



**CiViTAS**  
Cleaner and better transport in cities



CIVITAS Forum

October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 • Brest

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## CERTU in brief

- Agency of the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy
- Capitalizes, develops and disseminates knowledge and methodologies on a wide range of urban issues
- For local authorities, institutes and companies which are involved in public service activities

*On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014, the 8 CETE, Certu, Cetmef and Setra will merge to form a new structure which is to be known as Cerema.*

## Outline

- Transport background in France
- car-pooling overview in France
- « Hard » measures to promote car-pooling...
- but also « soft » measures
- Perspectives

## Main steps in french legislation towards the reduction of individual use of cars

- 1982 : LOTI : domestic transport orientation law  
promotion of a **more rational use of the car**, progressive implementation of the right to transport, birth of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP)
- 1996 : LAURE : clean air act  
reduction of car traffic, public transport development, encouraging car-pooling
- 2009 – 2010 : Important laws for sustainable development called « Grenelle »  
National commitment to provide a legal framework necessary for the development of car-pooling

## Car-pooling overview in France

- Definition : a non professional driver who shares the use of a vehicle with passenger(s) for a common route
- 1,4 person in a car on average in France, but only 1,1 for commuting trips
- Many obstacles to come to car-pooling  
(fear of the unknown, lack of flexibility, difficult organization, scattered supply...)
- Trend driven by economic factors
- car-pooling is particularly relevant in suburban areas

## Still a delicate economic model...

- Small contribution not always worth turning off for drivers
- Different economic model based on distance and regularity
- Often a delicate economic balance for operators
- Trend towards more global services (for instance at regional level)

## ... but signs of development

- The important increase of the number of websites shows a broad interest
- Local authorities are more and more involved
- car-pooling is now well spread with eg 5 million subscribers claimed by car-pooling in Europe and 3 million by Blablacar
- The national railway company SNCF recently acquired carpooling companies :
  - to offer door to door service in connection with the local train (called TER) ?
  - to be present on car-pooling : growing rival of the high speed TGV train ?

## Different ways for authorities to support car-pooling's development

- Infrastructure facilities
  - Dedicated lanes
  - Dedicated parkings
- Reach a critical size to multiply meeting opportunities
  - Lisibility
  - Animation
  - Multimodal approach



## Infrastructure facilities

- Dedicated lanes
- Dedicated parkings

## Dedicated lane opened to car-pooling

- Example of Madrid :  
Existing dedicated lane for buses and car-pooling
- Example of Minneapolis (USA) :  
Toll adapted every 3 minutes according to the traffic on the lane (HOV / HOT lanes)



## Need to control the vehicles on dedicated lanes

- Real-time control of the number of persons on board the vehicle on dedicated lanes
- Visual control : costfull and insufficient unless dissuasive penalties



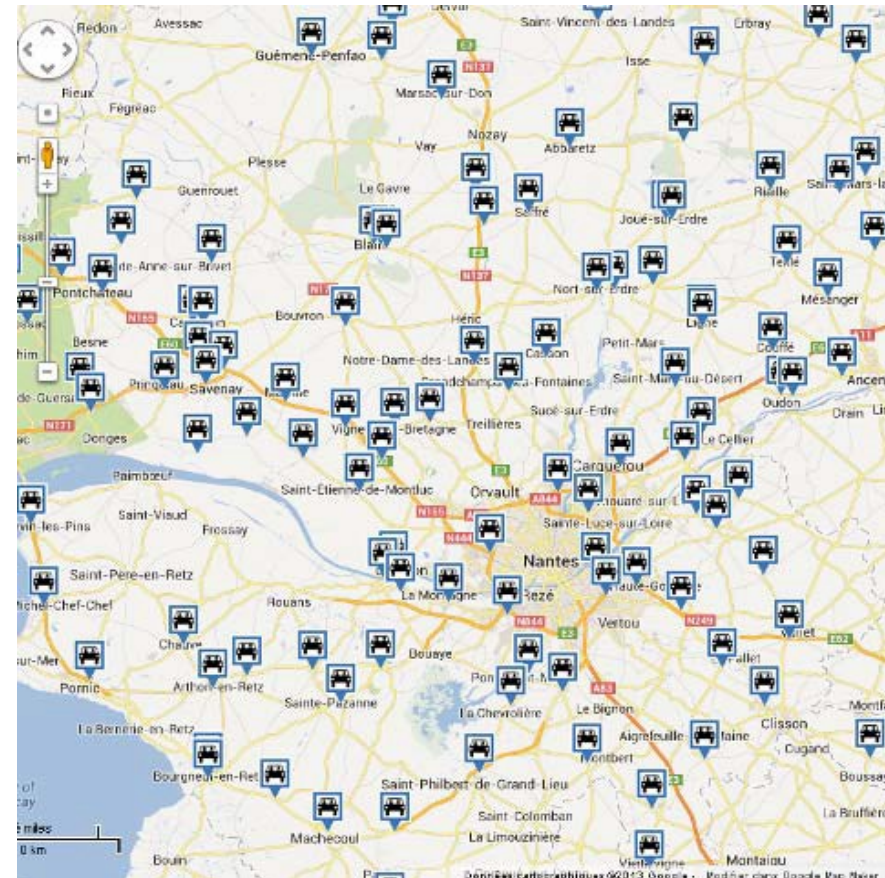
- Automated control solutions need to be developed:
  - Systems inside the vehicle
  - Systems at the roadside

## Parking facilities

- To leave one's car
- Meeting points along main streets

# The development of a network of parkings to leave one's car

- Visibility
- Reassuring
- Appropriate implantation on the territory



# Meeting points and dedicated lanes in San Francisco



## **Networks of car-pooling meeting points along main streets**

- Implementation of meeting points networks on main streets
- More opportunities to approach one's final destination sharing several car-pooling trips along important traffic lanes than door-to-door

## Facilitate critical mass achievement

- Make car-pooling visible
- Animation policy (Company travel plans, promotion and communication)
- Multimodal approach (mobility centers)
- Reduce the dispersal risk (common database or interoperability)
- Trend towards more centralized services (regional level)



## An essential animation policy

- Animate and communicate actively and continuously
- Proximity marketing !

## The example of the Grand-Lyon

- **10 000 people registered**  
+ 300 / month
- **proactive, focused and proximity marketing**



*For them, it happens every morning and every evening*



*Tomorrow, she dumps him on the pavement*

## Use of mobility centers including car-pool



**■ Departure point**  
City, address, stop point or public place :

**■ Arrival point**  
City, address, stop point or public place :







**■ Date and time**  
Date:  
  
Hour :  
 Leave at    Hour :     Minutes :   
 Arrive at

**■ Trip option**

1) Journey

- the quickest possible route
- the fewest transfers as possible
- The least distance by foot

2) Travel by

-  Bus
-  Train
-  TOD
-  Bus
-  Bike
-  Carpool
- Prioritise cycle paths

## Conclusion, perspectives

- Importance to facilitate critical mass achievement
- Legislative evolutions to be expected
- Trend towards more centralized services (regional level)
- Development of a network of point files
- Development of automated control solutions to be expected
- Perspectives offered by ITS communication between the vehicle and the infrastructure



# Thank you!

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