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# **STATES OF JERSEY**



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## **ACHIEVING CARBON NEUTRALITY – REPORT OF JERSEY'S CITIZENS' ASSEMBLY ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

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**Presented to the States on 1st June 2021  
by the Minister for the Environment**

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**STATES GREFFE**



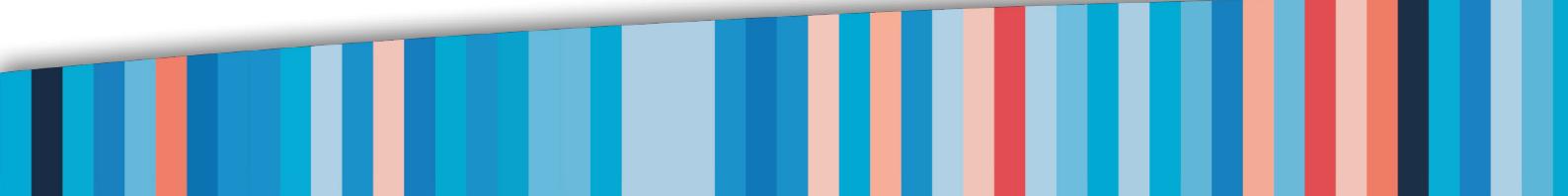
States of Jersey  
States Assembly

Jersey's  
Climate  
Conversation

# Achieving Carbon Neutrality

Report of Jersey's Citizens' Assembly  
on Climate Change





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# Foreword from Emelita Robbins, Chair-Convenor of the Citizens' Assembly

In 2015 the Paris Agreement, the most far reaching international treaty on climate change was agreed. It charts a pathway to decarbonisation, seeking to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century. Its agreement brought with it a huge wave of optimism, as seemingly it represented the agreement of the hitherto unachievable. But what has happened since then? Progress has been made but its pace is far from the ambition agreed in Paris.

Paradoxically, achieving transformational change on this scale is a deeply personal thing. Social and economic structures reflect societies, societies reflect ways of thinking and ways of thinking reflect individual states of mind. It is only by changing the latter will humans avoid the climate crisis, and create a future in which to thrive. Mahatma Ghandi reminds us to be the change we want to see. Now more than ever that advice must guide us. We must each look to our own behaviour (as well as that of others) if we are to become a catalyst for change.

In 2019 the States Assembly in Jersey declared a climate emergency and in response to community concerns voiced by a backbench States Member, the States Assembly asked for a plan to aim to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030. In a bold and ambitious move, the States Assembly committed to a people-powered approach, recognising the value in a whole island response. It was agreed that the question 'how should we work together to become carbon neutral?' would be put to a Citizens' Assembly, a form of participatory, deliberative democracy and a first for Jersey.

I have been very privileged to play a very small part in the role of the assembly as its Chair Convenor. We worked closely with Involve – a public participation charity and the New Citizen Project a consultancy that drives citizens involvement in decision making. In addition an independent expert advisory panel oversaw the process so as to ensure that participants were provided with fair and balanced evidence on the different ways decarbonisation could be achieved.

There is a long list of people who should be thanked for playing an important role in the process. The greatest commendation and expression of gratitude must go to the citizens who gave up their personal time to participate. Drawn from all walks of life, with different opinions and values, they worked together in an atmosphere of respect, co-operation and good humour. Without exception each was eager to learn and deliberated with energy, enthusiasm and commitment. This exemplary behaviour undoubtedly contributed to the excellent working dynamic in the assembly and the value and legitimacy of the final recommendations. The greatest feedback came from the participants themselves, who throughout expressed to me a huge sense of honour and achievement arising out of their involvement. There was a clear realisation of the value of their own voice and the fact that we can each make a difference to the world we live in. I hope that this feeling of empowerment is sustained and they continue to shape positive change in Jersey for a long time.

The Citizens' Assembly was divided into three phases: learning, consolidation and deliberation. The facilitated process discouraged expressions of self-interest and emphasised the goal and importance of reaching a resolution. The deliberation phase was informed and credible. Its collaborative nature ensured that it was not derailed by extensive dissention. My keenest observation is of the value gained by the freedom to question without judgment or direction

that was at the heart of each session. By employing this approach, the facilitators created a space in which a decisive and collective intelligence grew. The process harnessed the voice of each participant and captured their contribution to each of the substantive outcomes, further legitimising the final recommendations.

The impact of the pandemic resulted in a logistical requirement for all of the sessions to be held online. The citizens embraced the use of technology well, and the convenience of being able to participate from their own homes was valued by many. I was concerned that the use of technology might present me with challenges when it came to governance, but these worries proved unfounded. If anything running the process online promoted a greater sense of equality amongst participants, who lined up on screen in similar sized boxes. The requirement to moderate a dominant voice rarely arose but it was replaced with a phrase now familiar to us all “you’re on mute!”.

Participants felt strongly that leaders across the world have known for a long time about the damage we humans are doing to the planet and have procrastinated in responding. In recognition of this, the participants have voiced an ambitious rally cry, not simply to walk the pathway to carbon neutrality but to run! There is an appreciation that the recommendations seek outcomes that will not be achieved overnight, but over years and with that comes a responsibility on our leaders to commit to making long-term change. Participants agreed that it is not just incumbent on islanders to make changes, every organisation has a responsibility too. Particular focus was given to Jersey’s finance industry, with the acknowledgment that change in this sector should not be seen as separate to human endeavour but rather integral. Participants aspire to see Jersey develop and value a healthy economy one designed to thrive, not simply to grow.

The Citizens’ Assembly has been well publicised in Jersey and the resources provided to participants have been made available online. Local knowledge about the initiative and the issues has increased as a result. Participants have also gained new attitudes about our political processes and become more self-aware of their own capabilities. I think probably without exception they all gained a greater sense of purpose and possibility. These factors are for me, as much a marker of success as any other.

Problems often seem insurmountable when we focus too much on what we seek to preserve, and participants could have been forgiven for believing that the challenge before them was all too overwhelming. They did not and their recommendations remind us all that the future is ours to create. It must be said that problem solving is not all there is to politics, and the publication of the recommendations represents only the beginning of the journey for Government, which must now determine the art of the possible. I hope each member of the States Assembly regards the output of the Citizens’ Assembly as a credible and legitimate mandate to guide the decision-making processes that will follow. If and to the extent it is not possible to adopt a recommendation (for reasons which will be required to be set out), I trust that Government will find a way to adopt the ambitious spirit of that which was intended.

I leave you with these words:

‘We each have an imagination and we can use it to change the world’.

(Rob Hopkins, a champion of the collective imagination and a presenter to the Citizens’ Assembly)

# Foreword from the Expert Advisory Panel

The Expert Advisory Panel played an important role during the Citizens' Assembly ensuring that the Assembly was provided with independent, high-quality, objective evidence throughout. The Panel was a group of experts that collectively offered knowledge and foresight to advise on matters relating to the design of the Citizens' Assembly as well as the content and evidence to be presented to the participants.

The Panel was jointly appointed by the Sustainability and Foresight Team in the Government of Jersey, the States Greffe and delivery partners New Citizenship Project and Involve. The members of the Panel were chosen to bring collective expertise at local and international levels and included:

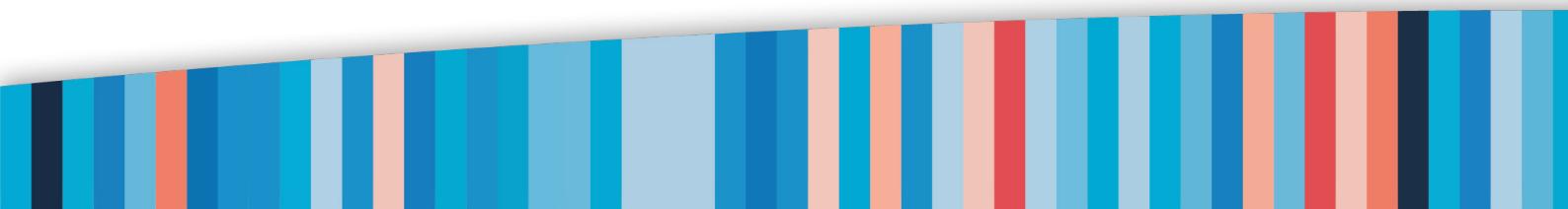
- Professor Liz Bentley, Chief Executive, Royal Meteorological Society (Chair)
- Fod Barnes, ex-Financial Conduct Authority (UK), ex-Oxera (leading their provision of economic advice to the Government of Jersey)
- Jim Hopley, Chair, Jersey Energy Forum
- Rachel Harker, Head of Technology, Digital Jersey
- Rebekah Diski, Lead of Just Transition Projects, New Economics Foundation
- Toby Park, Principal Advisor, Energy, Environment and Sustainability, Behavioural Insights Team

The Panel has provided overarching advice on the key issues that were considered by the Citizens' Assembly and the approach taken to present and explore these issues, including the need to prioritise those sectors with the largest emissions, such as transport and heating, cooking and cooling. The panel was actively involved in reviewing the design and content including the quality and credibility of the evidence that was presented at Citizens' Assembly sessions and additional resources available to the participants.

The Panel held regular virtual meetings, which were observed by the Chair-Convenor, Emelita Robbins, and the Environment, Housing and Infrastructure Scrutiny Panel to ensure openness and transparency. The minutes from these meetings have been published on the Citizens' Assembly website. The Panel also provided advice and commentary between meetings to assist in the development of evidence.

Members of the Panel were also invited to address the Citizens' Assembly as speakers on relevant topics and to participate in question and answer sessions where appropriate.

The panel members were honoured to have been part of such an important and ground-breaking project and strongly felt the responsibility of providing objective advice that ensured the accuracy and reliability of the evidence being provided to the Assembly members.



# Talking about Climate Change



Summary report on

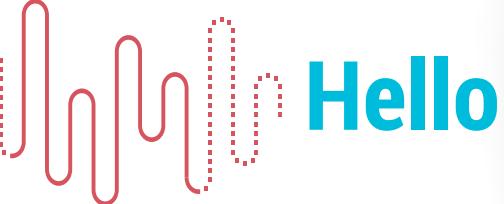
## Jersey's Citizens' Assembly on climate change



Jersey's Climate  
Conversation



States of Jersey  
States Assembly



In 2019 the States Assembly (Jersey's Parliament) declared a **climate emergency** and asked the Government to write a **Carbon Neutral Strategy**. This strategy asked for a **Citizens' Assembly on climate change** to be set up.

We are already seeing that our climate is changing and this will have impacts on all our lives. Jersey needs to respond to the

global climate emergency.

## Aiming to be Carbon Neutral

### What is carbon neutral?

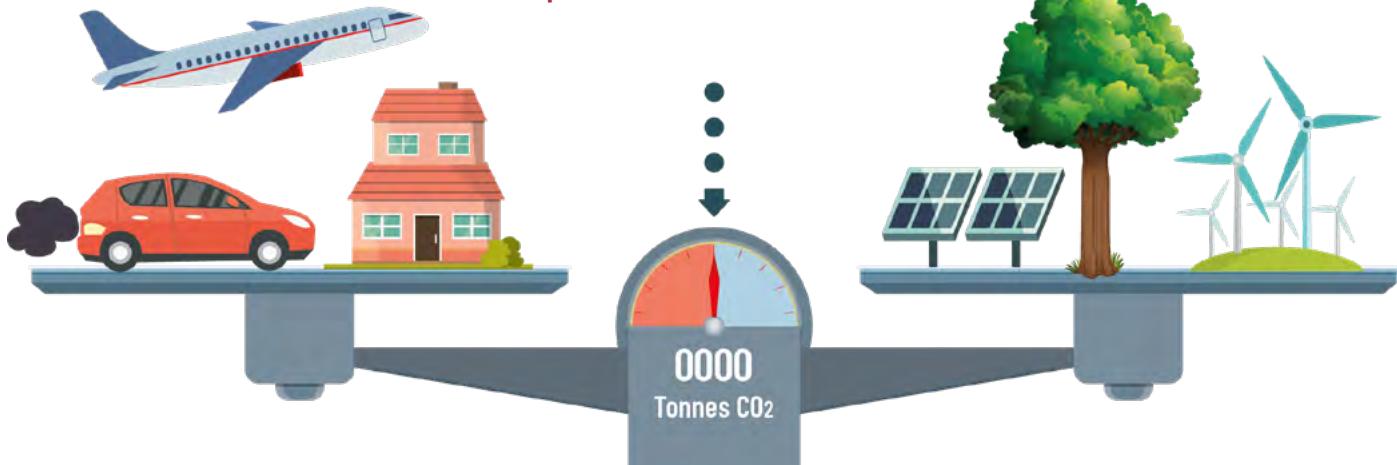
The most important part of being carbon neutral is **reducing greenhouse gas emissions** as much as possible.

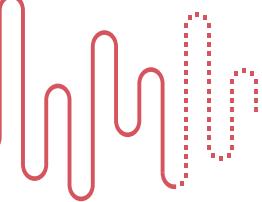
Any remaining emissions that are produced on the Island (plus those that are produced in the electricity we use) that **cannot be reduced**, must then be **balanced** or **offset** against any activity that absorbs or reduces global emissions to make them equal.

### Carbon neutral is

reducing greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible...

...and buying offsets to balance what cannot be reduced.





# The Citizens' Assembly

The Citizens' Assembly was a group of **45** people of different ages, different genders, different backgrounds and places across Jersey with different views on climate change.



## How were they chosen?

**9,000** households were randomly sent an invitation to be on the Citizens' Assembly. Anyone aged 16 or over, who lived at the address who was eligible to vote could apply to take part. They didn't have to have any qualification or skills linked to climate change.

From those who chose to register, there was a further random selection process to come up with the final group of 45 people.

The group took part in 15 virtual meetings between March and May 2021. There was an introduction to climate change and the issues facing Jersey. They talked to experts, read information and took part in discussions.

As a group they came up with ideas and considered the costs and implications so they could make recommendations.

The focus was on the two biggest sources of the Island's greenhouse gases:

- transport
- heating, cooling and cooking.

At the end of these sessions, the group were asked to:

- vote on the date Jersey should be carbon neutral
- work together and come up with recommendations on how to be carbon neutral
- decide which recommendations to focus on first.

## How were they involved?

The role of the Citizens' Assembly was to make recommendations to the States Assembly that answered the question:

**'How should we work together to become carbon neutral?'**

The majority of the group voted for

**2030**

as the date that Jersey should be carbon neutral.

# The Recommendations

To reduce the emissions produced by transport they decided to focus on:

**Public transport**

Decarbonise the current public transport in Jersey by 2025, as well as making it more accessible and affordable, so that more people use public transport as their primary mode of transportation on the Island.

**Cycling and walking**

Encourage walking and cycling by making Jersey a safe and enjoyable environment for cyclists and pedestrians through investment in infrastructure and education. We want legislation to ensure a walking and cycling first transport model.

**Fair transition**

An immediate and just transition to low-carbon transport by 2030 that ensures financial support for both low-income households and small businesses.



## New technologies

The Government should introduce and financially support currently available new carbon reduction technologies for all modes of transport immediately. All Jersey appropriate future transport carbon reduction technologies should also be introduced immediately as they become viable.



## Private cars

Phase out fossil-fuelled private cars and reduce overall car use through the provision of safe, convenient, affordable alternative modes of transport for all.



## Reducing demand for travel

A change in mindset and culture causing a reduction in the demand for travel particularly commuting, car usage, air travel and freight.



## Fossil fuel vehicles

Jersey will achieve a phased transition to (all) green transport, with no new registration of fossil fuel vehicles after 2025.



To reduce the emissions produced by heating, cooling and cooking they decided to focus on:

### Building standards and planning law

Ensure Building Standards and Planning Law specify carbon neutral standards for all buildings by 2023.



### Retrofitting residential buildings

Government to develop a strategy for retrofitting of residential buildings to ensure optimal energy efficiency and share their recommendations with Islanders by the end of 2022. This will include financial options, education programmes and incentive schemes, prior to enforcement commencing in 2030.



### Energy

Appointing a Minister for Energy as soon as possible but no later than 2022 (when new Government is installed), advised by an independent expert panel, to take overall responsibility for the transition to becoming zero-carbon by 2045 or sooner and with biofuels having a temporary role until we can achieve this with the help of a variety of local renewable energy sources.



## Government and business owned properties

All new and existing government and commercial properties to become carbon neutral by 2030, with the government leading the way immediately through the introduction of legislation, standards and practical assistance.



## Making change happen

To educate and support Jersey consumers and Island suppliers to transition to carbon neutral ways of studying, living and working so Jersey and its environment are protected and improved by 2030.



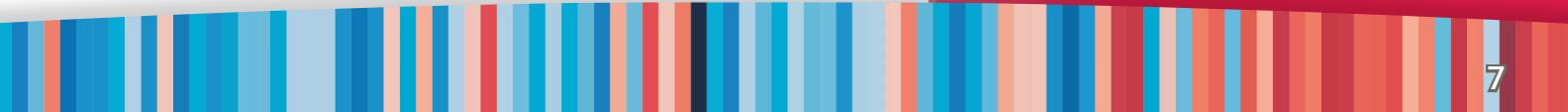
## Rental properties

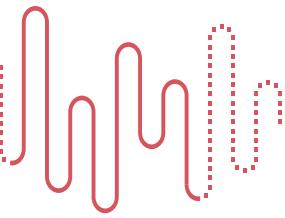
Reduce carbon emissions from rental properties, both residential and commercial, by implementing a system of Energy Performance Certificates by the 1st of January 2025.



## Community initiatives

Government to enable and empower communities to become carbon neutral by creating policy and funding frameworks for communal power generation and energy efficiency measures related to heating, cooling and cooking. This will be underpinned by an Island-wide feasibility study and energy audits.





# What happens next?

All these recommendations have been given to the:

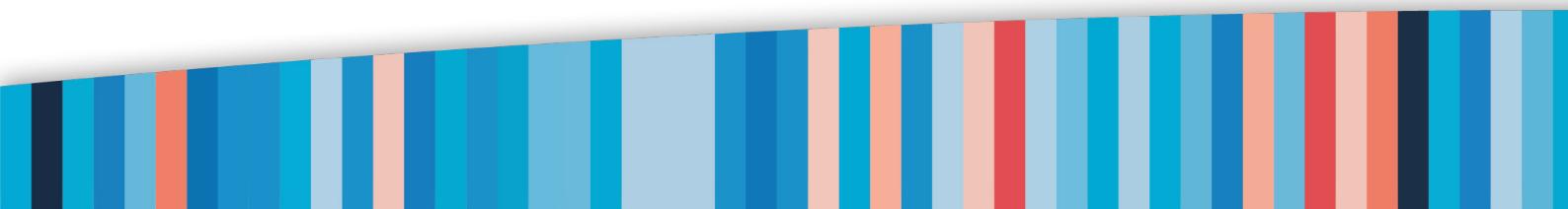
- **Government of Jersey.** They will carefully consider the recommendations and work out the steps needed to take Jersey's Carbon Neutral plans forward. This will be published in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and people across Jersey will be able to have their say on it before it is debated by the States Assembly.
- **States Assembly.** States Members will have an initial debate on the Citizens' Assembly recommendations this summer. In Spring 2022 they will debate the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and decide whether or not to adopt it.

## Thanks

If you want to know more about Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change, go to:

[www.climateconversation.je](http://www.climateconversation.je)





Chapter 1:

# **The Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change**



# The Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change

## Jersey's climate emergency

On 2 May 2019 the States Assembly declared that there exists a climate emergency, likely to have profound effects on Jersey, and resolved that:

- a. Jersey should aim to be carbon-neutral by 2030, with the Council of Ministers requested to draw up a plan to achieve this, for presentation to the States by the end of 2019;
- b. the Minister for the Environment should examine more ambitious policies to accelerate carbon reduction, including an assessment of the use of fiscal levels to change behaviour and raise awareness; and
- c. consideration of action to tackle climate change in Jersey should be included as a standing item on the agenda of the Council of Ministers

The Minister for the Environment presented a Carbon Neutral Strategy to the States on 31 December 2019. It was debated and formally adopted by the States Assembly on 26 February 2020. The strategy included an initial delivery plan of ‘foundation policies’ on which it was expected that progress could be made in 2020 as well as plans for the development of a long-term climate action plan. A key aspect of the long-term plan was the convening of a citizens’ assembly on climate change to explore key issues related to climate change and to discuss and make recommendations on “the nature and pace of Jersey’s transition to carbon neutrality”.

## Citizens' assemblies

In recent years a number of jurisdictions have used new types of public engagement to develop policy options on complex subjects. A citizens' assembly is one such initiative. It brings together a representative cross-section of the public to discuss the action which should be taken to respond to a problem. Climate change is particularly well-suited to this approach, as the long-term implications of climate change are very significant and the policy response will be far-reaching, touching on many aspects of life.

Research has shown that using a citizens' assembly may have a number of positive outcomes:

- Involving a diverse group of citizens in the discussion means that a broad range of voices is heard and helps ensure that minority views are not overlooked.
- Citizens can bring additional perspectives and knowledge to a debate and may be less influenced by political agendas, being open to different sides of an argument.
- A citizens' assembly can validate policy options before they are adopted by government, and narrow the gap between public opinion and political decision-making, increasing the likelihood that bold choices can be made and seen through.
- Successful use of a citizens' assembly on climate change might encourage the use of similar deliberative mechanisms in other contexts, building trust in the political system.

A UK-wide Citizens' Assembly on climate change was set up by six House of Commons select committees in 2020 to consider how the UK could achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Scotland's 2019 Climate Change Act led to the establishment of a Climate Assembly which published an interim report in March 2021. There have also been numerous citizens' assemblies on climate change in English and Welsh local authorities in recent years.

## Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change: composition

The Citizens' Assembly was made up of a representative cross-section of Jersey's population, randomly selected under a process known as sortition.

9,000 households received an invitation to take part in the Citizens' Assembly and everyone aged 16 or over who lived at the address who was eligible to vote could apply to take part.

From those who chose to register there was a further random selection process carried out by independent experts from the Sortition Foundation to ensure that the 45 participants were representative of Jersey's population in terms of factors including age, gender, country of birth and views on climate change. More details of the sortition process can be found in Appendix 1.

There was no requirement for participants to have any prior knowledge of the topics.

## Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change: remit and operation

The full mandate for the Citizens' Assembly was set out in the Government's Carbon Neutral Strategy and can be found in Appendix 2.

Participants were asked to consider this question:

### **How should we work together to become carbon neutral?**

Jersey's Carbon Neutral Strategy defines being carbon neutral as balancing the greenhouse gas emissions that are produced on the Island plus those that are produced in the generation of the electricity we use, against any activity that absorbs or reduces our emissions (here or overseas) so that they are equal.

Participants were asked to consider the implications and trade-offs of a range of scenarios for achieving carbon neutrality and when and how a full transition to zero (or almost zero) emissions in key sectors might be achieved. The Citizens' Assembly was explicitly given the freedom to consider alternative deadlines for carbon neutrality. It was tasked with reporting to the States Assembly and to the Government, making recommendations on when and how Jersey should become carbon neutral.

The Citizens' Assembly was provided with access to expert speakers and background information on climate change and Jersey's sources and amounts of greenhouse gas emissions. Participants then spent time focussing on the two biggest sources of the Island's greenhouse gases: transport and heating, cooking and cooling.

All of the information provided to the Citizens' Assembly was checked by an independent advisory panel made up of the following local and UK experts:

- Professor Liz Bentley, Chief Executive, Royal Meteorological Society (Chair)
- Fod Barnes, ex-Financial Conduct Authority (UK), ex-Oxera (leading their provision of economic advice to the Jersey government)

- Jim Hopley, Chair, Jersey Energy Forum
- Rachel Harker, Head of Technology, Digital Jersey
- Rebekah Diski, Lead of Just Transition Projects, New Economics Foundation
- Toby Park, Principal Advisor, Energy, Environment and Sustainability, Behavioural Insights Team

The Advisory Panel met five times to agree the design and content of each block of the Citizens' Assembly's sessions. They also reviewed factsheets, speaker presentations and processes and provided feedback and revisions on the content and design to the project team.

In the six week period in the run up to the start of the Citizens' Assembly the Government of Jersey ran a public conversation on climate change – the 'Climate Conversation' – in which members of the public were encouraged to provide their views and ideas on a range of topics.

The campaign ran from 1 February to 12 March 2021 with a different theme each week. The conversations were accompanied by a number of events and activities to stimulate interest and media and social media coverage.

The six weeks covered were:

Week 1 – 1 February – Why do we need to talk about climate?

Week 2 – 8 February – What's the greenest way to heat our homes?

Week 3 – 15 February – Are there better ways to travel around Jersey?

Week 4 – 22 February – Is Jersey doing enough about climate change?

Week 5 – 1 March – How else can we reduce our carbon emissions?

Week 6 – 8 March – How can we turn our ideas into reality?

Members of the public were directed to [www.climateconversation.je](http://www.climateconversation.je) and encouraged to post their ideas and comment on other people's views about action that Jersey should take in response to the climate emergency. This material is available to view at <https://comment.gov.je/>.

The summary of all the ideas submitted by the public were provided to the members of the Citizens' Assembly and were discussed when the recommendations were considered.

The Citizens' Assembly members took part in 15 virtual meetings between March and May 2021. Each of the sessions lasted around two and a half hours. More details about the contents of the blocks and attendance can be found in Appendix 3. Further information, including the minutes of each meeting of the Citizens' Assembly, can be found on the Climate Conversation website.

The Citizens' Assembly took part in discussions and heard from experts and stakeholders who have different views on how Jersey should work together to become carbon neutral. The sessions were facilitated by New Citizenship Project and Involve.

The Assembly members were shown short video presentations by the speakers in the Assembly sessions and had the opportunity to ask the speakers questions. They were also provided with background factsheets containing additional information.

The sessions were arranged into the following four blocks:

Block 1 – An introduction to the climate change issues facing Jersey and our emissions

Block 2 – The contribution of transport to Jersey's emissions

Block 3 – The impact of heating, cooling, cooking on Jersey's emissions

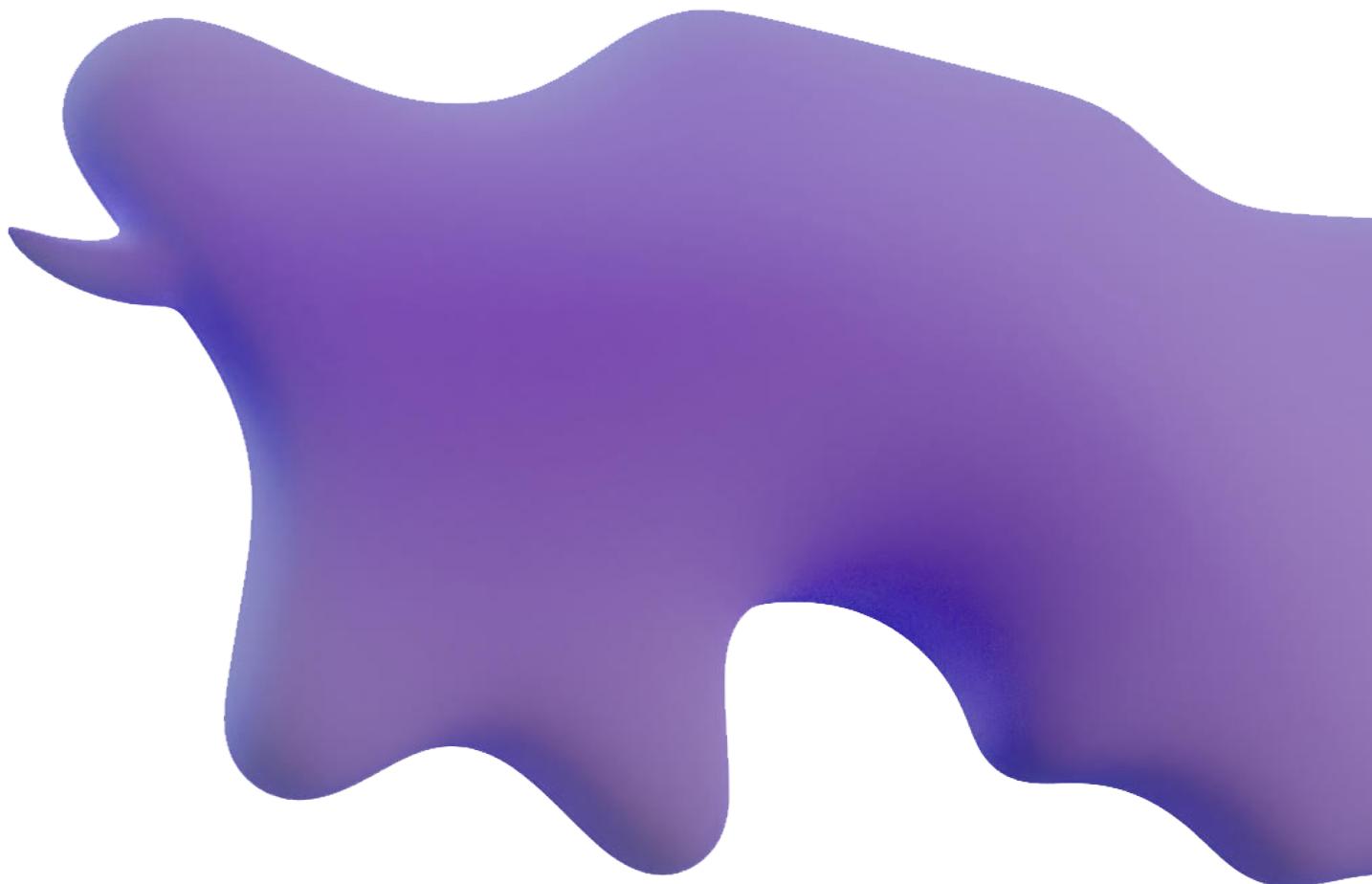
Block 4 – Agree recommendations, including preferred policy changes

At the end of the 15 sessions, the Citizens' Assembly produced a set of recommendations on how Jersey should become carbon neutral. They voted to prioritise the recommendations and on when Jersey should achieve carbon neutrality. More information on how Citizens' Assembly members reached their recommendations and voted on them can be found in Appendix 4.



Chapter 2:

## **Climate change and the Jersey context**



# Climate change and the Jersey context

## What is the greenhouse effect?

The Earth's atmosphere is a layer of gases, commonly known as air, that is made up mostly of nitrogen and oxygen. It also contains other gases, including those referred to as 'greenhouse gases'. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ), methane, nitrous oxide and water vapour.

The sun warms the surface of the Earth and heat then radiates upwards from the surface. The greenhouse gases trap that heat in the atmosphere. This is called the 'greenhouse effect'. It helps keep the planet warm enough for life to flourish. However, human activities, such as burning fossil fuels, are increasing the concentrations of these greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide, enhancing the 'greenhouse effect' and the warming of the Earth.

'Fossil fuels' form naturally when decaying plants and animals become buried beneath layers of sediment and rock and over millions of years, becoming coal, oil and natural gas. These 'fossil fuels' supply about 80 percent of the world's energy. They provide electricity, heat and transportation. They also feed into processes that create products such as steel and plastic.

The clearing of forest land has also contributed to the changes in the atmosphere. Trees absorb carbon dioxide when they grow and release it if they are cut down, burned or left to rot.

Carbon dioxide levels are now approaching one and a half times the levels prior to the industrial revolution around 200 years ago.

## How much have global temperatures increased?

The temperature of the air at the Earth's surface has risen rapidly, especially over the last 50 years. The global average surface temperature over the decade 2011-2020 was the hottest since modern records began. It is currently increasing by around  $0.2^\circ\text{C}$  per decade and has increased by more than  $1^\circ\text{C}$  since the second half of the 19th century. This is a large change for the planet as the natural environment is sensitive to changes of only a few degrees Celsius. For example, during the last Ice Age the global average surface temperature was only  $4\text{--}9^\circ\text{C}$  colder than temperatures today.

Some areas are getting warmer much faster than others. Land areas warm more quickly than the oceans, and large areas of the Arctic are warming two to three times faster than the rest of the planet.

Scientists have considered a host of factors that can affect the global temperature, including natural changes such as the strength of the sun or volcanic eruptions. They have concluded that the recent increase in global temperatures are due to human actions.

## What is climate change?

Climate change refers to a shift in average weather conditions, such as temperature, humidity, rainfall, cloudiness and wind patterns. This includes changes in the frequency and severity of

extreme weather events.

The Earth's climate has changed throughout its history, in cycles over very long periods of time. This is a natural process.

Today we tend to use the phrase 'climate change' to refer to the very rapid changes in the climate over the past 150 years. The scientific evidence is clear that these changes are not because of long-term natural climate cycles. Instead, their main cause is global warming and the human activities that cause it.

## What impacts of climate change are we already seeing globally and locally?

Climate change has profound implications for people and the natural world. Impacts of climate change that are already being seen globally and in Jersey include:

### Changes in temperature

Globally

- Average global temperatures have risen by more than 1°C since the 1850s.
- The warmest six years across the planet as a whole have all been since 2015, with 2016, 2019 and 2020 being the top three.
- 2020 was the warmest year on record for Europe.
- Higher average temperatures mean heatwaves are now more frequent and hotter. The increased temperatures also make events such as the recent bushfires in Australia and California more likely and more intense.

Locally

- The warmest year on record was 2014, with 2020 being the 2nd warmest.
- The highest maximum air temperature recorded during 2019 was 35.7°C on 23 July, the second hottest day in Jersey since records began in 1894.
- In 2020 there were 18 ground frosts, or days when the temperature just above the ground fell below 0.0°C, compared to an average of around 46 per year.

### Increased rainfall

Globally

- Many parts of the world are getting wetter as the global temperature rises.
- Warmer air holds more water, making heavier downpours more likely as temperatures have increased.
- This increased heavy rainfall can lead to increased flooding.

Locally

- In Jersey, 2020 was the wettest since records began in 1894, with a total of 1178.4mm of rain.

### Changes in the availability of food and freshwater

Globally

- Changing weather patterns have affected crop yields – the quantity of crops from an area.

- In some areas of the world climate change has helped yields go up. But overall climate change is reducing crop yields.
- Climate change is disrupting weather patterns, leading to unpredictable water availability, water shortages, contaminating water supplies and soil erosion.
- Rain is more likely to fall in heavy bursts which runs off the land quickly.

#### Locally

- More extreme weather events could disrupt Jersey's access to, and increase the cost of, imported food.
- The agricultural industry may be impacted by increased summer droughts. There is also likely to be an increase in crop damage and soil erosion from storms and crop pests and disease in warmer and wetter winters.
- In summer 2019, Jersey experienced a drought (15 consecutive days without rain). The island has limited underground water reserves and no links to external water networks. It relies on rainfall for most of the mains water supplied and is therefore vulnerable to periods of drought.
- Demand for water is expected to increase to 24 million litres a day by 2045. Demand is likely to exceed supply by 8.2 million litres a day during severe drought conditions.

## Rising sea levels

#### Globally

- When water heats up, it expands to take up more volume. So, when oceans heat up, they expand too.
- Melting ice sheets and glaciers on land create extra water flowing into the oceans.
- The global average sea level has risen by around 25cm since 1880, with about a third of that in the last 25 years.
- The increasing frequency and intensity of storms and the associated storm surges (the rise in sea water level that occurs during intense storms), means that existing coastal defences will be used more frequently. This will result in increased flooding and coastal erosion.
- As many cities are in low-lying coastal regions around the world, large populations will be affected.

#### Locally

- In line with global averages, the sea level around Jersey is currently increasing by 3mm per year.
- Jersey has suffered extreme events (storm surge combined with high tide) in the past, in particular in 2008 and 2014.
- As an island jurisdiction with an increasing population, the impact of sea level rise will be significant. This will affect housing, infrastructure, agriculture and the natural landscape.
- Work has started on increasing the sea defences in the lowest lying areas of the Island such as St Aubin's Bay and Havre des Pas.

## Loss of biodiversity and nature

#### Globally

- Studies suggest 20-30% of species are at risk of extinction by 2070 if temperatures continue to rise at the current rate.
- In the ocean, the increase in water temperature and uptake of carbon dioxide from the

atmosphere is putting pressure on ocean life.

- Live coral has recently declined by up to 50% in the Great Barrier Reef.

### Locally

- Jersey is home to beautiful landscapes and iconic species such as the red squirrel.
- Climate change poses risks to our natural environment as species may struggle to adapt to the changing conditions.

## Limiting global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C

In 2015, 196 countries adopted a legally binding international treaty on climate change (the Paris Agreement) to limit global warming to well below 2°C and preferably to 1.5°C.

Limiting global warming to 1.5°C, rather than 2°C, would reduce the frequency and intensity of extreme weather, reduce the number of people exposed to extreme heatwaves, reduce the impacts on ecosystems, and reduce the risks around food and water security.

The only way to limit temperature rise to well below 2°C is to rapidly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To meet this target, human-caused carbon dioxide emissions produced will need to be balanced by emissions taken out of the atmosphere (carbon neutrality).

## International agreements

Scientists globally agree that climate change is happening at an unprecedented rate. They agree this is due to human activity, primarily those leading to increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

There is a global consensus that action is required. There are a number of international agreements that are designed to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. They are:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The aim of the UNFCCC is to prevent 'dangerous' human interference with the climate system. The Convention was established in 1994 and has 197 Party members. The UK's ratification includes Jersey as a signatory. The Kyoto Protocol was developed as a result of the UNFCCC to help achieve its aim.
- Kyoto Protocol. This commits industrialised countries to individual reduction targets of greenhouse gas emissions. It was adopted by 192 Parties in 1997. Under this protocol, the UK and Jersey must reduce their emissions by 80% by 2050, compared with 1990 levels. Jersey is a signatory, through the UK, to the Kyoto Protocol and has agreed to the same target.
- Paris Agreement. This is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. Its goal is to limit the global average temperature to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels. It was adopted by 196 Parties at the international climate summit or 'Conference of Parties', COP21 in Paris, December 2015 and entered into force in November 2016.

The United States has recently re-joined the Paris Agreement and in September 2020 China strengthened its 2030 climate target and pledged to achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. These two nations represent about 40% of global emissions.

The Paris Agreement is the first of its kind; a legally binding agreement that brings all nations into a common cause to combat climate change.

The Paris Agreement works on a 5-year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action carried out by countries. In 2020, countries submitted their plans for climate action. These are known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Under this the UK has committed to reduce economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by at least 68% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

## National implementation of targets

To achieve these international targets, individual countries will need to introduce their own emissions reduction policies.

- UK: The UK Climate Change Act 2008 commits the UK to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. In June 2019, this target was made more ambitious. The UK committed to reaching net-zero emissions by 2050. Boris Johnson has committed the UK to an interim target of reducing emissions by 68% by 2030.
- EU: The EU aims to adopt a 2030 Climate Target Plan to reduce at least 55% of emissions by 2030, relative to 1990 levels as a stepping stone to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

## Future international agreements

COP stands for 'Conference of the Parties' and refers to the decision-making body of the UNFCCC. In November 2021, Glasgow will host COP26, which is the 26th annual conference.

At COP26, heads of state from 200 countries, climate experts, civil society and negotiators will meet to agree coordinated action to tackle climate change. They must agree a balanced negotiated package to accelerate action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and move the UNFCCC forward.

To ensure success, COP26 wants all countries to commit to further cuts by 2030 and to reach net-zero emissions as soon as possible.

## What are Jersey's international obligations?

Jersey is a signatory, through the UK, to the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. As with other countries, our international obligations currently extend only to the greenhouse gas emissions generated directly on the Island. These are monitored, independently validated and reported on an annual basis via the UK's accredited auditor, Aether.

In line with the Kyoto Protocol, Jersey has committed to lower greenhouse gas emissions by 80% from 1990 levels by 2050. The Government's 2014 Pathway 2050: An Energy Plan for Jersey detailed how this would be achieved.

The Jersey Government's Carbon Neutral Strategy builds on the Energy Plan and sets out a strategic framework of principles and a plan to aim to be carbon neutral by 2030.

As a Crown Dependency, international agreements that the UK signs, such as the Paris Agreement, are not automatically extended to us in Jersey. The Paris Agreement has not yet been extended to Jersey, but the Government of Jersey is currently actively working on ensuring that this is achieved in time for COP26, where the government intends to have a strong presence.

In line with the UK and the EU, under the Paris Agreement, Jersey will be expected to commit to at least net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Chapter 3:

## **Ground rules and values**



## Ground rules and values

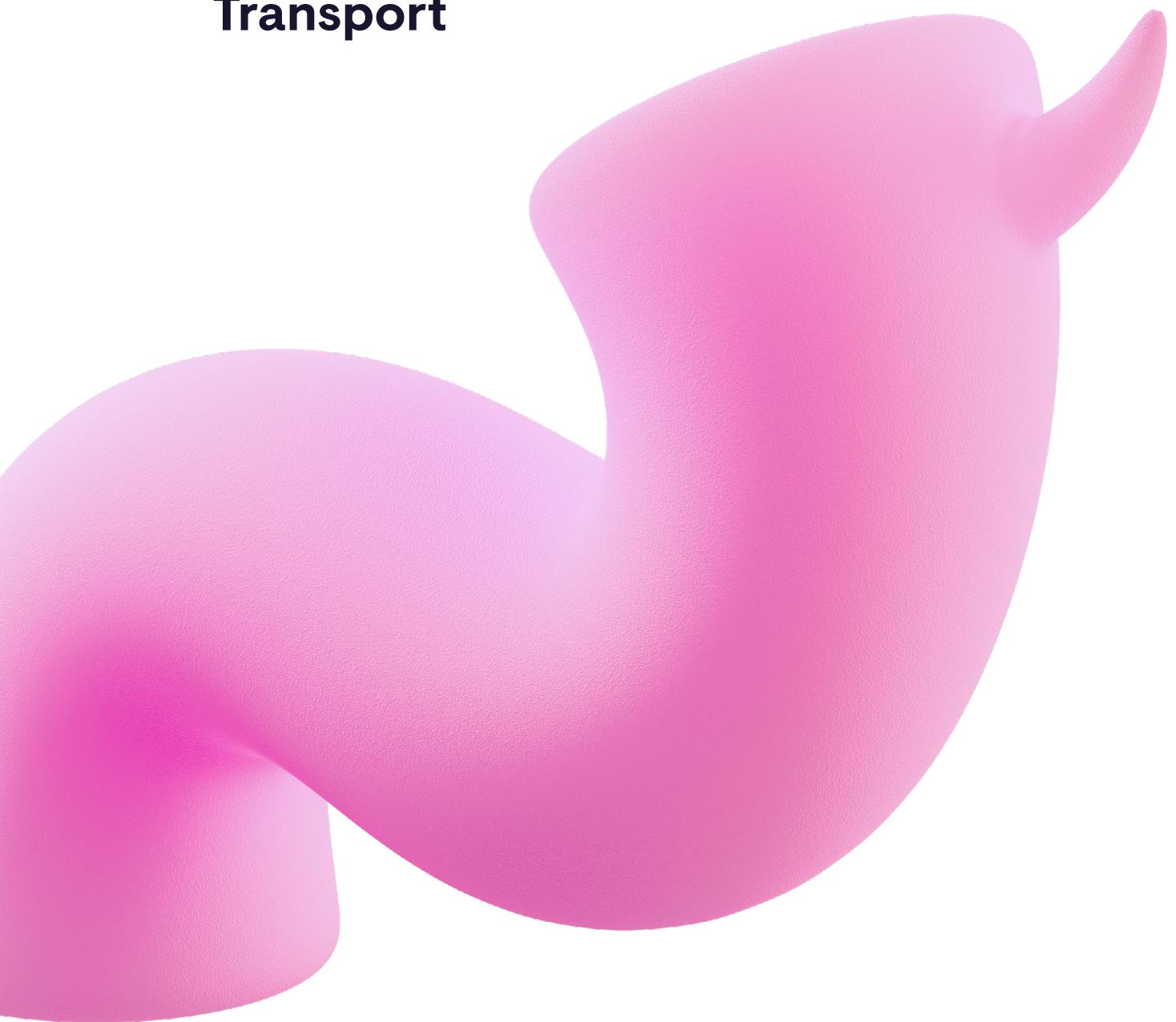
The Assembly began by agreeing conversation guidelines, to regulate proceedings and ensure every voice had a fair chance of being heard. These are set out in Appendix 5.

Members identified and voted to prioritise the values with which they would assess the recommendations developed during the Assembly process. Each Member could cast up to seven votes. The list of values is set out below – the figure shows the percentage of Assembly members who voted for each value.

- Enable a fair and just transition where the financial burden is equitably shared (71%)
- Put the interests of future generations front and centre (63%)
- Be realistic, workable, sustainable (51%)
- Decisions that benefit the whole community and not the select few (46%)
- Be affordable and fair to all (40%)
- Be island-driven but be informed by learning from international experience (40%)
- Be measurable, using happiness, health and wellbeing as measures, not GDP (34%)
- Be implemented at a realistic speed for Jersey, based on an accurate understanding of our population and challenges faced (34%)
- Cover the need for clear and transparent reporting, so those responsible can be held accountable (34%)
- To be clear, specific and measurable (31%)
- Should include a plan for helping to educate people of all ages on the balance between the natural and human world (31%)
- Be able to hold people to account beyond a political cycle (31%)
- Be supported by Jersey-specific, creative communication and education, so there is respect, openness and honesty for all to make more informed choices (31%)
- Make Jersey a cleaner and more beautiful place to live for all (29%)
- Enable and empower individuals to feel that they can contribute (29%)
- Be underpinned by education (26%)
- Support the promotion of a fair and inclusive society (20%)
- Build in mechanisms for reward and celebrate success (20%)
- Show that Jersey is leading by example (14%)
- Keep employees and employers at the heart of decisions (9%)
- Include emotional support for people, to support what might be big changes (6%)
- Should refer to factual basis (3%)

Appendix 6 sets out further information about the hopes and fears of Assembly members; views on the principle of carbon offsetting; perspectives that may have been missed; and closing thoughts.

Chapter 4:  
**Transport**



# Transport

## Context

Transport accounts for just over one half of Jersey's direct greenhouse gas emissions. Around 60 per cent of the transport emissions arise from road transport. The carbon neutral strategy assessed three policy scenarios intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport:

- Facilitating the uptake of electric vehicles (EVs);
- Imposing a ban on the registration of new and second-hand petrol and diesel vehicles; and
- Facilitating the use of second generation biodiesel for use in diesel vehicles.

Consequently, the Citizens' Assembly focused on the economic and social consequences of rapid changes to transportation which are essential in order to achieve carbon neutrality. Details of how the recommendations were arrived at can be found in Appendix 4.

## Recommendations and prioritisation

### Recommendation 1

The Government should introduce and financially support currently available new carbon reduction technologies for all modes of transport immediately. All Jersey appropriate future transport carbon reduction technologies should also be introduced immediately as they become viable.

#### Actions

1. Government should provide funding to subsidise and facilitate the new technologies and investigate carbon reduction systems for fossil fuel vehicles.
2. No General Sales Tax or import duty on EVs including bikes.
3. Introduce green fuel vouchers and reintroduce car tax (yearly) for certain types of vehicles based on emissions and size.
4. Source electric minibuses and introduce a bus mobility app.
5. Investigate glass / solar roads (roads that generate renewable energy, as used in Denmark) for the main arterial roads.
6. Investigate introduction of hydrogen powered vehicles.

#### What are we trying to achieve?

To reduce carbon emissions by the introduction of new carbon reduction technologies.

## Level of ambition

- To make sure this happens, we need to educate people on the need for change and understanding of costs and who is responsible for the costs and ensure communication (both the medium and language used) is age-group appropriate.
- The Government should keep the public fully informed of any new technologies that are introduced and provide details of the timelines for any such introduction.

## Implications

To ensure a just transition on this recommendation we need to ...

- ensure that the infrastructure can support new technologies – for example that sufficient charging points are available.
- be able to dispose of old vehicles safely and must bear in mind that there is limited availability of second hand EVs.
- be aware that the expense and cost of introducing new technologies may reduce people's ability to travel.

## Recommendation 2

An immediate and just transition to low-carbon transport by 2030 that ensures financial support for both low income households and small businesses.

### Actions

1. Ban registration of new petrol/diesel vehicles (all personal and commercial vehicles) from 2025 that includes a scrappage scheme for diesel/petrol vehicles with particular emphasis on higher polluting vehicles. Introduce a special licence fee for "collector" vehicles that funds carbon-free future projects.
2. Ban all petrol/diesel vehicles (all personal and commercial vehicles) on the road by 2050 and build a secondary market of electric vehicles to support availability and affordability from now.
3. Ensure an extensive island wide network of electric vehicle charging points by 2023.
4. Remove import taxes and other applicable taxes for electric vehicles in 2022. Introduce punitive import taxes on second hand petrol and diesel vehicles.
5. Implement means-tested grant and/or tax relief system for low income families and small businesses to purchase EVs or other low carbon transport from 2022/23.
6. Mandate the most fuel efficient alternative for heavy goods vehicles where there is no EV alternative by 2025.

## Level of ambition

We urgently need to start an unwavering just transition to low-carbon transport by 2030 that includes financial support for both low income households and small businesses.

A just transition to low-carbon transport by 2030 to include financial support for both low income households and small businesses.

## Implications

- As many people in Jersey replace their vehicles as a part-exchange it will be important to ensure a supply of second hand EV cars before the deadline.

- Acknowledge concerns about battery production being environmentally and morally very impactful (lithium and mining conditions). There is a challenge to improve the quality of the battery which has a certain lifespan.
- Acknowledge that carbon neutral means becoming more reliant on electricity that is only coming from one source – France. Perhaps collaborate with other islands. Jersey should be looking at producing its own electricity.
- Sometimes small can make a big difference.

## Recommendation 3

Decarbonise the current public transport in Jersey by 2025, as well as making it more accessible and affordable, so that more people use public transport as their primary mode of transportation on the island.

### Actions

1. Work with public transport contractors to decarbonise their fleets by 2025, with contracts making sure that low-emission technologies are mandatory and that all vehicles are updated to cleaner technologies.
2. Government to subsidise public transport fares so that there's an affordable rate for all passengers (e.g. £1 or incentivisation) and that young people and students can travel for free – and making sure that people know about it through effective promotion.
3. Serving all communities with the help of new accessible electric minibuses which provide more bus routes and more frequent services, especially in rural parishes, regardless of the immediate viability of each individual route.
4. Commit to an investigation into the viability of introducing trams.
5. Bus and minibus services to be designed around islanders' needs such as connecting to ferries, school times, church services, night shifts, hospital visits, flights, hospitality, etc.
6. Making information about public transport (as well as other sustainable transport options such as walking/cycling) available to everyone through public promotion, an integrated mobility app, and working with schools and others.

### What are we trying to achieve?

- Near-zero carbon emissions on the island.
- Making public transport the default option for travel and hopefully reduce congestion.
- Investing in transport options that are right for Jersey.
- Safe routes for cycling and walking and other forms of active travel by reducing the number of private cars on the roads.

### What does the government need to do to support people to take these actions?

- Major investment in public transport.
- Invest in supporting measures – road safety for active travel and safety on buses.
- Also invest in the infrastructure so it becomes safer, more convenient and better suited to cycling/walking alongside public transport.
- Incentivise transport companies to make changes e.g. through contract requirements.

- Incentivise people to use public transport e.g. offer free transport to people reducing their car ownership (temporarily).
- Talk to businesses to get their support – persuade them to invest.
- Lead by example.
- Increasing fuel duty, import duties on private cars and parking charges (especially long-term parking) to form part of the funding these transitions.

### **Level of ambition**

Start now

- Completely transform the bus services and fleet by 2025.
- This will provide an opportunity to create new jobs.

### **Implications**

To ensure a just transition on this recommendation we need to consider:

- For different types of people.
- People with disabilities or chronic illnesses who don't want to be on public transport.
- For businesses.
- Consideration needs to be given to any negative financial implications to the bus company.
- For employees.
- Medical staff and carers.

## **Recommendation 4**

A change in mindset and culture causing a reduction in the demand for travel particularly commuting, car usage, air travel and freight.

### **Actions**

1. Business to allow and support their workforce to work from home with consideration for wellbeing, practicality and expenses.
2. Reduce the number of personal air travel trips targeting frequent flyers using a quota system that gets more expensive the more you do it. This applies to fossil-fuelled aircraft.
3. Increase the self-sustainability of the island to reduce the need for air and sea freight of goods.
4. Education that emphasises wider benefits of a reduction in travel to achieve a change in mindset and culture.
5. Ensure that all essential services are within safe walking distance to reduce the need for travel. This could include shops, gyms, nurseries and social opportunities at a parish level.

### **What are we trying to achieve?**

Reduced demand for fossil-fuelled travel and a reduction in unnecessary journeys.

### **What does the government need to do to enable these actions?**

- Government introduces the air travel quota system.

- Government can lead by example in flexible working, whilst maintaining and improving public access to services.
- Government to invest in resources and promote education programmes accessible to all islanders as a corporate priority and a specific department and a minister for climate change.
- Government Island Plan and Planning Department should concentrate on incentivising the provision of services and business to local areas, not just concentrate on St Helier.

## Level of ambition

Moving to home working can be achieved quickly, as proven by the COVID pandemic.

## Implications

To ensure a just transition on this recommendation we need to consider all users of travel, including those with disabilities, children and families, older people and those on limited incomes.

## Recommendation 5

Encourage walking and cycling by making Jersey a safe and enjoyable environment for cyclists and pedestrians through investment in infrastructure and education. We want legislation to ensure a walking and cycling first transport model.

### Actions

#### 1. Stage 1 - Now

- Immediately invest in our infrastructure – fix roads and create cycle lanes and pavements, ensuring an extensive connected network of walking and cycling routes across the island (including connected green lanes in all parishes) and free safe, secure storage for bikes. Where appropriate introduce separate cycle lanes and safe crossings, creating signage and a map (like the London tube map) and an app of all the walking and cycling routes across the island.

#### 2. Stage 2 - By 2025

- Implement cycling education and training for all road users, starting within schools accompanied by courses for people of all ages and abilities. On completion of training participants receive free registration and cycle insurance.
- Legislate for a walking and cycling first transport model (aligned with the education programme). Ambition for St Helier to be car free by 2035.
- Provide free access to bikes, including e-bikes, to incentivise use.

#### 3. Stage 3 - By 2027

- Introduce monthly car free Sundays across the island – designed to change the mindset of the population to establish Jersey as a walking and cycling island. To be enforced by the police but with exceptions e.g. for emergencies, workers and people with disabilities.
- Government to restrict the size of cars in Jersey and the number of cars allowed.

## What are we trying to achieve?

- Reduce congestion, make people fitter and healthier and reduce emissions from transport – it's a win:win.
- Make the move away from cars organic and something people want to do – not just super-

keen cyclists.

- Opportunities for tourism – establish Jersey as an active walking and cycling destination: a healthy island.
- Increase safety for cyclists and pedestrians. Cycling will be a key life skill in future.

### **What does the government need to do to enable these actions?**

- Existing taxes and Government reserves should cover the cost of education and infrastructure. Additional funds to be raised from commercial sponsors e.g. finance firms.
- Government to encourage workplaces to provide showers and changing facilities.

### **Level of ambition**

As per stages above.

### **Implications**

To ensure a just transition on this recommendation we need to ensure access for those with disabilities is supported (through use of blue badges). Speed limits will be reduced to 10mph in St Helier, encouraging active travel wherever possible. Fewer cars on the road would mean a better, safer and healthier environment for all.

## **Recommendation 6**

Phase out fossil-fuelled private cars and reduce overall car use through the provision of safe, convenient, affordable alternative modes of transport for all.

### **Actions**

1. Phase out fossil fuel cars. Ban registration of new petrol and diesel cars by 2025. Bring in emission-based MOTs and phase out the worst polluters. Replace fossil fuel diesel with biodiesel (HVO). Introduce appropriate financial support/incentives for low-income households to make their next car an EV. Hire car fleet to transition to EVs by 2022.
2. Provide safe, convenient and affordable alternatives. Trial and then introduce on-demand transport services to reduce car dependence. Support car-sharing to support reduction in single-passenger car journeys (eg. through car sharing app, businesses incentivising employees to car share). Invest in the best possible public transport service we can provide (in terms of routes, frequency, cost, clean technology).
3. Work towards pedestrianisation of the centre of St. Helier by 2025 (with access for disabled, business deliveries etc.)
4. Decarbonise school transport by 2022. Provide free shared transport to and from school for children from all parishes, coupled with car-free zones outside schools during drop-off and pick-up times. Provide free Evie bike and scooter hubs at secondary schools and parish halls.
5. Introduce a limit on the total number of private cars (including electric cars) on the island and cars per household (as population increases.) This measure to be used if other policies fail to deliver a significant reduction in car use by 2025.

### **What are we trying to achieve?**

- A significant cut in carbon emissions resulting in clean air that's free of pollution.
- Roads that are free of congestion and prioritise walking and cycling.

- Jersey is a more beautiful and enjoyable place to live and work, with improved community interaction and greater engagement with nature.
- Improved mental and physical health outcomes.

### **What does the government need to do to enable these actions?**

- Prioritise and fund the adaptation / creation of suitable infrastructure to enable and incentivise actions.
- Demonstrate their commitment to urgency by creating a separate Department for Climate Change.
- Inspire, instil and support a mindset shift and behaviour change, making use of the full ladder of intervention to incentivise zero carbon lifestyles.
- Create a programme of education/awareness-raising for schools and wider society.
- Total audit of all vehicles to gather baseline data on number of vehicles, emission standards and usage.

### **Level of ambition**

We feel a high level of urgency and want this recommendation to be acted on immediately.

We want to see a detailed action plan (with actions, dates and accountability) to implement this recommendation by the end of 2021. Then ongoing review against targets.

### **Implications**

To ensure a just transition on this recommendation we need to provide alternative transport and access solutions that meet the needs of all members of society equally, including: people with disabilities, people with young families, older people, business owners, people working in the car industry and those who currently rely on private cars for their livelihoods, medical staff working in the community, classic car collectors.

## **Recommendation 7**

Jersey will achieve a phased transition to (all) green transport, with no new registration of fossil fuel vehicles after 2025.

### **Actions**

1. Government transport (assumption fleet is recycled every 3 years)
  - No longer buy or lease fossil fuel vehicles after 2024, technology permitting.
  - A Government budget for green transport agreed by 2022.
  - All diesel vehicles transition to lowest carbon alternative, where a no carbon alternative is not yet available.
  - Have appropriately sized vehicles for purpose.
  - Apply logistics to reduce unnecessary journeys.
  - Limit number of cars within the fleet.
2. Public transport - buses, coaches and taxis.
  - No longer buy or lease bus or coach fossil fuel vehicles after 2024, technology permitting.

- Privately owned taxis transition by 2025.
  - Company owned taxis transition by 2025.
  - All diesel vehicles transition to lowest carbon alternative, where a no carbon alternative is not yet available.
  - Look at and learn from other successful electric bus services.
  - Encourage regulated ride sharing schemes.
  - Introduce bike taxis.
3. Business/corporate transport - including hire cars
- No longer buy or lease fossil fuel vehicles after 2024.
  - All diesel vehicles transition to lowest carbon alternative, where a no carbon alternative is not yet available.
  - Encourage flexible working hours to reduce congestion and high carbon emissions at peak times.
  - Commercial building bye-laws to provide for green fuelling needs.
4. Household transport
- No longer buy or lease new fossil fuel vehicles after 2025.
  - Free installation of domestic charge points where necessary by the Government to encourage a transition to electric vehicles.
  - Residential building by-laws to provide for green fuelling needs for new builds.
  - Government facilitating a viable second hand electric vehicles market.
  - ‘Emissions’ tax for visitors bringing fossil-fuelled cars to the island from 2024.
  - Encourage community car ownership or sharing.
5. Ensuring a green infrastructure is put in place to encourage people to make low carbon choices about how they travel
- Provide an Island wide network of designated routes for walking and cycling.
  - Encourage flexible working to enable greener transport choices to be made.
  - Every other Government, Parish and commercial parking space to have an electric charging point.
  - Island wide network of charging points for commercial vehicles.
  - Government facilitate the conversion of fossil fuel stations to green fuelling stations.
  - Government must develop legislation and regulation to support the development and maintenance of a green transport infrastructure.
  - Review of bus routes and timetables to provide a comprehensive network fit for purpose.

### **What are we trying to achieve?**

- A move to an Island with no fossil fuel vehicles must start with stopping the importation of new fossil fuel vehicles and the new registration of older fossil fuel vehicles.

- The transition to green transport must also be supported by providing the necessary infrastructure, including public transport fit for purpose and a second hand green vehicle market.
- The Government should lead by example and be the first to transition to greener vehicles with commercial and businesses to follow suit before the public should be expected to.

## Implications

- We are aware that a transition to green transport and infrastructure will be more difficult for some but we believe that with the right support it can be done in a balanced and just manner.
- We are aware that there is a cost implication to our recommendations, for the replacement of vehicles, the cost of fuel alternatives, the cost of providing and maintaining the necessary infrastructure, which is why we have not recommended the removal of all fossil fuel vehicles by 2030 and we have allowed for exceptions where the technology is not yet available to transition.
- We are aware that there could be a detrimental impact on the environment to provide the necessary infrastructure, this should be as minimal as possible, which is why we have used the word green rather than electric or low carbon.
- We are aware that green technology is always changing and improving, and that the lifespan of current technologies may be shorter than ideal, this should be taken into consideration but not be a barrier to transition.
- We are aware that these recommendations may lead to an increase in the tax payable by Islanders, or the introduction of fees elsewhere, to fund the transition, but the funding should not fall to the taxpayer alone.

## Prioritisation of recommendations

The prioritisation of these seven recommendations was determined by voting on the following question:

Please rank the seven transport recommendations in order of priority, with one being the highest priority and seven being the lowest.

Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	Score
Public transport	11	11	7	9	3	1	1	43	5.26
Encouraging active travel	9	2	4	11	7	7	3	43	4.12
Just transition	4	9	5	4	8	6	7	43	3.86
New technologies	9	5	3	3	6	8	9	43	3.79
Private cars	5	5	7	5	5	10	6	43	3.74
Reducing the demand for travel	3	5	8	6	8	6	7	43	3.67
Phasing transition	2	6	9	5	6	5	10	43	3.56

In addition, the Assembly voted on the date when new registrations of petrol and diesel vehicles should be banned as follows:

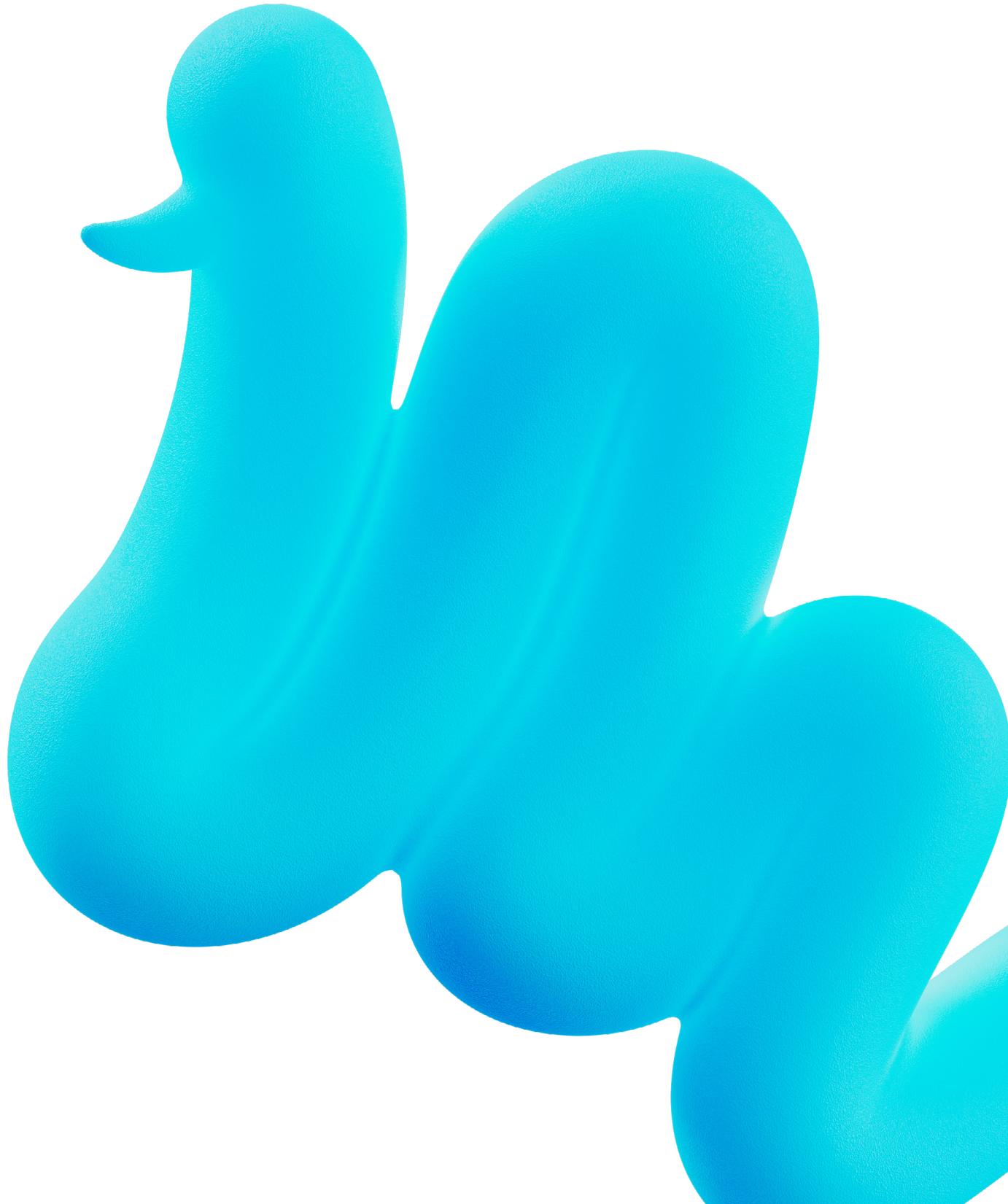
At what date should Jersey ban the new registration of petrol and diesel vehicles?

Answer Choices	Responses	
2025	53.49%	23
2030	46.51%	20



Chapter 5:

## **Heating, cooling and cooking**



# Heating, cooling and cooking

## Context

Over 30% of Jersey's greenhouse gas emissions arise from heating, cooling and cooking. The carbon neutral strategy assessed two policy scenarios intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from this sector:

- Facilitating the replacement of oil and LPG heating systems; and
- Upgrading the insulation of domestic housing.

Consequently, the Citizens' Assembly focused on the economic and social consequences of rapid changes in relation to heating, cooling and cooking in order to achieve carbon neutrality. Details of how the recommendations were arrived at can be found in Appendix 4.

## Recommendations and prioritisation

### Recommendation 1

Ensure Building Standards and Planning Law specify carbon neutral standards for all buildings by 2023.

#### Actions

1. Immediately revise the Jersey Building Standards to ensure that all new builds are carbon neutral by 2023.
2. Amend planning restrictions to promote the early adoption of renewable energy (eg. solar panels) and carbon reduction measures (e.g. new windows).
3. Introduce by January 2023 a mandatory Energy Performance Certificate Scheme for all buildings which must be completed by 2025, or on the sale or rental of the property, if earlier. Use the scheme to ensure carbon neutrality across all buildings by 2030.
4. Monitor and update standards continually to reflect technological developments.
5. Immediately revise Planning Law to encourage the redevelopment of property that is no longer fit for purpose. Ensure existing properties are used and not allowed to stand empty for want of investment to make them carbon neutral, with the Government of Jersey leading by example.
6. Immediately revise residential tenancy law in order to ensure that costs of energy efficiency measures may not be passed on to the tenant and to ensure that the tenant does not have legal powers to oppose energy efficient refurbishment.

#### What we are trying to achieve

- All buildings are carbon neutral ie do not emit carbon in use.

- Property owners are required to replace heating, cooling and cooking sources (eg. boilers) at the end of their useful life with carbon neutral alternatives, and to use sustainable fuels in the meantime (eg. HVO).
- Heritage must align with climate change concerns, to enable existing buildings to be brought up to carbon neutral standards as far as possible.
- Buildings are designed to utilise natural light, heat, precipitation and ventilation.
- Everyone in Jersey has access to affordable carbon neutral housing.

### **What does the government need to do to enable these actions?**

- Facilitate funding for energy efficiency building improvements eg. in the form of a reasonable term loan or means-tested grants.
- Government to set up an approved EPC scheme with independently-approved suppliers and regulated charges.
- Government to lead by example with all states-owned property (beginning with publicising the list of states-owned properties and what they are currently used for, including if empty.)
- Immediately negotiate with empty property owners to ensure properties that have not been utilised for two years are repurposed. If negotiations fail, enforce an empty dwelling management order.
- Stop imports of heating, cooling and cooking equipment powered by fossil fuels by 2023.

### **Level of ambition**

- Building Standards and Planning Law to be aligned with carbon neutral strategy by 2023.
- Energy Performance Certificate Scheme to be introduced in 2023 and made mandatory across all buildings by 2025.
- Residential tenancy law to be revised as above by 2023.

### **Implications**

To ensure a just transition on this recommendation we need to:

- Enable all households to implement retrofit measures and to access funding schemes.
- Consider how to prevent unintended social consequences of island retrofit policies, which may disadvantage residents occupying energy inefficient homes.
- Ensure that all rental increases after completion of energy refurbishment measures are controlled.
- Strike an acceptable balance between heritage and climate change concerns.

## **Recommendation 2**

Reduce carbon emissions from rental properties, both residential and commercial, by implementing a system of Energy Performance Certificates by the 1st of January 2025.

### **Actions**

1. The Government of Jersey to devise an asset survey to be included within the annual rates return. The survey should include: Is it a rental property, what fuels are used for heating/

cooking and the type of glazing/ insulation etc. To be distributed with the next parish rates return and collated by June of 2022. To provide the GoJ with a comprehensive database.

2. Legislation for rental properties to include an energy performance certificate (EPCs) with properties required to meet a minimum grade before being leased. EPCs to be implemented for both commercial and residential properties. All rental properties to have this in place by 2025. Penalties for non-conformity to the legislation. Penalties to be ring-fenced for use to upgrade/ retrofit island owned heritage/ historic buildings. Legislation to ensure costs are not passed on to tenants, as well as legislation to ensure tenants are not unduly prejudiced.
3. The Government provides subsidies and incentives (e.g. grants, low cost loans, tax breaks) to be implemented on a time sensitive sliding scale, to help pay for attaining at least the minimum standard required for the EPC. Once the EPC is completed the incentive value starts high then decreases as time passes.
4. Government buildings should be the example for landlords to follow, by setting the standard and conducting surveys of their own buildings.
5. Educate landlords to help them understand the aim and what can be achieved.

### **What we are trying to achieve**

Reduce carbon emissions by introducing an EPC to include a carbon audit, in the most cost effective way to meet the target date of the 1st of January 2025. Introduction of rental property regulation by the Government to achieve a predetermined minimum rating to indicate a standard of energy performance as displayed on the EPC (for example a rating of A, B, C or D with D being the minimum).

### **What does the government need to do to enable these actions?**

- Improve and introduce new legislation.
- Improve awareness, publicity and availability of subsidies and incentives.
- Lead by example with GoJ rental properties and government buildings.
- Formulate the survey for the parishes to distribute with the rates return and then collate by the end of June 2022.
- Incorporate the EPCs into the Island Plan.
- Ensure sufficient training for individuals/ businesses to carry out inspections.

### **Level of ambition**

Certification process to begin as soon as possible.

The asset survey to be completed by the end of June 2022.

The 1st of January 2025 as the cut-off date for meeting EPC standards.

### **Implications**

EPCs could be carried out by surveyors. The person carrying out the assessment should be accredited. This accreditation should be standardised by the Government.

Without the GoJ leading by example it will be harder to motivate private landlords to take action.

## Recommendation 3

To educate and support Jersey consumers and Island suppliers to transition to carbon neutral ways of studying, living and working so Jersey and its environment are protected and improved by 2030.

### Actions

1. Educate the residents in 2022 or sooner on the costs and benefits of studying, living and working in a carbon neutral community, starting with young people. Organise accessible multi-generational events on different platforms to reduce fear and increase understanding.
2. Immediately incentivise those with limited funds to speed up change. Publicise carbon-neutral approved changes that are tax-deductible for property owners and for rental investments: projects such as solar panels/electric boilers and setting up a pioneering Jersey Carbon Neutral Fund. Eliminate GST on eco-friendly improvements.
3. Give fuel suppliers until 2025 to change to a renewable energy supply. Current oil customers have to change to HVO fuel by 2025 as an interim measure until their heating/cooking/boiler needs replacing.
4. Immediately set up a rental scheme, interest free loans or partial grants for all types of solar/thermal panels for old and new buildings. New builds have to generate an agreed percentage of their own energy needs.
5. Immediately identify the gap in key skills and stay up to date with new technologies to enable a carbon neutral Jersey. Government to provide funding for apprenticeships and upskilling existing work force on a continuing basis for any age during the transition period and beyond. Partner apprentices from Highlands College with existing and new contractors.
6. Establish by 2022 a GST-exempt building works framework for contractors – existing and new – to support refurbishment and to take on apprentices with additional incentives. Partial tax break on carbon neutral refurbishments. Introduce regulations that eliminate old outdated building practices by 2025.

### What are we trying to achieve?

To educate and incentivise Islanders and suppliers in order to contribute to the vision of a carbon neutral Jersey.

What does the government need to do to enable these actions?

- Resource, re-imagine, and upskill their planning department to put carbon neutrality front and centre.

### Implications

To ensure a just transition on this recommendation we need to recognise that upskilling local contractors may take time to enable fuel transition.

Make sure that the architects and developers on big projects get a heads up as soon as possible as the impact of eliminating outdated building practices may be considerable.

Age-relevant media platforms are crucial to ensure everyone is educated. Young people can

use platforms that older people do not use. And Jersey has an ageing population so this is a key issue.

## Recommendation 4

Government to enable and empower communities to become carbon neutral by creating policy and funding frameworks for communal power generation and energy efficiency measures related to heating, cooling and cooking. This will be underpinned by an island-wide feasibility study and energy audits.

### Actions

1. Government to immediately fund energy audits to determine options for shared measures and economies of scale.
2. Government to commission a feasibility study to explore the potential for shared community micro-renewables across Jersey (including a survey of willingness to participate in community schemes) – to be complete by end of 2022.
3. Immediately require all new developments to have community renewables built in through updates to building regulations.
4. Parishes to incentivise community energy generation through a link to residential rates and by supporting community initiatives, with Parish Halls acting as an information hub to showcase what's possible to motivate others.
5. Require all community Government/Parish-owned buildings to include renewables.
6. Government to appoint paid Community liaison officers (one per Parish) to lead implementation, building trust, supporting communities, education and promoting opportunities. They act as a bridge between community and technical experts.

### What we are trying to achieve

- Initiatives will be informed by the results of a feasibility study (including which technologies work for different scales/definitions of community).
- Encourage and support communities to develop their own solutions for reducing their carbon footprint e.g. government workshops on what is possible.
- Community liaison officers to lead local implementation, building trust, supporting communities, education and promoting opportunities.
- Build capability and possibility. Help individuals work together to make a difference and feel support. People know where to go to get resources.

### What does the government need to do to enable these actions?

- Provide subsidies/means-tested grants/loans which make community initiatives affordable.
- Help create economies of scale to make community initiatives economically viable.
- Provide a variety of funding sources to support this e.g. sustainable Environment and Social Governance-type bond/strategic reserve fund/taxes.
- Commission feasibility study to determine cost of initiatives and therefore determine appropriate funding sources (but no increase in GST).
- Make JEC waive the 6-7% cost of grid maintenance payable to JEC for community/micro-renewables.

- Upskill and licence construction sector to ensure capability and capacity for roll out of community renewables.
- Sustainability measures (renewables/retrofits) should not be subject to General Sales Tax.
- Parishes to support implementation of community initiatives to help build trust; parishes and parishioners with strong interest in the issue to be supported in taking the lead.
- Work with other voluntary, charitable and community groups to raise awareness of opportunities – e.g. Jersey Youth Service, Age Concern.

### **Level of ambition**

Step 1 – Feasibility study to start asap and be completed by end 2022, accompanied by rolling scheme of energy audits – we can't go anywhere until we do this.

Step 2 – Community liaison officers to be appointed following feasibility study and audit outcomes and to build conversations with communities – targeting most inefficient properties first.

Step 3 – Roll out of community initiatives starting in 2023 with island-wide uptake by 2025.

### **Implications**

To ensure a just transition on this recommendation we need to:

- Understand there are different levels of community.
- Listen to and gain understanding of issues relating to willingness to participate.
- Provide incentives and financial support to make community initiatives affordable for all.
- Provide education, advice and encouragement to build willingness to participate.

## **Recommendation 5**

Appointing a Minister for Energy as soon as possible but no later than 2022 (when new Government is installed), advised by an independent expert panel, to take overall responsibility for the transition to becoming zero-carbon by 2045 or sooner and with biofuels having a temporary role until we can achieve this with the help of a variety of local renewable energy sources.

### **Actions**

1. An end to importing high-carbon diesel by 2030 or sooner and ensuring that there is sufficient HVO for the island's energy needs.
2. Immediately ensuring the availability of domestic and other building infrastructure that has been adapted to work with HVO instead of high-carbon fuels and that it's affordable to people (e.g. subsidy to encourage uptake).
3. Government using its powers (e.g. taxation and incentives) to enable the transition to sustainable biofuels such as HVOs in as short a time as possible and no later than by 2025 (e.g. upgrading systems when they are serviced and supporting the industry to be ready for this).
4. Government must seriously and regularly explore the prospect of Jersey-based renewable energy generation infrastructure (including tidal energy infrastructure) and work with energy companies to invest in it – cost should not be an excuse.

5. Promoting self-sustainability from renewable energy sources to reduce dependency on French grid – becoming a world leader (perhaps together with other Channel Islands).
6. Plan for diversification of energy sources through competition and collaboration.

### **What we are trying to achieve**

Immediate reduction of Jersey's carbon output from its energy use!

### **What does the government need to do to enable these actions?**

- Government to ensure transparency on targets and inform the people of Jersey of progress made.
- Government to educate people in using energy moderately – heating, cooling and cooking equivalent of the “20 is plenty” campaign on road safety (20 is plenty for your house as well!).
- Government needs to use taxation levers and incentives to enable transition to sustainable fuels.
- Government needs to be bold and demanding with its current energy partners.
- Government to ensure that a next Government commits to this - enshrine in legislation.

### **Level of ambition**

By 2022 or sooner: appointing a Minister for Energy.

By 2025 or sooner: transition of home energy systems to sustainable biofuels.

By 2030 or sooner: end to importing high-carbon fossil fuels.

By 2045 or sooner: end of the transition: all energy on Jersey from renewable sources.

### **Implications**

To ensure a just transition on this recommendation we need:

- Transparency of targets and actions.
- Government support for small businesses and lower income households through the transition.
- Government helping with training and upskilling workforce (e.g. boiler servicing).
- Have an independent body that advises the new Minister.
- Have legislation to ensure the longevity of these actions.
- Just taxation and incentives, making sure poorer households aren't excluded.

## **Recommendation 6**

All new and existing government and commercial properties to become carbon neutral by 2030, with the government leading the way immediately through the introduction of legislation, standards and practical assistance.

### **Actions**

1. Government to immediately adopt globally recognised best practice and standards for all new and existing government and commercial buildings to achieve carbon neutrality.
2. All existing commercial properties to be retrofitted to be carbon neutral by 2030, with offsets

where this is not possible, and with grants provided for small business owners on a means-tested basis to enable retrofitting.

3. The Government to introduce legislation banning new carbon heavy heating systems with the ban to come into force by 2025. Ensure the transition to less heavy heating systems is efficient and sustainable by the use of HVO, green gas or similar fuels as an alternative until the end of the life of the current heating system.
4. The Government to provide means-tested incentives as soon as possible to encourage and support people to make their properties carbon neutral. The Government to consider a full range of options such as grants, loans, subsidies, taxation measures, stamp duty and private finance such as green bonds.
5. Make compulsory energy certificates that include both energy performance and carbon footprint by 2025 on all buildings.

### **What are we trying to achieve?**

Achieving carbon neutrality on government and commercial properties, which leads to higher energy standards on buildings and, therefore, more cost-effective and sustainable building stock.

### **What does the government need to do to enable these actions?**

- Remove the taxation on green fuels and increase taxation on fossil fuels to compensate accordingly.
- Put carbon neutrality at the heart of Planning within the Island Plan framework and in legislation.
- Prioritise carbon neutrality above heritage preservation on buildings within specialised planning rules and guidance.
- Government to provide appropriate staff, training, resources and expertise within the Planning Department.
- Government to make available on-island training to develop the on-island skills base (such as apprenticeships) to achieve carbon neutrality, e.g. to support retrofitting and industry implementation of energy certificates.
- Government to make compulsory annual carbon audits for businesses outlining their carbon footprint and actions they have taken during the year to make their buildings carbon neutral, including the Government itself on its own buildings.

### **Level of ambition**

- Restructure the Planning Department to put carbon neutrality at the heart of what it does – change the culture.
- Planning legislation and bye-law changes by 2025, including energy efficiency certificates.
- Make it a legal requirement to fit only carbon neutral heating, cooling and cooking energy systems by 2025.
- Retrofit, in accordance with legal efficiency standards, all existing government and commercial buildings by 2030/2035.

### **Implications**

To ensure a just transition on this recommendation we need to...

- Consider the impact on charities, NGOs and small businesses.
- Ensure reskilling of the workforce to meet new requirements.
- Ensure effective implementation of means-tested incentives that will deliver change, people will access and have no limitations.
- Establish clear best practice rules and guidance.

## Recommendation 7

Government to develop a strategy for retrofitting of residential buildings to ensure optimal energy efficiency and share their recommendations with islanders by the end of 2022. This will include financial options, education programmes and incentive schemes, prior to enforcement commencing in 2030.

### Actions

1. All residential houses to have an EPC from an approved supplier, together with a costed action plan by 2025 to achieve carbon neutrality. Clear guidance to be provided for all types of construction materials, including listed buildings.
2. Government of Jersey to manage the roll-out of the retrofit programme of residential properties (including allocation of a budget and employing experts), leveraging the successful model used for the roll-out of fibre-optic cabling.
3. Government of Jersey to provide a range of different financial options and incentives which are means tested based on income, such as grants and loans (regulated lenders). Packages in place to help vulnerable people. Government approved lenders for retrofit projects, targeted loan products for retrofit projects. Tax breaks for retrofit projects to incentivise builders and owners to prioritise this work. Contribution towards home energy audit, free for those on low incomes.
4. Employers to pay for continued professional development. Government of Jersey to lead training of professionals, like Highlands College and other providers (such as Jersey Gas, Jersey Electricity) to offer courses, leading to registration of approved trade persons.
5. Government Trading Standards and Building Control to promote, educate and enforce on quality of products and workmanship to avoid inferior retrofitting.

### What we are trying to achieve

Neutral carbon emissions from retrofitted residential buildings in Jersey.

To be recognised as a world leader in retrofitting residential buildings in this type of change.

What does the government need to do to enable these actions?

Use income from cannabis growing for instance. Guernsey is already doing this.

### Prioritisation of recommendations

The prioritisation of these seven recommendations was determined by voting on the following question:

Please rank the seven heating, cooking and cooling recommendations in order of priority, with one being the highest priority and seven being the lowest.

Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	Score
Building standards & planning law	7	14	8	6	3	3	2	43	4.98
Retrofitting residential buildings	6	11	8	6	7	3	2	43	4.67
Energy	16	2	3	6	4	3	9	43	4.42
Government & commercial properties	5	7	10	4	9	3	5	43	4.21
Making change happen	5	6	6	6	6	9	5	43	3.86
Rental properties	3	1	5	9	10	9	5	42	3.36
Community initiatives	1	2	3	6	4	12	15	43	2.53





## Chapter 6:

# Sustainable Finance

# Sustainable Finance

Following a presentation on sustainable finance, and an opportunity to pose questions to the speaker (and others), Assembly members worked in small groups to develop high level messages that they wished to send to the Government of Jersey.

Many of the messages developed by the seven small groups had themes in common. They have been sorted into the following five headline themes.

1. Jersey establishes itself as a sustainable finance hub
2. Jersey as a pioneer and global leader in sustainable finance
3. Jersey introduces the legislation required for sustainable finance
4. Jersey provides education and awareness on sustainable finance
5. Investors should have choices

Details of Assembly members' thinking in relation to these themes is set out below:

## **Jersey establishes itself as a sustainable finance hub**

- By 2025, the government will position Jersey as a sustainable finance hub by using incentives to attract sustainable financial companies and entrepreneurs. This will be backed up by strong regulatory system (e.g. annual audits) to prevent greenwashing.
- We want green finance on a green island – this is an opportunity for Jersey to leverage and grow the market. This means:
  - Green financial products
  - Regulation to ensure that any initiatives are not 'greenwashing'
  - Mandatory disclosure (for financial institutions and government in relation to carbon footprint)
  - Education – so people can make informed choices
- We want there to be a 'Jersey Standard' which must be met by any financial company that wants to operate from the island and which would be a prestigious thing to aspire to for any financial company. The standard should require companies to adopt all-round sustainable behaviour and should encourage transparency.
- Jersey, as a centre for international finance, to become a leader in promoting sustainable investments by 2030. The Government should incentivise sustainable finance / pensions / investors to come to Jersey.

## **Jersey as a pioneer and global leader in sustainable finance**

- A message to Jersey Finance – Jersey must lead the way with a Carbon Neutral Fund that gains global recognition – it creates a standard that other institutions/jurisdictions can aspire to, with a level of user-friendly disclosure that is regulated by the Jersey Financial Services

Commission. It encourages Jersey citizens to invest in it with various tax relief fund schemes targeting specific groups like local businesses as well as individuals.

- The Government of Jersey should lead by example in regard to green finance by avoiding climate negative loans and investments.
- We must lead by example and the Government as the biggest pension provider and large investment fund holder in Jersey should adopt sustainable finance and lead the way. It should clearly communicate its actions with islanders and encourage other institutions and businesses to follow suit.
- The Government should lead the way by investing in sustainable funds – phased transition away from high carbon investment through use of quotas to ensure fairness/just transition

### **Jersey introduces the legislation required for sustainable finance**

- Jersey to sign up to the 17 UN Sustainable Development goals and to legislate that all private companies do the same. Companies should report their carbon footprint on an annual basis.
- The Government should legislate to establish standards for businesses to adopt in achieving carbon neutrality and require businesses to report on the impact of their activities.
- Where the Government invests its funds in businesses, the Government must ensure that the investment strategy for those funds incorporates a requirement for funds to be invested sustainably in businesses that are carbon neutral or actively taking steps to reduce their carbon footprint.

### **Jersey provides education and awareness on sustainable finance**

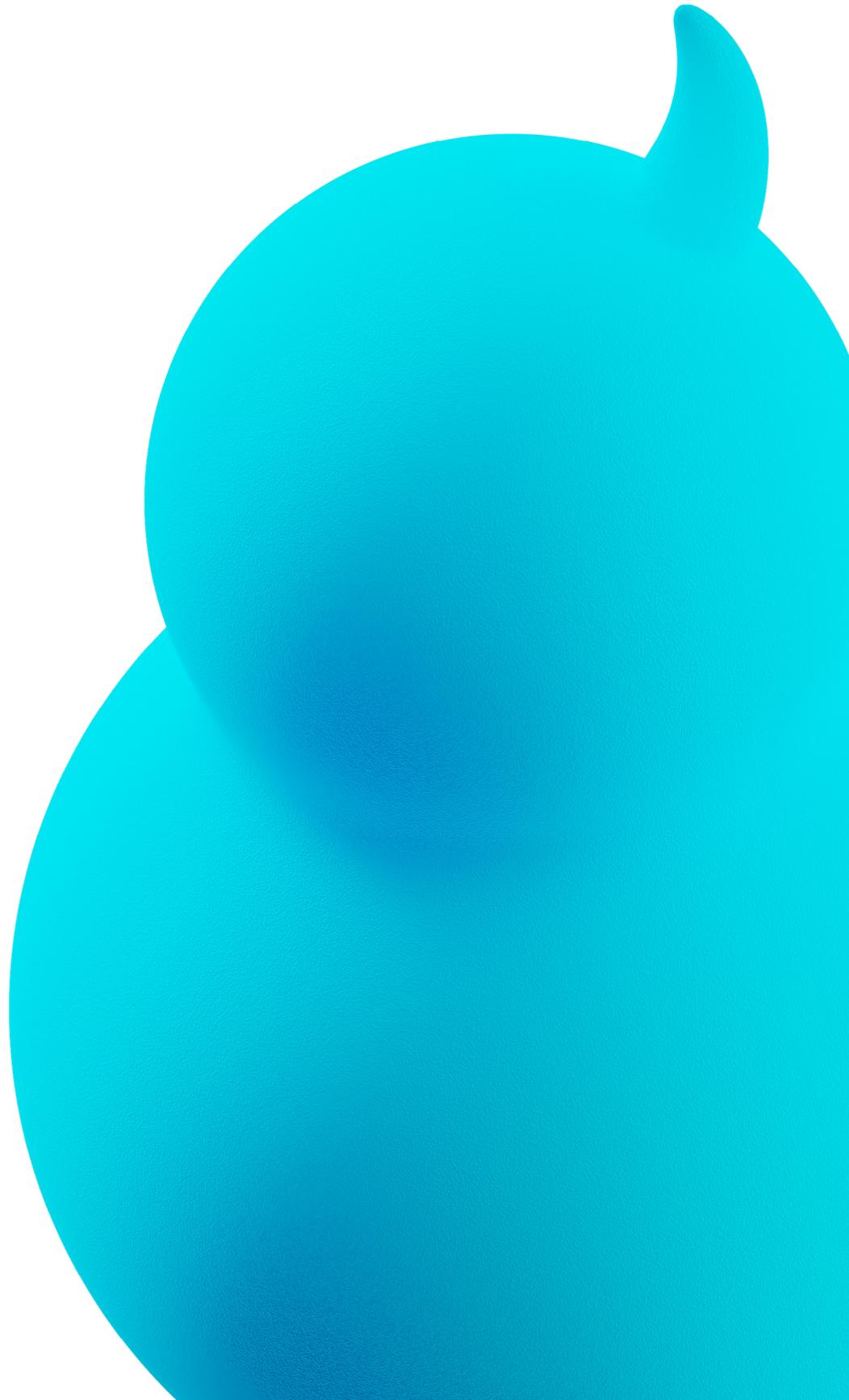
- The Government needs to educate people about the impacts of financial products, starting with education in schools.
- The Government should make it easier for islanders to seek out sustainable financial options by encouraging more retail banking options and ensuring that it is straightforward for islanders to change their bank accounts.
- Greater education for the individual consumer in regard to which banks/ financial institutions have green portfolios to allow the individuals to make more informed decisions. With a clearer set of guidelines laid out by the Government for what constitutes a green investment to help managers with producing portfolios to avoid climate negative loans and investments. Any guidelines should be produced in cooperation with other nations to achieve a global standard.

### **Investors should have choices**

- Investors should be given the option of selecting green investments when deciding what level of risk they want to invest at.

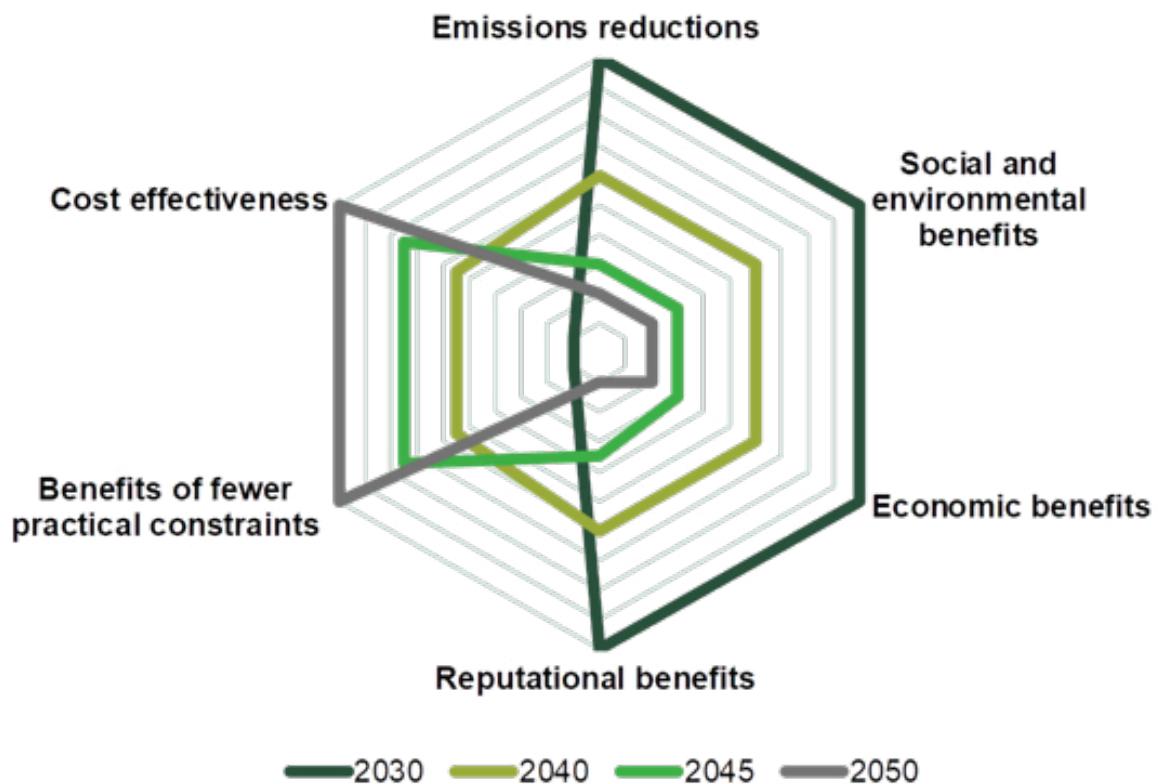


Chapter 7:  
**Overall ambition**



## Overall ambition

The culmination of the Climate Assembly process was consideration of by when Jersey should achieve carbon neutrality, signalling the overall ambition of the Island in tackling climate change. Different target dates involve different trade-offs between the costs and benefits of climate change policies, as illustrated by the following diagram:

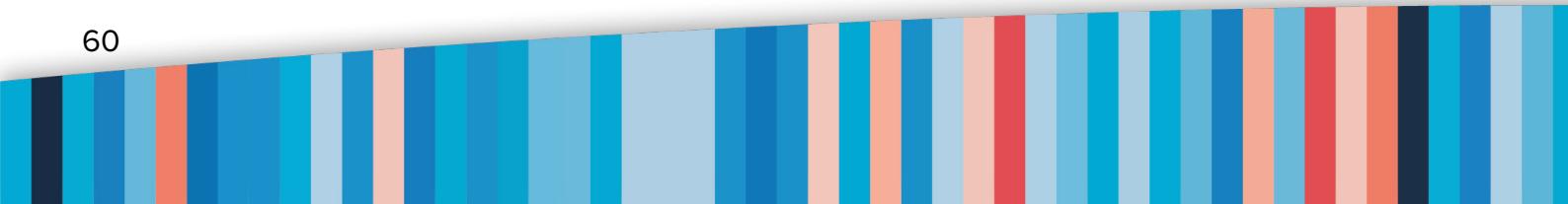


Assembly members were asked the following question:

**At what date should Jersey be carbon neutral?**

This will be the date by which the Island will have completed the vast majority of the decarbonisation of transport, heating and cooking. This is also the date when we start purchasing carbon offsets of the highest recognised standards for any remaining scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. We must ensure that in doing so, there is no overall increase in income inequality in the island.

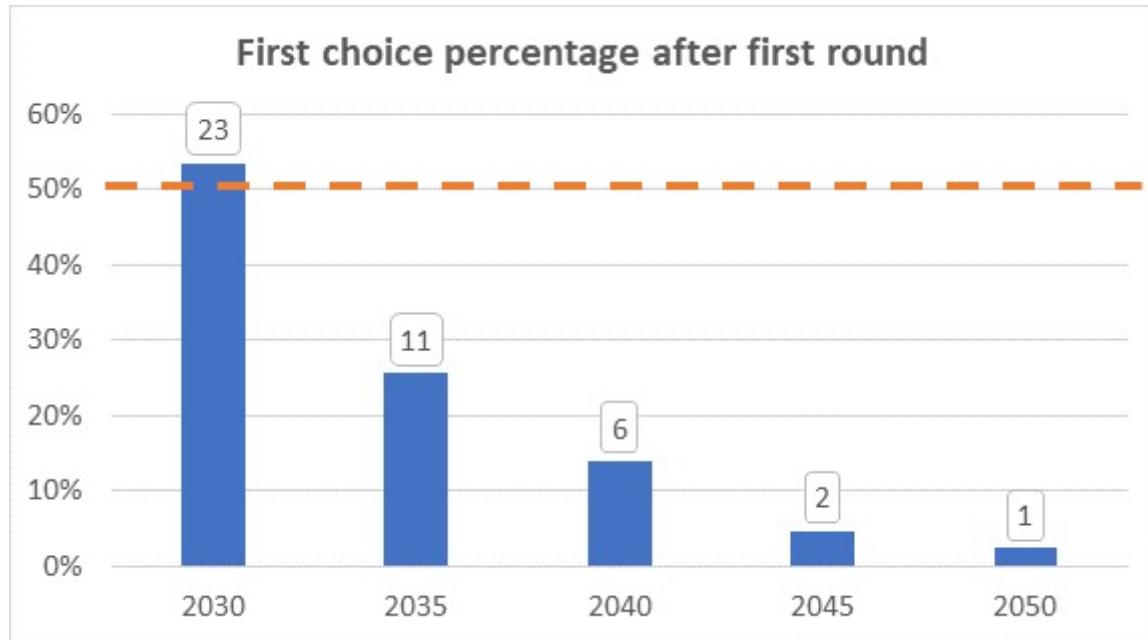
Choose your first and second choice from: 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050



The result of the first round of voting was as follows:

	First choice count	First choice percentage	Second choice count	Second choice percentage
2030	23	53%	3	7%
2035	11	26%	24	56%
2040	6	14%	11	26%
2045	2	5%	5	12%
2050	1	2%	0	0%
Total	43	100%	43	100%

As over 50% of the first round count voted for 2030 this was confirmed as the overall result and there was no need for any further rounds of counting using second choices.



Assembly members were given the result of the vote on the date for carbon neutrality and asked to discuss the following question:

**What should the balance be between carbon reductions and purchasing carbon offsets?**

At the date that Jersey becomes carbon neutral (2030) what level of emissions reductions (as a percentage from 1990 emissions levels) should Jersey have achieved? Note that we will have to purchase carbon offsets for any remaining emissions at this point.

The conversation around this topic was lively and engaging, and although participants were keen to discuss the topic, they found it difficult to be definitive around the level of reductions. They were not asked to reach a consensus in their groups, or to vote for a particular level of reductions as a whole.

Many assembly members felt that a 95-100% reduction by 2030 should be stated as an ambition to work towards, acknowledging at the same time that this would be difficult to achieve but that this could be set as a stretch goal and an expression of the level of ambition they wanted to equip the government to work from. Some believed that the evidence presented to them demonstrated there were a number of opportunities for quick wins and to achieve reductions quickly, maintaining a steady pace afterwards with the deadline in mind.

Others felt that this level of reduction was unrealistic, and that setting a more achievable goal would be an appropriate response to this question. Of these participants, many felt that reductions in levels of between 65% and 80% were realistic and achievable. Some participants wanted to see a reduction of 70-80% from current (rather than 1990) levels.

Many of the Assembly members commented that dates and percentages can feel artificial and that they'd rather see a focus on specific aims or decisions.

The Assembly members were also asked to have a follow up discussion about by which date Jersey should have reduced emissions to as close to zero as possible. They were asked to discuss the following question:

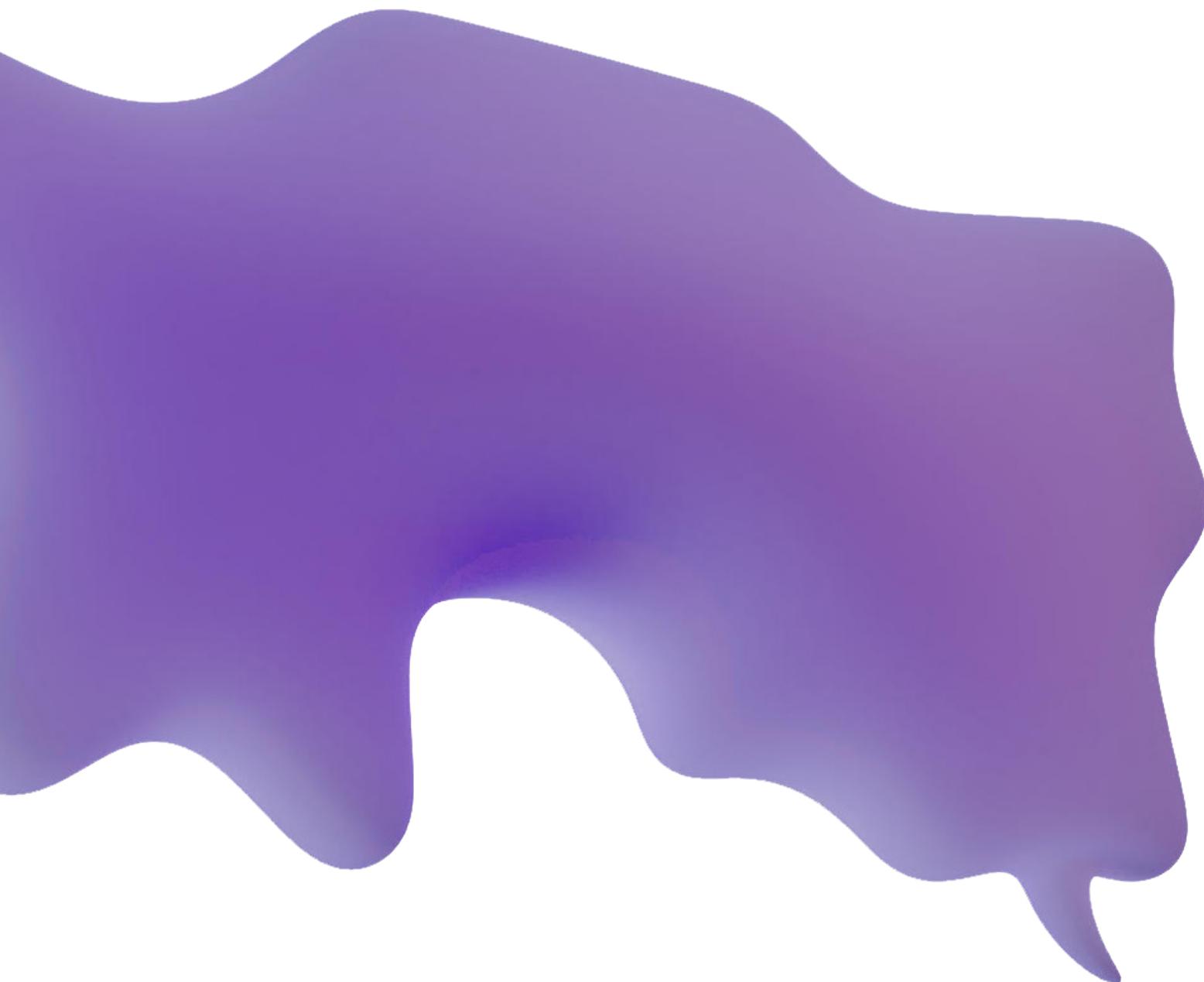
**When would you like Jersey to have reduced emissions to as close to zero as possible (about 95%)?**

**If you don't think that we will have reduced emissions as much as 95% at the date that we first become carbon neutral, how soon after this date should we be aiming for?**

Of those that did not state an ambition to have reduced to 100% by 2030, most were ambitious with this target date – many of the group opting for 2035 or 2040 as the date by which this should have been achieved, although some felt that 2050, with specific dates for things like household energy by 2045. Again, the assembly members talked about the importance of setting an ambition to work towards.

Chapter 8:

## **What should happen next**



# What should happen next

With an election next year, a new States and a new government, it is essential that the Citizens' Assembly's recommendations remain at the forefront of debate in Jersey. The recommendations have already been presented to States Members and to Jersey's Youth Parliament. The Assembly hopes that the Youth Parliament will review the recommendations and hold ministers to account for their delivery.

The Assembly also recommended the following:

- The Chair-Convenor should present the recommendations to the Council of Ministers for discussion, within two weeks of publication.
- The Council of Ministers should publish a formal response to the recommendations within six weeks of publication.
- The Minister for the Environment should arrange for there to be an in-committee debate on the recommendations and the Council of Ministers' response, by the end of July 2021.
- The Government Plan 2022-26 should include a section dedicated to the measures being taken to implement the recommendations.
- There should be a scrutiny review, prior to the election, of the government's response to the recommendations.
- Each Connétable should arrange for there to be a parish assembly to discuss the climate emergency, these recommendations, and how the parishes can contribute to the achievement of carbon neutrality.
- There should be election hustings in each district in 2022 dedicated to discussion of the climate emergency and how it should be tackled.
- The Common Strategic Policy agreed by the States after the next election should include a dedicated section on the climate emergency, detailing the new States' commitment to the Assembly's recommendations.

Chapter 9:  
**Conclusion**



# Conclusion

This has been Jersey's first experience of a Citizens' Assembly, where a group of people who broadly represent the Island's population meet to understand and discuss a complex policy challenge and come up with recommendations. Tackling such a significant and wide-ranging subject as climate change in such a short period of time was difficult. In focusing on the main sources of emissions – transport and heating, cooking and cooling – some areas where changes could be made were put aside. However, the process has been a resounding success, delivering clear and ambitious recommendations to the Government and the States Assembly, with full transparency on the rationale for them and, where necessary, the details of voting in the Assembly.

**"Informative, enlightening and giving a sense of potentially being able to make a difference to the direction Jersey's government adopts on carbon neutrality."**

The publication of this report is a significant moment for Jersey, reconfirming the intention of reaching carbon neutrality by 2030 and signalling the transformative changes required to deliver this commitment. Make no mistake, small-scale, incremental changes will not deliver carbon neutrality. Without a step change in our response to climate change we will fail to tackle this crisis effectively and future generations will pay the price.

**"An amazing experience and I feel privileged to take part"**

The spotlight is now on the Government of Jersey and the States Assembly, which receive this report and must debate and decide their responses to the recommendations. The members of the Citizens' Assembly expect the recommendations to be given careful consideration. Where politicians judge that different decisions should be taken those differences should be fully explained and justified. There will be intense scrutiny of the Government's forthcoming carbon neutral roadmap, especially next year when climate change and our response to it will be a prominent election issue. The question of how to achieve carbon neutrality will not go away. If there are suggestions that the achievement of carbon neutrality should be delayed or there must be other ways of getting there, politicians should be held to account for the adverse consequences of delay in terms of the damage climate change will inflict on the Island.

**"Actually feeling that maybe we could make a difference after all"**

Jersey has one of the lowest levels of civic engagement in the democratic world. Election turnout is low and there is widespread distrust of the States Assembly and the political system. The States should be congratulated for convening a Citizens' Assembly but it must not be the last time that a novel form of participatory democracy is used to resolve political problems. Empowering the public to work with existing political institutions to solve problems will help strengthen our democracy, something the Island sorely needs.

# **Appendices**



# Appendix 1: Sortition

Extract from 2019 Carbon Neutral Strategy

## Selecting the Citizens' Assembly members

The Sortition Foundation



- 1 • Randomly select 9,000 households
- 2 • Provide online and freephone response
- 3 • Perform stratified random selection
- 4 • Contact those selected to confirm participation

## Sortition criteria – who can be part of the Citizens' Assembly?



### Registering interest

- You can register your interest to be part of the citizens' assembly if you:
- live in a household that has received an invitation
  - are 16 or over and have lived in Jersey for either:
    - the last 2 years, **or**
    - the last 6 months plus any other period(s) which total five years

### Stratifying those who have registered

- Age
- Country of birth
- Gender
- Geography
- Socio-economic: Tenure
- Climate change attitude

A maximum of one person from any single household will be selected to participate.

Members of the States Assembly and Senior Managers of the Government of Jersey and Non-Ministerial Departments cannot apply to join the citizens' assembly, though members of their family can.

**Sortition Foundation - figures on the Jersey Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change participants**



# Appendix 2: Mandate for the Citizens' Assembly

## **Recommend Citizens' Assembly (April-July)**

The strategy invites the States Assembly to call a citizens' assembly to explore key issues related to the nature and pace of Jersey's transition to carbon neutrality.

The mandate (set out at Appendix 3) was agreed in adopting P12/2019 and, a citizens' assembly will; be convened that will; be tasked to respond to the question "How should we work together to become carbon neutral?"; and to produce a report including recommendations, that will be shared with the States Assembly and the Government.

The mandate provides that the citizens' assembly should consider:

- the implications and trade-offs of a range of scenarios for achieving carbon neutrality and
- when and how a full transition to zero (or almost zero) emissions in key sectors might be achieved.

This includes considering alternative deadlines for carbon neutrality, and for zero carbon, that might fall before or after 2030.

The citizens' assembly will be supported by independent trained facilitators, who will help the assembly deliberate key issues in a way that promotes critical thinking and consensus. Logistical and other support will also be provided by the States Greffe. This will include a dedicated clerk to the citizens' assembly.

The report of the citizens assembly will be published and sent to all States Members. Ministers will respond to the report and take any recommendations into account in the decide phase.

## Appendix 3 of the Carbon Neutral Strategy

### Purpose of the citizens' assembly

- i. The Assembly of the States of Jersey mandates the calling of a citizens' assembly as an exercise in deliberative democracy, to consider "How should we work together to become carbon neutral?" to make such recommendations as it sees fit and to report to the States Assembly and Government. In particular, the citizens' assembly should consider:
  - the implications and trade offs of a range of scenarios for achieving carbon neutrality; and
  - how a full transition to zero (or almost zero) emissions in key sectors might be achieved.

### How the citizens' assembly will be constituted

- ii. The citizens' assembly is constituted only to consider the matters set out at (i) above
- iii. Membership of the citizens' assembly will consist of:
  - a chairperson to be appointed by the Government and
  - at least 49 citizens, randomly selected to be broadly representative of Jersey society.
- iv. The citizens' assembly will make a report with recommendations on the matter set out at (i) above. The report will be published and sent to all States Members.
- v. The Council of Ministers, on receipt of the report, will make the necessary arrangements to ensure that:
  - an in-committee debate is held in the States Assembly to give initial consideration to the report of the citizens' assembly;
  - the recommendations of the citizens' assembly are considered as part of the development of a long-term climate action plan for Jersey; and
  - the Government will publish a response to the citizens' assembly that sets out:
    - which recommendations are accepted and how these will be implemented, including an indicative timescale;
    - which recommendations the Government does not propose to implement, in which case a clear and reasoned justification will be given.
- vi. An expert advisory group will be established to assist the work of the citizens' assembly in terms of preparing information and advice.
- vii. A clerk to the citizens' assembly will be appointed by the Office of the States Greffe. The clerk will:
  - prepare a draft report based on citizens' assembly's deliberations ; and
  - make all necessary arrangements to ensure the smooth functioning of the citizens' assembly.

### Protocols of the citizen's assembly

- viii. The citizens' assembly will agree its own rules of procedure for the effective conduct of its business in as economical a manner as possible.
- ix. The Environment, Housing and Infrastructure Scrutiny Panel shall have the right to observe meetings of the citizens' assembly, as well as the selection and reporting process, and will report its observations and findings to the States Assembly.

# Appendix 3: Content of the Citizens' Assembly's four blocks of work

The Assembly members were provided with the following information:

## Block 1 - Introduction

Block 1 speaker videos, biographies and factsheets are available from [www.climateconversation.je/focus/contentblockone/](http://www.climateconversation.je/focus/contentblockone/).

## Factsheets

- An introduction to climate change
- Climate change – the local context
- International response to climate change
- Jersey's greenhouse gas emissions reporting
- Sources of greenhouse gas emissions
- Carbon Neutral Strategy
- An overview of Jersey's energy market
- Biodiversity crisis and climate change
- How do we make decarbonisation fair

## Speakers and topics

- Deputy Jess Perchard, Assistant Minister for Environment – background to the Assembly, its remit, value and how the Government will use the recommendations
- Deputy John Young, Minister for the Environment
- Professor Liz Bentley, Royal Meteorological Society – an introduction to climate change
- Sophia Bird, ITV and Paul Aked, Jersey Met – climate change in Jersey
- William Peggie, Director of Natural Environment, Government of Jersey – observed impacts of climate change in Jersey
- Jonathan Renouf, documentary film-maker – how our everyday lives contribute to emissions
- Rebekah Diski, New Economics Foundation – an overview of 'just transition'
- Alan Renwick (video) – How to approach evidence
- Dr Louise Magris, Government of Jersey – the Jersey energy market
- Kathryn Hampshire and Katie King, Aether – emissions from personal consumption
- Toby Park, Behavioural Insights Teams – what we might do to reduce emissions

- Nick Vaughan, Chief Economic Advisor, Government of Jersey – paying for carbon neutrality
- Matt Shepherd, Oxera – different target dates for being carbon neutral and the impact of different options on costs

#### Panel discussion sessions

- Q&A for Deputy John Young and Professor Liz Bentley
- Q&A for Paul Aked, John Searson, Jonathan Renouf, Rebekah Diski and William Peggie
- Q&A for Louise Magris, Toby Park, Kathryn Hampshire and Katie King
- Q&A for Nick Vaughan and Matt Shepherd

#### Breakout room discussions / tasks

- Getting to know each other
- Developing conversation guidelines
- Discussing the presentations and formulating questions for the speakers at plenary
- A vision for Jersey in 2100
- Values to guide our recommendations
- Checking theme headlines and content

#### Block 2 – the transport sector

Block 2 speaker videos, biographies and factsheets are available from [www.climateconversation.je/focus/citizens-assembly-content-block-two/](http://www.climateconversation.je/focus/citizens-assembly-content-block-two/).

#### Factsheets

- How do we change behaviour
- Carbon offsetting
- Carbon sequestration
- Key emissions sector – transport

#### Speakers and topics

- Kathryn Hampshire, Aether – Jersey's transport sector emissions
- Rob Hayward, Government of Jersey – transport in Jersey
- Chris Sibthorpe, PGA – options for decarbonising transport
- Matt Shepherd, Oxera – scenarios, costs and trade-offs for decarbonising transport in Jersey

- Rebekah Diski, New Economics Foundation – fair decarbonisation of transport
- Abbie Syvret and Hautlieu School – young people's perspectives on transport
- Jim Hopley, Honorary Chairman Jersey Disability Partnership – disability and transport
- Steve Skelton, Government of Jersey – context of the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change
- Hilary Jeune, Valuemetric – what is a carbon offset?
- Matt Shepherd, Oxera – costs of offsetting

Panel discussion sessions

- Q&A with Steve Skelton

Breakout room discussions / tasks

- Discussion on speaker presentations and question development
- Carousel with each of the 7 speakers in each breakout room to answer questions
- Reflect and review on additions to initial list of ideas on transport considering ideas from the public in the Explore phase
- From long list to recommendations
- Validate grouping
- Populating the recommendations template
- Review recommendations from other groups
- What role should offsets play in our recommendations (chance to invite speakers in to answer questions)
- Consider the feedback from other Assembly Members on your transport recommendations

Block 3 –heating, cooling and cooking sector

Block 3 speaker videos, biographies and factsheets are available from [www.climateconversation.je/focus/citizens-assembly-content-block-three/](http://www.climateconversation.je/focus/citizens-assembly-content-block-three/).

Factsheets

- Key emissions sector – heating, cooling and cooking
- Sustainable finance
- Renewable energy

Speakers and topics

- Katie King, Aether – Emissions from heating, cooking and cooling sector

- Alison Horton and Ian Alder, Association of Jersey Architects – Opportunities to reduce emissions from buildings
- Dr Louise Magris, Government of Jersey – Current GoJ initiatives to reduce building emissions
- David Cruddace, Jersey Gas – Opportunities and impacts for the gas sector
- Chris Ambler, Jersey Electricity – Opportunities and impacts for the electricity sector
- Nigel Blandin, Jersey Construction Council – Opportunities and impacts for the oil sector
- Matt Shepherd, Oxera – Scenarios, costs and trade offs of decarbonising heating, cooking and cooling
- Emiko Caerlewy-Smith and Amy King, KIT consulting – Introduction to Sustainable Finance

#### Breakout room discussions / tasks

- Discussion on speaker presentations and question development
- Carousel with each of the 7 speakers in each breakout room to answer questions
- Reflect and review on additions to initial list of ideas on heating, cooling and cooking ideas considering ideas from the public in the Explore phase
- Getting to recommendations
- Review recommendations of other groups
- Developing high level message on sustainable finance (chance to invite speakers in to answer questions)
- Consider the feedback from other Assembly Members on your heating, cooling and cooking recommendations

#### Block 4 - recommendations

Block 4 speaker videos, biographies and factsheets are available from [www.climateconversation.je/focus/citizens-assembly-content-block-four/](http://www.climateconversation.je/focus/citizens-assembly-content-block-four/).

#### Speakers and topics

- Rob Hopkins – Transition Towns movement
- Steve Skelton – the voting process

#### Panel discussion sessions

- Agreeing the voting process
- Background, context and explanation of the voting process
- Vote
- Feedback headline messages from each group
- Voting results

- What happens from here
- Closing reflections and thanks

Breakout room discussions / tasks

- Reviewing transport recommendations against vision and values
- Finalising transport recommendations
- Reviewing heating, cooling and cooking recommendations against vision and values
- Finalising heating, cooling and cooking recommendations
- What have we missed / who haven't we heard from
- Agreeing emissions reduction levels
- Reflection on the Citizens' Assembly process

## Appendix 4: Process for reaching recommendations and voting

Assembly members were presented with pre-recorded videos from expert speakers on given topics. The participants then had the opportunity to discuss what they had heard in small breakout rooms. There were seven breakout groups, each with a facilitator and approximately 6-7 participants in each room. Within their groups the participants were tasked with coming up with questions for the speakers, either to pose within the breakout rooms or back in the full plenary sessions.

If the speakers were not able to answer the questions or there wasn't enough time to address them all, the group facilitators noted the question and written answers were provided to all Assembly members between the sessions.

The groups were also given tasks to complete, which they were guided through by the group facilitators. These varied from considering their vision for the Island in the future, developing conversation guidelines by which they would agree to adhere during the sessions, to working out the values they thought were important in their deliberations which they could assess their recommendations against.

Following the detailed consideration of the two key emissions source areas (transport and heating, cooling and cooking) the participants were asked to come up with ideas as to what action they thought could be introduced to tackle emissions in each area. They were also provided with the ideas from the members of the public from the Climate Conversation phase and asked to consider whether or not to include them.

After all the groups had had a chance to come up with initial ideas the lead facilitators collated and grouped the ideas into seven key themes. Each of the seven groups was then allocated a theme and the initial ideas underneath it, which they worked on, discussed and refined over a number of sessions. As the recommendations took shape the other groups were given the opportunity to consider and comment on the recommendations of the other groups and each group refined their recommendations based on that feedback.

In the final Citizens' Assembly session on 13 May the Assembly members voted to prioritise their recommendations and to signal the overall level of ambition for carbon neutrality and emissions reductions for the Island.

In terms of the prioritisation of recommendations, each member was asked to rank in order of priority the seven recommendations in the two sectors (transport and heating/cooling/cooking)

Question wording: Please rank the 7 recommendations in order of priority, with 1 being the highest priority and 7 being the lowest

The rankings from all participants were added together and the end result was a prioritised list of seven recommendations under transport and seven recommendations under heating, cooking and cooling

Note that all recommendations come from and are supported by the Assembly. The results of the prioritisation vote do not mean that any recommendations are to be disregarded.

Each Assembly member was also asked to pick their first and second choice date for when

Jersey should achieve carbon neutrality from the following options: 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050

Question wording: When should Jersey be carbon neutral? This will be the date by which the Island will have completed the vast majority of the decarbonisation of transport, heating and cooking. This is also the date when we start purchasing carbon offsets of the highest recognised standards for any remaining scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. We must ensure that in doing so, there is no overall increase in income inequality in the island.

Choose your first and second choice from: 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050

Voting followed the supplementary vote process. If no date received a majority from the first choice vote then the option with the lowest number of votes would be eliminated and the second preferences redistributed. This would happen sequentially until one option secured over 50% of the votes.

In addition to the above vote, the participants were also asked to vote for the date at which a ban on the new registration of petrol and diesel cars should be introduced as two different dates were put forward in the recommendations and consensus was needed.

After the vote on the date for carbon neutrality was completed and the result communicated to Assembly members they were asked to consider in their breakout groups what the appropriate level of greenhouse gas emissions reductions should be for that date and when the Island should aim to reduce emissions to as close to zero as possible.

Question wording:

At the date that Jersey becomes carbon neutral what level of emissions reductions (as a percentage from 1990 emissions levels) should Jersey have achieved? Note that we will have to purchase carbon offsets for any remaining emissions at this point.

When would you like Jersey to have reduced emissions to as close to zero as possible (about 95%)?

Assembly Members were asked to work in groups to agree the above for the transport sector, the heating, cooking and cooling sector and total on-Island emissions. The outputs were presented from each group.

## Appendix 5: Conversation guidelines

- Keep an open mind
- Show mutual respect for each other and for other views
- Make sure everyone has a chance to speak: make a conscious effort to include everyone and hear what they have to say without being dismissive
- Remember we're a team and have a joint mission
- Try to keep the conversation free flowing: but the hands up function is there if we need it
- Use simple language that we can all understand
- Ask clear questions, one at a time
- Don't interrupt people, but wait until they've finished their point, to help them build confidence
- People will have different experiences of online meetings: make sure the pace allows everyone to contribute in a way that is comfortable for them.
- Be self aware and step back if you are interrupting or not leaving space for others to contribute
- Make it clear when you want to speak - for example, raise your hand
- Be comfortable asking for help from fellow Assembly Members
- Don't be shy to share your views
- The space should feel comfortable and safe: no judgements or attack
- Listen, understand and respect people whose views are different to your own
- Feel comfortable saying when something is not clear and asking for more explanation
- Keep on topic and on task
- Concentrate on what people are saying, listening to them and learning from them, rather than thinking about what you want to say
- There's no such thing as a stupid question
- Use open questions
- Be constructive and supportive, whatever your opinion
- Be aware when other people want to speak: social cues can be difficult on Zoom
- Acknowledge what other people have said: using their name works well in Zoom
- Be honest: you don't have to say what you think others want to hear, or to agree with what others say

- Challenge the point being made, not the person, and challenge constructively
- Accept constructive challenge
- Take everyone's views into account
- Remember to mute in plenary (main session)
- Use emojis to make the most of the technology - e.g., clapping for agreement, or using videos and pictures (in presentations?)

# Appendix 6: Further information from Citizens' Assembly members

## Hopes and fears

Groups were asked to discuss 'One hope for the Assembly and one thing they're worried about/fear for the Assembly'. A summary of the main themes coming out of discussions is set out below:

### Hopes

- This process has an impact / purpose / it will make real change
- We'll be listened to / taken seriously / respected / be understood
- Recommendations will be achievable
- We'll get to consensus / find solutions / understand others
- I'll learn something / be more informed
- This will be good for Jersey

### Fears

- Not being listened to / taken seriously / previous process looking at this was shelved
- Process will take longer than expected
- This is just ticking a box / rubber stamping something the government has already decided on
- We will fall down in implementation
- Funding won't be available
- We won't achieve anything unless everyone agrees
- Meaningful change won't happen / 'The Jersey Way' / change is hard
- Time is running out
- Vested interests
- Will everyone's voice be heard? / balanced views
- Nervous about speaking to groups of strangers
- Ignorance
- Concerns about bad science / deniers
- Microphone / tech problems
- Apathy / people stuck in their ways
- Losing the beauty in the world
- Jersey over-reliant on imports

## Views on carbon offsetting

Carbon offsetting is action or a process to compensate for carbon emissions in a human activity by making equivalent carbon reductions in another context. One example would be investing in tree planting to offset carbon emissions from aviation. Assembly members were asked for their views on offsetting and these are summarised below:

Scepticism:

- Use of offsets feels like a cop-out, kicking the can down the road. A minefield.
- What's the point of spending money on offsets just so we can say we are 'carbon neutral'? Better to spend the money at home, on driving down our own emissions.
- Appetite in the group for ignoring offsets and concentrating on emission reduction, even if we can't use the neutral label.
- Focus on things that can be done now.
- Concern that offsets are used to greenwash and not change carbon hungry lifestyle activities.
- Within our own interests to reduce local carbon emissions so that offsets aren't as key a part of the strategy.

Support or can't be avoided:

- Feeling that Jersey should commit to paying offsets the quicker the better
- Idea that the offsets are part of Jersey's responsibility to the Global South.
- Offsets are an opportunity for Jersey
- Important to find the right balance between offsets / carbon reduction through our recommendations.
- Need to use offsets; some things we won't be able to get rid of
- Not able to avoid carbon offsets. Some things cannot be reduced by 2050. All depends on the timing that will shape what we do with our money at that point.
- Not socially responsible to leave offsets until 2050.

Jersey's potential as a carbon sink / own offsets:

- What could we do to generate our own carbon offsets (for us to use or to sell)? Seagrass
- Could Jersey offset the emissions of other countries by having a big carbon-reducing project?
- Would like to hear more about trees. What is the government of Jersey doing to plant trees and bushes on the island?

Outstanding questions on costs and timings

- Question for clarification around the £306m figure about the cost of the policies to get to the net-zero by 2030 target
- If Jersey would achieve real-zero, would it mean there would not be any offsets to pay for?
- What is the relationship between the financial sector's green and ethical investments and Jersey's investment in offsets?
- Want to understand why Jersey would be paying annual offsets for tree planting as trees

should have a much longer lifespan.

Ensuring high standards:

- If we do use offsets, there must be an oversight group to make sure the offsets meet high standards and offer value for money.

**What information have we not heard about that you think it is important to keep in mind in the ongoing conversation about the climate emergency?**

1. Trees: protection of tree cover and the role of trees in carbon offsetting.
2. Agriculture – particularly methane emissions – what is the Jersey farming industry doing?
3. Marine conservation & looking after our seas.
4. Opportunities for carbon sequestration/creation of carbon offsets on the island (through agriculture, tree planting, aquaculture, vertical farming etc.)
5. More about the opportunities for energy generation on Jersey (particularly in the light of the recent situation with France.)
6. Examples from other places of just transition in action: what works?
7. More detail about our carbon footprint particularly scope 3 emissions. How can we change our behaviour (eg. consumption) if we don't understand the impact that it has?
8. Infrastructure i.e the old power station, should it be updated. If we are suggesting electric cars, where are the charging stations? Water treatment plants
9. Planting of seagrass – efficient at removing carbon dioxide plus promotes biodiversity
10. Controlling tree removal
11. Control of dredging
12. The sea should have been a bigger focus, tidal power and other resources. Looking after its cleanliness.
13. Would like to have heard more from the public transport sector
14. Broader overview of how carbon is produced, not just the two highest
15. Stakeholders and informers all speaking on certain topics leading in one direction
16. Plastic bags, could they be banned?
17. Jersey to turn into a low emission zone like London or Switzerland – fines
18. Landing fees for aircraft
19. What is the long term plan for scope 3 – potentially bigger than all our carbon
20. Information about renewables that are viable for Jersey – more information on actual solutions
21. Information about fast fashion, what about other businesses? Retraining people into carbon neutral and lower carbon industries.
22. The impact of waste in terms of carbon neutral

23. Blue carbon
24. Seagrass – more efficient in reducing CO2 than
25. Jersey is surrounded by water– surely in some areas we could do that
26. Carbon farming
27. Parking spaces
28. Protecting our environment- trees, bees soil
29. Pollution
30. Subsidised electric bike
31. Ways for Jersey to create electricity – wind, tidal – the more independent Jersey can be the better
32. Immigration policy – population control
33. People coming out and in
34. Restricting/rationing electricity per person – load shedding (as in South Africa)
35. Local Carbon offsets – invested on the island
36. Land erosion, rising sea levels
37. Self sufficiency with food- linked to population
38. Collecting food waste to make energy – recycling (copying Guernsey)
39. Dealing with recycling waste
40. What is the difference between local produce and produce off island in terms of carbon?
41. More about the building industry, government incentives to use low carbon, carbon neutral, carbon negative, local supplies
42. New hospital build – is carbon neutrality being considered as part of the planning and build process?
43. On energy side seemed to be a bias towards switch to electricity – concerned by monopolistic supply of power and reliance on nuclear (it's dangerous and produces lots of waste)
44. Would have liked to have been able to produce some high-level messaging on how individuals can reduce scope 3 emissions through behaviour change – reduce, reuse, recycle. Can this be part of the education programme we've recommended please.
45. Waste and recycling – including shipping waste to the UK
46. Electricity generation from the sea
47. Population – the impact of Jersey's growing population and density
48. Regenerative agriculture wasn't mentioned
49. Carbon sequestration/Carbon capture hasn't been mentioned
50. Transport in and out of the Island, flying and ships – briefly touched on in one group.
51. Does the agricultural industry get a free pass?

## What perspectives haven't we heard that would have been interesting or useful?

1. Liberty bus representative
2. Hear from the Government in regards to their stake in the different industries
3. No one from Jersey locally who are already being proactive
4. Representatives from the maritime sector
5. Not much information regarding the hospitality sector
6. Someone who is involved in agriculture, localising food production.
7. Someone who knows about carbon sequestration and what we can do in Jersey
8. Someone who knows about rewilding, greening spaces, new methods of farming. soil health
9. Solar energy companies
10. What proposals for tidal/wind/hydro – what plans do they already have? If we don't get in soon, all the possible sites will be taken
11. What are the Government planning to do?
12. Protect greenhouse sites that have gone into disuse – repaired with solar panels to grow food
13. Hemp – a building material, a versatile crop
14. Planning – backlog of cases
15. Would like to have space to discuss things beyond transport/heating, cooling cooking e.g. nature-based solutions such as seagrass
16. Liberty buses would have been useful to hear from in making our recommendations on public transport
17. The ability for Jersey to create our own offsets
18. Would have liked to consider anaerobic digestion systems – what happens to livestock waste? We have a lot of dairy cattle – could sort slurry out at same time
19. We didn't hear from the charity Population Matters – the ever increasing human population is the elephant in the room
20. Our farmers are putting fungicides in the soil that is releasing a huge amount of carbon into the atmosphere.
21. Huge amounts of info – we've tackled the two most important areas – appreciate not space to bring more in. We could have spent forever
22. Education
23. Agriculture and food
24. Hospitality and cooking, we didn't hear from anyone whose livelihood relies on cooking. None of the groups discussed cooking as part of heating, cooling and cooking.
25. Would have liked to have more about the transport sections on the pie chart of emitting transport that will become more significant when the ones we have looked at are reduced.

## Other notes

- People's assembly should be kept going, random people selected each year, to learn and challenge the politicians. Shouldn't be a one off. Scrutinising the work.
- Interesting TV programme with Greta Thunberg with a carbon capture machine that takes carbon out of the air that makes briquettes that can be buried.
- This is like an introduction and we want to go into more detail! We want more
- We need to find ways to share this information
- Additionally: would want opportunity to continue dialogue with the politicians/decision-makers after they've taken away the recommendations from the Citizens' Assembly

## Closing reflections: one thing that you have appreciated or learned through taking part in this Citizens' Assembly

- The sheer size and weight of the issue.
- How complex it is and how much work it takes to make change happen.
- It's much bigger and more important than I realised.
- What a huge problem it is and a huge responsibility we have.
- I appreciate being given a voice and the fact that the government values our opinion – has given me more faith in the government.
- I thought it would be a box-ticking exercise, but it isn't (although time will tell)
- Just being more conscious in day to day lives, eg walking/cycling more, trying to buy local.
- Happy with the Assembly members coming together in consensus about the need for change and action
- The process is a good democratic way to implement change
- Happy with the technical level, wasn't complex but was accessible
- People's different views, challenging other people's views on climate and the routes through it. I would never have heard so many different points of view, except in this forum. It's energised me.
- Debating and discussing with people who fundamentally have the same views as me is really refreshing. Voices that we wouldn't necessarily engage with in our lives.
- Really pleasantly surprised at the passion and willingness from people across all walks of life – to see radical and progressive change
- It's rare to be part of a massive change in society. Our lives will be healthier, cleaner and more just if we do this.
- It's been more equitable because people have had to wait, hold their breath and listen.
- We're all the same size on the screen.
- We can be comfortable, in our safe space.
- You feel people are listening to you
- Facilitators – have made it easier for all of us

- When we started we didn't know how it would work. Being in groups, writing up ideas, I was surprised how you organised it – I never thought it would work
- Felt like a form of speed dating
- Could have been done over six months! Could have done with a lot more time
- Fearful of the change and expense of it all - I was quite anxious!
- Consensus that we've built up in the different groups- people coming together – we had different positions. We've changed as we've gone along
- I've liked the range of ages that we've heard from and mixed with
- Everything we've done and said, agreed on – appreciate what the politicians will do to turn this into economically stable decisions
- Enjoyed on the whole – a lot to take in. Interesting and got my brain working.
- Found the whole process interesting, watching all of us move from apprehension to engagement and confidence. It has been great to see the engagement. Even if our recommendations don't land, we are 45 people who can influence the rest of Jersey and spread the word.
- Overall process was wonderful. But two of the group facilitators (ones who switched in and out across sessions) didn't control the group well – went off topic and participants felt frustrated.
- Importance of making people aware. Need to end procrastination. The message hasn't been hitting people hard enough.
- Enjoyed meeting people, enjoyed their knowledge. Very important to get the message and the knowledge across to the public.
- It's been nice to hear other people's views. Because we signed up to participate, we probably care a bit more about this than the broader public. Feel like it's time to start pointing fingers more. Need to overcome people's car addiction.
- I've noticed that I'm educating my family. My own behaviour is changing too, I'm walking everywhere now. It will be challenging to get people to change their behaviours.
- Feeling privileged to have been part of this. Feel it is crucial. Something we need to do. We're all amazing.
- Great to be meeting so many like-minded people. Hope that we'll be making a difference. I've been educating myself, taking information from professionals.
- Seeing that citizens' assemblies can be impactful. Amazing to see different personalities and strengths coming together into a collaborative vision. Think that we haven't been representative of Jersey as a whole.
- Wait and see what the Assembly does with the recommendations before fully knowing what to think of the Assembly.
- Improved my opinion of some things and decreased it of others
- The style of the Assembly hasn't necessarily suited all learning styles, some of the group would have preferred time to think and then discuss, or just more time to discuss the subjects.
- Fascinating, positive and very good.
- Learnt a lot, very intense, Googled a lot during the process too.

- States need to move; they've declared an emergency but feels like Jersey are being left behind.
- Members have been fed a lot of fairly impartial information; they've put a lot of thought into their recommendations.
- People were so willing to be open minded and learn, they gave the recommendations careful and deliberate consideration.
- States members shouldn't assume they know what things are, or why they have been recommended the way they have, they need to go and look up information.
- Hope they've had a positive impact on the decision making of the States.
- Smaller break out rooms were good, people changing groups and mixing was really positive, people were being honest and supportive, and it increased their confidence.
- Hopeful this isn't a marketing stunt.
- Missed some sessions and felt like they were always trying to catch up. Had to learn fast and open up their mind to how important it is and to be responsible for what's going on. Having a conversation and prompt the States to do something about it.
- Came in with an attitude of who cares, now realises it is important. This information needs to be shared with other people so they can also realise how important it is.
- Liked the breakout rooms, because it wasn't just the speakers they were learning from but the other participants and the different levels of education shared freely.

### Closing reflections: one thing you will take forward or build on?

- I need to be more conscious about what I do in my life.
- I'm sharing knowledge with family & friends, to spread understanding and get buy-in.
- Making it a focus for my career (in sustainable finance.)
- I'm taking away the hope that the government will take our work and build on it.
- Don't believe everything you're told - do your own research to form your opinions
- I will now be actively seeking the variety I have experienced here. I want to talk to people who are different to me. I have the confidence to do that now. People have been really positive. This is really reassuring.
- I want to have mechanism to pull up the government if the impact falls disproportionately
- Concerned that the people in our Government don't seem to be able to make any credible decisions. We need citizens to continue to drive this forward.

### Closing reflections: your message(s) about this Assembly to the citizens of Jersey

- There's so much that each individual can do.
- Get ready for change – it needs to happen, the sooner the better.

- We have a vision for the wellbeing of all – if you've got a vision then get involved in a CA.
- Everyone should make an effort to join a CA.
- Get involved in a CA – it's such a worthwhile experience.
- Some of the speakers contradicting themselves or not having up to date information i.e no electric buses or nobody using tidal power despite examples of these schemes existing and working.
- Take note, be inspired, people are listening, keep it going, blue sky thinking is the right way to go about this, desire for change, want to keep this concept going
- If you get the chance to do one, go for it – it's a really nice experience
- If the States of Jersey do not adhere to our input it will be a mockery of the whole thing
- Proud to be involved with everyone and to be part of this
- We've tried our best and hopefully this will bring good things
- I've been so proud to be a part of this. Something like this needs to be moving forward. It shouldn't die after this meeting – we should be doing CAs all the time it shows how well we can work together
- I hope we make waves high enough that the government listen to us – and stops being so conservative
- I am proud to have taken part but do feel that the process was rushed with breakout rooms working against the clock. I just hope that the Government of Jersey is able to achieve our dreams.
- We want ongoing representation from the assembly to keep an eye on the government and keep the momentum up.
- There are achievable measures. We can achieve big results with small changes to our lives.
- Everyone has a role to play
- Easy to feel overwhelmed by the size of the topic – but change is needed at all levels. We can all make a difference.
- People need to be open-minded and receptive to reducing our carbon footprints.
- Need to look at the big picture – not just about Jersey, it's about the whole world. Fires, melting glaciers etc are because of what we have done. We need to do what we can to save this beautiful world.
- Just do it.



States of Jersey  
States Assembly

Jersey's  
Climate  
Conversation