CBA France: monetising non-priced effects

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
National guidelines	1st national guidelines CBA road	NG 1970	NG 1980	NG 1995	NG 2004/05	(NG2014)
	projects	NG 1974	NG 1986			
Monetised non-priced effects	Time, safety, motorway comfort	Time, safety, motorway comfort	Time, safety, motorway comfort, energy (1980-85)	Time, safety, moty comfort, noise, air pollution,	Time, safety, moty comfort, noise, air pollution, CO2	Time, safety, moty comfort, noise, air pollution, CO2, PT comfort, reliability; agglomn exties;

upstream effects;

(imperfect competn

downstream)

CO2

- 1995 : from ecotax project (EU Commission) 1 ton carbon = 74€2000
- 2005 : abatment cost (AQuinet's report)
 1ton carbon = 100€2000 then +3 %/year from 2010
- CGSP commission's report (EQuinet) 1ton carbon = 100€2000 then +5,8% yearly from 2010 to 2030 (tripled in 20 years), then Hoteling-like

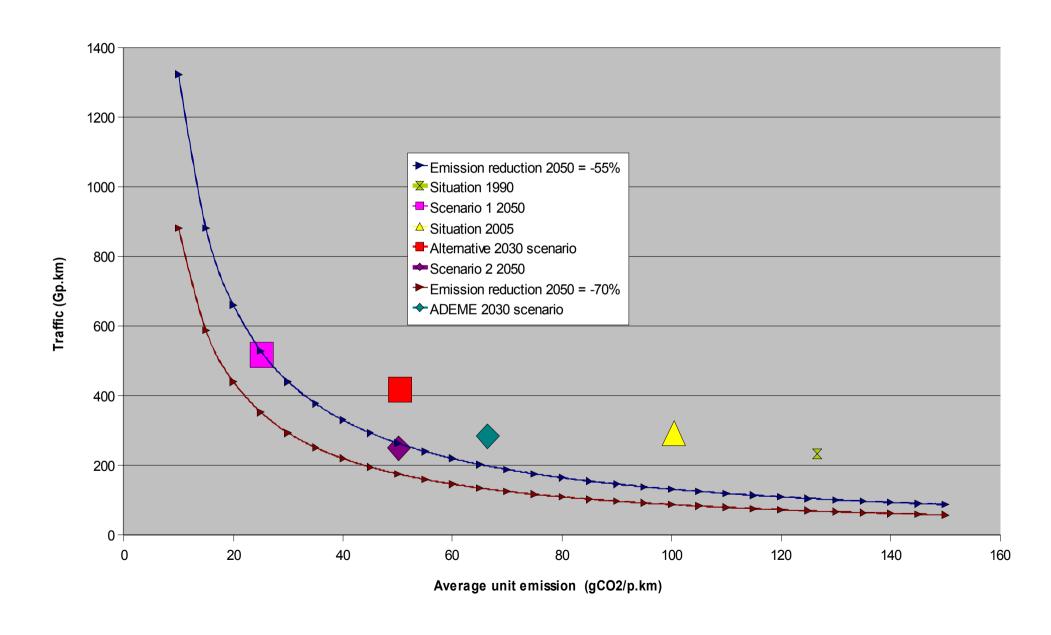
CBA France: evolution of long term issues

Notional	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	
National guidelines	1st national guidelines CBA road	NG 1970	NG 1980	NG 1995	NG 2004/05	(NG2014)	
	projects	NG 1974	NG 1986				
Discount rate	7 %	10 %	9 % then 8 %	8 %	4 % decrg 3 % without risk	(4,5 % lump vs 2,5%+b*2%)	
1ton carbon=				74€2000	100€2000 after 2010,+3 %year	100€2000 then from 2010 to 2030, +5,8 %year then Hoteling-like	
1 ton carbon/each year is worth in € investt	-	-	-	920 €	9,800 €	17,600 €	Over 140 years
	-	-	-	910 €	3,900 €	6,100 €	Over 50 years
Uncertainty	traffic scenarios probabilized	contrasted traffic scenarios	contrasted traffic scenarios	contrasted traffic scenarios	contrasted traffic scenarios	(systemic risk ; complete scenarios)	

CO2 vs infrastructure projects

- life-cycle analysis: CO2 emitted during construction may eat 30 % or more of avoided emissions through modal change
- mild to low impact of infra projects
 (SNIT : > 100 G€ investt for -2 to 3Mton
 CO2/year)
- decreasing returns with time and as other CC policies are successful (unit emissions especially)

Interurban road traffic



CBA France: ex-post studies

- systematic biases due to flat assumption on relative prices or performance ratios (safety ratios, CO2 emissions, maintenance costs)
 - → need for reference scenarios
- evolution of competition conditions and/or pricing rules (HGV projects, Channel tunnel)
 - → imperfect competition to take into account // ST effects and LT uncertainties
- -revealed evolution of collective preferences (VoTime vs safety /pollution / GHG) : differentiation + evolution rules + horizon do matter