

THE NEWS

ONE CREATION

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SUMMARY

COP23 - CO² the tree that hides a forest of greater global complexity

We welcome the unprecedented pace of ratification (with 170 parties already committed) of the rapid entry into force of the Paris Accord and the global determination to ensure its full implementation, as evidenced by the Marrakech Action Proclamation for our Climate.

(see the article opposite)

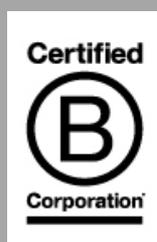
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COP23 - CO² the tree that hides a forest of greater global complexity*

We welcome the unprecedented pace of ratification (with 170 parties already committed) of the rapid entry into force of the Paris Accord and the global determination to ensure its full implementation, as evidenced by the Marrakech Action Proclamation for our Climate. The unprecedented commitment on the part of towns, some investors, organisations of civil society, and first and foremost businesses, is equally significant. Businesses are the federating link in a movement which must reach out to the consumer. However, recent extreme meteorological events which followed in quick succession in 2017, show the imperative need for our mentalities to change and not the climate. Although climatic upheavals create every day before our very eyes a situation which makes the planet potentially uninhabitable for human beings and living things in general. Droughts, floods and heat waves cause famine, epidemics and conflicts. The biggest wave of immigration which mankind has ever known, "climatic" this time, is looming and can already be seen on our television screens every day.

Frenzied and perpetual growth in an effort to acquire and possess everything testifies to a form of capitalism that is running out of steam. We must therefore break with that trend and grasp a fresh opportunity

to create a better world for tomorrow. Because that is a real possibility.

Climate change is not the only issue

Every year, more than 26,000 species disappear from the face of the earth, species of both flora and wild fauna. Take Central Africa: some five million tonnes of bush meat are eaten there every year. Most of this meat usually comes from illegal and unsustainable exploitation. Hunting which goes on in many places threatens the permanent survival of biodiversity in the zones concerned. As a result some vulnerable species are becoming rarer and even extinct. Every species has a limited lifespan in the order of 5 to 10 million years. On that basis, the overall rate of extinction in the past 65 million years has been one a year for one million species. Today, that figure has become anecdotal. Some calculations suggest that between 15% and 37% of all species will have disappeared by 2050.

And what about plastics? In 2014, 311 million tonnes (311,000,000,000 kilos/year) were produced, compared to 299 million tonnes in 2013. China is the biggest player in this area and represents 26% of the world total, with Europe accounting for 20%. On the other hand, the whole of Africa and the Middle East represent

just 7%. Each single gram of plastic contains around 1 gram of petroleum. For every 5 kilos of fish, there is now one kilo of plastic in the sea. To say nothing of the fact that this material is ingested by the fish, so reinforcing the trend towards the extinction of marine life already well under way because of overfishing. Several million tonnes of waste materials are permanently discharged like this only to return as nanoparticles in our food. A great many marine species have now fallen below the limit at which their reproductive capacity is too low to allow their permanent survival.

Each year, 150,000 tonnes of hydrocarbons are discharged into the oceans, representing just 2.5% of marine pollution. 97.5% of this pollution in fact comes from the deliberate and illegal release of residues from ships' fuel tanks which flood the sea with some 1.8 million tonnes of toxic products. To complete this picture, 6 million tonnes of pollutants are carried by rivers in the shape of heavy metals and nitrates originating from soil erosion.

Deforestation is another major global threat. It causes a variety of problems for both man and nature. According to data published by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, forests represent 30% of the land mass.

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The causes of deforestation are subsistence farming 63%, commercial agriculture ("cash crops") 17%, extensive cattle farming 6%, overexploitation of firewood 7%, overexploitation of softwood lumber 6%, as well as infrastructures and mines 1%. Significantly enough, forests absorb a great deal of sunlight for photosynthesis with just 12% to 15% released back into the atmosphere. They also absorb carbon dioxide. To say nothing of the unexpected climate events which eradicate whole areas and unintended fires set by man. 8000 years ago the Sahara was green. And yet the earth was on average 2 degrees warmer than it is today. That same Sahara fertilizes the Amazonian forest with 22,000 tonnes of phosphorus from its grains of sand that cross the Atlantic to fuel one of the last major tropical forests surviving today.

Everything is interconnected

Analyses in France have shown that between the end of September and mid-October 2017, traces of pollution by ruthenium-106, a fission product of the nuclear industry, perhaps originating from Russia, passed briefly over the country. That proves just how illusory it is to believe that everyone can disregard what is going on elsewhere and not feel concerned by it. Everything is connected and slowly but surely everything is deteriorating.

In a speech in Beijing, the eminent physicist Stephen Hawking recently warned of the potential risk of extermination of mankind within 500 years. While he advocates the transfer of mankind to an exoplanet 4.2 light years away from the earth, it is illusory to believe and suggest that the billions of human beings who will exist at that time could all benefit.

Underlying this development, climate is not the only factor that we must keep in mind. We have a responsibility to stop destroying the primeval forests and even to replant them. Why should this not be done on a vast scale in the deserts? We must stop dumping materials of all kinds in watercourses and oceans. We must revitalize farmland and soil destroyed by pesticides and chemical fertilisers up to now. We must cease consuming fossil fuels and move on to the era of the circular economy.

my. It is an illusion to expect to cease investment in fossil fuels and even more pointless intervening at general meetings to accelerate any transition. And quitting altogether, as well-intentioned people suggest, means pushing these investments into the hands of persons and groups that are far less scrupulous than our collective conscience. We must also take on board the negative impact of petrochemical derivatives.

In 2018, COP24 in Poland, will see the presentation, among other things, of technical contributions towards solutions. Even if these are effective, they are just part of the response.

Energy, the foremost factor in transition

COP23 was structured as a guide to understand, share and multiply opportunities for action. It represents continuity and acceleration of an inevitable movement. One indisputable element to emerge from the Bonn Conference is that climate change taking place today calls for action that can no longer wait. The damage caused by climatic phenomena has been apparent in a single year. According to the latest and still provisional estimates, 2017 saw a global rise in CO2 emissions. The main guilty party is China with emissions 3.5% higher due to a revival of coal consumption and an upturn in growth to 6.7%. This manufacturing centre of our planet uses coal as its principal energy source and its consumption might well rise by 3% because of stronger industrial production growth and the decline of hydropower generation due to a lack of rainfall. In India, the equivalent increase is 2% compared to a 0.2% decline in the United States and 0.2% in Europe.

Returning to short circuits, changing our outlook, rethinking economic development and faster energy substitution by renewable production are all essential ways of responding to the challenges which face us. However, all this must inevitably involve finance. Finance and institutional investors have a vital role to play in accelerating this trend. We are all players in the process of converting these negative trends into opportunities. A new economic growth founded on sustainability, a long-term approach and the real

economy must enable us to prove Stephen Hawking's words wrong. COP23 is over but its inheritance lives on and still more concrete action must be taken in 2018 for COP24 in Poland.

Olivier Ferrari
Bonn correspondent

* Published under the heading "COP 23: key support from towns, businesses and civil society" in AGEFI 21 November 2017

COP23: soutien déterminant des villes, des entreprises et de la société civile

Les entreprises sont le maillon fondamental de ce mouvement de protection du climat et de l'environnement qui doit s'amplifier jusqu'au sommet mondial.

Le 17 mars 2017, le monde entier a suivi les débats de l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des Nations unies pour le développement durable (ODD) à New York. L'Assemblée a adopté le plan d'action 2030, qui vise à éliminer la pauvreté, à protéger la planète et à promouvoir la prospérité pour tous. Parmi les 17 ODD, l'objectif 13, relatif au climat, est particulièrement important. Il appelle à une action urgente pour lutter contre le changement climatique et à la mise en œuvre de politiques et de mesures pour limiter le réchauffement de la planète à 1,5°C.



La démonstration de soutien à l'Assemblée générale mondiale sur le climat.

Le 23 mars 2017, les dirigeants de plus de 100 entreprises ont signé une déclaration commune à Bonn, en Allemagne, lors de la COP23. Cette déclaration appelle à une action plus ambitieuse pour lutter contre le changement climatique et à la mise en œuvre de politiques et de mesures pour limiter le réchauffement de la planète à 1,5°C.

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Share value increase on 30.11.2017

30.11.2017	CHF
Estimated accounting value of one share (Art. 9 statute)	10'000.00
Result before tax per share	524.28
Result per share after tax	366.05
Estimated liquidation value of one share	12'775.74
Number of shares	1'083.00
Existing reserve fund	2'027'838.05
2014 Dividend paid on 15.04.2015	350.00
2015 Dividend paid on 28.04.2016	250.00
2016 Dividend paid on 10.04.2017	359.00
Dividend accumulated during the year	114'842.57

ONE CREATION, alongside UNCTAD, rewards two start-ups working to achieve the sustainable development goals or SDGs!

On 14 November 2017, on the occasion of Global Entrepreneurship Week, the Palais des Nations in Geneva was the venue for the third edition of the "Start-Up for SDGs" organised by UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) in cooperation with WIPO (the World Intellectual Property Organisation), the Politecnico di Milano, Youth Business Internationale and Impact Hub Geneva. The event was chaired by Mr Olivier Ferrari, CEO and co-founder of ONE CREATION Cooperative, the official sponsor of this edition. Six experts and specialists in sustainable development representing prestigious institutions (the University of Geneva, the University of Zurich, Lombard Odier Bank, Business Angels Switzerland, NEUW Ventures and the Gavi Vaccine Alliance) spoke during the discussion panels to impart their knowledge and advise young entrepreneurs on ways of promoting sustainable and inclusive growth while highlighting the role of entrepreneurship in sustainable development.

Through this event, UNCTAD seeks to promote investment in favour of the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) which now provide a set of guidelines and a common language for stakeholders active in the deployment of solutions for a more sustainable world. Today, the

actors in sustainable development or impact investing seem at long last to have found common ground within the framework set up by the UNO and its SDGs.

The organisation received 75 applications to take part in this third edition. In July

tive impact and a balanced approach in the economic, social and environmental fields.

The ten companies which travelled to Geneva from the four corners of the globe work in different areas, all of them aligned on at least one SDG. Despite their

diversity, they all pursue the goal of having a positive impact in the world, with a non-philanthropic approach. The quality of the projects presented at this event was high and the energy and determination of the entrepreneurs proved contagious.

ONE CREATION, the sole sponsor of the award presented to the two prize winners, offers a prize of USD 15,000 by way of a participation in the equity capital for the first and a gift of USD 5,000 for the runner-up.

ONE CREATION, an investment solution which generates yield based on a portfolio of participations carefully chosen for their positive environmental impacts, makes progress towards the attainment of many of the SDGs possible. By acquiring participations in businesses that are active in water management, renewable energy, sustainable entrepreneurship, green innovation, the circular economy and waste management, it supports, on its own scale, the stability and deployment of businesses engaged in transition.



last, the UNCTAD entrepreneurship network for young people and the event partners arranged international publicity for this occasion. In September, the jury selected the ten companies using a stringent assessment grid which measures their contribution to the SDGs and the participants' business model.

Evaluation of the complete files by the experts counts for two-thirds of the overall mark. And the pitch on D day accounts for the final third; it too is judged by the panel.

The aim is to highlight these exemplary companies which manage to have a posi-

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ONE CREATION Cooperative for Environmental Research and the Application of Technologies resulting from the Natural Order.

The company's main purpose, via joint actions, is to encourage or guarantee its members' specified interests by supporting applied research for protecting the environment and preserving natural resources; this includes support for developing technologies that ensure economic progress and respect nature.

For a sustainable economic industrial development

ONE CREATION

Think Sustainable

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The two projects which won awards at this edition are Elea Reusable Sanitary Pads, from Tanzania, and Wamina, from Mozambique. Both these projects encourage self-sufficiency for girls, favour education and self-enhancement by providing factual information about menstruation and personal hygiene products, including reusable sanitary pads. Access to the latter, together with education on this subject, will enable girls to miss school less often, so helping the young to escape from the poverty trap. Reusable sanitary pads also reduce the harmful impact of tonnes of disposable menstrual products dumped in the environment.

All the participants had an opportunity to live this enriching experience. They got to know new tools for their business. They made professional contacts, shared new ideas etc. Panel members who are experts in the sector gave precious feedback to all the participants. Working together, the international community and the Geneva environment make this type of event possible on an international scale. In this way, UNCTAD provides a unique opportunity for business that are still young and small.

One thing is clear: we were confronted with a new generation at this event which wants to combat the world's problems through entrepreneurship. Their philosophy is no longer that of seeking profit at any cost, but on the contrary of having a positive impact on the planet through their business project.



The two finalist projects contribute to the sustainable development goals highlighted in the above graphic.



In the front row, five of the competitors.