

Climate Change Action Plan 2020 – 2050

1. Introduction

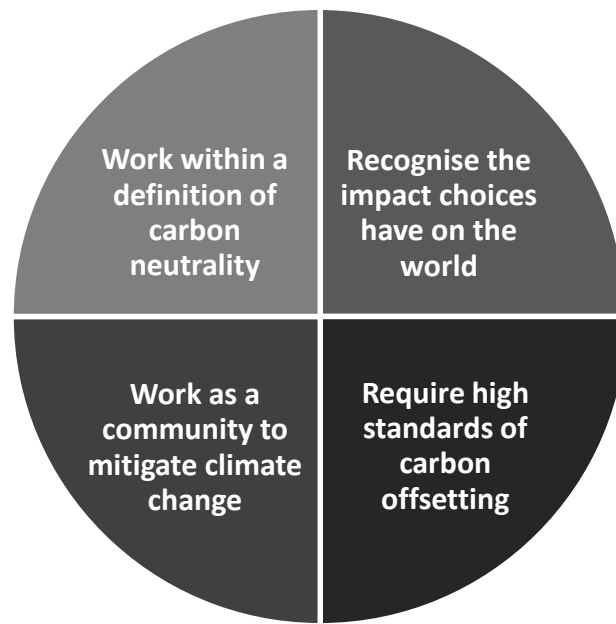
The Climate Change Policy 2020-2050 is the starting block for the Island's participation in the race to meet net zero, by 2050 or sooner. The Policy sets a target objective for the Island's emissions, the scope of emissions to be included in emissions accounting and the hierarchical approach to be applied to reduce emissions. The action plan seeks to set out a number of actions and areas of focus to achieve the aims of the policy; this will evolve and be updated over time.

This action plan captures the ongoing, existing and planned actions to reduce emissions, for the Island to decarbonise and adapt to climate change. It is therefore transitional, and a 'snapshot in time' in a post-pandemic landscape. The COVID-19 recovery plans will be fully integrated and aligned to mitigate or compensate climate change impact. This will evolve continually for the duration of the race to meet net zero.

Regular progress reporting and updates on the action plan will improve transparency and accountability for the States, and will help to identify if it is possible to bring the finishing line forwards for the Island. This will also ensure that the climate change mitigation principles and emissions hierarchy, as set out in the Climate Change Policy Letter, and below for ease of reference, are followed and fully embedded within the States of Guernsey strategic and operational functions.

The States of Guernsey acting independently cannot achieve the target for Guernsey; It is the combined actions of the States, businesses and the community that will enable the target to be achieved. The impacts of climate change will be felt by every single resident of Guernsey and there must be a collective responsibility for reducing those impacts. To that end some of the actions are enabling actions for transition and some are direct actions. The momentum of 'Guernsey Together' must be maintained.

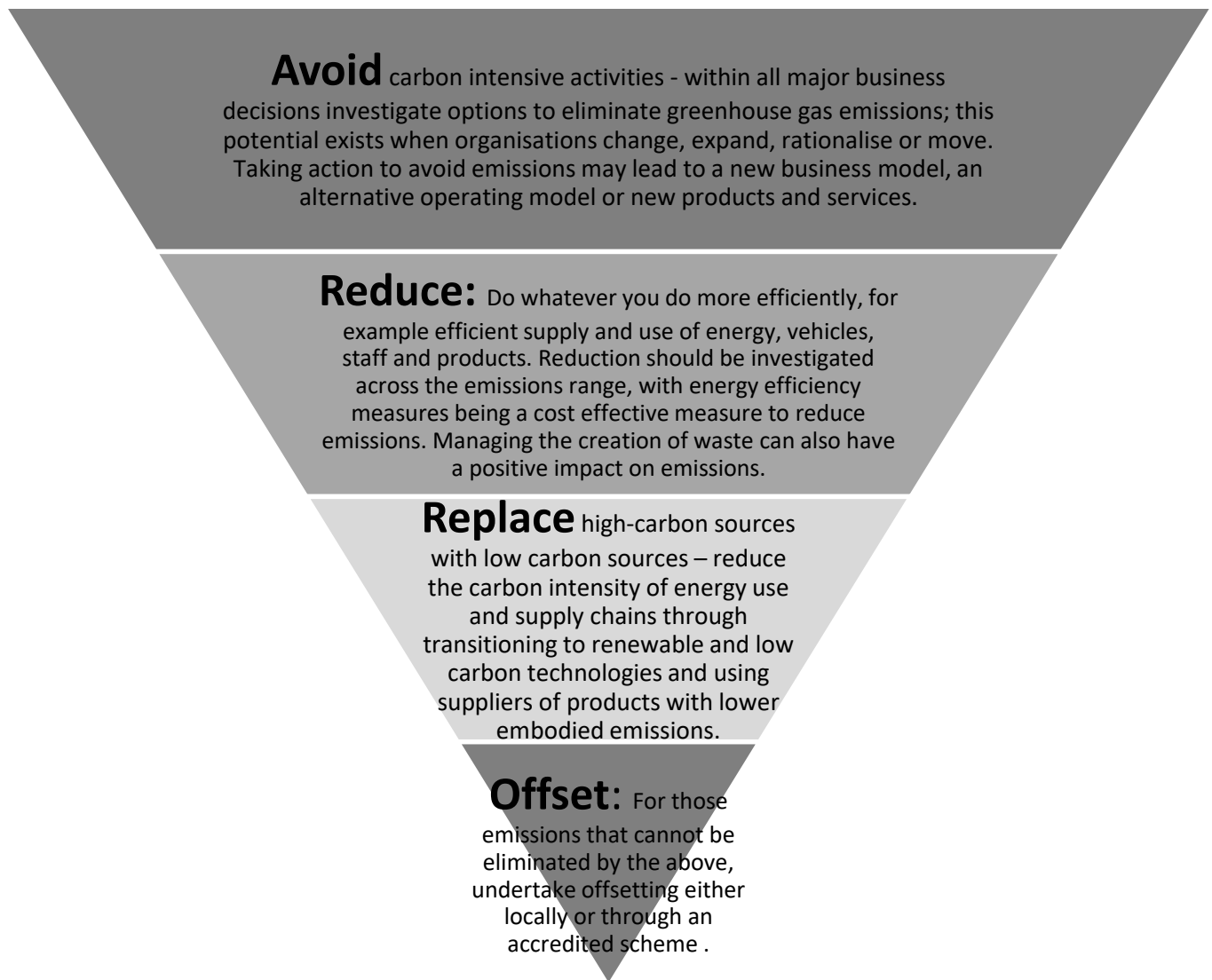
2. Principles



Actions to reach carbon neutral must follow and adhere to the above principles and must be measurable, to reduce carbon emissions, in a local context, as set above and in section 10 of the Climate Change Policy Letter.

3. Emissions Hierarchy

Actions to reach carbon neutral must also follow and adhere to the Emissions Hierarchy, as set out below and in section 7.4 of the Climate Change Policy Letter.



4. Citizens Assembly

As set out in the Climate Change Policy Letter, the Committee *for* the Environment & Infrastructure are directed to explore the potential of a form of Citizen's Assembly in 2020 to support the Climate Change Action Plan. If found to be an effective and inclusive way to work towards carbon neutrality it could be the mechanism to contribute to discussions on the following challenges:

- ✓ **How** certain actions agreed by the Committee could be implemented;
- ✓ **What further actions** can be taken to mitigate climate change and environmental degradation;
- ✓ **What actions** could be taken by local organisations, businesses, the third sector and all Islanders to stimulate and promote an environmentally sustainable and vibrant economy for the Island.

5. The Action Plan

The Action Plan, as set out below, is a 'live document' and will be regularly published on www.gov.gg/climateaction for transparency and accountability.

The Greenhouse Gas Bulletin, published at www.gov.gg/ghg will continue to measure emissions on an annual basis. This will record the overall success and failure of actions, along with the baseline accounting work undertaken by Aether, as set out in section X of the Climate Change Policy Letter, for future reporting.

Emissions target area	Action	Timeframe	Description	Delivery area(s)	Deliverables	Other Jurisdictions
All areas	Net zero emissions by 2050	2020 – 2050	Energy efficiency and fuel efficiency technology and behaviour will change and transition across the board, supported by legislation and policy to achieve net zero emissions. Emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3) will be reported annually.	States of Guernsey, local businesses, organisations, and the community.	Climate change mitigation.	Norway (2030), Finland (2035), Austria (2040), Iceland (2040), Sweden (2045), Costa Rica (2050), Denmark (2050), European Union (2050), France (2050), Marshall Islands (2050), Portugal (2050), Switzerland (2050), United Kingdom (2050), New Zealand (2050)
	Investigate and appraise economic growth opportunities that could/will arise from transitioning to a low carbon economy and will support sustainable economic recovery in line with the Recovery Strategy	2020	In alignment with the COVID-19 Recovery Plan investigate economic stimulation and support to support transition to low carbon energy and fuel.	Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development	Increased economic resilience, energy independence, improved local skills set/expertise/knowledge required to transition to low carbon and increased growth in renewable energy sectors.	‘Green recovery’ plans are being progressed many jurisdictions in recognition of dramatically reduced Co2 emissions during pandemic lockdown periods that resulted in improved air quality, e.g. to ‘build back better.’
	Investigate feasibility of Citizen’s Assembly to determine how the island will achieve net zero emissions by 2050	2021	In the UK, Ireland and Jersey Citizen’s Assemblies have been established as an exercise in deliberative democracy to support climate change mitigation. Government, businesses, organisations and individuals must all make changes to reduce emissions and to mitigate climate change.	Policy & Resources Committee, Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure.	Increased levels and satisfaction and engagement with the community with legislation, policy, initiatives and action to reduce emissions, improve energy efficiency and mitigate climate change.	Ireland (2016), UK (2020 – suspended due to COVID-19 lockdown), Jersey (2020/21)
	Climate Change Adaptation Plan	2021	To prepare and publish a Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure	Increased resilience to climate change, managing future climate risk, prioritising and co-ordinating action. Reduce future economic, environmental and social costs.	London (2011), Rotterdam, Netherlands (2008), New York (2013), Wales (2019), UK (2018) Research: https://oecd.org/enc/cc/adaptation.htm
Waste	Reduce non-recyclable packaging	Ongoing	Reduce the importation of non-recyclable packaging to the Island and promote reusable packaging measures on Island.	Trading Assets, Waste.	Reduce plastic waste from packaging, increased use of reusable packaging. Improved sustainability and use of resource.	European Union (by 2030), United Kingdom (by 2043), Zimbabwe (2017)

	Ban non-recyclable plastics	Ongoing	Implement measures to eliminate all avoidable plastic waste, this could include wet wipes.	Committee for the Environment and Infrastructure, Trading Assets,	Reduce non-recyclable waste.	Other global jurisdictions have already banned one or more of the following single use plastic items; plastic bags, plastic straws, plastic utensils, plastic plates, microbeads, plastic bottles, plastic stirrers, plastic cotton buds, non-recyclable plastic coffee pods, expanded polystyrene. Some jurisdictions impose heavy fines for breaking the ban.
Transport	Tax Review – Fuel duty, mileage tax, pay as you pollute, carbon tax	In progress	To replace fuel duty, like for like, and increase uptake of clean/zero emission vehicles.	Policy & Resources Committee,	Fuel duty revenue will decrease year on year, a like for like replacement without increased burden to the taxpayer could be achieved with a different mechanism and could deliver an increased uptake of clean/zero emission vehicles, active travel, use of public transport, clean fuels and reduce overall emissions from transport.	Carbon Tax – British Columbia, Canada. Illinois, United States trialled mileage tax (2019).
	Zero emissions/ clean fuel infrastructure planning and implementation.	In progress	Increased accessibility to community areas for zero emission/clean fuel vehicles recharging and refuel stations.	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, Traffic & Highways, Integrated Transport Strategy, Energy Partnership	Reduced transport emissions and increased uptake of zero emission/clean fuel vehicles.	There are plans to reach zero emissions targets and clean fuels infrastructure planning in most developed jurisdictions, with 2030 to 2050 projections.
	Ban on new traditional ICEVs	2035 (or earlier)	New traditional ICEVs will no longer be permitted to be bought and sold to the Island by 2035 or earlier.	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, Integrated Transport Strategy, Energy Partnership	Transition to zero emission/clean fuel vehicles in line with other jurisdictions.	Canada (2040), China (TBC), France (2040) UK (2035 or 2032), Iceland (2030), Ireland (2030), Israel (2030), Japan (2040), Netherlands (2030), Sweden (2030), Norway (2025), Singapore (2030), Slovenia (2030), Sri Lanka (2040), Costa Rica (2050).
	Decommissioning programme for high emissions vehicles	2020-2038	A programme to support decommissioning of high emissions vehicles for islanders. In London, companies with up to 50 employees with vehicles that don't meet the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) standards can apply for funding. Grants are also available for low income and disabled Londoners.	Budget	A well managed transition period to zero/clean emission vehicles.	London, UK

	Establish how to increase use of Public rights of Way Network for active travel & increase connection & understanding residents have with nature through ability to access natural spaces	2020-2030	Increase active travel to work, school and around the Island.	Integrated Transport Strategy, third party organisations.	Increased active travel on island and reduced vehicle movements.	EU Report on active travel with case studies listed below can accessed here: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pubs/pdf/streets_people.pdf Kajaani, Finland; Wolverhampton, England; Vauxhall Cross, London England; Nuremberg, Germany; Strasbourg, France; Gent, Belgium; Cambridge, England; and Oxford, England.
	Implementation of Sustainable Transport Policy (investment in cycling, walking, bus travel, school travel, transition to electric vehicles & other forms of eMobility, & workplace travel planning	2020-2025	Increased active travel initiatives https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Land-use-Reducing-emissions-and-preparing-for-climate-change-CCC-2018-1.pdf on island to continue to reduce vehicle movements.	Integrated Transport Strategy	Reduced emissions on island from transport.	Zermatt, Switzerland (all electric vehicles); Sark; Mdina, Malta; Pontevedra, Spain; Ghent, Belgium; Cinque Terre, Italy.
	Biodiesel replacement/Low Carbon Fuels	2020-2025	Public transport trial of biodiesel fuels to test viability and suitability of alternatives fuels for the Island.	Integrated Transport Strategy, Energy Policy,	Increased uptake of alternative fuels and support by trials and piloting with public transport.	Jersey biodiesel trial buses fleet. Norwich, UK (2011). Mediterranean Shipping Company (2019)
	Legally binding MOT style test, with emissions check	In progress	To ensure that all vehicles on the road are safe and comply with emissions limits.	Integrated Transport Strategy,	Reduction in emissions from transport and less 'oil dumps' on the road could be an added benefit.	Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, United Kingdom, Isle of Man, Iran, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Taiwan, Turkey, United States.
	Review video conferencing and remote working facilities within the States of Guernsey.	Ongoing	Service areas within the States of Guernsey are to trial this initiative and report on this in order to embed within the wider organisation.	Selected service areas.	Increased flexible working and home working, reduced travel emissions.	Increased video conferencing, home working and reduced travel during global pandemic.
	Development, planning and implementation of improved walking and cycling infrastructure.	In progress	Continue to develop and progress plans to improve the experience and accessibility of active travel on-Island.	Integrated Transport Strategy	Reduced travel emissions.	Amsterdam (Netherlands), Antwerp (Belgium) Bordeaux (France), Bristol (UK), Cambridge (UK), Copenhagen (Denmark), Helsinki (Finland), Strasbourg (France), Munster (Germany), Oslo (Norway), Oxford (UK) Utrecht (Netherlands),
	Electrification of the States Fleet	In progress	Set policy for all new transportation to be zero emission/clean emission.	Policy & Resources Committee, Procurement, All States service areas	Reduced travel emissions.	Guernsey Post electric fleet (2019, started to transition in 2016).
	Alternative fuelled off island transport	2025 - 2050			To assist early transition to low carbon sea and air travel for future, sustainable connectivity.	Orkney (UK) https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20190327-the-tiny-islands-leading-the-way-in-hydrogen-power

Power Generation	Renewable Energy Target	2020-2030	The Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure will set a target for on-Island generation of renewable energy.	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development, Energy Policy, Energy Partnership	Increased energy resilience and transition to low carbon energy.	Word data on renewable energy generation https://ourworldindata.org/renewable-energy
	Micro generation support	2020- 2030	Development and implementation of micro generation on-Island	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development, Energy Policy	Increased micro generation of on-Island renewable energy.	EU study of ‘prosumers’ Study on “Residential Prosumers in the European Energy Union” Orkney https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-north-east-orkney-shetland-47785050
	Investigate feasibility & develop Commercial Energy Audits w/subsidy to encourage take-up	2020-2025	Working in partnership with businesses and organisations to encourage energy audits to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency.	Energy Policy, Energy Partnership	Support local businesses and organisations to decarbonise with expertise and financial support from the States of Guernsey working in partnership with local energy providers. .	UK ‘Green Deal’ for homeowners, landlords and tenants (2012 – 2015). Australia, ‘Clean Energy Finance Corp’ helps businesses to secure finance to transform their energy use with funding programmes.
Heating	Review range of fiscal incentives for enabling householders & landlords to switch to electric heating	2020-2030	Working in partnership with energy providers to support islanders to transition electric home energy heating systems.		Increased electrification of domestic heating systems.	EU Report on Financial Incentives for Renewable Heating and Cooling UK, Energy Company Obligation is a government energy efficiency scheme to help reduce carbon emissions and tackle fuel poverty.
	Investigate options for requiring energy efficiency measures to significantly increase the energy efficiency of new and existing buildings, including through Guernsey’s thermal performance standards, as set out in the Guernsey Technical standards.	2020-2030	Working in partnership to reduce inefficient heating systems in buildings.	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, Energy Partnership, Development and Planning Authority	Increased thermal efficiency standards in buildings.	EU legislation in place to ensure that all new buildings are highly energy efficiency and decarbonised by 2050. ‘Passive House’ is the world’s leading standard in energy efficient construction, a building that requires very little energy to achieve comfortable temperatures all year round.
	Reduce fossil fuel heating in new houses and renovations.	2020-2025	Reduce oil, gas, wood burning and coal heating systems in all new builds.		Overall reduction in heating emissions and increased uptake of clean/renewable/low carbon energy domestic heating systems and to reduce household energy costs.	UK (by 2025)

	Review support required to transition to renewable heating options.	2025-2030	Working with energy providers to review support required to transition to renewable heating options.	Energy Partnership	Overall reduction in heating emissions and well managed transition to renewable, low carbon heating options.	Article Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy
						Home energy and fuel poverty: Energy efficiency in social housing
Agriculture + land use	Deliver verifiable greenhouse gas abatement through adoption of improvements in farming practice	2020-2030	Trial interventions in local agricultural farming methods to reduce emissions.	Strategy for Nature	Reduced agricultural emissions.	Ireland: Agriculture, the Bioeconomy and Climate Action United Nations: National planning for GHG mitigation in agriculture: A guidance document - Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture Series 8
	Deliver expansion of soil management and habitat management to ensure that carbon abatement from land-use is delivered	2020-2030	Making sure that strategy and policy is aligned to expand soil and habitat management to deliver carbon abatement on island.	Strategy for Nature	Improved and expanded soil and habitat management, and increased carbon abatement on-Island.	Ireland 2019 Action Plan UK: Land use: Reducing emissions and preparing for climate change
F-gases	Introduce limitations on HFC's in cooling	2025-2030	Ban or limit HFC's used to refrigerate and cool on-Island.	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure	Reduced emissions from F-gases.	EU: EU legislation to control F-gases Climate Action
	Government procurement policy to avoid purchasing F-Gas products	2020-2022	Checks and measures in place to avoid procurement of products containing G-Gases.	Policy & Resources Committee, Procurement	Reduced emissions from F-gases.	UK: plans to ban F-gas in new equipment in the future from 2020, 2023 and 2025.
Nature based solutions	Introduce requirement for 'net gain' in biodiversity in new development.	2020-2025	To ensure that new developments increase on-Island biodiversity.	Development and Planning Authority, Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, Island Development Plan, Planning Law, Strategy for Nature	Increased biodiversity and carbon sequestration.	In October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, over 190 countries around the world reached an historic global agreement to take urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity. UK Biodiversity Plan (2020)
	On island Sequestration plan - including marine and terrestrial sinks	2020 -2025	Explore on-Island (including within territorial waters) options for carbon sequestration	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, Strategy for Nature	Increased on-Island carbon sequestration.	Scotland: Peatlands and Climate Change EU innovation: Carbfix
	Local fertiliser (e.g. Seaweed) rather than imports	2020-2025	Reduce carbon emissions for horticulture and agriculture by exploring ways to use local and sustainable resources for land fertiliser	Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development, Committee <i>for the</i> Environment &	Circular economic benefits, improved sustainability.	EU study: https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/606032/reporting

				Infrastructure, Strategy for Nature		
	Review the Island's Blue Carbon capacity of the marine environment.	2020	The sequestration and storage capacity of Guernsey's marine environment can be estimated using methodologies being developed in other jurisdictions. An initial assessment based on known habitat requirements, environmental data and physical data is planned for 2020. This will provide an estimate of the Island's Blue Carbon which may then be refined	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, Strategy for Nature	Increase Blue Carbon capacity of Guernsey's marine environment by identified restoration projects.	Global initiatives: https://www.thebluecarboninitiative.org/ EU initiatives: https://www.stemm-ccs.eu/
General solutions	Reduce construction waste	ongoing	Reduce the need to import materials and reduce over ordering and residual waste associated with the construction industry	Trading Assets, Waste Development and Planning Authority	Waste management Plans for construction sites to demonstrate appropriate ordering to avoid waste and how waste associated with the development process is minimised, how existing materials are to be re-used on or off the site and how residual waste will be dealt with. Could also be extended to monitor the level of use of sustainable building materials.	Jersey, Australia
	Increase the environmental weighting (including climate elements) of government procurement contracts	2020-2025	Set internal procurement policy for the States of Guernsey to include climate change mitigation elements.	Policy & Resources Committee, Procurement	Reduction States of Guernsey carbon footprint.	EU 'Handbook on Green Public Procurement' (2016)
	Establish Offsetting gold standard for residual carbon emissions	2020-2050	A gold standard for offsetting residual carbon emissions from the Island's continued, and reduced, use of fossil fuels up to 2050 and beyond.	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure	Residual emissions are offset to an internationally recognised high standard.	Global off setting initiatives (aligned with 17 SDGs); e.g. https://www.goldstandard.org/take-action/offset-your-emissions
	Paris Agreement Review – explore implications and requirements of compliance and implications of extension.	2020-2021	Review the Island's obligations under the Paris Agreement including the question of whether our National Defined Contributions would be set by Guernsey or would be an extension of the UK's as well as further technical, administrative of legislative steps that may be required.	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure	Alignment with Paris Agreement, increased integrity and recognition to mitigate climate change.	188 states and the EU, representing more than 87% of global greenhouse gas emissions, have ratified or acceded to the Agreement, including China, the United States and India, the countries with three of the four largest greenhouse gas emissions of the UNFCCC members total (about 42% together).

	Establish an independent advisory body to provide advice to government, and others, on climate change matters, as per the Climate Change Policy Letter.	2020-2022	Pilot embedding of principles and emissions hierarchy in a service area of the States of Guernsey in order to roll out to the wider organisation.	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, Policy & Resources Committee, selected service areas	Reduced carbon footprint of the States of Guernsey who will lead by example to make changes to mitigate climate change in order to show other organisations how to reduce emissions.	Forbes list 101 global companies reduce carbon footprint https://www.forbes.com/sites/blakemorgan/2019/08/26/101-companies-committed-to-reducing-their-carbon-footprint/#5e7c5cee260b Report on UK government greening commitments Greening Government Commitments - GOV.UK
	Report on the Advisory Body (or support) required to support the States of Guernsey, and the Island to meet net zero targets.	2020	Put together a team of advisory representatives to supply evidence, research and information to inform the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure and other	Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, Policy & Resources Committee	Improved engagement and knowledge on climate change mitigation and adaptation with the community and increased uptake of changes to meet net zero targets by 2050, or sooner.	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations established in 1988. The Committee on Climate Change (CCC) is an independent non-departmental public body, formed under the Climate Change Act (2008) to advise the United Kingdom and devolved Governments and Parliaments on tackling and preparing for climate change.
	Explore the potential for establishing a green and sustainable finance body.	2020-22	Further augment Guernsey's expertise and reputation as a centre for the development of green finance and sustainable investment. Development of a sustainable finance body that brings together expertise, capacity and capability from the private and non-government sector, and which can work with international bodies such as the UNC4S, organisations such as the Global Island Partnership and their member jurisdictions, and with the non-government sector.	Economic Development, Guernsey Finance	This will support the development of sustainable finance and Guernsey's leadership in that sector; investment in climate change initiatives; and the economic dividend of Guernsey's commitment to sustainability	UK Green Finance Strategy, 2019.