

Democracy and climate

As we know some democracies deny the reality of climate change, while some countries manage climate issues with their autocratic ways: both are dangerous. The former are plunging the whole of humanity into an overheating that will make the planet uninhabitable, while the latter are enslaving the weakest and most fragile populations through unfair bans and rationing.

This is not political fiction: The United States government is ignoring all the climate warnings by developing accelerationism. The Chinese and the Indians impose restrictions on the poorest and most vulnerable people without changing the privileges of the most affluent.

On the other hand, we need to respect people's opinions while ensuring that we return to a balanced (and inhabitable) planet before the end of the century. **Vote.**

What about these imbalances?

The IPCC points out that the planet will no longer be inhabitable if we have not reduced our footprint to 2t by 2050. We need to go from 9 to 2, the Americans from 20 to 2, the Chinese from 6 to 2 and the Africans from 3 to 2. A proper climate policy must last for at least thirty years without interruption...

Carbon money to reduce

The mechanism known as the carbon account (to distribute a carbon currency that reduces emissions each year), has been judged the most effective during the Assises du Climat and has been the subject of an alliance of organisations that support it, mainly in France.

It is based on two principles:

- to provide each citizen with a carbon money account enabling them to 'pay' for the carbon weight of all purchases, an endowment renewed each year with 6% less
- to impose carbon labelling on businesses that on can easily check through carbon accounting, which gives businesses the advantage of a head start, and limits imports that are too costly in terms of impacting transport, by developing the local economy.

Its effectiveness relies mostly on the mechanical reduction in the carbon money supply to be shared, and the leverage effect on businesses, which are encouraged to innovate in order to keep their customers. Since all carbon content is displayed alongside prices, being more carbon-effective will become a major competitive advantage to drive customer retention- this is the virtuous circle of the carbon account.

Start the process?

In France, in cooperation with the Bluenove company, we have developed a citizens' assembly process for climate decisions in three stages: a survey, development with citizens chosen by lot, and then a vote. With our international allies, we will be able to help set up these citizen climate decision-making processes in any of the 27 countries that wish so. The European Commission is the only body capable of organising these Citizens' Assemblies on Climate Decision-Making, asking citizen through an ECI: if one million of us support it, the Commission will put it on the agenda: so let's all go to <https://eci.ec.europa.eu/051/public>. During the first months, more than 3,500 people have already signed up across the 27 EU countries.

Why use the aeroplane as a symbol?

This campaign needs a million supporters, so we felt it was necessary to anchor it on an obvious symbol of the waste of greenhouse gases: air transport is still expanding when all the other sectors have already made progress in reducing their climate footprint. Let's take the example of giving 500 carbon points to each of the 450 million Europeans (air transport represents around 225 million tonnes of CO₂ per year) and keep in mind that 80% of Europeans do not fly, so they are rewarded for their sobriety and can sell the excess. 500 kg CO₂ is equivalent to a return trip from Paris to Athens or from Rome to Stockholm.

So we're talking about rationalising air transport. By signing up to <https://eci.ec.europa.eu/051/public>

