

### HOW TO FINANCE MOBILITY WHEN CONCESSIONS COME TO THEIR TERMS?

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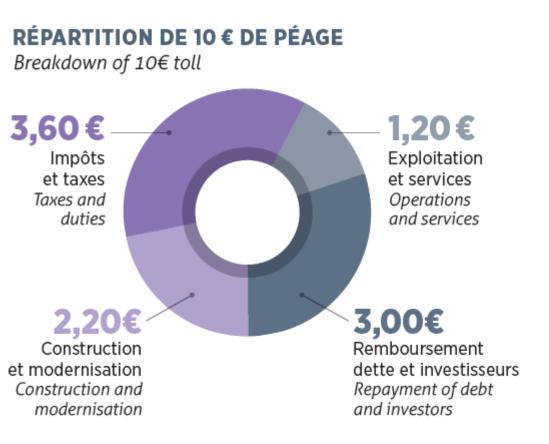
### The French highway network

- Total State network:
  - Total : 21 540 Km
    - Of which highways: 11 774 Km
      - Under concession scheme: 9 193 km
- On the concessionary network :
  - 75,8 billion km travelled per year
  - 1 651 million tolling transactions
    - 4,5 per day
  - 219<sup>1</sup> service areas equipped with fast electrical charging stations (60%)
  - 125 parking areas for carpooling
  - 1804 wildlife crossing structures





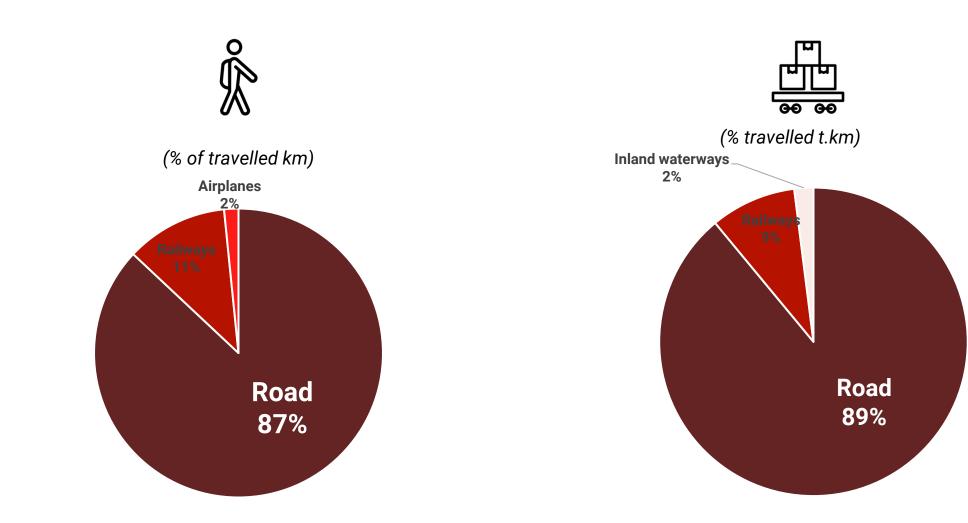
- Most of toll revenues are earmarked for infrastructure
  - Taxes 36%
  - Investment 52%
  - Maintenance and operations 12%





## Road is the dominant transportation mode in France



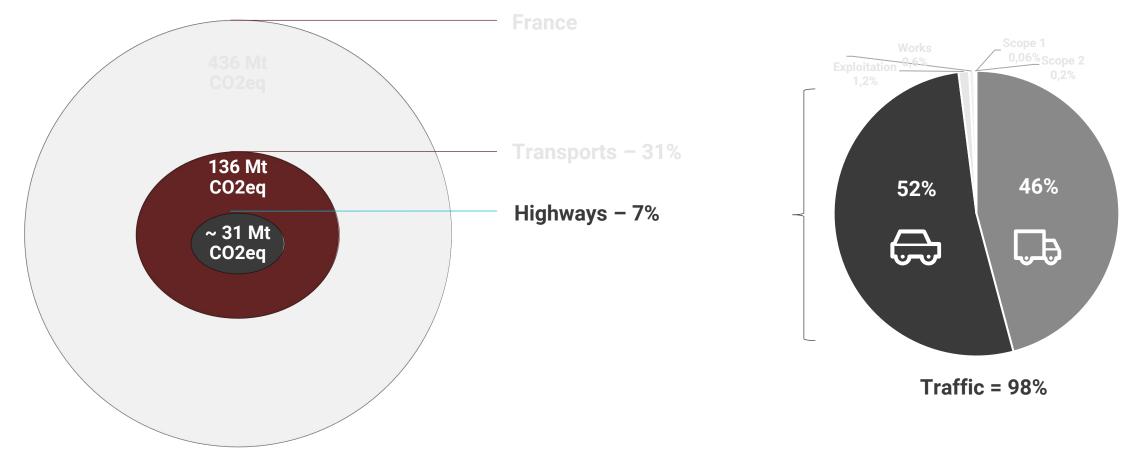




Source : Faits & Chiffres 2020 de l'URF

# CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from ASFA highways accounts for 7% of total France CO<sub>2</sub> emissions









Heavy vehicles	Light vehicles	Free-flow tolling
<ul> <li>Objective for 2030: 16% of alternative fuels</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Objective for 2030: 19% electric vehicles</li> <li>Development of electric charging stations</li> </ul>	For both heavy and light vehicles, to help improve traffic
<ul> <li>Investment in storage and distribution on service areas: NGV, H<sub>2</sub></li> <li>Experimentation of ERS ?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increasing the number of users per vehicle:</li> <li>Creating incentives for carpooling/use of public transport around larger cities</li> <li>Parking lots for carpooling, multimodal hubs connected to the motorway</li> <li>Dedicated lanes (public transport, carpooling/high occupancy) with an impact on travel time</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>conditions and reduce carbon emissions</li> <li>Toll booths and toll plazas to be demolished on the motorway network</li> <li>Land available for renaturation</li> </ul>

- All these actions will require billions of investments
  - Tolls should not disappear
  - Tolls should stay earmarked for infrastructure

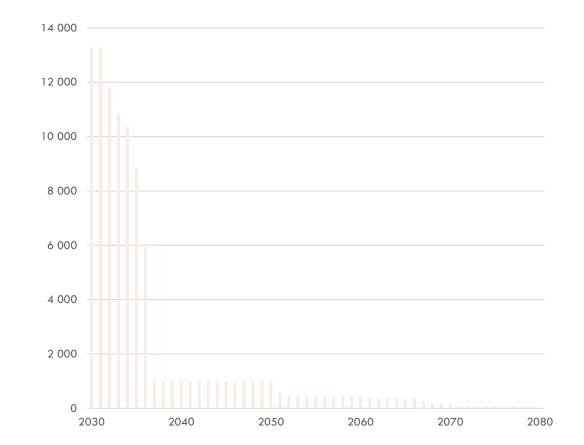


### 90% of contracts ending in the 30's



#### Duration of the concessions

<b>Autoroutes</b> Toll motorways	<b>Années</b> Years	<b>Ouvrages</b> Tolled facilities	<b>Années</b> Years
ADELAC	2060	ATMB	2050
ALBEA	2066	Tunnel du Mont Blanc	
ALIAE	2068		
ALICORNE	2063	CCI Seine Estuaire Pont de Tancarville	2031
A'LIENOR	2066	Pont de Normandie	
ALIS	2067	CEVM	2079
APRR	2035	CEV™ Viaduc de Millau	
ARCOS	2070		
ARCOUR	2070	COFIROUTE	2086
AREA	2036	Duplex A86	
ASF	2036		2037
ATLANDES	2051	ASF Tunnel du Puymorens	
ATMB	2050		
ATOSCA	2077	SE BPNL Tunnel Boulevard	2035
COFIROUTE	2034	Périphérique Nord de Lyon	
ESCOTA	2032	CETDE	2050
SANEF	2031	SFTRF Tunnel du Fréjus	
SAPN	2033		
SFTRF	2050	SMTPC 2033	
SRL2 Marseille	2043	Tunnel Prado Carénage	2000







- Directive 2022/362 caps toll tariff
  - The infrastructure charge for heavy-duty vehicles shall be based on the principle of the recovery of infrastructure costs. The weighted average infrastructure charge for heavy-duty vehicles shall be related to the construction costs and the costs of operating, maintaining and developing the infrastructure network concerned. The weighted average infrastructure charge may also include a return on capital and/or a profit margin based on market conditions.
  - External costs charge may be introduced on top of tariffs, but should not fund infrastructure
- Combination of RUC and toll seems unlikely when both are needed
  - RUC should compensate for gas tax disappearance
  - Tolls are for infrastructure funding



### THANK YOU

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