

## Intelligent and Sustainable – The Grand Paris Metropolis

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Paris, located at the heart of Île-de-France region (also commonly called the 'region parisienne' – Parisian Region), constitutes both a commune and a department, as the only city in France with such 'hybrid administrative role'. Being the capital and most populous French city, it is home to the population of over 2 million and territory of 105 km (2014).<sup>21</sup> However, the entire metropolitan area of Paris has over 12 million residents (2014) and is the second largest urban area in the European Union.<sup>2</sup>

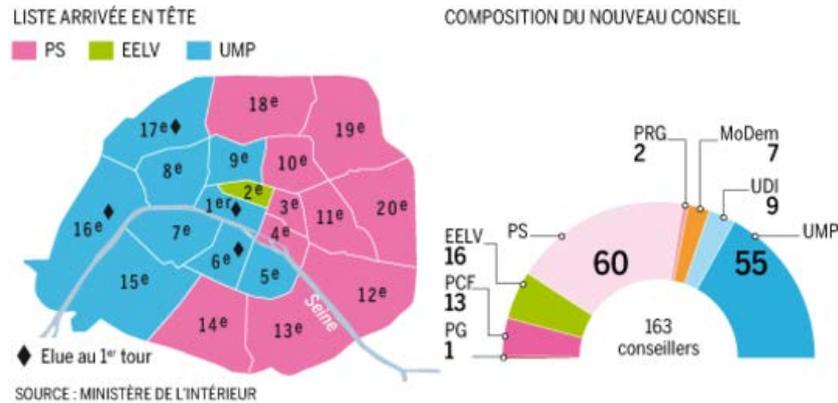
Paris is currently divided into 20 municipal boroughs (*arrondissement*) forming a clockwise spiral. Previously, the city had only 12 arrondissements, but in the late 1850s Napoleon III and Baron Haussmann, responsible for urban planning and renovation of Paris, decided to annex surrounding communes and created 8 new boroughs. Each arrondissement has a council (*conseil d'arrondissement*) led by a mayor (*maire d'arrondissement*). The councils are directly elected and each council elects its mayor. Selection of the members of arrondissement councils (those at the top of voting lists) become also members in the Council of Paris (*Conseil de Paris*), which elects the mayor of Paris. The 2014 municipal elections in Paris brought the victory of Anne Hidalgo who became the first female mayor of the city. The results revealed existing political divisions between the Western and Eastern part of the

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<sup>1</sup> INSEE - Comparateur de territoire: Département de Paris (75), <https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/1405599?geo=DEP-75>

<sup>2</sup> INSEE - Dossier complet: Aire urbaine de Paris (001), <https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2011101?geo=AU2010-001>

city (likely also reflecting social and economic divisions), as well as the city council dominated by centre-left and centre-right parties.



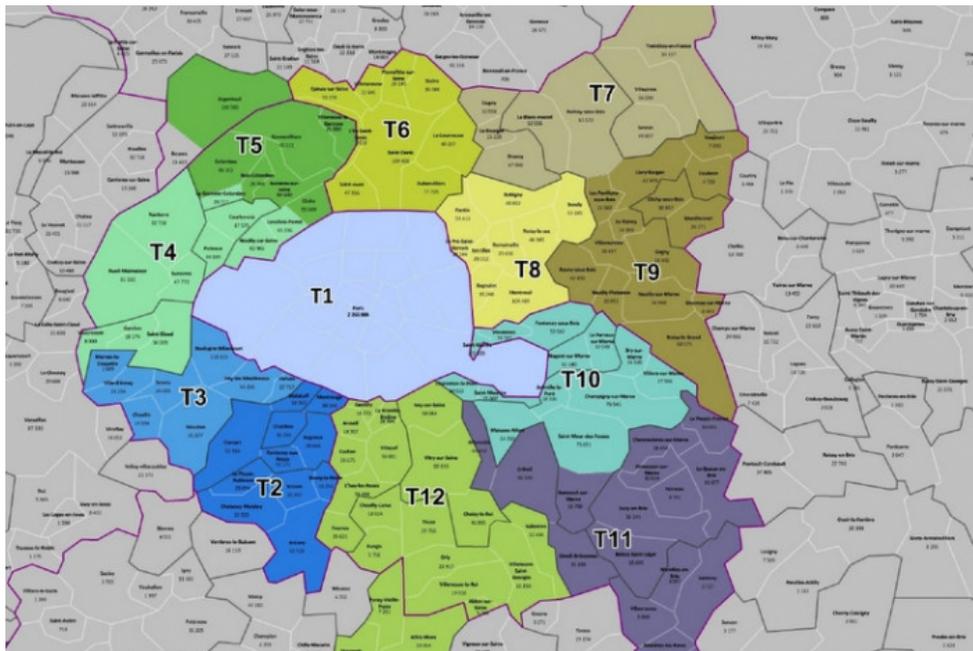
Source: [http://www.lemonde.fr/paris/article/2014/03/30/paris-la-socialiste-anne-hidalgo-remporte-la-mairie\\_4391725\\_1779311.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/paris/article/2014/03/30/paris-la-socialiste-anne-hidalgo-remporte-la-mairie_4391725_1779311.html)

## Establishment of Grand Paris

The urban area of Paris extends far beyond the city's administrative boundaries. The 'centre' of the city and adjacent '**banlieues**' (suburbs) are divided by Boulevard Peripherique, a ring road constructed in place of old city walls. Since the industrial revolution, the suburbs were places for industrial production, where factories were located and which attracted low-skilled workers and low-income families. After the World War II, the areas became largely overpopulated due to the influx of poor immigrants and had no adequate infrastructure. The government responded in the 1960s and 1970s with construction of mono-functional residential new towns at the outskirts of the city characterized by large social housing complexes (*Grand Ensembles*) with little living space and poor access to social services. At the same time the first phase of construction of the RER (Regional Express Rail) train network to improve commuting between Paris and the suburbs. Economic recession and decline in industrial production aggravated the disparities between the centre and the banlieues and left the latter with increasing social unemployment and poverty, social segregation, and high crime rates. Since the 1970s subsequent French governments addressed the situation in suburbs in urban development plans such as the 'Politique de la ville' (1977), 'Banlieues 89' (1983), 'Plan pour les banlieues' (1992), 'Une nouvelle politique en faveur des banlieues' (2008).

In 2007, President Nicolas Sarkozy announced plans for establishment of 'Grand Paris' (Greater Paris), a metropolitan structure that would create ground for more coherent urban development strategies and integrate

Paris, suburbs and surrounding communes. The announcement was accompanied by the launch of a competition for architects and planners, inviting them to share their visions on how to link the city and its outskirts<sup>3</sup>. The idea of Grand Paris was difficult to execute in France's complicated multi-layered administrative system. Beside administrative units such as departments and communes, some of the communes join together and form 'intercommunalities' (possibly also against the dominance of Paris in the region). Opposition to the project came from the regional council worrying that upon creation of Grand Paris the regional authorities would lose power in decision-making. Among other sceptical players there were well-off communes (receive higher taxes from property and industry) concerned that the project would result in greater redistribution of resources. Political struggles between centre-left and centre-right also played an important role in divisions over the proposal.<sup>4</sup> In 2009 'Paris Métropole'<sup>5</sup> was created as a discussion forum for local authorities from all tiers of governance (communes, inter-municipalities, departments, and regions) to debate and reach consensus on metropolitan issues. The work of the forum constituted foundation for creation of Grand Paris. In 2016 it was renamed as the 'Metropolitan Forum of Greater Paris' (*Forum Métropolitain du Grand Paris*). In 2010, on initiative of Nicolas Sarkozy '**Atelier International du Grand Paris**' was founded as a public interest group for research and debate on Grand Paris project. It included representatives of national, regional and local authorities and a scientific council of teams of architects and urban planners.



<sup>3</sup> Architects reveal plans to redesign Paris, The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2009/mar/13/architects-reveal-grand-paris-redesign>

<sup>4</sup> Subra Philippe (2009) Le Grand Paris, stratégies urbaines et rivalités géopolitiques, Hérodote, <https://www.cairn.info/revue-herodote-2009-4-page-49.htm>

<sup>5</sup> Forum Métropolitain du Grand Paris, <http://www.forumgrandparis.fr/nous-connaître/qui-sommes-nous>

Source: <http://citiscopes.org/story/2016/grand-paris-era-begins>

'**La Métropole du Grand Paris**' (Greater Paris Metropolitan Authority) was officially established on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2016, based on changes in territorial laws made in 2014, and now consists of 131 communes. The Council of Grand Paris includes 209 members of various political affiliations. They are working together to define orientations of Grand Paris policy in competences seen as serving the 'metropolitan interest'. Among the areas of competence of the new authority there are: urban planning; housing policy; economic, social and cultural development; protection of the environment.<sup>6</sup> The first strategic document formulated by the Métropole du Grand Paris is the '**Plan Climat Air Energie Métropolitain**' (Metropolitan Climate Air Energy Plan), adoption of which is planned for the end of 2018.<sup>7</sup>

In 2015, the City of Paris together with 20 partners from Greater Paris organized the Circular Economy General Assembly to bring together government, business, associations, NGOs, academia, research, and other players to address challenges for the circular economy. Workshops covered topics such as food, urban agriculture, bio-waste, food-waste, green construction, new economies, eco-design of products and equipment, recoverable energy, industrial and regional ecology. The meetings attracted over 240 people and resulted in 65 proposals of initiatives for promotion of new economic model based on sustainability, sharing and collective intelligence. The proposals were published in the form of '**White Paper on the circular economy of Greater Paris**'<sup>8</sup>.

There were also strong economic arguments behind the creation of the metropolitan region, such as making Paris more competitive globally, especially against other cities such as New York, London and Tokyo, which manage to reach beyond city boundaries to cooperate in decision-making and development.<sup>9</sup> In the case of Paris, the main idea that mayors agreed on at the first place was **Grand Paris Express**<sup>10</sup>, expanding metro lines to the city suburbs that would serve multiple aims: open new sites for investment, development projects, and economic clusters; link business, education and airport facilities; connect isolated neighbourhoods with the city centre; reduce car traffic through provision of public transport.<sup>11</sup> **Société du Grand Paris** is the institution created in 2009 to be in charge of the Grand Paris transport project. The new metro lines will also connect seven economic specialization clusters:

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<sup>6</sup> Métropole du Grand Paris, <http://www.metropolegrandparis.fr/fr/content/english-version>

<sup>7</sup> Métropole du Grand Paris, Plan Climat Air Energie Métropolitain (PCAEM), <http://www.metropolegrandparis.fr/fr/content/plan-climat-air-energie-metropolitain-pcaem>

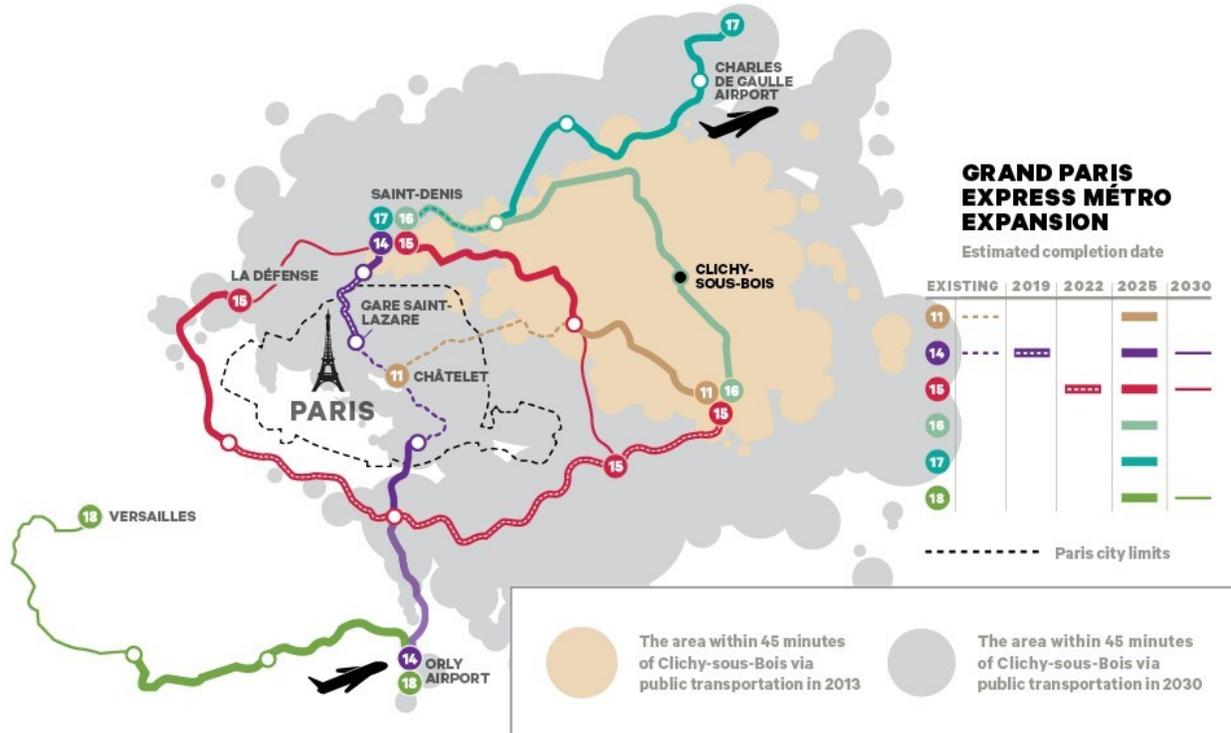
<sup>8</sup> Mairie de Paris; ADEME (2015) White Paper on the circular economy of Greater Paris, <https://api-site.paris.fr/images/77050>

<sup>9</sup> L'ambition nationale du Grand Paris, par Christian Blanc, Le Monde, [http://www.lemonde.fr/idees/article/2009/11/23/l-ambition-nationale-du-grand-paris-par-christian-blanc\\_1271049\\_3232.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/idees/article/2009/11/23/l-ambition-nationale-du-grand-paris-par-christian-blanc_1271049_3232.html)

<sup>10</sup> Société du Grand Paris, <https://www.societedugrandparis.fr/english>

<sup>11</sup> Tying Paris Back Together, The Atlantic, <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2016/03/tying-paris-back-together/426870/>

Descartes (sustainable city), La Défense (finance), Saclay (innovation, research), Roissy (international exchange), Le Bourget (aviation), Villejuif-Evry (health, biotech), and Saint –Denis Pleyel (digital and creative industries).<sup>12</sup>



Source: Apur; Societe du Grand Paris, <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2016/03/tying-paris-back-together/426870/>

Besides the main metropolitan authority, there exist other structures and projects facilitating horizontal cooperation within the Grand Paris. For instance, **Atelier Parisien d’Urbanisme** (Paris Urbanism Agency)<sup>13</sup> is a platform to assist in planning and development policy, as well as communication between all key players in Paris and metropolis, including authorities, public bodies, technical syndicates, and citizens. The agency supports policymaking through preparing thematic studies and assistance in large metropolitan projects. With a goal of reducing West-East gap in the city, **L’Arc d’Innovation** initiative was also launched for economic and social revitalization of the eastern side. It brings together nearly 600 private and public actors.<sup>14</sup> In regards to climate change and energy, Paris Climate Agency<sup>15</sup> (**Agence Parisienne du Climat**) intends to involve entire region in actions for the transition to renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, especially buildings retrofit.

<sup>12</sup> Les Clusters du Grand Paris, JLL, <http://www.grand-paris.jll.fr/fr/projet-grand-paris/clusters/>

<sup>13</sup> Atelier Parisien d’Urbanisme, <http://www.apur.org/en>

<sup>14</sup> Arc Innovation Grand Paris, <https://arcinnovation.fr/arc#quoi>

<sup>15</sup> Agence Parisienne du Climat, <http://www.apc-paris.com/article-rubrique/the-paris-climate-agency>

Additionally, the agency and other partners (Paris & Co and Semaest among them) started '**Paris Green**'<sup>16</sup> initiative to promote Paris as sustainable and intelligent city.

## Paris Smart and Sustainable City Strategy

The 2015 strategic development plan 'Intelligent and Sustainable Paris. Perspectives on 2020 and Beyond' (**PARIS Intelligente et Durable. PERSPECTIVES 2020 ET AU-DELÀ**<sup>17</sup>) is to be seen as an integrated part of Paris development. The city finds it vital to respond to global challenges such as urbanization, scarcity of resources and climate change, to leverage innovation and digitalization in order to improve services and bring city closer to residents, as well as to develop inclusive and multi-functional neighbourhoods. The overall objective is 'the city for all', in which environmental improvements ('urban resilience') and ICT innovations remain in the service of 'social inclusion'.

The strategy is based on three core pillars:

- Open City (open innovation; open data; open governance; citizen participation; innovation ecosystem)
- Connected City (digital services; user relation; e-inclusion; platforms and apps; Internet of Things)
- Ingenious City (urban planning; energy networks; mobility and logistics; circular economy, waste and recycling; urban greening; climate change adaptation; resilience)

## New forms of citizen participation

Paris believes that solutions to urban challenges are best developed collectively and through co-creation including public institutions, enterprises, academia and citizens. The city establishes synergies between digital technologies and citizen participation. The ultimate goal is to make Paris more dynamic, creative and open to initiatives chosen and carried out by citizens. Paris is a member of the **Open Government Partnership**<sup>18</sup>, a global initiative bringing together governments committed to promoting transparency, fighting corruption, and strengthening citizen participation with the use of new technologies.

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<sup>16</sup> Paris green: investir pour l'avenir, <http://www.paris-green.com/>

<sup>17</sup> Mairie de Paris (2016) PARIS Intelligente et Durable. PERSPECTIVES 2020 ET AU-DELÀ, <http://www.paris.fr/services-et-infos-pratiques/innovation-et-recherche/ville-intelligente-et-durable/le-plan-strategique-paris-intelligente-et-durable-2706> / <https://api-site.paris.fr/images/89758>

<sup>18</sup> Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/>

One of the major projects following this approach is participatory budgeting launched in 2014, according to which 5% of city' investment budget goes to projects proposed by the Parisians<sup>19</sup>. The overall sum of 500 million euros will be spent under the scheme by 2020. Since 2014, over 400 projects in wide range of areas such as environment, urban regeneration, culture, health, education, social solidarity and cohesion, transport, and others, have been selected for implementation.<sup>20</sup> More money is currently being allocated to projects in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. While presenting the participatory budgeting for the first time, Mayor Anne Hidalgo justified the initiative as follows:

*"The response of local officials to the crisis we are facing is not fearing the people or stigmatizing their choices: it is instead to trust them, giving them more room to express themselves, more tools for information, more power to influence; it is not to impose management and prescribing practices, it is to propose new spaces and allow them to take ownership of those as freely as possible."*<sup>21</sup>

Despite political divisions, mayors of all arrondissements decided to take part in the scheme. Moreover, as the number of participants increased greatly, the initiative mobilized various departments of the city administration (for example responsible for local development, smart city and communication). Paris' participatory budgeting has become the largest such initiative worldwide. Additionally, in 2016 Paris launched participatory budgeting for schools in which students can choose projects for their institutions in four categories: 'School of experimentation', 'Digital school', 'Sport school', and 'Pleasant school'.<sup>22</sup> Students engage in discussions and voting on proposed projects.

Citizen participation is also at the heart of Paris' smart city focus. The city therefore emphasizes on technological advances that allow for continuous interaction and exchange of information through digital platforms/applications.<sup>23</sup> Paris has established several smart tools to mobilize citizens and gather

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<sup>19</sup> Mairie de Paris, Le budget participatif, <https://budgetparticipatif.paris.fr/bp/le-budget-participatif-.html>, See also: Véron, Pauline (2015) Why Paris is Building the World's Biggest Participatory Budget, NewCities, <http://www.newcitiesfoundation.org/why-paris-is-building-the-worlds-biggest-participatory-budget/>

<sup>20</sup> The list of Budget Participatif projects: [https://budgetparticipatif.paris.fr/bp/jsp/site/Portal.jsp?page=search-solr&conf=list\\_projects](https://budgetparticipatif.paris.fr/bp/jsp/site/Portal.jsp?page=search-solr&conf=list_projects)

<sup>21</sup> Lessons From Paris, Home to Europe's Largest Participatory Budget, TechPresident, <http://techpresident.com/news/25441/paris-experiments-participatory-budget-codesign>

<sup>22</sup> Mairie de Paris, Le budget participatif des écoles et collèges 2018 en six documents, [https://budgetparticipatif.paris.fr/bp/jsp/site/Portal.jsp?document\\_id=3260&portlet\\_id=159](https://budgetparticipatif.paris.fr/bp/jsp/site/Portal.jsp?document_id=3260&portlet_id=159)

<sup>23</sup> Pierre-Emmanuel Arduin, Elsa Negre, Camille Rosenthal-Sabroux. Knowledge and Decision for Smart Cities Initiatives - Cases of Paris and Nice. The second IEEE International Conference on Industrial Informatics and Computer Systems (IIICS16), Mar 2016, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01292680/document>

their ideas on development of the city. There is a mobile application '**Dans Ma Rue**'<sup>24</sup> for reporting of problems related to public spaces with around 3000 suggestions submitted per month; '**Imaginons Paris Demain**'<sup>25</sup> platform for consultation and discussion on urban projects; '**Madame la Maire J'ai une Idée**'<sup>26</sup> ('Madame Mayor, I have an idea') website for crowdsourcing suggestions on city plans and initiatives; '**Je m'engage**' application in a form of an interactive map locating available voluntary activities.<sup>27</sup> Citizens can also communicate their expectations towards city administration through e-petition system<sup>28</sup> upon collecting at least 5,000 signatures.

Participative urban planning tools were also used in the development project in Paris Nord-Est. The City used 'serious gaming' to see how citizens imagine their ideal future park at the Chapelle Charbon site.<sup>29</sup> The game, developed by Digiworks, enabled citizens to see the 3 hectares space as a simplified 3D image typical for video games in which a gamer can build their own city. They could design the space taking into account the needs of different type of users by adding various elements to the landscape, for instance pathways, bicycle trails, trees and lawns, picnic tables, community gardens, outdoor theatre, playgrounds, and benches.<sup>30</sup> Besides being available online, the tablet version of the game was used by park users approached by city team. Opinions on the project were also collected through 'imaginons.paris' and additional workshops.

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<sup>24</sup> Mairie de Paris, Problème de voirie, qui prévenir ?, <http://www.paris.fr/dansmarue>

<sup>25</sup> Mairie de Paris, Imaginons Paris Demain, <http://www.imaginons.paris/>

<sup>26</sup> Mairie de Paris, Madame la Maire J'ai une Idée, <https://idee.paris.fr/>

<sup>27</sup> Mairie de Paris, Je m'engage, <https://jemengage.paris.fr/>,

<sup>28</sup> Mairie de Paris, Paris petition, <https://petition.paris.fr/epetition/home.html>

<sup>29</sup> Mairie de Paris, Chapelle Charbon, un parc pour le nord parisien, <https://paris-nord-est.imaginons.paris/les-secteurs-en-detail/chapelle-charbon-un-parc-pour-le-nord-parisien>

<sup>30</sup> Digiworks, Mairie de Paris "Dessinez Votre Parc" Serious Game, <https://www.digiworks.fr/work/chapelle-charbon-mairie-paris/>



Source: Digiworks, <https://paris-nord-est.imaginons.paris/comprendre/les-actualites/dessinez-votre-parc-1982>

On the top of that, even the city's smart and sustainable strategy was consulted with citizens through Assembl platform developed under EU co-funded project CATALYST (Collective Applied Intelligence and Analytics for Social Innovation Project), enabling to gather comments of large number of people<sup>31</sup>. The purpose this time was not to brainstorm new original ideas, but to exchange opinions and look at issues from various perspectives.

In 2014, city government selected 23 sites and launched 'Reinvent Paris' competition for multi-disciplinary teams to come up with creative ideas on how to re-develop them into "attractive, accessible and environmentally friendly" spaces.<sup>32</sup> The call resulted in 372 proposals submitted to the City of Paris by teams consisting of architects, city planners, real estate developers, artists, start-ups, designers, landscape architects and civil society associations. The initiative was on one hand praised for openness toward small and grassroots organizations, integration of social housing into the projects and relaxed planning rules, but on the other hand criticized for, for example, overly commercial orientation of the projects or the fact that finalist teams had to use their own funds for preparation of the proposals.<sup>33</sup> 'Reinvent Paris 2' was launched in 2017 focusing on Paris' underground spaces. This time there are 34 new sites targeted for urban renewal. Anyone can contribute to the discussion on development of the sites by posting comments on the project's website.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Parisians encouraged to take part in planning the city's future, L'Atelier BNP Paribas, [http://www.atelier.net/en/trends/articles/parisians-encouraged-take-part-planning-city-future\\_439099](http://www.atelier.net/en/trends/articles/parisians-encouraged-take-part-planning-city-future_439099)

<sup>32</sup> Mairie de Paris, Reinventer Paris, <http://www.reinventer.paris/en/>

<sup>33</sup> Paris is leading the world in progressive urbanism – here's how, The Conversation, <https://theconversation.com/paris-is-leading-the-world-in-progressive-urbanism-heres-how-54792>

<sup>34</sup> Mairie de Paris, Reinventer Paris, Sites, <http://www.reinventer.paris/en/sites/>

Aiming to create a new type of forum for discussions among Parisians, in 2016 the city for the first time organized the 'Night of Debates' (*Nuit des débats*)<sup>35</sup> which now takes place twice a year. During the 'Night of Debates' discussions are held in cafes, museums, associations and other places on topics important for society, the city and local community. In the fourth edition in November 2017, 70 debates were organized throughout Paris. Anyone is free to host such meeting or propose a topic for discussion which can take various forms such as roundtables, concerts or games.

## Open innovation and R&D

The city's focus on collective intelligence and co-creation of urban solutions is also visible in Paris efforts to reinforce its innovation ecosystem, by bringing together start-ups, associations, urban experts, entrepreneurs and citizens at partners committees, meet-ups and hackathons. In 2016, Paris won the third prize of the **European Capital of Innovation** "for its strategy based on open innovation, connectivity and ingenuity aiming at becoming a world hub for start-up".<sup>36</sup> The city is known to be the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading in Europe (after London) in innovation<sup>37</sup> and home to over 30 start-up incubators including **Le Cargo** and **Station F**, opened in 2017, which is the largest in the world.<sup>38</sup> There are thematic innovation platforms in areas such as sport, tourism, digital publishing, fintech, HR transformation, future of real estate, e-health and wellness, sustainable urban mobility and logistics, cultural and creative industries, and smart food.<sup>39</sup> Relatively new topic is the circular economy and the city launched a new platform on circular economy in 2017 for start-ups interested in sustainable urban solutions.

**Paris & Co**, the economic development and innovation agency of Paris and Ile-de-France region, coordinates **Urban Lab** to support the city's public procurement and companies' experimentation through selecting innovative urban projects, searching for funding, testing solutions in real-life setting and conducting impact analysis.<sup>40</sup> Local and international start-ups receive support from Paris & Co in the form of the 'Paris Landing Pack', accelerator programs, and opportunities to test prototypes and

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<sup>35</sup> Mairie de Paris, Participez à la prochaine Nuit des débats et proposez vos débats!, <https://www.paris.fr/nuitdesdebats>

<sup>36</sup> European Commission, European Capital of Innovation (iCapital) 2016, <https://ec.europa.eu/research/prizes/icapital/index.cfm?pg=2016>

<sup>37</sup> Innovation Cities Index 2016-2017: Europe, <http://www.innovation-cities.com/innovation-cities-index-2016-2017-europe/9777>

<sup>38</sup> How Paris is rapidly becoming Europe's 'City of Innovation', The Local, <https://www.thelocal.fr/20161024/how-paris-start-ups-is-rapidly-becoming-the-city-of-innovation>,

<sup>39</sup> Paris & Co, Incubators, <http://incubateurs.parisandco.com/>

<sup>40</sup> Paris & Co, Urban Lab, <http://urbanlab.parisandco.paris/>

services in the city, among others.<sup>41</sup> For international technological start-up teams that want to relocate to France, there is ‘**French Tech Ticket**’<sup>42</sup> program which offers funding, helps to get residence permit, and supports the businesses’ growth for one year. Large companies can join ‘**Club Open Innovation**’ to develop business relationships with start-ups through meetings and workshops.<sup>43</sup>

One a year Paris also hosts the largest annual meeting for start-ups, experts and investors - ‘**Hacking de L’Hôtel de Ville**’ which takes place in the City Hall and consists of a meet-up for start-ups, investors, clients and suppliers, workshops, and pitch events providing start-ups with an opportunity to present ideas to investors.<sup>44</sup> In 2017, the event attracted nearly 4,000 participants.

At the regional level, **Paris Region Economic Development Agency** (*Paris Region Agence d’attractivité et de promotion internationale de la région Ile-de-France*)<sup>45</sup> is in charge of attracting foreign companies to Ile-de-France and making it easier for them to set up research facilities, get accustomed to the local market and build up their network. They can also join one of the seven competitiveness clusters linking up business, research institutes, academia and public authorities and developing collaborative R&D projects in specializations strategic to the region’s economy: Mov’éo (mobility), ASTech Paris Region (aviation, aerospace), Medicen Paris Region (healthcare), Cap Digital Paris Region (digital content and services), Systematic Paris Region (digital ecosystem), Finance Innovation, Advancity (urban sustainability, eco-technologies).<sup>46</sup> The agency regularly publishes information about new incentives, support programmes and calls for projects on its official website to keep businesses informed of latest opportunities.

To improve involvement of academia and research institutions and develop their close partnerships with city government and private sector, **Paris-Saclay** has been designated as a territory of concentration of higher education institutions, research centres of large companies, workspaces for innovative SMEs.<sup>47</sup> It

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<sup>41</sup> Paris & Co, <http://www.parisandco.com/>

<sup>42</sup> French Tech Ticket, <http://www.frenchtechticket.com/>

<sup>43</sup> Club Open Innovation, <http://clubopeninnovation.fr/>

<sup>44</sup> Paris & Co, Hacking de L’Hôtel de Ville, <https://www.hackinghoteldeville.paris/en/>

<sup>45</sup> Paris Region Agence d’attractivité et de promotion internationale de la région Ile-de-France, <https://investparisregion.eu/>

<sup>46</sup> Paris Region Agence d’attractivité et de promotion internationale de la région Ile-de-France, Paris Region: multi-specialist sectors of excellence, <https://investparisregion.eu/en/about-paris-region/sectors-excellence>

<sup>47</sup> Cluster Paris-Saclay, <http://www.paris-saclay.com/l-agglo/grands-projets/cluster-paris-saclay-270.html>, See also: Paris – Saclay, territoire majeur de développement et d’innovation, <http://www.epaps.fr/>

is envisioned that Paris-Saclay will develop into the city's innovation hub – France's Silicon Valley.<sup>48</sup> Due to its high research and economic potential, the project constitutes the 'Operation of National Interest' of the French state. One of the major developments in the area is establishment of the University of Paris-Saclay which does not have a status of university, but rather operates as an university system – an academic entity comprising of separate but interrelated 19 higher education and research institutions. The focus is on strengthening research capacity, especially in engineering, natural sciences and life sciences and thus supporting the region's strategic economic sectors.

In areas of research, higher education, technology, scientific and technical culture, city authorities seek for professional advice of **le Conseil scientifique** (Scientific Council).<sup>49</sup> The council also prepares recommendations, dossiers and reports regarding municipal policies. It consists of 37 members from different research disciplines. Furthermore, each year Paris recruits 10-20 PhD students so that they can gain professional experience and the city benefit from their expertise and opportunity to establish long-term links with researchers. The scheme is possible under the framework of CIFRE (Industrial Conventions for Training through Research) that provides financial support to companies and public authorities to recruit doctoral students.<sup>50</sup> Since 2009, '**Emergence(s)**' programme offers four-years funding for young researchers teams working on multidisciplinary or innovative topics.<sup>51</sup>

Regarding research and collaboration on urban development, Paris has been participating in numerous EU co-funded projects under HORIZON2020, LIFE+, URBACT, and Urban Innovative Actions programmes. European projects bring together public and private partners and allow for experimentation with urban solutions in real life setting. For instance, Paris is one of 7 cities participating in **CityLab** HORIZON2020 project<sup>52</sup> to set up 'City Logistics Living Labs'. The city, in partnership with local stakeholders such as Sogaris (real estate developer), Chronopost (express carrier), and SNCF (rail company), is testing operation of logistics terminals at Chapelle and Beaugrenelle to consolidate distribution of goods and reduce distances for 'last mile delivery', and the use of clean modes of transport in the process. Successfully implemented solutions in the seven living labs will be transferred later on to follower cities.

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<sup>48</sup> Why France is building a mega-university at Paris-Saclay to rival Silicon Valley, The Conversation, <http://theconversation.com/why-france-is-building-a-mega-university-at-paris-saclay-to-rival-silicon-valley-41786>

<sup>49</sup> Mairie de Paris, Conseil scientifique, <http://www.paris.fr/municipalite/action-municipale/le-conseil-scientifique-3467>

<sup>50</sup> Mairie de Paris, CIFRE à la Ville de Paris: des doctorant.e.s au cœur de l'action municipale. Candidatez!, <https://www.paris.fr/actualites/cifre-un-dispositif-d-accueil-de-doctorants-a-paris-candidatez-en-ligne-4222>

<sup>51</sup> Mairie de Paris, Programme Emergence(s) 2018: un appel à projets pour soutenir la recherche, <https://www.paris.fr/emergences>

<sup>52</sup> CITYLAB, <http://www.citylab-project.eu/>

In **URBAN LEARNING** project<sup>53</sup> bringing together 17 partners from 8 European cities, Paris created a local working group in which different city departments are cooperating closely with the Paris Climate Agency, urban planners, and energy suppliers to break down silo thinking, build a dialogue between departments and better integrate energy aspects in the urban planning process. Participating cities will also exchange findings and experiences among each other, with other cities in their countries and partner cities of the project. Paris is also active in URBACT networks of cities such as 'BoostInno'<sup>54</sup> through which 10 cities cooperate on development and support for social innovation, and 'Interactive Cities'<sup>55</sup> gathering partners from 10 cities to explore how social media and user-generated content can be used to improve urban governance.

### **Reindustrialization plan and local commerce**

In 2015, the City of Paris published a report "Fabriquer à Paris pour relever les défis sociaux et environnementaux: quelles filières industrielles d'avenir?" (Manufacturing in Paris to meet social and environmental challenges: What are the industrial sectors of the future?)<sup>56</sup> which provides recommendations and identifies policies that could help to re-industrialize the city in the context of emerging technologies and sustainable development. In their suggestions, the authors touch upon promoting art and design, securing properties for industrial use, developing sustainable urban logistics and circular economy, supporting research and enterprises, as well as inclusion of social and environmental clauses in public procurement.

It is also visible that Paris puts substantial focus on 'maker economy' and 'collaborative production' facilitated by provision of co-working spaces, labs and easier access to tools enabling digital modeling and fabrication. There are numerous fab labs and co-working spaces located in Paris and Île-de-France which can be used for designing, prototyping and testing products and crafts in collaborative manner.<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> URBAN LEARNING, <http://www.urbanlearning.eu/>

<sup>54</sup> URBACT, BoostInno, <http://urbact.eu/boostinno>

<sup>55</sup> URBACT, Interactive Cities, <http://urbact.eu/interactive-cities>

<sup>56</sup> Mairie de Paris (2015) Rapport: Fabriquer à Paris pour relever les défis sociaux et environnementaux : quelles filières industrielles d'avenir ?, <https://api-site.paris.fr/images/72855>

<sup>57</sup> For the location of such places, see: <https://www.iledefrance.fr/fil-actus-region/carte-fab-labs-ile-france> , and: <https://www.fablabs.io/labs/map>

In 2016, Paris joined global **Fab City initiative**<sup>58</sup> which strives to develop a network of connected self-sufficient cities. The idea is to keep production in cities, meeting local needs, reusing and recycling materials, while importing and exporting knowledge, design and urban best practices:

*“(...) the city must be locally productive and globally connected to knowledge, economic and social networks, making cooperation between cities, citizens and knowledge centers the basis of the scientific knowledge.”*<sup>59</sup>

It is believed that cities following these principals would become cleaner and more resilient, reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. This approach can also create new opportunities in the job market.

Paris has been for long striving to protect small local commerce with an interventionist strategy aiming to revitalize selected neighbourhoods and improve their commercial diversity. The goal is to make stagnant areas with single commercial activity and a lot of vacant spaces more attractive, preserve historical identity of the city, promote social diversity, and meet primarily local needs.<sup>60</sup> For this purpose the city launched **Vital’Quartier** project<sup>61</sup> (2004-2015: VITAL’QUARTIER 1, 2008-2021: VITAL’QUARTIER 2), coordination of which was given to SemaEst semi-public planning agency with the City of Paris being a major stakeholder. Thanks to right of pre-emption, the agency can purchase vacant properties, renovate them and offer at affordable renting price for commercial activities that fit city’s vision of development (local commerce - ‘*le commerce de proximite*’, sustainable development, cultural and creative industries, social economy).<sup>62</sup> Local entrepreneurs who take part in Vital’Quartier project are offered personal coaching in opening and promoting their business. Vital’Quartier 2 is especially focused on the Latin Quarter, where a large number of bookshops and cultural venues were forced to close down

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<sup>58</sup> The project was launched by the Institut d’Arquitectura Avançada de Catalunya, the MIT Center for Bits and Atoms, the Fab Foundation and the Barcelona City Council in 2011, <http://fab.city/>

<sup>59</sup> Fab City, <http://fab.city/about/>

<sup>60</sup> Semaest, Favoriser la nouvelle

économie de proximité, [http://www.semaest.fr/fileadmin/webmaster-fichiers/Publications/Publications/SEMAEST\\_Plaquette\\_NEP\\_Avril2016\\_Web.pdf](http://www.semaest.fr/fileadmin/webmaster-fichiers/Publications/Publications/SEMAEST_Plaquette_NEP_Avril2016_Web.pdf)

<sup>61</sup> Semaest, Vital’ Quartier: la revitalisation est en marche, [http://www.semaest.fr/fileadmin/webmaster-medias/Presse/SEMAEST\\_DossierPresse\\_MAJ\\_janvier2016.pdf](http://www.semaest.fr/fileadmin/webmaster-medias/Presse/SEMAEST_DossierPresse_MAJ_janvier2016.pdf)

<sup>62</sup> Municipal pre-emption on property in France: <https://www.notaires.fr/en/municipal-pre-emption-right>

due to rising rent prices and market competition. The city wants to reverse this trend and maintain the unique character of the place.<sup>63</sup>

## Connected City

To provide foundation for expansion of digital services, Paris is improving supporting infrastructure such as 3G/4G network and 400 free wifi hotspots available in public places. The city also wants to experiment further with the Internet of Things, sensors and beacons<sup>64</sup>. Another challenge in this area is storage of the massive amount of collected data, finding right methods of analyzing it, and providing new or improving existing services on the basis of combining together different sets of data.<sup>65</sup> **ParisCode** programme is addressing the shortage of professionals in programming and data science by providing training and employment opportunities for 2,000 developers/data scientists/cyber security specialists by 2020.<sup>66</sup> The city is also aiming at improving IT and programming education at schools by equipping them with computers, tablets and robots. It is also committed to providing open access to data<sup>67</sup> and two programmes have been launched to promote open innovation – **Paris Open Innovation** meet up group<sup>68</sup> and **DataCity**<sup>69</sup> programme for building partnerships between cities, start-ups and corporates and co-construction of urban solutions in sectors such as mobility, logistics, energy and smart buildings.

Paris is aiming to simplify and offer more municipal services online, so that residents can access them under one user account (e.g. application for residential parking, application for social housing, search for childcare services, etc.).<sup>70</sup> Furthermore, numerous applications have already been developed to improve life of Parisians and help city gather useful data, among them:

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<sup>63</sup> Paris's new planning strategy: bookshops in, textile wholesalers out, The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2010/jun/04/paris-urban-planning>

<sup>64</sup> Beacons are small geo-locating devices that can connect with smartphones through special applications and Bluetooth. They can be used by private companies for advertising, but also by city governments in tourism, culture/museums, security and to improve accessibility for example for the visually impaired. For more information about the use of beacons, see: <https://blog.beaconstac.com/2016/02/internet-of-things-for-smart-cities-how-beacons-are-leading-the-way/>

<sup>65</sup> Smart city Paris: "Citizen participation is a key priority", L'Atelier BNP Paribas, [http://www.atelier.net/en/trends/articles/smart-city-paris-citizen-participation-key-priority\\_439085](http://www.atelier.net/en/trends/articles/smart-city-paris-citizen-participation-key-priority_439085)

<sup>66</sup> Mairie de Paris, ParisCode, comment ça marche?, <http://www.paris.fr/actualites/pariscode-comment-ca-marche-4225>

<sup>67</sup> Mairie de Paris, Paris Data, <https://opendata.paris.fr/page/home/>

<sup>68</sup> Paris Open Innovation meet up, <https://www.meetup.com/fr-FR/Paris-Open-Data-Innovation-Meetup/>

<sup>69</sup> Mairie de Paris, DataCity Paris, <https://datacity.numa.co/paris/home/>

<sup>70</sup> Mairie de Paris, Découvrez Mon Compte: votre nouvel accès numérique aux services parisiens, <http://www.paris.fr/compteunique>

- Sound City<sup>71</sup> – for individual and collaborative measurement of exposure to air pollution
- Paris Piscines – provides information about swimming pools and their opening hours
- Velib – bike sharing scheme
- Autolib – car sharing scheme
- Cite Green<sup>72</sup> – encouraging use of Velib, for choosing sustainable transport users were awarded points exchangeable for coupons
- Que faire a Paris – provides information about cultural events, exhibitions, shows, activities for kids, and concerts and their location on map

**CoSto** (Connected Stores) initiative shows that digital tools can be used to support existing urban development strategies. CoSto is operated by Semaest and helps local merchants, designers and craftsmen by training them in the use of digital technology and social media, and allowing them to experiment for free with smart applications through which they can promote their businesses, offer loyalty programmes and gift vouchers, provide new delivery options, etc.<sup>73</sup> CoSto currently benefits over 1250 small local shops and craftsmen. CoSto can also link them with other start-ups, SMEs, and associations through which small businesses and craftsmen can increase their visibility online, support people in need in the neighbourhood, contribute to alternative tourist tours, share know-how with others, obtain loans or funds from crowdfunding.<sup>74</sup>

Digital solutions are also tested for monitoring of the environment and improvement of public spaces. From December 2015 the city cooperated with Cisco in one-year pilot project in which 50 sensors were installed throughout the Place de la Nation to measure and analyze noise and air quality levels, as well as the number and movements of pedestrians and vehicles. Around the Place d'Italie, the city and EVESA, responsible for public lighting and traffic lights, deployed sensors to count the number of pedestrians in the area in real-life and adjust 30 traffic lights at crossings accordingly. Another partnership, with Veolia,

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<sup>71</sup> SoundCity: a mobile application for understanding your exposure to noise pollution, Inria, <https://www.inria.fr/en/centre/paris/news/launch-of-soundcity-mobile-application>

<sup>72</sup> "CitéGreen" : Rouler en Vélib' peut désormais vous faire gagner des points, Huffington Post, [http://www.huffingtonpost.fr/2012/07/04/rouler-en-velib-peut-desormais-vous-faire-gagner-cadeaux-points\\_n\\_1648291.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.fr/2012/07/04/rouler-en-velib-peut-desormais-vous-faire-gagner-cadeaux-points_n_1648291.html)

<sup>73</sup> CoSto Connected Stores Paris, <http://www.costo.paris/>

<sup>74</sup> CoSto Connected Stores Paris, Partenaires, <http://www.costo.paris/partenaires/>

resulted in experimentation with GPS microchips installed in waste bins to improve efficiency of waste collection.<sup>75</sup>

## Sustainable mobility

In the context of the Paris Agreement at the COP21 and city's participation in C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (Paris Mayor Anne Hidalgo being the chair of the network), Paris pays a lot of attention to climate adaptation, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and transition to renewable energy with a set of specific targets to be achieved by 2020 (compared with 2004): 25% reduction in GHG emissions, 25% reduction in energy consumption and 25% renewable or recovered energy.<sup>76</sup>

The long-term goal is to lower GHG emissions by 75% by 2050 and one of the measures to achieve this is to reduce number of cars in the city. Paris is going to ban all high-polluting vehicles by 2020 and some regulations in this area are already in place. For those affected by the restrictions, the city provides incentives such as subsidies for electric scooters/bikes, free transit passes and bike/car sharing, 50% of vehicle upgrade cost for businesses.<sup>77</sup> There are also speed limits of 30km/h for one third of roads and it will be later expanded to more arrondissements. Moreover, it is planned that 100% of last kilometer delivery will be done by non-diesel vehicles by 2020. Seeking innovative solutions for sustainable logistics in the spirit of co-creation, the city of Paris and Paris & Co launched '**Logistique Urbaine Durable**' call for proposals in 2015 and identified 22 projects for experimentation.<sup>78</sup>

Promoting sustainable mobility, Paris aims to become the world's **biking capital by 2020** with ambitious plan to extend biking paths from 700 to 1,400km, create Bike Express Network, and provide 10,000 more bike parking spaces. EUR 10 million is allocated for purchase of electric bikes, scooters and cargo bikes.<sup>79</sup> In 2007, the city launched Velib bike sharing scheme which turned to be a big success and the number of cyclists increased by 41% in first five years.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> Mairie de Paris, Paris renforce sa démarche pour capter et exploiter la donnée, <https://www.paris.fr/services-et-infos-pratiques/innovation-et-recherche/ville-intelligente-et-durable/paris-renforce-sa-demarche-pour-capter-et-exploiter-la-donnee-3191>

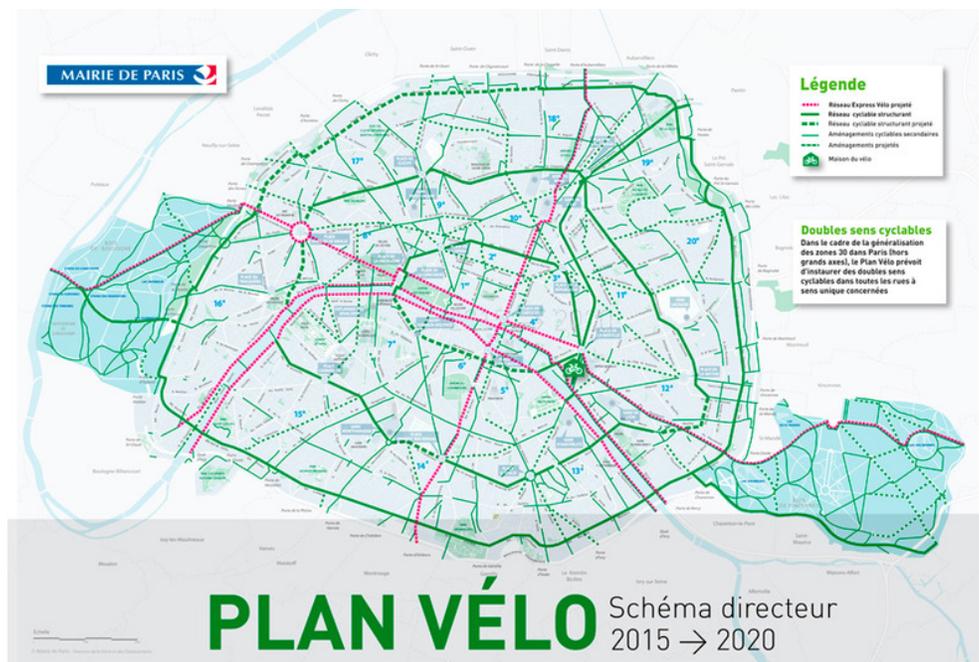
<sup>76</sup> Mairie de Paris, Plan Climat Énergie de Paris, <https://api-site-cdn.paris.fr/images/70921>

<sup>77</sup> How Paris Is Fighting Climate Change, Next City, <https://nextcity.org/features/view/paris-fight-climate-change-cop21-climate-conference>

<sup>78</sup> Urban Lab, Logistique Urbaine Durable, <http://urbanlab.parisandco.paris/Nos-projets/Programmes/Avec-la-Ville-de-Paris/Logistique-Urbaine-Durable>

<sup>79</sup> Mairie de Paris, Paris à Vélo, <http://www.paris.fr/velo>

<sup>80</sup> Five Years of Velib - How Cycling Became Chic in Paris, Der Spiegel, <http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/paris-bike-hire-scheme-is-five-years-old-a-840775.html>



Source: Mairie de Paris, <https://www.paris.fr/velo>

Some of the streets of Paris including famous Champs Elysées were closed to traffic on the first ‘**car free day**’ organized on the 27<sup>th</sup> September 2015.<sup>81</sup> In May 2016, the city announced that it would make Champs Elysées car-free every first Sunday of a month. Certain roads of other neighbourhoods are closed to car traffic on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays (each of them follows specific rules for the days and time of the closure), as a part of ‘**Paris Respire**’ (Paris Breathes) campaign.<sup>82</sup>

**Pedestrianization of the right bank of the Seine** by closure of one of the busiest highways in Paris was a major step toward giving roads back to people, but it also caused a lot of controversy and met with strong backlash from some of citizens and mayors of suburban communes.<sup>83</sup> Those who spoke against the plan were mostly concerned that traffic in other places would increase and it would affect especially commuters from the suburbs. However, to persuade the sceptics the City of Paris responded with studies to gather evidence for positive impact of the changes on the air quality and noise, and prove that the traffic in the affected areas can adjust to the changes. In a short term, data on air quality suggests

<sup>81</sup> All-blue skies in Paris as city centre goes car-free for first time, The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/sep/27/all-blue-skies-in-paris-as-city-centre-goes-car-free-for-first-time>

<sup>82</sup> Mairie de Paris, Paris Respire, <http://www.paris.fr/parisrespire>

<sup>83</sup> Paris divided: two-mile highway by Seine goes car-free for six months, The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2016/sep/09/paris-divided-highway-car-free-six-months-pedestrianisation>

that the situation got better in the pedestrianized area and its close surroundings, but worsened at other nearby roads<sup>84</sup>. The Mayor is planning more pedestrian-friendly projects in the city centre, including semi-pedestrianization and redesign of 7 main squares.<sup>85</sup>

### Urban greening and urban agriculture

In terms of protection of nature and greening, Paris' Biodiversity Plan is under revision and ideas for a new plan have been gathered through consultations and "Madame la Maire, j'ai une idee" platform. The city has set up the target to have 100 hectares of greenery including roofs, building facades and walls, 20,000 more trees planted, and 30 hectares of new green public spaces by 2020. France has already put in place the law requiring all new buildings in commercial zones to have roofs covered by solar panels or plants.<sup>86</sup> Since 2016, Paris innovative approach to city greening allows citizens to acquire 3-year permit, soil and seeds to manage any empty public space and turn it into 'urban garden' thanks to the **Green Hand Charter** (*Charte Main Verte*).<sup>87</sup> The city also sees economic potential and environmental benefits of urban agriculture. In 2016 it opened the '**Parisculteurs**' call for projects, as a result of which 33 sites were assigned to professionals for development of agricultural production.<sup>88</sup> Schools in Paris have 350 educational gardens and 27 orchards. There are already around 130 **community gardens** around the city, for example the Jardin de l'Aqueduc open to all residents, promoting eco-citizenship, offering beekeeping classes, and the Jardin des Jeunes Pouces aiming to generate no waste and use only recycled resources.<sup>89</sup> Community gardens have one more important role. They became social hubs bringing together different groups of people and therefore places that can be used for social integration:

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<sup>84</sup> Fermeture des voies sur berge à Paris : le difficile bilan de la pollution, Le Monde, [http://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2018/03/07/fermeture-des-voies-sur-berge-a-paris-le-difficile-bilan-de-la-pollution\\_5267153\\_4355770.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2018/03/07/fermeture-des-voies-sur-berge-a-paris-le-difficile-bilan-de-la-pollution_5267153_4355770.html)

<sup>85</sup> More Trees, Fewer Cars for the Central Squares of Paris, CityLab, <http://www.citylab.com/cityfixer/2016/04/paris-public-square-plan/476463/>

<sup>86</sup> France decrees new rooftops must be covered in plants or solar panels, The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/mar/20/france-decrees-new-rooftops-must-be-covered-in-plants-or-solar-panels>

<sup>87</sup> Mairie de Paris, Les jardins partagés, <https://www.paris.fr/services-et-infos-pratiques/environnement-et-espaces-verts/nature-et-espaces-verts/les-jardins-partages-203>

<sup>88</sup> Mairie de Paris, Overview of the Paris sustainable development report 2016, <https://api-site.paris.fr/images/90042>

<sup>89</sup> 10 Urban Agriculture Projects in Paris, France, foodtank, <https://foodtank.com/news/2014/08/ten-urban-agriculture-projects-in-paris-france/>

*“Linking recreational gardeners with professionals, the jardins partagés combine social utopia of the past of which they are the heirs with new utopias: new meeting places, improvised party, know-how exchange, barter of plants, café-concert, spontaneous civic debate and street art.”<sup>90</sup>*

## Energy transition

In regards to energy targets, the city wants to expand the use of geothermal energy (creation of the geothermal well in North-East Paris, 100 potential sites identified), solar energy (50,000m<sup>2</sup> solar panels installed, 100,000m<sup>2</sup> of potential space for solar panels identified), and heat recovery from data centers, sewage system and waste. Paris aims to reduce energy consumption by renovation of existing public buildings and social housing, programmes for thermal improvement of private co-owned properties, and requirements on energy performance for new social housing. More details on concrete actions were included in Paris Climate and Energy Action Plan adopted in 2012<sup>91</sup> (the plan will soon be revised). Paris Climate Agency website provides a list of 71 best practices in renovation and construction of buildings for maximum energy efficiency.<sup>92</sup> In the upcoming new Paris Climate and Energy Action Plan the city proposes to set up an ambitious target of 100% renewable energy by 2050 with 20% renewable energy produced locally from solar plant, geothermal well and solar panels installed on roofs.<sup>93</sup>

Development projects ZAC Claude Bernard<sup>94</sup>, Frequel-Fontarabie<sup>95</sup>, and Clichy-Batignolles<sup>96</sup> have been awarded the **EcoQuartiers** Label. **Clichy-Batignolles** won the Sustainable City Grand Prize of the Green Building & City Solutions Awards 2016. ‘**CoRDEES - Co-Responsibility in District Energy Efficiency & Sustainability Development**’ project in Clichy Batignolles has been selected for Urban Innovative Actions programme of the European Union and now receives funding via the European Regional Development Fund.<sup>97</sup> The eco-district will be the largest of its kind in Paris, equipped with smart grid and 85% self-sufficient in energy generated from solar panels and geothermal wells. The project is based on

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<sup>90</sup> Community gardens, Paris, URBAN GREEN-BLUE GRIDS,

<http://www.urbangreenbluegrids.com/projects/community-gardens-paris/>

<sup>91</sup> Mairie de Paris, Mairie de Paris, Plan Climat Énergie de Paris, <https://api-site-cdn.paris.fr/images/70921>

<sup>92</sup> Agence Parisienne du Climat, Cartographie, <http://www.apc-paris.com/cartographie>

<sup>93</sup> Mairie de Paris, Les principales actions du nouveau Plan Climat, [https://www.paris.fr/planclimat#les-principales-actions-du-nouveau-plan-climat\\_2](https://www.paris.fr/planclimat#les-principales-actions-du-nouveau-plan-climat_2)

<sup>94</sup> Ekopolis (2012), ZAC Claude-Bernard -Paris 19ème: Retour d’expérience,

<http://www.ekopolis.fr/sites/default/files/docs-joints/EKP-AAM-1303-ClaudeBernard.pdf>

<sup>95</sup> Mairie de Paris, Projet 20e - Quartier Fréquel-Fontarabie, <http://www.paris.fr/services-et-infos-pratiques/urbanisme-et-architecture/projets-urbains-et-architecturaux/quartier-frequel-fontarabie-20e-2531>

<sup>96</sup> Mairie de Paris, Clichy-Batignolles, <http://www.clichy-batignolles.fr/english>

<sup>97</sup> Urban Innovative Actions, Paris, <http://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/uia-cities/paris>

cooperation of the City of Paris, Paris Batignolles Aménagement, private companies and a research centre. It will also involve local residents and associations.

**More information:**

Ville de Paris: <https://www.paris.fr/>

Métropole du Grand Paris: <http://www.metropolegrandparis.fr/>

Paris Region Economic Development Agency: <https://investparisregion.eu/>

Paris&Co: <http://www.parisandco.com/>

Agence Parisienne du Climat: <http://www.apc-paris.com/>

Société du Grand Paris: <https://www.societedugrandparis.fr>

Convention and Visitors Bureau: <https://en.parisinfo.com/>