



SKI FRANCE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MAYORS OF MOUNTAIN RESORTS



NATIONAL CHARTER IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



**NATIONAL CHARTER IN FAVOUR
OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
IN MOUNTAIN RESORTS**



Foreword

The search for balance between development and protection of the mountains is a fundamental principle in the development of mountain areas. At the legislative level, the “Mountain law” of 9 January 1985 sanctioned the search for this balance, which is often considered contradictory by some or strongly advanced by others to oppose any infrastructure project. Environmental law and “the right to development” have thus given rise to controversies and disputes.

Over the last decade, we have seen a profound change in mentality. There still remains much to be done. Our society and the French mountains have entered a phase of transformation that tends to favour an art of living rather than a manner of spending in order to live.

The mountain resorts do not remain apart from changes in society and the demands of their clients, who are more and more appreciative of high-quality services and sensitive to environmental preoccupations. They have begun a process of urban renewal and modification of the permanent and tourist housing; of innovation and diversification of activities, that will allow them to respond to climatic uncertainties.

The National Association of Mayors of Mountain Resorts (ANMSM), being well aware of these evolutions, created a “town and country planning and sustainable development” commission in 2006, chaired by **Guy Vaxelaire**, the Mayor of La Bresse (88). The work of this commission led, in 2007, to the establishment of a charter for mountain resorts in favour of sustainable development.

This national charter is not an ad hoc document. It expresses the will of the Mayors of mountain resorts to provide concrete responses to climatic changes in order to ensure the continuation of the local economies and make sure that tourism is sustainable. It forms part of an overall approach in the medium and long terms in order to integrate the principles of sustainable development into local public policy.

The architecture of this national charter has deliberately been designed in the form of 8 action plans. It should thus allow mountain resorts to adapt and contribute to sustainable development. It opens a new page in the history of mountain resorts.

**The President,
Gilbert BLANC-TAILLEUR**



The founding principles

- 1 To promote sustainable town and country planning, 9
 - 2 To develop a sustainable housing policy that respects the architectural heritage, 10
 - 3 To preserve the countryside and natural spaces, 11
 - 4 To promote balanced management of resources: water, energy 13
 - 5 To promote efficient and environmentally-friendly means of travel, 15
 - 6 To develop tourist activities, making sure of their proper integration into the countryside and their respectful management of the environment, 17
 - 7 To raise awareness among the various users of the resort and encourage them to adopt environmentally friendly behaviour, 21
 - 8 To implement a transparent system for applying the charter and checking compliance with it 23
- Final clause** 24
- Glossary** 25

Foreword

In view of:

- The Kyoto protocol dated 16 March 1998,
- The environmental charter annexed to the Constitution dated 4 October 1958 governing the French Republic,
- The alpine Agreement and the necessity to implement local policies founded on sustainable development,
- The 1972 United Nations conference on the Environment in Stockholm outlining the beginnings of the principle of sustainable development;
- The Brundland report of 1987 that defined sustainable development as being “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs”;
- The 1992 United Nations Conference on the environment and development, which adopted the “Rio declaration on the environment and development”;
- The 2002 “World summit on sustainable development” in Johannesburg that completed the programme launched at the Rio Summit;
- The adoption, by the signatory countries to the Convention on Climatic Change, of the Kyoto Protocol organising the fight against the emission of greenhouse gases and setting an objective of an 8% reduction of greenhouse gases compared to 1990 emissions for the European Union.

Considering:

- the necessity to promote harmonious development in the French mountain resorts that ensures the balance between the economic domain and the protection of natural mountain spaces, in accordance with the general principles laid down by the law dated 9 January 1985, known as the “Mountain law”,
- the preservation of the way of life of local populations, traditions and the natural and cultural heritage,
- the expectations of French and international clients looking for a tourist environ-

ment that preserves the mountain identity while providing quality accommodation and facilities, preservation of natural mountain spaces, the search for well-being, meeting the requirement for nature and health, diversification of activities, etc.

- the intention of the local public authorities to bring the permanent population closer to the tourist populations,

- the principle of free administration of local authorities, at the end of which the mountain resorts will define their modes of economic and social development and their planning choices within their own deliberating authorities,

the present charter is founded on a voluntary commitment by the mountain resorts in the context of the laws and regulations in force.

Objectives

To reach a balance between the preservation of the environment and the economic and social development of French mountain resorts,

To pursue and develop a policy of consultation and continuous dialogue between the regional authorities, the State and the organisations representing the environment at the national level,

In particular, to integrate transport, energy, water, agriculture, the protection of nature and the environment and the principles of sustainable development into the various policies for development and organisation of mountain resorts, and to adapt to climatic changes,

To develop exchanges of information and local practice between the regional authorities that encourage the emergence of projects facilitating sustainable development,

To implement common principles at the European Union level that provide for the sustainable development of mountain resorts in the various countries of the European Union,

To commit to a 10-year action plan;

It is agreed as follows:



Action plan 1

To promote sustainable town and country planning

To integrate the principles of sustainable development into the policy for urban planning and to transcribe them into the urban planning documents:

- To take into account regional capacity and balance at the time of development projects, to take care to act in accordance with the region's ability to bear loads and to ensure the reversibility of developments,
- To save space: to group constructions, limit their spread within the resort and favour renovation,
- To preserve spaces and their purposes: limit water being prevented from permeating the ground, manage woodland and the agricultural heritage, re-plant ground after work, bury networks (electrical, telephone, etc), take care to keep the countryside open.

Development of urban areas and public spaces

- Implement an “environmental approach to urban planning” upstream of development projects, favouring collective undertakings and partnership approaches,
- Integrate the social dimension into development projects,
- Respect the local architectural heritage and the authenticity of regions.

Natural spaces

- Identify notable environments and work together to preserve and make best use of them, making them assets for the region through dissemination of appropriate information,
- Perfect cooperation and synergy with partners and players concerning protected spaces (national and regional parks, nature reserves, etc.).

Action plan 2

Develop a sustainable housing policy that respects the architectural heritage

Architecture

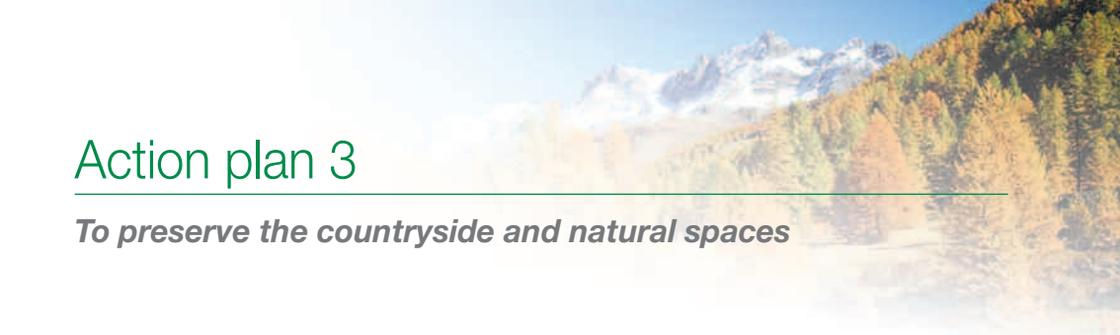
- Favour integration into the environment and local region, while respecting characteristic and traditional architecture.

Existing housing

- Develop a renovation policy for permanent and tourist housing, including for elderly and handicapped persons,
- Encourage accessibility to housing for permanent and seasonal populations,
- Look for ways to make better use of energy:
 - Encourage energy-efficiency assessments to be carried out on the stock of buildings,
 - Promote the renovation of buildings to make best use of energy, particularly by encouraging buildings insulation,
 - Diversify energy sources, encouraging the use of renewable energy,
 - Use of technologies with low energy consumption.

New buildings

- Develop an environmental quality approach of the type “High Environmental Quality”,
- Encourage bioclimatic forms of architecture,
- Promote the construction of buildings targeting high energy performance (of type THPE label, BBC label, Effinergie and passive buildings),
- Employ reusable materials with long lifetimes and reduced maintenance costs, encourage short delivery circuits.



Action plan 3

To preserve the countryside and natural spaces

ACTIONS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Upkeep of countryside

- Act to keep the countryside open,
- Protect and encourage the pastoral life,
- Take care with re-planting grass, using species encouraging the return of local plants following work,
- Manage notable and authentic landscapes,
- Contribute to the maintenance of a local population (agricultural, forestry and pastoral),
- Raise awareness among property owners of the need to keep spaces tidy, including fighting against the risks of fire.

Forestry management

- Optimise the resource, encouraging local transformation and short delivery circuits,
- Ensure forestry that is adapted to the mountains (products and outlets),
- Limit environmental impact (landscape, favour short delivery circuits).

Fauna and flora

- Ensure the preservation of fauna,

- Avoid the impact of activities on aquatic and land habitats,
- Encourage biodiversity; ensure the protection of birds by indicating which overhead cables might present a danger,
- Identify mountain zones that are protected on the ski run plan,
- Encourage ecological corridors in relationship with the partners concerned.

Strengthen partnerships with players to develop projects that they have agreed to share

Consultation

- With the National Forestry Office, the organisation for the Restoration of Mountain Regions, and with clubs and societies (sporting, environmental, etc.), while requiring the maintenance of services and resources on the ground,
- With national and regional parks, etc.
- With clubs and societies.

Management of Natura 2000 zones, natural zones of interest for ecology, fauna and flora.

Develop partnerships between State services and local authorities and associations

Action plan 4

To promote balanced management of resources: water, energy

Water

- Be aware of water resources and implement monitoring indicators,
- Develop dialogue between the various water management organisations,
- Use of water resources:
 - Optimise water consumption in resorts,
 - Preserve and ensure the quality of water,
 - Equip public buildings with systems for low water consumption,
 - Check and improve the quality of networks to limit losses,
 - Encourage systems for recovery of rainwater,
 - Optimise and encourage initiatives aiming to make domestic use of energy from channelled water networks (Micro electricity generators).
- Sanitation / waste water:
 - Ensure overall cleanup,
 - Ensure the correct sizing and functioning of existing collective or autonomous systems, and their renovation or renewal if necessary,
 - Ensure optimal management of waste water and rainwater (separation of waste water networks and those for rainwater).

Energy and greenhouse gases

- **Reduce energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases:**
 - Carry out an energy and greenhouse gas assessment (type “carbon assessment”)
 - Define indicators and monitor them.

- **Promote energy diversification and the use of renewable energy,**
- **Promote the use of economical technologies and equipment,**
- **Implement actions aiming to reduce energy consumption, particularly in:**
 - transport (development of public transport, etc.),
 - buildings (insulation, renewable energy, etc.),
 - public lighting (use of economical bulbs, implementation of techniques allowing better management of intensity, etc.).

Waste

- Promote a policy of waste reduction,
- Promote “zero paper” initiatives and the use of reusable objects,
- Promote composting for restaurant owners and private individuals,
- Organise waste collection throughout the year and a cleaning operation at the end of the season,
- Reuse products and materials:
 - Encourage the use of recycled materials,
 - Oversee the collection and treatment of dangerous products,
 - Develop selective sorting for recycling,
 - Establish waste collection centres,
 - Encourage economic players to install selective bins, particularly in guest accommodation,
 - Inform tourists of the location of collection points for sorted waste in the resort,
 - Encourage a policy of packaging that is recyclable (deposits) and biodegradable (no use of derived plastics),
 - Organise the collection of professionally-used cardboard and cooking oils.

Action plan 5

Promote efficient and environmentally friendly means of travel

Item 1 - Access to the resort

Work in partnership with the regional council, the General Council and the other players involved in transport (public and private transport companies, railway network, ski lift companies, etc.) on:

- **the implementation of incentive measures encouraging access to the station other than by car** (public transport, car sharing, luggage transport, overall offer combining transport and access to leisure facilities at a fixed fee, etc.),
- the development of an appropriate supply of public transport (times and frequency) and an attractive pricing policy (for example: reduced fees for ski lifts for users taking part in car sharing, etc),
- the development of bus stations, with baggage handling centres and reception centres.

Optimise goods transport for serving the resort, by encouraging, with partners:

- the implementation of a logistics space for grouping goods in the valley,
- mutualisation, with optimisation of rounds and an occupancy coefficient,
- the use of vehicles of the “euro 4” standard

Encourage short delivery circuits with supply of local products

Item 2 - At the scale of the resort's region

Implement an overall travel plan providing an alternative to the car, aiming to:

- Develop public transport, walking and cycling, cableways for urban transport, electric vehicles, etc.
- Organise parking to encourage tourists not to use their vehicles for the duration of their stays, reserve parking zones for car sharing and collective service,
- Ensure that good connections between the resort, the parking area and the public transport networks are available to users for reaching the resort and travelling within it,
- Reduce nuisances caused by goods transport within the resort (definition of delivery hours, etc.),
- Encourage employers in the resort to facilitate the use of public transport and car sharing by their permanent and seasonal staff,
- Make electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles available for car sharing in the resort,
- Facilitate pedestrian traffic with appropriate developments.

Item 3 - Exemplary approach by the local authority

- **Rationalise travel by personnel working for the local authority and its services,**
- **Encourage the use of environmentally-friendly modes of transport** (walking, cycling, public transport, etc.)
- **Use efficient working or utility vehicles with low emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases** (vehicles powered by electricity, natural gas, biofuels, etc.)
- **Look for alternative solutions to road salting**
- **Raise awareness among the local authority's personnel concerning energy-efficient and environmentally respectful behaviour**

Action plan 6

TOURIST ACTIVITIES

Develop tourist activities, ensuring their proper integration into the countryside and their respectful management of the environment

Item 1 - Skiing area and snow sports

General measures

For all developments in skiing areas:

- Take into account existing capacity and requirements, confirmed by an economic study and environmental possibilities,
- Inform the local partners directly concerned by projects;

Ski lifts

- Optimise the installed base of ski lifts and limit the number of pylons;
- Ensure that the departure and arrival stations integrate into the landscape and the environment,
- Ensure that disused installations are dismantled and that the ground is returned to its original state (including the bases of pylons).

Ski runs

- Avoid straight lines and take care of the surroundings in order to encourage integration into the environment,
- Re-plant the ski runs with grass species that encourage the return of local plants adapted to the countryside,

- Rationalise the skiing area and optimise its use,
- Encourage the multiple uses of ski runs according to the seasons: mountain biking, hiking

Snow production

Give priority to potable water consumption before any use for producing snow

- Use technologies and equipment favouring optimisation and efficiency,
- Forbid the use of additives in the production of snow,
- Ensure a fair balance between water resources, the economic equilibrium of the resorts and the management of the skiing area,
- In summer, reduce the visual impact of snow-production installations in the most visited areas;

Reservoirs at altitude

- Storage of runoff water,
- Recovery of rainwater, also allowing regulation of downstream watercourses,
- Encourage multi-activity use of the pools,
- Encourage integration with the landscape,
- Study the possibility of installing a micro-generator, at the time of the feasibility study for the reservoir.

In cooperation with the SNTF



Integration of developments into the landscape

- Ensure that disused installations are dismantled and that the ground is returned to its original state (including the bases of pylons),
- Rationalise the skiing area and optimise its use,
- Take care to ensure the correct integration of ski runs and their surroundings.

Downhill and cross-country skiing

- Ensure that the ski runs are correctly integrated into the environment,
- Establish circuits for downhill and cross-country skiing, taking care to respect biodiversity,
- Encourage the seasonal multi-use of ski runs and tracks: mountain bikes, snowshoes, skiing, hiking, etc.

Item 2 - Leisure activities in natural spaces

Motorised snow sports

- Ensure compliance with legislation applicable to helicopters, aircraft and the movement of ground motor vehicles in natural spaces,
- Comply with the principle of leisure use in places that are reserved for this purpose.

Summer leisure activities:

- Where possible, organise tracks by type of activity to avoid usage conflicts: mountain bike trails, horse riding tracks, hiking trails,
- Integrate hiking routes into the natural environment and encourage themed routes,
- Respect the charters and regulations for each of the different protected natural spaces (national park, nature reserves, etc.)





Action plan 7

Raise awareness among the various users of the resort (inhabitants, economic players, tourists, etc.), in order to encourage responsible, environmentally-friendly behaviour

**Raise awareness among the population of the challenges of sustainable development and of the development of tools for consultation and association with citizens
Impose the principle of ecologically-responsible public purchasing through compliance with the instructions of articles 5 and 14 of the Public Markets Code**

Ecosystems and natural spaces

Encourage respect for the natural environment by informing elected representatives, inhabitants and professionals, schools and holidaymakers of the different challenges:

- By making use of the skills of associations and local players,
- By broadcasting messages via the various available media outlets,
- By facilitating access to information in the resort and on the skiing area,
- By informing the public about the length of time necessary to eliminate waste from the natural environment,
- By providing information on compliance with instructions and charters.

Transport

- Inform the local and tourist population of the available supply of public transport,
- Provide information about, and encourage the use of, modes of transport that are collective and environmentally friendly: car sharing, shuttle services, public transport, walking,
- Make best use of experiments in clean-energy transport at the local and departmental levels.

Energy

- Provide information and encourage energy-saving and insulation of buildings,
- Encourage local players and developers to use renewable energy.

Climatic change

- Implement a policy of communication and raising awareness on the themes of sustainable development and the impact of climate change.

Water

Encourage inhabitants and tourists to save water by the use of efficient techniques and equipment maintenance, in order to avoid leaks and waste,

- Raise awareness of water management among those hosting guests, particularly by consolidating and strengthening programmes for the reuse of towels and household linen,
- Promote techniques for recovering rainwater and provide information about them,
- Raise awareness among consumers of the use of cleaning products that are non-toxic for the environment (particularly eco-labelled products).

Waste

- Encourage the reduction of waste at source by providing information and the development of short delivery circuits,
- Impose waste sorting by information and education among tourists and inhabitants,
- Commit to environmentally responsible purchases,
- Inform the local and tourist populations about products carrying the European “eco” label or the French Standard “Environment” label,

Noise pollution

- Raise awareness among the population about noise nuisances and work to reduce them.



Action plan 8

Implement a transparent system for applying the charter and checking compliance with it.

The municipalities that have signed the charter in favour of sustainable development in mountain resorts will commit to an action plan:

The first year:

- **To create a local monitoring committee** for applying the charter, composed of a balance of elected representatives, professionals, citizens and representatives of clubs and societies,
- **To carry out an initial diagnosis** according to a precise analysis grid,
- **To produce an action plan over 10 years**, that specifies the calendar of planned actions,
- **To communicate the diagnosis and the action plan** to all of the local population.

Every three years:

- **To validate additional commitments** in accordance with the decisions of the national monitoring committee and the application of the charter formed within the National Association of Mayors of Mountain Resorts,
- **To distribute an informational document** summarising the progress made, in accordance with the commitments undertaken when the charter was signed,
- **To communicate the revised action plan.**

Within the National Association of Mayors of Mountain Resorts (ANMSM), a national committee for monitoring and application of the charter has been created, composed of representatives from:

- **the ANMSM,**
- **the Agency for the Environment and Energy Management, and Mountain Riders,**
- **national associations operating within the area of environmental protection,**
- **qualified personnel expressly designated by the ANMSM (scientific and technical experts, NGOs, etc.),**

The national committee for monitoring and application of the charter is chaired by the mayor who is responsible for the “Town and country planning and sustainable development” commission that was formed within the ANMSM.

Every three years, this national committee evaluates the commitments of those resorts that have signed the charter. It assigns the note “éco station” [eco resort] to those resorts that have implemented their undertakings in accordance with the national charter. It may be withdrawn in case of non-compliance by the resort with its commitments.

Final clause

The terms of the present national charter may evolve in order to take into account new legislative and regulatory measures and local practices, and to adapt the content of the charter to the objectives of sustainable development.

Glossary

Environmental Analysis of Urban Planning (AEU®):

Environmental Analysis of Urban Planning is a tool to help with decision-making. It offers local authorities an overall, transversal approach, allowing encouragement of the inclusion of environmental and energy-saving considerations in any town-planning project, whether it concerns designing or operational town planning (preparation or revision of planning documents, development of mixed development zone (ZAC), renovation of districts, etc.)

Environmental Analysis of Urban Planning operates according to the principle of not considering environmental preoccupations as merely additional problems, **but as decisive factors, likely to orient the general economics of an urban project. It covers several** subjects:

- the climatic environment,
- energy choices,
- travel management,
- waste management,
- water management,
- the noise environment,
- the landscaping approach and the treatment of biodiversity.

According to the sites studied, the subjects to be dealt with may be selected in order of priority.

Bilan Carbone™ [Carbon Assessment]:

All human activity, whatever it is, directly or indirectly causes emissions of greenhouse gases. Because of this, any company, or any administrative or association activity may have a legitimate interest in the emissions that they generate. In order to act, an assessment must be drawn up to give information about margins for manoeuvre.

This is a method for counting greenhouse gas emissions from easily-available data, to obtain a good assessment of emissions that are directly emitted or caused by your activity. This method, developed by ADEME, is compatible with the

standard ISO 14064, the GHG Protocol and the terms of the “permit” Directive n° 2003/87/CE relating to the system for exchanging CO2 quotas.

The region's load capacity:

This is the threshold beyond which the tourist activity “deforms the area”. We can compare this to a material to which a force is applied, leading to the material being deformed and then breaking, or returning to its initial shape. To intervene in time, the manager must therefore obtain relevant information to measure the impact on the area caused by the presence of visitors (Florence Deprest).

Climatic changes:

The development of human activities increases the greenhouse effect, leading to an increase in the temperature on the surface of the globe and a risk of significant climatic change for the planet. The international community is aware of what is at stake and has drawn up measures to fight against this phenomenon.

From a natural physical phenomenon to a potential danger for the planet. The greenhouse effect is a natural physical phenomenon. Present in small quantities in the atmosphere, certain gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, capture a large part of solar radiation. They thus allow the Earth to maintain an average temperature of about 15°C.

Economic development, historically based on the use of fossil fuel sources, has led to growing emissions of “greenhouse gases”. Consequence: the temperature on the surface of the globe is increasing very rapidly. Since the beginning of the 20th century, it has increased by 0.6°C and may increase by an extra 1.4 to 5.8°C in the 21st century. This increase would be much larger than all those that have occurred over the last 10,000 years.

This warming risks leading to significant climatic modifications. It may lead to more frequent occurrence of extreme meteorological phenomena (storms, floods, heat waves, etc).

Bioclimatic/passive construction

Bioclimatic construction uses solar energy in the form of light or heat in order to consume the least energy possible for equivalent comfort. It is based on the location, orientation, insulation and interior layout of spaces. It is about using architecture in this way to combine with the potential of the exterior climate.

Passive construction is a type of construction that is almost autonomous for its heating requirements. It requires just solar input and metabolic input from users of the building. (This construction principle allows requiring no more than 15 kWh per m² per year of heating).[DVX1]

Sustainable development:

This is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the capacity of future generations to meet theirs. Applied to the economy, it includes three dimensions: economic (efficiency, profitability), social (social responsibility) and environmental (impact on the environment).

At the regional scale, sustainable development can be defined as an objective that reconciles local problems and planetary problems: economic dynamism, preservation of the natural heritage, control of environmental impacts, social fairness, solidarity, health and quality of life.

Ecolabel:

The official recognition of the ecological quality of a product, ecolabels stem from certification and have been put in place under the control of the public authorities.

“NF Environnement” Ecolabel:



The brand “NF-Environnement”, the property of AFNOR Certification, is the French ecolabel. Created on the initiative of the public authorities in 1991, it provides the double guarantee “quality and environment”:

The certified products have minimal impact on the environment, while being at least as appropriate for use as other products that are used similarly. The double objective of ecolabels is to guide the choice of consumers, giving them objective and reliable information, and to encourage manufacturers to improve the ecological quality of their products.



European Ecolabel

Instituted by CEE Regulation n°880/92 from the Council of 23 March 1992, the European ecolabel has similar characteristics to those of the national “NF-Environnement” ecolabel. Its objectives are to promote the design, production, marketing and use of products having the least impact on the environment, without in any way compromising the safety of the product or workers, or significantly influencing the qualities that make the product suitable for use.

Factor 4:

This term qualifies the industrial countries’ commitment to divide greenhouse gas emissions by 4 compared to 1990 levels by 2050, in order to limit average global warming to less than 2°C. Committing to “Factor 4” thus consists of immediately undertaking significant efforts to succeed in reducing total emissions of greenhouse gases from a region by 75% in less than 50 years.

Greenhouse gases:

Greenhouse effect: Originally a natural phenomenon, it allows the temperature of the lower atmosphere to remain at an average of 15°C. It is linked to the presence of certain gases in the atmosphere (carbon dioxide, methane, etc.), which trap the radiation emitted by the Earth and return part of this radiation to the ground. Because of the excessively large production of greenhouse gases by man, temperatures are significantly increasing. Together, the gases that absorb the infrared radiation emitted by the Earth and return part of it to the ground contribute to maintaining heat in the Earth’s atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases of human origin are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), tropospheric ozone (O₃), the fluoride gases

(HFC, PFC, SF₆) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Emissions of the various greenhouse gases are often counted in carbon dioxide equivalent tonnes (CO₂ eqt).

HQE® (high environmental quality):

This approach, initiated in 1996, aims to limit the environmental impact of a building or renovation operation: consumption of natural resources, waste management, noise nuisance, etc. Fourteen environmental requirements define this approach. They cover respect for, and protection of, the exterior environment and the creation of a satisfactory interior environment.

BBC label (Bâtiment Basse Consommation d'énergie [low energy consumption building])

The low energy consumption building label, BBC 2005, corresponds to the building's conventional consumption of primary energy for heating, cooling, ventilation, production of sanitary hot water and room lighting that is less than or equal to 50 kWh/m² per year of primary energy (adjusted according to the climatic zone and altitude)

THPE Label:

Très Haute Performance Energétique [very high energy performance] is a label distinguishing new building operations that reach a level of performance that is higher than the required regulatory minimum.

Snow production: The principle consists of spraying droplets of water into air that is sufficiently cold for them to freeze before reaching the ground. The system only works at negative temperatures, and the lower they are, the better it works.

No additive is used for making the snow that is produced.



• Printed on recycled paper •



SKI FRANCE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MAYORS OF MOUNTAIN RESORTS

9, RUE DE MADRID - 75008 PARIS - TÉL. : 01 47 42 23 32