

MEG-November 2014

Urban development and climate change

Why cities matter and french players offer



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1 - Introduction

- Urban growth is now a major global challenge, with many complex issues
- Particularly, cities crystallize the energy-climate issues, by concentrating most of the global energy consumptions and the CO2 emissions
- Cities – as topics and as players – are growing in importance at international level

2 - Urban growth: a global challenge



A few figures we should keep in mind...

- 1 million of extra people in cities every week
- 2030: 63% of the global population should live in urban areas (i.e more than 5 billion people)
- This urban growth is mainly concentrated in Africa and Asia
- ➔ **It raises numbers of economical, ecological and human challenges !**
- ➔ **Climate change is at the heart of theses issues** (activities and populations concentration, building, transportation...)

3 - Climate change and urban development: the French actions

- Climate change must be integrated in the conception of new cities as well as in the rehabilitation of existing cities
 - ➔ Through **sectorial actions** (building, mobility, waste management...)
 - ➔ Also through **transverse actions**, for more efficiency
 - Organization of the city
 - Digital technologies (ex: Lyon, Nice, Issy-les-Moulineaux...)

3 - Climate change and urban development: the French actions

- But climate change is not the only component of the sustainable city!
- It places humans at the core of the project, by offering the best quality of life to everyone (health, mobility, activities...)
- It seeks to optimise its performance, and therefore its competitiveness, by consuming fewer natural resources, and by optimising the integration of urban functions
- It is based on a strong and participative governance

6 – « COP 21 » : The Politics

- An agreement is likely:
 - **EU, US and China** have all offered emissions reductions
 - **Leadership** and collaboration from **US and China**:
 - Joint statement 12/11/2014
 - China to peak emissions by 2030 if not earlier
 - China to get 20% of its energy from non-fossil sources by 2020
 - US to cut by at least 26% by 2025 (on 2005)
 - **G20** Summit urged progress « we support strong and effective action to address climate change »
 - G20 also launched new action plan on energy efficiency, incl. Energy performance of vehicles

4 - « COP 21 » Climat Summit, Paris December 2015



30 November to 11 December 2015

- French players – and firms especially – show abounding initiatives worldwide,
- COP 21 : cities, urban issues and local initiatives must be taken into account!
- Most important UN climate summit since Kyoto
- Due to agree new global climate deal

4 - « COP 21 » Climat Summit, Paris December 2015

- Major 2 week event: 40,000 participants; huge media coverage
- Significant opportunity to profile transport
 - focus on role of industry and technology
 - Energy transition and sustainable transport will be major focus

5 – « COP 21 » : The Event

- Main negotiations between countries
- Big participation from industry, NGOs and other stakeholders
- Lots of side-events and expo:
 - Industry stands at Le Bourget
 - « tangible » expo at Grand Palais
 - Activity elsewhere in Paris
 - Industry presentations at events
- Paris won't be the end of the story

Merci !



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