



THE CANTON OF VAUD 2016

Vaud has the 3rd largest population of any Swiss canton and is ideally positioned at the intersection of Europe's major communication routes. It offers all of Switzerland's principal advantages: strong academic institutions, a rich and diversified economy, political stability and a much-envied quality of life.



COVER IMAGE

THE FOREST OF JORAT

The canton is full of green spaces, notably in the Forest of Jorat. © DGE – D. Rychner

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STRONG POINTS

TOURISM

The Canton de Vaud is an ideal place for a vacation. It is easy to reach and offers a full range of accommodation, from five-star luxury hotels to charming bed & breakfasts. And in Vaud you can sample all the beauty of Switzerland: explore the high Alps, the great spaces of the Jura and the authentic charm of the countryside, stroll along its lake shores and through the winding streets of its towns steeped in history.

The Canton's particular attraction is its art of living: local and international festivals, open-air sports, typical regional cuisine and top-level gastronomy, outstanding wines, old traditions... these are just a few of the elements that delight our visitors to this land of discoveries.

www.region-du-leman.ch

PEAK WALK, GLACIER 3000 is the world's first suspension bridge between two mountain peaks, 107 metres in length. A great example of how tourism can link innovation and heritage.





A NATURE PARK JUST OUTSIDE LAUSANNE?

The forest of Jorat is the largest continuous area of woodland on the Swiss plateau and home to the second biggest near-urban nature park in the country. Plans have just been launched to apply to the confederation in 2019 for the area to be designated as an official park, a project supported by the canton and 13 communes, including Lausanne. This would preserve an area of woodland that is allowed to evolve naturally within a public area devoted to forestry activities, right at the edge of Switzerland's fourth largest city.

© DGE – D. Rychner

HEALTH

Lausanne's University Hospital (CHUV) has European status and develops research partnerships with biomedical companies which stimulate the cantonal economy.

The canton also benefits from a dense network of medical-social establishments (EMS) complemented by an excellent home-care system.

www.vd.ch/soins
www.chuv.ch

SPORT

Home to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) since 1915, Lausanne was officially named the Olympic capital in 1994. Also in the canton are the Olympic Museum, 36 federations and 19 sports-related international organisations.

www.vd.ch/sport-international
www.olympic.org

MOBILITY

Supporting economic growth while preserving the quality of life requires that all the regions in the canton are linked to an efficient and comprehensive transport network open to the surrounding areas. To achieve this and address the traffic saturation on some routes, it is important that the different ways of moving around complement each other.

The Canton de Vaud is focusing on road and railway projects that will improve the entire travel chain. The upgrading of public transport ties in with the modernisation of the road network and the development of non-motorised travel (“mobilité douce”).

www.vd.ch/mobilite

EDUCATION

Vaud is one of Switzerland’s most important educational areas. In addition to its famous university dating to 1537, it has one of the two federal universities of science and technology (EPFL), and more than a dozen schools of advanced studies (HES) in fields as varied as engineering, health, education, design, the arts, and hotel management.

www.unil.ch

www.epfl.ch

www.vd.ch/enseignement-superieur

www.vd.ch/apprentissage

A NEW TRAIN ON THE MORGES-BIÈRE-COSSONNAY LINE

As with other regional railway lines, its arrival has enabled the frequency of service to be doubled.

© Transports de la région Morges Bière Cossonay SA





THE FUTURE MUSEUM COMPLEX

In 2016, work starts on building a new area of Lausanne entirely devoted to culture. It will include the Cantonal Fine Arts Museum, the Elysée Museum of Photography and the Mudac – Museum of Contemporary Design and Applied Arts.

CULTURE

With its numerous cultural sites, buildings, activities and festivals, the canton draws a large audience from far beyond its borders. All forms of cultural expression by well established artists take place here. There is a strong emphasis on young creative talents who benefit from prestigious training, financial assistance and multiple opportunities for presenting their work.

The canton offers more than 80 museums devoted to fine arts, science, history and many other subjects ranging from sport and games to photography and food.

It has a wealth of historical monuments, castles and fine houses as well as the exceptional vineyards of Lavaux, classified as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

www.vd.ch/culture

www.musees.vd.ch

www.patrimoine.vd.ch

THE CANTON'S AUTHORITIES

LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power is exercised by the Grand Council, a parliament composed of 150 members elected by proportional representation. The constituencies correspond to the districts, ensuring that all the regions in the canton are represented.

Ever since 1946, political power in the canton has been shared by a centre-right majority and a left-wing minority associated with the government. However, the political landscape changed in 2012 with the centre-right becoming a minority in the State Council, and with the arrival of a new group in the Council, the Green Liberals.

The Grand Council sits every Tuesday except during school holidays. Its sessions are open to the public and can be followed on the Internet.

www.vd.ch/gc

Groups in the state Council

Liberal-Radical (PLR)

46 members

Socialist (SOC) 40 members

Central Democratic Union (UDC)

27 members

Greens (VER) 19 members

Green Liberals (V'L) 7 members

PDC – Vaud Libre 6 members

The Left POP–solidarités

5 members



*THE STATE COUNCIL
HAS A MAJORITY OF WOMEN
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS HISTORY*

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is exercised by the State Council, a government of seven members elected directly by the people. Each State Councillor also heads a Department.

Since the last cantonal elections in 2012, the State Council has a majority of women for the first time in its history: four women and three men. Three parties are represented: Socialist (3) Liberal Radical (3) and Green (1)

www.vd.ch/autorites

www.vd.ch/ce

www.vd.ch/departements

THE JUDICIARY

Judicial authorities and offices attached to the cantonal court are: the cantonal tribunal, the urban courts, the juvenile court, the bail court, the tribunal of constraints and sentencing, justices of the peace, the claims offices, the bankruptcy offices and the cantonal commercial registry.

www.vd.ch/ojv

www.vd.ch/justice

THE PRIORITY

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

BÉATRICE MÉTRAUX

Green,
head of the Department
of Institutions and Security

JACQUELINE DE QUATTRO

Liberal-Radical,
head of the Department of
Territory and the Environment

ANNE-CATHERINE LYON

Socialist,
head of the Department of
Education, Youth and Culture

PIERRE-YVES MAILLARD

Socialist,
president of the Council,
head of the Department of
Health and Social Services

PASCAL BROULIS

Liberal-Radical,
head of the Department of
Finance and External Relations

PHILIPPE LEUBA

Liberal-Radical,
head of the Department
of the Economy and Sports

NURIA GORRITTE

Socialist,
head of the Department
of Infrastructure and Human
Resources

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME 2012-2017

The legislative programme is an action guide for the government and the administration over a five-year period. Its measures and actions draw on the Canton's strengths to deliver the best responses to the challenges that lie ahead.

Halfway through the current term of office, more than 130 actions in the legislative programme have been undertaken. The work of the State Council, based on searching for practical comprises, continues to show results. Population growth will be the major challenge in the coming years.

www.vd.ch/2012-2017

COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Putting a sustainable development policy into action requires the use of specific tools. Since 2004 the canton of Vaud has been using such tools and making them available to the public, including

- boussole21.ch for the evaluation of projects
- a guide to responsible professional purchasing,
- Smeo for the construction of durable buildings and neighbourhoods.

www.vd.ch/durable

The Canton's objectives for sustainable development are

- to give the authorities room for manoeuvre in investment planning by keeping the public finances under control
- to combat climate warming by promoting the use of renewable energy and public transport
- to help protect the environment and promote the efficient use of natural resources
- to integrate everyone into society and the world of work.

HISTORY

A LAND AND ITS ORIGINS

45–35 million years ago

The enclosing of a sea followed by the collision of two continental plates led to the formation of the Alps. In Vaud, they reach a peak of 3,209 metres at Les Diablerets.

10–5 million years ago

The Jura was the last Alpine mass to be formed. A late geological surge pushed up the limestone rocks that are its main component. The Vaud section is one of the highest, most folded parts of the Jurassic range.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS BEFORE OUR ERA

18, 000 BC

The Canton was almost entirely covered by glaciers. They added the final touch to the landscape creating the lakes, shaping the mountains and leaving behind important accumulations of rocks known as “moraine”.

13,500 BC

After the glaciers retreated, the region was occupied by Paleolithic hunters. Around 5500 BC, they settled on the shores of the lakes. By around 2000 BC they had mastered some metallurgy and begun to clear certain areas of land.

In 58 BC

Julius Caesar prevented the Helvetians from migrating towards Gaul and imposed Roman rule. Avenches became the capital of Helvetia and the whole region prospered with new techniques of building in stone. Latin was introduced and trade flourished.

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE CANTON?

SOME 30 PAGES OF THE HISTORICAL DICTIONARY OF SWITZERLAND ARE AVAILABLE ON LINE (IN FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN), ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY AND BY SUBJECT: POLITICS, RELIGION, THE ECONOMY, ETC.)

www.vd.ch/histoire

FROM THE FIRST MILLENNIUM TO THE MIDDLE AGES

4th -10th centuries

In the 5th century BC, the region was inhabited by Burgundians who lived in peace with the Helvetians. Then came 500 years of domination by the Kings of the Franks, including 150 years in the Kingdom of Burgundy where it had a good deal of autonomy.

10th – 16th centuries

At the start of the second Millennium, the comitatus waldensis (county of Vaud) was ceded to the diocese of Lausanne. During the 13th century, the Patria vaudia became a small state

with Moudon as its capital. It was ruled by the Counts of Savoy, notably Pierre II de Savoie, “the little Charlemagne”, and the Archbishop of Lausanne was excluded.

1536

The Vaudois were on the losing side in the Burgundian wars (1475-1476) and in 1536 were conquered by the Bernese, who governed for them 262 years. Following a theological dispute, the church embraced the Reformation and Berne protected the Vaudois from the wars in Europe.

THE CANTON IS CREATED

Revolution

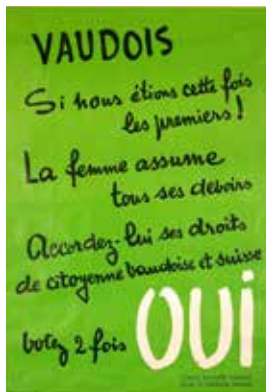
Major Davel attempted to liberate the region from the Bernese. On March 31 1723, he entered Lausanne with 500-600 soldiers and demanded its independence. He was arrested the next day, condemned to death, and beheaded at Vidy on April 24. January 24 1798, the independence of Vaud was proclaimed in Lausanne. The Bernese withdrew for fear of Napoleon’s army that had placed Vaud under its protection. The “Canton du Léman” was then integrated into the short-lived Helvetic Republic.

Sovereignty

On February 19 1803, Napoleon’s Act of Mediation created a Canton de Vaux within the Helvetic Confederation, on an equal footing with other cantons, and gave it a republican constitution. The first session of the Grand Council was held in Lausanne on April 14, which makes this the second most important date for patriotic Vaudois.

The Constitution

The first constitution was introduced in 1803 and went through a series of revisions, as in the other cantons. Universal suffrage was proclaimed in 1831 and Vaud was the first canton to extend it to include women, in 1959. The new constitution dates from 2003.



A POLITICAL POSTER DEMANDING THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND THE ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN, APPROVED BY THE PEOPLE OF VAUD, FEBRUARY 1, 1959.

The text reads: "Let us be the first for once! Women carry out all their duties. Now give them their rights as citizens of Vaud and Switzerland. Vote YES."

© Archives cantonales vaudoises

FINANCE

The cantonal accounts for 2015 showed a surplus of 194 million francs. Total expenses for the year amounted to 9652.9 million which included closing payments of 398 million for the pre-financing of certain projects and for amortisation that was not planned in the budget.

In addition to these extraordinary payments, the canton's operating expenses in 2015 rose by 335 million, an increase of 3.8% compared to 3.7% in 2014. This mainly reflects the costs of social security, health, training, cultural activities and asylum. The canton's

2015 payroll rose by 3.1%, which is less than the increase in overall operating costs.

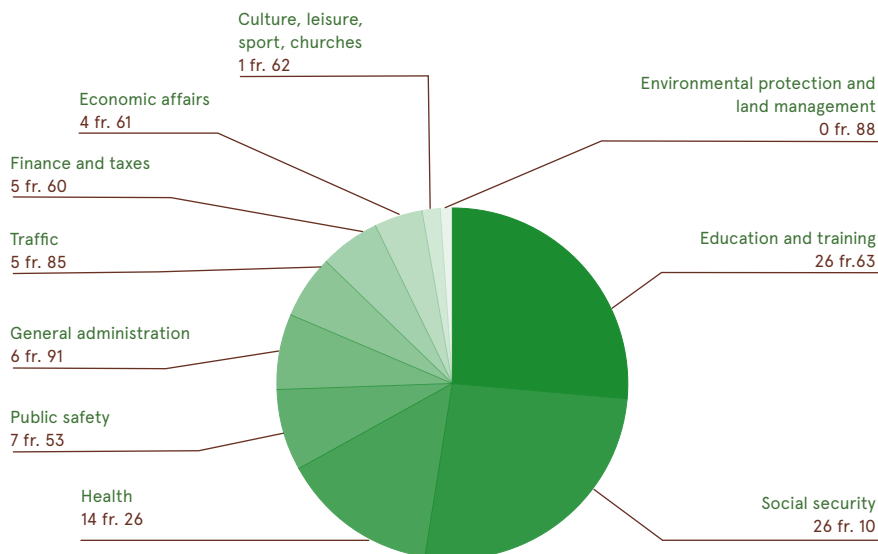
2015 revenue amounted to 9847.1 million francs, an increase of 3.5% (328 million) over 2014. Lower than the rise in operating costs, this figure represents non-fiscal income which is always difficult to forecast. Fiscal income (tax receipts) rose by only 1.4%. Taxes on profits and capital showed no increase and income tax, which accounts for 60% of all tax revenue, actually declined by 0.2%. This confirms a trend towards stagnating tax revenues

that was seen in 2014 (+0.3%), compared to 2013 (+5.8%) and 2012 (+4.3%).

Overall, the canton invested 589 millions in the Vaud economy in 2015. The total (including from third parties) was 331 million francs, an increase of 19 million from 2014. In addition, it issued new loans of 60 million and new guarantees of 198 million. After nine years of reductions, net cantonal debt rose slightly in the last two years to reach 705 million at the end of 2015.

www.vd.ch/finances-publiques

IN 2015, EACH 100 FRANCS SPENT BY THE CANTON WAS DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:



CULTURAL HERITAGE

THE LAW ON PHYSICAL AND INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

On May 1 2015, the Canton of Vaud introduced two new laws concerning culture: one on cultural life and artistic creation, the other on physical and non-physical heritage. The second of these is an innovation in that it can apply to two forms of heritage that previously had been rather neglected: intangible (traditions and expertise) and physical objects and buildings in private ownership.

Do you own a painting by a famous artist or an 18th century desk that urgently needs restoration, or do you belong to an association trying to preserve a Vaud tradition? If these elements are important to the canton and its history, the new law enables it to list them and provide you with specialist advice or financial support – something that was previously impossible.

If the elements have not received essential maintenance for a significant period, concern for their condition grows and the need to take charge of them increases. This legal framework is adaptable and shows that innovation is possible, even in matters of heritage.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

are still necessary in many collections. The cantonal commission for physical and non-physical heritage may be approached for advice and support at any time.

© Ariane Devanthery/SERAC



INNOVATION

INNOVATION: THE CATALYST OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The canton has a major advantage in terms of innovation. It is home to a unique concentration of schools of advanced studies and internationally recognised research institutes. In addition, a network of laboratories, technology platforms and incubators enables start-ups, SMEs and multinationals to benefit from scientific expertise and advanced equipment at institutions such as CHUV, EPFL, HEIG-VD and UNIL. Collaboration between science and key companies in the canton's dynamic economy

increasingly gives rise to major technological developments. In 2015, approximately one third of the 100 best start-ups in Switzerland were located in Vaud, including four of the top five.

Innovators receive valuable support from Innovaud, an association that provides free advice on coaching, financing, accommodation and promotion, and suggests suitable partners.

For more information:
www.innovaud.ch

The 28 start-ups in Vaud ranked in the top 100 in Switzerland (2015):

Life Sciences

Abionic – 2nd place
Anokion
DistalMotion
G-Therapeutics
KB Medical
Leman Micro Devices
Lunaphore
MindMaze
Nanolive
SamanTree Medical
Sophia Genetics – 5th place

Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

3BaysOver
Akselos
BestMile
CashSentinel
Fasttree 3D
Kandou Bus
Pix4D
ScanTrust
SWISSto12
Typesafe Inc.
Xsensio

Energy and Environmental Technologies

ActLight
CombaGroup
DEPSys

Precision industry

Flyability – 3rd place
Gamaya
L.E.S.S – 1st place

SOME PROJECTS

COMPANY TAXATION (RIE III): A BALANCED REFORM FOSTERS SOCIAL UNITY

On 20 March 2016, the people of Vaud voted by a large majority (87%) to accept an important reform of company taxation intended to improve social unity, preserve jobs and reinforce economic prosperity.

The reform is a dynamic compromise accepted by the principal business and political figures in the canton. As individual tax status at the federal level is due to be removed, this measure will, in principle, introduce a single rate of tax on company profits of 13.79% starting in 2019. Local companies could see their tax bills reduced, and the reform is accompanied by measures to increase employment and families' purchasing power.

Depending on the federal calendar, various other measures will be defined between now and 2022. In exchange for the reduction in their taxes, companies will progressively increase family allowances (from 230 to 300 francs) and training allowances (from 300 to 400 francs). They will also increase their contributions to the cost of nurseries and kindergartens. The canton will do the same.

The canton will also increase the tax allowance for medical insurance premiums so that they do not

exceed 10% of household income. It will focus on reducing tax on rental value and will strengthen protection for construction workers. Lastly, it will raise the threshold of sales tax.

www.vd.ch/rie3

THE REFORM OF COMPANY TAXATION WAS THE SUBJECT OF A GENERAL REFERENDUM.

A general referendum means that a law or regulation adopted by the Grand Council is submitted to a vote for approval or rejection by the people. To qualify for such a referendum, 12,000 signatures must be collected within 2 months of the date on which the contested measure is published in the official gazette. Here is the cover of the referendum brochure:



THE CANTON TUNES UP FOR THE FEDERAL MUSIC FESTIVAL

This year, for the first time in 35 years the Canton of Vaud has the honour of hosting the Federal Festival of Music. On 10 -12 June and 17-19 June 2016, some 25,000 members of the 500+ music societies across the country will come together to perform on the Vaud Riviera.

Around 200,000 spectators are expected on the quays from Montreux to Vevey to hear them play two pieces each in concert halls, or in the open air as they parade along various routes prepared for the event. 15 concert halls and 30 warm-up rooms will be made available for the societies who will take part in competitions at different levels and featuring different instruments.

The Federal Festival of Music will greatly encourage the spread

of musical activities in the canton. The growing interest in various forms of music is shown by the fact that 110 groups are now members of the Cantonal Society of Music in Vaud (SCMV) and contribute enthusiastically to all kinds of local events (official fetes, annual concerts, competitions, etc.) The canton's musicians will be the largest contingent at Montreux with 48 groups due to participate.

The town and the region have combined in organising this mag-



nificent promotion for the canton just three years before another major cultural event: the famous Fête des Vignerons that is in the very DNA of every citizen of Vaud. It will be held in Vevey's Market Square from 26 July to 11 August 2019.

www.ffm2016.ch

USING SOCIAL NETWORKS TO RECRUIT NEW POLICE OFFICERS

The new recruitment campaign for the cantonal police demonstrates originality and innovation to reach the young people it wants.

After using Facebook and Twitter in recent years, the 2016 campaign has turned to Instagram.

The everyday working life of three young police officers – two men and one woman – are shown in photos and videos they send to social networks. Comments from the public and the police are published on line, encouraging interaction between the different parties. A moderator removes any messages judged to be offensive.

As well as appearing on social media and traditional advertising posters, the three officers also feature on the website www.policier.ch, where they describe their experiences and share their enthusiasm for their work. The website also explains the competition for admission to the police academy and how to apply.

The objective of the campaign is to enable anyone interested in joining the police to follow the actual experiences of the officers. The approach is sometimes serious, sometimes informal and should be very helpful in making a decision about this career.

THREE YOUNG POLICE OFFICERS
invite anyone who uses social networks to follow their activities on Instagram to learn about police work.
© Police cantonale



THE CANTON IN NUMBERS

GEOGRAPHY

Surface area	321,224 hectares
.....	4th biggest canton
.....	7.8% of national territory
Inhabited and infrastructure area.	10.0%
Farming area.....	41.6%
Wooded area.....	32.3%
Lake area	12.1%
.....	Lake Geneva,
.....	Lake Neuchâtel,
.....	Lake Morat, Lake Joux
Non-productive area.	3.9%
.....	other lakes, rivers, glaciers,
.....	snow, areas without
.....	vegetation or with
.....	non-productive vegetation
Highest point	Les Diablerets, 3,210 metres
Lowest point	Lake Geneva, 372 metres
Borders.....	750 kilometres,
.....	including a 146 km frontier
.....	with France

STRUCTURE

Capital	Lausanne,
.....	4th largest Swiss city
Municipalities	318 since January 1 st , 2013,
.....	of which 12 have more than
.....	10,000 inhabitants
Districts	10
Smallest municipality	Rivaz (0.31 hectares)
Biggest municipality	Château-d'Oex
.....	(113.72 hectares)

DISTRICTS

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Aigle | 6. Lavaux – Oron |
| 2. Broye – Vully | 7. Morges |
| 3. Gros-de-Vaud | 8. Nyon |
| 4. Jura – Nord vaudois | 9. Ouest lausannois |
| 5. Lausanne | 10. Riviera – Pays-d'Enhaut |

PERMANENT RESIDENT POPULATION 31.12.2015

Most populous municipality.....	Lausanne
.....	(134,937 inhabitants)
Least populous municipality.....	Cremin
.....	(58 inhabitants)
Population.....	767,497 inhabitants
.....	31.12.2015
Growth in 2015	1.6%
Density.....	272 inhabitants per km ²
.....	(without lakes)
Non-Swiss residents ...	33.1%

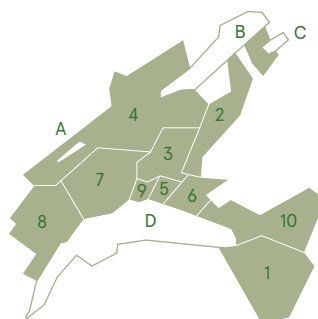
EMPLOYMENT FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS, IN 2013 (PRELIMINARY DATA)

Jobs.....	336,397
Primary sector.....	9,071 (2.7%)
Secondary sector	68,164 (20.3%)
Tertiary sector.....	259,162 (77.0%)

Sources:

Federal Statistical Office (FSO),
Swiss Surface Statistics, data 2012–2014.
OFS, *Statistique structurelle des entreprises*
Statistics Vaud, *annual statistics of the population*.

www.stat.vd.ch



LAKES

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| A. | Lake Joux |
| B. | Lake Neuchâtel |
| C. | Lake Morat |
| D. | Lake Geneva |

