

A CONCEPT ALWAYS FOLLOWED BY AN ADJECTIVE DEPENDING ON ITS IMPLEMENTATION

Sufficiency, as the capacity for self-limitation of a sometimes-powerful desire, finds its application in many sectors.

Whether it is applied to energy consumption, land use, the use of technology, or material consumption, sufficiency will take different forms, and therefore different names. It also has ways of application that can vary : sufficiency can be structural, dimensional, convivial, or in terms of usage.

It is important to note that the examples of actions put in place to develop sufficiency in the territories do not fall exclusively under one or the other application: these different use cases must be considered in a matrix way, and the borders are highly porous to each other. Carpooling will thus be able to meet the characteristics of sufficiency of use but also convivial, dimensional and energetic sufficiency.

To each his own sufficiency...

<u>Structural sufficiency</u>	<u>Dimensional sufficiency</u>	<u>Sufficiency of use</u>	<u>Convivial sufficiency</u>
It consists in creating, in the organization of space or activities, the conditions for moderation of consumption.	It refers to the correct sizing of the equipment, in relation to its conditions of use.	It refers to the proper use of an equipment, with a view to reducing consumption.	It is a logic of pooling equipment and its use.



Below is a table presenting concrete examples of the application of the concept of sufficiency in mobility, lighting, land and energy, according to its implementation methods.

This makes it easier to understand the collective dimension that sufficiency implies.

	STRUCTURAL SUFFICIENCY	SUFFICIENCY OF USE	DIMENSIONAL SUFFICIENCY	CONVIVAL SUFFICIENCY
MOBILITY HOME/WORK	Development of a public transportation network and cycle lanes	Rational use of car	Use of a car of the necessary size	Carpooling with colleagues
URBAN LIGHTING	Right number and location of light points	Lighting only when using the space thanks to presence detectors	Use of lighting with just the right amount of light	
LAND	Integration of living and working spaces	Discouragement of urban sprawl	Reduction in living and working space	Pooling of urban facilities and production spaces
ENERGY	Decentralized energy network that brings production closer to consumption	Reduction of heating and air conditioning periods in public buildings	Correct sizing of energy-consuming equipments	Sharing equipment with neighbors or friends