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## X. Climate City Contract – Mission 100 villes neutres en carbone

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*Conformément aux exigences de la mission « 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030 »*

*«The Climate city contrat must :*

- a) express the ambition and commitment of all involved parties to the Mission objectives;*
- b) identify the policy and implementation gaps as a basis for a strategy for transition;*
- c) coordinate stakeholders and empower citizens in the city around a common climate goal;*
- d) coordinate the national/regional and EU authorities to deliver the necessary legal, governance and financial framework conditions to support each city;*
- e) create a one-stop-shop for multi-level negotiations to facilitate city action for transition. »*

## I. Introduction

Major cities are at the forefront to accelerate the social and ecological transition and fight global warming, implementing very concrete local agendas, but often lacking financial means in the face of the immensity of the challenge to be met. The 2030 deadline is crucial according to scientists, and we must achieve drastic reductions in our greenhouse gas emissions within the decade. This is what we have been doing in Paris for several years and which allows us today to post a reduction of -35% in our emissions from 2004 to 2021, while transforming the City to adapt it to the effects of global warming which is already there. Joining the EU Mission "100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030" will help us to support our efforts.

By adopting its first Climate Plan in 2007, revised in 2012 and 2018, the City of Paris has been a pioneer in the fight against global warming. 16 years of action and hundreds measures focused around key themes will enable the attainment of carbon neutrality: thermal renovation of buildings; renewable energy supply; shared, active and clean transport; circular economy; sustainable food; development of financing tools, co-shared governance, innovative financial tools, participatory budget. The new Climate Plan that is under revision since end 2022 for an adoption in 2024, will develop an operational action plan for 2030 with 3 objectives: FASTER, MORE LOCAL and FAIRER, to shape a sustainable future and achieve carbon neutrality.

- Faster, by adopting disruptive measures to change the scale of municipal levers for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, to plan the exit from fossil fuels through energy sobriety and the deployment of renewable energies. A very strong priority is given to adapting the Parisian territory to climate change.
- More local, by setting for the first time local priorities for the implementation of the Plan's measures, within a strong participation of districts authorities in their definition.
- Fairer, by fighting against social and environmental inequalities. Paris will use all its determination to protect those who need it most.

The "100 climate-neutral and intelligent cities by 2030" initiative is part of the timetable for the revision of our Climate Plan and is a major opportunity to accelerate and deepen our policies by experimenting with new models of urban development in our cities in connection with, and in synergy with, other experiments being implemented at the same time in Europe. We believe that sharing practices and objectives is crucial for the transformation of our urban spaces and the lifestyles of our inhabitants, and the City of Paris intends to participate in this process.

From the very first years of its climate policy, Paris has been committed to measuring its territory's greenhouse gas emissions as comprehensively as possible, through its carbon footprint. Indeed, the base year for Paris carbon trajectory dates back to the first valuation exercise in 2004. Through its action, the City of Paris can act on 20% of the greenhouse gas emissions emitted on the territory, the remaining 80% require everyone's involvement. The City of Paris, aware that significant progress could not be made without the mobilization of all the actors in its territory, has already involved its administrations, economic actors and associations as well as citizens in the Climate Plan process. The "100 climate-neutral and intelligent cities by 2030" is now an opportunity to complete the list and bring on board other key players such as the French government and Europe, without whom it wouldn't be possible to embrace the entirety of Paris's carbon footprint.

The City of Paris commitment is made with real intent to achieve climate neutrality but also with caution regarding the challenges, profound changes and large investments that need to be made. The objective of this document is to complement the strategy defined in the Paris Climate Plan and set out in real terms the ways the City of Paris, together with its partners, will become a carbon neutral, fairer, more inclusive and more resilient city.

## **II. A mutual enrichment of the Climate City Contract and the Parisian Climate Action Plan**

To complete the CCC, Paris' challenge is to coordinate many years of action and national-level regulatory obligations such as the Climate Action Plan with this new European initiative. Instead of reinventing the path, Paris will build and optimize the development of its Climate City Contract on the basis of its 16-year historical action, and documents and initiatives that already exist and that are politically endorsed. Therefore, the first two sections of the CCC (commitments and action plan sections) will be essentially based on the Paris Climate Action Plan, adopted in 2018 and under revision to be voted in 2024, in accordance with the French law. As it will be described in this document, this process answers to the CCC framework and guidance as Paris already involved many of its stakeholders to tackle climate issues for several years now.

Referring to the Paris Climate Action Plan, the Action Plan of the CCC will precise actions by calculating their related carbon impacts and will underline, when possible, actions that will have to be carried by other key stakeholders such as economic actors, citizens, the greater metropolitan area, etc. Furthermore, the CCC will enrich the Climate Action Plan with the objective of developing a "financing plan". Paris will benefit from the support of experts from the EU Mission "100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030" to assess the costs corresponding to the carbon trajectory towards carbon neutrality and be able to pilot more effectively the action plan. Therefore, the CCC will enable to identify investments missing, policy and regulatory barriers, so that Paris, as a front-runner of climate action by cities, can carry on raising the voice of cities to accelerate climate action in terms of policy and finance. It will support Paris in its advocacy process initiated with European authorities, multilateral-development banks and climate funders for the establishment of direct financing for cities.

## **III. Goal: make Paris a resilient, inclusive, carbon-neutral and 100% renewable energy city**

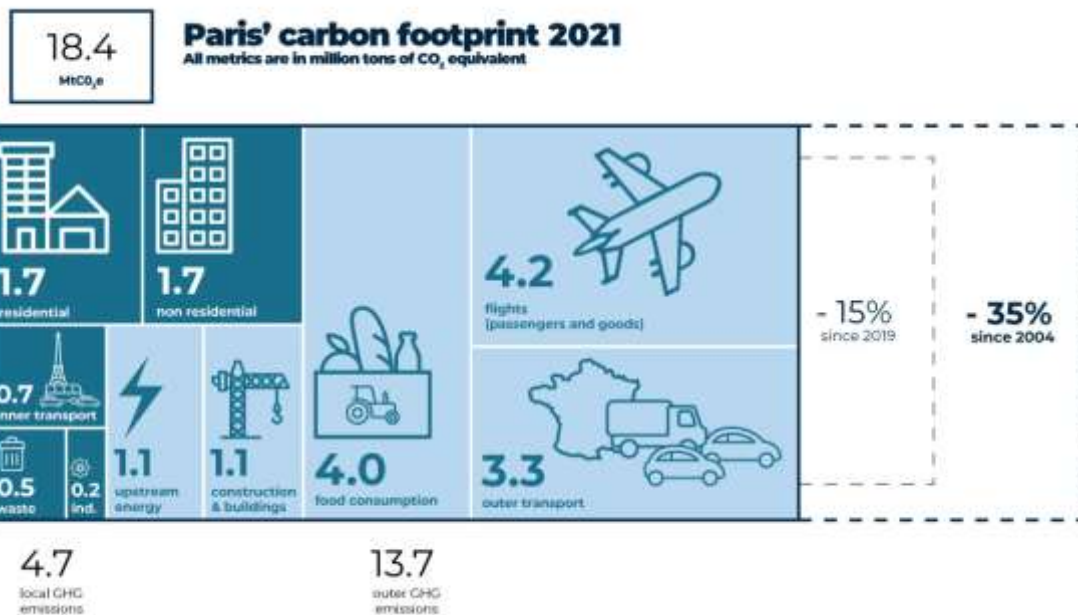
The third Paris Climate Action Plan, adopted in 2018, sets the course for the city to become carbon neutral, 100% renewable, fair, inclusive, and resilient by 2050. The Plan takes into account both the direct emissions within the city's jurisdiction and the consumption-based emissions associated with goods and services consumed in Paris. Therefore, Paris has defined a long-term strategy to become climate neutral on its entire carbon footprint including Paris'consumption as aviation, fooding, etc.

Our interest via the CCC is to challenge the GHG-emitting sectors over which the City of Paris has the most leverage, i.e. local sectors emissions (inner mobility, buildings, heating...) within the European framework and support to address financial, legal, behavioral and operational barriers to become carbon neutral as soon as possible, likely by 2030.

In line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, the City of Paris aims at 50% reduction of GHGs in 2030 and 80% reduction of GHGs in 2050 and 100% of residual emissions offsetted compared to 2004. By the horizon of 2050, the City of Paris undertakes to:

- Reduce local emissions by 100%, achieving the goal of zero emission in Paris
- Promote an 80% reduction in the carbon footprint of Paris compared to 2004 levels and involve all local stakeholders in offsetting for residual emissions in order to achieve the zero net carbon target for the Paris area.

To achieve zero emission at the local level, Paris's energy consumption will need to be halved and 100% of the energy consumed will need to be from renewable origin by 2050.



From now on, our challenge is to accelerate ecological transition policies. We must succeed in ten years what we have done in fifteen years. This means evaluating the results achieved so far and the opportunities to give them new impetus and not miss the 2030 milestone that would deviate the trajectory.

#### IV. Key priorities and strategic interventions

The 2024-2030 Climate Plan is broken down into five major strategic orientations, with the protection of Parisians, particularly the most vulnerable, as an absolute priority. This request for protection from Parisians emerged very strongly from the consultation which took place after a scorching summer of 2022 in Paris which left a lasting impression. This observation of the acceleration of climate change is largely corroborated by our studies which predict increasingly hot summers with heat peaks at 50°C representing the No. 1 challenge for the Parisian territory. These 5 major orientations are described within the Climate Plan that is under revision. After its adoption, they will be declined in the CCC Action Plan.

##### 1. Protecting Parisians from the effects of Climate change

Protecting Parisians means firstly implementing disruptive measures to transform Paris and protect the city from extreme heat. Natural solutions are our first lever: trees and nature are natural air conditioners that will allow us to make Paris an “oasis city” and combat the urban heat island effect. Protecting the most vulnerable groups means protecting the inhabitants of working-class neighborhoods, who are on the front line of climate change (poorly insulated housing, less access to care, overexposed to atmospheric and noise pollution) even though they are the ones contributing the least. Supporting people on the street thanks to a “hot weather” plan, combating energy and food insecurity: the Climate Plan is largely becoming a plan to combat socio-environmental inequalities. It integrates new climate risks for City officials and particularly exposed local workers.

##### 2. Accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to contribute to carbon neutrality

Achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement in reducing greenhouse gas emissions is essential to avoid climate change. Our trajectory of contribution to carbon neutrality involves reducing the territory's carbon footprint by 40% in 2030. Paris will adopt a carbon budget to quantify the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions that the territory will be able to emit each year and initiate a dynamic with all stakeholders in the Paris area.

First lever for reducing emissions, the energy renovation of Parisian buildings is the project of the century. This commitment is reaffirmed by the strengthening of support systems for private co-owners and the creation of systems for small businesses. Paris will remain exemplary by launching a major renovation plan for its municipal heritage, it will deploy a new method for the overall renovation of its schools and nurseries and will continue to renovate 5,000 social housing units per year to ensure summer and winter thermal comfort for residents.

Paris promotes climate and biodiversity efforts and a united, mixed and green city model within the local urban plan, which defines the main development guidelines and regulates all construction in the city. It constitutes a “city project” which outlines the future of an urban area for approximately ten to fifteen years. With its new local bioclimatic urban plan that will come into force in 2025, Paris has equipped itself with a powerful tool to build less, regenerate more, and reduce the carbon footprint of construction. The use of concrete will be greatly reduced, in order to gradually phase it out, and biosourced materials will be encouraged. Paris will develop a new heritage doctrine in conjunction with state services to accelerate building adaptation projects. The mobilization of Parisian roofs and basements for the benefit of the ecological transition will be facilitated.

To continue reducing emissions from the transport sector, Paris intends to go faster and further in reducing the use of cars, the only guarantee of true decarbonization of Parisian transport in accordance with compliance with health standards on air quality. The rebalancing of public space will be accelerated: 80 pedestrian neighborhoods, freed from car traffic, will be created, and the ring road will be transformed into an urban boulevard. Paris will make the Olympic route a route dedicated to public transport and carpooling as soon as the Olympic Games end. For motorized vehicles which remain essential to the life of the city (cars for people with disabilities, buses, emergency vehicles, transport of heavy loads, skips for waste collection, etc.), Paris will develop solutions for the massification of clean mobility. The City's vehicle fleet will be entirely phased out of thermal power in 2030.

### **3. Preserve resources as common goods**

The City of Paris must meet the challenges of the climate and energy crisis by reducing the pressure it exerts on natural resources, true common goods, thanks to triple sobriety: in energy, water, and materials.

Energy sobriety will be decisive in definitively escaping fossil fuels. Efforts to reduce consumption by 35% compared to 2004 will cover all areas, the municipal energy efficiency plan will be strengthened, public lighting will consume less energy, and the City will mobilize all levers, including regulatory ones, to encourage local stakeholders to follow the same trajectory. At the same time, the City will begin phasing out fossil fuels from all its municipal equipment, and will put an end to the use of fuel oil on its territory. Local production of renewable energies will be facilitated and encouraged, municipal buildings will be mobilized to install 6,000 micro-installations producing renewable energies by 2050.

Climate change will cause increasing pressure on water resources. Paris acknowledges the end of the abundance of this vital resource, commits to reducing its water withdrawals by 15%, prioritizes uses and develops a new “water mix” to adapt the resources used for each use. Actions to prevent and preserve the quality of water present in the natural environment will be carried out.

For the first time, the Climate Plan commits Paris to an approach of sobriety of materials, to reduce the consumption of natural resources and the waste produced. The City of Paris will estimate the overall consumption of materials on its territory, and reduce it by making a change of scale in terms of the circular economy and the reduction of waste, and in particular single-use plastics.

### **4. Defend a local, resilient and low-carbon economy**

Paris supports the ecological bifurcation of the economy by mobilizing municipal levers to promote, support and invest in local and sustainable commerce and crafts and in favor of the circular economy. The consumption of Parisians contributes significantly to the region's carbon footprint. The City will promote a sober model and will significantly reduce the place of advertising in public spaces.

The transformation of tourism, initiated as part of the Sustainable Tourism Conference, is the symbol of the bifurcation of the economy towards a more virtuous and more resilient model. To

fight against over-tourism, Paris will plead to reduce the volume of air transport at the airports serving the territory, will promote alternatives and support the sectors towards their ecological bifurcation.

Paris has already and will strengthen partnerships with numerous higher education establishments linked to the City to accelerate the transformation of employment towards the key areas of ecological transition: energy efficiency of buildings, renewable energies, urban agriculture and sustainable food...

As food represents around 20% of GHG emissions in the Parisian territory, Paris promotes sustainable, more plant-based and local food in its municipal restaurants. It also promotes local supply, food processing and urban agriculture.

With the acceleration of climate change, unprecedented volumes of investments will have to be mobilized by public authorities and local stakeholders. An investment trajectory will be developed to ensure their good level and the pace of their commitment. Economic players and private financing will be mobilized, as will public procurement, which represents a considerable lever for the ecological transition.

### **5. Acting together for the Climate**

Since the adoption of the first Climate Plan in 2007, citizen participation has been in the DNA of the City's climate action. This revision of the Climate Plan makes it possible to entrust the keys to decision-making even more to Parisians. The Citizens' Assembly, the Council of Future Generations and residents of working-class neighborhoods will be fully involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

For the first time, all district town halls have set their priorities to implement the Climate Plan on a local scale, as close as possible to where Parisians live. The acceleration of the ecological transition of the Parisian territory will rely on the full mobilization of district town halls and decentralized municipal services.

As described in Part 5 of the document, Paris is also engaged along with economic actors and researchers.

To fight climate change, Paris cooperates in numerous networks with French, European and worldwide cities. The city intends to continue to bring the ambitious voice of Cities into international negotiations. Paris acts in solidarity with cities in the South to bring a local point of view to resolving global issues and ensuring that cities obtain the necessary funding for the adaptation and mitigation challenges to be met.

The law is a major tool for implementing climate justice. The City will continue legal action to raise the voice and interests of Parisians against those most responsible for climate change.

Another strategic tool to achieve climate neutrality will be to offset residual emissions. To accelerate and facilitate offsetting, Paris created an offset operator to encourage and incentive enterprises and citizens to offset their emissions locally. Created in 2023 with 35 partners, the "Coopérative Carbone" is the first collaborative enterprise (Société coopérative d'intérêt collectif) created by the City, gathering many stakeholders towards a common goal to achieve carbon neutrality. The Coopérative Carbone will act as an intermediary between potential financiers and project developers to finance local projects that reduce or sequester carbon emissions.

## **V. Principles and process**

The City of Paris has a comprehensive and collaborative approach to achieving its climate goals, internally and in collaboration with stakeholders of the territory. Through several initiatives and structures, the City of Paris aims to integrate climate-related considerations into all policies and actions, ensuring a holistic and inclusive approach to the ecological transition and climate resilience.

To build a strong mandate and achieve Climate objectives, Paris follows these processes and principles that are inspired by the Net Zero City Climate Transition Map and experience:

- **Set up a Transition Team gathering experts**

The City of Paris established in 2022 a dedicated Department for Ecological Transition and Climate, responsible for defining climate change policies and coordinating the implementation of the Paris



Climate Action Plan. This department monitors actions across administrative departments, conducts greenhouse gas emissions assessments, and develops a climate assessment of the city's financial expenses. It also promotes shared governance of the Climate Action Plan by involving citizens and borough councils in discussions and actions. Furthermore, the department conducts vulnerability and robustness assessments of the Parisian territory to enhance resilience to climate change impacts.

Thus, the Transition Team that has been set up to coordinate the involvement of Paris within the EU Mission on 100 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities gathers experts of carbon finance, mobilization of stakeholders and carbon neutrality within this new Department.

● **Integrate citizens and the district level, with a dedicated attention to young people**

Steering committees and strategic committees, comprising municipal departments, elected officials, and partner organizations such as the Paris Climate Agency, play a vital role in overseeing the design and implementation of Climate Plan actions. These committees ensure coordination and collaboration among key stakeholders. The Citizen's Assembly, a deliberative body that provides an annual opportunity to take part in the construction of public policies, contributed to the Climate Plan consultation process with proposals to simplify the process for residents in the context of home energy renovation grants. It brings together 100 Parisians aged 16 and over, chosen randomly from the electoral rolls, for a one-year term of office, renewable for six months. Minors aged between 16 and 17, as well as residents from outside the European Union, were selected at random from among holders of the Citizen Card. Parity between men and women, distribution by age group and geographical area, as well as the diversity of professional backgrounds and levels of qualifications were all taken into account.

To develop the new Climate Action Plan that will be voted in 2024, the City of Paris engaged in extensive consultation with the Parisian community, including residents, associations, companies, researchers, and administrations. This fourth Climate Plan gives Parisians even more opportunities to get involved:

- Each promotion of the Parisian Citizens' Assembly will be able to contribute to the democratic debate on the challenges of climate change and ecological transition in Paris by taking up a topic related to the Climate Plan. They can propose resolutions to be debated and adopted by the City Council in order to accelerate climate action.
- The Council for Future Generations, an independent, joint consultative body whose aim is to represent Parisian civil society and provide forward-looking thinking on issues that concern Paris and its inhabitants, will be involved in monitoring the Climate Plan.
- With a view to ensuring equality between territories, improving living conditions for residents of working-class neighborhoods and aligning with a fair socio-ecological transition, a close link will be created between the partners of the Climate Plan and those of the Paris Action Plan for working-class neighborhoods.
- The "Bleu Climat" will continue to provide annual reporting on activities, detailing achievements, reviewing budget execution and progress on the previous year's actions, and presenting actions to be undertaken in subsequent years. Particular attention will be paid to monitoring measures in working-class neighborhoods. It will be linked to an online interface: the "Climate Plan Barometer". The aim is to democratize and make accessible a set of data on the key components of the Climate Plan: mitigation, adaptation, energy and air quality.

As a symbol of citizen engagement, created in 2021, the City of Paris transformed the City Hall of the previous 4th District into a "Climate Academy" that serves as a hub for informing, raising awareness, training, and mobilizing young people on socio-environmental issues. It supports those who wish to take action and conduct concrete projects while providing spaces for meetings and exchanges.

● **Involve public and private sectors, with a science-based and financial approach**

Since 2012, the City has mobilized economic and institutional representatives through the Paris Climate & Biodiversity Action Charter. The platform "Paris Climate Biodiversity Action" engages signatories and partners to take ambitious measures in various sectors.

The City of Paris sponsors and collaborates with the Regional Group of Expertise on Climate Change and Ecological Transition in Île-de-France (GREC Île-de-France), which brings together scientists to provide academic expertise on environmental changes for decision-makers.

In 2022, for the fourth year running, the City has carried out a budget climate assessment based on the previous year's administrative accounts. This enables the city's operating and capital expenditure to be classified according to their impact - favourable, unfavourable, neutral or indefinite - on the mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Over the years, the methodology has been progressively extended and strengthened, in order to provide the most accurate and reliable analysis possible. All the departments of the City are involved in this assessment, led by the Ecological Transition and Climate Department, which allows them to reinforce their capacities to act on climate within their activities.

#### ● **Partner with local and international governance levels**

At the local scale, the City of Paris participates to the development of the Greater Paris Metropolitan Authority. This entity is a major partner since its creation in January 2016 and since the state endorsed it with prerogatives in sectors such as environment, water management or economic development. Thus, the CCC will rely on the Metropole, which coordinates the Metropolitan Climate Action Plans that the other 130 municipalities in the area need to follow. Working with the Metropolitan authority, as well as other rural territories surrounding Paris at the regional scale, is a precondition for efficient climate adaptation measures, specifically in systemic sectors such as transports, food and energy systems – for which Paris relies on its neighbours. It is also an opportunity to share good practices and solutions in the short-term, at the metropolitan scale.

The commitment of the City of Paris to address climate change's issues is also led on the international stage since 2008, with the signature of the first Covenant of Mayor, confirmed in 2015 and 2016, when Paris joined the Covenant 2 with Mayors Adapt and supported the creation of Global Covenant. Mayor Anne Hidalgo was appointed newest Global Ambassador for the Global Covenant of Mayors in 2023, and is C40 Vice Chair for Europe. As a member of several European and international cities networks, Paris leads or shares discussions on adaptation issues and carbon neutrality.

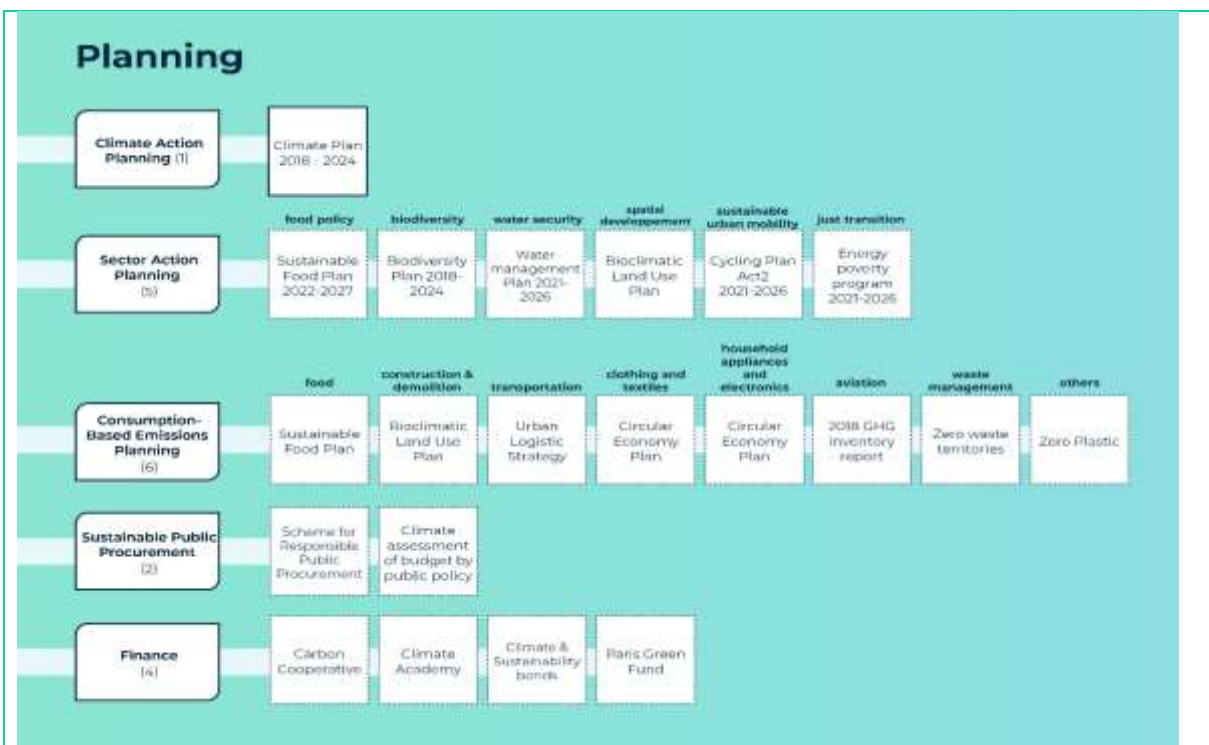
#### ● **Co-design a Portfolio**

Since 2007, the City of Paris is taking significant steps to combat climate change by reducing its carbon footprint and preparing for adaptation. Its strategy comprises two approaches: "mitigation," involving actions to cut greenhouse gas emissions and atmospheric pollutants, and "adaptation," encompassing measures to enhance resilience to climate hazards and protect residents.

The current administration implements policies in favour of biodiversity and nature-based solutions, a better air quality by reducing road traffic, a more circular economy, a new democratic approach through participative budgets or local consultations, etc. Committed to the protection of the environment, Paris is looking for innovative and effective solutions by leading projects to achieve a sustainable urban development.

Paris Climate Action Plan is designed as a « master plan » coordinating the different sectorial plans, such as, biodiversity plan, sustainable food plan, bioclimatic land use plan, water management plan, cycling plan, zero waste plan, circular economy plan, zero plastic strategy, urban logistic strategy, etc. The figure bellows illustrates the different plans currently driven by the administration, involving different committees and stakeholders.





### • Learn & Reflect

The first complete assessment of the territory was carried out with the reference year 2004. Since then, the City of Paris has been monitoring the carbon impact of its action. The greenhouse gas emissions of the Parisian Administration are monitored annually and published as part of a document called Bleu Climat. In accordance with the Climate Plan, the territorial GHG balance is assessed every 5 years.

The transition team is part of the Department responsible for reporting, monitoring actions, conducting greenhouse gas emissions assessments, and developing a climate assessment of the city's financial expenses. Therefore, the Climate City Contract will rely on these indicators and evaluation processes to be monitored and reviewed when necessary.

The Climate City Contract will be updated every 2 years, in correlation with the mid-term review of the Climate Plan. The ambition is to connect the Climate City Contract to the Climate Action Plan. According to the French law, a mid-term review is done after 3 years and a full update of the documents at least every six years, with new goals, ambitions and assignments.

### • Support leadership of cities

As a municipality that is heavily involved in international cooperation, Paris intends to actively participate in city diplomacy and strengthen the role of non-state actors in implementing the Paris Agreement. Above all, it will support the creation of long-term city policies for 2030 and 2050. City networks (C40, Eurocities, GCom, ICLEI, Energy-Cities, etc.) are powerful tools for putting cities' climate policies into action. They are also building organizations of critical size to carry out advocacy actions in the service of a very active city diplomacy. Paris is committed alongside other cities around the world to international climate action through numerous initiatives and workshops.