

MINUTES – Lyon ETU Consultation

Activity Name:	Stakeholder Consultation concerning the policy paper for ETUs		
Date :	2019-04-23	Time:	10am – 4pm
Location:	Lyon		

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Objective

- To communicate an overview of the Interreg MED renewable energy community, the modular projects and their main results
- To communicate about the lobbying activities of the community
- To explain the approach of the consultations
- To obtain feedback from stakeholders about existing frameworks in France designed to support the energy transition
- To obtain ideas for what works well and less well in these frameworks
- To clarify the needs for a new European framework and/or the replication of French frameworks in other EU countries
- To clarify the vision of the Greencap policy papers and manifesto

Attendees

Organisation	Name
AXELERA	Jen Shaw-Taberlet
AXELERA	Laura-Mia Grevon
TENERDIS	Michel DEFLACHE
GERES	Marie-Maud Gerard
GERES	Clémentine LARATTE
INDDIGO	Benoît LECLAIR
Fronius France	Thierry ARNAUD
FERMEFUL	Philippe AUDEBERT
Transitions-DD	Nicolas Beaupied
(Citizen)	Xavier Campeyron
DIB High Power Transmission	Abdou DIB
Sun'R	Jérémy KURC
Sun'R	Davy Marchand-Maillet
Région AURA	Alexis PELLAT
CROIS-SENS	Julien Robillard
Valorem Energie	Claudio Rumolino
Sun'R	Loïc GREBER
BERIM	Didier CACHARD

Description and conclusions

1. Agenda

- Presentation of the Interreg MED renewable energy community, the modular projects and their main results and the process for the consultation workshops: 10:00 to 10:20
- Round table: 10:20 to 10:30
- First session of workshops: 10:30 to 12:00
- Networking lunch: 12:00 to 13:30
- Second session of workshops: 13h30 to 15h
- Break: 15h-15h30
- Conclusions of the sessions: 15:30 to 16:00

2. Presentation and Key messages

The introductory presentation is available in the Greencap Dropbox at: Dropbox\GREENCAP\WP4_Capitalising\4.5_Lobbying and Advocacy\4.5.2_National lobbying\PP2_AXELERA.

The purpose of the consultation was to help define policy papers to propose a data-driven, intelligent, socially responsible transition toward resilient, clean, renewable energy in rural and island communities.

The following target groups were represented at the consultation in Lyon: regional government, energy transition planners, renewable energy companies and local associations who implement policies for the energy transition.

Ecosystemic Transition Units (ETUs) were defined as being territorial units committed to addressing the energy transition with an integrated approach, from fiscal policies to diversified renewables production, scaling, storage, etc. The ETUs could be across Europe and should be based on successful initiatives, such as TEPOS in France.

Two sessions of three working groups were organised. The subjects of the 3 working groups were:

- Feedback on existing French initiatives, such as TEPOS, PCAET, TEPCV, Les contrats de transition écologique, Les territoires de SCoT (schéma de cohérence territoriale)
- Definition and basic components of the ETU tool
- What clean energy policies should be strengthened through the ETU

The key national organisations playing a catalytic and federating role in France are the CLER (national manager of TEPOS) and ADEME (national energy and environment agency), Energy Cities at the European level and the Covenant of Mayors at the global level. Representatives from CLER and ADEME were present. CLER's recommendations are summarized below.

- Include the most territories possible.
- Provide reliable, predictable means to territories over the long term for the energy transition.
- A contract for ecological transition (CTE in France) between the national government and the territory should be based on objectives and should cover a period of at least 6 years. Funding should be proportional to progress toward objectives.
- The first "productive investment" should be hiring of Energy and Climate Manager and shared energy advisor.
- Training, transfer of experience and methodological support is needed.

The number of participants (18) of the consultation in Lyon was considered appropriate to obtain input from all participants. In any case, we found that group sizes above 7 were too large to obtain feedback from everyone in this format (90 minute sessions with 4 or 5 questions per session). The participants present provided very interested viewpoints, as they have years of concrete experience in supporting and implementing energy transitions in rural areas. Notably, they had experience with TEPOS, an official French label and support system for Positive Energy Territories committed to the energy transition.

The group tended toward clear consensus on several points.

3. Conclusions of Working Group discussions

Overview

The core actions of the ETU should focus on planning and implementing microgrids, renewables, energy storage and energy efficiency in rural (or mixed rural+urban) and island areas.

Different approaches to supporting the energy transition, notably in rural areas, have been implemented and tested in France. An overview of existing French mechanisms are defined at the end of this document. In particular, there are voluntary approaches (TEPOS, PAEDC, TEPCV, PAEDC, CTE, Cit'ergie) versus mandatory (PCAET). Voluntary approaches promote ownership and concrete action.

Key issues to be addressed in ETUs include the ETU financing plan, regulation, implication of stakeholders, decision-making tools, and evaluation / rewards as a function of progress toward objectives. Regulation is vital because it frames, triggers and perpetuates the energy transition. Municipalities with less than 20,000 inhabitants (excluding NRP, PETR) do not yet typically use valuable decision-making tools for planning the energy transition, mainly because of lack of access to such tools. These tools can be very important for providing visibility on energy production via different scenarios as well as returns on investment. Meanwhile, including the full range of stakeholders (public, private and citizens) in all phases of the energy transition raises the impacts and facilitates progress.

Flexibility is needed in the ETU framework to welcome territories at differing degrees of energy transition and climate neutrality. The objectives of ETUs should be common or similar across territories, but the means and deliverables to become an ETU should differ as a function of

advancement of each territory. It is important not to add an additional layer that would discourage or slow progress in territories across Europe whose regulations can be quite different.

Proposed formats for ETUs

The ETU must create a framework for actions toward the energy transition. It must provide access to tools and methods to optimize efforts and impacts toward this transition. It must also ensure sharing of experiences and best-practices at all levels from the local to national and European. It must also facilitate access to funding of the transition.

It is important that any ETU framework, regulation or contract link the energy transition with the needs of the territory.

The following types of frameworks were debated. It could be beneficial to combine them. Notably a contractual blueprint could be very impactful.

1. Contract signed between a municipality and the national government (or a wider range of stakeholders).
2. A blueprint (SDE-type in France) based on two key foundations:
 - a. The use of tools like “Destination TEPOS” to quantify the objectives as a first stage.
 - b. A solid governance combined with tools for implementation.
3. Label – a stamp given at a specific point in time.
4. Certification – like a label, but involving continuous improvement and energy transition over time.
5. A new EIT for ETUs.

The advantages and disadvantages of these approaches were debated and results are summarized in the table below.

+ advantages		CONTRACT	disadvantages -
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of progress and related rewards should be based on measurable progress toward objectives • Provides a strict framework based on a clear understanding of the stakes • Local anchoring of the transition • Agreed upon time-frame - Should be sufficiently long-term to account for planning, fund-raising, construction and measurement of impacts. • Clear definition of means and funding provided at the outset and at regular milestones • Engages the commitment of stakeholders • Best to include citizen engagement in the contract. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to realistically engage citizens to sign the contract or participate in its implementation. • Could be too directive • Limitations of planning on paper • Should avoid setting objectives linked to specific technologies in the contract. Instead set objectives in terms of renewable energy production, CO2 emissions reductions, etc. • The period covered by the contract shouldn't be too short or time and resources will be wasted planning without enabling implementation. 	
+		BLUEPRINT	-

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Associate local stakeholders in preparing and approving the blueprint.• Ability to project and implement real change if the blueprint is sufficiently long in terms of time-scale.• Allows coordination of financial means (shared objectives, measurement of progress)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time and resources needed to prepare the blueprint.• The time period covered by the blueprint shouldn't be too short-term or time and resources will be wasted planning without enabling implementation.	
+	LABEL	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visibility – if the label is recognized and used in communication• The specifications to obtain the label could be impactful if they are well-designed to put territories on the move toward a transition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited impact• “One-shot” – doesn’t encourage continuous progress• The current context involves many labels, which dilutes the use and value of each (eg. in an email signature or on a presentation).• The cost of developing the label’s notoriety can be high.• The specifications to obtain the label may not be impactful if they are too simple to meet or if they are too hard to meet in comparison to the perceived benefit of obtaining the label.	
+	CERTIFICATION	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous improvement accompanied by regular audits.• Visibility• Strict requirements to obtain and keep the certification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administrative burden	
+	CREATE A NEW EIT for ETUs	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding envelop that can be provided within a framework to specific projects via a contract awarded to the most competitive / impactful projects• Single entry point for ETUs for funding and blueprint• Training, dissemination, funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need to have a relevant call for a new EIT before this option can be tried. The Commission recently published the list of existing (and planned) EITs (and other partnerships) for the next programming period from 2021 - 2030. It would be difficult at this stage to add a special EIT for ETUs.• Even if there were a relevant call for new EITs, the EIT creation process is very competitive, low success rate.• Administrative burden• Limited engagement of local stakeholders beyond the EIT projects themselves, which could be limited in scale.	

Proposed level of ETU framework (European, regional or national?)

The framework should be European to ensure far-reach, but the animation and administration of the framework should be regional. Contributions to this administration could be done by a national agency dedicated to energy and the environment, such as ADEME in France. Implementation of the local energy transitions should be done via local municipalities (as is the case in TEPOS). Support could be provided by local associations and clusters. It might be relevant to create a legal entity at the European scale to govern the overall framework (eg. ALEC++?). If so, this entity should have clear objectives in terms of deployment of RES across Europe.

Governance of ETUs

The governance model of ETUs must be defined and should learn from the experiences of existing initiatives. The governance should be independent of any one national government and should serve to monitor, evaluate and support the progress of ETUs. One possible mode of governance could be defined as follows.

- A dedicated non-profit association could be created to manage the framework of actions in conjunction with each ETU. It would be an advantage for this association to be founded by (mostly public) key stakeholders of the energy transition plus a minority of private actors.
- The governance of this agency should include an appropriate number of permanent staff members dedicated to the energy transition (at least one fulltime equivalent for a rural area covering several small villages.)
- In addition, it could be a clear advantage for the bylaws of the association to specify that all founding members provide staff to support the governance of the association via participation in a governance board that meets regularly (ie. Monthly at most or 6-monthly at least).
- The association itself could be funded in whole in or part by annual fees paid by members that join the association in order to benefit from its services in terms of ETU management, dissemination and networking.
- These members could be invited to annual general assembly meetings to make key decisions.

How to fund the energy transitions of ETUs

It is important for ETUs to have a solid financial plan to finance the energy transition strategy. It could involve inciting private companies, citizens and banks to co-fund. One idea proposed was to mobilise special bank-operated savings accounts, such as the » épargne salariale « in France. On the European level, it could be funded by subsidies, such as Horizon Europe funds, the Innovation Fund, ERDF, EITs, etc. At the local level, certain taxes could be redirected. It was suggested that, in France, the research tax credit could be mutualised for projects within the ETU. Regions could reserve a part of their European funds for ETUs.

The first investment of a local territory should be to hire a financial and technical engineer who can advise the ETU to make the right choices.

The financing plan of ETUs remains insufficiently clear and requires more analysis.

Proposed means to increase the impacts of an ETU framework

- Define advantages that can be provided to ETUs
 - Operational tools for local governance
 - Dedicated structure and procedures
 - Training of local stakeholders and actors
 - Higher funding rates in existing subsidies than provided to non-ETUs, for example thanks to the redistribution of a part of local or national taxes
 - Simplified access to European and national subsidies
 - Simpler administrative procedures and legal frameworks, fewer administrative processes, shorter periods to obtain approvals,
 - Single entry-point for ETU-related procedures.
 - Ability to engage financial contributions from citizens.
 - Regulatory sandboxes to test fiscal pilots decided on a local level.
 - New rules governing autoconsumption of energy (flow exchanges)
- Define criteria and requirements for ETUs that increase their impacts
 - Criteria should not slow territories down. For example, they shouldn't spend 6 months preparing a proposal to become an ETU instead of working on the transition already during that time. A simple plan and framework and a territorial pre-diagnostic should be sufficient.
 - Update and adjust existing frameworks already in place, rather than starting from zero.
 - Increasing the requirements in terms of standards that need to be implemented in ETUs (eg. requiring use of RT2020 French norm for building insulation instead of RT2012).
 - Obligation to plan any necessary restructuring of public agencies and services so that they all have means and objectives linked to the energy transition and sustainable development (possibly based on an audit by an external project manager).
 - ETUs should take into account multiple axes: municipalities, other local actors and training of stakeholders and citizens.
 - There should be no annual deadline to submit ETU proposals. The requirements should be clear and communicated year-round. ETU proposals should be receivable and evaluated throughout the year.
 - Ensure that community engagement is a key objective that is regularly measured.
 - Ensure that equipment purchased is durable and high-performance with positive, local, societal impacts.
 - Favor "Made in Europe" equipment when possible.
- Ensure dissemination, involvement of stakeholders and synergies between them:
 - Integrating local stakeholders and sharing resources with them including local companies, ideally in the form of a shared charter
 - Organise high-impact visits of installations with media presence and short you-tube videos.

- Communicating feedback from experienced ETUs – Pragmatic, user-friendly framework for the dissemination of best-practices
- One concrete way to involve stakeholders is to develop collaborative projects to implement the energy transition, including a wide range of stakeholders. In these projects, local stakeholders should receive preferential funding rates versus actors located further from the project zone.
- Creating an online portal with shared data, notably from diagnostics of energy potentials and grid quality between nearby areas.
- Creating synergies with adjacent territories
- Creating official synergies via MoUs or contracts between ETUs or central ETU governance and local and/or central organisations that already exist. The synergies could cover dissemination, monitoring, online portal, decision-making, etc.)
- Promotion of actions: prize ceremonies, signing ceremonies, shared festivities for a large public, not only the initiated (and already convinced) minority
- Identify engaged local elected officials and influential opinion leaders
- Identify and engage citizens as USERS of the energy transition.
- Citizen portal, social media.
- Training on installations
- Include relevant NGOs in the processes.
- Measure and communicate the value created in terms of the economy and job creation within the territory thanks to the ETU actions.
 - There are some existing tools in France to do this, notably FACETE to measure the energy cost savings and TERRISTORY.fr and TETE to measure economic and employment benefits.
- Include architects, insurance, banks, social scientists, etc. in the activities and community.
- Leverage tools and technologies during ETU implementation
 - The core actions of the ETU involve implementing microgrids with renewables and energy storage
 - Use of energy data and digital tools to facilitate replication of success stories in other territories.
 - Update, render more user-friendly, widen the scope and disseminate existing, proven tools rather than creating new ones.
 - Ensure that careers evolve to meet the challenges of the energy transition
- Ensure synergies between urban and rural areas and define which territorial scale is the most relevant for ETUs.
 - Rural areas should be linked with urban areas as the rural areas can benefit from being energy providers for the urban areas who in exchange inject wealth and jobs into the rural areas.
 - Break silos. Ensure transversal management of the local energy transition to ensure that all actors (mobility, environment) have means and objectives toward the transition.
- Ensure the durability and measure the impacts of decisions made

- Control of decisions and monitoring of impacts by an independent, non-political organization (such as SGAR in France or CRE at local levels)
- Or by a jury of trained citizens who are paid a daily rate to participate on the jury – local development council.

Proposed criteria to qualify as an ETU

Different potential criteria to qualify as an ETU were listed, and then participants voted for the ones they considered most important. Each participant could vote for 4 criteria in the list, providing the following scores, each of which they could use only once: 4, 3, 2, 1. The criteria are listed below in order from highest score (most important criterion for becoming an ETU) to lowest score (least relevant criterion for becoming an ETU).

Most important criteria	Appropriateness of the planned measures, means and financing plan for the objectives set
	Integration of the action plan in a strategic territorial vision
	Progress toward the energy transition already made before becoming an ETU
Moderately important criteria	Citizens already engaged, history of communication activities
	Political will to commit to the energy transition, ambition over a fixed time period
	Size of the ETU territory – inclusion of urban-rural symbiosis and funding by a nearby city who serves as an energy client of the rural area
Not important – In fact, limiting access to the framework based on these criteria could slow progress.	Existing local or regional resources available to animate the energy transition
	Existing local plan for renewable energy transition and climate

- Existing local microgrids, new renewable energies, digital energy tools and/or energy storage systems in the territory or recent increase in renewable energy capacity and mastery.
- Municipality structured and organized to implement the transition
- Territorial potential to generate a significant amount of renewable energy and to manage it in local grids or via other means – based on a reliable local diagnostic using readily available, objective, digital and other tools.

6. Conclusions

The ETU should be complementary to existing frameworks, rather than repetitive or in competition. It should be based on the best parts of existing frameworks. To avoid duplication of efforts, ETUs could include those existing programmes in countries where they exist, (eg. TEPOS in France).

In terms of the nature of the ETU, it was recommended that it include a contract signed between the local authorities in the territory and the national (eg. ADEME) and/or European (eg. Agency created

by the Commission) authority that would provide support. The contract should be based on objectives, and the support should be provided in part based on the achievement of objectives in terms of energy efficiency and renewable energy production. The contract should provide a general framework for the transition and should cover a period of at least 6 years. A solid financing plan should be devised for a central association in charge of central governance. Within ETUs themselves, funding should first be provided for the local staff that will animate the transition on behalf of the territory and then for the microgrids, renewables and storage installations. The support should be regular and reliable. A certification or label could also be part of the overall framework.

Criteria to accede to the ETU contract or framework should not be too ambitious in order to avoid having territories working by themselves for months or years before qualifying. Participation should be voluntary.

In order to increase the impacts of the framework, it should be transparent and should be based on shared best practices and shared data within an easy-to-use platform. It should involve all stakeholders. Rural areas should include nearby large cities as customers of their energy in order to obtain initial investments and stable turnover as well as political support.

7. Photos







4. Overview of relevant, existing French frameworks

Stakeholders present at the consultant had varying degrees of expertise on the impacts, advantages and limitations of several existing French frameworks. This knowledge enriched their ability to provide meaningful input to the debate. The existing frameworks are summarized below.

- [TEPOS](#)
 - TEPOS are committed to using 100% renewable energies in France.
 - TEPOS obtain regional and National recognition and support
 - A TEPOS adopts specific approaches to the energy transition as well as economic, social, democratic and environmental issues. However, the approach between different TEPOS vary. For example in the Nouvelle Aquitaine region, TEPOS is a contract based on measurable objectives. However, in the AURA region, this is not yet the case, although progress is occurring in this direction.
 - The TEPOS vision is that rural territories can and must play a major role in:
 - the reappropriation of energy issues by citizens, elected officials and other actors,
 - the **implementation** of concrete actions to reduce energy consumption and increase renewable energy production,
 - the **interaction** with central (European, national) and local authorities
 - TEPOS is managed by the national association, CLER whose roles are to:
 - strengthen knowledge and expertise
 - mutualize methods and good practices
 - formulate proposals at the national level.

- **Le contrat de réciprocité ville campagne (CRCV).**
 - Born in the framework of the Assises des ruralités organized in 2014, and then tested after the interministerial committee for rurality (CIR) of March 13, 2015, reciprocity contracts are aimed at identifying the issues of cooperation and promoting positive and balanced interactions between non-contiguous urban and rural spaces.
 - The term "contract" refers to the concept of convention, partnership agreement rather than a formal legal form. It is a framework that has neither dedicated human resources nor specific or additional financial support. Projects can, however, benefit from increased visibility, particularly when applying for a grant or an envelope allocated by the regional council for inter-territorial projects.
 - It is a partnership agreement that can strengthen support for associative actions. The National Association of territorial and rural balance poles (ANPP) organized on 25 and 26 September 2017 in Fleurance and Toulouse its "Technical Meetings of Territorial Poles and Countries", with a specific debate on 26 September on cooperation between metropolises, peri-urban and rural areas.
 - There is a lack of visibility. "Beyond administrative problems, coordination or time, we do not secure funding. And it is problematic to launch joint projects" regrets Marie-Hélène Cosqueric, cultural coordinator of the Pays Center-Ouest Bretagne.
 - Since 2015, only two territories out of the four selected for experimentation have signed their contract: the metropolis of Brest and the country of Center-West Bretagne in November 2016, and the metropolis of Toulouse and the "Portes de Gascogne", in July 2017. The other two planned (Métropole de Lyon and Pays d'Aurillac, CUB Le Creusot, Montceau-les-Mines and the NRP du Morvan) have not yet emerged.
- **The Regional Natural Park (PNR)** is a French territory that has voluntarily chosen a mode of development based on the enhancement and protection of natural and cultural heritage considered rich and fragile.
 - PNRs were defined in the 1960s. In 2018, there were 53 PNR, covering 15.5% of the surface area of France and about 6% of the population.
 - The PNRs are in charge of implementing actions according to five missions:
 - to develop their territory by protecting it,
 - to protect their territory by highlighting its natural value,
 - to participate in a fine-scale development of the territories,
 - to welcome, inform and educate the public to the stakes
 - to experiment with new forms of public action and collective action.
 - "Their main strength is their ability to adapt, their ability and their plasticity in the social, spatial, cultural, economic, environmental and institutional changes they have seen" (Baron (N.), Lajarge (R.).
 - The pôle d'équilibre territorial et rural (PETR) is a public grouping of several public institutions for inter-municipal co-operation. Such a pole has its own fiscality (taxation) within a non-landlocked territorial perimeter in the form of a mixed syndicate. It allows cooperation between rural territories and small and medium-sized cities.

- Territorially and rurally balanced poles include a union council in which its own tax-based EPCIs are represented taking into account the demographic weight of the members, each having at least one seat and none having access to more half of the seats.
- These clusters also include a development board. Composed of representatives of the economic, social, cultural, educational, scientific and associative activities existing on its territory, it is consulted on the main orientations and on any question of territorial interest. This council is consulted on the main orientations of the trade union committee of the cluster and can give its opinion or be consulted on any matter of territorial interest.
- In addition, a conference of mayors brings together the mayors of municipalities located within the perimeter of the territorial and rural balance pole. This is consulted during the development, modification and revision of the territorial project. She gathers at least once per year.
- Each PETR develops a territorial project for the account and in partnership with the EPCIs that compose it. It is a project of development and economic, ecological, cultural and social development of its territory, in order to promote a model of sustainable development and to improve competitiveness, attraction and cohesion.
- For the implementation of the territorial project, the PETR can enter into a territorial agreement with its own tax EPCIs and the departmental and regional councils involved in its elaboration. This sets the missions delegated to the balancing pole by the EPCIs and the departmental and regional councils to be exercised on their behalf.
- [Cit'ergie](#) is a management and labeling program that rewards communities for the implementation of an ambitious climate-energy policy.
 - The "energy" convention between the community and the ADEM is a mutual commitment between the community and the ADEME (national agency for the management and financing of programs for the environment). The community is committed to implementing the Cit'ergie climate-air-energy policy and monitoring and monitoring approach in its community by deliberating and recruiting a Cit'ergie advisor. ADEME is committed to providing financial support to the community through a Cit'ergie advisor, to make available and develop the program's tools and to animate the network of advisors and staff. communities.
- Development plans allowing energy planning:
 - [SCOT](#) - The territorial coherence scheme (SCOT) is the tool for designing and implementing intercommunal planning, replacing the former planning framework. A SCOT is a French urban planning document that determines, at the scale of several municipalities or groupings of municipalities, a territorial project aiming to bring coherence to all sectoral policies, particularly in terms of housing, mobility, tourism and commercial development, environmental and landscape planning. Since the implementation of the Grenelle laws, SCOT has become one of the intermediate territorial scales of the "Climate, air, energy" issues in SCoT; in particular:

- The »[Trame verte et bleue](#)« for which municipal authorities can base their work on strategic european documents ([réseau écologique paneuropéen](#)), national ones ([stratégie française pour la biodiversité](#) et la [trame verte et bleue](#) nationale), régional ones ([SRCE](#)) et sometimes also local ones ([inventaires communaux de la biodiversité](#) when they exist). Specific guides also exist, such as the guide of the [observatoire de la biodiversité](#) in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais, published in 2014, which is available for use by local stakeholders in territorial planning ; In the [Région Midi-Pyrénées](#), the « *guide de prise en compte de la trame verte et bleue dans les SCOTs* » serves the same function.
- The [Plan national d'adaptation au changement climatique](#), is based on local foresight studies, on the [SRADDET](#) (formed in 2018-2019) and the [PCAET](#) for example in the document entitled « *Prohibit building projects in exposed areas, especially in low-lying coastal areas* ». The SCOT et PLUi have tools to help them to integrate air quality, energy and climate issues in their plans.
- **PADD** – The Sustainable Development and Development Project (PADD) is a political document expressing the goals and projects of a local community in terms of economic and social development, as well as environment and urban planning for 10 to 20 years. It responds to the principle of sustainable development which inscribes the PLU (urban plan) in objectives more distant than its own duration; sustainable development is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Report "Our Common Future" of the United Nations Commission on Environment and Sustainable Development, said Brundtland report).