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Enhancing Sustainability of Taxi Services : Policies, Initiatives, and Trends in Republic of Korea

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Context

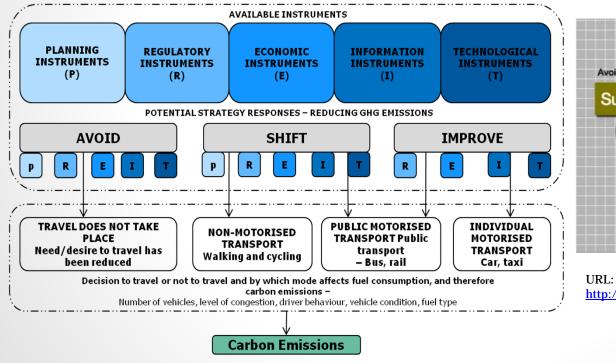
- 1. Sustainable Transport Policy
- 2. Status of taxis as urban transport modes
- 3. Sustainability of taxis
- 4. Recommendations

1. Sustainable Transport Policy

- The concept of sustainable transport
 - Integration of Economic, Environmental, Social Development
 - Sustainable transport is about meeting or helping meet the mobility needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs(Wikipedia, 2008).

1. Sustainable Transport Policy

• ASI measures (YouTube)





URL: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LghSPAJdqNs

2. Status of taxis as urban transport modes

- Between private cars and public transport (Para-transit)
 - Direct service without stopping
 - Generally faster than public transport
 - More expensive than public transport
 - Need some waiting time until catching
 - Frequent use for short distance trip (linkage to public transport)

2. Status of taxi as urban transport modes

- Taxi in Seoul
 - Number of registered taxis : 72,355 (Seoul, 2011)
 - Modal split rate : 6.3% (Seoul, 2006)
 - Fare structure : US\$2(basic fare, up to 2km) US\$0.1/144m(extra distance charge, from 2km) US\$0.1/35sec(extra time charge, below 15km/h)
 - Average income by taxi : US\$1,000/month(2010)
 - Taxi types in Seoul; normal taxi, luxury taxi, hatch taxi, large taxi, compact taxi



2. Status of taxi as urban transport modes

• Users' complaints on taxis

- Rather expensive
- Unsafe (security issues)
- Dangerous driving
- Inconvenient: cannot catch when need it (even a call is not working)
- Operators' concerns
 - Low fares
 - Less customers: better public transport service
 - Too much taxis on the road (number of taxi licenses)
 - Higher fuel price
 - Small scale business or entirely individual business

2. Status of taxi as urban transport modes

- Threats on taxi business
 - Private chauffeuring service: less drunken drive
 - Illegal taxi operation of private cars
 - Mini bus operation
 - Late night operation of subways and buses
 - Public bike systems



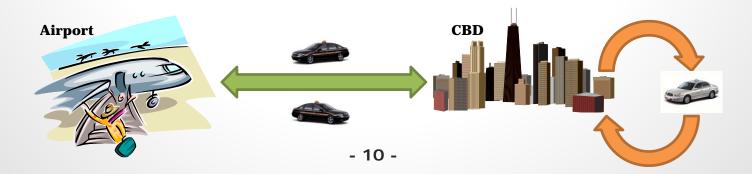




- Integrated service between taxi operators
 - New brand taxi (Economy of Scale)
 - Common high quality service code (MK taxi in Japan)
 - Better labor condition with strict monitoring



- Market creation by tailored service
 - Market segregation by distance
 - short trip exclusive taxi (in CBD areas only)
 - long trip exclusive taxi (between airport and CBD)
 - Market aggregation by areas
 - Operation license in neighboring cities
 - Taxi license quota vs. free entry to taxi market
 - Tools to maintain taxi service and competitiveness



- Transforming into environmentally-friendly taxis
 - From LPG taxis into hybrid taxis or electric taxis
 - From large cars to compact cars
 - New types of taxis





TWIKE



- New taxis for carbon credit
 - Carbon market credit by CDM and NAMA
 - Easy to prove reduction in GHG by EF taxis (fleet change)
 - Emission monitoring system (R&D projects)



- Safer taxis to use
 - Black box to monitor safety within taxi and on the roads



- Convenient taxis to use
 - Fast location by smart phone users (GPS)
 - : Good for drivers as well as customers
 - Operation of integrated call centre
 - : Between taxi operators

4. Recommendations

- Taxi service is private business
 - No incentives for Eco-drive
 - Failure in Seoul
- Government incentives for adopting EF cars
 - Good for producing initial market for EF cars
 - Carbon credit by means of CDM and NAMA
- Taxis are competing with other modes
 - Need to create own market
 - Tailored service to various demands
 - Adaptation into new technologies (black box, GHG monitoring system, smart phone)
 - Keep in mind economy of scale (Brand taxi, service integration)

Thank you