MOBILITY & CLIMATE CHANGE

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR A SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY PROVIDER

ADAPTATION OF TRANSPORT NETWORKS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE SNCF - SUSTAINABLE DEPARTMENT 27 JUIN 2012







OF FRENCH PEOPLE THINKS CLIMATE CHANGE IS THE MOST PREOCCUPANT ENVIRONMENTAL RISK

Survey IFOP for WWF - March 2012



FRENCH FRAMEWORK FOR ADAPTATION

TO PREPARE TOMORROW

PNACC (July 2011)







ECOMOBILITY & CLIMATE CHANGE



Action #1: To review and adapt technical standards for construction, maintenance and operation of transport networks (infrastructures and equipment) in continental France and French overseas territories



 Action #2: To study the impact of climate change on transport demand and the consequences for reshaping transport offer



Action #3: To define a harmonised methodology to diagnose the vulnerability of infrastructures and land, sea and airport transport systems



Action #4: To establish a statement of vulnerability for land, sea and air transport networks in continental France and in French overseas territories; To prepare strategies of appropriate and phased response to local and global climate change

issues

The possible technical requirements and norms update will require to mobilize SNCF as WORKS OWNER for the rolling stock, railways INFRASTRUCTURE delegated MANAGER and as OPERATOR for the urban transportation

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SNCF ADAPTATION PLAN

A LONG-TERM PROCESS





SNCF GROUP AT THE END OF 2011: 5 DIVISIONS / €32,6 BILLION IN REVENUE

SNCF INFRA



Rail network management, operation. maintenance on behalf of RFF and engineering of primarily rail infrastructures

Activity in France, + engineering in Europe. Asia, the Middle East, Africa, the Americas

€5.3 billion

SNCF PROXIMITÉS



Public urban, outer urban and regional transport for daily commuters Regional Express train (TER), Transilien in Paris area and

Intercités in France. Keolis in France. Europe. the United States, Canada and Australia

€12.3 billion

SNCF VOYAGES



High speed passenger rail transport

Europe (France,

Netherlands.

Spain, the United

Germany, Austria,

€7.3 billion

Switzerland and Italy)

GEODIS

SNCF



Freight transport and logistics

GARES & CONNEXIONS



Station management and development, independent from carrier activity

Global multi-modal in Kingdom, Belgium, the 120 countries / 5 continents

€9.4 billion

3.000 French stations. AREP subsidiarv operates internationally

€1.2 billion



5

CLIMATE CHANGE STAKES FOR SNCF ?



7 Investments (2 Billion / yr)

- **7** Train: 35 40 years
- オ Station: 60 years
- オ High Speed Line (RFF): 100 years

7 Risks

- Eco-design for trains and stations
- Production tools resilience
- **7** Crisis management
- **7** Opportunities
 - New tourism demand : short & middle distance
 - Low GHG emissions & low energy consumption



CLIMATE CHANGE: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SNCF

THE « CLIMAT D RAIL » PROJECT

First Studies			Operative	
Oct 2011	Jan 2012	March 2012	June 2012	
Identification of CC impacts, Vulnerability and adaptation schedule	Adaptation alternatives vs. impacts	Scenarios towards the future (social, economic, environment, mobility,)	Plans for each division and global governance	



WEATHER : MODIFICATIONS FOR EUROPE





2050 : WARMER SUMMERS & HEATWAVES!





RAILWAYS SYSTEM RESILIENCE: COMPONENTS FOR AN INTEGRATED MOBILITY OPERATOR...





INVESTMENT vs ORGANISATION

TIMETABLE FOR DECISIONS « WITHOUT REGRETS »

	Rolling stock	Infrastructure Station	Journey condition
INFRASTRUCTURE	Years	MARKETING SYST	EMS Years
Creation and production of an infrastructure work	150	Management software	15
Electrification	80	Ticketing	10
Production and setting-up of tracks	50	Pricing	5
Revegetation along the tracks and slopes	15	Communication campaign	0,5

TRAIN STATION		
Creation and operation of the new station		
Creation of platforms	50	
Design of a train station		
Reorganisation of public areas	20	
Air conditioning/heating systems		
Setting up of common services (toilets, water access)		
Setting-up of a waiting room		
New organisation of reception centre		
Setting-up of Passenger information systems		

ROLLING STOCK	Years
Investment for new rolling stock (full set of coaches)	40
New traction unit	20
Comfort elements	20
Fitting of toilets	20
Repairing of existing rolling stock	15
Air conditioning/heating systems	15
Purchasing of driver assistance and consumption optimisation systems	10
Leasing operation	10



Heatwaves	Rain	Snow	Coldest days
Rails: overheating & torsion	Tracks, Stations, Tunnels: Flood (drainage systems)	Switchpoint : Accumulation of snow and disruption	Track: High temperatures for workers
overheating & distortion	Bridge: increase of stream flow, fretting wear	Trains : doors and harness equipment disruption	Embrittlement of rails Stations: Black ice, slippery platforms
electric and electronic equipments disruption	Landslides	Tracks &Trains: electric and electronic equipments disruption	Trains : doors and harness equipment disruption
Station & Trains: global comfort (temperature,	Tracks: Erosion, excavation	Impracticable roads: modal transfer to the train	Trains : broken windows Blocked switchpoint
Track: High temperatures for	equipments disruption		Difficulties of starting up of the driving machines
12 UNITED NATIONS ADARTATION OF TRANSPORT Track: Fire	roads: modal transfer to the train	Station Journey condition Rolling stock Infrastructure	Ice-cold rails > Loss of efficiency of the braking Icing of catenaries





ENGINEERING: AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS



EXAMPLE: HEATWAVES TECHNICAL ANSWER

	RISK	IMPACTS ON SNCF	POSSIBLE ADAPTATION MEASURES
	Overheating of the temperature in the passenger car	Discomfort or even uneasiness of personnel and passengers	 > Having longer preparation of trains > Higher specification of the air conditioning > Improvement of ventilation (modelled on the VMC turbofan) > For vehicles travelling at moderate speed (eg. Trams), installing ventilation without air conditioning (eg. Tram in La Réunion)
	Alteration or premature waring of on-board electronic systems or signalling systems along the tracks	Loss of reliability	More frequent maintenanceTougher specifications
	Engine overheat	Loss of power of traction units	> Slow down of traffic
		Fires along the tracks	> Choice of less flammable plant species> Preventive coordination with Civil security
	Vegetation drought	Presence of animals along the tracks, seaching for pasture	> Fences along the tracks > « Cow-catcher » at the front of the locomotives
14	Migration of certain insects to the North, due to global warming	Infestation of insects in the passenger cars (ventilation systems, sleeper trains,)	

STATIONS BUSINESS CASE





NEW FRAME FOR VENTILATION (Source DB 2004)



PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS ON THE PARKING OF THE ALBACETE STATION (Source ADIF 2010)

SOLAR PANELS ON THE ROOF OF STILLWELL AVENUE STATION (Source NYCT 2004)





INFRASTRUCTURE BUSINESS CASE





SNOWPROTECT[™] (Source Sealeze)





ROLLING STOCK BUSINESS CASE







INFORMATION & COMFORT EQUIPMENTS (Source Alstom)



PROTECTION OF THE HARNESS EQUIPMENT & LOCAL HEATING DEVICE (Source DB)



SNCF: ADAPTATION PLAN

TO KNOW

Risk and Opportunities Cartography

TO CHOOSE

- Climate proofing of investments and design, inspection and maintenance standards review
- **>** Updating of prevention plan and crisis management
- Development of alternative mobility solutions

TO DECIDE

- Climate governance with stakeholders and awareness of regional authorities representatives
- Development of climate communications towards customers
- **7** To carry out climate crisis exercises



WHAT CLIMATE SERVICE FOR SNCF ?

POSSIBLE INITIATIVES	ASSOCIATED CLIMATE SERVICE
Territorial analysis of climate vulnerabilities. Climate modelling at the local level	Mapping of the territorialized risks and modellings of the investments
Adapt the references of construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure subject to climate change Improve the knowledge of resistance of materials to new demands	Expertise for the « robustness» of the Eurocode norms
Prepare and sensitise the population, users and officials about the effect of climate change	Pedagogy of the stakeholders (customers, shippers, elected officials, local authorities) on climate change
Eco-design elements of the transport system (rolling stock, stations, information systems, energy supply) to be more robust	New criteria in specifications compared to the recurring risks and the cost of the "without regrets" decisions
Vulnerability of mountain resorts, adaptation of tourist activities in coastal areas, prospective study on the transformation of tourism on climate change, sectorization of summer holidays, warning devices during extreme weather events	Studies of the evolutions of tourist places natural resources compared to their access and to the medium-term climatic risks (10 - 20 years)
New crisis management devices and mobility governance in grase of exceptional events	Establishment of a risk ladder for public authorities and operators based on Mobility recommendations (or suspension of the mobility)
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HOW TO MANAGE ENERGY COSTS, LOW GHG EMISSIONS AND SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY?

- International Tourism (PNUE) : CO2 emission 5 % (~ 1,3 Billion CO2Teq)
 - 40 % plane flight
 - 32 % road transportation
 - 21 % for accommodation



 5% of French tourists are responsible for around 50 % CO2 emission For Transportation (3 millions of French tourists >> 15 millions CO2Teq)



To anticipate for this decrease of tourist demand:

- New tourist destinations
- New tourism flow
- Development of Responsible tourism behavior
- Use of low carbon emission mobility
- Change the ratio distance / stay of journey

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

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