

Agenzia della Mobilità Piemontese

## ROLE, FUNCTIONS AND STATUS OF TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

AGENZIA DELLA MOBILITÀ PIEMONTESE

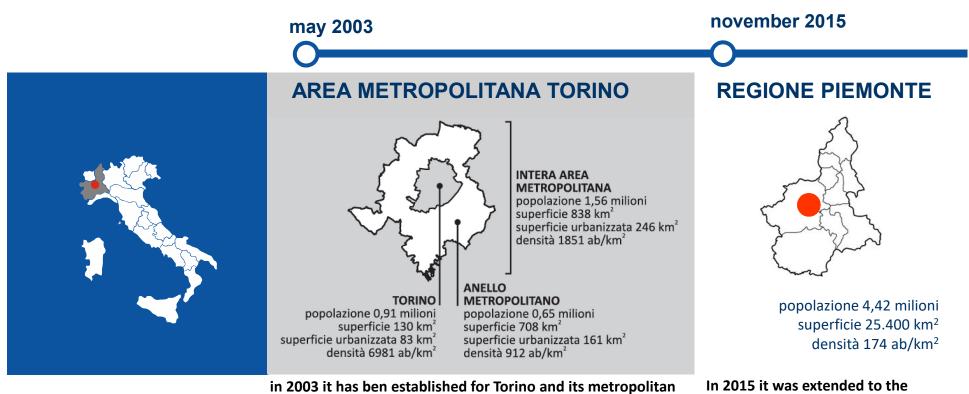
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## **Turin – Oslo** Metropolitan Governance in Spatial and Strategic Planning

Torino, 24 October 2019



The AGENZIA DELLA MOBILITA' PIEMONTESE [AMP] is a public body. It exercises, in the form of consortium, the functions of local authorities on public transport There are no other bodies in Italy with the same structure and legal status.



area (Agenzia Mobilità Metropolitana di Torino)

entire Piedmont region



#### MISSION

The Agency has the objective <u>to foster the sustainable mobility</u> in Piedmont, optimizing public transport services by:

- Planning mobility strategies
- **Programming** the development of public transports:
  - infrastructures, vehicles and control technologies
  - service quantity and quality
  - resources for the operation and investments
- Managing
  - fares system
  - contributions of the associated Local Authorities
  - contracts with the Transport Companies
  - communication and information



#### REPRESENTATION

The new Agency is responsible for the local public transport in the Region and is the owner of all service contracts previously held by various public bodies (Region, Province, Metropolitan City, Most Popular Municipalities).

#### **AGENCY MEMBERS**

**Regione Piemonte** 

Città Metropolitana Torino

Comune di Torino

#### Comuni già aderenti all'Agenzia per la Mobilità Metropolitana

Comune di Alpignano Comune di Baldissero Torinese Comune di Beinasco Comune di Borgaro Torinese Comune di Cambiano Comune di Candiolo Comune di Carignano Comune di Caselle Torinese Comune di Chieri Comune di Collegno Comune di Druento Comune di Grugliasco Comune di La Loggia Comune di Leini Comune di Moncalieri Comune di Nichelino

Comune di Orbassano Comune di Pecetto Torinese Comune di Pianezza Comune di Pino Torinese Comune di Piobesi Torinese Comune di Piossasco Comune di Rivalta di Torino Comune di Rivalta di Torino Comune di San Mauro Torinese Comune di Santena Comune di Santena Comune di Settimo Torinese Comune di Venaria Reale Comune di Venaria Reale Comune di Vinovo Comune di Volpiano

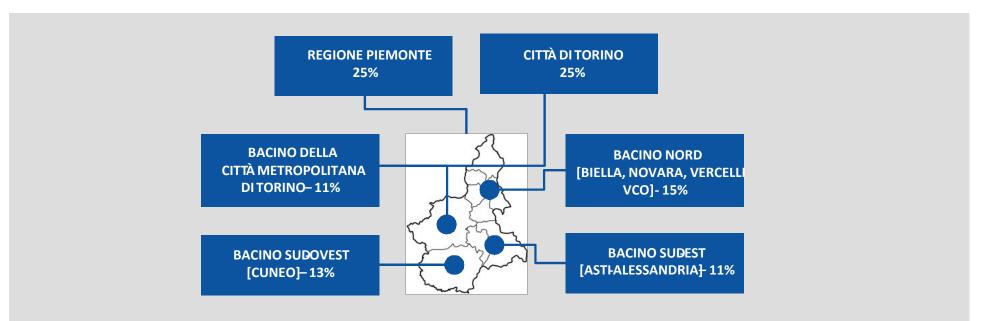
#### Enti soggetti di delega sul TPL

**PROVINCIA DI ALESSANDRIA** PROVINCIA DI ASTI **PROVINCIA DI BIELLA PROVINCIA DI CUNEO PROVINCIA DI NOVARA PROVINCIA DI VERBANIA PROVINCIA DI VERCELLI** Conurbazione Alba Conurbazione Bra Conurbazione Casale M.to **Conurbazione Cuneo** Conurbazione Ivrea Conurbazione Vercelli **Courbazione Novara** Comune di Alessandria Comune di Asti Comune di Biella Comune di Pinerolo Comune di Verbania



#### ORGANIZATION

#### The participation fees of the members of the Consortium are



#### **ORGANI DI GOVERNO**



#### ASSEMBLY

President [Assessore Regionale] 1 member (mayor) from each represented Body



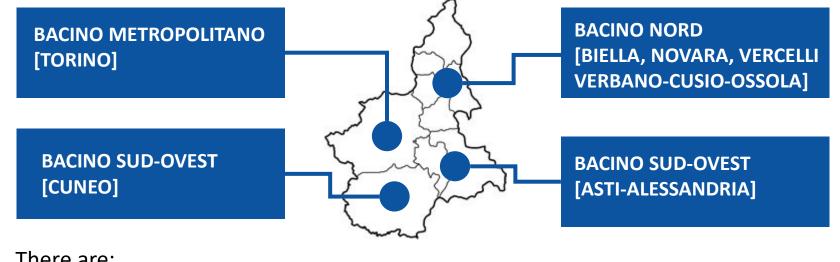
#### **BOARD**

1 President 4 Member (1 from each Bacino)



#### **FUNCTIONS**

From the point of view of contract management and programming of services, the Agency operates by "Bacino" according to the following structure:



There are:



#### ASSEMBLEE DI BACINO

They are chaired by the representative of the "bacino" in the board of directors. They are formed by a member (Mayor or President) for each Province and Municipality



#### **COMITATO TECNICO AGENZIA**

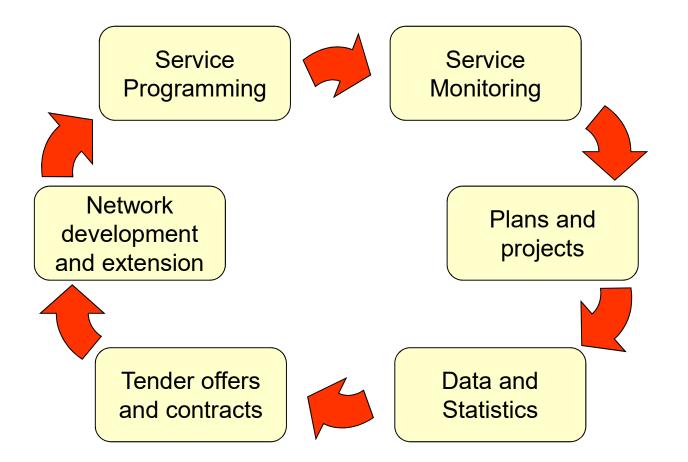
Director of the Agency + 6 responsible for transport (one representing Piedmont Region, one representing the City of Turin and one for each basin)

#### **COMISSIONI TECNICHE DI BACINO**

Composed of the directors of the individual bodies involved in the basin. The works are coordinated by the representative of the basin in the Comitato Tecnico Agenzia.



#### MAIN TECHNICAL FUNCTION





#### THE FUNCTION AND THE STATUS OF TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

I will underline the positive aspects of a transport Authorities and the active contribution that this kind of body can offer to the planning and administrative tasks regarding public transport in a metropolitan area.

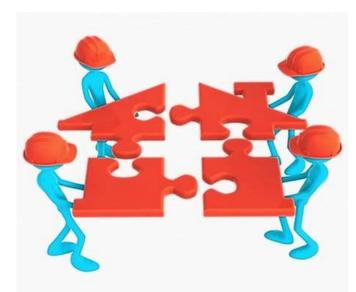
Nevertheless, there are some critical points that can affect the role and the influence of transport authorities.

The main issue is often a reluctance by the local administrators to delegate power and role to an entity that has no history and tradition (and whose administrators are not directly elected). This leads to greater difficulty in carrying out projects.



#### THE FUNCTION AND THE STATUS OF TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

# A. Who should perform the functions of planning, producing and delivering urban transport in order to obtain the best possible result?



#### Authority vs. Existing local bodies

The functions related to planning, programming and administering public transport are better organized if coordinated and managed by a single body, with stronger/higher skills, rather than split among several different local bodies.

This can be considered the *added value* of a local transport authority.

Without an Authority, the functions can be assigned to higher level administrations (i.e. Region), but these bodies deal with many other functions (health, education, culture....) and not only public transport.



#### THE FUNCTION AND THE STATUS OF TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

## A. Who should perform the functions of planning, producing and delivering urban transport in order to obtain the best possible result?

#### Many contracts, many public bodies vs. gain efficiency

If the Agency hadn't been established in the Metropolitan Area, the functions in the field of public transport would result split as follows:

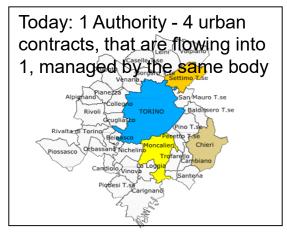
**RAIL AND INTERURBAN BUS (**1 contract to the Regione Piemonte (rail services); 1 contract to the Province of Torino (interurban + suburban bus services)

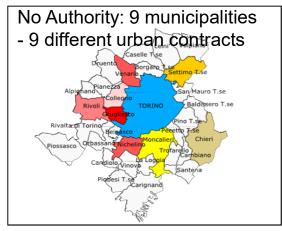
**URBAN BUS AND TRAM** (1 contract to the Municipality of Torino (urban bus and tram contract) 3 contracts to the other municipalities (urban bus in Chieri, Moncalieri and Settimo Torinese).

However, according to the regional law, any municipality with more than 30.000 inhabitants can manage its urban bus contract and aggregations of municipalities can be established to jointly manage local transport.

As a result, in the Torino metropolitan area at least 5 other municipalities could potentially manage their own urban bus contract.

Similar situation, even wider, if you look at the whole Piemonte region







#### THE FUNCTION AND THE STATUS OF TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

## B. What are/should be the exact role and functions of urban transport authorities, also in light of broader agglomerations' transport?





#### to enhance public transport

Usually the functions of traffic and road management in the city are assigned to the municipality. Frequently both road management and public transport are assigned to the same department (i.e. Deputy Mayor).

However, in our country, due to cultural reasons, roads and traffic have more visibility and a broader impact on the public opinion. This can cause public transport to become a secondary issue in the "shadow" of road and traffic policy.

This can lead to assign less priority (and less investment) to public transport especially when a decision is expected to ensure "visibility" to the administrators (car drivers are the majority: "we lack parking facilities.... not bus lanes").

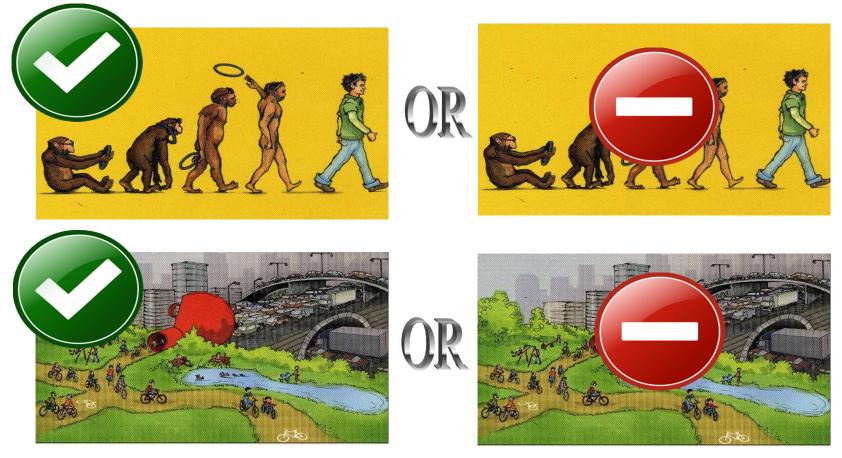
A distinct public transport **authority can** (or could hopefully) avoid this kind of effect of local policy and **ensure a higher visibility and the right importance to the public transport issues.** 



#### THE FUNCTION AND THE STATUS OF TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

## B. What are/should be the exact role and functions of urban transport authorities, also in light of broader agglomerations' transport?

What are the targets?





#### THE FUNCTION AND THE STATUS OF TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

## B. What are/should be the exact role and functions of urban transport authorities, also in light of broader agglomerations' transport?

#### Public transport and mobility

Mobility issues	Public transport	Traffic and roads	
Long term planning	Α	A+LB	
planning Investiment	Α	A+LB	
Traffic managment	A LB		
Fare system	A A+LB (parking, road pricing)		
co-modality	A A+LB		
investment	Α	A LB (city streets) + region (main road & highways	
monitoring	А	A+LB	
marketing	Α	А	

Public Transport	The transport authorities must be able to manage all functions related to public transport
Traffic and roads	Some functions should be assigned to Transport Authority to have a strategic vision at the long term



#### THE FUNCTION AND THE STATUS OF TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

#### C. What is/should be the nature of contracts? Who is the regulator?



#### Type of contracts

Contracts for public transport can be either **gross-cost** based or **net-cost** based.

Both contract types have advantages and disadvantages. With gross cost contracts the local body bears the commercial risk but at the same time the authority is capable to actively influence marketing policies.

Net cost contracts with an integrated tariff system (that is "a must" in modern metro areas) should be ruled with a revenue sharing mechanism that is able to grant a fair revenue to all the operators. Electronic ticketing can help to achieve this result.



#### THE FUNCTION AND THE STATUS OF TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

#### C. What is/should be the nature of contracts? Who is the regulator?



#### Authority as a business unit

Today public transport funding comes from the central administration and the regional administration.

With the current net cost based contracts, the Authority can use its budget to pay the contract economic compensations. In case of national or regional budget cuts, the only choice for the Authority is to reduce the service offered.

In case of gross cost contract, the Authority could also implement marketing policies to influence the ticket sales.

This can turn the Authority into an entity with a precise responsibility in terms of sales and customer care.

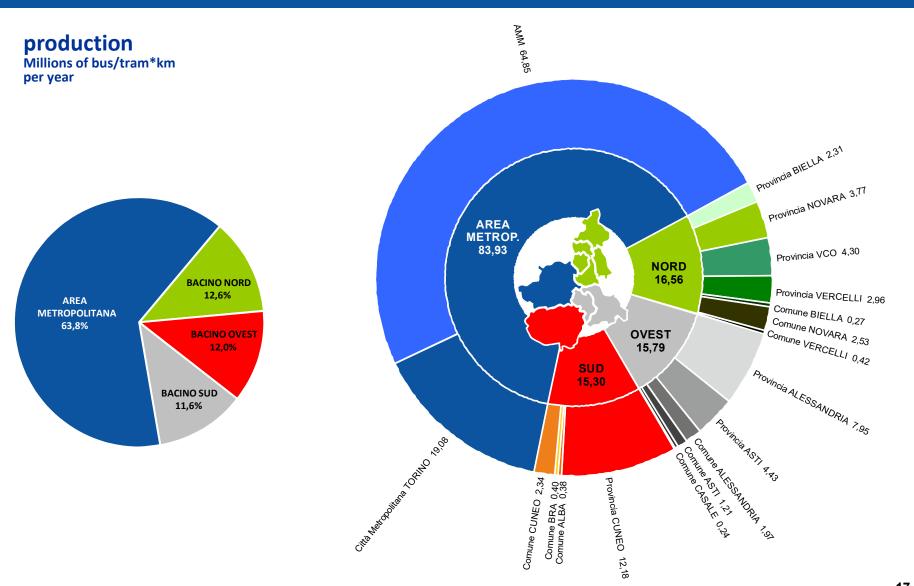
To promote the economic sustainability of the public transport system the gross cost based contracts are preferable : more responsible for Authorities, less commercial risk for operators, more flexibility in fare system, more flexibility in co-modality



_	URBAN	ERVICES	EXTRAURBAN SERVICES		
METROPOLITAN AREA OF TORINO	METRO 1 line	<ul> <li>Tram lines</li> <li>Tram lines</li> <li>Bus lines</li> <li>Bus lines</li> <li>Bus lines</li> <li>Bus lines</li> <li>Bus lines</li> <li>Bus lines</li> </ul>	BUS 30 lines 812 daily departures (Weekday)	SFM 8 lines 358 daily departures (Weekday)	
production Millions of vehicles*km per year	2.8	44.4	4.2	6.2	
passengers Millions per year	38.8	153.9	3.8	17.8	
REST OF REGIONE PIEMONTE		BUS	BUS	SFR 4 RV lines 15 R lines	
production Millions of vehicles*km per year	1	9.4	60.5	12.7	
passengers Millions per year		11	0,3	33,9	



#### **BUS CONTRACTS FOR «BACINO»**

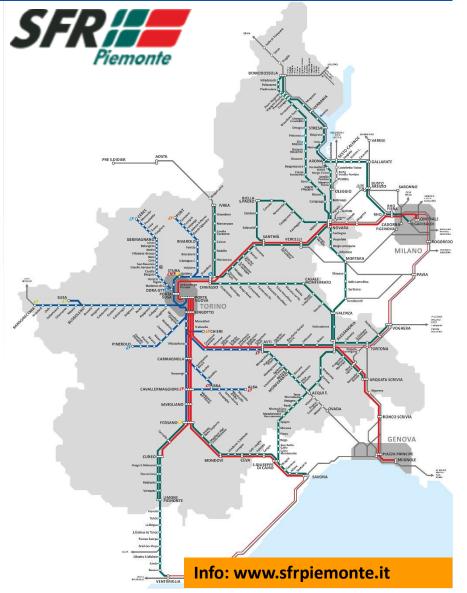




#### **SFR | SERVIZIO FERROVIARIO REGIONALE**

Strengthened by the experience accumulated with the SFM, AMP has joined the Piedmont Region in the planning of regional trains.

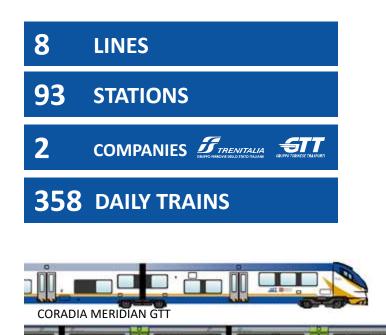
From 1 August 2015, AMP became the holder of the contracts with the company that exercises them (Trenitalia).



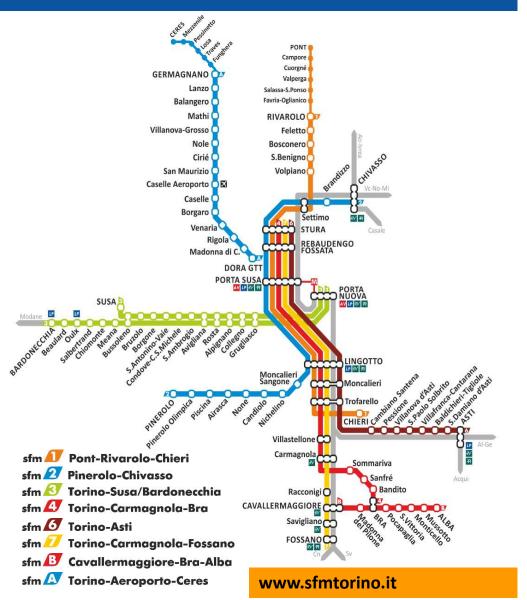


#### SFM | SERVIZIO FERROVIARIO METROPOLITANO

Since December 2012, is active the **SFM** [Servizio Ferroviario Metropolitano / Metropolitan Rail Service], connecting Torino with the Metropolitan Area. At the center of the system the new Porta Susa station where takes place interchange with regional lines and high speed trains



JAZZ TRENITALIA

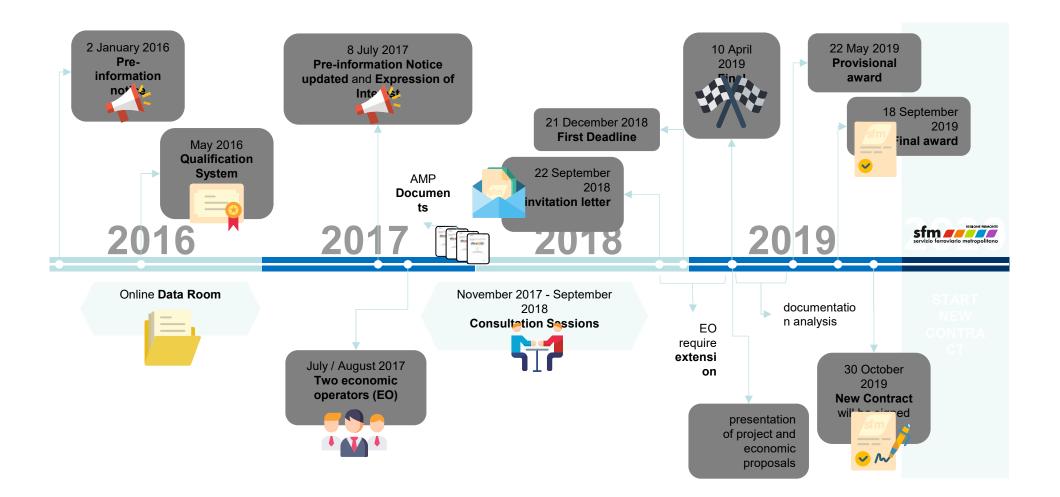


# AMP - The award of the Metropolitan Railway Service [SFM]



### SFM | SERVIZIO FERROVIARIO METROPOLITANO

#### PROCEDURE CALENDAR



# AMP - The award of the Metropolitan Railway Service [SFM]



#### SFM | SERVIZIO FERROVIARIO METROPOLITANO



SCENARIO ATTUALE CURRENT SCENARIO

> Initial configuration. 7 lines



#### SCENARIO BASE CURRENT SCENARIO

New line Pinerolo-Torre Pellice Fast service sfm2 Torino-Pinerolo New line sfm8 Settimo-Torino



#### SCENARIO EVOLUTIVO EVOLUTIONARY SCENARIO

Connections to the airport every 15 minutes Extension line sfm8 to Chivasso New line sfm5 Orbassano-Torino



#### **NIGHTBUSTER | NIGHT BUS SERVICE**

The night bus service (NightBuster) was launched on June 28, 2008 with the activation of 10 radial lines in the City of Turin.

Seeing the success of the service, since 2014 in the summer and during Christmas holidays the service has been extended to the suburban area involving other municipalities of metropolitan area.



Viaggia al centro della notte.





#### MEBUS | DRT BUS



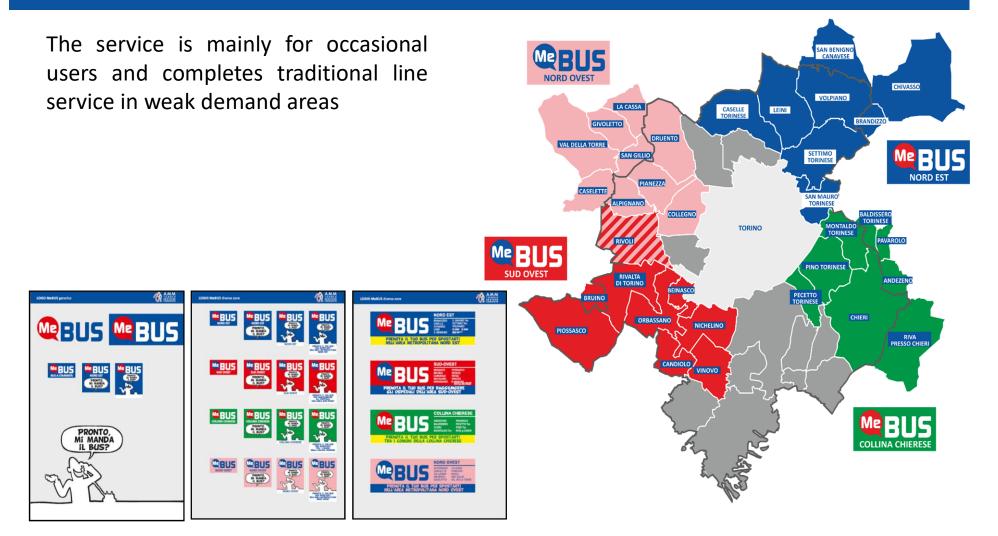


The DRT (Demand Responsive Transport) bus service in the Torino metropolitan area was established for the first time in April 2008 in the North East basin. Today it is present in 4 areas:

- Northeast Basin (Settimo and neighboring municipalities) active since June 2008 (blue)
- South West basin (San Luigi and IRCC hospital) active since December 2010 (red)
- North West Basin (Val Ceronda and North West Metrpolitan Area) active since April 2013 (pink)
- Collina Chierese (Chieri and neighboring municipalities) active since April 2013 (green)



#### MEBUS | DRT BUS





### **EXCHANGES** | THE DEVELOPMENT OF NODES

*Mobility Functions* 







Functions for the territory



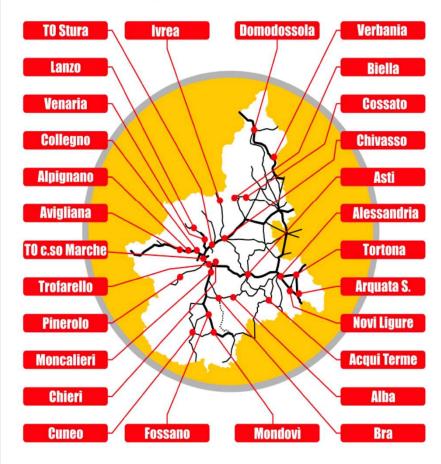






Manutenzione veicoli

## **Progetto MoviCentro**



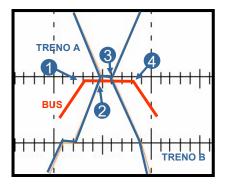


### **EXCHANGES** | TIMETABLE COORDINATION

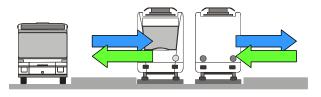
# bus@sfm















#### **COMMUNICATION** | PROMOTION OF SERVICES





#### **COMMUNICATION** | WEB AND SOCIAL MEDIA

#### **INTERNET SITES**





> 4.200 amici



> 900 follower





## **GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE**

## THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION