"Grenelle de l'environnement" and transports



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Data on Transports in France

- 1 million jobs and 3,7 % of GDP (not counting air transport)
- 81% of goods transport is done by road
 80% of urban transport is done by road
- 26% of French GHG and 31% of final energy consumption
- 150 million tons eq. CO2
- 90 % of transport GHG comes from road transport
- Energy is 25% of the cost of road transport





Data on Transports in France

Scenario 2002- 2020 "Business as usual"

Passengers

- « passenger x kilometres » would increase between [+ 40% , +70%] from 2002 to 2020
- Road contribution to passenger transport: from 80% in 2002 to [75%, 80%] in 2020

Freight

- « tons x kilometres » would increase between [+ 33%, +40%] from 2002 to 2020
- Road contribution to freight transport: from 82% in 2002 to [78%, 82%] in 2020





Data on Transports in France

Scenario 2002- 2025 "Business as usual"

 GHG emissions for inland transports in France (in million tons CO₂ eq.)

1990	122 Mt	including 109 Mt road trans.
2002	149 Mt	including 130 Mt road trans.
2025	131 to 160 Mt	including 107 à 136 Mt r.t.







French politics for Sustainable Transports

The main objective is to create sustainable mobility, in order to:

- Protect the environment and the climate
- Allow economic development
- Satisfy social needs

The key to fulfil those objectives is energy efficiency.

The target to 2020 is to reduce by 20% compared to 2005 in order to scale back to 1990 emission levels in transport.





French politics for Sustainable Transports

All means to reach the objective are activated:

- Limit growth of transport needs
 - Mixed urban development, increased urban density, teleworking
- Develop alternative offers
 - Collective urban transport, railways, intermodal exchange platforms, waterway and rail freight, pedestrian and cycling routes
- Change individual behaviours
 - Eco driving, information about carbon footprint on transport tickets, carpool, better recognition of pedestrian and bikes on roads
- Create economic regulation
 - Emission rights, carbon market, taxes
- Improve technology
 - Energy efficiency, new fuels, logistic systems





Tramway in Paris







Capacity building

Law Grenelle-1

- Creation 1800 km of urban collective transport
 Metro, tramwys, bus on segregated lanes (not counting Paris)
 Improve tarification for multimodal journeys
- Creation of 2000 km of high-speed railways
 - + definition of projects for 2500 km additional track
- New channel between the Seine river and Northern Europe & rehabilitation of rivers and canals for improved waterway navigation
- 3 truck-on-rail freight routes
 Alps; Perpignan-Luxembourg; Biarritz-Paris
- Creation of truck-on-sea routes
 Nantes-Gijon & Le Havre-Vigo; target is 100 000 truck per year





Port of Le Havre







Capacity building: railways

- Improvement of existing railway network
- New agency to regulate access to public tracks between private operators
- 16 billions Euros for high-speed track until 2020
- Construction of high-speed tracks:
 - between Tours and Bordeaux
 - Between Rennes and Brest
 - Between Lyon and Turin (Italy)
 - Go-around Lyon
 - Go-around Nimes and Montpellier
 - Connection of major airports to high-speed





High-speed train







Capacity building: urban transport

- Creation of "Local urban transport authorities" in charge of local transport development
- 1 800 km of new urban transport in 2020 the French state will provide 2.5 billions Euros
- Ile de France (Paris area):
 - Improvement of road suburb-to-suburb conecction new ring road
 - New tramways: west side and north suburb
 - New busses: from Paris to Rungis-Orly
- R&D toward new generation vehicles
- Carpool, car-sharing





