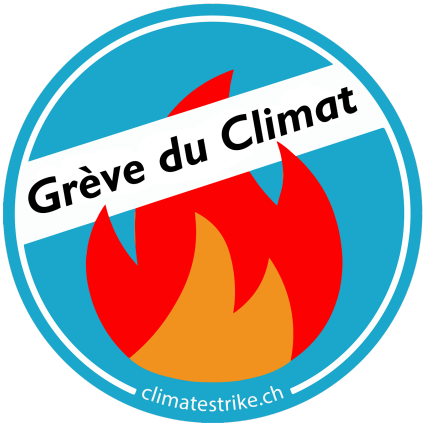
Visions, objectives, principles and measures for a climate, ecosystems and a truly sustainable future



Measures prepared by Climate Strike Vaud/Switzerland

(MACHINE-TRANSLATED IN ENGLISH)

v2

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Introduction and background

This document represents the **intermediate result of** the ongoing work of the Climate Strike in **formulating solutions to** the **environmental crisis**. Since **April 2019**, we have gathered, first internally, then through an **online public form**, nearly **600 ideas for** measures, which were then **discussed at the** first **Great Climate Citizens' Assembly on Friday, May 03**, bringing together more than **90 citizens aged 14 to 75** and members of our collective in Lausanne.

After a **selection** and **reformulation in the** form of **more concrete measures**, we **presented** them to the **Waldensian administration** during the **three** ideation **workshops on the Waldensian Climate Plan that took** place in mid-May. Then we met with the **heads of** the **agriculture** and **energy departments to** explain our visions and objectives.

Finally, we have established a **list of guiding principles**, available at the end of the document, with the aim of **serving everyone, whatever** their level of decision making and impact, as an **ethical** and **strategic compass** to **inform opinions** and **choices in the** context of the environmental crisis and the immediate transition to a **new kind of life in society** that is in **accordance with global limits**, that **promotes long-term well-being** and the **resilience of** humanity.

All the elements contained in this document are **non-exhaustive proposals under development**, which require **collective**, **democratic discussion** and **adaptation in** order to become **laws**, **standards** and **guidelines for** the canton.

The aim of the Grève du Climat Vaud collective is to propose a **transdisciplinary vision** and, although we are in regular contact with scientists and experts from different fields, we are aware that we are limited by the knowledge to which we have access.
As this work will only be completed when net greenhouse gas emissions are effectively zero, this document **will evolve according to the** results, the effective actions of the State and other actors, as well as the needs.

Elements common to all themes

The measures proposed in the following pages are part of a coherent whole and are enriched when implemented together. Nevertheless, the following proposals deserve to be mentioned separately and should be kept in mind when reading each of the measures, as they apply across the board.

The last chapter of this document also provides an essential ethical perspective, in our view, on how solutions should be thought out.

Principles

1. Minimize what goes against the vision.
2. Everything that cannot be eliminated must be **constantly improved in** order to be as consistent as possible with the vision.
3. **Technology** is **a tool, not a solution or an end in itself**. Low-tech, repairability, autonomy, resilience and zero emissions should be preferred.

Order of priority for the implementation of measures

As the direct and indirect impact of communities is much greater than that of individuals, it is imperative to implement measures in the following order of priority:

1. Business (primary, secondary and tertiary sectors) and the State
2. Civil communities / Collective housing
1. Individuals / Individual housing

Cross-cutting priorities

Priority 1: No fossil fuels

- Fossil energy emissions, in all areas, reach 0 by 1.1.2030.
  Net greenhouse gas emissions are reduced by at least 13% per year between 1.1.2020 and 1.1.2024, and then by at least 8% per year until they reach a maximum of zero by 1.1.2030. All these percentages refer to the 2018 emission level.
- Easily applicable measures are implemented immediately, without waiting for the acceptance of the Vaud climate plan[1].
- The financial responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions is borne entirely by the legal entity that directly generates or finances them as from 1.1.2020, on Swiss territory and abroad. It cannot transfer them to others or deduct them for tax purposes.

[1] by the Grand Council of the Canton of Vaud.

Priority 2: sovereignty and security of vital areas (food, water, etc.), resilience and long-term sustainability

- Vital products (fruit and vegetables, water, soap, heat, etc.) are produced and distributed in the canton, in accordance with the principles of the SSE (Social and Solidarity Economy) by 1.1.2030. They:
    - are 100% safe for human health and the environment
    - are sustainable
    - **have a net greenhouse gas balance of 0**
- All natural environments and green spaces, public or private, located in the canton become biodiversity sanctuaries and carbon sinks, and are treated as such.

Economy

Vision

The economy must strictly respect global limits, serve the long-term well-being and resilience of humanity.

Objectives of the project

- Total decarbonisation of the canton's economy by 1.1.2030 (with annual targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, defined in the common elements above)

Measures

- Definition of new indicators taking into account the state of the environment (including its degradation, which reduces the wealth of natural capital) and human well-being. As a result, they become the main indicators in place for GDP and new growth indicators.
- Public space, public transport and mailboxes can only be used for ideal[2] purposes, i.e. for cultural information, community initiatives and education, and not to promote over-consumption or any other climate change activity (no advertising).
- Development of financial products that allow the emergence of sustainable activities in a transparent way. The State invests its funds massively in them.
- Creation of a sovereign climate fund to finance the transition, built as a sustainable, traceable and transparent financial product (point 2.) funded by:
    - the climate tax
    - the reinvestment of public funds (own funds + pension funds)
    - investments by public and private entities
    - individuals in a simplified form (crowdfunding type)
- The canton stops collaborating with banks, or any financial institution, investing in fossil fuels.
- Tax on investments in fossil fuels and speculation
    - Support from the authorities to groups that request it
- Introduction of a climate tax on:
    - companies according to their environmental impact
        i. in particular on companies that are based in Switzerland but do not operate in Switzerland
    - the import
    - banks, in particular on their climate financial products
    - fossil fuels
        i. lobby the national
        ii. on processing plants
        iii. on trading companies

[2] Related to ideas, which has the nature of ideas. In opposition to commercial purposes.

- Technologies leading to the replacement of a significant number of technological objects must be limited to what is absolutely essential.
- Creation of a cantonal insurance fund (health, liability, vehicles, etc.).
- Support for groups supporting the general interest and in particular the climate (NGOs, citizens' groups, etc.).
    - Restriction of the powers and rights of lobbies that have a negative impact on the environment.
    - Penalization of voluntary and continuous misinformation against the general interest of scientifically proven facts.
- All products sold in the canton must be durable, modular and circular. A long-term warranty must be provided by the seller for each category of device, as well as upgrade and repair options.
- Change the career ambitions of the population.
    - Valuation and subsidy of pro-climate professions
    - Sustainable Future Curriculum
    - Work quota for "climate quality assurance" in each company
    - Introduction of an ecological transition income
- Massive support for local shops, particularly those selling local products (with a low energy footprint) and raw/unprocessed products.
- Encouragement and support of equipment sharing and joint management services (lower costs, less ownership, more shared uses).
    - Promote cooperative structures for the management of local services.
    - In particular, everything related to repair and measures to prevent obsolescence and promote circularity.
- Transparency on the origin and life cycle of products (place of production, CO2 emissions, exact composition, grey energy emitted for production, etc.)
    - Simplified version for sustainable and local products
- Energy accounting to measure the fossil investment of financial products → transparency of the financial sector.
- Information and data collection system on the intensity and energy footprint of:
    - what is produced and consumed in the canton.
    - the companies that produce and distribute them.
        i. all journeys, including the domicile and employment of employees, agents, managers and directors, are part of the carbon footprint of companies.
- Systematic evaluation of new technologies in relation to their impact on the environment. The results are made public and discussed. Decisions about them are taken in a citizens' conference.

Agriculture - Food

Vision

Agriculture must respect global boundaries, promote the long-term well-being and resilience of humanity.

Agriculture is intended for food production and not for industrial processes (e. g. biofuels).

Arable land is the most important resource of the canton. Its regeneration and care must be the priority of all activities.

Objectives of the project

Priority 1: No fossil fuels

- Emissions from fossil fuel use in agriculture and the supply chain (upstream and downstream) reach 0 by 1.1.2030 (with annual targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, defined in the common elements above).

Priority 2: Food sovereignty and security, resilience and long-term sustainability

- All the fruit and vegetables needed to feed the population are produced in the canton by 1.1.2030. They:
    - Are 100% safe for human health and the environment.
    - Actively regenerate soils.
    - Increase biodiversity, especially of traditional varieties.
    - **Have a net greenhouse gas balance of 0.**
- Everything produced in the canton is beneficial for producers in the short and long term (health, "profitability", know-how, self-esteem, etc.)
- The production of meat and animal products is:
    - Limited to the strict minimum (cultural and practical).
    - Made according to the strictest criteria of respect and freedom of animals.
    - Uses absolutely all parts of the animal at its highest value.
    - Made only with local, vegetable fodder, without greenhouse gas emissions.

Guiding principles for agriculture

- Nothing intensive or extensive generating clear cuts
- No pesticides
- No monocultures
- Only natural fertilizers and fertilizers
- No GMOs or gene drives technology
- Local distribution channels
- Preservation of existing agricultural land and development of new plots

Measures

Agriculture

- All the agriculture of the canton uses regenerative farming methods (agro-ecology, permaculture, agroforestry, etc.):
    - For new operations / takeovers, from 1.9.2019
    - For successions / takeovers less than 5 years old, from 1.9.2021
    - For existing farms, from 1.9.2025
    - For farms requesting exceptional upgrades, by 1.9.2029 at the latest
- Massive support for regenerative and small-scale agriculture and the development of new cooperative farms, in accordance with the values and principles of the social and solidarity economy (SSE), at the:
    - Financial, through the Climate Fund: Farmers must be remunerated for their efforts (current and future) in climate management. And financially encourage market gardeners with a short circuit.
    - Legal, thanks to the modification of the Assignment Plans, Master Plans, etc.
    - Logistics, thanks to the pooling of equipment, seeds, natural fertilizers, etc.
    - Technical, through a system of courses, monitoring and coaching (especially on seed production), continuous training.
    - Communication, thanks to a large-scale information campaign to promote the work of farmers, particularly those committed to the climate.
    - Automatic and free of charge award of the Bio Suisse label after conversion to regenerative agriculture and the guiding principles. Audits are carried out and financed by the canton.
    - Human resources by the Civil Climate Service, in collaboration with FIBL, Agridea, etc.
- Total decarbonisation of the canton's agriculture by 1.1.2030 (with annual targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, defined in the common elements above).
    - Subsidies inversely proportional to greenhouse gas emissions.
    - Any new vehicle registered in the canton must be emission-free.
        - From 1.9.2019 for public vehicles
        - From 1.9.2020 for companies and local authorities
        - From 1.9.2021 for private individuals
    - Pooling and electrification of agricultural and transport machinery by renovating/changing the engine (and not the whole machine).
    - Thermal insulation of agricultural buildings and equipment.
- Organisation of resilient production and distribution structures in the form of cooperatives:
    - Shared ownership of spaces and equipment
    - Sharing of profits/losses and mutual assistance during poor harvests, in the form of common accounting for all areas of the cooperative
    - Collaboration between entities during major construction sites and intensive manual work phase

- Continuous research on methods of production without greenhouse gas emissions, in particular for:
    - Production greenhouses
    - Machines and tools
    - The storage spaces
- Development of ponds on agricultural land as water reserves and carbon sinks.
- Transformation of existing natural environments and creation of new spaces for food production, especially in cities on green roofs and facades, as well as in all borders and green spaces:
    - Self-managed community gardens
    - Community gardens supervised by the city / canton
    - Gardens operated by cooperatives
- Support for self-production of food in private gardens
    - Implementation assistance by the Civil Climate Service
    - Provision and/or subsidy of equipment, land, seeds, etc.
- Adaptation of the agricultural educational curriculum and all levels of the profession
    - Regenerative agriculture only
    - In accordance with any other measures mentioned above
    - Seed production
    - Regular information (2-3x per year) to farmers on new methods, introduction and training.
    - Regular information (1-2x per year) to food distribution chains and current needs (market gardeners, distribution, supermarkets, small shops) on low-carbon and environmental cost ways and new obligations.
    - Continuous training for trainers and agricultural unions.
- Massive support for the takeover of local agricultural estates, small farms or the transformation of several sub-domains into cooperatives.
    - Various instruments to be put in place, as mentioned above
    - In particular, when changing use in the context of a repurchase, the tax must not be based on the market value but must remain based on the yield value, provided that the holding remains agricultural
- Implementation of a transition course to agro-ecology professions for people who are unemployed, at the RI or in vocational retraining.
- Facilitating the agricultural transition through the Civil Climate Service
    - Sharing of knowledge
    - Transformation of existing domains
    - Labour force
    - Etc.
- Conversion of animals (cows, hens, pigs, goats, etc.) into employees with a cost-benefit ratio equivalent to humans and the freedom to move around.
    - To replace machines
    - In symbiosis with agro-ecological practices
    - To repopulate the canton with herds that are free to move

Food and drink

- Massive support for the Social and Solidarity Economy for 100% of the canton's production and a move towards 100% local consumption.
    - In order to develop:
        - Short circuits
        - Fair prices
        - Just-in-time flows
        - Human, equitable and participatory channels between producers, distributors and consumers
        - Local, unprocessed, bulk and essential food products in all districts and villages
            - At prices accessible to everyone
        - Transport in soft mobility
    - In the form of:
        - Financial, thanks to the Climate Fund
        - Logistically, by providing premises and sharing equipment
        - Technically, through a system of courses, monitoring and coaching
        - Human resources by the Civil Climate Service
- Climate tax on food according to its carbon impact (including grey emissions)
    - Products no season
    - Importation
    - Meat and animal products
    - Cocoa, coffee, etc.
- Collective catering (canteens, crèches, companies, etc.) gradually reduces the proportion of meat and animal products and is supplied in the canton.
    - The main menu becomes vegetarian, with always a vegan option, from 1.9.2019
        - Including for dairy products; plant-based alternatives are proposed
    - 2 vegetarian lunches per week, from 1.9.2020
    - 2 vegetarian lunches + 1 vegan lunch per week, from 1.9.2021
    - 2 vegetarian lunches + 2 vegan lunches per week, from 1.9.2022
    - The week is counted on 5 days. If the brand proposes over 7 days, the vegetal days* are adapted accordingly.
- Promote the sale of raw products in all businesses
    - Bulk and baskets as default options
    - Glasses and other returnable and reusable packaging
- Conservation and reuse of organic waste:
    - Avoid the generation of greenhouse gases
        - No combustion
        - No biomethane
        - Limiting anaerobic composting
    - Favour aerobic composting
    - Zero waste: use all consumable food. Everything else is aerobically composed.
- For imported food, encourage work with agricultural cooperatives sharing the **same values (ESS)**, located less than 300 km from the point of sale.

    - For rare products (cocoa, coffee, etc.), this distance can be increased.
- Local, vegetarian / vegan, zero-waste cooking course in :
    - All children, throughout the school year, over several different years
    - The population, in the form of cheap collaborative meals
- Discovery workshops on market gardening and agriculture for:
    - All children, several times during the school year, over several different years
        - Regular courses in different natural environments, even for subjects that are not directly related to these areas
    - The population, in the form of harvesting its own basket of vegetables
- Free availability of all unsold items by all shops.
    - Direct collection by individuals in front of the shop, 1 hour before closing time
    - Authorization of the "revaluation" only for what has not been collected after 1 hour of availability
- Preparation of contingency plans in the event of food shortages, severe droughts, crop failures, etc. (see some elements of the Wahlen Plan).
- Free distribution of vitamin B12 in pharmacies.
- Transparency on the origin and life cycle of products (place of production, CO2 emissions, exact composition, grey energy emitted for production, etc.)
    - Simplified versions for sustainable and local products
    - At the expense of major distributors

Territory - Mobility

Vision

Mobility must respect global limits, promote long-term well-being and human resilience.

Land management must be done in accordance with planetary boundaries, promote long-term well-being and human resilience.

Objectives of the project

- The majority of journeys are made on foot, by bicycle or by soft mobility.
    - Some of the trips are made by public transport
    - A very small part of the trips are made by private transport
- 100% of soft mobility lanes are free of pollution (air, visual, sound, etc.) and safe by being physically separated from other vehicles (concrete blocks, fence, grass strip, flowers, feeling of security essential for mass adoption, cf Copenhagen).
    - 100% soft mobility in city centres by 2025

Measures

Mobility

- Free public transport for everyone, throughout the canton, in all public transport companies (bus, tram, train, metro, coach, etc.).
    - Reorganization of classes according to activities (silence, eating, discussing, etc.)
- Adaptation of living spaces with community activity sites and workplaces to limit travel time and frequency.
- Dedicated soft mobility routes within cities, between cities and between villages.
    - Addition of greenery, improvement of the transit environment to make it pleasant, relaxing and fun
    - Smooth and pleasant coexistence of transport modes thanks to signage and pavement design
- 100% soft mobility and public transport in the city.
    - Public transport with semi-fixed lines in addition to fixed lines (electric mini-buses that can adapt their route)
    - Pooling of electric vehicles usable for predominant interests
    - Derogations for persons with reduced mobility and electric solutions
- Any new vehicle registered in the canton must be emission-free
    - From 1.9.2019 for public vehicles (including public transport buses)
    - From 1.9.2020 for companies and local authorities
    - From 1.9.2021 for private individuals
- Prohibition of the extension of the road network (e.g. no 3rd lane of the Geneva-Lausanne motorway)

- Climate tax for all companies according to their mode of transport (thermal car and plane in particular)
- Development of night trains for European travel
- Electrification of professional boats with internal combustion engines (CGN, etc.) (times to be adapted for quick recharges and therefore adaptation of platforms)

Territory

- Promote inward densification and put an end to the urban sprawl of the territory by using the many unused apartments (under real estate speculation...) but also by re-appropriating industrial wastelands and the many unbuilt building zones.
- Develop collective housing cooperatives.
- Vegetation of cities in streets, on roofs and façades.
    - Limit concrete / asphalt surfaces to the strict minimum.

Argumentary

The shorter the journeys, the more likely people are to walk or cycle. A quality densification towards the interior of the built environment makes it possible to see the appearance of attractive districts, where many everyday goods and services can be offered nearby. This makes shopping trips, trips to places of entertainment, etc. shorter.

Natural Environments

Vision

Natural environments are considered to be the main wealth of the canton and the population, and must be treated as such.

Objectives of the project

- Safeguard natural environments, transform them into hotspots of biodiversity, carbon sinks and expand them on our territory.
- Create new ones wherever possible, especially in cities.

Measures

- All natural environments, public or private, located in the canton must become biodiversity sanctuaries of:
    - Plants, trees, shrubs
    - Flowers, especially those promoting bee activity
    - Insects
    - Animals
  - Regardless of:
    - If they are already identified by the canton or the land use plan as natural environments.
    - If they are dedicated to agriculture.
- Pesticides are being replaced throughout the canton by alternatives that are safe for humans and the environment:
  - From 1.8.2020 for companies and local authorities
  - From 1.8.2021 for private individuals
    - The sale and use of pesticides shall be prohibited from that date
- The net balance of greenhouse gas emissions from the management of natural environments is zero by 2030, with a linear decrease of 10% per year
- All natural environments must be considered as carbon sinks and by this function they must be protected and their conservation and development must be a priority.
  - The canton raises these hotspots to the level of objects of national importance and must therefore ensure their protection.
- Actively protect and develop wetlands (marshes, rivers, lakes, etc.) and their surroundings.
- Compulsory course on the terrestrial ecosystem, human impacts on climate and ecosystem services at compulsory school.
  - 1 day per week of school in the forest or in a natural environment
- Vegetation of cities on streets, rooftops and facades, as well as gardens throughout the country.
  - Limit concrete / asphalt surfaces to the strict minimum
  - Limit turf areas and encourage natural grasslands
- Support for the production of local wood for carpentry and construction.

- Classification of forest areas according to different biodiversity goals ("wild" areas without human presence, large trees, etc.)
- Replacement of toxic species (e.g., cedar) with diversified species that promote biodiversity.

Energy

Important note: Since the majority of the measures in this document relate to energy due to our current dependence on fossil fuels, the ones below are only the additional specific measures not already included in the other chapters.

Vision

The transformation and consumption of energy must respect global limits, promote long-term well-being and human resilience.

Objectives of the project

- Reduce the canton's total energy consumption by 50% by 2030.
- 100% clean, emission-free and pollution-free renewable energy for generation by 1.1.2030 (with annual targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, defined in the common elements above).
    - Massive subsidies to achieve this
- Have a zero net greenhouse gas balance (domestic, grey and financial centre) for the canton by 1.1.2030 (with annual targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, defined in the common elements above).
- Implementation of measures to improve energy efficiency.
- Promote the development of renewable energies.

Measures

Measures :

- Optimization of energy needs (energy sobriety: the cheapest energy is the one that is not or no longer needed). For example:
    - Reduce lighting in public spaces (especially commercial signs) as much as possible. Turn them off completely when no one is present.
    - Turn off streetlights between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. (to combat light pollution harmful to sleep and the eco-system), shop windows between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. and if there is sufficient daylight
    - In offices, automatic switch-off of light according to daylight.
- Take into account the grey energy related to the life cycle of all types of energy (including renewable and fossil energy).
- No new buildings except for major utility exceptions, in which case:
    - construction in natural, local and highly ecologically efficient materials
    - use of dry toilets, rainwater collectors, solar heating and any low-tech alternative (resilient and sustainable) possible
- Renovation of existing buildings to reduce energy consumption (e.g. insulation) and fossil fuel consumption.
- Promote collective mobilization and citizen participation in renewable energy production projects (through cooperatives or participatory financing schemes).

- Landlords (with more than 2 rented apartments) will no longer be able to charge tenants for heating and hot water costs using energy with greenhouse gas emissions as of 1.7.2020, and will not be able to deduct them for tax purposes. The same applies proportionally to the part of the heating costs that exceeds the regulatory standard for an energy-sanitized building.

Exemplarity of the State

Vision

In all its activities, the State must respect the limits of the environment and serve the long-term well-being and resilience of humanity.

Objectives of the project

- Adequately represent the expectations of future generations and the common good in their decisions and actions.
- Lead the way for the whole society on the type of behaviour to adopt.

Measures

- The State is committed to being the pioneer in all measures of the climate plan.
- The State must be exemplary and transparent in its public procurement policies and must consider climate as the predominant decision-making factor.
- An Act to make it an offence to damage the environment, particularly for legal persons and their principals, including those who finance these projects.
    a. Gradation of sanctions in order to reach minor offences as well as the most important ones.
- Contribute as much information as possible on climate issues.
- Politicians publicly declare the companies or persons who finance them. Their revenues of all types are transparent and public.
- Transparency of sources and impacts of the canton's choices (energy accounting, etc.)
- Establishment of a Civil Climate Service to mobilize citizens around the actions required to transform the canton (the country) into a sustainable place to live (service to the planet and citizens).
    a. This would include:
        i. Young volunteers (could be done in place of the army)
        ii. Sabbath for employees (with guarantee to keep their work)
        iii. Compulsory (or highly recommended) days or weeks in companies
        iv. All unemployed people, IR, AI, migrants, undocumented migrants motivated to participate
    b. → Ideas for services provided by CSC:
        i. Help to start a vegetable garden according to the principles of sustainable cultivation methods (--> food sovereignty).
        ii. Development and implementation of sustainable insulation and "air conditioning" systems for older people to survive the summer (and avoid the introduction of conventional air conditioning).
        iii. Implementation of a system of alternatives to the consumption of polluting objects (second hand, purchasing advice, research on product durability, etc.)
        iv. Allocation of unoccupied housing (management, renovation, etc.)

v. Free medical consultations for prevention, in order to limit the use of medicines, especially those that pollute.
vi. Promotion of sport that requires little or no equipment (organization of activities and camps in the city).
vii. Guarantee the good sleep of the population in order to generate more compassion, less aggression, etc.
viii. Dedicate public spaces to civic activities in order to make the city a common place.

- Allow cantons and communes to take more locally binding decisions (e. g. taxation or banning polluting industries).
- Make climate and biodiversity priority criteria for public decision-making.
- Informing the population about the climate situation.
- Integration of climate issues into education.
- Facilitation of all the administrative procedures necessary to create an ecological project (building permit, etc.) or transition (transition to organic farming, etc.).
- Develop neighbourhood citizen assemblies to support the ecological and social transition in a horizontal way.
- Prohibit public-private partnerships (especially if it concerns raw materials such as water, land, etc.).
- Implementation of an initiative system within the cantonal administration for the implementation of pro-climate projects.

Human Health

Vision

The cantonal health system must respect global boundaries, promote long-term well-being and human resilience.

Objectives of the project

- Reduce drug consumption by 50% by 2030 (avoiding overuse of inappropriate or unnecessary drugs).
- Total decarbonisation of the canton by 1.1.2030 (with annual targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions from 2020, defined in the common elements above) to limit in particular the effects of pollution on health and deaths

Measures

- Civil Climate Service
    - Installation of ecological insulation and air conditioning systems for people at risk
    - Personal service to prepare and mitigate climate change
- Free preventive medical consultations
- Public Information System on Climate Change that Affects Present and Future Health
    - In the weather forecast
    - Prevention system by mobile application → AlertSwiss
    - Major public information campaign
- 0 drug waste by 2030
    - System for recovering and re-circulating unused drugs
    - Generalized sale of drugs by the unit (e.g., cutting of inserts possible anywhere)
- Creation of a cantonal insurance fund (**health**, liability, vehicles, etc.).
- Make the refund of the CO2 tax visible
    - No more linking it to the cash register
- The canton encourages UNIL and the CHUV to carry out research on more energy-efficient medicine: fewer examinations, operations and treatments. It promotes periods of human dialogue with health care personnel and local natural medicines
- The CHUV is implementing a Climate Plan to address in a preventive manner the new evils caused by climate, physical and psychological changes, such as depression due to inaction by governments, respectively their lack of adequate actions, for decades, despite the absolute climatic emergency, as well as diseases due to climate change.
- Reduction in health insurance premiums thanks to the 6.5 billion saved on air pollution-related illnesses.

Natural" (anthropogenic) hazards and interventions

Vision

In addition to preparing for anthropogenic hazards, they must be kept to a minimum. To do this, immediate action is needed. Despite this, everyone will be affected by the consequences of global warming, but some population groups more than others. The number of deaths (article here) related to the climate crisis must be kept to a minimum. As a result, humans must respect planetary boundaries, promote long-term well-being and human resilience.

Objectives of the project

- The establishment of resilient systems will make it possible to better resist the greatest challenges of our time, namely the climate and environmental crisis.

Measures

Most of the measures proposed in the other themes are directly aimed at or provide collateral benefits for greater resilience of the canton's systems. They must be taken as a coherent whole. As a result, and in order not to overburden the document, we have not copied them again in this section.
We quote, however, a measure that we proposed orally at this meeting and that does not appear in the other themes:

- Wind turbines reduce strong winds on the ground.

Water

Vision

Water management must respect global boundaries, promote long-term well-being and human resilience.

Rivers, groundwater, springs, etc. must be considered as the canton's main asset, just like natural environments.

Principle

- The different types of water (drinking, micronutrient-rich, dirty, etc.) must be used at their highest value level (drinking water for drinking, grey water in toilets).

Objectives of the project

- Reduce the canton's total water consumption by 50% by 2030.
- Water quality must constantly improve and then remain stable and become free of anthropogenic pollutants by 2030.
- Others?

Measures

- Appropriate use of different types of water, with local cycling
    - Drinking water only for consumption
    - Non-drinkable but clean water for all industrial and human activities (shower, toilets, etc.)
        - Rainwater harvesting
        - Circularity of water cycles at the level of a company or dwelling
        - Drinking water and non-drinking water used by the economy for its processes must be completely re-prepared to its initial quality and re-used in a closed cycle. Waste extracted from water in this process is recycled, if possible, or otherwise reprocessed without CO2 emissions (see below)
    - Non-drinkable water rich in micronutrients for soil watering
    - Polluted water treated locally (industry, building, etc.) by phyto-purification
- Micropollutant disposal and management
    - 0 pesticide
    - Cleaning and cosmetic products 100% of vegetable origin
    - Reduction in the use of medication to limit their residues in water (see health measure)
    - Classification of drugs according to their micropollutants
    - Consideration of all micropollutants in water treatment to eliminate all residues
- Replacement of sprinkler systems with targeted drip irrigation in agriculture and gardens
- Soil water deficit

    - Actively protect and develop wetlands and their surroundings
    - Massive vegetation growth of soils, roofs and facades
    - Develop water points in cities:
        - Floor-flow fountains
        - Ponds
    - Others?
    - Promote soil cover in agriculture to better retain water and reduce erosion.
- Replace bottled "mineral" water with filling valves for water bottles and cans (to be brought in or returned) and fountains (not refrigerated) with local drinking water.
- Replacement of mineral water fountains cooled by passive fountains.
- Promotion of dry toilets
    - At least 1 in any new or heavily renovated dwelling
- Lake management
    - De-pollution (e.g., cleaning of bottoms)
    - Temperature change management
        - District heating, lake water supplying heat pumps (for heating and hot water only), which cools the lake in winter and contributes to brewing.
- Transformation of swimming pools into a combination of pond and pool (natural filtration pools).

Reuse - Recycling - Reprocessing

As this field is not one of the themes selected by the DGE for the workshops, but directly related to natural environments and water, we have added it to the content of workshop n°3.

Vision

No waste. Everything is reused, composted or cycled.

Objectives of the project

- Replacement of toxic products by eco-compatible and compostable products in a short time
- Reuse of usable objects as primary objective
- Complete recycling of the non-compostable
- No pollution of soil, water and air
- Minimization of the energy required for the transport and treatment of waste
- Decentralization

Measures

- Reuse:
    - Recycling centres provide sheltered exchange areas and encourage people to use them.
    - Strongly amend the littering
- Compostable:
    - Dry compost (avoids the release of methane air conditioning)
    - For non-dry compost, methane recovery and storage for heat or power needs (fuel cells)
- Recycling:
    - Durable, repairable, easily dismantled and recyclable products
- Incineration:
    - No incineration of organic materials
    - Promotion of technical processes as an alternative to incineration (e. g. conversion at very high temperature into neutral sandy slags and storable synthesis gases such as Ultra-high temperature hydrolysis).
- Waste transport:
    - Waste is not transported over long distances
    - And even less internationally
- District heating circuit (currently supplied by the incineration plant):
    - Reuse for lake water (see chapter Water) as a heat source for district heating (heat pumps instead of current high temperature exchangers)
    - (This point can also be added in the energy chapter)

Durabilité et Éthique
Guiding principles of the Vaud Climate Strike

Today, the impertinence is no longer to demand an urgent, radical and transversal change in our society, with the total cessation of net greenhouse gas emissions.

The impertinence is to believe that a slow transition with targeted measures and a simple reduction in emissions could still be enough.

Key objective

Propose **guiding principles as** an **ethical** and **strategic compass in the** context of the **environmental crisis** and **align** the various **parties involved** in the **immediate transition to** a **truly sustainable society**.

Executive Summary

In this document, we have brought together the **principles**[3] that we consider to be the **most essential** and that complement the demands of our movement. Their **objective is** to serve as an **ethical and strategic compass for** all people, regardless of their level of decision making and impact, to **inform their opinions** and **choices in the** context of the environmental crisis and the immediate transition to a **new kind of life in society** that is in **harmony with global limits,** that promotes **long-term well-being** and the **resilience of humanity**.

1. The environmental crisis at all levels: climate, biodiversity, finite resources, lifestyle

All aspects of the environmental crisis must be considered in a **cross-cutting and systemic manner in** order to find viable solutions.

2. Switzerland as a pioneer in sustainability, for climate justice for all countries

In order to **respect globally the carbon budget for a global warming limited to** +1.5°C set by the IPCC[4], Switzerland must be **one of the first countries to** achieve a **net zero carbon footprint** by **2030**. In order to achieve this, these reductions must **begin immediately**, i.e. as early as 2020, and quickly[5].

[3] Si les trois valeurs cardinales de la Grève du Climat Suisse sont la Solidarité, la Liberté et l'Égalité, d'autres valeurs sont également revendiquées telles que la résistance, la justice climatique, la résilience, la non-violence, l'ouverture, la frugalité et la transparence.
However, the choice and prioritisation of these values still deserve, before being put forward, many discussions within the Grève du Climat Vaud collective.
[4] IPCC Special Report on Global Warming 1.5°C https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/
[5] According to the carbon budgets established by the IPCC, the reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions must be at least 13% per year between 1.1.2020 and 1.1.2024, and then at least 8% per year until 1.1.2030. All these percentages refer to the 2018 emission level.

By **sharing**, without economic and political hindrance, the **theoretical** and **practical knowledge** acquired as a **leader in this transition**, we will enable other countries to **mitigate their backwardness** and, collectively, **avoid the extinction of most ecosystems** and species, including our own.

3. Systemic changes to change the world for all

To make an **immediate transition** to a society that is in harmony with global boundaries and promotes long-term well-being and human resilience, we must **collectively organize** ourselves to create **systemic change**. **Individual changes**, while **useful** in **getting used to** new lifestyles, are not **enough** to solve the complex problems of the environmental crisis.

4. The values and principles for choosing the world you want, the calculations for choosing the ways to do it

In order to create a **sound** and **ethically oriented framework for innovation**, we must first **choose the overall system** we want to achieve based on the **values** and **principles** adopted **collectively** and then, only then, quantitatively and qualitatively, compare the methods to achieve it.

5. Moderation and sharing as a basis, technology as a tool

The first priority is to **rethink the way we live in society**, by adopting a **moderate approach to our consumption** and by adopting **common and decentralized management systems that** allow for the efficient sharing of resources.
We must also adopt a new **global approach**, focusing on **low-tech solutions** that work **autonomously** and are **easily repairable, with an** emphasis on **zero greenhouse gas emissions**, **resilience** and raw material savings.

6. Priorities for action by theme and magnitude of impacts

We must work on two parallel fronts to make the immediate transition required: 1) a **radical change in the laws** and **standards** governing the **most polluting sectors** (the **Swiss financial centre** as a top priority), 2) the adoption of a **new kind of social life** that allows us to be **resilient** and **sustainable** in the **very long term.**

7. Switzerland as a model of direct democracy for the 21st century

We are witnessing, in a global way, a political takeover by the globalized economy, in particular by multinationals and the world of casino finance, at the administrative, executive, legislative and international court levels (arbitration tribunals by non-elected democratically understood bodies). We therefore believe that a **return to political power** by **civil society** is essential, thus allowing for a **heroic modernization of** our institutions, a *sine qua non* condition for an immediate transition and a **guarantee of our fundamental freedoms**.

8. Duty of the State and companies to set an example

By paving the way for a sustainable way of life in society, the **public and private sectors are** participating at the **level of their impacts** and **means** in an immediate transition, **influencing the whole society in a** positive way and allowing **individuals** to quickly adopt the **required**

changes in their workplaces and **socialization**, while leaving them a transition period in the private space.

Background and objectives of this document

As part of the actions undertaken since the beginning of 2019, we, the Grève du Climat Vaud collective, have defined and constantly adjusted our **ethical** and strategic **positioning. To this end,** we have endeavoured to **bring together knowledge** from both the **natural** and **technical sciences as well as** the **human and social sciences**.
In the course of our **public interventions** and our **collaboration** with the **Waldensian government**, we have noticed a **lack of alignment between the various parties concerned** - politicians, members of the administration, the population, etc. - and the lack **of alignment between them. -** in **understanding the problems** posed by the environmental crisis, the **objectives to be achieved in order to** solve them and the **acceptable ways to achieve them**.

In order to fill this gap, we have compiled in this document the **principles** that we consider to be the **most essential** and that complement the demands of our movement. Their **objective is** to serve as an **ethical and strategic compass for** all people, regardless of their level of decision making and impact, to **inform their opinions** and **choices in the** context of the environmental crisis and the immediate transition to a **new kind of life in society** that is in **harmony with global limits,** that promotes **long-term well-being** and **resilience for humanity**.

What problems, why act and when

1. The environmental crisis at all levels: climate, biodiversity, finite resources, lifestyle

Although it is a major risk of disruption, climate is only part of the ongoing environmental crisis. **Biodiversity**, on which **ecosystem resilience** and our **ability to survive** - in both the short and long term - are directly dependent, is at least as important to consider.
As **natural** and **mining resources** are **limited**, their exploitation must be reviewed in order to be **sustainable in the very long term**. It also involves **circular design** processes, allowing **resources to be conserved at** their **highest level of utility** over **many life cycles**.
We want to be able to live happily and freely within the limits of the planet, while adapting to the major environmental changes that have already begun. Therefore, it is necessary to **radically change our way of life in society in order to** find a **sustainable balance**.

Thus, all aspects of the environmental crisis must be addressed in a cross-cutting and systemic manner in order to find viable solutions.

2. Switzerland as a pioneer in sustainability, for climate justice for all countries

Switzerland produces between **3% and 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions**[6], mainly through our **financial centre**, while our population represents only **0.1% of the world population, and**[7] has done so for several decades.
In addition, Switzerland has been identified as the country with the greatest number of obstacles to the implementation of *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) in the world, due to the **environmental** and **social weight** generated by our **imports** - of consumer goods and products used to manufacture our exports - and by the actions of our multinationals[8].
This **environmental** and social **exploitation** has enabled Switzerland to rank among the **top ten countries** in the world in terms of **wealth**[9] and **development index**[10].

This gives our country **two major responsibilities**:

1. A historic responsibility to collectively **recognize** and **assume** Switzerland's role in the international environmental and social crisis;
2. A current responsibility to **be pioneers in** the **creation**, **testing** and **implementation of** a **new kind of life in society that is in** accordance with planetary boundaries, that promotes long-term well-being and human resilience, as we are **among the best**

[6] Swiss Climate Masterplan, Swiss Climate Alliance, 2016
Global Carbon Project, Global Carbon Atlas, 2017
[7] FSO, The World Bank; 2017 census
[8] Sustainable Development Report 2019. Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).
[9] IMF, The World Bank: GDP per capita in nominal terms and PPPs, years 2017 to 2019
[10] Human Development Report 2018, United Nations Development Programme

equipped to do so. It will also give us a strategic advantage in managing the impacts of the crisis and significantly improve our future freedom to choose the way we want to live.

In order to respect globally the carbon budget for a global warming limited to +1.5°C set by the IPCC[11], Switzerland must be one of the first countries to achieve a net zero carbon footprint by 2030. In order to achieve this, these reductions must start immediately, i.e. as early as 2020, and must be at least linear and ideally exponentially decreasing[12].

By sharing, without economic and political hindrance, the theoretical and practical knowledge acquired as leaders in this transition, we will enable other countries to mitigate their backwardness and, collectively, avoid the extinction of most ecosystems and species, including our own.

[11] IPCC Special Report on Global Warming 1.5°C https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/

[12] According to the carbon budgets established by the IPCC, the reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions must be at least 13% per year between 1.1.2020 and 1.1.2024, and then at least 8% per year until 1.1.2030. All these percentages refer to the 2018 emission level.

What to do about it

3. Systemic changes to change the world for all

The **choices** we make are **conditioned** by the **world in which we live**. They will always be **limited to** what is **already available on the market**, what is **financially** and **geographically accessible to** us, and what is **considered desirable**, depending on our **financial and cultural capital**.
Choosing **individually** for the most sustainable options available to us (*zero-waste*, veganism, etc.) can be a **source of emancipation** and **personal acclimatization** with more ethical and sustainable lifestyles, but **will not change the complex system of society** in which we live, let alone the **scales required** by the environmental crisis.

Thus, even when a critical mass adopts lifestyles in a homogeneous and simultaneous way, they are **effectively digested by the industrial system** and **transformed into market value in** order to enter into the **logic of profit maximization**, generating again **major environmental** and **social impacts** (e. g. palm oil vegan products).

On the other hand, **systemic changes**, depending on the government structures that ratify them at their various levels - federal, cantonal, communal - and international agreements, make it possible to **change the basic data for everyone** through **laws** and **rules, both at the** level of **individuals** and **legal entities**.

To make an immediate transition to a society that is in harmony with global limits and promotes long-term well-being and human resilience, we must organize ourselves collectively to create systemic changes, while making lifestyle adaptations at the individual level that best prepare us for them.

4. The values and principles for choosing the world you want, the calculations for choosing the ways to do it

Due to the environmental crisis, we must and will have to make **complex decisions** and face **ethical dilemmas**, which will have a **considerable impact at the local**, **cantonal**, **national** and **international** levels. Thus, these questions can only be resolved by questioning and **democratically** deciding on the **future values** and **principles of** our society.

Only once these guidelines have been **drawn up** can we **begin to compare, in a** quantitative and qualitative way, the possible solutions in order to select those with the lowest environmental impact. Indeed, **impact assessment tools**, although increasingly powerful and precise, will **never be** able to take into **account all** the **variables**, if only because we are not even aware of

the existence of some of them[13]. In addition, we were able to observe that the (in)voluntary omission of certain parameters created **major underestimations of impacts**, even within the **best analyses**[14].

Choosing first the overall system that one wants to achieve based on the values and principles adopted collectively, and only then comparing quantitatively and qualitatively the methods to achieve it, makes it possible to create a healthy and ethically oriented framework for innovation.

5. Moderation and sharing as a basis, technology as a tool

The problems caused by the environmental crisis are complex; the solutions they require must be cross-cutting and systemic. They cannot therefore **be solved** by **optimizing isolated processes** but require, on the contrary, a **major** and **global overhaul of the way** we **are in the world**.

Thus, **in any solution** (technical, technological, but also social, political, etc.), **two priorities** must be considered:

1. **Moderation**
   The **production** and **use of** everything that goes **against** collectively agreed **visions** and **principles** must be **minimized** (e.g. no cars in the city, no non-ideal (advertising) advertising). Whatever the technical means available, **moderation** is the **priority**.
2. **Sharing**
   In order to achieve the objective of moderation, **priority** must also be **given to joint** and **decentralized management systems** for tangible and intangible resources, making it possible to increase the frequency of use and the number of beneficiaries, while minimizing the increase in impact.

3. **Technology**

Everything that cannot be eliminated by moderation must be **constantly improved in** order to be as consistent as possible with the vision, with a focus on **sustainable**, **resilient** and **user-controlled**[15]solutions.

Technology is only a **tool** that should only be applied within the **framework of** the **values of moderation** and **sharing**. It is therefore neither **a solution nor an end in itself**[16].

In technical choices, "**low-tech**" is preferable to "high-tech". Indeed, low-techs are simple, have an **operation that can be understood** by the **user** and can be implemented and **repaired** by

[13] Voir ici le concept de “unknown unknowns”, rendu populaire par le Secrétaire de la Défense des USA en 2002. Defense.gov News Transcript: DoD News Briefing – Secretary Rumsfeld and Gen. Myers, United States Department of Defense (defense.gov)

[14] e.g.: the role of micro-plastics in the environmental impact of the textile industry, generally unknown until 2018.

[15] The precautionary principle must prevail with regard to environmental and social hazards, in particular those related to certain developed and/or research sectors such as nanotechnologies, artificial intelligence or big data. Technical solutions under free licenses are to be preferred to those that deprive the individual of his or her freedoms.

[16] Energy and digital transitions must take into account, in addition to environmental aspects, those of resilience, civil society sovereignty and social justice.

the user. In addition, they have an **autonomous** basic operation. On the other hand, high-tech solutions are often complex, require (ultra)specialists, and are interconnected for their basic operation. They are therefore neither resilient nor economical in terms of raw materials.

New technological solutions cannot simply be less bad than old ones, but must **achieve zero emissions of greenhouse gases** and other pollutants. **Clearing technologies** and **clearing agreements** are **not applicable for the** purpose of zero emissions.

Thus, the first priority is to rethink the way we live in society, by adopting a moderate approach to our consumption and by adopting common and decentralized management systems that allow for the efficient sharing of resources.

We must also adopt a new global approach, focusing on low-tech solutions, which operate autonomously and are easily repairable, with an emphasis on zero greenhouse gas emissions, resilience and raw material savings.

How to do it

6. Priorities for action by theme and magnitude of impacts

The [17]**total greenhouse gas emissions for which Switzerland is responsible, i.**e. including those **produced in Switzerland** ("domestic" emissions) but also those generated **by our country's activities,** such as the **consumption of** goods **and services (**"imported grey" emissions) or **commercial activities (**"exported grey" emissions) are distributed as follows (in millions of tonnes of CO2 equivalent):

1. **83%: Swiss financial centre**, 1100 million
    a. Private and institutional asset management (e.g. pension funds)
    b. Commercial and retail banks
    c. Financing of commodity trading
2. **8.5%: Imported grey emissions**, 110 million
    a. All imported consumer products
3. **8%: Emissions produced by Switzerland**, 100 million
    a. **4%: Domestic emissions**, 50 million[18].
        i. ~30%: Transport (individual and commercial, excluding air travel)
        ii. ~30%: Building (mainly heating)
        iii. ~30%: Industry (on Swiss territory)
        iv. ~10%: Agriculture (excluding heating and transport)
    b. **4%: Grey emissions exported**, 50 million
        i. Production of products for export
        ii. Importation of materials for the manufacture of these products
4. **~1-3%: International air traffic (from Switzerland)**, minimum 10 mio.
    a. Domestic and international flights from Switzerland alone generate at least 10 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent.
    b. If we add to this the number of flights operated by Swiss residents outside the country and the number of flights returning to Switzerland, this figure can easily be doubled or even tripled.
5. **?%: Partly known emission sources** (electricity consumption abroad by machine tools exported from Switzerland) as well as **unknown or unestimated sources** (e.g. methane leakage from natural gas production and transport facilities imported by Switzerland)

We can therefore identify **three levels of major impact in the** above ranking:

1. **Major global impact: Swiss financial centreThis**
   first category requires **drastic regulatory measures**, both nationally and internationally. It must be a priority.
2. **Major national impact: domestic emissions, imports, exportsThe**
   Swiss way of life consumes **3x more resources** than the earth can provide[19]. A **radical**

[17] Swiss Climate Alliance, loc. cit., emission estimates for 2020
[18] Catalogue of measures climate policy 2030 for a climate-friendly Switzerland, ecooncept AG, lien direct, chiffres de 2013
[19] Ecological footprint by country, Global Footprint Network, 2016

societal change must be undertaken in order to achieve **balance**, to be the **pioneers of** transition and to respect the principle of **climate justice**.

3. **Significant personal impact: air traffic A round trip flight from Geneva to New York** in economy class generates between **0.7 and 3.3 tonnes of $_{CO2}$ equivalent in** economy class[20], whereas we should achieve total emissions of **1 tonne per capita per year at most**[21]. It is crucial to be aware of the impact of aviation and to **adapt our lifestyles** to the personal level, and it is a major issue at the national level in order to adapt modes of transport.

As mentioned above, greenhouse gas emissions and, a fortiori, climate are not the only elements to be taken into consideration. **Agriculture**, for example, has significant impacts on biodiversity and the resilience of supply networks.
This is why we also consider it to be a **major issue in the** environmental crisis, despite its modest share of domestic emissions.

Thus, we must work on two parallel fronts to make the immediate transition required: 1) the radical change of laws and standards governing the most polluting sectors (the Swiss financial centre as a top priority), 2) the adoption of a new kind of social life that allows us to be resilient and sustainable in the very long term.

7. Switzerland as a model of direct democracy for the 21st century

Internationally, Switzerland is almost unanimously taken as a **model of** (semi-direct) **democracy. Today, the** Swiss political system is **also affected**, perhaps to a lesser extent, by the **globalized crisis** affecting **Western liberal representative democracies**.

First, we see that the **economic sphere directs** and **dominates the political system**, often at the **expense of** the **environmental crisis** and the **common good**. Indeed, large industries and multinationals **lobby intensively** and **systematically at** different political levels. Moreover, it is particularly difficult to represent the diversity of the civic body - which, moreover, abstains significantly from the various votes - and to defend the common interest when **liberal professions** (company managers, lawyers, etc.) are **over-represented in the** political body of elected representatives; often, the economic and political sectors interpenetrate each other, particularly through their representatives.

Secondly, the **failure to respect the political commitments** made by parties and elected representatives during election campaigns is now putting our societies at risk because of the binding, strong and immediate decisions that must be taken. Indeed, it is not uncommon for elected officials to inflate their election promises, without implementing them once elected, or to

[20] Estimates vary widely depending on the calculation methods, demonstrating the difficulty of quantitatively assessing the impact of certain sectors. We therefore prefer to put a range here and remind that this mode of transport requires an ethical and social choice, more than a simple short-term optimization.
[21] Swiss Climate Alliance, loc. cit.

stop representing the interests of their electors in favour of private interests. Of course, such behaviour cannot ultimately serve the common good, let alone the environment.

Thirdly, the **direct democratic rights** and **tools at the** people's disposal to express their dissatisfaction and **exercise some control over** the economic-political system are **difficult to apply** or **non-existent**. For example, the tools that make it possible to resort to direct democracy (referendums and initiatives) are **difficult to grasp**, unless they have the human and financial resources; going on strike in Switzerland involves many risks for workers and is limited to the framework set by the "industrial peace"; if the disproportion and decisions of certain elected representatives put society at risk, the people cannot - except in rare cases - exercise any control over these last ones, by revoking them, for example.

Despite the few problems listed, but not exhaustively, above, the **Swiss political system** allows the **people** to **improve**, **moralize** and **transform** the form of their democracy at all levels (federal, cantonal and communal) according to the **principle of subsidiarity**. Indeed, the **cantons** are **constitutionally autonomous** in the **choice of their organisation** (as long as it complies with the rules of democracy), particularly in the administrative, educational, judicial and fiscal fields. It is a **force that** must be mobilized to **accelerate the response to** the **environmental crisis**.

To face the many complex and ethical decisions of the coming years, **democratic duties** and **rights as** well as **political spaces** will have to be **broadened** to allow **active citizenship in** order to adapt to the many challenges posed by the environmental crisis and the exponential acceleration of our society. For this to happen, political structures will have to carry out a **major review** and make **profound changes in** the **short term.**

We are witnessing, in a global way, a political takeover by the globalized economy, in particular by multinationals and the world of casino finance, at the administrative, executive, legislative and international court levels (arbitration tribunals by non-elected democratically understood bodies). We therefore believe that a return to political power by civil society is essential, thus allowing for a heroic modernization of our institutions, a *sine qua non* condition for an immediate transition and a guarantee of our fundamental freedoms.

8. Duty of the State and companies to set an example

The radical changes required by the environmental crisis will inevitably have **costs**, both **financial** and **psychological**. It is therefore up to us to decide **who will pay them** and to **what extent**.
In addition to the priorities for action by theme, it is interesting to **consider the impact of** each category of entity (moral, physical, community and individual) on the environmental crisis, and to **adjust**, therefore, the **share of** transition **costs accordingly**.

Thus, **wealth** and **technology factors** have been identified several times as playing a **role as a** significant **multiplier of environmental impact**[22], being consistently estimated at a **factor of 60** between the richest 10% and the poorest 10%[23].
Companies, especially **multinationals**, and the **State**, because of the **huge cash flows that** these sectors generate, represent a **significant force for** environmental **impact. Therefore,** they must **bear the responsibility for** it.

Moreover, we consider that **communities** (State, companies, associations, etc.) have a duty to set an example, because the **impact** they have on people's **lifestyles** is considerable, because of the **structuring aspect** they generate. Indeed, they decide what is **available**, on **which market** and at **which price,** as mentioned above, but also **establish**, more or less voluntarily, the **default option**, which is also the **most popular** among consumers[24].

Therefore, we propose to apply any measures to Swiss entities in the following order of priority and responsibility:

1. **Business** (primary, secondary and tertiary sectors) and **government**
2. **Civil communities** / Collective housing
3. **Individuals** / Individual housing

Thus, by paving the way for a sustainable way of life in society, the public and private sectors participate in an immediate transition, influencing the whole society in a positive way and allowing individuals to quickly adopt the required changes in their workplaces and socialization, while leaving them a transition period in the private space.

[22] Political Ecology, Robbins, 2012
[23] Extreme Carbon Inequality, OXFAM, 2015
[24] Nudge: Improving Decisions about Health, Wealth, and Happiness, Thaler & Sunstein, 2008