

# 17<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Forum on Intelligent Transport Systems

Brisbane Convention & Exhibition Centre Queensland, Australia | 12-15 April 2021



# Recent Developments of ITS in China

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# 1 ITS Application Status in China

**ETC** 



User more than 204 million

24588 ETC gantry are constructed



**City Traffic control center:** 

More than 400

**Smart phone navigation** more than 700 million users



More than: 500 million



Train ticket sale via internet more than 80%

**Online car-hailing:** 

Service: more than 400 city

User: 360 million

Peak Day Order: 27 million



more than 710 billion USD/year



**Express package:** 

more than **80 billion** units in 2020

Support by smart logistics

**Beidou Navigation Satellite System User:** 







**Expressway ITS:** 



**National Highway Monitoring System** Cover 400,000 km



Airplane ticket sale via internet nore than 85%



# 2 National Policy and Strategy @ ITS

#### -- Construction Outline for Powerful Nation of Transportation

--issued by CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Sep. of 2019

- National top-level design and vision planning for transportation in China
- ☐ Drawing goals and road map for China's transportation modernization in the next 15 to 30 years
- ☐ Building a new generation of ITS becomes the goal of national transportation development and construction
- ☐ The construction outline has been planned in regard of all aspects of ITS
  - Intelligent road, intelligent high-speed train, intelligent shipping
  - Cooperative-ITS (C-ITS)
  - MaaS
  - Personal Mobility
  - Smart and Green logistics
  - New technology development
    - ✓ Intelligent Connected Automated Vehicle(ICAV), AI and big-data in transport, etc.



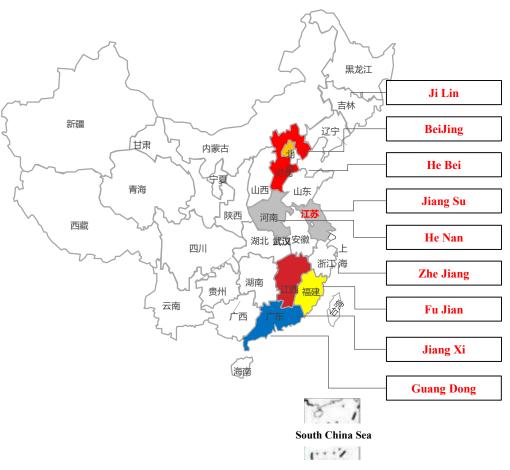
# 3. Cooperative-ITS

#### 1. Smart Highway Demonstration

☐ "The Smart Highway and New Generation of National Traffic Control Network Demonstration" Project

--supported by MOT, issued in February of 2018

- **□** Demonstration in 9 provinces and cities
  - Beijing, Hebei, Jilin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Henan and Guangdong
- **□** Demonstration in 6 different topics:
  - Expressway network management based on big data
  - Infrastructure Digitizing
  - Integrated service for Highway network via internet
  - Cooperative ITS
  - Beidou high-precision positioning
  - National Internet traffic control network Upgrade



**Demonstration Areas** 



# 3. Cooperative-ITS

#### 2. National ETC System Upgrading Project

#### □ "National ETC System Upgrading" Project

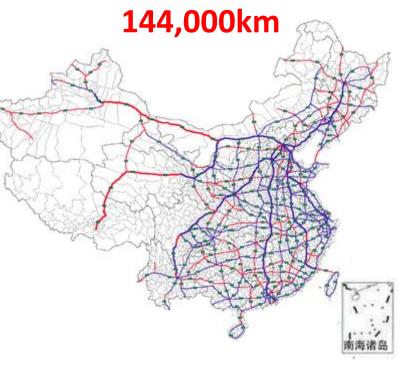
--promoted by the State Council, from May to December in 2019

#### **□** Main Task

- Remove the main toll station between provincial expressway networks
  - ✓ One ETC network in all expressways, cover 144,000 km
- Set ETC gantries between expressway interchanges
  - ✓ The ETC gantry is responsible for charging the passing section and writing the starting point information of the next section
  - ✓ ETC gantry will also serve as the ITS station in future

#### **□** By 1st Jan 2020,

- 487 Provincial Expressway Toll Stations removed
- •24,588 ETC Gantries installed
- •48,211 ETC Lanes reconstructed
- •204 million ETC users reached



South China Sea

--data from: http://www.mot.gov.cn --by 2020.01.01



# 4. Intelligent Connected Automated Vehicle(ICAV)

#### 1. Policy && Test && Demenstration

- MIIT, MOT and MPS jointly released the "ICAV Testing Specification" in 2018.
- 40+Testing Sites
  Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, Jiangsu...
- 300+ automated driving road testing licenses have

been issued, cover 20+ cities and regions:

- •Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Chongqing...
- Test Area Categoary:
  - Enclosed Area+Public Road

#### **■ ICAV Demonstration:**



Sweeper









**Robo-Bus** 

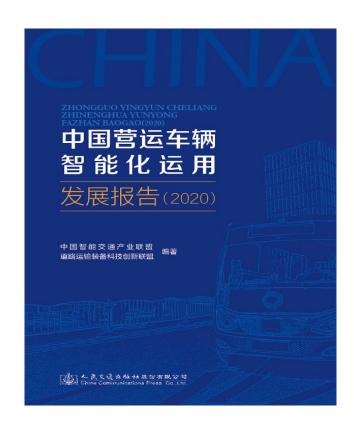
Robo-Taxi



# 4. Intelligent Connected Automated Vehicle

## 2. Intelligent Commercial Vehicles (ICV)

- □ Intelligent Application Development Report in Commercial Vehicle(2020), issued in December 2020
  - Carried out by China ITS Industry Alliance (China ITS), Research institute of Highway (RIOH) and Tsinghua University, etc. from 2019 to 2020
  - Focus on the application of intelligent driving technology in Intelligent Commercial Vehicles (ICV)
  - Puts forward the classification and intelligent levels of ICV
  - Puts forward the application evolution road map of ICV





### The Long Time Application Evolution Road Map of Intelligent Commercial Vehicles











Stage 1

Driving Assistance-Warning

Human driver control and take whole responsibility of the vehicle.

Compulsory: FCW

Optional: LDW etc.

Stage 2

Driving Assistance-Control

Human driver take whole responsibility of the vehicle,

Compulsory: AEB

Optional: ACC, LKA etc.

Stage 3

Driverless-Closed Area

Vehicle totally control itself in closed areas, e.g. park, passenger hub station etc.

Stage 4

Driverless-Limited Area

Vehicle totally control itself in limited areas, e.g. BRT lanes, restricted expressways lanes etc.

Stage 5

Driverless-Public Area

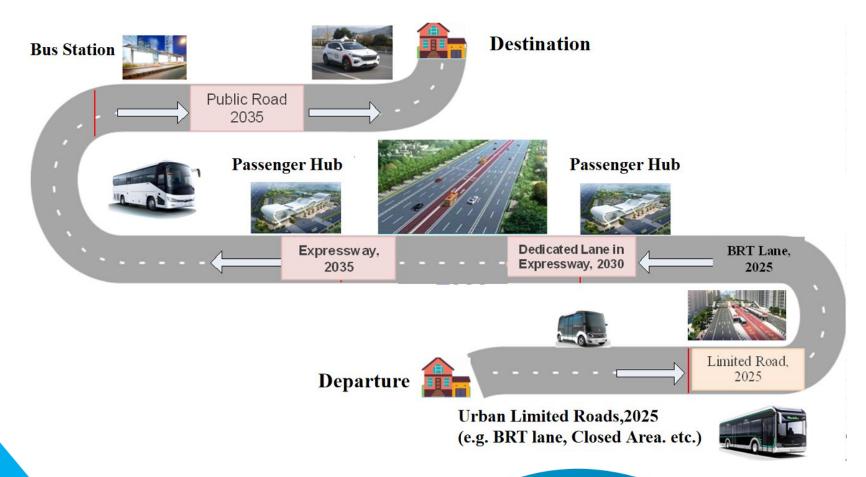
Vehicle totally control itself in public areas.

Assisted Driving- Human Control

**Autonomous Driving- Vehicle Control** 



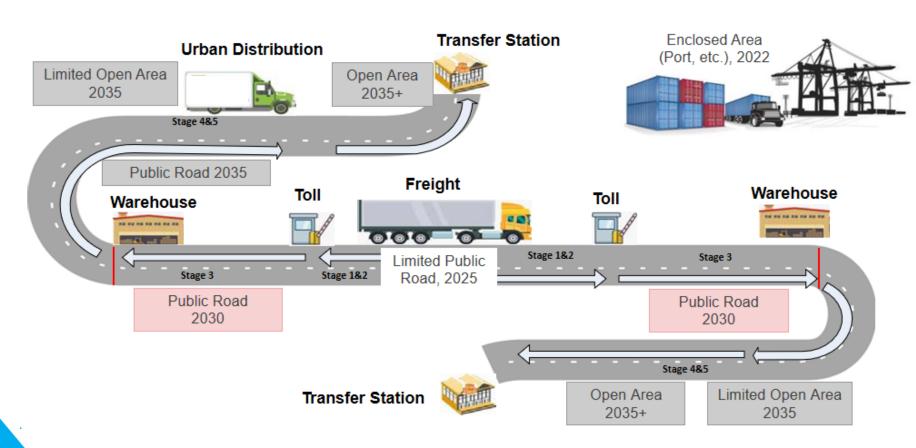
# Intelligent Bus && Taxi Roadmap



- By 2025, realizing the commercial applications of automated Robobus and Robo-taxi in some urban limited roads (e.g. BRT lane, fixed driving routes, and enclosed areas. etc)
- By 2030, realizing the commercial applications of intercity passenger transport in dedicated lane of expressway.
- By 2035, realizing the commercial applications of Robotaxi in urban road.



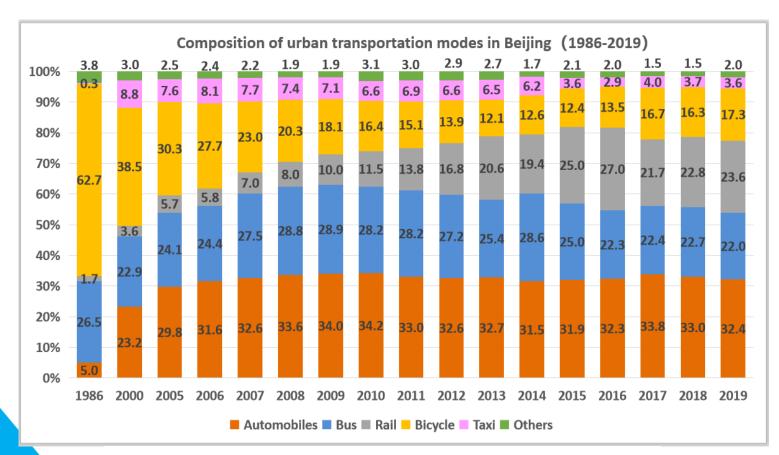
# Intelligent Freight Vehicle Roadmap



- By 2025, realizing the commercial applications of automated freight vehicles in some enclosed areas, e.g. ports and mining areas.
- By 2030, realizing the commercial applications of automated freight vehicles from Warehouse to Warehouse in public road (e.g. arterial road and secondary road).
- By 2035, realizing the commercial applications of automated freight vehicles in urban motorway and urban transportation lanes.



# 5. Personal Mobility

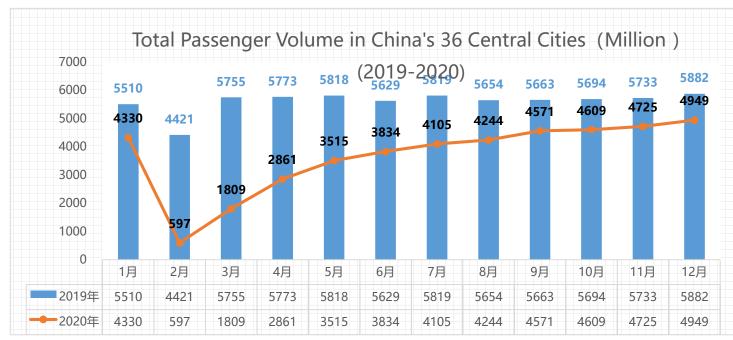


**Composition of urban transportation modes in Beijing** 

- ☐ In the **1990s**, the main mode of travel for Chinese citizens was bicycle.;
- Now, passengers can select their personal mobility type based on their needs and preference, e.g. bicycles, buses, subways, taxis, etc.
- ☐ Chinese personal mobility type has changed a lot.



# **Chinese Personal Mobility During and After COVID-19**



Bei jing	Tian jin	Ji nan	Tai yuan	Hai kou	Shen yang	Da lian	Chang chun	Shi jiazhaung
Shang hai	Nan jing	Lan zhou	Ning bo	He fei	Guang zhou	Xia men	Nan chang	Ha erbin
Qing dao	Hang zhou	Wu han	Shen zhen	Fu zhou	Chang sha	Nan ning	Zheng zhou	Hu hehaote
Cheng du	Gui yang	Kun ming	La sa	Xi'an	Chong qing	Xi ning	Yin chuan	Wu lumuqi

- Because of COVID-19 in 2020, Chinese personal mobility has changed a lot. There was about 50% decrease in the average passenger volume of public transport in the first half of 2020.
- With the recovery of China's economic, urban public transport has been restored to a certain level now.
- ☐ In the next 5~10 years, public transport is still the main mode of urban travel in China.
- But the new personal mobility mode provides more choices for urban residents, such as online carhailing and online bicycle-sharing, etc.

——data from: MOT of P.R.C, http://www.mot.gov.cn



## **SUMMARY**

- ☐ The Next Stage of ITS is an important measure to improve traffic safety and service level in China
- ☐ Intelligent road and intelligent commercial vehicles will be important areas for the next five years.
- ☐ Autonomous vehicle has a long way for real use
- □ Public transport is still the solution for urban transport in China.
- ☐ China's transportation development will shift from pursuing speed and scale to paying more attention to quality and efficiency.
- Building a safe, convenient, efficient, green, and economical modern comprehensive transportation system is the goal of next generation of ITS in China.



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# **THANKS**

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