

THE NEWS

ONE CREATION

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30.04.2018

SUMMARY

ECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENT

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT - OUR REPORT

The ecological footprint is a measure of the pressure exercised by humans on the natural world. ...

(see the article opposite)

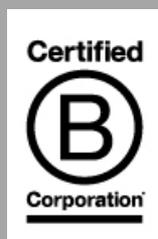
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ECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENT

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT – OUR REPORT

Definition

The ecological footprint is a measure of the pressure exercised by humans on the natural world.

The ecological footprint¹ measures the consumption of natural resources and services provided by nature and expresses it as the units of surface area ("global hectares") necessary for the production of these resources and services. The ecological footprint expresses the size of the production area required for a region, country

or humanity as a whole, to meet its needs and neutralise its waste. The ecological footprint provides highly aggregated information as an absolute value, describing the extent to which the use of natural resources is sustainable or not.

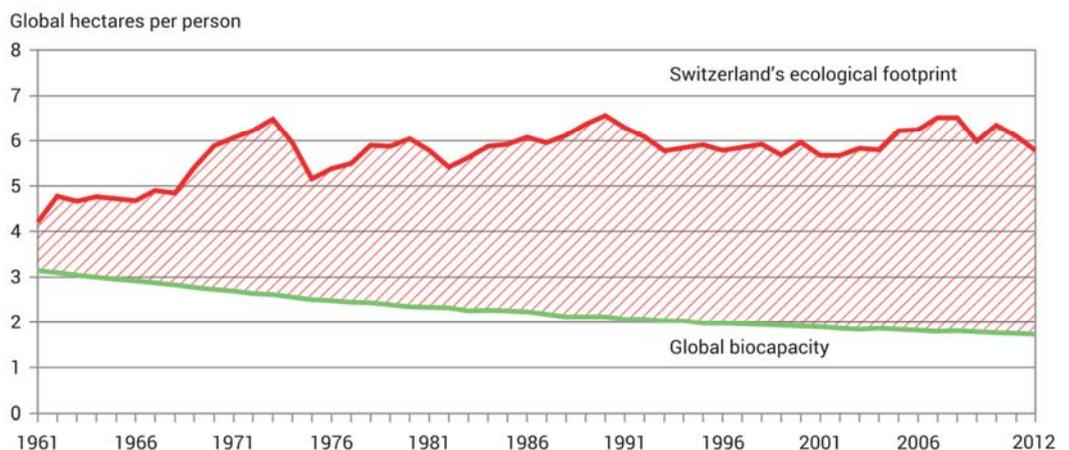
The gap between the population's ecological footprint and global biocapacity has existed for several decades and continues to increase. Given that we are dealing with a unitary indicator, population growth in the "greediest" countries mag-

nifies humanity's negative impact on its natural and built habitat.

The lifestyle of industrialised "consumer" countries means that their development is only made possible by importing natural resources and exploiting global commons, such as the atmosphere, water, raw materials of all kinds, etc.

Consumption per person in Switzerland is 3.3 times higher than the global environmental services and resources available for each of them. As a result, we are

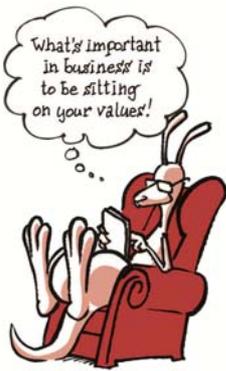
Switzerland's Ecological Footprint in Comparison to Global Biocapacity



Source: Global Footprint Network

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Overview of the Cooperative



Launch date
June 2010

Head office
Vevey, Switzerland

Legal structure
Swiss law cooperative

Holdings
Global, diversified, multisector

Development horizon
Long-term

Nominal value/corporate share
CHF 10'000.-

Subscription
Daily (+3% federal stamp duties and costs)

Share capital
Unlimited

Holding model
Listed: bottom-up
Private Equity: fundamental

Its associates
Public and private law contingency funds, legal entities and private individuals, associations

1 investment
= 1 vote in general meetings

Management
CONINCO Explorers in finance SA

Extra-financial rating agency for listed stock
oekom research AG

Commercial bank
Credit Suisse

Custodian bank
Pictet & Cie

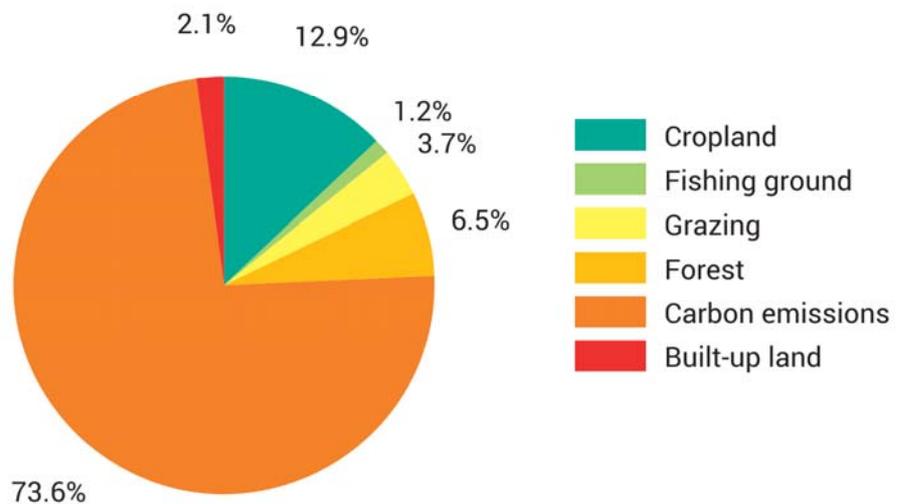
ISIN Code
CH0211420010

An opportunity to invest in companies which offer sustainable and responsible growth and to encourage economic activity while building repeated revenues over the long-term.

An opportunity for whom?
Commercial companies
Private individuals
Pension Funds
Local authorities
Charity and family foundations
Associations

living at the expense of future generations and other regions of the world, and it is essential that these do not develop in the same way as the West, and now China, since we need a drastic change of future generations and other regions of the world, because, if we make full use of technologies that have a positive impact on the environment, we will be able to modify our lifestyle without impacting its quality, and allow other countries to achieve a better and more sustainable quality of life.

Composition of Switzerland's Ecological Footprint, 2012



Source: Global Footprint Network

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Share value increase on 30.04.2018

30.04.2018	CHF
Estimated accounting value of one share (Art. 9 statute)	10'000.00
Result before tax per share	66.92
Result per share after tax	47.81
Estimated liquidation value of one share	12'113.13
Number of shares	1'147.00
Existing reserve fund	2'205'410.85
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
2017 Dividend paid on 18.04.2018	417.50

The conclusion that we need to planet Earths, while countries in reduce our ecological footprint is the Indian sub-continent, South- inescapable. According to the last East Asia and Africa consume less consolidated results, in 2012, the than one. Switzerland's ecological global ecological footprint per per- footprint per person is within the son exceeded global biocapacity by average for Western European 1.1 gha per person. However, this countries. Luxembourg, Australia, average conceals some significant the United States, Canada, differences in resource consump- Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, tion: most industrialised countries the Sultanate of Oman, Belgium actually consume more than three and Sweden consumed over four

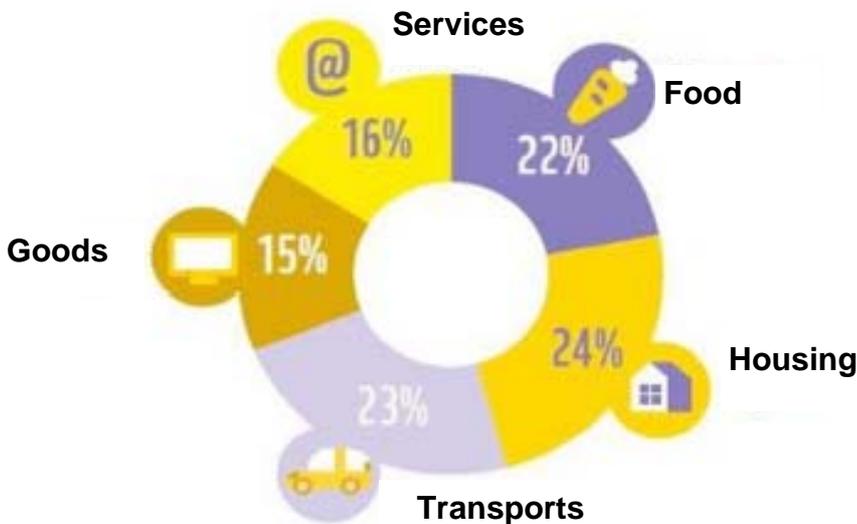
times more than the global bio- capacity available.

Switzerland's energy consumption is a key factor in its ecological footprint

Over three quarters of Switzer- land's ecological footprint can be attributed to its consumption of fossil fuels. It is also the proportion of its ecological footprint that has increased most in recent decades. Our needs for arable land, forests and natural meadows are not insig- nificant. Together, they represent 20.6% of our total ecological foot- print.

Reducing and optimising energy consumption so that we use it more efficiently is a direct, initial response that would have a posi- tive impact on the environment.

This relies on supporting industries that are developing more energy-



Ecological footprints of the French by type of consumption in 2014

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efficient appliances, producing energy from long-term, renewable sources, and optimising the use of transport both individually (for example, through car-sharing) and publicly (with vehicles that produce energy as they travel), etc.

From Saturday 5 May onwards, France will be in ecological debt to the planet

Switzerland, of course, is no exception. For the first time, WWF France and Global Print² have calculated the day when France will fall into ecological deficit. This year, it is on 5 May 2018. Last year, for the world as a whole, it was on 4 August 2017. If the entire world lived in the same way as France, it would take 2.9 planets to meet human needs.

The figure is lower than in Switzerland, but still worrying enough. France has a population of almost 70 million inhabitants, compared with 8.4 million in Switzerland. This implies that industrialised countries' stage of development and their activities have an exponentially negative influence on this

increasing "debt".

The WWF calculates that it would take 2.9 planets to cover France's needs² in terms of its capacity to absorb CO₂ and its requirements for food and land. This figure is significantly higher than the global average, which is 1.7 planet Earths.

According to the study, three areas account for two-thirds of France's ecological footprint: 24% for housing, 23% for transport and 22% for food. These are followed by services (such as the internet) at 16% and bought goods at 15%.

According to WWF, this calculation allows citizens and above all, the government, to understand which levers to work on. "While France's financial deficit reduced in 2017, its ecological deficit worsened. It's a spectacular paradox for the country that launched the Paris Agreement," comments Pascal Canin, Director General of the NGO's French branch.

... and worldwide²

The day Qatar falls into ecological deficit is 9 February. In the United States, it is 14 March. In Sweden, it occurs on 3 April. Germany reaches it on 1 May. At the other end of the year, the day falls on 15 December in Niger, 16 December in Morocco and 20 December in Vietnam.

In 40 years, the day we fall into ecological deficit has come forward by almost 15 weeks, from 13 November in 1977 to 2 August this year. In the early 1960s we were still in surplus, with a quarter of the Earth's resources not consumed; we fell into deficit after 1971, when the day on which we exceeded capacity was on 24 December.

¹<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/sustainable-development/ecological-footprint.html>

²<https://www.novethic.fr/actualite/environnement/ressources-naturelles/isr-rse/a-partir-du-samedi-5-mai-la-france-sera-en-dette-ecologique-vis-a-vis-de-la-planete-145786.html>