



FRANCE PARIS

POPULATION
2,220,445 (2017)
SCOPE
1, 2 ET 3 (LOCAL EMISSIONS +
CARBON FOOTPRINT)

GHG TARGETS
-25% IN 2020
NEUTRAL BY 2050.
(BASELINE: 2004)



A new climate plan, the result of a wide-ranging consultation



Between 2004 and 2014, the country's carbon footprint decreased by nearly 10% (-2.6MtCO₂eq) and energy consumption decreased by 7%. After a wide consultation gathering more than 700 proposals, the [Local Air Energy and Climate Plan \(Plan Climat Air Énergie territoriale - PCAET\)](#) was adopted unanimously in March 2018 by the Council of Paris, replacing a first plan designed in 2007. To reduce energy consumption by half by 2050, the City of Paris gives priority both to housing renovation and to the reduction of the most carbon-intensive transport modes; two fundamental actions to enable the gradual shift towards renewable energy and recovered energy (25% in 2020, 100% in 2050). In 2014, Paris consumed 17% of renewable energy, 5% of which was locally produced.



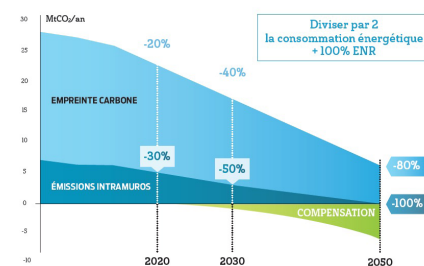
• **BUILDINGS: PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMERS** • In 2014, Paris consumed more than 36TWh of energy, 85% of which by the 110,000 commercial and residential buildings. By 2050, more than one million housing units must have undergone thermal renovation. Since 2008, social landlords aim to reduce by 30% the energy consumption of 55,000 housing units by 2020. To date, 36,200 social housing units have been renovated or are undergoing renovation, and have enabled average savings of €360/year and more than 7500 jobs created. Moreover, "[Eco-rénovons Paris](#)" (2016-2020) aims to provide support to 1000 buildings in their renovation projects, and 328 condominiums (19,225 housing units) had already benefited from it in December 2017.

• **POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY AND TAKING BACK PUBLIC SPACES** • This policy involves accelerating the change of behaviours (better shared vehicles, active travels), the development of public transport, and the end of diesel and petrol engines. Since 2001, it has enabled GHG emissions to be reduced by 39%, and the majority of atmospheric pollutants to be reduced by more than 50% via more than +700km of bicycle lanes, 23,600 "Vélib'" self-service bicycles, the extension of metro lines around Paris, and the creation of 24km of tramway. In summer 2017, five new districts benefited from the [Paris Respire](#) (Paris breathes) mechanism, which provides walkways in the lanes closed to traffic, on Sundays and public holidays. In addition, the Champs-Élysées and the capital centre are now dedicated to pedestrians and soft traffic on each first Sunday on the month.

• **INNOVATIVE FUNDING MECHANISMS** • Paris has been endowed with a territorial investment fund for

LA TRAJECTOIRE CARBONE DE PARIS

Les émissions de gaz à effet de serre de Paris (25,6 millions de tonnes de CO₂ en 2014) se décomposent en deux grands ensembles :



the ecological transition, "[Paris Fonds Vert](#)". (Paris Green Fund). With an investment target of €200 million, and a first raising of funds of €100 million, the first investments in innovative SMEs in the building sector, mobility, energy, air quality or the circular economy can be made before the end of 2018. To accelerate the transition, Paris is studying the implementation of a carbon compensation mechanism to finance reduction and sequestration projects for irreducible emissions.

• **RESILIENCE, SOCIAL INCLUSION, AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS** • To reduce the impact of urban heat islands and heat waves, a [Paris revegetation programme](#) has increased the gardens open to the public by 70ha in ten years. The adaptation strategy was integrated in September 2017 into a more exhaustive vision, by adopting the first Paris resilience strategy and adapting it to climate changes, reinforcing solidarity and facilitating inclusion. Finally, in May 2018, the country's first food strategy was adopted at the Paris Council to reduce the carbon footprint of the food sector (currently 18%). Via its Sustainable Food Plan, Paris has become, through its purchases in collective catering, the first public purchaser of organic food in France.

MAIN SOURCES:
[BILAN 2004-2014](#)
[PLAN CLIMAT 2018](#)