

A close-up photograph of a single ice cube melting on a smooth, yellow surface. The ice is partially melted, with a pool of water forming around its base. The lighting is soft, creating gentle shadows and highlights on the ice and the liquid.

cité

sciences
et industrie

climate emergency

**permanent exhibition
since 16 May 2023**

PRESS KIT

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Under the High Patronage
of Mr Emmanuel MACRON,
President of the French Republic

Trilingual exhibition
(French, English, Spanish)
Ages 15 and up

Climate Emergency is part of the editorial line "Society-Science / Changes in Our World." This program line brings together exhibitions that focus on developments in science and technology and their impact on our individual and collective lives. They therefore offer a privileged opportunity for the social sciences and major societal issues.

EDITORIAL

RISING SEA LEVELS, MEGAFIRES, CYCLONES, LANDSLIDES, HEATWAVES AND OTHER PHENOMENA LINKED TO GLOBAL WARMING ARE IN THE HEADLINES WITH INCREASINGLY REGULARITY.

ACROSS THE PLANET, CLIMATE DISRUPTION HAS AN IMPACT ON EVERY SPECIES, INCLUDING OUR OWN. THE CLIMATE THREAT IS NO LONGER A DISTANT POSSIBILITY BUT AN OMNIPRESENT EMERGENCY. IT FEELS LIKE A TRAP IS CLOSING ON US, CREATING A FEELING OF POWERLESSNESS IN THE FACE OF THE ENORMITY OF THE CHALLENGES, AND MAKING IT EVEN MORE DIFFICULT TO ENGAGE IN CALM AND CONSIDERED REFLECTION ON THE SOLUTIONS WE NEED TO IMPLEMENT.

CLIMATE EMERGENCY IS THE NEW PERMANENT EXHIBITION AT THE CITÉ DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE, DESIGNED AND PRODUCED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE FRENCH NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF SCIENCE CURATOR JEAN JOUZEL. THE EXHIBITION INVITES US TO TAKE A STEP BACK, RETHINK THE WAYS WE INHABIT THE WORLD AND LOOK AT HOW WE CAN TAKE ACTION, EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US.

CLIMATE EMERGENCY PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE MECHANISMS WE CAN USE TO DECARBONISE OUR SOCIETIES AND INCREASE THEIR RESILIENCE. CENTRING ON THE QUESTION OF SUFFICIENCY, IT REMINDS US OF THE NEED FOR DEEP-REACHING COLLECTIVE TRANSFORMATIONS AND GETTING AS MANY PEOPLE AS POSSIBLE INVOLVED IN BUILDING A MOST SUSTAINABLE AND SOCIALLY JUST WORLD.

THE EXHIBITION ENCOURAGES US TO REINVENT THE WAYS WE LIVE, FROM TRANSPORT CHOICES TO FARMING PRACTICES AND FOOD HABITS.

THE KNOWLEDGE AND THE MEANS OF ACTION EXIST. BUT THEY WILL BE WORTHLESS WITHOUT YOU.

THERE'S STILL TIME!

BRUNO MAQUART
CHAIRMAN AND CEO OF UNIVSCIENCE

THE EXHIBITION



TOWARDS A DECARBONISED WORLD

Climate disruption means we need to rethink our relationship to the world and bring about deep-reaching, collective transformations at every level of society if we want to ward off disaster.

The outlook may be grim but it is also a powerful driver for hope in the form of inspirational actions, citizen initiatives and new ways of building the world in terms of social, environmental and economic innovations.

Climate Emergency, the new permanent exhibition at the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie, provides an overview of mechanisms aiming to meet the need to both decarbonise and adapt our societies.

The exhibition's mission is to show that all actors in society need to get involved in the fight against global warming if we want to achieve a decarbonised world by the second half of the century.

At a time when 75% of 16–25 year-olds in France* are terrified by the future and suffer from eco-anxiety, the exhibition seeks to engage with visitors and encourage them to take part in global ecological transition to help build a desirable future marked by greater social and environmental justice.

CONTINUING TO INHABIT PLANET EARTH

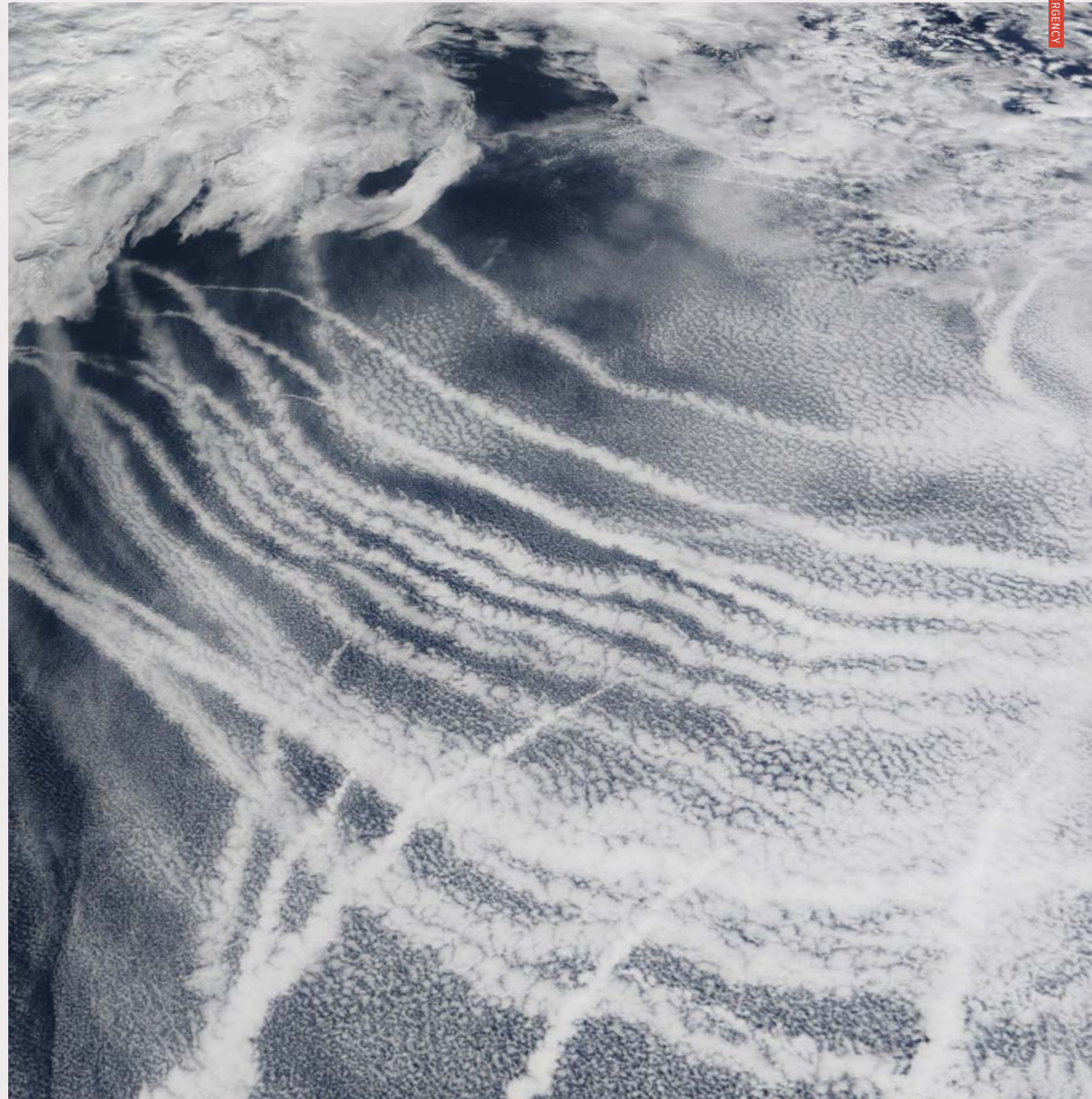
Earth's capacity to sustain life is now at stake. How can we deal with increasing systemic and climate disruption around the world? What does this require in terms of political, economic and social reorganisation? What citizen initiatives and individual actions are needed?

Climate Emergency sets out to avoid the traps of preaching or defeatism. On a collective level, the exhibition shows us **that the mechanisms governing our societies are no longer tenable and emphasises the necessity to trigger political and economic measures.** On the individual level, the exhibition suggests that solutions are within everyone's reach. Everyone has the means to act and adapt at their own individual level.

The exhibition also aims to show that the climate emergency **calls for urgent action and political commitment at the various decision-making levels** to drive progress towards creating decarbonised societies equipped to deal with global warming. The goal is not to decree what "should" be done but to show what is already being done, using personal stories, accounts and experiences, **since energy conservation is so vital to the fulfilment of the decarbonisation promise.**

**Palaeoclimatologist
Jean Jouzel
is the science curator
of this new permanent
exhibition.**

* Source: study carried out by the NGO AVAAZ in 2021
** see Glossary p.17





SELF-GUIDED TOUR IN A THREE-PART SEQUENCE

HOW CAN WE CONTINUE LIVING ON PLANET EARTH?

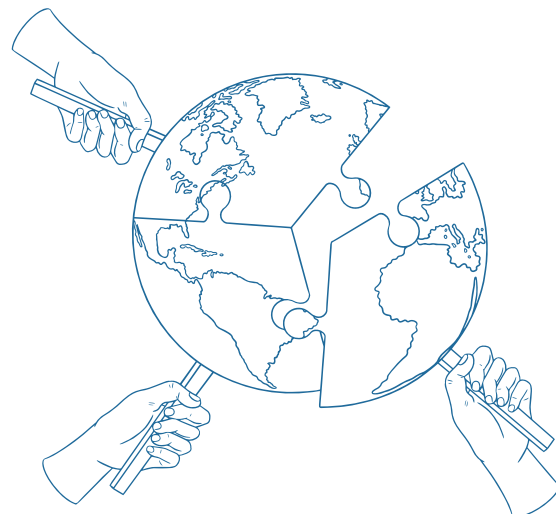
IT WILL NEED FAR-REACHING CHANGES TO THE WAYS WE LIVE AND BUILD OUR SOCIETIES IF WE WANT LIFE ON EARTH TO CONTINUE. SO WHAT DO WE NEED TO DO?

VISITORS ARE GREETED AT THE EXHIBITION ENTRANCE BY A LARGE ILLUSTRATED PANEL SHOWING THE ORIGINS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. AT THE CENTRE OF THE VISIT, THERE IS AN ORIENTATION TABLE POINTING TO THREE VISITOR SEQUENCES:

→ **DECARBONISING**: DISCOVER THE CHALLENGES INVOLVED IN REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS*

→ **ANTICIPATING**: DISCOVER POSSIBLE FUTURES FOR THE PLANET AND THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE WARMING

→ **TAKING ACTION**: GETTING INVOLVED INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY



What do French people think about the climate emergency?

According to the 2023 edition of the Universcience Critical Thinking Barometer, **63%** of French people link climate warming to CO₂ generated by human activities and believe that there is a scientific consensus on this. They also see scientists as the most credible source of information on climate issues, with **42%** stating that they trust climatologists.

+ DETAILS
on page 22

PART 1

DECARBONISING

IN 2015, **195** COUNTRIES SIGNED THE PARIS AGREEMENT, COMMITTING TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE BY RADICALLY LIMITING THE GHG EMISSIONS THAT CAUSE IT. THE AGREEMENT ENCOURAGES SIGNATORY STATES **TO REACH CARBON NEUTRALITY** FOR ALL THEIR ACTIVITIES BY THE SECOND HALF OF THE CENTURY TO ENSURE THAT FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL INHERIT A WORLD THAT IS STILL INHABITABLE. THE FIRST PART OF THE EXHIBITION FOCUSES ON THREE SECTORS THAT EMIT EXTREMELY HIGH LEVELS OF GHG: **CITIES, TRANSPORT AND FOOD SYSTEMS.**

CITIES

Although they currently only cover **2%** of the Earth's surface area, cities are responsible for over **70%** of GHG emissions worldwide. Their very substantial carbon impact calls for an in-depth questioning of our relationship to the urban world.

How do we measure a city's carbon footprint? At the entrance of this area, visitors are greeted by a data sculpture representing the carbon footprint of the city of Paris, covering both direct and indirect emissions, i.e. local emissions directly produced in the city and the indirect emissions generated outside the urban area but necessary for its activities.

The figures show that cities emit more carbon from surrounding areas that supply them with energy, raw materials and food products than from inside their own administrative and geographical areas. In addition to emissions reduction, how can cities be adapted to tackle extreme climate phenomena such as flooding, heatwaves and water shortages? The exhibition gives visitors the chance to hear the opinions of experts with a series of filmed interviews.

In one example, the goal is to combat urban sprawl, expand public transport and renovate buildings as extensively as possible. In another, the focus is on introducing new construction standards to cities as well as rethinking urban planning and social equality policies.



PART
1↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
DECARBONISING

TRANSPORT

The transport industry is seeing the fastest rise in CO₂ emissions. In France, it emits more GHG emissions than any other sector: **31%** of emissions in 2019, and a **9%** increase since 1990. While the development of new technologies gives us a glimpse of the decarbonised transport of the future, this must go hand in hand with sufficiency in terms of transport use and the materials employed to manufacture vehicles.

The transport industry's GHG footprint is calculated by estimating emissions produced by burning fuel. But other parameters come into play depending on the type of transport: vehicle model and weight, temperature, abrasion of the road surface, aerosols for the aviation sector, and more – it's a long list. A second data sculpture invites visitors to look at how GHG emissions divide up by sector: private cars, two-wheelers, heavy vehicles, aircraft, etc.

And then there is green mobility: are electric and hydrogen vehicles a mirage or the solution we need? What impact do they have on energy production? In a series of interviews, expert scientists look at the new forms of transport, their life cycles and technological limits. The emergence of these new uses clearly requires local authorities to rethink infrastructure for roads, airports and domestic uses.

Next in this section is a map showing the difference between public facilities for bicycle use in the Netherlands and France: in 2022, France had 74,000 km of special cycle lanes while the Netherlands had 35,000 for a surface area 13 times smaller. The map also provides an overview of differing public policies regarding regional planning.



On 4 April 2023, Universcience introduced a reduced sustainable mobility price for anyone travelling by bike, scooter, Segway or on roller skates.

+ DETAILS
p.24



FOOD

Our food system accounts for **34%** of worldwide GHG emissions, posing a major challenge to decarbonising our societies.

Why such a high percentage? What portion of our GHG emissions comes from the agriculture and food sectors? A third and final data sculpture illustrates the volume of GHG emitted by type of product (meat, cereals, vegetables, fruit, etc.) considering their entire life cycle, from production through to waste management. The French food industry alone emits 170 million tonnes of CO₂e.

This section also features a multimedia game that invites visitors to design their own menu: each plate is then assessed for its carbon and environmental impact. The goal is to give visitors a clear idea of the impact of our food habits. The GHG footprint of food products is calculated using several parameters: production, processing, packaging, transport, distribution, consumption and waste.

What would healthy, sustainable agriculture look like? In France the agricultural system has historically focused on increasing production and reducing costs via specialisation, mechanisation and the use of synthetic inputs like pesticides and chemical fertilisers. A film highlights alternative, healthier and more sustainable farming practices such as agroecology,* which offer solutions to the challenge of decarbonising food systems.



WHAT ABOUT IN 2050?

Each of these themes, cities, transport and food, concludes with four scenarios for 2050 called Transition(s) 2050 drawn up by ADEME.* From very frugal to highly technological, each scenario has its specific features, advantages and implementation difficulties. And they all need everyone at every level of society to get involved: states, regions, economic and social actors as well as individuals. They ask us questions about the changes we need to make to our lifestyles. Visitors can handle a set of cubes, play a floor game similar to snakes and ladders and listen to a series of audio portraits to help them grasp the specific characteristics of each of the four scenarios.

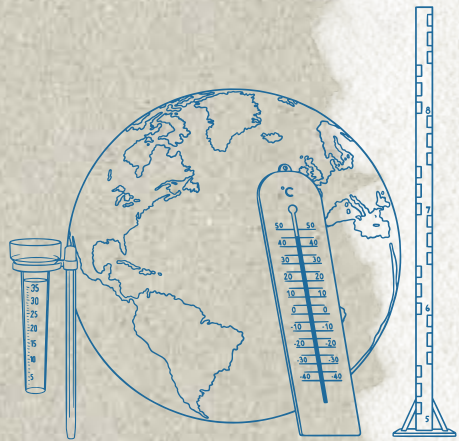
*see Glossary p.17

PART
2

ANTICIPATING

CLIMATE HAS BECOME ONE OF THE MOST DOCUMENTED RESEARCH FIELDS IN MODERN SOCIETY, PARTICULARLY THANKS TO WORK BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC), WHICH PUBLISHES A REPORT EVERY FIVE TO SEVEN YEARS ON THE LITERATURE PRODUCED BY RESEARCHERS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD. THE FACTS ARE CLEAR IN EVERY REPORT: **RIISING GHG EMISSIONS ARE ACCELERATING CLIMATE DISRUPTION, RESULTING IN UNPRECEDENTED CLIMATE EVENTS OF INCREASING FREQUENCY AND VIOLENCE.**

THIS SECOND PART DIVIDES INTO THREE SECTIONS: "ANTICIPATING THE FUTURE", "ENERGY AND RESOURCES", AND "DATA OF THE FUTURE".



ANTICIPATING THE FUTURE

Unprecedented climate events such as heatwaves, droughts, melting icecaps, rising sea levels, storms and floods are proliferating and intensifying. Scientists predict a rise in temperature in the range of 1.40°C to 4.40°C by 2100 depending on the emissions scenario, making many areas of the world uninhabitable. Visitors can use an interactive multimedia display with a projection onto a hanging globe to vary the parameters – temperature, rainfall, sea level, etc. – to test the different scenarios proposed by the IPCC report and get a better understanding of their planetary and local consequences. Further on in this section, the focus is on **the greenhouse effect, a natural process vital to keeping the climate machine running.**

The level of the seas and oceans is rising and coastal erosion and retreating shorelines will only accelerate as temperatures climb. A display with a projection onto scale models invites visitors to highlight factors contributing to marine flooding and their direct impacts on coastlines.

This section of the exhibition also **looks at biodiversity and climate change:** the last few years **numerous animal and plant species migrate** in search of habitats better adapted to their needs.



ENERGY AND RESOURCES

At a time when we need to be drastically reducing our GHG emissions, energy use in developed and emerging countries continues to rise as a result of our energy intensive lifestyles. Each year that passes makes the Paris Agreement targets harder to achieve. **The Climate Emergency requires radical technical and political solutions.** Because changing our relationship to energy means changing our society. An installation **offers an overview of the different types of energy: mechanical, chemical, thermal, etc.** These forms of energy are classified in two main families: **fossil fuels** (coal, oil and natural gas) and **renewables** (flow energy sources like the sun, wind, water, geothermal and biomass). **Both release CO₂:** once the transformation or refining process is finished, the energy is transferred via transport infrastructure (power lines, pipelines, oil tankers) that also generate pollution, then distributed via networks that need to be manufactured, maintained and developed – producing yet more pollution. What can we do? **One of the solutions would be to rethink the scale and organisation of our infrastructure.** A film entitled *Energy: transition or addition* raises questions for visitors to consider about our societies' energy needs.

*see Glossary p.17



DATA OF THE FUTURE

The second part of the exhibition concludes with an immersive data visualisation display called *Data of the Future*. A 20-minute film transports visitors into the future: **what are the projections for 2050? 2100? What does our future look like?**

In 2100, according to the IPCC scenarios, sea and ocean levels are likely to rise:

at +4,7°C → **+ 78,8 cm**
at +2,8°C → **+ 57,8 cm**
at +1,7°C → **+ 45,8 cm**

At our current rate of consumption:

→ oil will run out in **54** years
→ gas will run out in **63** years
→ coal will run out in **112** years
→ uranium will run out in **100** years



PART
3

TAKING ACTION

CLIMATE DISRUPTION CONCERNS **EVERYONE**. PEOPLE'S DAY-TO-DAY ECO-FRIENDLY PRACTICES ARE USEFUL BUT WILL NOT HAVE ENOUGH IMPACT: **IT IS TIME FOR MAJOR SHIFTS AT ALL LEVELS OF OUR SOCIETIES, FROM STATES TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR, FROM INDIVIDUALS TO THE COLLECTIVE SPHERE**. THE THIRD AND FINAL PART OF THE EXHIBITION EXPLORES THE NOTIONS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION, COMMITMENT AND MOBILISATION.

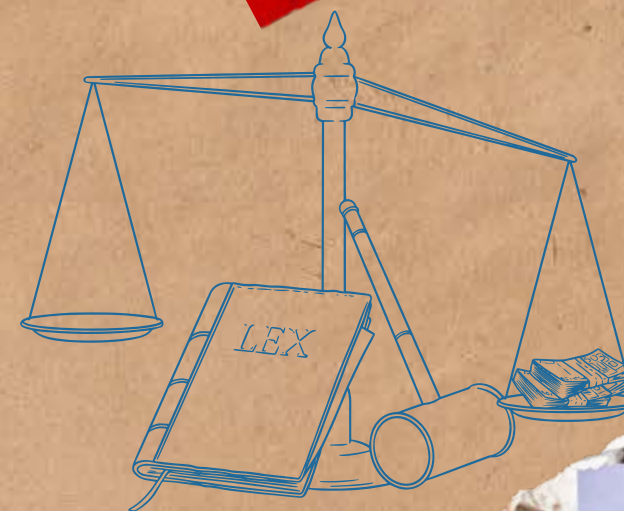


CHALLENGING OURSELVES

This section of the exhibition examines **links between individuals and the climate emergency**, including consumption, uses and fears. What is a carbon footprint? Every one of us contributes to CO₂ emissions to a degree that depends on our transport and food habits as well as our type of housing. The quantity can be measured: **this is the carbon footprint**. Visitors can use the special display to calculate their footprint. Achieving carbon neutrality in 2050 will require the average volume of emissions for someone living in France to be 2.2t CO₂e. What is the current situation? The next display raises **the question of digital technologies, questioning our use of connected and digital devices**. Each year videos watched on YouTube emit the equivalent of 10 million tonnes of CO₂, equivalent to the annual carbon footprint of a city such as Frankfurt or Glasgow. Production, use and storage: at every level of the chain, digital uses and emits an ever-increasing volume of GHG. How can we regulate or even reduce it? Further in this section, visitors are invited to answer 30 questions on **their relationship with the future**. Do they feel pessimistic? Optimistic? Active? Passive? The climate situation makes some of us feel anxious, panicky and overwhelmed: this is what we call **eco-anxiety**.* This part concludes with video accounts by committed citizens recounting how **their eyes were opened to the situation, the actions they take and changes they have made to their lifestyles**.

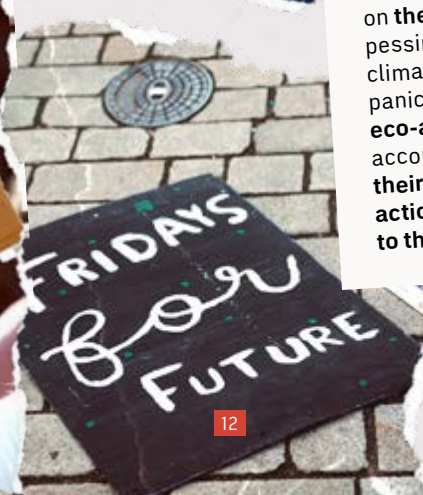
TAKING ACTION

And what about states? A five-minute animated film offers an overview of **the fundamental role of investment in decarbonising state services**, and the norms, taxes and laws designed to **change behaviour and guide businesses' purchases and investments**. It questions the limits of their effectiveness and describes potential alternative policies. **Reduce, reuse, recycle**: this is what we call the three R's rule. Using five iconic objects – a T-shirt, a smartphone, a sponge, a badminton racket and a coffee machine cup – a series of short videos explain **the importance of consuming differently** and being able, as much as possible, **to give these objects a second life**, as well as helping visitors understand the limits of recycling. How can we adopt consistent policies? **How can decision-makers, politicians and citizens take action together?** Visitors get to play an interactive group game where they have to vote together on developing a coastline. Their successive decisions will serve to find the right – or wrong – long-term solutions to the problem of rising sea levels.



CLIMATE CAMPAIGNS

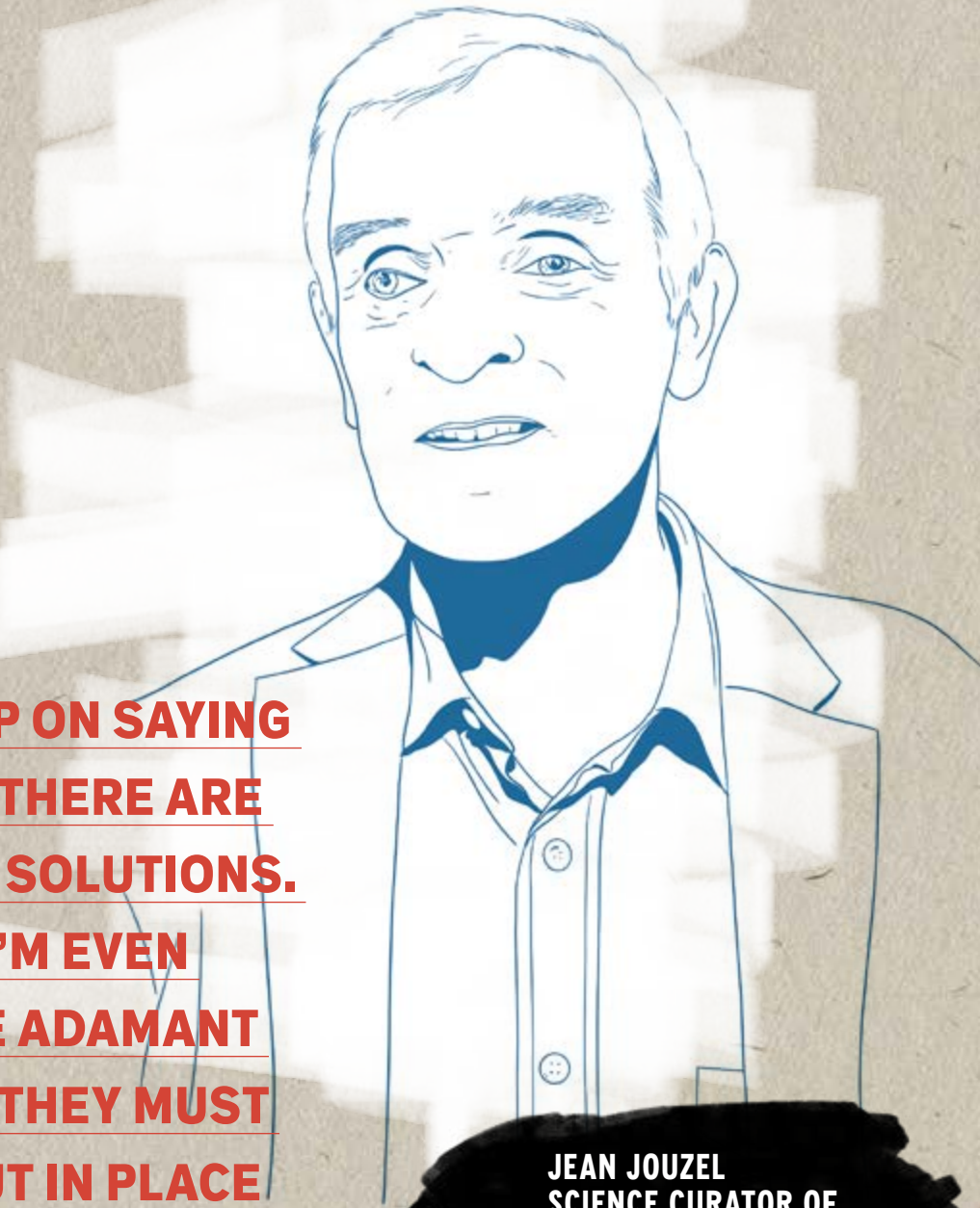
The final part of the exhibition features a wooden hut where an audiovisual sequence examines the question of collective action, commitment and activism. Different types of mobilisations are presented, **including demands made by NGOs, spontaneous actions in the street, demonstrations, marches, strikes and civil disobedience**. These vibrant and creative expressions of activism testify to a **humanity worried about its future and the future of the planet**.



INTERVIEW

**I KEEP ON SAYING
THAT THERE ARE
STILL SOLUTIONS.
AND I'M EVEN
MORE ADAMANT
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TODAY, NOT
TOMORROW.
THE TAKEAWAY
MESSAGE IS THAT
WE MUST ACT
NOW.**

“



JEAN JOUZEL SCIENCE CURATOR OF THE EXHIBITION

Jean Jouzel is a palaeoclimatologist and emeritus research director at the CEA. He has been awarded the Gold Medal by the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) and is a past winner of the Vetlesen Prize, a member of the Académie des Sciences and head of the Météo et Climat non-profit.

THE MOST RECENT IPCC REPORT WAS PUBLISHED ON 20 MARCH. WHAT ARE THE NEW LESSONS TO TAKE AWAY?

I believe the key feature of this new report from the IPCC is that, for the first time, it talks in terms of certainties. There's no more room for doubt, the conclusions are stark. They unequivocally show that climate warming is tied to human activities and is unavoidable. It also establishes the fact that warming is a real threat to humanity and the natural world we live in, clearly stating that extremely dangerous consequences await if we do nothing. As temperatures continue to rise, some parts of the planet will become quite literally uninhabitable. So, today's task is to limit climate warming: every tenth of a degree counts. The report very clearly says that staying below the 1.5°C limit means reaching carbon neutrality by 2050. But it also says that we're not really on track: we are currently heading towards double the emissions we need to achieve by 2030. Staying on this trajectory means we'll see climate warming closer to 3°C. In any event, we must adapt to the reality that climate warming is now unavoidable, something we cannot escape. This sense of certainty informs every part of the report, whether in terms of today's reality, attributing causes, the consequences or measures to take. If we want to win this battle, the time for action is now. Not tomorrow. Now.

THE CITÉ DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE, A CENTRE FOR SCIENTIFIC LEARNING OPEN TO PEOPLE OF EVERY AGE AND BACKGROUND, IS NOW PRESENTING ITS NEW PERMANENT EXHIBITION CLIMATE EMERGENCY. WHY IS IT SO IMPORTANT, AND WHAT LED YOU TO AGREE TO ACT AS SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR?

The fight against climate warming demands far-reaching transition in our societies. I'm convinced that this transition will happen. Accepting the idea of no transition means accepting the idea that climate warming will continue indefinitely, playing with fire when it comes to the lives of future generations. Making

sure that issues like climate breakdown are central to its programme is very much the role of somewhere like the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie. A permanent exhibition is even better, because this is a long-term problem. Its role is to speak out, explain and educate its visitors, adults as much as children, no matter the age. The very well-considered approach taken by the exhibition meant I was delighted to accept the role of scientific advisor. Climate warming is far more than just a tale of climate, temperature and rainfall. It's something that concerns us all, at every level and in every sphere: economic, industrial, societal, social, cultural, and so on. The exhibition serves to remind us that everything is connected: our food, our transport, our consumer habits, our housing. Climate warming, and the fight against it, is embedded into our daily lives. This is what I'm most interested in, as climate transition obliges us to take a far broader view. Social sciences are as essential as hard sciences to help us understand, analyse and anticipate the climate emergency. Studying how human activities interact with biophysical processes encourages the development of inter-disciplinary approaches that break down barriers between disciplines. Transition works at every level; it's an all-round dynamic that makes a collective contribution to change.

SO, WHAT ROLE DO THE SCIENCES NEED TO PLAY TO HELP PEOPLE GRASP WHAT'S AT STAKE RIGHT NOW?

Understanding climate warming requires knowledge, research and innovation. Although I spoke of certainties earlier, they co-exist alongside uncertainties that science seeks to resolve. I am profoundly attached to research and innovation, which I feel are essential to the battle against warming. On the other hand, I don't think technology will save us. Innovation is meaningless if it does not help with the drive towards carbon neutrality. It must be central to our societies. But if innovation means significantly increasing greenhouse gas emissions, then it runs utterly contrary to what we should be doing.

A LARGE PROPORTION, 75%, OF 16-25-YEAR-OLDS FEEL THE FUTURE IS FRIGHTENING AND A SOURCE OF ECO-ANXIETY. THE EXHIBITION IS VERY MUCH ABOUT REASONS TO BE HOPEFUL, POINTING OUT THAT THERE IS STILL TIME TO TAKE ACTION. BUT HOW?

My line has remained the same since the 1980s, when I was first approached for interviews: saying and repeating that there's a real problem, with a very concerning rise in temperatures. But I keep on saying that there are still solutions. And I'm even more adamant that they must be put in place today, not tomorrow. I never wanted to be thought of as promoting collapsology, as I believe it discourages people and hinders action. The takeaway message is that we must act now. Not tomorrow, now. We have the solutions, we know what they are; we now have to put them into practice. The most recent IPCC report lists a series of priorities for energy, industry, mobility, urban planning, food, and waste management. In each area, the IPCC highlights actions that can, not to say must, be taken immediately, some of them at practically no additional cost. Collectively, if we roll up our sleeves, we could start bringing down emissions by 2030, but our current trajectory means they are more likely to rise. The report also tells us that we need to be thinking about today's investments in terms of post-2030: if we build a coal- or gas-fired power plant, we know it will have a 30-year service life. In the short term, there are solutions that can be rolled out gradually and collectively. In the long term, we need to take an unflinching look at how our societies operate. In an implicit sense the IPCC has got the approach right, setting out the problems as well as the solutions. We know that the economy rules today's world. It is my deep-held belief that carbon neutrality can boost the economy by creating new jobs, and so on. At the individual scale, I continue to encourage people to include as many eco-friendly practices as possible in their day-to-day lives. These individual efforts cannot happen without support from local authorities. Take active mobility as an example: asking people to cycle instead of using their cars only makes sense if local authorities put in place the right infrastructure, things

like safe cycle lanes. The idea is not to make people feel a sense of guilt. Individual efforts are useful but can only work as part of a far larger collective dynamic.

WHAT ADVICE WOULD YOU GIVE TO PEOPLE WHO WANT TO PLAY A PART, AT THEIR OWN LEVEL, IN DECARBONISING THE PLANET?

I think everybody can play a part at their own level. Climate warming is seeping into all aspects of our lives: at home, at work, in our life as citizens. My view is that everybody needs to think about what they could do and what they could get involved with. There's not a single area of activity where we can say "climate warming is none of my business". It involves every one of us. There are actions to take in our daily lives, those modest gestures I mentioned earlier, but I'm also thinking in terms of political and civil society engagement. It's important to keep on thinking of the bigger picture and the various levels where action is possible: teaching, education, at work, at home, and so on.

WHAT POLITICAL DECISIONS DO YOU BELIEVE SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED RIGHT AWAY?

The very first decision we need to take relates to energy. Some major decisions are needed if we are to become a low-carbon society. In France, we're heading for a mix of renewables and nuclear. On the global scale a massive rollout of renewables is needed. We must embrace the concept of sufficiency. It's no use pretending that the climate can be stabilised without changing anything about how our societies operate. Energy efficiency means doing the same things but using less energy. Sufficiency means questioning the purpose of what you do. I believe, efficiency and sufficiency are the twin goals we need to achieve when it comes to energy. Climate justice is another issue. I am calling for international solidarity. This is also why the IPCC was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Doing nothing will only exacerbate conflicts. I am convinced that winning the fight against climate warming requires and demands a real effort in terms of solidarity. ■

GLOSSARY

ADEME French Agency for Ecological Transition.

AGROECOLOGY Faced with the challenges of global food security, climate change, biodiversity restoration and resource depletion, agroecology is a discipline that offers opportunities for promising new research and innovation. It provides a range of levers for supporting agricultural production while reducing inputs and preserving soil and water resources.

ECO-FRIENDLY PRACTICES Simple day-to-day actions we can all take that help cut pollution and improve our environment. Although important, they are also far from enough when it comes to tackling the challenges of climate warming.

ECO-ANXIETY A sense of fear, anger or sadness felt in response to harm caused to the planet, pollution and climate warming.

CO₂ EQUIVALENT (CO₂E) Quantity of carbon dioxide (CO₂) with the same climate warming potential as a quantity of other greenhouse gases such as methane, nitrous oxide or steam.

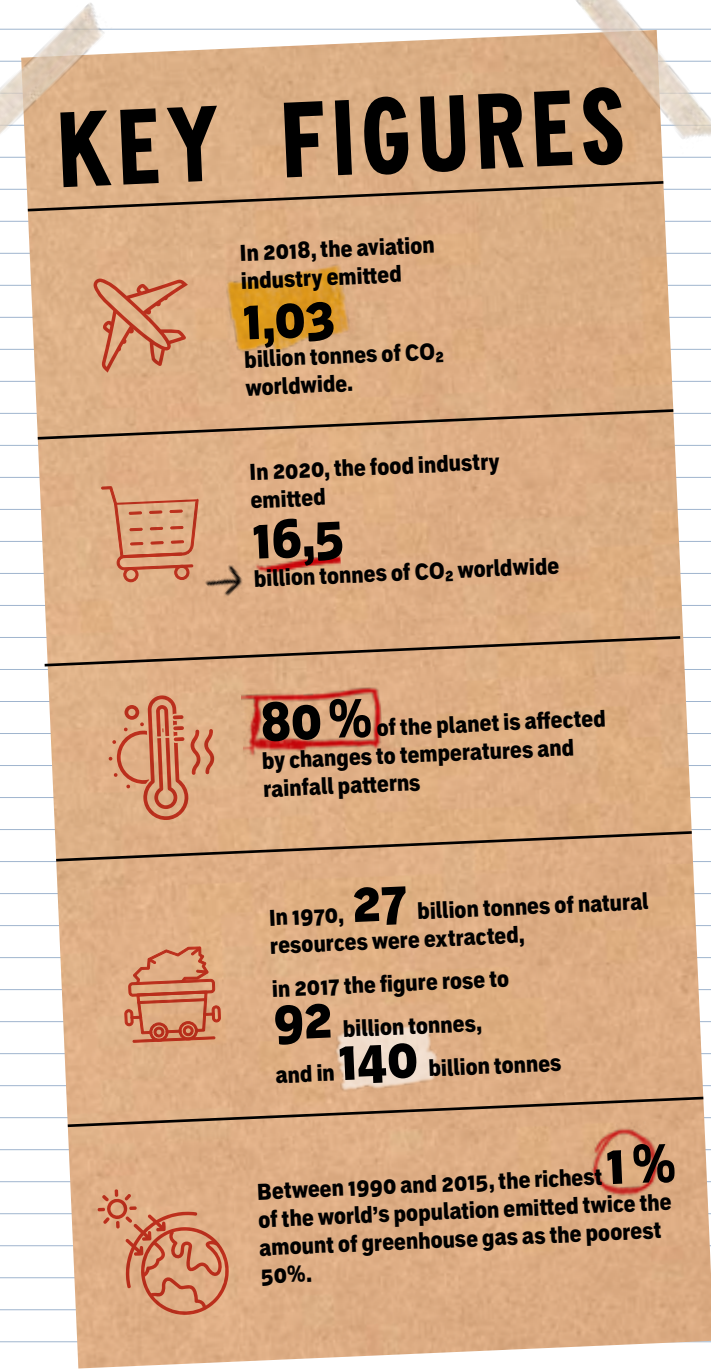
GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) Gas, whether of natural origin or emitted by human activities, that traps heat from sunlight in the atmosphere causing it to become warmer. These gases are responsible for the greenhouse effect.

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

CARBON NEUTRALITY Balance between the amount of carbon emitted and the amount absorbed by carbon sinks, whether natural (forests and oceans) or artificial (carbon capture plants).

SUFFICIENCY A process that involves collectively questioning our needs and how to meet them while also limiting their negative impact on the environment.

MARINE FLOODING Marine flooding refers to temporary coastal flooding by seawater as a result of extreme weather conditions.



ECO-DESIGNED VISIT

Univscience worked with specialist consultancy Climat Mundi to develop its own exhibition carbon footprint indicator based on emission factors issued by the ADEME. It was used for the first time for the *Climate Emergency* exhibition, whose GHG emissions were assessed at 330t CO₂e.

Production of the *Climate Emergency* exhibition took account of its full environmental impact, from design to end-of-life, to limit the exhibition's carbon footprint. This approach covered factors including choice of materials, reuse of audiovisual equipment and a pre-existing cylindrical projection space, and construction decisions.

The wooden structure, made from certified French spruce from the Massif Central region, also offers significant savings in terms of material use by acting as a support for all display components, without the need for any extra partitions or walls.

Over 150m² of recycled wood was used to create the floors, wood that was originally processed close to where it was felled. As a comparison, the environmental impact of using steel would have been 76t CO₂e rather than just 2t CO₂e.

Once the exhibition comes to an end, every part of its construction, including the wooden posts and installations, will be sorted before being reused, repurposed or recycled.

To ensure materials will have a second life, wooden posts were sized to meet wood-framing construction standards, varnishes were prohibited and structures mechanically assembled wherever possible.

The choice of opening up the exhibition space towards the La Villette park also maximises the amount of natural light, reducing the exhibition's need for artificial lighting.

GROUND-BREAKING METHODOLOGY

The Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie was keen to embrace innovative methodology when designing *Climate Emergency*, reaching out to key actors from business and civil society for their views on the conceptual approach the exhibition should adopt.

Univscience turned to consultancy Res publica to devise a collaborative, participative process that attracted contributions from a large number of businesses and non-profits. The process was useful in bringing into focus several of the exhibition's methods and positions. A dedicated consultation platform received almost 150 contributions from the 30 or so non-profits and businesses that registered.

PROJECT TEAM

Museum team

Adrien Stalter, Françoise Vallas-Nougaret, curators
Sophie Bougé, Julie Daviet Draye, Nil Didier, Marion Lavenir, Marine Pajaud, museum specialists

Design and production

Renaud Djian, visit design coordination
Judith Quéré, graphic coordination
David Bento, Georgia Leguem, audiovisual production
Roman Chandler-Fry, Alain Rabussier, Dario Roclin, design and management of multimedia projects
Florence Chanez, Apolline Delchambre, images
Jean-Christophe Dumont, Bernard Helwig, design coordination and creation

Visit, graphic and design creation

Atelier Nicole Concordet, architecture and visit design
AIA – Atelier Isabelle Allégret, assistant visit design
Jauneau Vallance, graphic design

Audiovisual and multimedia production

Cinemagraphic, Fleur de Papier, Opixido, Pulp, Résonnance, film and interview production
Frédéric Pasquier, Perspicapp Studio, SIP Conseil, multimedia production

Illustrations and artistic installations

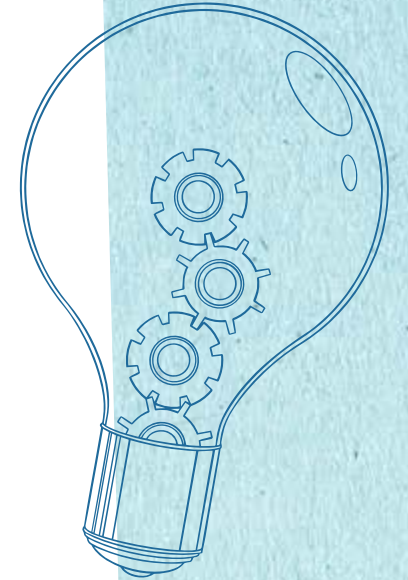
Simon Bailly, illustrations
Céline Diez, Atelier VEROLIV, data sculptures

Scientific adviser

Jean Jouzel is a palaeoclimatologist who has been awarded the Gold Medal by the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) and is a past winner of the Vetlesen Prize, member of the Académie des Sciences and head of the Météo et Climat non-profit.

Scientific committee

Luc Abbadie, ecologist and head of the Institut de la Transition Environnementale, Sorbonne Université
Philippe Bihouix, Bihouix, engineer, specialist in mineral resources and low-tech, AREP
Sophie Dubuisson-Quellier, sociologist, CNRS
Agathe Euzen, environmental anthropologist, head of research at CNRS, scientific deputy head at the Institut Écologie et Environnement
Jean-Baptiste Fressoz, historian of sciences, technologies and the environment, CNRS
François Gemenne, political science researcher, specialist in climate and migrations, FNRS
Valérie Guillard, consumer psychology researcher, Université Paris Dauphine-PSL
Laurent Hazard, agroecologist, specialist in the agroecological transition, INRAE
Catherine Larrère, philosopher, specialist in environmental ethics, Université Panthéon-Sorbonne
Valérie Masson-Delmotte, palaeoclimatologist, co-chair of IPCC Working Group I, CEA
Magali Reghezza-Zitt, geographer, specialist in notions of risk, vulnerability and resilience, ENS
Cécile Rénouard, political philosopher, co-founder and head of Campus de la Transition



AROUND THE EXHIBITION

PUBLICATIONS



EXHIBITION JOURNAL

Designed as a souvenir, the *Climate Emergency* exhibition journal highlights ten key dates in an exploration of the chronology of climate change research.

The scientific basis for raising people's awareness is then presented in an interview with palaeoclimatologist Jean Jouzel.

As well as producing a diagnosis, the latest research has led to the formulation of powerful calls for action on the part of governments and authorities, as shown by Gala Kabbaj and Yann le Lann, sociologists from a collective called Quantité critique.

While the effects of climate change on biodiversity are easy to grasp, it is also vital to measure the impacts of declining biodiversity on climate warming processes already under way, explains ecologist Luc Abbadie, who says that "the loss of biodiversity is one of the main causes of fragility."

Author and interviewer: Olivier Quezada
On sale: 12 May 2023
Sold exclusively at the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie and at cite-sciences.fr
Dimensions: 21.5 x 42 cm / Number of pages: 24 /
Price: €5.95



ACTIVITY BOOKLET

Climate change is happening now and has been picking up speed in recent years.

Offering a combination of experiments, games and challenges, the *Climate Emergency* booklet helps readers discover some of the causes of the changes that are happening, as well as ideas to help limit their impact.

A tool for imagining lifestyles that are less harmful to other living things!

Author: Cléo Schwyer. Illustrator: Tomoë Sugiura.
32 pages / 15 x 21 cm / €5.95 / Ages 9 – 13

CONFERENCE CYCLE



SOLUTIONS FOR ADAPTING TO THE EMERGENCY

IN MAY AND JUNE 2023

Climate change poses massive challenges to every human society in every part of the planet.

From floods to drought, how is the water cycle affected and how can we respond to its potential intensity?

Can nature and agriculture be reconciled?

What adaptation models can we find in the natural world?

SATURDAY 13 MAY

Biodiversity: rewilding France?

TUESDAY 16 MAY

Flood, drought: the water cycle in disarray?

TUESDAY 30 MAY

Robustness, key to adaptation in nature

TUESDAY 6 JUNE

Societies: from vulnerability to resilience

Find the complete lecture programme at cite-sciences.fr

EVENTS

→ ENVIRONMENT WEEKEND

SATURDAY 3 AND SUNDAY 4 JUNE 2023

The Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie is organising a special environment weekend on 3 and 4 June to mark the 51st World Environment Day, which falls on 5 June 2023.

The weekend will feature workshops, mediation sessions and exhibits.

→ EUROPEAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WEEK

26 SEPTEMBER TO 1 OCTOBER 2023

Lectures and all-day events looking at primary forests with botanist Francis Hallé, on Saturday 30 September.

DEMONSTRATIONS

→ WEATHER & CLIMATE

A demonstration looking at the fundamentals of weather and climate sciences through the prism of several past events, from local to global.

Age 12 + | 45 minutes

→ A DROP IN THE OCEAN

How much water is consumed on average per person and in France every day?

How much virtual water is used in the production of each item or type of food?

Using concrete examples, participants can get a clear idea of their daily water use and its consequences.

Age 12 + | 45 minutes

→ WATER FIGHT

The aim of this session is to take a look at the problem of water-use conflicts in France.

Age 12 + | 90 minutes

A series of demonstrations for school pupils is also available.

For further information, please visit cite-sciences.fr

→ INTERNATIONAL WEATHER AND CLIMATE FORUM

6 AND 8 OCTOBER 2023

Two days of events, workshops, meetings and debates to inform and motivate people about climate issues. With the participation of climate activists and multidisciplinary scientists and researchers.

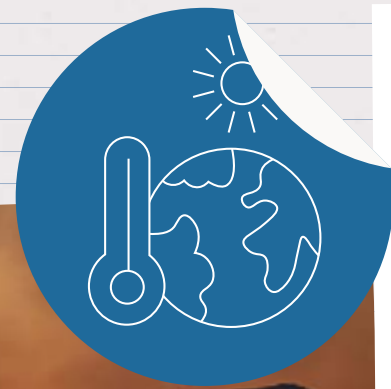
→ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DAYS – COP 28

30 NOVEMBER TO 12 DECEMBER 2023

A special programme looking at sustainability and the climate crisis held to coincide with COP28 in Dubai, featuring games, workshops, shows, lectures, films, debates, and more. Programme events will take place in the Library and the Digital Hub² as well as the exhibition and demonstration spaces.

WHAT DO FRENCH PEOPLE THINK ABOUT CLIMATE WARMING?

IN MARCH 2023, UNIVERSCIENCE RELEASED THE SECOND EDITION OF ITS **CRITICAL THINKING BAROMETER**, A SURVEY COMMISSIONED FROM OPINION WAY THAT POLLED A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 2,048 FRENCH PEOPLE AGED 18 AND UP. THIS YEAR'S EDITION INCLUDED QUESTIONS ON PEOPLE'S **VIEWS ABOUT CLIMATE WARMING AND HOW MUCH TRUST THEY HAVE IN SCIENTISTS** ON THIS SPECIFIC ISSUE.



MOST PEOPLE BELIEVE CLIMATE WARMING IS REAL, BUT A NON-NEGLECTIBLE MINORITY OF RESPONDENTS ARE DOUBTERS AND PEOPLE HAVE VARYING LEVELS OF TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

- While most people believe that climate warming is caused by CO₂ produced by human activities, and that climate warming itself is subject to widespread consensus among scientists (63%), **over a third of those questioned either do not agree or didn't express an opinion on these questions.**
- Similarly, **22%** of respondents think that the recent cold snap in the USA shows that climate warming is not real, with **12%** not expressing an opinion.

And who do they trust to talk about climate disruption?

- **Scientists are seen as having the most credibility**, with **42%** trusting climatologists, **35%** other scientists and scientific centres and museums, and **30%** science journalists.
- **However, they have little faith in businesses (12%) and politicians (10%),** whose credibility ratings are at the same level as online **influencers** and **religious leaders.**

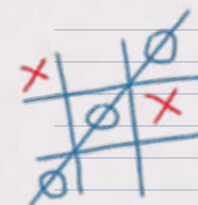


WHAT ABOUT 18–24-YEAR-OLDS?

How do young people view these questions in comparison to other age groups?

The Barometer provides new insights into a question that comes up frequently in discussions.

- **Young adults aged 18–24 are more regularly in contact with the science than older generations**, either because they visit museums and other locations associated with science (**78%** versus **58%**), regularly follow information on scientific topics (**74%** versus **55%**) or practice scientific activities themselves (**61%** versus **38%**).
- **The study underlines just how important the climate crisis is to them.** A larger proportion of them consider there is a consensus about climate warming in the scientific community (**65%** versus **63%**), and that CO₂ produced by human activities is the primary cause (**67%** versus **63%**). There is also a significant difference in how they perceive the role of phasing out fossil fuels to reduce our environmental impact (**64%** versus **57%**). Young adults also have greater confidence in scientific centres and museums (**51%** versus **35%**), climatologists (**48%** versus **42%**), NGOs (**46%** versus **28%**), scientific YouTubers (**38%** versus **13%**), and even politicians, although they are still bottom of the list (**25%** versus **10%**).
- **Several areas of divergence are also revealed.** Young adults aged 18–24 are more likely than other French people to doubt climate warming because of the cold snap in the USA (**37%** versus **22%**). Similarly, they are less inclined to believe a statement has more value if it has the backing of scientific approval (**70%** versus **77%**) or that science should doubt anything that has not been proven (**68%** versus **81%**).



UNIVERSCIENCE IS COMMITTED TO SUSTAINABILITY

AS A NATIONAL PUBLIC SCIENCE CENTRE, AND IN LINE WITH OUR MISSION TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CULTURE TO THE WIDEST POSSIBLE AUDIENCE, **UNIVERSCIENCE HAS A DUAL RESPONSIBILITY REGARDING THE CLIMATE CRISIS: AS A PLACE FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF SCIENTIFIC CULTURE, IT MUST USE SCIENCE AS A BASIS TO CHANGE PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS; AS AN OPERATOR, WE HAVE A DUTY TO ACT RESPONSIBLY TO DECARBONISE ALL OUR ACTIVITIES.**

SUSTAINABILITY IS A CENTRAL PLANK OF THE ESTABLISHMENT'S PROJECT FOR THE YEARS 2021-2025, ALONGSIDE INNOVATION AND CRITICAL THINKING, AND A GOAL THAT RUNS THROUGH ALL ASPECTS OF OUR POLICIES. THIS COMMITMENT FEEDS INTO OUR PROGRAMMING AS WELL AS OUR ACTIONS, COMMITMENTS AND CHOICES.

ISSUE-DRIVEN PROGRAMMING

As well as *Climate Emergency*, Universcience regularly stages innovative exhibitions devoted to environmental issues and the future of our planet.

- *Urban Mutations* (June 2016 – March 2017): exploring the issues facing cities (demographic growth, aging population, spreading megacities, etc.).

- *Bio-inspired, another approach* (permanent exhibition): discovering biomimicry via three different natural ecosystems. A scientific approach that respects and seeks inspiration from nature to imagine a new-look world that is more sustainable and harmonious.

- *Jeans* (December 2020 – May 2022): discovering not just denim's cultural impact on the world, but also the consequences of mass-produced clothing for the planet and the people who work in the clothing industry. The exhibition also featured workshops looking at recycling, the consequences of mass-produced clothing for the planet and the people who work in the clothing industry. The exhibition also featured workshops looking at recycling.



- *Renaissances* (July 2021 – March 2022): thinking collectively about the world of tomorrow, which faces unprecedented threats that include pollution, climate change, excessive consumption of energy and resources, pandemics and social inequalities.

In the pipeline:

- *City of Tomorrow – An exploration of 1,000+ solutions* (20 September 2023 – 7 January 2024): designed by The Solar Impulse Foundation and hosted by the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie, the exhibition centres on obstacles to ecological transition and invites the public to explore innovative approaches to environmental protection.



CITÉ DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Universcience will soon be opening Cité de l'Environnement, showcasing science that works to protect the bond that ties humans to our environment, ethical science that recognises the interconnect-edness of humanity, the biosphere and the planet's systems and their limitations.

Primarily targeting young people, this new type of platform aims to offer on-site and remote resources and services to help expand knowledge of environmental questions and encourage all actors in society to take action.

- *Waste Age* (opens December 2023): denouncing excessive use of plastics and raw materials and encouraging people to take a fresh look at our waste.

- **Special demonstrations** at Les Étoiles du Palais de la Découverte and the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie, and an ongoing annual event: Sustainable Development Week.

- **Permanent editorial content on leblob.fr**, Universcience's online scientific news source, including the series What's Behind Climate Change?

- **Promoting maker and DIY culture** (Maker Fair, Mini Maker Fair, Fab Lab programme for schools, etc.).

- **Documentary resources** and assistance at the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie Library to help people better understand the subject as part of their daily lives.

COMMUNITY SPACES AND PROJECTS WITH A FOCUS ON SUSTAINABILITY

- **Les Étoiles du Palais de la Découverte** was constructed almost entirely with wood sourced from recycled and reused materials. Over 98% of the interior spaces were built from recycled materials originally from the Palais de la Découverte, including workbenches, furniture and partitions, 17 tonnes of recovered materials in all.

- Following a wildlife survey of fauna, flora and habitats, the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie has been recognised as **a bird sanctuary by the French Bird Protection League** (Refuge LPO – Ligue de Protection des Oiseaux). This certification marks a concrete step towards fulfilling its commitment to protect and improve the ecosystem through initiatives such as creating nesting areas and planting vegetation in the moat, the north forecourt meadow and other outdoor spaces, all without using any pesticides or herbicides.

- **Lab de la Cité des bébés** was designed collaboratively as a plastic-free and screen-free zone. The decor, furniture and objects are all second-hand to keep the focus on recycling and reuse.

- **Each Universcience exhibition – temporary or permanent – is designed with sustainability in mind**, including reusing and recycling displays and donating materials. 60% of materials used for Universcience exhibitions are now given a second life.

- **The Villette Congress Centre (CCV) has been ISO 20121-certified since 2022.** ISO 20121 is an international standard that sets guidelines for sustainable event management. Universcience has produced a white paper outlining the certification process to share these best practices and sustainable uses.



- **Universcience's communication strategy** prioritises sustainability by significantly reducing paper consumption and, when paper is necessary, using vegetable inks and FSC- or PEFC-certified or 100% recycled paper and efficient formats to minimise paper wastage and ink usage.



UNIVERSCIENCE HAS A PROACTIVE AND EMPLOYEE-INCLUSIVE POLICY FOR CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)



- **Promoting sustainable transport** Installation of 150 cycle parking spaces, a self-service cycle repair station and a pump. Weekly on-site cycle repair workshop with an employment reintegration organisation (OECO run by APSV).

- **Making it easier to work remotely** The rise in remote working, driven by the health crisis, has led to new ways of working – remote working, virtual meetings and online training – substantially decreasing the need for staff to travel.

- **Adopting eco-friendly practices** Recycling, waste sorting, using less paper, etc.

- **Promoting employee awareness** Monthly awareness events for all staff focused on CSR policies.

UNIVERSCIENCE CARRIES OUT A CARBON FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT

Universcience has gone beyond its regulatory requirements by conducting annual carbon footprint assessments that inform its decarbonisation efforts. Like many public venues, the vast majority (89%) of its greenhouse gas emissions come from visitor transport.

The Universcience decarbonisation strategy centres on two measures:

- setting a target of a 16% reduction in operational GHG emissions by 2025 and 40% by 2030, excluding visitor travel.
- introducing a special rate for visitors choosing active mobility.

INTRODUCTION OF A SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY RATE

On 4 April 2023, Universcience introduced a sustainable mobility discount: €1 off admission to the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie and €0.50 off admission to Les Étoiles du Palais de la Découverte for visitors arriving by cycle, scooter, Segway or roller-skate. Visitors simply need to leave their helmets in the cloakroom to claim their discount.

COMMITMENT TO ECO-SUSTAINABLE COMMUNICATION

Universcience's communication strategy prioritises sustainability by significantly reducing paper consumption and, when paper is necessary, using vegetable inks and FSC- or PEFC-certified or 100% recycled paper and efficient formats to minimise paper wastage and ink usage.

UNIVERSCIENCE BECOMES THE FIRST FRENCH CULTURAL INSTITUTION AWARDED THE DIGITAL SUSTAINABILITY CERTIFICATION

Numérique Responsable (Digital Sustainability) certification recognises organisations' efforts to reduce the impact of digital technology on the environment. Universcience earned the certification in April 2023 by producing a three-year roadmap containing over 40 initiatives and follow-up indicators to help it develop digital practices that are more sustainable, ethical and inclusive.

PARTNERS

SCIENTIFIC PARTNER



A long-standing partner of Universcience, the CNRS is a leading player in public research in Europe, with nearly 34,000 staff members and over 1,100 laboratories in France and around the world.

At the forefront of climate issues, CNRS teams bring together research fields as diverse as climatology, ecology, sociology, physics, and mathematics. This multidisciplinary approach is essential to understanding the complexity of the interactions between climate, the environment, and societies—to anticipate changes and to help human societies better respond to the challenges of our time.

For the CNRS, this permanent exhibition offers an opportunity to share scientific knowledge with the widest possible audience.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF

French Ministry for Ecological Transition and Regional Cohesion

The French Ministry for Ecological Transition and Regional Cohesion is responsible for piloting and accelerating the country's ecological transition. This involves supporting the development of sustainable cities and mobility, improving energy efficiency, managing urban spread alongside local authorities, and encouraging the circular economy. It implements policies for protecting water resources, air quality and biodiversity. It anticipates risks and offers regions support for adapting to climate change.

"The climate crisis is a concrete and devastating reality, illustrated by heatwaves, droughts, fires, and more. We all witnessed the effects of climate disruption in the summer of 2022, or the recent historically dry winter.

We need to be even faster in taking action to anticipate the increasing risks posed by climate change, while tirelessly pursuing our efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and our carbon footprint.

These twin goals are the compass guiding the measures we need to take to protect our fellow citizens and prepare tomorrow's France for future generations.

Today, everyone realizes the extent of the shift that needs to happen in response to the climate emergency.

I am delighted that the ministry is partnering with the Climate Emergency exhibition, which I am sure will convince all its visitors to introduce changes to their daily lives and limit their environmental impact."

Christophe Béchu, Minister for Ecological Transition and Regional Cohesion

French Ministry for Energy Transition

The Ministry for Energy Transition is responsible for phasing out fossil fuels - gas, coal and coal - in France in order to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. France's energy strategy for meeting these goals centres on three areas: sufficiency and energy efficiency, rolling out renewable energies and revitalising the nuclear industry. The ministry is tasked with managing decarbonisation in all business sectors and engaging in climate negotiations internationally.

"By signing the Paris Agreement, the planet's leaders committed to limiting climate warming to below 2°C and, if possible, not more than 1.5°C. Eight years later we are racing against time.

France has set itself an ambitious target for reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

We are therefore accelerating our energy transition by reducing consumption thanks to sufficiency and energy efficiency, and by rolling out production of decarbonised forms of energy on a massive scale.

This is our roadmap for making France the first major country to phase out fossil fuels.

And it is vital that everyone gets involved.

The Climate Emergency exhibition gives visitors all the information and tools they need to grasp the situation and take action."

Agnès Pannier-Runacher, Minister for Energy Transition



At the French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME), we are resolutely committed to the fight against climate warming and the deterioration of resources. On the ground, we encourage citizens, economic actors and regions to get involved, providing them with the means to work towards a society that uses less resources, generates less carbon and is more just and harmonious.

In every sphere – energy, circular economy, food, mobility, air quality, adapting to climate change, soil, etc. – we advise, facilitate and finance a wide range of projects, from research to solution-sharing. We offer the benefit of our expertise and foresight capacities at every level so they can feed into public policies.

ADEME is a public establishment under the authority of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Regional Cohesion, Ministry of Energy Transition and Ministry of Higher Education and Research.

ADEME is committed to ensuring people have the ability to take action and make concrete changes to behaviour. Its goals mirror those of the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie, which provides educational and accessible information to a very large public.



In the face of increasingly fierce heatwaves, worsening droughts and the multiplication of extreme climate events – in other words, the climate emergency – the most important challenge facing us is how to accelerate ecological transition and adapt cities.

The City of Paris has been taking action and introducing far-reaching changes for over 15 years. The increasing number of cycle lanes, creation of Oasis playgrounds in schools, housing renovations, planting thousands of trees, development of renewable energies and introduction of sustainable, local food in school canteens are just some of the examples of climate-focused municipal programmes.

But to win the battle we need everyone to get involved! Informing all our citizens is a key driver for change.

The *Climate Emergency* permanent exhibition plays a vital role and will ensure that all visitors, young and old, can acquire the essential knowledge they need to prepare for the future. It supports and enriches actions taken by the City of Paris and the Académie du Climat, a centre for ecological and education expertise working to accelerate the transition that is free and accessible to everyone.



RTE is France's electricity transmission system operator, a public utility that always guarantees the electricity supply and with the same quality of service throughout the country. RTE manages electricity flows and the balance between production and consumption in real time. RTE maintains and develops the network of high and ultra-high-voltage lines (63,000 to 400,000 volts).

As a neutral, independent industrial operator committed to the energy transition, RTE optimises and transforms its network to integrate new sources of electricity production and connect new electricity users (electric cars, industries, etc.). RTE's expertise and reports inform decision-making on the part of public authorities.

In supporting the *Climate Emergency* exhibition, RTE is offering the educational tools needed to understand the transitions to come and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

EcoWatt is a publicly available tool developed by RTE and ADEME. It helps individuals, businesses and local authorities to use electricity at the best time, reducing the risks of power outages in France.

Sign up on www.monecowatt.fr.
App available in the App Store and Google Play.

IN COLLABORATION WITH



Université Paris Dauphine–PSL provides teaching and research in a wide variety of fields, including mathematics, computer science, management science, economy, sociology, political science and law. Researchers in the university's six laboratories apply a multidisciplinary approach to working towards a better understanding of the physical and social mechanisms that affect climate change.

In terms of teaching, in 2020 it became the first university to offer all its first- and second-year students an obligatory class on the ecological challenges of the 21st century. It also runs Dauphine Durable, an ambitious programme focusing on solidarity, equality and the environment.

The partnership with Universcience for the *Climate Emergency* exhibition serves to make the university's investment more visible and support its teachers' and researchers' efforts to boost the impact of their work on the city and in shaping society.

WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF



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#ExpoUrgenceClimatique cite-sciences.fr

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75019 Paris

Ⓜ Porte de la Villette Ⓜ 3b

Ⓜ 139, 150, 152, 71

Open every day except Monday from 10 am to 6 pm and until 7 pm on Sunday.

Booking advisable on cite-sciences.fr

Ticket prices

→ €15, €12 (sustainable mobility price on presentation of a bicycle helmet)

→ 12€ (under-25s, students, over-65s, teachers, large families)

→ Free (under-2s, job seekers and welfare recipients, disabled people and their companion)

