

# **Seoul Transportation**

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Contents



# 1. Past & Now

### Seoul transportation in the past

#### Mode of transportation



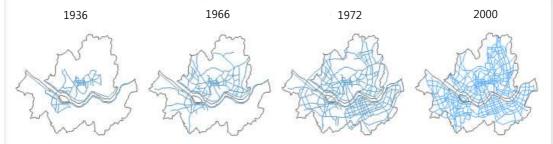
Walk (~ 1945)

Streetcar (1945 ~ 1970)

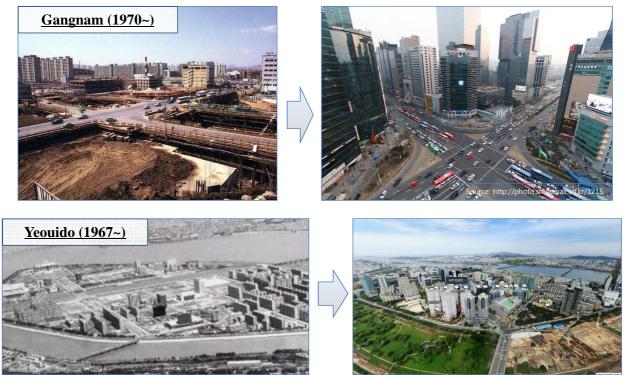


Car (1986 ~ 2000)



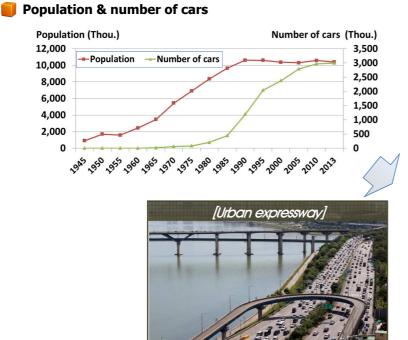


#### Rapid urban Development



# 1. Past & Now

### Car- oriented policy







### Car- oriented policy

- Freeway traffic management system (FTMS)
  - > Start to operate in 1997
  - Road length of operation: 259km  $\succ$



# 1. Past & Now

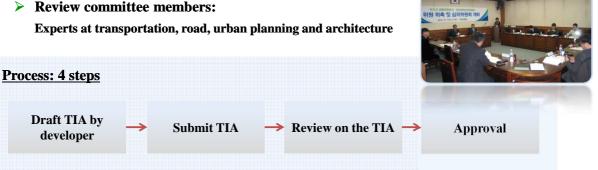
### Car- oriented policy

- Traffic impact analysis (TIA)
  - > What are in TIA?

developer

- 1) Forecast travel demand
- 2) Examine the impacts of development on the traffic conditions
- 3) Prepare measures to mitigate the impacts
- > Introduced in 1986 as a mandatory legal process before development
- > Review committee members: Experts at transportation, road, urban planning and architecture

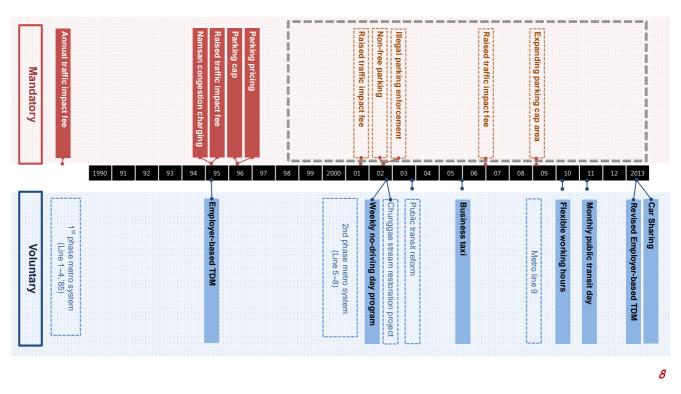




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#### Transport demand management (TDM)



### 1. Past & Now

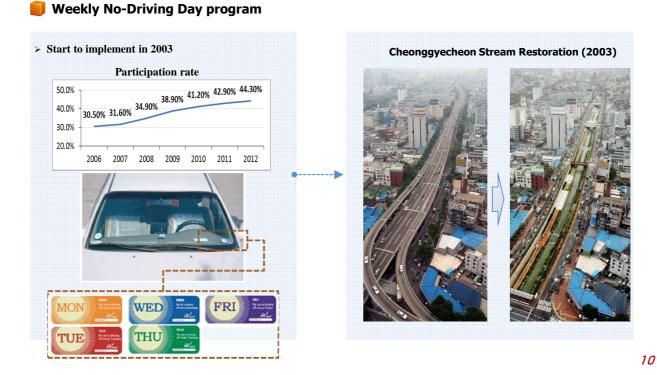
#### Transport demand management (TDM)

- Annual traffic impact fee (ATIF)
  - Floor area imes Unit fee imes Traffic impact factor
  - Target buildings with floor area  $\geq$  1,000 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Unit fee: 350~700 KRW/ m<sup>2</sup>
  - Traffic impact factor: 0.47 (factory) ~ 9.83 (department store)
- 📒 Parking cap
  - Target: highly developed area
  - Limit parking space:
    - Maximum 50% of regular area



- 📒 Employer-based TDM
- Alleviate ATIF if employer joins in traffic reduction programs (TRPs)
- TRPs: Parking pricing, Business taxi, etc.
- Reduction rate of ATIF (each TRP): 5~30%

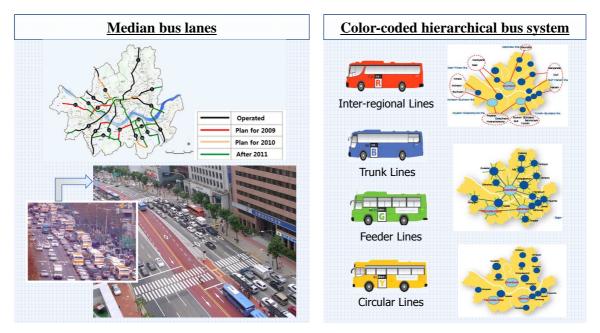
#### Transport demand management (TDM)



## 1. Past & Now

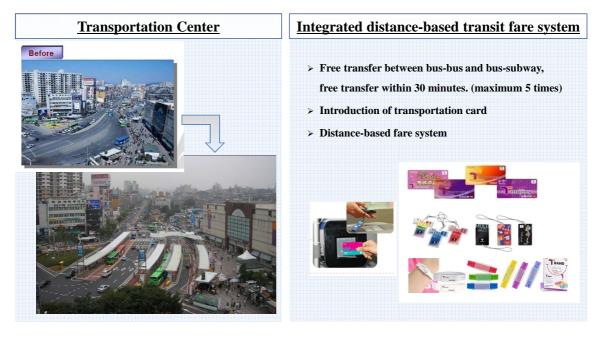
#### **Public transportation**

Bus system change (2004)



#### Public transportation

#### Bus system change (2004)

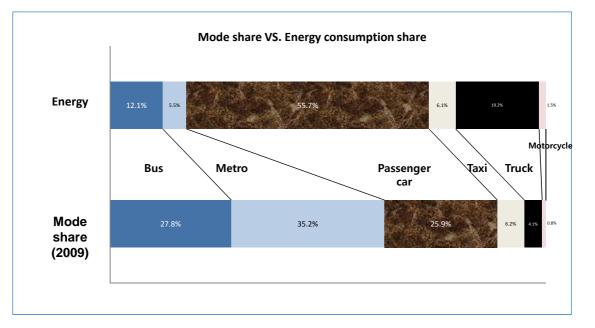


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### 1. Past & Now

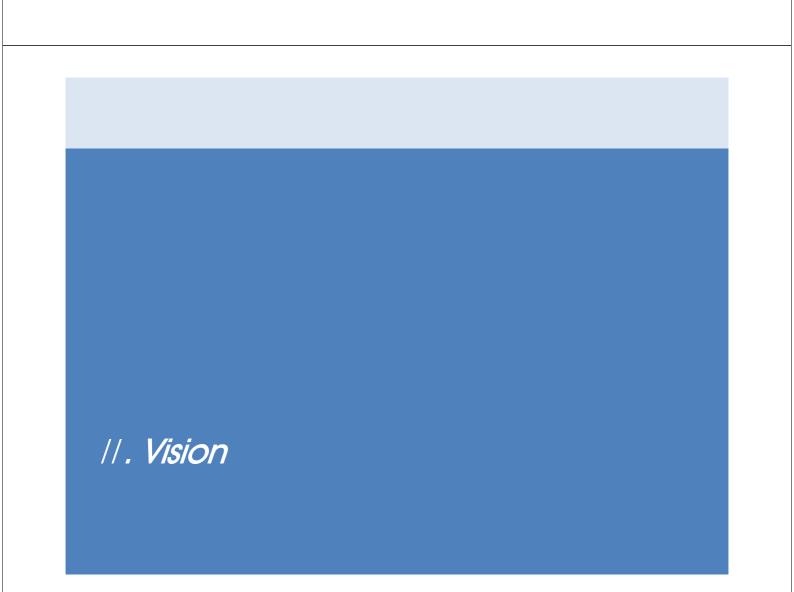
### Mode share vs. energy consumption share

- Mode share of car 25.9% vs. energy consumption share 55.7%
- Mode share of subway 35.2% vs. energy consumption share 5.5%

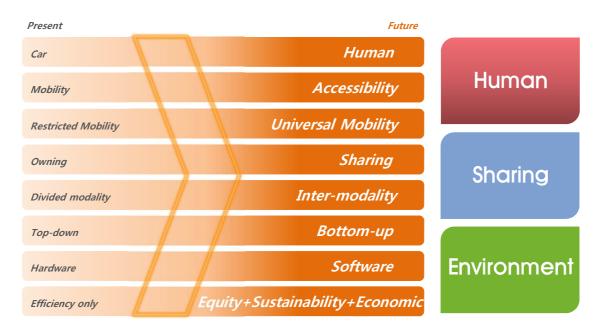


### Uprising congestion cost

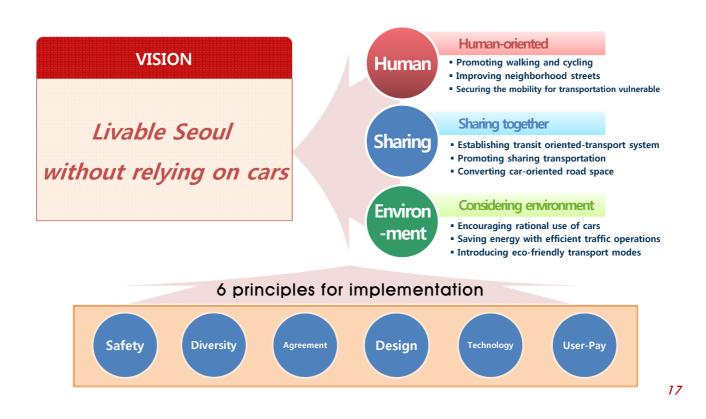
- 22,000billion 20 15 10 5 2000 billion KRW 5 2008 2030
- Congestion cost 7,500 billion KRW(2009) ⇒ 22,400 billion KRW(2030) by simple trend analysis



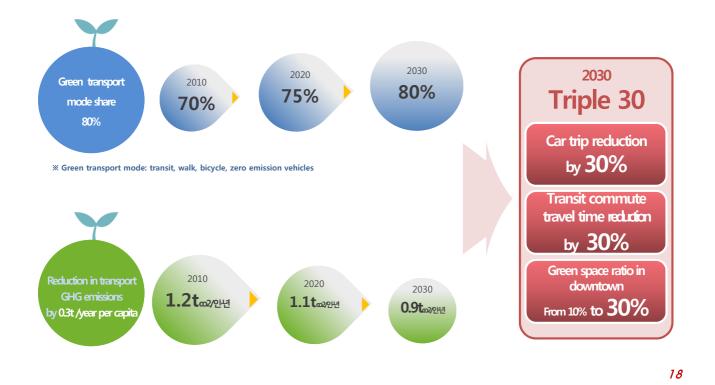
#### Toward paradigm shift

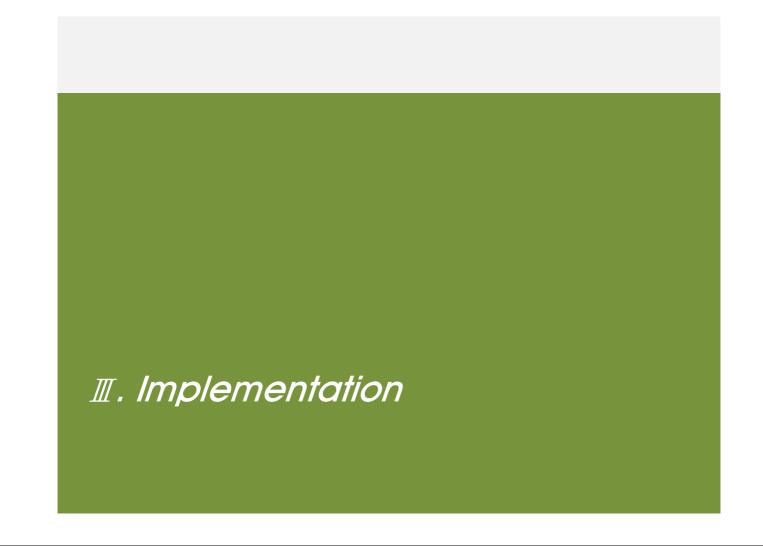


2. Vision



# 2. Vision







### 3. Implementation



#### 01 Transit mall

Introducing transit mall on Sinchon-ro in January, 2014 Pedestrian-only road on weekends



http://www.dtoday.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=105873

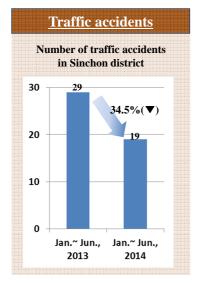


http://m.bizwatch.co.kr/?mod=mview&uid=4887

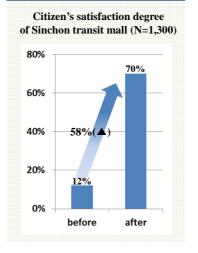
# 3. Implementation

#### 01 Transit mall

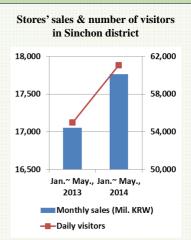
#### Decrease in traffic accidents Increase in citizen's satisfaction and stores' sales



#### **Satisfaction degree**



#### **Sales**

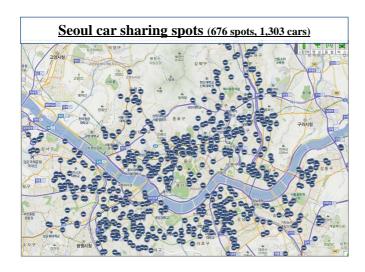


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### 02 Car sharing

Start to operate in February, 2012 including a fleet of electric vehicles (EVs)



Easy renting system



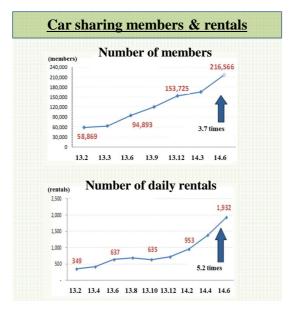


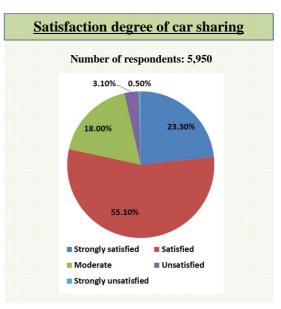
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### 3. Implementation

### 02 Car sharing

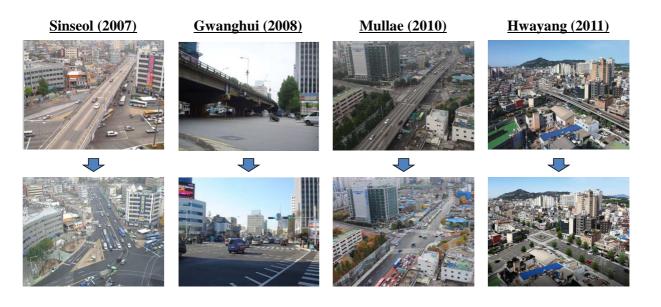
Rapid increase of car sharing members and rentals High degree of car sharing member's satisfaction





#### 03 Removal of overpass

#### Start to remove overpass in 2002 Enhancing urban scenery, vitality, and traffic conditions

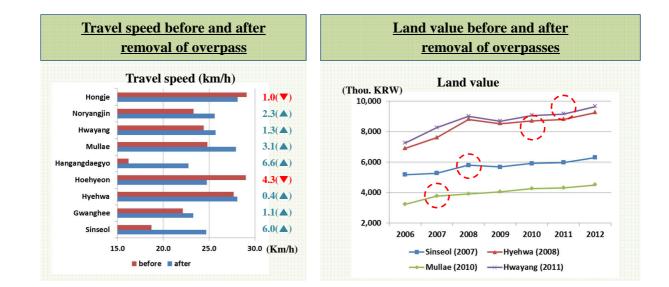


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### 3. Implementation

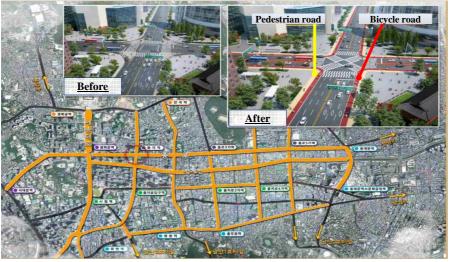
#### 03 Removal of overpass

Increase in travel speed and rise in land value



### 04 Road diet

Widening sidewalks by eliminating lanes on several downtown roads



Seoul Downtown and road diet target roads (yellow lines)



