

THE NEWS

ONE CREATION

YEAR 2018 | N° 51

31.08.2018

SUMMARY

GROWTH
NEGATIVE
GROWTH
ENVIRONMENT
PROSPERITY

The world now stands at a fascinating crossroads in the development of humankind. The first and second industrial revolutions, Taylorism and Fordism, gave pride of place to "capital" and created an economic model that is running out of steam today. And all this in barely 170 years. ...

(see the article opposite)

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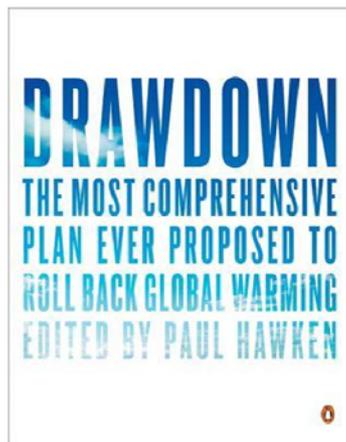
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GROWTH – NEGATIVE GROWTH – ENVIRONMENT – PROSPERITY



The world now stands at a fascinating crossroads in the development of humankind. The first and second industrial revolutions, Taylorism and Fordism, gave pride of place to "capital" and created an economic model that is running out of steam today. And all this in barely 170 years.

At the same time, the world population which stood at just over 1 billion people in 1840 has grown to around 7.5 billion in 2018. A further 89 million people (150 million births less 61 million deaths) were added last year. To put this net trend in perspective, it is worth recalling that Germany has a population of 82.7 million (2016 – Source:

World Bank). The equivalent figure for France is 66.9 million (2016), 65.64 million for the United Kingdom and 60.6 million for Italy, to name just a few countries.

If this growth were to parallel Germany's great economic strength, it would represent an opportunity of 4,467 billion in terms of gross national product (GDP). Looking at the world ranking of countries by GDP, the sum total for the 140 countries which draw up the rear of this list is equivalent to that same figure.

Therefore, we cannot disregard the fact that the existing situation of the world population's capacity for the consumption of goods is already having a proven impact through even faster climate change and impoverishment of bio-diversity, both on land and in the seas. This annual population growth on its own is bringing even faster changes that are visible to the naked eye.

Economic growth remains an acquired trend and cannot go ahead beyond the limits of

available raw materials, land areas still suitable for cultivation and renewable fish stocks.

However, this economic growth can undergo a far-reaching change if due account is taken of factors that have a positive impact on society in general.

Reversing global warming

Concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO2) in the earth's atmosphere intensified at a record pace in 2016 to reach their highest levels for the last 800,000 years, according to the World Meteorological Organisation's (WMO) Bulletin on greenhouse gases. The presence of carbon dioxide (CO2) in the atmosphere is now growing at an ever-faster pace.

If all the world's accessible reserves of oil, gas and coal were to be burnt, the CO2 concentration might even reach as much as 2,000 ppm (before the industrial era, the equivalent figure was 280 ppm)¹.

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With an identical figure in the Triassic period, the consequences were less severe because the sun was not so bright as it is today. There is now an exogenous factor in the shape of the sun's increasing brilliance which is part of a natural process of evolution of the stars.

If we are to avoid an intolerably hot future, the remedy therefore resides in a reduction of massive greenhouse gas emissions, remembering that the present faster increase is caused by three factors:

- the growth of carbon emissions, which is outstripping even the most pessimistic forecasts;
- a reversal of the trend of the "carbon emission/economic growth" ratio;
- a reduction of the effectiveness of natural carbon sinks.

In 2006, emissions stood at 8.4 billion tonnes of carbon, at a time when the worst scenarios had forecast 8 billion tonnes. In 1970, burning 0.35 kg of carbon from fossil fuel sources enabled wealth of 1 American dollar to be generated. By the year 2000, only 0.24 kg of carbon had to be burnt to produce the same amount of wealth. The

figure has remained broadly unchanged since the year 2000, but economic growth is having a negative impact.

Part of the CO₂ released by industrial activities is absorbed somewhere in nature. Vegetation on land and the existence of the oceans are responsible for this absorption. Between 2000 and 2006, 45% of the CO₂ emitted by human activity in fact lingered in the atmosphere, 30% were absorbed by vegetation on land and 24% by the oceans. However, these absorption capacities are falling: in 2000, 600 kg of every tonne of CO₂ emitted were absorbed. In 2006, for one tonne of CO₂ emitted, just 550 kg were being absorbed. And this quantity seems to be declining further...

Therefore, measures to reduce this negative trend have now become imperative and in that spirit Drawdown² proposes a roadmap for use by the stakeholders. Paul Hawken and seventy researchers have analysed eighty solutions which allow economic growth to continue in various sectors, such as materials, energies, food, construction etc. Some analyses propose dedicating resources to the education of girls; this would permit a reduction of 59.60 gigatonnes of total atmospheric CO₂ or the

equivalent. Mention is also made of the fact that preservation of primeval forests such as the Great Bear Rainforest in British Columbia and those of Amazonia and the Congo would reduce CO₂ by 6.2 gigatons and likewise protect 896.29 gigatons of CO₂.

The parties therefore have access to a genuine impact study that would enable a desirable future to be built and above all a planet more in phase with natural movement and safeguarding the biodiversity which is essential for life to be restored. The fact is that when one link in the food chain is destroyed, a cascade effect begins and once again the short, medium and long term effects are unpredictable.

Drawdown is an unlimited source for the evaluation of opportunities and a reference for ONE CREATION Cooperative to determine the right direction for its offer of participation in sustainable investments.

¹<https://www.futurasciences.com/planete/actualites/climatologie-vers-taux-co2-jamais-vu-depuis-200-millions-annees-19695/>

²<https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/31624481-drawdown>



October 9, 2018

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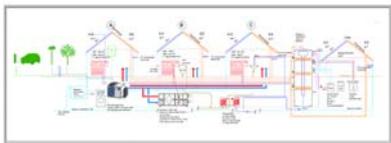
Production énergétique

Photovoltaïque

Thermique

Éolien

Récupération de la chaleur des eaux usées



PONZIO GROUPE

INVITATION

Visit to the Éco Quartier

PONZIO ECO THIERRENS

All the techniques used in the Eco Thierrens project are well established and have existed for more than twenty years. The revolution proposed by the project is the simultaneous use of these, and the fact of having as an objective the total energy independence of an entire district, including business travel.

Share value increase on 31.08.2018

31.08.2018	CHF
Estimated accounting value of one share (Art. 9 statute)	10'000.00
Result before tax per share	108.07
Result per share after tax	77.04
Estimated liquidation value of one share	11'980.01
Number of shares	1'160.00
Existing reserve fund	2'040'098.60
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

RACE FOR WATER ODYSSEY 2017-2021

A revolutionary boat and a vital mission for the oceans

The municipality of Rapa Nui and the Race for Water Foundation have signed a protocol of agreement concerning a process for implementation of the Biogreen “Conversion of plastic waste into energy” solution on Easter Island.

The history of the link between Rapa Nui and the Race for Water Foundation dates back to May 2015, when the first Odyssey made landfall at Easter Island. At that time, the objective was to undertake an accurate review of the pollution of our oceans by plastic materials, according to an NOAA protocol which was applied to each of the beaches on the islands that were visited.

In 2015, Rapa Nui had already made its mark on the minds of the Race for Water crews with a horrific finding of the enormous impact of routine pollution by microplastics reaching this, the world’s most remote island, from the oceans.

Since that visit, the Foundation’s teams have remained in regular contact with the local authorities and leaders in order to continue their reflection on the most appropriate solutions to the island’s problems and constraints.

Easter Island, which hosted the boat and the Race for Water teams from Friday, 31 August 2018 for ten days, is one of the Foundation’s priority sites for implementation of the Biogreen solution; this permits optimum conversion of all types of plastic waste into electrical energy.

Today, the signing of a protocol of agreement between Mr Petero Edmunds, Mayor of Rapa Nui, and Marco Simeoni, President of the Race for Water Foundation, is therefore an important step on the path towards the ultimate objective of finding a sustainable and effective solution for Easter Island.

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On the occasion of this official signing, Mr Petero Edmunds spoke of the need for his island to work towards sustainable environmental solutions: "We must make real progress in the processing of waste and renewable energies. Race for Water shows us that efficient and appropriate solutions do exist; what is more, they are totally in line with our vision of the future development of Rapa Nui".

Marco Simeoni for his part stated: "The Biogreen solution, developed by the Franco-Swiss industrial entity ETIA and the Race for Water Foundation, could in the long run enable nearly 16% to 20% of the electricity needs of Easter Island to be generated by processing all the household waste (apart from compost) and the uncontrolled plastic materials that end up on the coasts here every day. This Biogreen solution could in the long run also become an integral part of a more comprehensive solution for energy

autonomy of Rapa Nui, through an ambitious project based entirely on renewable energies and the circular economy".

The Race for Water Foundation will therefore actively pursue this collaboration with its partners, with a target date in mind: 2020, for implementation of the Biogreen solution on Rapa Nui Island.



ONE CREATION Cooperative and its management CONINCO Explorers in finance SA are totally committed to the real economy and the search for technological and industrial solutions as leverage for the environment and investors. Interaction between Research & Development, sustainable industrial economic development, a positive impact on the environment and a return on the investment responds to the challenge of energy and economic transitions. The presence of several of our analysts on the boards of directors of our unlisted participations helps us to achieve still greater familiarity with the enterprise concerned.