

Intelligent multimodal mobility policy in France

The French transport policy in 2012 is evolving in a new context:

- ✧ the “environmental transition” is a political orientation considering that all the energy sources, including nuclear electricity, have environmental impacts which has to be limited. The “Grenelle process” launched in 2007 created a public awareness about the necessity to reduce CO2 emissions linked to transport. It is time now to take account of the limitations of all natural resources.
- ✧ the “energy transition” means for transport companies that the price they will have to pay for energy will be higher in the future. They have to improve their energy efficiency and to find the way to use more energy coming from renewable sources.
- ✧ financial constraints reduce the capacities of public funding for transport infrastructures

The local authorities , who are in charge of urban transport, have to find solutions to satisfy the needs of mobility and to reduce the cost of transport for public budgets. It means real change in the conception process of the mobility policy, to involve a large number of stake holders, public and private, users and providers of transport services. Reduction of congestion, integration on the same territory of different kind of mobility (slow for short distance, high speed for long distance, with high level of service in commuting nodes), innovation to participate to French and European interoperable systems, including governance. Case studies will be presented.