

DISARMAMENT AND PEACE PLAN



CLIMÁXIMO

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<https://www.climaximo.pt/plano-2/>

INTRODUCTION

Every year we break new records: the hottest year ever, the year with the highest greenhouse gas emissions ever. They say that the climate crisis manifests itself as a succession of disasters seen on the screen of your cell phone, with images that get closer and closer to where you live, until you yourself are the one filming them. Looking at the catastrophes of recent months, what we see doesn't just look *like* a war scenario: it's a real war scenario. For decades, governments and corporations knew that continuing to burn fossil fuels meant death and misery for millions, but they continue to deliberately pour gasoline on the flames just to get richer. **At the moment, every attempt by governments and corporations to increase emissions amounts to an explicit attempt to produce and detonate new weapons.** Every year that passes without a 10% cut in emissions in Portugal, is a year in which we send millions of people to die in concentration camps. Every day that we don't stop them and deactivate their weapons of annihilation is another day of species suicide.

To stop them, we need to understand the different fronts of the attacks, why they persist even in the face of popular

discontent and what the sources of these attacks are. At the same time, in an economy completely addicted to fossil fuels - where we are told that without them we will return to the stone age in addition to stopping the attacks on our lives, we need to know what realistic and feasible alternatives we can implement to respond to people's real needs and increase our resilience in the face of the climate crisis.

The Disarmament and Peace Plan is a realistic plan aimed at halting social and ecological collapse. It exposes all the attacks on ordinary people and life. It also brings together proposals formulated and discussed over the past decades by social movements, academics, trade unions and experts on how we can get out of this war and build peace. Several of these measures were also discussed and worked on in popular assemblies.

This is a living plan, under continuous evolution through debate among ordinary people, while respecting scientific limits, the planet's boundaries, and advancing social justice. This is currently the only honest and realistic alternative we know of in Portugal to solve the climate crisis.

The plan is divided into 3 phases:

O.1. DISARMAMENT: STOP PROLIFERATION

This is the first step. These are measures that can, and must, be taken today and that will stop the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and the expansion of the fossil industry and its weapons. Thus, some of the measures include stopping all new death projects (airports, new gas pipelines, ...), all superfluous and luxury consumption and cancel all investments in fossil fuels.

O.2. DISARMAMENT: DISABLE ALL WEAPONS

After stopping the increase in greenhouse gas emissions, we need to cut them. This means shutting down all emitting infrastructures and launching a just transition, compatible with the limits of life and the deadlines of science. This implies a process of industrial and labor transformation on a large scale, with life, rather than profit, at the center.

O.3. PEACE

After ending war, our societies and communities will have to be rebuilt. This is the plan that will allow us to build social peace while in the climate crisis. It presents guidelines on democracy, social justice, regeneration of ecosystems and society. It's about what we will do and how it will be built among the people, through direct democracy.

01. DISARMAMENT: STOP PROLIFERATION





01. DISARMAMENT: STOP PROLIFERATION

1.1.

NO MORE PROJECTS THAT INCREASE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Immediately cancel any project that increases large-scale greenhouse gas emissions in Portugal, including the expansion of the LNG terminal in Sines, the expansion of the gas pipeline network, the construction of the new airport as well as other port and airport expansions, and institute a moratorium prohibiting future projects of this nature. Do not allow the transfer of emissions from Portugal to other countries through new fossil fuel extraction and exploitation projects.



1.2.

END ALL PUBLIC INVESTMENTS IN FOSSILS

Public money must stop being used to finance social and climate collapse. Currently the Portuguese State spends 3.3 million euros per day on fossil fuel subsidies.

This investment must be transferred directly and immediately to stop the climate crisis.

1.3.

END LUXURY EMISSIONS

Stop the use of private jets, luxury cars, and yachts. All the luxury present in high-emission activities constitutes an attempt to accentuate the inequality at the root of the climate crisis.



1.4.

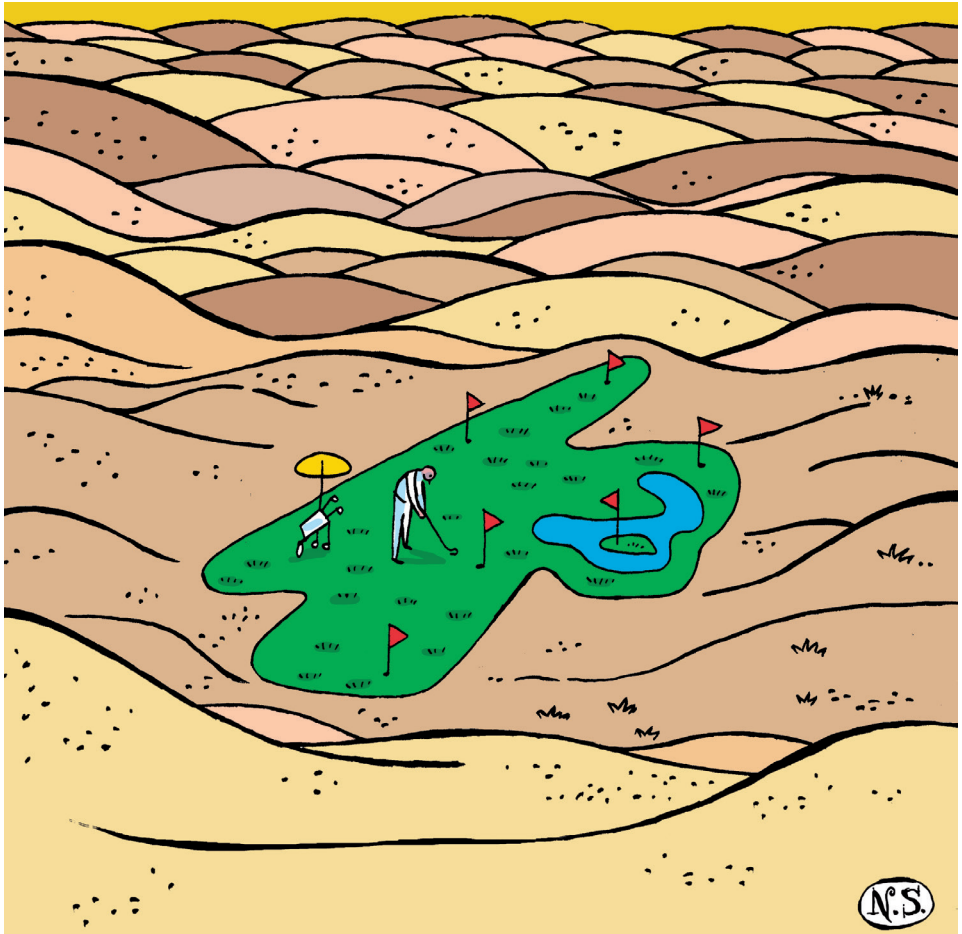
END UNNECESSARY CONSUMPTION

Immediately stop consumption that has no social utility and has a major impact on emissions, waste of fresh water and destruction of territories and ecosystems, such as cruises, golf courses and short-haul flights, like Lisbon-Oporto.

1.5.

STOP EVICTIONS AND DEPORTATIONS

All people have an undeniable right to housing and land – they are a basic condition for survival. Removing people from where they are living, whether through eviction or deportation, is an act against life.



1.6.

FOSSIL-FREE POLITICS

Immediate exclusion of companies, CEOs and shareholders that profit from fossil fuels from all political processes and public policies.

1.7.

FOSSIL-FREE PUBLIC SPACE

Stop all advertising and sponsorships that legitimize the fossil market in all public spaces, such as television, radio, social networks, schools and colleges, streets and roads, at concerts, theaters, museums and football stadiums.

1.8.

TELLING THE TRUTH: HONESTY ABOUT THE STATE OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS

All institutions must go into **climate emergency mode**, with the central focus of stopping the climate crisis.

1.1.

NO MORE PROJECTS THAT INCREASE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

There are known reserves of fossil fuels to take us to a planet 6 to 9 °C warmer. In particular, the Arctic would become 17°C warmer. Of these reserves, just burning those that are already being exploited will take us beyond 2° C, even if there is no new project.

We're currently 1.3° C above pre-industrial levels, and climate scientists are talking about us having "entered uncharted territory". The red line for a habitable planet would be to shut down at least 60% of *existing* fossil fuel infrastructure globally.

Knowing this, multinational corporations (such as Total, ENI, Equinor, BP, Shell, Petrobras and also Galp) continue to invest more and more money in fossil fuels. And the same story applies to aviation, automobiles and livestock farming.

It's one thing to have an open and functional nuclear weapons factory, sending out bombs regularly. Another is to open new nuclear weapons factories. The new projects are the most obvious signal given by governments and corporations: planetary destruction is a deliberate and coordinated act.

Specifically, **in Portugal, this measure implies the cancellation and prohibition of:**

- **Expansion of the liquefied fossil gas terminal in Sines:** the plans to make Portugal one of the main gateways for fossil gas to Europe must be stopped;
- **Construction and expansion of airports:** A reduction of more than 90% in aviation is necessary, which is why it is useless to expand the Lisbon airport and/or move it to another location, as well as the construction of any new airports;
- **Construction and expansion of gas pipelines:** There are currently plans to build a new gas pipeline from Celorico da Beira to Zamora. Hydrogen pipelines are a blatant lie. On the one hand, all current gas pipelines in Portugal (which should be dismantled), carry a maximum of 10% hydrogen, for technical reasons. That leaves 90% of the space to be necessarily occupied by fossil gas, one of the main contributors to the climate crisis. On the other hand, there are no technical advantages to transporting hydrogen over long distances.
- **Expansion of intensive agriculture with slave labor in Southwest Alentejo:** immediately stop exploitation and slavery, as well as the expansion of monocultures with intensive use of external inputs;
- **Expansion of eucalyptus monocultures:** The paper industry is responsible for large amounts of emissions – with Navigator being the company that emits the most in Portugal – and for the destruction of biodiverse forests. New eucalyptus plantations are equivalent to new time bombs planted by the paper industry, which, when they explode kill hundreds of people, burn down houses and release even more forest fires carbon;
- **Construction of new biomass power plants:** Biomass projects are based on the idea that planting and destroying forests is a viable alternative to cutting emissions. It is not! Forests

are important carbon sinks, and fulfill several functions essential to the sustainability of ecosystems;

- **Construction of new motorways:** Highways represent the addiction created by fossil fuel and car companies. These are expensive, involve more material with emissions and divert public funding from the maintenance and growth of the railway and other public transport projects powered by renewable energy;
- **Deep sea mining** in territorial and international waters;
- **Current lithium exploitation contracts (and other minerals) in Portugal:** These contracts are part of an energy expansion plan, empirically visible throughout the world and also in Portugal. We reject an abstract discussion of lithium. Only after these contracts are cancelled are we willing to talk about lithium as something strategic for energy policies – through energy democracy that ensures that decisions are made by the people in local communities, taking into account what the real needs are and

what alternatives exist. The current contracts do not refer to any actual replacement of combustion cars or any other transition – so not only will they not cut emissions, they will increase unnecessary consumption. Lithium (and other minerals) will be extracted to be sold on the market. At the moment, the sale of electric cars is increasing, but so are SUVs. What is happening is an *increase* in cars – which is no transition. If the companies win the dispute, it's only guaranteed that more electric cars (and more cell phones) will be sold. This is not climate policy. It is a natural resource extraction business.

- **Expansion of fossil fuel extraction by Portuguese companies in any territory:** Although the climate movement has won the battle against the exploitation of fossil fuels in Portugal, today Galp has projects for new fossil fuel exploration in the Global South, namely in Mozambique, Angola and Brazil. Additionally, the construction company Mota-Engil has often been involved in the construction of these infrastructures.



1.2.

END ALL PUBLIC INVESTMENTS IN FOSSILS

Each euro given to fossil fuels is a euro stolen from a just transition. And when we say “each euro”, we are actually talking about state support of 13 million euros per minute (7 billion euros per year) globally. **Fossil subsidies are increasing.** That is: governments, aware of the climate emergency, are giving ever more money to fund civilizational collapse.

At the same time, the world's 60 largest banks have financed fossil fuels for \$5.5 billion since the signing of the Paris Agreement. The same story applies to aviation, industrial agriculture, mobility and the military apparatus. And everything that is said about world governments in this case applies, letter by letter, to the Portuguese state.

In 2022 alone, they gave 669 billion dollars to the fossil fuel industry.

This is a revealing situation: **if companies and banks talk about the transition as an abstraction while adding fuel to the fire, what would be an appropriate reaction?** If governments sign papers on the climate, but at the same time give money to those who set fire to our house, this ceases to be a crime of inaction: it becomes a premeditated and coordinated crime.

In a sensible society, **all this should have ended** decades ago. Namely:

- **Public “just transition” funds being directed to fossil companies;**
- Annual indirect subsidies to Galp and other energy companies;
- Tax exemptions for air, land and sea transport;
- Benefits for the use of fossil fuels in industrial processes;
- Subsidies for energy production from fossil gas;
- Support for agriculture, livestock and fishing practiced in an unsustainable manner;
- Public-Private Partnerships on motorways which, in addition to receiving public income, compromise plans for the mobility we need.

Additionally, it is necessary to cut financial support to NATO in order to dismantle the war industry – one of the most polluting, in addition to being responsible for direct attacks against humanity.

This money must be at the service of peace: at the service of the energy transition, energy democracy and public services.



1.3.

END LUXURY EMISSIONS

Billionaires emit a million times more than the average person. This doesn't happen because they eat a million custard tarts a day and don't recycle the aluminum; it happens because they have a luxury economy built exclusively around them, completely disconnected from the overwhelming majority of the population: 90% of the entire world versus 125 individuals.

The UN points out that the ultra-rich have to cut more than 97% of their emissions, but luxury consumption has never been higher. **They know what they are doing: a private jet trip between London and New York emits more CO₂ than a Portuguese family in an entire year.**

In the historical moment we find ourselves in, every jet or superyacht trip can easily be classified as a missile fired at random poor people all over the world. **The use of ultra-luxury products should be criminalized, according to criminologists.** But in reality, it is increasing and breaking new records.

It's simple: abolish the use of private jets, luxury cars and yachts.

1.4.

END UNNECESSARY CONSUMPTION

The affluent middle-class lifestyle in the Global North was created in the image of the ultra-rich: happiness-seeking consumerism. As a result, **the richest 10% produce half of CO₂ emissions, globally and also within a country.**

Encouraging and maintaining of unnecessary high-emission consumption is an active attempt to establish a society addicted to its destruction.

We must end:

- **Short-haul flights** (e.g. Lisbon-Oporto, Lisbon-Faro) which now have multiple railway connections.
- **Cruise trips**, which emit as much as one million cars.
- **Golf courses**, which today threaten access to drinking water and access to water for agriculture.
- **Luxury tourist resorts** with high water and energy consumption, or associated with the destruction of ecosystems and protected areas (e.g. destruction of dunes, lagoons and marshes in North coastal Alentejo, the last remaining wild coast in the Iberian coastline).
- Production of non-essential single-use plastics;
- **SUVs** emit 700 megatonnes of CO₂ every year, approximately the total emissions of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands combined. **If all SUV drivers got together to form their own country, it would be the sixth largest emitter in the world.**

1.5.

STOP EVICTIONS AND DEPORTATIONS

Living in climate crisis is living in environmental, political and social upheavals. **Expelling people from their homes, their communities or where they live, is putting them in the middle of floods, heat waves, social conflicts and precariousness.**

We need to put an end to evictions and demolitions without an alternative decent housing option that preserves the household in its area of residence. (See Stop Despejos for more information about the fight to stop evictions in Portugal.)

Likewise, at a time when there are tens of millions of climate refugees, and knowing that this number will increase to a billion before 2050, it is necessary to stop deportations. Deporting people is condemning them to the social, economic, political or climatic conditions from which they were escaping, it is condemning them to homelessness, hunger, thirst, rape, separation from their families, and, in many cases, to death.

A main line of adaptation to the climate crisis is to guarantee housing and documents for everyone.

1.6.

FOSSIL-FREE POLITICS

Fossil fuel companies have known the impact of their activities for decades. Their choice is to create counter-intelligence and block the necessary alternatives. They are directing political processes and interfering with public policies on a daily basis.

- The fossil fuel oligarchy cannot have a seat at the table when designing public policies, as in the case of Jamila Madeira.
- Political decision-makers cannot have a history of complicity with the fossil industry – as was the case with the former Portuguese economy minister, António Costa Silva.
- Lobbying – formal and informal – must be transparent in Portugal and cannot allow lobbying by industries and companies guilty of the climate crisis.



1.7.

FOSSIL-FREE PUBLIC SPACE

Would we allow the management of a concentration camp to publicize its “brand” in public space? So why do we accept advertising from companies that put **90% of their investment into fossil fuels?**

We cannot allow fossil energy, aviation, automobile, agricultural or tourism companies any social legitimacy when they knew, know and are feeding the current context of climate collapse. Therefore, all their advertising must be removed and banned and these companies must be removed from the social, cultural, educational and scientific spheres – whether via sponsorships or partnerships.

Any public disclosure designed by polluting companies is image washing: misleading about their products or

services (greenwashing), normalizing their public presence (logos on events or projects) or trivializing the use of their products (cars, flights, fuel, meat).

Advertising exists exclusively to spend resources we need, commodify creative and artistic potential and stimulating useless consumption, which makes no sense in a climate crisis. These same spaces can instead be used to warn about the dangers of fossil fuels or to raise awareness for climate justice.

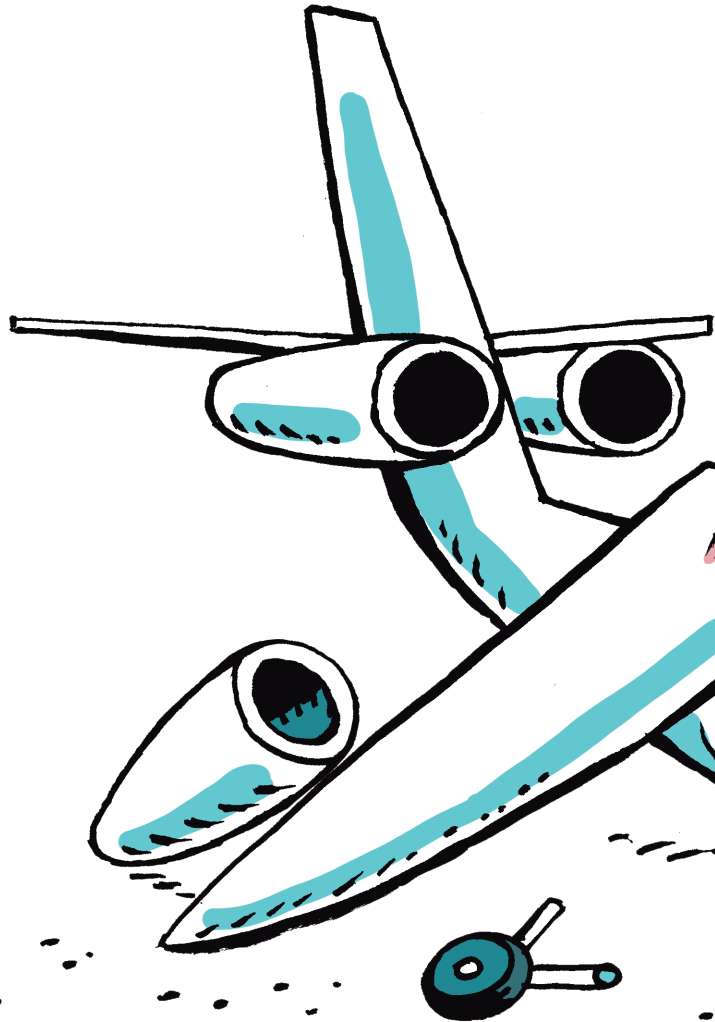
Additionally, sponsorships for culture and education lead to the fossil industry’s direct influence on what is talked about, what is taught, what is researched and what is the normalized response by the media, schools and culture in relation to the climate crisis. These spaces need to be independent of the criminal industry that spends millions a year on counter-information about the climate crisis.

1.8.

TELLING THE TRUTH: HONESTY ABOUT THE STATE OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS

There is a **scientific consensus and a common public opinion that is critical to stop the climate crisis**. However, **the education system, judicial, legislative and social institutions and the media continue to act as if we were not facing humanity’s greatest threat**. People need to be told the truth so that we can make informed and realistic decisions. All decisions, debates and news must have the climate crisis as their main framework.

02. DISARMAMENT: DISABLE ALL WEAPONS





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2.1.

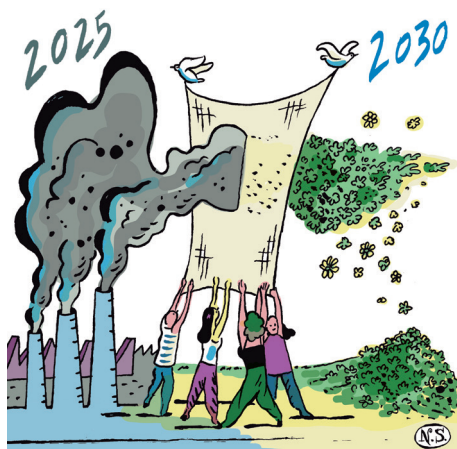
CARBON NEUTRALITY BY 2030 IN PORTUGAL

To stop the climate crisis within the deadlines dictated by science and based on global justice, Portugal must cut its emissions by 85-90% and achieve carbon neutrality by 2030.

2.2.

CREATION OF CLIMATE JOBS AND A PUBLIC RENEWABLE ENERGY SERVICE

To implement the necessary transformations in the necessary time, it is essential to create thousands of new public jobs in key sectors for the transition – Climate Jobs – and a Public Renewable Energy Service that coordinates the management of all electricity production in Portugal, guaranteeing the beginning of a just transition.



2.3.

100% RENEWABLE AND AFFORDABLE ELECTRICITY IN PORTUGAL NOW

Cessation of electricity production using natural gas, which still accounts for around 30% to 40% of electricity consumed in Portugal.

2.4.

ENERGY SUFFICIENCY

Managing the production of goods and services focusing on what is really needed by society, excluding all unnecessary expenses, for example, energy expenditure on advertising and marketing, or fast fashion.

2.5.

CREATION OF A FREE, ELECTRIC, PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICE

Creation of a transport service that implements a national plan to meet people's needs. This would have the railway as its main body, surrounded by public, collective and electric road transport, complemented by light mobility options such as bicycling and walking.

2.6.

VIRTUALLY ZERO-EMISSION AVIATION BY 2030

Reducing aviation emissions requires a significant reduction in the volume of flights, with a decrease in commercial aviation and the lifting of only two exceptions for flights: those for humanitarian emergencies and those for long distances that do not have any alternative transport.





2.7.

PUBLIC HOUSING

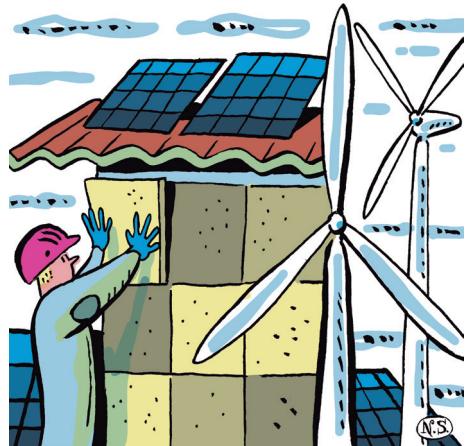
An investment plan for public housing to ensure energy-autonomous and energy-efficient homes for all people.

2.8.

ENERGY AUTONOMY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS

To overcome energy poverty in Portugal and guarantee homes resistant to heat waves – without increasing emissions linked to air conditioning – it is necessary to invest in the autonomy and efficiency of buildings (e.g.: insulation of houses), giving priority to public buildings in this process.

To reduce emissions linked to buildings, it is also necessary to recover the building stock and establish regulations for works and new constructions.



2.9.

TRANSFORM INDUSTRY TO LOW CARBON BY 2030

Whether through the use of fossil fuels for furnaces or through chemical processes – as is the case with cement and steel – factories continue to emit carbon. However, almost all sectors could produce what they are producing without causing emissions: they do not do so because it is financially disadvantageous to carry out an industrial transformation towards decarbonization. In other words, what companies don't want to pay for, we pay with our lives via heat waves, floods, droughts, infrastructure failures and social conflicts. They know they are killing us, they know they could continue their business without killing us, and yet they continue to do so.

2.10.

REGENERATIVE AGROECOLOGY

We must implement Regenerative Agroecology systems that aim to:

1. **Drastically reduce emissions from the agricultural sector, and increase carbon sequestration** in agricultural soils and permanent plant biomass;
2. **Increase the efficiency of resource use** (nutrients, light, water, energy, etc.), prioritizing the use of local resources and energy from renewable sources;
3. **Increase the resilience of agroecosystems** and food systems to shocks and extreme events;
4. Create **decent jobs** in the sector, such as improving current working conditions.

2.11.

A ZERO-EMISSIONS FOOD SYSTEM

Food at this moment is the most visible way for fossil capitalism to build complicity with us in planetary destruction. By dominating production and distribution, companies control the options available as well as their prices. They destroy ecosystems and communities in production and distribution, and make us complicit in consumption.

If our goal is to save lives (rather than the collapse of civilization), it is possible to build a zero-emissions food system through public canteens, composting and reducing animal products.

2.12.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE REDUCTION

Waste emits 4.6 Mt CO₂, the majority of which comes from municipal and industrial waste. This is almost 7% of total emissions and represents half of methane emissions.

We need to stop producing waste. To achieve this, we must begin by stopping planned obsolescence and disposable consumption, investing in repair and reuse. The economy and production must be based on people's true needs.



2.13.

FIRE FIGHTING AND PREVENTION

The increase in temperature leads to more and more wildfires, which release even more carbon into the atmosphere, further fueling the climate crisis. Therefore, in order to protect people and reduce the burning of forests and forest plantations, we must start by the following:

1. Create a national forestry registry;
2. Value and reinforce forest guards and nature watchers;
3. Value and reinforce professional firefighting.



2.14.

PURPOSEFUL, DECENT AND DEMOCRATICALLY MANAGED EMPLOYMENT FOR EVERYONE

Everyone must be actively involved in stopping the climate crisis. Everyone has the right to useful and dignified work. Unnecessary jobs to halt the climate crisis and build social peace must be replaced with Climate Jobs and jobs in basic service sectors. All jobs need to guarantee work rights, including the rights to vacation, decent pay and fair working hours – with a phased reduction to 32 hours a week. The workspace must be democratic, with the active participation of everyone in decisions regarding their working conditions.

2.15.

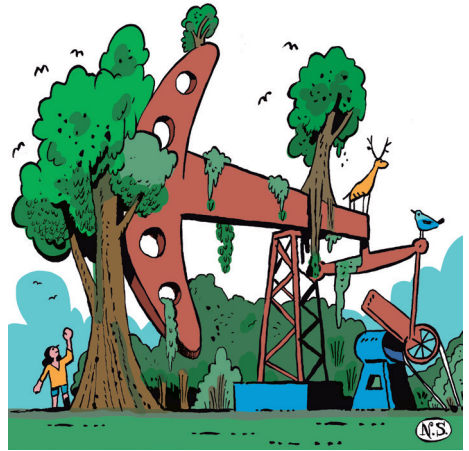
INCOME JUSTICE AT THE SERVICE OF THE CLIMATE — LET THE 1% PAY!

Ensuring that it is the ultra-rich and multinational corporations that finance the climate disarmament plan, via maximum income limits, price controls and the end of tax havens. Fossil fuel companies, their CEOs and shareholders, must also guarantee the income of fossil fuel industry workers while they retrain for other jobs and until they obtain a new decent job.

2.16.

EXIT FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Repudiate unfair trade treaties such as CETA (EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement) – already in execution – and the EU-Mercosur (Southern Common Market) agreement – currently under negotiation –, which exclusively serve the interests of multinationals against populations and the environment, as well as stop new similar agreements. Also, reject participation in anti-democratic private arbitration court mechanisms.



2.17.

DIVESTMENT FROM THE MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND SECURITY FORCES, INVESTING IN SOCIAL SERVICES

Climate disarmament will have to include widespread disarmament, including in the military industry, both in our communities and on our borders. It will also involve an end to the support for all conflicts and military occupations of oppression and exploitation, as well as dehumanization projects such as Frontex. Investments in these areas must be reallocated to the care sector, social services and the **creation of a National Climate Service.**

2.18.

DISMANTLE FOSSIL COLONIALISM

When the colonialist armies and bureaucrats left the countries of the Global South, their companies stayed (in many cases the bureaucrats also stayed, now as shareholders of these companies). Multinational companies stayed to continue the extractive economic model and the flow of resources from the Global South to the Global North.

The first steps towards dismantling fossil colonialism include:

1. Expel Portuguese companies from the Global South;
2. Debt cancellation for the Global South.

2.1.

CARBON NEUTRALITY BY 2030 IN PORTUGAL

The droughts, heat waves, storms, floods, forest fires and the food crisis we are currently experiencing are due to 1.3 °C of global warming, caused by carbon dioxide emissions from fifty years ago.

With the scientific information we currently have, all CO₂ emitting infrastructures are equivalent to factories of weapons of mass destruction. Every day they are in operation, they launch missiles into the air, hitting the poor around the world in the near future. If we are already losing entire cities due to the climate crisis, we will soon see the collapse of entire countries: a collapse that is not the result of a natural event, but rather a deliberate act of destruction.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report says that **we must achieve carbon neutrality before 2050 globally** (carbon neutrality means emissions are equal to carbon sinks, corresponding to a cut of at least 85 to 90% of emissions). However, the most realistic calculations suggest that this goal should already be achieved by the early 2040s.

If we want to reach carbon neutrality by 2050, then by 2049 there should be a few countries with emissions, which should rightly be the few countries in the Global South with almost zero responsibility

for the climate crisis. Therefore, all industrialized and semi-industrialized countries must achieve carbon neutrality by 2040, so that there is room for maneuver for those with fewer economic resources and less historical responsibility. Between 2030 and 2040, semi-industrialized countries (e.g. China, Turkey, Brazil) must decarbonize. **Countries in the Global North, which are responsible for the majority of historical emissions and also for the social and economic destruction of colonized countries, must achieve carbon neutrality by 2030.** And to this goal must be added the support that the Global South countries must receive.

There are many fantasies regarding the possibility of capturing emissions, with companies' current responses being based on non-existent or untested technologies, with the clear intention of continuing to legitimize the use of fossil fuels. Basically, what cuts emissions is cutting emissions, and that's what we have to do. In practice, **we will have to cut emissions in Portugal by 85-90% by 2030.** The Climate Jobs campaign report shows how this can be achieved by creating 200,000 to 300,000 decent, socially useful jobs.

If we want to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, then **we need decarbonization plans, for each emissions sector,** compatible with this goal. We need to **completely decarbonize**



the energy, transport and building sectors; cut emissions from industrial processes and waste by more than half; and turn agricultural and forestry areas into carbon sequestration zones. Some

sectors need to decarbonize sooner than others. Next, we explore how this transition might happen in each sector.

2.2.

CREATION OF CLIMATE JOBS AND A PUBLIC RENEWABLE ENERGY SERVICE

Currently, no energy transition is taking place because the guiding principle of energy policies is profit. We are going through a process that can be called “energy expansion”: a simultaneous increase in investment and projects in fossil, renewable and pseudo-renewable energy. If decades of experimentation with market mechanisms accompanied by rising emissions have taught us anything, it is this: **only a coordinated plan of public policies, anchored in climate and social justice, can build a fair and rapid transition.**

The climate justice movement in Portugal has produced two proposals to implement this roadmap which, to date, are the only proposals compatible with climate deadlines.

Climate Jobs are new jobs, created in the public sector, from a public service perspective, in key sectors for the transition (such as energy, transport, industry, construction, agriculture, and forestry management), and which have a direct impact on cutting greenhouse gas emissions. **They give priority to employment for workers in polluting sectors through professional retraining.** The report “Climate Jobs” (2021), produced

by a collective work of academics, trade unionists and environmentalists, argues that 200,000 to 300,000 new jobs will be needed in key sectors of the economy, mainly in the areas of renewable energy, transport, construction, agriculture and forestry.

The Public Renewable Energy Service is a service that generates all electricity production in Portugal, from exclusively renewable sources, which guarantees a just transition and ensures universal access to renewable energy. For the Public Renewable Energy Service to meet its goals, it will have to:

1. Control the electrical sector and the various stages that electrical energy goes through: production, transportation, distribution and commercialization.
2. Nationalize EDP, REN and the remaining dam concessions in Portugal.

These proposals have existed for years and are being developed in collective and open processes, with public presentations and debates, with dissemination in the media and social and political organizations. When they say that the climate justice movement has no proposals, they are lying to you, because they have something to gain from that lie.

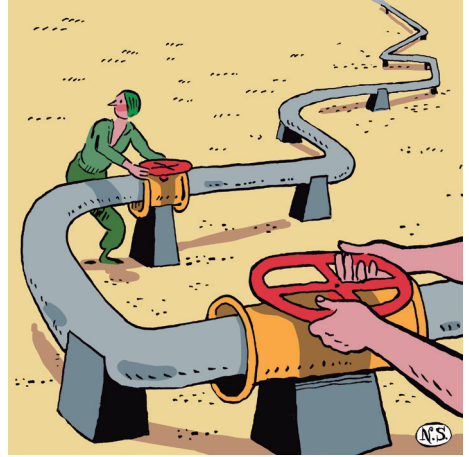
2.3.

100% RENEWABLE AND AFFORDABLE ELECTRICITY IN PORTUGAL NOW

Every month that passes without the implementation of a just transition plan, implies a more abrupt transition. In order to stop the climate crisis, that is, to stop the increase in wildfires, heat waves, floods and lack of access to water, it is necessary to decarbonize all sectors of the economy, starting with those that are easiest to decarbonize. To achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, one of the key steps is to have 100% renewable electricity from 2025. This change is technically and socially possible.

This means that we have to stop generating electricity from fossil gas as soon as possible, as a matter of urgency.

Electricity must be produced entirely from renewable energy sources and can even be free of charge. The peace and energy sovereignty plan that stops the climate crisis and allows us to get out of the rising cost of living crisis, is **100% renewable electricity accessible to all households now!**



The implementation of this measure involves:

- **Close the 4 fossil gas power plants in Portugal;**
- **Invest in energy efficiency and energy sufficiency** to reduce energy consumption;
- **Adapt the electrical grid** and install **smart grids;**
- Increase the installed capacity for renewable energy production, with an energy mix of wind, photovoltaic, geothermal, hydro, concentrated solar and ocean power;
- Ensure the stability and inertia of the grid through more interconnections and hydropower.

The Climate Jobs campaign report estimates that a just transition in the energy sector will create 60,000 to 100,000 jobs in Portugal to decarbonize the sector completely.

2.4.

ENERGY SUFFICIENCY

At a time of transition when we are facing several energy challenges, we need to prioritize real needs and make collective choices about energy use.

Energy sufficiency goes beyond energy efficiency. For example, buying a car that consumes less gasoline is an example of energy efficiency, while introducing public transport to reduce the use of individual transport is an energy sufficiency policy.

The energy system must therefore be designed on the basis of social and ecological criteria for electricity use, which, in addition to ensuring that people's real needs are met, minimize the need to extract resources and disrupt ecosystems.

The key measures for an intervention of this nature are:

- **Localization of production**, reducing energy transmission and product transportation;
- **Stop unnecessary energy usage** such as the energy spent on: advertising; the financial system; the production of unnecessary objects or at a rate far above essential consumption, as is the case with fast fashion; the maintenance of large commercial databases;
- **Stop destructive energy consumption**, such as wars and military operations;
- **Investment in collective public transport and shared mobility systems**, which make the use of individual vehicles unnecessary; and
- Introduction of better agricultural practices that depend on less external inputs.

2.5.

CREATION OF A FREE, ELECTRIC, PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICE

The transport sector is responsible for the largest share of greenhouse gas emissions in Portugal: 28% of national emissions. We must end all these emissions by 2030.

There are 5.5 million cars in Portugal, of which 930,000 are between 4 and 10 years old, and 3.4 million are even older. In other words, if we stopped selling combustion cars today, in 2030 we would still have 4 million combustion cars because that's the turnover rate in Portugal. So, to truly cut emissions, the incremental approach of replacing cars with electric cars doesn't make sense. The only way compatible with decarbonization by 2030 is to make individual car use unnecessary.

Mobility with zero carbon emissions means free, electric, comprehensive, integrated and quality public transport, which implies public investment and decent, socially useful employment.

The lack of accessible and quality public transport in Portugal is an economic and social incentive for the automobile and oil sectors. We need to stop being complicit in climate destruction.



We need an ambitious and rapid investment plan that includes:

- expansion of national and international railway networks;
- creation of a public company dedicated to the development of a national network of electrified road public transport, combining electric buses and shared mobility;
- massive expansion of metropolitan rail networks;
- expansion and consolidation of the cycling network, along with permanent car-free zones.

The Climate Jobs campaign report foresees the creation of between 60,000 and 100,000 direct jobs to decarbonize the transport sector.

2.6.

VIRTUALLY ZERO-EMISSION AVIATION BY 2030

Aviation is the fastest and most unjust way of burning up the planet and it has grown rapidly in recent years, with no signs of slowing down. More than 80% of the world's population has never boarded on a plane, and half of aviation emissions (which accounted for 5.9% of total emissions in 2018) were caused by frequent flyers, who represent just 1% of the world's population.

One of the biggest problems facing the aviation industry is the current lack of technological solutions to make air traffic emission-free: electrifying aviation is not a viable option in the coming decades and substitutes for fossil kerosene, such as biofuels and synthetic fuels ("e-fuels"),

cannot be produced in the required quantity without harmful consequences. **This is why reducing aviation emissions requires a significant reduction in the volume of flights.**

Aviation must be operated within the limits of countries' and the planet's emissions budgets. Flights must be prioritized according to need, such as for humanitarian emergencies or when there is no alternative method of transportation.

In concrete terms, this means not only that there can be no new airports but that existing airports need a rapid phased closure plan.

In concrete terms, **this means not only that there can be no new airports but that existing airports need a rapid phased closure plan.**



2.7. PUBLIC HOUSING

The situation is simple in Portugal:

1. Residential and commercial buildings are responsible for 7% of emissions;
2. Portugal ranks fifth in energy poverty in the European Union (after Hungary, Romania, Greece and Bulgaria).

In other words: **we are freezing to death, and when we try not to die, we are being forced to contribute to our collective death.**

There are 730,000 empty homes in the country and almost 2 million people living in poverty. There is no need for new housing, which is associated with high emissions (in particular from cement); What is needed is public housing and rehabilitation of buildings.

Each of us who finds ourselves in a precarious housing situation is both suffering the impacts of the climate crisis (for example, during heat waves or storms) and being part of the problem – by spending too much energy on heating our homes without thermal insulation, due to a lack of affordable options. **Every building that has low energy efficiency is a financial incentive for energy companies:** every euro on our heating or electricity bills that can be cut through energy autonomy or energy efficiency* measures must be cut.

The only way to reverse the situation and

*Energy autonomy of a building means that the building produces a good portion of the energy it needs. Energy efficiency in a building includes thermal insulation and architectural structures that provide heating and cooling without energy consumption



reduce emissions from buildings is to make an **ambitious commitment to good quality public, social and cooperative housing** that does not involve endless new construction.

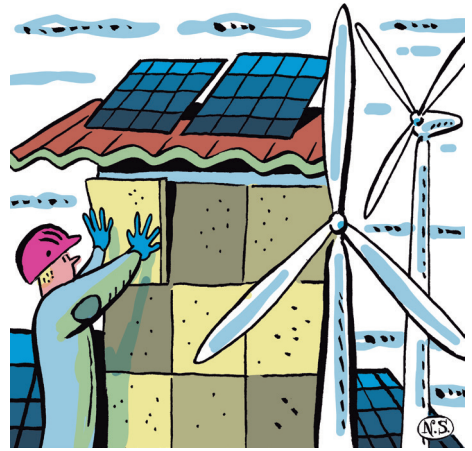
To achieve this, a minimum start would be:

- make all abandoned buildings public, converting them into public housing;
- guarantee housing for everyone;
- set ambitious standards for energy autonomy and energy efficiency in homes, accompanied by public support;
- spatial planning (eg. urban planning) with the participation of the people who live in the territory, outlining community solutions that ensure that social reproduction is shared equitably and uses resources efficiently, as well as that there is easy and quick access to public transport.

2.8.

ENERGY AUTONOMY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS

Energy autonomy and energy efficiency: on the one hand, buildings need to be equipped with heating systems powered by renewable energy sources and, on the other, passive energy efficiency needs to be improved - better insulation of the roof, walls, façades and glazing. Public buildings such as schools, hospitals and central and municipal administration buildings consume energy (electricity and heating) because they provide services for society. Their transformation is a priority; with efficient thermal insulation and the application of solar panels, these buildings can become self-sufficient.



Recover the building stock and establish regulations for works and new construction: making use of abandoned buildings reduces the need to build new houses, which has a direct impact on emissions (for example, through the production of cement). For work on existing houses and for new constructions, a high level of regulation must be established to reduce the use of cement and steel, incorporate photovoltaic panels, invest in buildings with energy autonomy, and increase green spaces around buildings, as well as on roofs, walls and interiors.

The Climate Jobs campaign report estimates that around 35,000 new decent jobs are needed to rehabilitate buildings in order to reduce the need for energy consumption by 40%.

2.9.

TRANSFORM INDUSTRY TO LOW CARBON BY 2030

Industry causes 15 Mt of the 67 Mt emissions in Portugal. Half of these emissions come from energy production (production of heat or electricity by direct combustion in the factory). **A good part of this can be eliminated through energy efficiency**; the rest can be electrified. **In almost all industrial applications, there already are alternative, commercially viable technologies that enable electrification.** Perhaps in the cement and steel sectors there are still some technical difficulties due to the high temperatures that have to be reached, which is why we can immediately turn to biogas and biomass from municipal waste and agroecology.

Another half of those comes from industrial processes: emissions that result from the occurrence of certain chemical processes (i.e. emissions that do not originate from the combustion process) to manufacture cement or some chemical industry products. There are different ways of doing the same things without causing these emissions: **it's possible to build houses with very little cement, it's possible to produce steel using hydrogen, it's possible to use alternative materials, it's possible to rethink what we are producing and for what purpose.**

For a climate disarmament plan, we will have to rethink industry so that our economy is not suicidal.

The Climate Jobs campaign report foresees the creation of 5,000 to 20,000 decent jobs in order to cut industry's emissions to a quarter of their current value by 2030.

2.10.

REGENERATIVE AGROECOLOGY

Agriculture and livestock are responsible for 13% of emissions in Portugal. Emissions from the agricultural sector are accounted for separately from forests, because capitalism looks at soils as material to be extracted and, when the material changes, the accounting sector also changes. We need a more integrated approach to land and territories.

A climate disarmament plan will have to include a strong Regenerative Agroecology component that includes the following:

- Invest in **biodiverse agroecological and agroforestry systems**, which seek to optimize the use of natural resources and apply ecological principles in their design and management through the diversification of species and crops in space, time and landscape;
- **Eliminate the use of inorganic fertilizers**, synthetic pesticides and other external inputs;
- Reintroduce the **use of beans** in rotations;
- **Eliminate** the use of intensive **monoculture farming**;
- **Drastically reduce the livestock sector**, adopt systems that enable effective management of livestock effluents, expand ruminant and granivorous livestock production and re-territorialize livestock systems in agricultural areas, integrating animals into agroecological and agroforestry agroecosystems;
- **Redistribute natural pastures throughout the territory** and develop agroecological infrastructures to cover

10% of the cultivated area;

- Invest in **urban agroecology** to bring producers and consumers closer together, reduce food waste, increase the use of household waste and reduce the use of chemical inputs (those ensure that products withstand long journeys);
- Invest in **research, experimentation and demonstration** appropriate to specific contexts, accompanied by inspection and training, as well as structures that support and bring together local producers;
- Invest in human and material resources that **ensure the inspection and continuous training of professionals** to guarantee food safety and protect populations (e.g. protect against the presence of anabolic substances in meat production; parasites in soil, food and water for human consumption; pesticides, antibiotics and resistance genes to these, among others);

The Climate Jobs campaign estimates that 30,000 to 45,000 new jobs in agriculture could cut the sector's emissions by 40% by 2030.



2.11.

A ZERO-EMISSIONS FOOD SYSTEM

Currently, the food industry only focuses on the grams of food placed on supermarket shelves. This ignores soils, ecosystems, communities, the well-being of the workers and animals involved, and the survival of civilization as we know it. We need a radically different approach to food, one that leads us to rethink our relationship with non-human nature.

It will be necessary to implement a set of complex measures in a coordinated manner:

- **Reduce food waste**, and increase the reuse and **composting of household organic waste** (at home and through differentiated collection of organic waste);
- **End imports of food products** (processed or unprocessed) from countries where their production has intense social, climate and environmental impacts;
- End the transport of live animals;
- **Ban bottom trawling and other industrial and destructive ways of fishing**;
- **Drastically reduce the consumption and production of animal products** and increase the presence of vegetable proteins, fruits and vegetables in diets, prioritizing local and seasonal products, and increasing proximity between producers and consumers;
- Adopt **healthier and more balanced diets** in accordance with nutritional recommendations;
- Implement an extensive network of vegan public canteens, which guarantee access to quality food for all people, and which prioritize the use of local, seasonal and organic products, thus guaranteeing, with the supervision of nutritionists, exclusively vegan food in all public canteens;
- **Decommodification of all seeds** and end all genetic patents.

2.12.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE REDUCTION

There is a consensus on the fact that we have to consume less; this reduction must begin by stopping the planned obsolescence embedded in objects. However, measures of this kind usually come in the context of ecological austerity, which supports individual sacrifices that are practically impossible in the current production system. In order to reduce total energy consumption, we need to rationalize production and focus on long use cycles for all products, particularly the most energy-intensive ones.

This means having appliances with lifetime warranties and electronic devices that can be updated and repaired.

At this time, these options don't even exist. When they do, it's almost always cheaper and easier to buy a new device instead of trying to replace a part. Companies know how to produce resistant products, but they don't do it because it doesn't generate profit. We need strong regulation against planned obsolescence and we need to remember or reinvent the fix-and-repair culture. This will contribute to reducing imports, improving the trade balance and reducing emissions associated with maritime transport.

Regarding the improvement of waste management, we need to start by:

- **Avoid waste** right from production, reducing packaging and finding new (and perhaps very old) forms of producing things that last longer;
- Invest in **repair and reuse**, through circular economy concepts and policies;
- Close the organic circles via **composting**;
- Invest in **recycling only for industrial products**;
- Existing landfills and waste scattered in oceans, forests and roads require recycling and mechanical treatment. **Only as a last resort, and only for existing waste, should we consider the so-called energy recovery**, which involves incineration and energy production via biogas. But in this case, the existing capacity - built on the assumption that there would always be more and more waste - is already sufficient and there is no need to create new infrastructure.

The Climate Jobs campaign report estimates the creation of 10,000 to 15,000 jobs in the circular economy, cutting emissions by around 60% by 2030.

2.13.

FIRE FIGHTING AND PREVENTION

Creating a forest registry:

We need fewer ignitions and a smaller burned area. This means having a total forest register for the national territory, with the territory that is abandoned having to be taken over by the State. Abandoned areas must be managed, not by the current obsolete structures, but by an institution created for this purpose that values small landowners and rural, agricultural and forestry diversification.

The species that should be in each territory are known, as are the climate forecasts for those same territories in the future, so the articulation of this information should guide land-use planning from now on, banning production forests in areas that are particularly suitable for conservation and favoring species that will be useful for the territory and populations, with a view to preserving soil and water and, whenever desirable, boosting their multiple use.

Valuing and strengthening Forest Rangers and Nature Wardens:

ensuring the daily presence of Nature Wardens professionals, 365 days a year, with the necessary resources to protect our forests, woodlands and seagrass meadows.

Value and reinforce professional firefighting:

Hire professional firefighters paid by the state, investing in the resources necessary to manage and preserve Portugal's forest resources and the survival of local populations

The report from the Climate Jobs campaign estimates that between 16,000 and 21,000 new forest jobs are needed.

2.14.

PURPOSEFUL, DECENT AND DEMOCRATICALLY MANAGED EMPLOYMENT FOR EVERYONE

Increasingly, we feel that our jobs are useless.

The main reason for this is our awareness that many products or services wouldn't exist in a non-suicidal economy. In other words, they serve no purpose other than profit and planetary destruction. Our complicity in climate collapse leaves us feeling depressed and powerless.

A complementary reason is the commodification of all social and personal spaces, turning everything into transaction spaces: at dinner with family, for example, we receive a call from someone who wants to sell us television packages; this means that one of us, at dinner time with our family, is making calls to sell television packages. This probably means that both people described here, at that moment, hate that job.

And yet, in a context of complete alienation from the product and working conditions, companies pretend to create “empowerment” at work. This is sometimes mild, like weekly team meetings where we can decide anything that doesn't matter; other times it's much more brutal, as is the case with algorithms in delivery apps that “flex” the schedules for supposed “self-employed” people who can't decide neither the schedule nor the service – in fact, they don't even have access to the company's app code that defines their working conditions.

In short, climate collapse is not an event, it is an integral part of a society that makes no sense. Governments and corporations have declared war on people and the planet, and this war is being carried out by us, against us. But it doesn't have to be like this... We have to stop and discuss why we work, who we work for and how we work.

Climate disarmament will take a lot of work. So will building peace. The Climate Jobs campaign report estimates that 220,000 to 300,000 decent jobs could cut Portugal's emissions by 85% by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality.

2.15.

INCOME JUSTICE AT THE SERVICE OF THE CLIMATE — LET THE 1% PAY!

Corporations, the ultra-rich and their political representatives know that they are destroying the physical and chemical conditions of civilization as we know it, and they know that they are profiting from it.

The richest 1% have twice the wealth of the rest 99% of the population. At the same time, the same 1% are responsible for emissions equivalent to two thirds of the world's population. In the European Union, the richest 1% emit as much as the poorest 50%. If oil companies and the ultra-rich have profited from climate breakdown so far, then they must be the ones to pay the costs of the just transition.

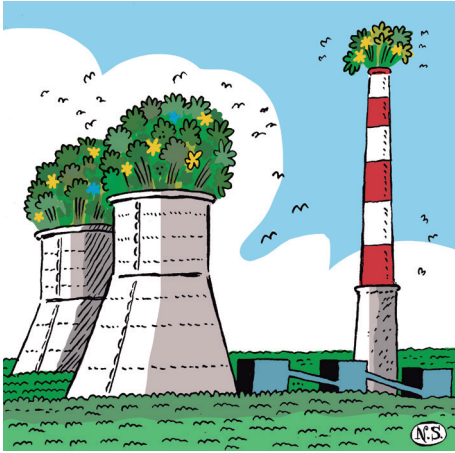
This must include:

→ **Maximum Income Limit: 99% tax rate from 150,000 euros annual income.** Personal Income Tax (IRS, in portuguese) covers not only income from employment, which is how

the tax affects most people, but also capital income - such as dividends from companies, real estate income, capital gains from the sale of financial assets, among others. This tax works on a basis of brackets; when a person's income reaches a certain value, income above that amount enters a new bracket and is taxed at a higher percentage, but income below is taxed at the percentages corresponding to the previous bracket. A new maximum Personal Income Tax bracket needs to be set, applied to income exceeding 150,000 euros gross per year, with the tax rate set at 99%.

- **Professional training in Climate Jobs** starting now, paid for by companies, and that covers all the company's employees.
- **Full salary until new employment for all workers whose jobs are terminated by the transition.**
- **Prices controls on essential goods and services.**
- **End tax havens,** to which 500 billion dollars a year are lost globally.





2.16.

EXIT FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Portugal is linked to several dispute resolution systems and international trade agreements that lock us into fossil fuels, encouraging emitting industries, increasing their emissions and leading to the destruction of ecosystems that are fundamental to life, such as the Amazon.

Through these agreements, **large multinationals – including those that profit from fossil fuels – can sue national states for public policies that jeopardize their destructive interests.** Not only do they tie us to the interests of the emitting industries, they are an impediment to getting off fossil fuels. Exiting these agreements is therefore an essential condition to be able to pursue the policies we urgently need to fight the war being waged against us - and build peace.

2.17.

DIVESTMENT FROM THE MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND SECURITY FORCES, INVESTING IN SOCIAL SERVICES

Divest from security forces and the entire military-industrial complex – used to subjugate and impose colonialist and racist forms of oppression and exploitation, and also responsible for a considerable share of emissions – and reallocate investments from these areas to the care sector, social support services, education and nature protection, and invest in the creation of a National Climate Service, which will manage the energy transition. In this process, it is necessary to relocate and retrain security and military industry workers into decent and socially useful jobs for society.

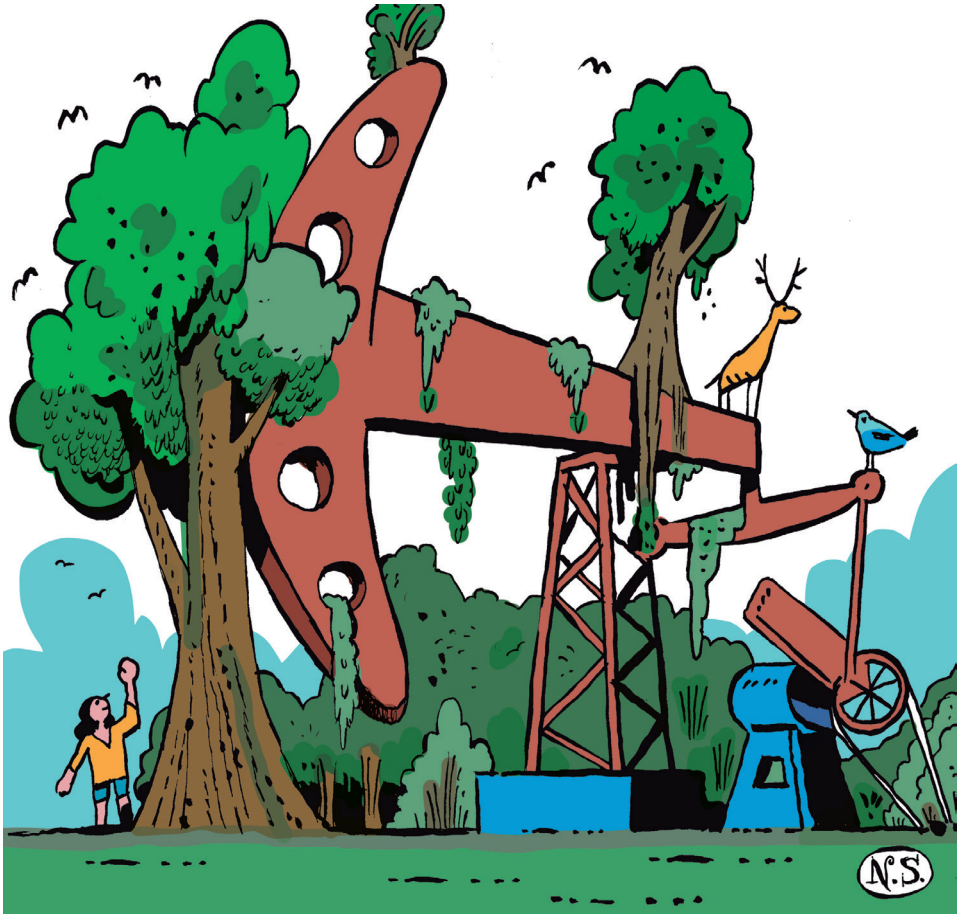
With this measure, we take a step towards **ending the multiple current armed conflicts**. Furthermore, this implies the **withdrawal of any type of support for conflicts and military occupations of subjugation, oppression and exploitation of peoples and territories**, as well as the dehumanization projects like Frontex and the Zionist project.

2.18.

DISMANTLE FOSSIL COLONIALISM

Galp out of the Global South: Galp's gas exploration consortium in northern Mozambique is involved in the militarization of that area by state and private forces who are expelling local communities from coastal areas and violating human rights, in order to build infrastructure to support offshore extraction operations. The Mozambican army and security companies from Russia, South Africa and the USA are active in the Cabo Delgado region, and hundreds of families have already been expelled to ensure the projects are carried out. Galp must immediately leave not only Mozambique, but also Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Namibia.

Mota-Engil out of the Global South: The construction company Mota-Engil has been the oil industry's workforce in megaprojects in the Global South, such as the EACOP pipeline in Tanzania and Uganda – in which local populations, all they know is Mota-Engil because they only come face to face with it and its security guards.



Canceling the debt of the Global South:

Historically, countries in the Global North emitted much more carbon than those in the South. The impacts of the climate crisis that we are currently observing are due to emissions resulting from the industrial acceleration after the Second World War. At the same time, colonialism deindustrialized the countries of the Global South, actively undermining their resilience, adaptation, and capacity for transition — a process that continues today through neocolonialism and extractivist projects. This is called **ecological debt**. On the other hand, the Global South is in **financial debt** to the

countries of the Global North because of direct or indirect loans (from the IMF and the World Bank). This structure was set up by imposition (in many cases military) and blackmail during the decolonization process, having been consolidated with neoliberalism. Currently, many countries are only able to pay the interest on their debts in economically favorable years, generally becoming increasingly indebted. As a consequence, we need to **cancel the debt for countries in the Global South, as a form of compensation, so that they can leave fossil fuels in the ground and finance their just transition.**

03. THE PEACE PLAN





03. THE PEACE PLAN

3.1.

UNCONDITIONAL BASIC SERVICES

Ensure universal access to free health-care, education, housing, food and water, renewable energy and transport for all.

3.2.

CARE AT THE CENTER OF THE ECONOMY, NOT PROFIT

We currently live in a care crisis where reproductive activities are neglected. Building peace involves placing life and care at the center of the economy, rather than maximizing profit.

3.3.

JUST TRANSITION

Those currently working in sectors that need to be dismantled, reconfigured or downsized will not be left behind. A just transition is based on equity and justice, repairing the harm of the past and ensuring the livelihoods of workers and communities in the future. At the same time, it enables the transition from an extractive economy to a climate-safe society, building the economic and political power needed to consolidate a regenerative economy.

3.4.

ENERGY DEMOCRACY

Energy Democracy is a concept that is defined by seeking to guarantee an energy sector based on three pillars:

1. renewable and sustainable energy sources;
2. public ownership;
3. democratic management.

This means an energy system that safeguards the energy needs of populations and communities while halting the climate crisis.



3.5.

RACIAL AND GENDER JUSTICE IN ALL POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROCESSES OF TRANSITION AND TRANSFORMATION

Racism and patriarchy are structural. This means that, due to historically accumulated privilege and reproduced culture, public policies, institutional practices, cultural representations and other norms reinforce these same oppressions. We therefore need tools to dismantle these systems of oppression.

These include monitoring the political and social processes of transformation to ensure that they build racial and gender justice.

3.6.

TRANSFORMATIVE JUSTICE

In a society where violence is normalized and the legal, judicial and penal systems perpetuate various forms of oppression and violence, including patriarchy and racism, social transformation becomes imperative. Transformative justice offers a way to respond to violence without perpetuating further harm.

It aims to guarantee the immediate safety of those targeted by violence, stopping abuse right away, and holding perpetrators accountable while supporting their rehabilitation. It also involves the healing of communities and the provision of reparations for the harm already inflicted.



3.7.

HOLD CORPORATIONS IN POLLUTING INDUSTRIES, CEOs, SHAREHOLDERS, AND POLITICIANS ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE CLIMATE CRISIS

The companies, CEOs, boards of directors and shareholders of polluting industries, along with their political representatives who are to blame for the climate crisis and have profited (and continue to profit) from it, must be held accountable for the social and ecological destruction they have caused (and are still causing).

3.8.

RECOGNIZE AND PAY THE HISTORIC DEBT TO THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Acknowledge Portugal's historical debt regarding colonization and the ecological debt related to its emissions. Pay the people for loss and damage, and recognize the political, cultural, social and economic impacts of colonial exploitation, as well as establish reparations that support a just transition, without jeopardizing their sovereignty.

3.9.

RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FOR PEOPLE, NOT CAPITAL

We defend the protection, freedom of movement, and social, political and civic rights of all migrants.

3.10. REGENERATE ECOSYSTEMS

Governments and companies have waged war on people and the planet. By putting an end to this war, the peace we seek to build will have to be grounded in a new relationship between people and ecosystems. Capitalism has taught us to view ecosystems as it does: mere resources to exploit and produce profit. We must discover new — and perhaps rediscover ancient — ways of relating to the land and natural resources, prioritizing the regeneration of ecosystems.



In order to do this, public spaces must be restored, art must be valued, sport and leisure must be accessible to all, and patents must be abolished.

**Buen vivir (Sumak kawsay, in Quechua) is an Indigenous concept from the Andes that embodies “living well” in harmony with nature and community, prioritizing collective well-being, social responsibility, interdependence, rejecting Western development models. It was adopted in the constitutions of Ecuador and Bolivia and it encompasses broader philosophical, cultural, and ethical values.*



3.11. REVALUE THE COMMON GOOD - ART, SPORT AND LEISURE

While building a climate of peace, we'll have to rethink the way we relate to each other and to the objects that around us. **The consumer society will give way to societies of well-being and buen vivir.***

3.12. ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Active and meaningful participation of all people in decision-making processes, regeneration of society and peace-

3.1.

UNCONDITIONAL BASIC SERVICES

We need to guarantee basic needs for everyone, so that everyone has a dignified life, in a fair society and on a liveable planet.

Everything that concerns the public must be public and at the service of the public, and must be removed from the world of profit maximization.

The best adaptation measure for storms is to have a decent home. The best adaptation to infrastructure failures caused by the climate crisis is to have a strong and affordable national health system. The best energy transition is the availability and affordability of renewable energies and public transport. The best training for resilience and defense is to have free education and food. Good nutrition helps prevent disease.

Therefore, **in addition to the measures already mentioned in terms of energy, transport and housing**, it is also necessary:

- Ensure **national and municipal programs that ensure access to decent and healthy water and food for everyone.**
- Make the **National Health Service** (NHS, or SNS – Serviço Nacional de Saúde – in Portuguese) **completely free and universal, with increased public investment for a quality NHS:**
 - **Expand health services** to address mental health issues and other neglected areas, in particular the health of trans people, care for the elderly, the right to reproductive health and abortion, and substance addiction treatment.
- Implement a centrally-funded **decentralization of health**, for example through the Patient-Centred Care model – driven by the local nursing model, which empowers nurses to provide and manage each case in a local way, in the person's home-context, reducing hospital admissions by 40%. Decentralizing access to care is more efficient for: prevention, people's satisfaction, health literacy, resource management, quality of care, matching needs, resilience in public health emergencies, care innovation, and engaging people in decision-making processes about care services.
- **Free public education, including higher education**, through public investment that guarantees quality education for all.
- **Accessible education that increases literacy and understanding of climate and social justice.** In addition to formal education, ensure different spaces for non-formal education (in-person and digital) as a **way of increasing knowledge about the climate crisis, racial justice, decolonization, gender issues, body autonomy, sexual and reproductive rights.** Knowledge about the **prevention and treatment of regular illnesses** must be democratized, as part of education.

3.2.

CARE AT THE CENTER OF THE ECONOMY, NOT PROFIT

We need to think about other ways of producing and reproducing, changing the current production model to one focused on need and equitable distribution of resources, rather than on infinite growth and extractivism. To do this, we need to base the production, care and distribution of goods on a short-distance economy that puts life, not profit, at its center. This transformation must break with the logic of the market and go hand in hand with democratic control of processes and goods that are essential to life.

Some of the measures that lead to this objective are:

- Incorporation of the value of life in economic decision-making, **producing only in accordance with people's real needs and within the limits of ecosystems**. This implies a new management of natural resources, such as drinking water, oceans, minerals and soil. It also involves ensuring that new infrastructures, particularly those needed for the energy transition, have the least possible impact on ecosystems and communities.
- **Valorization of reproductive and care work and redistribution of work:** Recognition and social valorization of all care and reproductive work, which allows the continuation and regeneration of life, includes acknowledging that a large part of this work is currently carried out by women, particularly migrant and racialized women. Ensure a redistribution of reproductive work and maintenance activities, not only within the home, but also in society. Also ensure redistribution in productive work, taking measures to ensure that jobs created to stop the climate crisis do not perpetuate the existing inequalities.
- **Short-distance urban planning and mass development of public transport with local communities:** Plans designed to reduce commuting, thus reducing the time spent in transport and the emissions associated with it; build, with local communities, a network that responds to their needs (school/daycare transport, as well as transport suitable for people with reduced mobility).

3.3.

JUST TRANSITION

A corporate-driven climate policy – what we've had so far – only produces an energy expansion. **For a just and rapid energy transition, we need public policies guided by climate science, guided by social justice, and led by workers and local communities.**

We need mobilizations at international, national and regional levels and in companies. These fronts are not only complementary to a just and coherent transition plan, but each can lead to progress on others. It will be necessary to create a National Climate Justice Commission with decision-making power, which excludes the fossil fuel industry and privileges science and civil society, to plan and manage the just transition program.

A just transition program must include:

- **Professional training in Climate Jobs** that starts now and covers all workers;
- **Survey of skills and needs by company**, taking into account the transition potential of each region;
- **Valorization and certification of the skills of all workers;**
- **Creation of just transition commissions in each territory** and in each facility, that favor workers;
- **Full salary until new employment** for all workers whose jobs are terminated by the transition;





- **Compensation** that corresponds to specific needs, including a longer employment allowance for senior workers and support for mobility;
- **Holding companies and shareholders accountable for the costs of the transition;**
- Inclusion of clauses in renewable energy projects and auctions that **oblige them to employ workers from the fossil fuel industry;**
- Priority for employment in new jobs in the area for all workers whose jobs are terminated by the transition;
- **Public control and democratic management of new technologies,** such as renewable energies and hydrogen.

3.4.

ENERGY DEMOCRACY

Stopping the climate war and building real peace means rethinking the way we relate to energy and manage our energy systems. As its starting point is decarbonization, it presupposes reorienting our societies to understand energy as a common good and not as a commodity.

This social transformation means **abandoning the current extractivist perspective, focusing on the real needs of current and future generations, and building a public and democratic management of energy systems. This includes nationalizations, municipalizations and energy communities.**

3.5.

RACIAL AND GENDER JUSTICE IN ALL POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROCESSES OF TRANSITION AND TRANSFORMATION

We live in a society with different systems of oppression – racism, patriarchy, ableism, among others. **Part of the work of building peace is to break down and mitigate these oppressions, creating egalitarian forms of relations between us.** In addition to the various racial and gender justice measures presented in this plan, it is also necessary to ensure that, **at every step, there is active participation of oppressed groups** – in discussions, decisions, implementation and monitoring.

We know that the path is made by walking. Peacebuilding can only lead to racial and gender justice if we make this a priority from the start.

To this end, one of the proposed measures is the creation of **Climate Equality Commissions** in all the just transition processes, at national, regional and local level, which establish and monitor clear criteria for gender and racial justice in all political and social transition processes, as well as in the internal processes of the remaining committees.

3.6.

TRANSFORMATIVE JUSTICE

It is necessary to reformulate the legal, judicial and criminal system, basing it on transformative justice. This implies:

1. Ensure the rehabilitation and reintegration of people currently incarcerated;
2. Use transformative justice measures as an instrument of accountability to reconcile offenders with their victims and repair or compensate for the harm caused, whenever possible;
3. Put funding currently allocated to prisons into transformative social programs that allow for a regeneration of society, with public solutions to public problems.

3.7.

HOLD CORPORATIONS IN POLLUTING INDUSTRIES, CEOS, SHAREHOLDERS, AND POLITICIANS ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE CLIMATE CRISIS

Companies, CEOs and shareholders of polluting industries have known for decades that their businesses are destroying the physical and chemical conditions of the planet. Governments knew that their public policies would result in the collapse of civilization.

The climate war they have declared against people and the planet is not something that will only happen in the future. The destruction is already happening through floods, heatwaves, fires, droughts and storms. Furthermore, the planet continues to heat up, due to the most recent carbon emissions, the effects of which will only be truly visible in the coming decades.



Bearing in mind that corporations have known about the climate crisis since the 1970s, and that the scientific consensus on it was established in the 1990s, we must analyze how economic and political powers have been used since then: by whom, for what, with what effect?

Stopping their weapons of mass destruction will not be enough. The culprits must be held accountable for the damage caused by their past decisions.

This accountability includes:

- **Rejection of any kind of compensation to shareholders, boards of directors, CEOs and private entrepreneurs;**
- **Charge shareholders and CEOs of fossil companies for the impacts of the climate crisis such as droughts, storms, floods and fires;**
- **Hold the cellulose companies The Navigator Company, Altri Forestal and the majority members of BIOND, accountable for the harm caused by the wildfires and the costs associated with them in recent decades, particularly related to necessary social and forestry reparations;**
- **Investigation of financial institutions involved in managing and providing investment for destructive projects;**
- **Investigation of the shareholders' portfolios from companies linked to destructive businesses to uncover commercial connections that reveal complicity;**
- **Approval of an Ecocide Law that legislates the handling of these situations in the future.**

3.8.

RECOGNIZE AND PAY THE HISTORIC DEBT TO THE GLOBAL SOUTH

We say that governments and companies have declared war on people and the planet. And that is completely true: before it reached planetary proportions, this total destruction had already been carried out by the countries of the Global North on the countries of the Global South. What's more, those same people are now on the front line of climate collapse.

Building peace entails repairing the damage, restoring trust between peoples and transforming our relationships, based on solidarity and care.

This requires:

- **Pay off the historical and ecological debt owed to the countries of the Global South**, not in the form of more loans, but in the form of interest-free subsidies, and without jeopardizing their sovereignty;
- Establish structural changes in our society to **repair centuries of structural racism, colonialism and imperialism**;
- Introduce **reparations for communities, peoples and ecosystems affected by colonialism, globalization and exploitation**, recognizing that there are historical and ecological debts that must be paid to the Global South, and that what caused these debts must be stopped;
- **Solidarity and support for the peoples and communities on the front lines of the fight against the climate crisis** and against corporations and governments guilty for the loss and damage to these communities;
- **Defend food sovereignty** as the right of people to define their agricultural and food policy, without any "dumping" on third countries;
- **Recover the knowledge of indigenous communities**, promoting the beneficial effects of pragmatic human activity on life cycles and ecosystems.



3.9.

RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FOR PEOPLE, NOT CAPITAL

To do this, we need:

- **Open borders and establish simple and transparent processes to welcome migrants;**
- **Create safe routes, with dignified means of travel and humanitarian protection for all migrants.**
- **Immediate access for all migrants to basic rights** (basic services, right to association, right to work, etc.) and to participation and decision-making in the community, as well as in the workplace. Access to remaining citizenship rights at the end of their residency for a period of 2 years.



3.10.

REGENERATE ECOSYSTEMS

There are several measures that need to be taken, such as:

→ **Conversion of abandoned eucalyptus and pine forest areas into forests and woodlands with diverse native species, in a polyculture regime.** In Portugal, implementing a native and resilient forest involves **regenerating 700,000 hectares of eucalyptus area** - which basically corresponds to what has been abandoned - **and transforming these areas into resilient forest and woodland** that can withstand the hotter and drier future that the crisis climate has produced. To this end, these areas will be converted into forests with **several native species, such as oaks, cork oaks, chestnut and cherry trees.** In addition, it is necessary to reduce land abandonment and guarantee income for producers. It should be noted that eucalyptus would be used, among other options, to be integrated into the soil, for wood production, and as temporary support

in the energy transition, being sent to current municipal biomass plants.

- Regeneration of agricultural and livestock farming soils to guarantee their health, resilience and productive capacity. This involves, among other things, adopting regenerative agriculture practices, agroforestry, permaculture, and soil and ecosystem regeneration practices.
- **Recovery of collapsed or overfished marine ecosystems** and restoration of sensitive habitats (such as coral reefs). To this end, we need the creation of a global network of marine protected areas that effectively protects at least 30% of the seas and coastal areas worldwide.
- Portuguese rivers, from their source to their mouth, must be democratically managed, allowing renaturalization where possible, and public access. Production limits must also be imposed in situations where water stress/pollution puts the biodiversity of fauna and flora at risk.

3.11.

REVALUE THE COMMON GOOD – ART, SPORT AND LEISURE

The revaluation of the common good will involve:

- Large-scale investment in public spaces such as **parks, community theaters, leisure centers and sports venues;**
- Development of **accessible and community programs for culture, art and sport;**
- **Abolish patents** to enable the transfer of low-carbon technologies that facilitate global mitigation and adaptation.

3.12.

ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

A society designed to exploit and destroy is a society of alienation, in which people are robbed of their abilities. Over time, we begin to think that we are not capable – of making decisions, of planning our lives, of seeking common interest in constructive dialogue. The other side of the coin is that we start to think that “the others” aren’t capable of these things either – because they’re not white enough, because they’re women, because they haven’t had a specific education that we value, because they’re young, because they’re old, because they don’t speak a specific language that we’ve decided matters, and for a thousand other arbitrary reasons – a circumstance that never applies if the other person is wealthy enough.

We will approach this issue in various

ways to build a new power relationship between us that does not privilege bullies like Elon Musk or Donald Trump, and doesn't remove the blame from those who decide to destroy the physical and chemical conditions of a habitable planet.

To this end, we consider it necessary:

- **Ensure that we have time dedicated our communities:** Reduce compulsory working hours to dedicate time to connecting with our communities, participating in the decisions of our condominium, our neighborhood, our village and our city.
- **Guarantee democracy:** legislative elections that take place two or three times a decade cannot be the only relevant political moment. Firstly, we need to **redistribute political power in our societies instead of delegating it to professional politicians.** Secondly, **politics has to be an integral part of our lives and not something we do two or three times a decade.** Third, climate deadlines for defining, planning and executing climate disarmament plans are incompatible with the archaic rhythm of the current electoral system. Together, we'll have to find different ways to implement **direct democracy.** Some social movements and some scientists have developed Citizens' Assemblies* as one of the tools to respond to this need. In parallel, at the municipal level, there is also a need to organize citizens' assemblies to debate, decide on and implement local policies

**Citizens' assemblies are assemblies created by lot that are demographically representative. Assemblies meet over multiple days to study a topic, consult experts and the general public, and then develop a set of recommendations. The mandate, responsibility and decisions of these assemblies will have to be made within the limits of climate science, meeting collective needs and global justice.*

- **Ensure the participation of all people:** in addition to gender and racial justice measures, such as access to decisions for migrants, it is necessary to ensure that: people with disabilities are not excluded or treated with condescension; elderly people are not excluded, as are children; academic and professional background does not dictate the power one has over common decisions.

Children's participation: We are used to treating children's rights as the rights of those dependent on adults. Until we're 18 years old, we're minors. Then, from one day to the next, we're adults and suddenly we have all the duties and responsibilities of a citizen.

In a context of climate collapse, nothing could be more unfair than that. If the Portuguese State fulfills its climate plans, Portugal's carbon budget will run out during *this* decade. What sense does it make for us to tell someone aged 10 that they can only participate in political decisions in 8 years' time, when what is at stake is exactly the future that will be determined in the next 8 years?



The binary separation by an age is random and unacceptable (and actually extremely recent). And it doesn't work either: if we want to have responsible adults, then we have to treat people like adults in a phased manner, giving them real power over matters that affect them. For example, an 8-year-old child should have a say in their education, their body and their family life. A 15-year-old often has a better perspective on what's good for their

neighborhood than their parents.

We're going to have to experiment and figure out how to redistribute political power among ourselves. It will be uncomfortable for the supposed "adults" who brought us here. But it won't be as uncomfortable as it will be for today's young people who will experience climate collapse in a much more exacerbated way.

IT'S IN YOUR HANDS

The change needed to stop the climate crisis - presented in this plan - will be achieved and implemented by people with their own hands.

To do this, we need to face reality: we have very little time to change everything before everything changes in an irreparable and devastating way. They say it's easier to imagine the end of the world than the end of capitalism. If you're reading this, it's because you have the possibility, the right and the duty not to accept the end of the world as a given.

No one is going to save us. No superheroes are coming. Parliamentary politicians have made it clear that

they are allied with the super rich and the maintenance of the system that is exploiting, evicting, suffocating and killing us. The CEOs of the big companies profit from our death and build luxurious bunkers to protect themselves. They have declared war on people and the planet.

You and we, ordinary people, **must stop consenting to the premeditated and coordinated destruction of life. In the past, people united to stand up to powers that seemed untouchable and to change the course of history. Today it's up to us to do the same.**

Join the climate resistance!





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