

# PROPOSALS

FEBRUARY 2023

**WE MAKE  
THE CHANGE**



## **1. THE MALLORCA CITIZENS' CLIMATE ASSEMBLY**

P. 3

## **2. ORGANISATION OF THE ASSEMBLY**

P. 4

## **3. ASSEMBLY STRUCTURE AND SESSIONS**

P. 6

## **4. PROPOSALS**

P. 9



# 1. THE MALLORCA CITIZENS' CLIMATE ASSEMBLY

Tackling the climate emergency requires profound social and economic changes, and these changes must be achieved through consensus and with the participation of society as a whole. Drawing up the roadmap - collectively, constructively and coherently - for a socially just ecological transition will require innovative democratic tools.

Citizens' climate assemblies (CCAs), which have been held across a number of countries and regions of Europe (including France, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden and Spain) are one such tool, facilitating public participation in policy development, helping to rebuild trust in institutions, and to overcome the polarisation around debates on climate issues. They involve a process of deliberative democracy, in which a representative group of people from a particular territory meet to educate themselves about and discuss an issue of importance to the society they represent. Mallorca has now launched its first citizens' climate assembly, made up of 60 people over 16 years of age, chosen by a 'civic lottery' and socially and geographically representative of the wider population. The assembly met over five in-person sessions held between November 2022 and February 2023 with the aim of learning about the climate crisis and deliberating and drafting proposals to address it. The assembly's mandate is to answer the following question:

**What do we need to do in Mallorca before 2030 to tackle the climate emergency in an effective and socially just way?**

This document **contains the 56 proposals drawn up and approved by the assembly** to address the climate emergency. These proposals were approved by a broad consensus among participants and are a testament to the public's commitment to enacting decisive and ambitious climate policies. The assembly was supported financially by the Government of the Balearic Islands (Govern de les Illes Balears, GOIB) and the Mallorca Island Council (Consell Insular de Mallorca, CIM) and both institutions have committed themselves to adopting all proposals approved with the support of at least 90% of the assembly.

[assembleapelclima.net](https://assembleapelclima.net)  
**We make the change**



## 2. ORGANISATION OF THE ASSEMBLY

While clear formal standards have been set out for citizens' climate assemblies, the format, number of participants, content and duration of each assembly is context-dependent.

The Mallorca Citizens' Climate Assembly was led by a multidisciplinary team from the University of the Balearic Islands (Universitat de les Illes Balears, UIB), through its University-Business Foundation (Fundació Universitat-Empresa de les Illes Balears, FUEIB). A study was carried out with funding from the European Climate Foundation between May and September 2021 to assess the feasibility, relevance and practicability of holding a citizens' climate assembly within the Balearic Islands, which formed the basis for the proposed structure and issues to be discussed. The process of organising and implementing an assembly in Mallorca did not begin until September 2022, with funding provided by the GOIB and the CIM.

### Groups and teams involved in the organisation of the assembly:

**Coordination group.** Their role is to propose the structure, objectives and content of the assembly, as well as the expert advisors who will take part. They are also responsible for dialogue between the assembly, other institutions and civil society.

**Facilitation team.** Their role is to design an effective methodology for 'how' the objectives will be met, and to support the members of the assembly.

**Communication team.** Their role is to design and coordinate the assembly's publicity and outreach strategy to ensure that it reaches wider Mallorcan society.

**Expert advisors.** Their role is to provide assembly members with the necessary background knowledge for them to be able to hold informed debates.

**Social stakeholders.** Their role is to explain their positions and perspectives on how to tackle the climate crisis.

The civic lottery was carried out in collaboration with the Sortition Foundation and a company specialising in opinion polling. There were also a number of volunteers who helped with the logistical organisation of the five sessions.



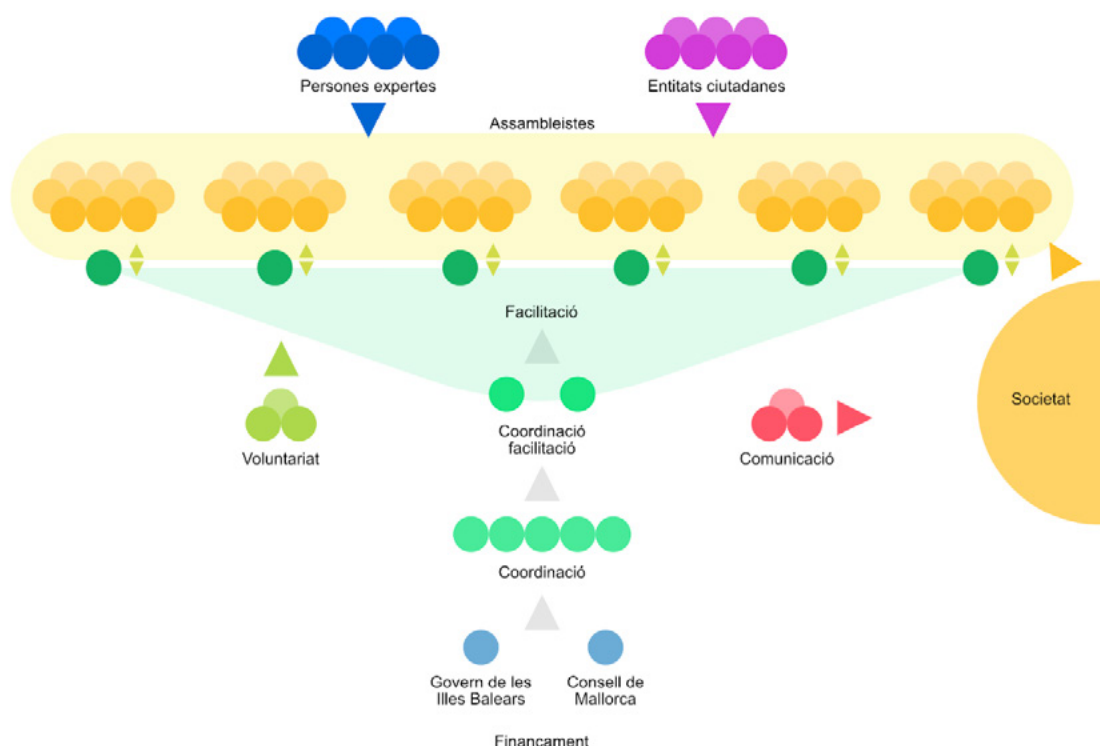


Fig. 1. Organisational outline of the assembly

In order to recruit participants, 10,000 letters were sent to people living in Mallorca inviting them to take part in the civic lottery to select the members of the CCA. Of the 500 respondents, 60 were selected at random, but with specific criteria used to ensure the chosen group was demographically representative of Mallorcan society in terms of gender, age, place of residence, level of education and income level. These 60 people agreed to participate for the duration of the process and will be compensated financially for taking part in the assembly sessions.

The assembly was held in person over 5 Saturdays at different locations across Mallorca. The process was designed to give maximum space for individual reflection and group discussion, based on the scientific evidence offered on the topics of each session and a range of perspectives given by stakeholders from Mallorcan society.

The identity of the participants was kept anonymous, and the content of the discussions and proposals confidential, in order to avoid potential unwanted interference. However, efforts were made to publicise the talks and appearances by expert advisors and social stakeholders, and the supporting documentation. They are available on the assembly website (<https://www.assembleapelclima.net/>) and were shared through press releases and social media.

### 3. ASSEMBLY STRUCTURE AND SESSIONS

The process is structured around the three phases of a deliberative assembly:

#### Information and learning phase

This phase took place over the first four sessions through the contribution of expert advisors on the different topics being addressed. Expert advisors attended the assembly in person and offered different forms of assistance to assembly members: 15-minute presentations on the topics discussed, together with written documents and recommendations for further reading, answering questions from assembly members and reviewing the assembly's provisional proposals. At the same time, efforts were made to include varied perspectives on the climate crisis from social stakeholders who were invited to participate in the different sessions and offer their viewpoints either in person or via video message.



#### Deliberation and review phase

During sessions 2, 3 and 4, following the learning spaces, members had the opportunity to reflect on and discuss the issues in question and draft their proposals. This was primarily done in groups of 10 people, selected in advance and balanced in terms of age and gender. A template was used as a tool to help members reflect on the different aspects of the proposal in question: the what?, the why?, the who for?, the when?, the benefits, the obstacles or challenges, and how the proposal could be funded. This was done in conjunction with communal sessions in which all participants had the chance to comment on and make amendments to the proposals put forward by other groups.

#### Consensus and voting phase

In the fifth session, the different groups drafted the definitive proposals, taking into account the contributions from the expert advisors and coordination team, as well as the amendments made by the participants themselves. The final proposals were agreed by consensus in groups of 20 people and then put to the whole assembly to be voted on.

Proposals were voted on one at a time, digitally, individually and anonymously, in a plenary session. A simple majority system was used: each proposal which received the support of more than 50% of assembly members approved.

VOTING SYSTEM		
<b>ASSEMBLY PROPOSAL:</b>	 <b>SIMPLE MAJORITY</b> (more than 50% "yes")	 <b>ABSTENTIONS</b> not counted
<b>PROPOSAL TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS: SUPPORT OF 90% OR MORE.</b>		

# SESSION CONTENT

The sessions were structured around four thematic blocks:

**Session 1:** Climate change: physical basis and global framework

**Session 2:** Energy system and materials.

**Session 3:** Transport, urban and territorial planning.

**Session 4:** Ecosystems, water and agriculture.

This thematic structure was designed with a focus, firstly, on the two sectors that generate the most direct greenhouse gas emissions in the Balearic Islands (energy generation and transport) and, secondly, on carbon sinks (terrestrial and marine ecosystems and, potentially, agriculture). It also addresses waste generation, water management and land use, which are especially relevant to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change in Mallorca.

## 1. ASSEMBLY PROCESS

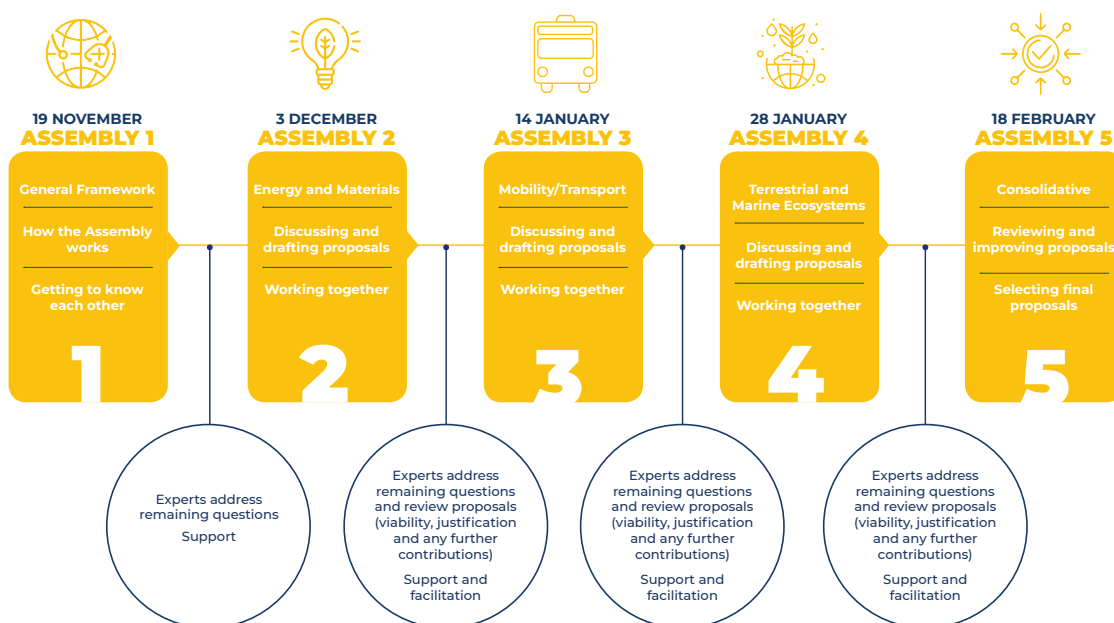


Fig. 2. Outline of the assembly process

# PRINCIPLES

In order to establish a working **basis for the assembly**, the coordination team put forward some principles governing how it would operate, which were adopted by the assembly:

## **RESPECT:**

The assembly defines itself as a safe, respectful and pluralistic space where everyone has an equal opportunity to express themselves. Diversity of opinion will be respected, as well as people's turn to speak and the time allotted to each speaker. Majority consensus will be sought when drafting proposals, and these will be approved by a majority vote.

## **EFFICACY:**

The assembly will draft proposals and recommendations with a view to making a significant reduction to Mallorca's direct and indirect emissions within this decade, commensurate with the scale of the climate crisis we are facing.

## **JUSTICE:**

The climate challenge will be addressed as a social justice issue, given that certain social strata and geographical areas carry a greater weight in generating emissions, and therefore have a greater responsibility for CC mitigation. The assembly's proposals will account for these differing levels of responsibility and the vulnerability of the most disadvantaged social groups. The principle of justice also includes the notion of the common good, according to which the proposals will aim to benefit the majority (taken to include present and future generations) over and above the interests of particular sectors, collectives or bodies of opinion.

## **NON-REGRESSION:**

The assembly will draft proposals based on the best available information and scientific evidence available during the process. These proposals will not represent a backward step in terms of existing or incoming climate change legislation or public policy.



## 4. PROPOSALS

### TRANSPORT

Land, air and sea transport is the sector that consumes the most energy and produces the most emissions in the Balearic Islands. Together with electricity generation, it is responsible for 80% of our direct emissions<sup>(1)</sup>. The transformation of land transport must therefore be addressed with a firm commitment to public transport and travel by foot, bicycle or in personal mobility vehicles (PMVs). Addressing air and sea transport, both closely tied to the island's largely tourism-focussed economic model, is equally important.

#### Proposal 1

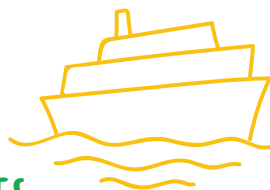


94%  
SUPPORT



54/54  
PARTICIPATION

Place more ambitious limits on cruise ships than existing regulations



PLACE LIMITS  
ON CRUISE SHIPS

#### Description

- Establish daily traffic limits for cruise ships based on Mallorca's capacity.
- Enforce a minimum length of stay in Mallorca (12 hours).
- For the hours that cruise ships spend in Mallorca, they must have their engines off and be connected to the island's electricity grid.

<sup>1</sup> 2021-22 Annual Report from the Expert Committee for the Energy Transition and Climate Change in the Balearic Islands.

## Proposal 2

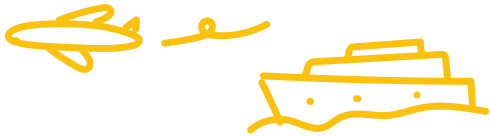


87%  
SUPPORT



54/54  
PARTICIPATION

Limit private air  
and sea travel



**Limit Private Air  
AND SEA TRAVEL**

### Description

- Draw up regulations for private yachts and jets, setting daily limits to reduce the number of flights on private jets and private yacht traffic to a minimum.
- Carry out an initial study into the environmental impact and Mallorca's capacity, then introduce the regulations necessary to reduce this impact and thus comply with the objectives of Law 10/2019 on Climate Change.
- Limit the number of vessels.
- Monitor and enforce vessels' compliance with existing regulations.

## Proposal 3



83%  
SUPPORT



54/54  
PARTICIPATION

Limit air travel



**Limit Air  
TRAVEL**

### Description

- Limit the number of flights.
- Penalise airlines when flights do not reach 85% capacity.
- Increase taxes on shipping and aviation companies.
- Limit the number of visitors entering Mallorca (floating population) by setting an upper limit (including cruise ships).

#### Proposal 4



85%  
SUPPORT



53/54  
PARTICIPATION

### Limit sea travel

#### Description

- Limit the number of boats (regular maritime transport of people and goods).
- Increase taxes on shipping companies.
- Limit the number of visitors entering Mallorca (floating population) by setting an upper limit (including cruise ships).

LIMIT  
SEA TRAVEL



#### Proposal 5



93%  
SUPPORT



54/54  
PARTICIPATION

### Limit the number of visitors entering Mallorca

#### Description

- Define Mallorca's capacity in terms of human pressure and regulate all contributing activities in accordance, in order to reduce environmental damage and help contain climate change.
- Calculate a sustainable number of tourists and adjust this value based on Mallorca's capacity.

LIMIT THE  
NUMBER  
OF VISITORS



## Proposal 6



77%  
SUPPORT

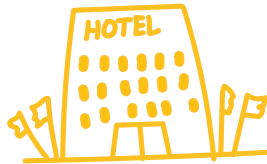


53/54  
PARTICIPATION

Progressively reduce hotel capacity in Mallorca by 40% between now and 2030

### Description

- Tax benefits for implementing limits to tourist numbers which reduce hotel capacity and therefore the consumption of natural resources (water, energy, food, waste generation).
- Do not grant permission for new tourist accommodation.
- Improve the oversight and regulation of tourist accommodation to fight illegal accommodation.



REDUCE  
HOTEL CAPACITY

## Proposal 7



85%  
SUPPORT

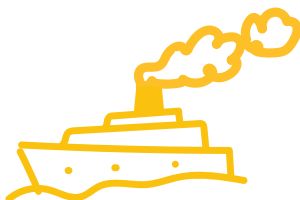


53/54  
PARTICIPATION

Eliminate polluting fuels from marine vessels

### Description

- Regulate the types of marine fuels used by vessels (recreational, transport, fishing, etc.) Replace polluting fuels with cleaner ones. Subsidise higher-quality fuels.



ELIMINATE MARINE FUELS

## Proposal 8



Regulate and limit numbers of marine vessels along the entire coast in order to avoid overcrowding and the destruction of Posidonia oceanica and marine spaces

### LIMIT NUMBERS ALONG THE COAST.



## Description

- Carry out a study in order to physically demarcate Posidonia oceanica habitats.
- Carry out a study into marine spaces and the pressures on each of them.
- Increase penalties, and ensure that they act as a deterrent. Effective income-based penalties, and deterrent measures such as immobilising boats. Clear regulation.
- Increase surveillance.
- GPS monitoring of vessels.
- Require advance permits to visit coves: limit the number of vessels at each cove or beach, carrying out prior studies to determine the capacity of each site.
- Extend the maximum approach distance further from the coastline.
- Monitor the distance of marine vessels from the coast and enforce the above limit.
- Drone surveillance.
- Limit the number of anchorages along the coast, and ensure that they do not harm the marine environment.
- Telephone hotline/WhatsApp to report infringements.
- Beach lifeguards could help monitor boat numbers.
- Environmental education for holders of boat licences as well as all boat users.



## Proposal 9



86%  
SUPPORT



51/54  
PARTICIPATION

Transfer powers pertaining to ports and airports to the autonomous community

### Description

- Request the transfer of powers pertaining to ports and airports from central government to the autonomous community.

POWERS  
PERTAINING  
TO PORTS  
AND AIRPORTS



## Proposal 10



93%  
SUPPORT



54/54  
PARTICIPATION

Integration and expansion of the urban and intercity public transport network (buses and trains)

### Description

- Facilitate free urban public transport to reduce reliance on private vehicles.
- Expand intercity bus routes and train lines, based on prior demographic, mobility needs and environmental impact studies.
- Free-of-charge.
- Create new decentralised transport links.
- Increase frequency.
- Extend timetables.

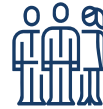
EXPANSION OF THE PUBLIC  
TRANSPORT NETWORK



### Proposal 11



93%  
SUPPORT



54/54  
PARTICIPATION

Limit access by and use of private cars in urban areas and offer effective alternatives



**LIMIT ACCESS  
BY AND USE OF  
PRIVATE CARS**

#### Description

- Limit the use of private vehicles in urban areas, taking into account the floating population.
- Create a network of free, sustainable, green park-and-ride facilities outside cities in order to reduce the number of large-scale carparks.
- Create transport links between stations and offer a range of transport options within urban areas. Expand lines and timetables and provide bus links with the centre.
- Promote pedestrianisation wherever this is in the interests of local residents.
- Reduce parking in town centres.
- Create cycle and scooter lanes.
- Create low-emission zones.
- Promote imaginative car-sharing models.

### Proposal 12



81%  
SUPPORT



53/54  
PARTICIPATION

Create a two-wheel road network in Mallorca



**TWO-WHEEL  
ROAD NETWORK**

#### Description

- Promote a network of wide, safe roads for bicycles, scooters and other two-wheel electric vehicles with a maximum speed limit of 30 km/h.
- More spaces in towns and cities for these vehicles.

## Proposal 13



93%  
SUPPORT



54/54  
PARTICIPATION

Regulate  
and limit the  
number of  
rental cars

### REGULATE AND LIMIT RENTAL CARS



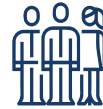
#### Description

- Amend regional regulations so that car rentals are classed as a tourist activity.
- Place limits on the number of rental cars in operation in Mallorca.
- Create a rental car licensing system.
- Limit the entry of vehicles that do not pay tax in Mallorca.
- Tax rental cars.
- Progressively reduce the number of rental cars, bringing Mallorca significantly below the 2030 emissions targets.
- Tax benefits for reducing the size of the rental vehicle fleet.
- Register rental cars in Mallorca in order to monitor how many there are and identify where profits are going.
- Levy a tax on both the rental company and the individual renting the car.
- Transition to a more sustainable fleet.
- Electric or hybrid fleet by 2030.

### Proposal 14



91%  
SUPPORT



53/54  
PARTICIPATION

Limit the number of vehicles entering Mallorca

**LIMIT VEHICLES  
ENTERING  
MALLORCA**



#### Description

- Limit the entry of vehicles by setting a maximum number of visiting vehicles. Conduct an initial study into Mallorca's capacity.
- These vehicles will pay an eco-tax to finance the re-skilling and re-employment of workers in the tourism sector.

### Proposal 15



91%  
SUPPORT



53/54  
PARTICIPATION

Promote the 15-minute city model at municipal level and 30-minute territory model at the island level.

**15 AND  
30-MINUTE  
CITY MODEL**



#### Description

- Promote decentralisation based on the 15-minute city model, prioritising basic services such as health, education and culture, business, public services, housing, work.
- Reorganise the public transport network in line with the 15-minute city/30-minute territory model.
- Decentralise regional and island public bodies.
- Municipalities should take into account the equitable distribution of services in their urban planning in order to facilitate 15-minute cities. Start with the Mallorca Territorial Plan (Pla territorial de Mallorca, PTM) (whose framework should incorporate the principles of the 30-minute territory) and the General Urban Zoning Plans (Plans generals d'ordenació urbana, PGOUs) (which should be implemented in accordance with the principles of the 15-minute city and 30-minute territory).

## Proposal 16



71%  
SUPPORT



52/54  
PARTICIPATION

Redistribution of workplaces within public administrations to reduce the need for travel

### Description

- Public sector positions should be distributed according to employees' places of residence in order to reduce the need for car travel, and to improve quality of life, maximise time with family, etc.

REDUCE  
COMMUTING





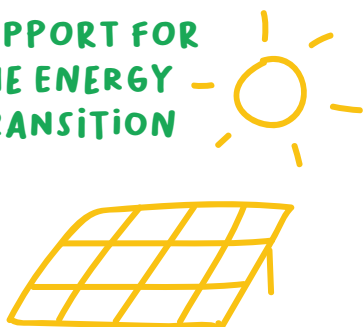
## ENERGY

The energy transition requires a much wider deployment of renewable energies, which currently only cover around 5% of energy demand in the Balearic Islands (2021). It is vital that this is a measured, orderly process, with factors such as land use, ecosystems and cultural heritage taken into account, and formulas established to ensure democratic access to energy.

### Proposal 17

Improve and accelerate support for the energy transition

SUPPORT FOR  
THE ENERGY  
TRANSITION



### Description

- Create tax incentives for property owners to improve the energy efficiency of their properties (insulation, appliances, energy, etc.), including rental housing.
- Reduce the bureaucracy involved in accessing vouchers and subsidies.
- Increase the financial support for changing energy source.
- Ensure the relevant administrations have enough staff to process applications and subsidies and to inform the public about the available support.
- Prioritise support and subsidies according to income level, ensuring that they are proportional.



## Proposal 18



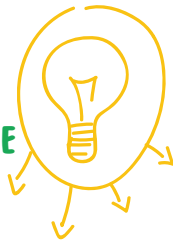
100%  
SUPPORT



52/54  
PARTICIPATION

Community  
renewable  
energy  
infrastructure

COMMUNITY  
ENERGY  
INFRASTRUCTURE



### Description

- In line with the work of the Balearic Energy Institute (Institut Balear de l'Energia, IBE), help local communities to set up renewable energy generation and distribution cooperatives.
- Identify sites for renewable energy facilities in urban areas to provide energy within a suitable radius, in partnership with local residents.
- Carry out a publicity campaign and contact local residents/landlords directly to ensure cooperation.

## Proposal 19



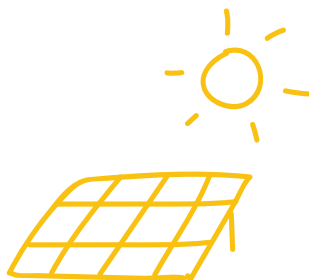
90%  
SUPPORT



51/54  
PARTICIPATION

Photovoltaic  
roofs

PHOTOVOLTAIC  
ROOFS



### Description

- Commit to covering all suitable roof space with photovoltaic panels or renewable technology within 5 years.
- Draw up a list or plan of all roofs suitable for the installation of photovoltaic panels (prioritising industry and hotels).
- Include open-air car parks, even existing ones.
- Compel property owners to install photovoltaic panels for self-consumption.
- Prioritise the aforementioned roof space and urban space over rural land.

### Proposal 20



89%  
SUPPORT



53/54  
PARTICIPATION

Make the IBE  
into a public  
energy supplier

ACCESSIBLE  
ENERGY



#### Description

- Establish a new public entity or provide sufficient resources to an existing body such as the IBE to produce and supply energy, operating as a regional public energy agency (within the Balearic Islands) with the ability to cap energy prices at reasonable levels, ensuring it remains accessible to the entire population.
- This public entity should prioritise supplying the energy it produces to the public sector and people whose income level puts them at risk of social exclusion or those experiencing fuel poverty.

### Proposal 21



93%  
SUPPORT



54/54  
PARTICIPATION

Energy  
efficiency in  
street lighting

ENERGY  
EFFICIENCY IN  
STREET LIGHTING



#### Description

- Limit energy consumption for Christmas decorations, major events, etc.
- Improve regulations relating to the timing and efficiency of street lighting, based on a prior environmental impact study (including light pollution) and needs assessment.

## Proposal 22



96%  
SUPPORT



51/54  
PARTICIPATION

### Island energy planning

#### ENERGY PLANNING



#### Description

- Urge the Mallorca Council (Consell de Mallorca) to ensure that they have planned and legislated for the use of land and buildings (public and private) for renewable energy generation by the end of 2023.
- Pass the Island Territorial Plan (Pla Territorial Insular, PTI) in 2023.
- Draw up legislation on sites for photovoltaic parks, which should be located in areas where they do not affect rural communities or agriculture, ideally close to urban areas.
- The PTI must ensure a large enough area is available for renewable energy generation to meet the targets set out in Law 10/2019.
- The PTI must establish priority areas for renewable energy generation which meet the following criteria:
  - built-up areas
  - rural land deemed unsuitable for agriculture on the basis of an environmental report
  - mandatory combined use of agriculture and renewable energy infrastructure, i.e. 'agrivoltaics'

## Proposal 23



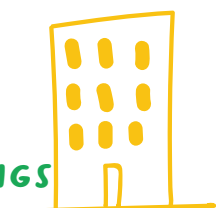
91%  
SUPPORT



53/54  
PARTICIPATION

### Energy efficiency for buildings

#### ENERGY STANDARDS FOR BUILDINGS



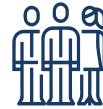
#### Description

- Creation and implementation of energy efficiency standards for buildings (old and modern, in some cases subsidised or free).
- Apply to older buildings so that they can undergo energy efficiency adaptations.
- Take income level into account with respect to funding or providing support to those affected.

### Proposal 24



88%  
SUPPORT



52/54  
PARTICIPATION

Energy price  
cap

ENERGY  
PRICE CAP



#### Description

- Place limits on the profits made by energy producers through progressive tax increases.
- Reasonable consumption will be reasonably priced, excessive consumption will be priced accordingly (with a fixed limit); if you want to consume a lot of energy, you have to pay a lot more.
- This measure would apply to all energy, not just electricity.

### Proposal 25



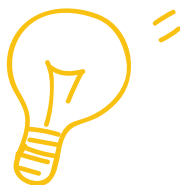
72%  
SUPPORT



53/54  
PARTICIPATION

Free universal  
electricity  
supply

FREE ELECTRICITY  
SUPPLY



#### Description

- Guarantee a minimum electricity supply per household, with payment beginning above a certain consumption threshold.
- Tiered billing. Households billed in tiered bands, with increasing price penalties. Number of people per household and size of the property taken into account.
- Linked to the 'bono social' social energy discount.
- Exclusively for natural persons.



## Proposal 26



71%  
SUPPORT



52/54  
PARTICIPATION

Earmark revenue from fines for the just energy transition

**PUT REVENUE  
FROM FINES  
TOWARDS THE  
TRANSITION**



### Description

- Use revenue derived from fines for non-compliance with climate change targets to fund subsidies to help low-income individuals or households diversify their energy sources and save energy; ensure these subsidies are not subject to taxation.
- Funds should be targeted towards the energy transition and the fight against climate change.
- Introduce a tax directed specifically at companies that do not reduce their carbon footprint. The proceeds should go towards making this reduction. Offsetting does not count as reduction.
- Allocate part of the proceeds to the creation of an annual citizens' climate assembly.

## CONSUMPTION MODEL

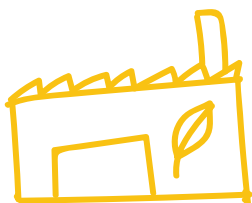
The flow of materials and consumer goods in general, and in particular importing industrially produced food and food produced using agrotoxic processes, leads to direct and indirect emissions (such as those generated at the sites where the goods are produced), loss of fertile soil, pollution and waste at all links in the chain. It is therefore vital that we rethink our consumption model from the ground up, with a clear focus on reduction and circularity in the flow of materials. Our food system is currently one of the sectors that contributes most to climate change, yet agriculture is the only sector of the economy with the capacity to become a carbon sink and regenerate ecosystems and soil. Mallorca is in a great position to develop a sustainable agricultural model and move towards food sovereignty and climate change mitigation and adaptation<sup>(2)</sup>.

### Proposal 27



Promote zero waste across all sectors of the economy

**ZERO WASTE ACROSS  
ALL SECTORS OF THE  
ECONOMY**



### Description

- Replace packaging with bulk-buying and returnable packaging.
- Make reusable packaging universally available.
- Carry out a public awareness campaign on reusable bags made from recycled fabric.
- Tax penalties for companies that do not reduce packaging and waste.
- Incentivise biodegradable packaging.
- Ban and impose punitive taxes or fines on packaging that is not in line with the principle of 'zero waste', and introduce penalties for companies and individuals who do not separate waste or recycle.

<sup>2</sup> 2021-22 Annual Report from the Expert Committee for the Energy Transition and Climate Change in the Balearic Islands.

## Proposal 28

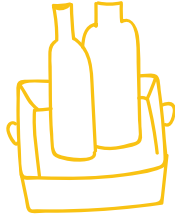


96%  
SUPPORT



52/54  
PARTICIPATION

Refund and  
return systems



### IMPLEMENT REFUND AND RETURN SYSTEMS

#### Description

- Implement refund and return systems.
- Install machines in neighbourhoods, towns or natural areas like beaches to incentivise the return of waste.
- Items can be returned to any machine at any site, and the scheme will be compulsory at commercial sites of over 400 m2.
- Public awareness campaigns.

## Proposal 29



98%  
SUPPORT



52/54  
PARTICIPATION

Selective  
municipal  
waste collection

### SELECTIVE MUNICIPAL WASTE COLLECTION



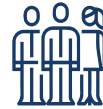
#### Description

- By the end of 2023, ensure compliance with the Law on Waste which obliges all municipalities to implement selective door-to-door waste collection. Sant Llorenç des Cardassar would be an example for other municipalities to follow.
- In large, densely populated municipalities/ urban centres, each property should have its own containers and its own fixed collection timetable.
- Tax incentives to promote recycling, as well as penalties.
- Public awareness campaign.

### Proposal 30



88%  
SUPPORT



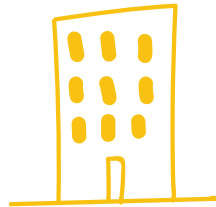
52/54  
PARTICIPATION

Limit the amount of waste generated by hotels, hospitals, care homes, schools, etc.

#### Description

- Limit the amount of waste generated by hotels, hospitals, care homes, schools, etc. through grants, incentives, etc.
- These institutions must work with government-certified sustainable suppliers.
- Public awareness campaigns.

LIMIT WASTE  
GENERATED BY  
HOTELS,  
HOSPITALS, ETC.



### Proposal 31



73%  
SUPPORT



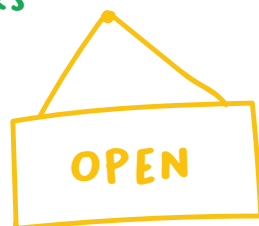
49/53  
PARTICIPATION

Reduce opening hours of retail premises

#### Description

- We propose that retail premises close at 9pm at the latest, and that restrictions on Sunday and holiday opening hours be increased. This will help with family life, reduce material and energy consumption, and bring about a shorter working week.
- Use imaginative solutions (such as a specific tax on department stores that are open for longer hours).

REDUCE RETAIL  
OPENING HOURS



## Proposal 32



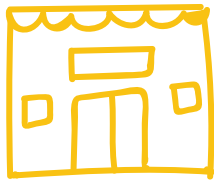
98%  
SUPPORT



53/53  
PARTICIPATION

Expand and support the small business sector

### SUPPORT SMALL BUSINESS



#### Description

- Expand the range of small businesses to help people shop closer to home.
- Lower rental prices for commercial premises (public network of commercial premises).
- Commercial premises rental exchange; support for entrepreneurs committed to local products and reducing their ecological footprint.
- Disincentives (big business) and incentives (small business). For example, tax incentives.

## Proposal 33



90%  
SUPPORT



52/53  
PARTICIPATION

Ecological footprint label

### ECO LABEL



#### Description

- Consumer products should be labelled with information about the ecological footprint of their production and distribution (this should not impact the price, so as to avoid local products only being accessible as a luxury).
- In accordance with the ISO 14064 standard, include the following information on the labelling: origin, ecological impact, labour rights, animal origin, carbon footprint. Use clear, educational, accessible language (including braille).
- Design a mobile app to complement the information.
- Address this proposal to the Spanish state and the European Union.



## Proposal 34



94%  
SUPPORT



52/53  
PARTICIPATION

Promote local  
produce

### PROMOTE LOCAL PRODUCE



#### Description

- Introduce a points system for buying local products, with rewards from local entertainment venues/leisure activities. Via an App.
- Incentivise and promote the sale of local produce (fruit, vegetables, meat and fish) in shops. Increase the proportion of local produce sold in line with the Circular Destination Strategy, helping Mallorca to achieve a greater degree of food sovereignty.
- Place an obligation on hotels and public entities (schools, hospitals, etc.) to use 'zero kilometre' products, increasing the local percentage year on year.
- Create a platform to promote local products and provide consumers with more information.
- Promote short supply chains (cadenas cortas de comercialización, CCCs)
- Digital platforms.
- Online marketplace for local producers allowing consumers to buy local products online.
- Label products as local, with detailed information (product origin and other locations product has passed through before reaching the point of sale).

## Proposal 35



94%  
SUPPORT



52/53  
PARTICIPATION

Incentivise local  
agricultural  
production

### LOCAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



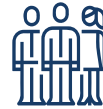
#### Description

- Improve production by lowering taxes and offering subsidies to producers.
- Financial support for farmers to upgrade machinery, infrastructure, etc.
- Identify and restore (if in poor condition) land which could be used to expand agricultural production. Conduct a land survey.
- Agricultural land bank.
- Prevent the redesignation of agricultural land for housing, tourism, etc.
- Double the annual property tax (impuesto sobre bienes inmuebles) for owners of unused arable land.
- Form a public agricultural cooperative.
- Create a social entity made up of consumers and producers.
- Reduce the use of food distribution vehicles; this goes hand in hand with increased food sovereignty.
- Make production more efficient with respect to the use of natural resources.
- Stricter regulation of the use of non-organic pesticides or biopesticides.
- Equipment sharing.
- Offer more subsidies to regenerative agriculture.
- Implement a reconstruction project for the Balearic Islands' farming sector.
- Offer tax exemptions for ecological farming.

### Proposal 36



92%  
SUPPORT



52/53  
PARTICIPATION

Transform the  
local fishing  
industry

LOCAL FISHING  
INDUSTRY



#### Description

- Create sustainable marine farms, prioritising species near the bottom of the food chain (mussels, macroalgae, herbivorous fish, etc.) and in areas that will not suffer ecological damage, a low impact on marine ecosystems.
- Provide financial support and/or tax incentives to these sustainable farms and practices.
- Withdraw subsidies from vessels involved in trawling and other unsustainable fishing methods.

### Proposal 37



96%  
SUPPORT



51/53  
PARTICIPATION

Agricultural  
school:  
high-quality  
intensive  
agricultural  
education and  
training

AGRICULTURAL  
TRAINING



#### Description

- Education and training combining theory and practice (production, processing, innovation, local varieties).
- Experimental farms, recovery of local varieties and promotion of agroecological practices.
- R&D (into agroecological techniques that could be implemented in Mallorca).
- Professional qualifications (professional certificates, vocational training diplomas in agricultural studies, training for professionals).

## Proposal 38



84%  
SUPPORT



50/53  
PARTICIPATION

Urban  
agriculture and  
composting

### URBAN AGRICULTURE AND COMPOSTING



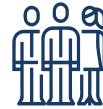
#### Description

- Promote urban agriculture at and above the level of individual households (schools, associations, etc.)
- Encourage home composting.
- Provide resources.
- Publicise plans.
- Provide support in the form of tax relief.
- Offer gifts to participants at the beginning.
- Offer vouchers and discounts for everyday and leisure activities.
- Incentivise local authorities to implement compulsory urban gardens.
- Land bank: tools to democratise and widen access to agricultural land.

### Proposal 39



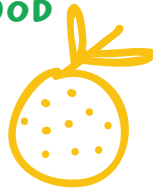
87%  
SUPPORT



52/53  
PARTICIPATION

Promote  
healthy food

HEALTHY FOOD



#### Description

- Additional taxes for ultra-processed food.
- Lower VAT on healthy food and raise it for unhealthy food (banning this food would mean missing out on revenue that could be used to subsidise healthy food).
- Clear labelling (including consequences of consumption) which includes the carbon footprint of each product.
- Readjustment of tax rates to include food quality criteria (nutrition, health, sustainability).
- Tax changes to be accompanied by a public awareness campaign on the benefits of healthy sustainably produced food (beyond the cheaper price).
- Ban the advertising of unhealthy food in the Balearic Islands and nationally.

### Proposal 40



88%  
SUPPORT



52/53  
PARTICIPATION

Agroecological  
menus in all  
public canteens



AGROECOLOGICAL  
MENUS

#### Description

- Agroecological menus in all public canteens: hospitals, schools, care homes, etc.
- Amend current dietary recommendations.
- Centralised public food procurement.
- Removal of ultra-processed foods.
- Involve the Regional Government, Island Council, local councils and contractors.
- Provide financial support to increase production of relevant foods within Mallorca.

## WATER

Increasing water stress is one of the outcomes of climate change that most threatens the Balearic Islands. Rainfall is expected to reduce by 10-20%, but availability of water will also be affected by increased evapotranspiration due to rising temperatures. This makes the need to increase efficiency, eliminate waste and limit inappropriate uses of freshwater all the more urgent.

### Proposal 41



94%  
SUPPORT



53/54  
PARTICIPATION

### Improve water harvesting

#### IMPROVE WATER HARVESTING



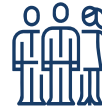
#### Description

- Improve water harvesting.
- Improve methods for obtaining fresh water.
- Harvest rainwater by building storm tanks.
- Introduce regulations forcing new public and private buildings to include rainwater tanks; retrofit existing buildings. Rainwater harvesting systems should be properly maintained.
- Install rainwater drainage systems on public roads to harvest and recycle water to retention and filtration tanks, as is currently being done in Molinar.
- Revise subsidiary regulations to include rainwater harvesting.

### Proposal 42



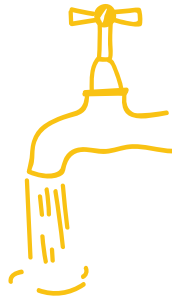
87%  
SUPPORT



54/54  
PARTICIPATION

Progressive tariffs and measures to reduce water wastage

#### MEASURES TO REDUCE WATER WASTAGE



#### Description

- Progressive tariffs based on water rights regulations in
- California: principle of reasonable use by households and for commercial activity, especially tourism, guaranteeing each resident sufficient consumption, but with progressive penalties for exceeding reasonable use (up to the point of cutting off water supply). Factors such as number of people in a given household will be taken into account and the policy should be properly publicised. The idea is for the funds raised from excessive use penalties to be used to subsidise the cost of water for vulnerable households. Measures to minimise water wastage as much as possible.
- Fines for water wastage by large companies.
- Removal of beach showers. Reform blue flag regulations.
- Regulate water consumption for boat cleaning and ban the use of chemicals.

### Proposal 43



63%  
SUPPORT



51/54  
PARTICIPATION

Swimming pool regulation

#### SWIMMING POOL REGULATION



#### Description

- Ban new swimming pools.
- Replace chlorine with ozone, silver or UV systems.
- For existing pools, install separate water meters for the house and pool, and a third for the pool drain.

## Proposal 44



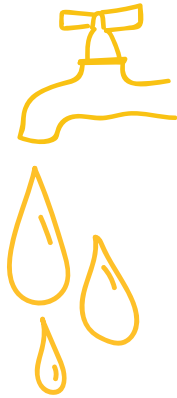
74%  
SUPPORT



53/54  
PARTICIPATION

Install drinking  
water points

### DRINKING WATER POINTS



### Description

- Install communal drinking water points in cities/towns to avoid the high costs associated with treating tap water that is not safe to drink, and to ensure citizens have access to free drinking water.
- Make maximum use of rainwater and water runoff.



## ECOSYSTEMS

The impact of climate change on the natural world affects fauna, flora and terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems. Not only does it affect the health of ecosystems, on which our own wellbeing depends, but it also impacts their carbon storage capacity. An archetypal example is the seagrass species *Posidonia oceanica*, the most important carbon sink in the Balearic Islands, which is threatened by pollution, pressures on the marine environment and rising sea temperatures, which could cause it to disappear within the next 60 years<sup>(4)</sup>.

### Proposal 45



Amend the law to prioritise the conservation of ecosystems and native species

### Description

- Improve and strengthen legislation to promote renaturalisation and offset the destruction of natural environments. This would help to protect and expand natural areas affected by ecologically harmful activities. For example, if a particular project required twenty trees to be cut down, this regulation would mean that two or three times as many would have to be planted in their place. However many were felled, more would be planted. A project's carbon footprint and the number of trees and other vegetation affected, as well as the use of local species, would be taken into account.
- The conservation of existing ecosystems would be prioritised over any possible offsetting in all cases.
- Draw up ecosystem offsetting plans to expand renaturalised areas, and increase biodiversity and carbon sequestration.
- Technical monitoring of renaturalised areas.

### ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION



<sup>4</sup> Annual Report 2021-22 of the Committee of Experts for Energy Transition and Climate Change of the Balearic Islands

## Proposal 46



94%  
SUPPORT



51/53  
PARTICIPATION

Strategic forest management climate change adaptation plan



### Description

- Monitor and regulate visitor numbers to most ecologically sensitive areas (limit parking and ensure it is at a distance from the areas themselves).
- Update the 1991 Law on Natural Spaces.
- Increase the forestry workforce per hectare based on a prior needs assessment.
- Increase the forestry budget for 2024 to ensure these measures are effective.
- More collaboration between administrations.
- Control and monitoring of invasive species.
- Increase the number of natural parks.
- Increase the number of firebreaks and use livestock to maintain them.
- Establish agreements between public administrations and private property owners to facilitate the implementation of the guidelines set out in the Plan.
- Reduce biomass to prevent fires and use said biomass for energy generation and other purposes.
- Offer prisoners the opportunity to do forestry management work, on an optional basis, depending on the type of sentence they are serving.

### Proposal 47



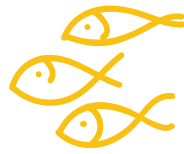
96%  
SUPPORT



52/53  
PARTICIPATION

Expand marine protected areas

### MARINE PROTECTED AREAS



#### Description

- Implement conservation policies based on prior studies.
- Establish the extent to which marine protected areas need to be expanded in order for 40% of Mallorca's marine areas to have protected status by 2030.
- 200% increase in number of inspectors, and assistance from drones.

### Proposal 48



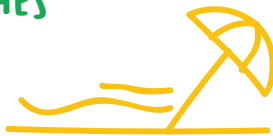
69%  
SUPPORT



49/53  
PARTICIPATION

Manage access to beaches

### MANAGE ACCESS TO BEACHES



#### Description

- Limit beach capacity, prioritising local residents (with a possible quota system).
- Computer system for pre-booking. Issue tickets which have to be presented at the beach. If an inspector finds someone without a ticket, they are fined. Not at all beaches, just those most at risk.
- Information on responsible waste disposal at beaches and in hotels; adverts in different languages.
- Limit the number of boats that can anchor.
- Increase the number of inspectors (200% increase and assistance with drones).

## Proposal 49



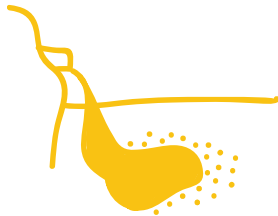
96%  
SUPPORT



53/53  
PARTICIPATION

Improve  
detection of  
and response  
to marine  
pollutants

### DETECTION OF AND RESPONSE TO WATER POLLUTANTS



#### Description

- Monitoring points collecting data on pollution (sea, air, land) in order to identify pollutants and take action: for example, reducing sea traffic if pollution is detected in areas with large numbers of boats.
- Ban polluting sun creams.
- Improve the monitoring/penalties for spillage/ dumping of waste.
- Ports: seek to introduce or improve procedures for monitoring ships' cargoes.

## Proposal 50



96%  
SUPPORT



53/53  
PARTICIPATION

Study, improve  
and expand  
public green  
space in urban  
areas

### PUBLIC GREEN SPACES



#### Description

- Study the flora of the respective urban area.
- Plant appropriate species: native vegetation adapted to the Mediterranean climate.
- Increase green space on walls and terraces, urban gardens and areas with permeable soil.
- Plant workshops. Adaptation, outreach and education.
- Bear in mind that a greater diversity of plant species promotes biodiversity among other groups, such as insects.

## Proposal 51



84%  
SUPPORT



51/53  
PARTICIPATION

Amend the  
Mallorca  
Territorial Plan  
to facilitate the  
use of rural land  
for regenerative  
agriculture

**FACILITATE THE USE  
OF RURAL  
LAND FOR  
REGENERATIVE  
AGRICULTURE**



### Description

- Limit construction on rural land, only allowing construction for agricultural activities, with limits on maximum size and enforcing sustainable construction criteria. This is provided that the land is registered under the agricultural section of the Spanish Tax Agency.
- Carry out regular monitoring to ensure regulatory compliance.
- Prohibit the redesignation of agricultural land for other uses.
- Prohibit the building of new homes on rural land (villas, agritourism accommodation, single-family houses, as well as service sector buildings).
- For plots of over 7000 m2, compel landowners to cultivate the land or cede it to a producer for cultivation.
- Ban new housing or tourism sector construction on rural land.

## PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

To address the profound changes necessitated by the climate emergency, the public need to be well-informed and engaged. Achieving a socially just ecological transition means changing our whole economic model, without leaving anyone behind. To do this, we need an education and vocational training system underpinned by a transformative vision.

### Proposal 52



92%  
SUPPORT



51/53  
PARTICIPATION

Introduce a compulsory subject on climate change and environmental sustainability



**NEW COMPULSORY  
SUBJECT**

### Description

- Introduce one subject per academic year on sustainability, the environment, adaptation and climate change. From early years through to the end of compulsory secondary education.
- In each school year, the subject will be adapted to the age of the pupils. Training will also be provided for families and teachers.
- Include a practical element and ensure that centres of education set an example themselves. They should demonstrate and encourage environmentally friendly habits.



### Proposal 53



Environment  
card



**CARD  
OFFERING  
BENEFITS AND  
DISCOUNTS**

#### Description

- Offered following a public training course (free of charge) and final assessment on the relevant competences. Required to access certain services and also entitling holders to certain benefits and discounts (incentivising the public). Process required to keep card valid, loss of points for environmental infringements (polluting).

### Proposal 54



Continuous  
public  
awareness  
programme  
on energy  
consumption



**ENERGY CONSUMPTION  
AWARENESS PROGRAMME**

#### Description

- Hold training workshops open to the general public on reducing energy consumption.
- Information campaigns on the energy efficiency of household appliances.
- Form local citizens' groups or associations to educate the public on renewable energy sources.
- Create 'green offices' with environmental educators who will perform outreach at a neighbourhood level, working with a network of local social services.
- Offer support to educational institutions (in addition to the 'environmental school' seal) to help them implement community environmental projects.
- Set up science-experience workshops for intergenerational education, taking advantage of the experience of older people.

## Proposal 55



98%  
SUPPORT



54/54  
PARTICIPATION

Support the training of qualified environmental professionals

QUALIFIED  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROFESSIONALS



### Description

- Introduce university courses in sustainability and the environment at the UIB.
- Expand the range of vocational training on offer with diplomas in photovoltaic energy, environmental management, renewables, etc.
- Information campaigns in schools and other educational institutions.

## Proposal 56



96%  
SUPPORT



52/53  
PARTICIPATION

Public awareness campaigns on the water cycle

WATER CYCLE AWARENESS  
CAMPAIGNS



### Description

- Public awareness campaigns on the water cycle tailored to specific sectors, especially the biggest consumers (tourism, industry and agriculture).
- Information and educational campaigns on ways to save water in the home (general public).



# LIST OF PROPOSALS APPROVED BY THE MALLORCA CITIZENS' CLIMATE ASSEMBLY

## TRANSPORT

Nº	NOMBRE DE LA PROPOSAL	% SUPPORT PARTICIPATION	
1-	Place more ambitious limits on cruise ships than existing regulations	94%	54/54
2-	Limit private air and sea travel	87%	54/54
3-	Limit air travel	83%	54/54
4-	Limit sea travel	85%	53/54
5-	Limit the number of visitors entering Mallorca	93%	54/54
6-	Progressively reduce hotel capacity in Mallorca by 40% between now and 2030	77%	53/54
7-	Eliminate polluting fuel from marine vessels	85%	53/54
8-	Regulate and limit numbers of marine vessels along the entire coast in order to avoid overcrowding and the destruction of Posidonia oceanica and marine spaces	91%	53/54
9-	Transfer powers pertaining to ports and airports to the autonomous community	86%	51/54
10-	Integration and expansion of the urban and intercity public transport network (buses and trains)	93%	54/54
11-	Limit access by and use of private cars in urban areas and offer effective alternatives	93%	54/54
12-	Create a two-wheel road network in Mallorca	81%	53/54
13-	Regulate and limit the number of rental cars	93%	54/54
14-	Limit the number of vehicles entering Mallorca	91%	53/54
15-	Promote the 15-minute city model at municipal level and 30-minute territory model at the island level.	91%	53/54
16-	Redistribution of workplaces within public administrations to reduce the need for travel	71%	52/54

Nº	NAME OF THE PROPOSAL	% SUPPORT	PARTICIPATION
----	----------------------	--------------	---------------

## ENERGY

17-	Improve and accelerate support for the energy transition	94%	53/54
18-	Community renewable energy infrastructure	100%	52/54
19-	Photovoltaic roofs	90%	51/54
20-	Make the IBE into a public energy supplier	89%	53/54
21-	Energy efficiency in street lighting	93%	54/54
22-	Island energy management	96%	51/54
23-	Energy efficiency standards for buildings	91%	53/54
24-	Energy price cap	88%	52/54
25-	Free universal electricity supply	72%	53/54
26-	Earmark revenue derived from fines for the just energy transition	71%	52/54

## CONSUMPTION MODEL

27-	Promote zero waste across all sectors of the economy	96%	53/54
28-	Refund and return systems	96%	52/54
29-	Selective municipal waste collection	98%	52/54
30-	Limit the amount of waste generated by hotels, hospitals, care homes, schools, etc.	88%	52/54
31-	Reduce opening hours of retail premises through alternative solutions	73%	49/53
32-	Expand and support the small business sector	98%	53/53
33-	Ecological footprint label	90%	52/53
34-	Promote local produce	94%	52/53
35-	Incentivise local agricultural production	94%	52/53
36-	Transform the local fishing industry	92%	52/53
37-	Agricultural school: high-quality intensive agricultural education and training	96%	51/53
38-	Urban agriculture and composting	84%	50/53
39-	Promote healthy food	87%	52/53
40-	Agroecological menus in all public canteens	88%	52/53

Nº	NOMBRE DE LA PROPOSAL	% SUPPORT	PARTICIPATION
----	-----------------------	--------------	---------------

## WATER

41-	Improve water harvesting	94%	53/54
42-	Progressive tariffs and measures to reduce water wastage	87%	54/54
43-	Swimming pool regulation	63%	51/54
44-	Install drinking water points	74%	53/54

## ECOSYSTEMS

45-	Amend the law to prioritise the conservation of ecosystems and native species.	96%	51/53
46-	Strategic forest management climate change adaptation plan	94%	51/53
47-	Expand marine protected areas	96%	52/53
48-	Manage access to beaches	69%	49/53
49-	Improve detection of and response to marine pollutants	96%	53/53
50-	Study, improve and expand public green space in urban areas and population centres	96%	53/53
51-	Amend the Mallorca Territorial Plan to facilitate the the use of rural land for regenerative agriculture	84%	51/53

## PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

52-	Introduce a compulsory subject on climate change and environmental sustainability	92%	51/53
53-	Environment card	61%	49/53
54-	Continuous public awareness programme on energy consumption	83%	53/53
55-	Support the training of qualified environmental professionals	98%	53/53
56-	Public awareness campaigns on the water cycle	96%	52/53

# MALLORCA CITIZENS' CLIMATE ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

ANTONI AGUILÓ BONET	SARA GARCÍA MELCHOR	HUGO NUÑO GARCÍA
SILVANA ALBERDI FRUTOS	ERICA GARCIA NUÑEZ	MARIA OLIVO BURRUEZO
AGUSTIN ANDRADE MARQUEZ	JUAN JOSÉ HENARES LÓPEZ	INMACULADA PAVIA CALONGE
MIQUEL ANDREU ESTELRICH	FRANCISCA MARÍA LLABRÉS LLOMPART	NÚRIA PASCUAL BOSCH
HANS BACHER	AINA MACHADO CARBONELL	ANTONI RIGO SASTRE
MARIA LOURDES BARROS GARRIDO	MARIA MAINA TERRASA	TONI RIQUELME ROSSELLÓ
SONIA BATLE GRANADO	ADRIANA MAS RUBIO	JAUME ROSSELLO ROTGER
MIRTA BOGADO JARA	ÁLEX MAS VIVAS	MARIA ROSA RUIZ VARGAS
MARC BONET BREIJO	PERE MAS ZUZAMA	MANUELA SANCHEZ MARROQUINO
FRANCESC VANRELL BOSCH	ÍTRIA MASCARÓ FONT	CATALINA SANSÓ ROIG
JOSÉ MANUEL BOZA NAVAS	BARTOLOME MATAS CENDRA	MIQUEL SOBERATS MASSANET
JOAN CABOT CASASAYAS	JOAN MIRALLES JULIÁ	MARIA ANTÒNIA SASTRE CATALÀ
EVA CANO JURADO	JAUME MIRÓ ADROVER	MARIA JULIA SCHÖNEMANN PORTILLO
JOAN CABRER GALMÉS	MARGARIDA MONSERRAT PUJOL	REBECA SIQUIER BASTIDA
SEBASTIA CAÑELLAS LOPEZ	ISABEL MONTELL SERVERA	VICENTE (XAVI) TORRES RAMIS
MARINA CASTAÑO CAÑELLAS	GUILLERMO MONTERO MEDERO	
PAU COLOM MONTOJO	FCO JAVIER MORA SUREDA	
PEDRO CONTRERAS AGUILO	ANA M. MUÑOZ FERRERA	
ELOY CRUSAT	MARIA ANTÒNIA GOMILA GRAU	
SOFIA DOMÍNGUEZ SBERT	MIQUEL ANGEL MUT LLINAS	
MORA FILGUEIRA PARRAVICINI	SIMON NAVARRO TAULATS	
ANNA PERSSON GALIANO	MARGARITA NUÑEZ PORTAS	







# ANNEX 1

## LIST OF COLLABORATORS

### COORDINATION TEAM

DAVID ABRIL

MARTA BARROS

EVA CARDONA

NEUS RAMIS

PAU DE VÍLCHEZ MORAGUES

### FACILITATION TEAM

MARIA JESÚS BARCELÓ

LARA CIFRE

TAMARA COVELO

LAUS FULLANA

ATUK ITURREGUI

XAVIER MOYÀ

NEUS RAMIS

JORGE SERRANO

### COMMUNICATION TEAM

VIVIR DEL CUENTO, VIRGINIA GALIANO I MAR COMÍN

ÀLEX DIOSCÓRIDES

TERESA REYNÉS

### CIVIC LOTTERY

SORTITION FOUNDATION

EMPRESA DEMOSCÓPICA CARPE DIEM

### VOLUNTEERS

MARCOS DE ARMENTERAS CABOT

CLARA ESTEVE JORDÀ

### EXPERT ADVISORS

DAMIÀ GOMIS

CRISTINA MONJE

PAU DE VÍLCHEZ MORAGUES

AITOR URRESTI

MIQUELA GRIMALT VIGO

CECILIA FORONDA

CARLOS MORENO

IVAN MURRAY

MARGALIDA MESTRE

CARLES MANERA

NÚRIA MARBÀ

BIEL JORDÀ

JOAN RITA

ELENA BARAZA

ALFREDO BARON

### SOCIAL STAKEHOLDERS

XAVIER PASTOR, Consell Assessor Mallorca 2030.

CARLOS RULLAN, Cercle d'economia

SÍLVIA MONTEJANO, Comissions obreres (CCOO).

PUPILS FROM IES BENDINAT Bruno Dueñas Feuerbach, Lily Paulina Malcsiner, Antonio Calvo Guerrero.

PEP MALAGRAVA  
Director General d'Energia i Canvi Climàtic, GOIB

MARTÍN RIBAS MEDINA  
Endesa

NÚRIA ALBET  
La Palma Renovable y Cooperativa Energía Bonita

FRANCISCO JAVIER SOTO  
Greenpeace

ROSER BADIA  
Fundación Rezero

RAFAEL GUINEA - TIRME

GUILLEM RAMIS  
Associació d'usuàries i usuaris del tren

JAUME MATEU  
Director General de Mobilitat i Transports

MARGALIDA RAMIS - GOB

ANA DIGÓN, Grupo coordinador de la red ibérica de Agricultura Regenerativa

MARIANO REAÑO  
Amics de la terra

JOAN SIMONET - ASAJA

MIQUEL MIR, Conseller de Medi Ambient i Territori, GOIB

FERNANDO FERNÁNDEZ SUCH, Director General d'Agricultura (GOIB)

MAE DE LA CONCHA  
Consellera d'Agricultura, Pesca i Alimentació (GOIB))

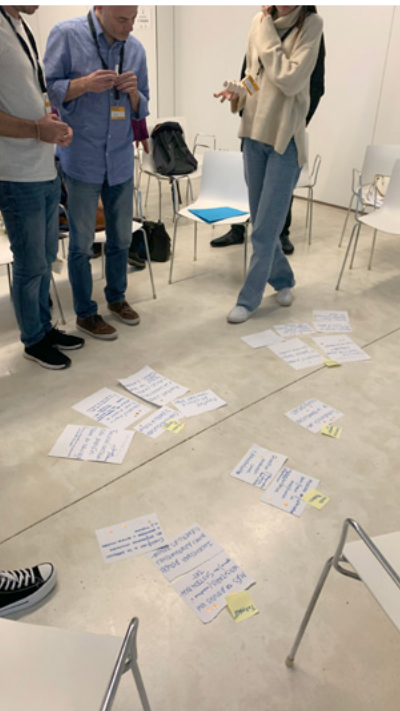
NATALIA BARRIENTOS I RAQUEL VAQUER  
Fundació Marilles

FERNANDO FERNÁNDEZ  
Director General d'Agricultura, Ramaderia i Desenvolupament Rural (GOIB)



# COMPROMÍS INSTITUCIONAL

SERAN IMPLEMENTADES PER LES INSTITUCIONS DE GOVERN INSULAR I BALEAR LES PROPOSTES DE 90% O MÉS DE SUPORT







**ASSEMBLEA  
CIUTADANA  
PEL CLIMA**

MALLORCA