Development put ITS as one of the first top priorities for the Italian Digital Agenda
- → Following the adoption of the ITS Directive, on 26 March 2013 the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport issued the Legislative Decree on the Deployment of ITS in Italy (Italian ITS Directive)
- → The Italian ITS Directive represents the definitive legislative framework for any further development of ITS in Italy
- → The Italian ITS Directive is consistent with the priority areas of the ITS Directive and establish the main actions to be performed in Italy for ensuring the harmonised deployment of ITS nationwide





The National ITS Action Plan

- → The Italian ITS Directive is the basis of the National ITS Action Plan adopted by the Italian Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport on 12 February 2014
- → The ITS Action Plan has been defined involving the main associations of the stakeholders of the transport sector through a consensus process lasted 12 months
- → The ITS Action Plan indicates a list of 21 priority actions to be realised in the period 2014-2018
- → The ITS Action Plan also points out some general remarks as key factors for ITS in Italy

TTS Italia has worked on the behalf of the Italian Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport at defining a proposal for the National ITS Action Plan in response to the EU Directive on ITS





- Car usage must be discouraged in urban area
- Increasing traffic efficiency through ITS without demand management measures will attract new car use and increase the percentage of freight transport on roads

The use of other modes must be promoted both for people and freight transport



As first priority a strong demand management policy is essential to limit traffic congestions and discourage car usage

The integration of transport modes is paramount to enhancing multimodal transport both for people and goods





Demand Management is essential for limiting car usage

Demand management tools needed:

 Intelligent traffic management (Traffic control, information systems via VMS and personalised services via mobile devices)

 Intelligent parking management (guidance to parking areas, information on availabilities, integrated payment systems)

Access control (LTZ, pedestrian areas)

 Technologies for public transport (priorities at intersections, real time passengers information, ticketing systems)

Traffic calming

Tolling (congestion charging, parking charging)

Enforcement (red light violation, speed violation)

Parking, enforcement, ticketing and tolling also provide revenues that can be used for traffic investments/operations





- → Public Transport is an important component for "sustainability"
- →but it is badly affected by congestion and internal lacks of efficiency.....

Measures for Public Transport:

- Reserved lanes
- Efficient management of PT fleets
- PT priority at intersections
- Real time passengers information
- Integrated ticketing systems







The provision of real time multimodal information services is a key to ensure seamless, safe and efficient journeys

Information services can help:

- distributing demand
- lowering congestion
- reducing trip length
- increasing PT use

High benefits shown:

- Fuel consumption (-12%)
- Travel time (up to -15%)
- Modal shift (10%)
- Social benefits







Promotion of "smart mobility services" for "smart cities"

- New car sharing services, both public and private, now in operation in several cities: in Rome more than 20.000 uses for "Car2Go"
- Many municipalities have activated incentives for the use of electrical cars in the city centres
- Bike sharing is becoming very popular especially in the North of Italy







Measures for safety and security

- Development of the National eCall
- Deployment of ITS systems for the management and monitoring of dangerous goods
- Deployment of enforcement systems both in urban and extra-urban areas
- Development of security services in local public transport and transport hubs







Measures for freight transport:

- → To develop and strengthen the National Logistic Platform (UIRNet)
- → Integration of rail/ports/ roads/interports information systems through the National Logistic Platform
- Deployment of ITS for multimodal management of transport and logistics through open and interoperable platforms









The challenge: a multimodal vision for the National Transport Network

- Deployment of regional platforms able to:
 - Act as functional interface between traffic control and management
 - Combine urban/interurban systems
- Development of interconnected platforms for the management of information both for people and goods
- Provide coherent information at interchanges: Bus/tram + train + ferries.....
- Adoption of integrated payment systems





