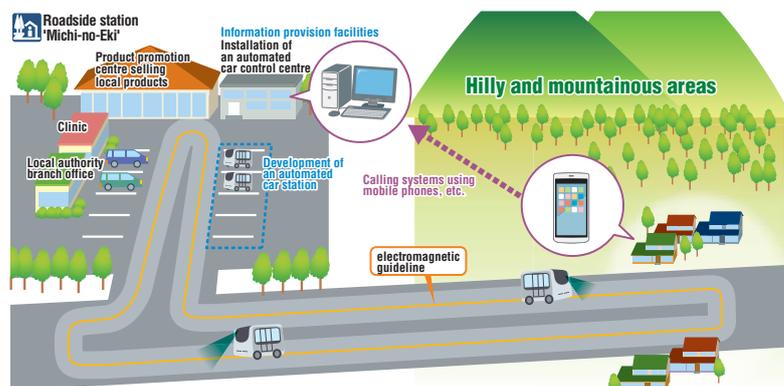


Operates as public transportation to support the movement of residents

Increasingly introduced in aging local communities



In rural areas undergoing depopulation, public automated driving service supports the everyday activities of local residents.



Currently, automated driving service is being introduced in three areas in Japan (as of September 2021). Automated driving vehicles operate from a community facility such as a Michi-no-Eki where various other facilities such as shops, clinics, and government service offices are also located.



Maintaining the vitality of local communities

Used for multiple purposes such as daily life movement, sightseeing, and physical distribution



In areas where it is difficult to maintain transportation due to the aging of the population, automated driving services are used as a means of maintaining and improving the vitality of society.



Automated driving service is used as a means of mobility of not only local residents but also tourists, in order to help revitalise the community.



Automated driving services are also used as a means of shipping agricultural products.

Road support a stable running

Ensuring safety by improving the driving space



The Road Act revised in November 2020 positions supporting Infrastructure for automated driving such as electromagnetic induction line and magnetic markers as road appurtenances. These automated driving assistance facilities help ensure the safe operation of automated driving vehicles.



Automated driving by use of such devices as onboard cameras and white line detection sensors is difficult on roads that are often covered with snow in winter because road surfaces become invisible. Even on such roads, automated driving systems utilising electromagnetic induction line rove operational.



Road marking to identify road sections used as automated driving service routes helps reduce street parking and facilitate the mixed traffic of automated driving vehicles and other vehicles.