

Carbon Neutral Roadmap Impact Assessment: United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child

Impact Assessment by: Climate Change Engagement Manager

Date of most recent review: 23rd July 2025

Date of next reviewed: Not applicable - Phase 1 of the CNR comes to an end in 2025. A new CRIA will be written for policies in 2026 and beyond.

Reviewed by: Lisette Jones



Introduction

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is a human rights treaty introduced by the United Nations in 1989. It sets out a list of rights for everyone under 18 years of age so that they grow up “in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity.”¹

As a State Party, Jersey is bound by international law to respect, protect and promote the rights guaranteed in The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child for all children resident in the Island. This followed the extension of the UK’s ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child to the Island in 2014.

Ministers committed to writing a new law for Jersey to indirectly incorporate The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child using a model of ‘due regard’. This law is currently being drafted and it is part of the Government’s commitment to ‘put children first’. Children’s rights will be thought about from the start of the policy development process and Children’s Rights Impact Assessments will support this. Children’s Rights Impact Assessments will help to identify how a new law or policy might affect children. Any predicted negative impacts can be minimised, and any positive impacts maximised.

The United Nations Human Rights Committee on the Rights of the Child issued a concept note “General comment on children’s rights and the environment with a special focus on climate change”². This recognises climate change as a key children’s rights issue. Environmental harm negatively affects children’s lives more going forward much more than adults. Biodiversity loss, pollution and climate change are significant contributors to the world experiencing:

- political and economic instability
- growing inequality
- declining food and water security
- increased threats to health and livelihoods

A Children’s Right Impact Assessment is a tool predicting the impact of any proposed law, policy or budgetary allocation, which affects children and the enjoyment of their rights as stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

¹ [Jersey and the UNCRC \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/uncrc)

² [COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD: General comment on children’s rights and the environment with a special focus on climate change](#)



Stage 1: Screening

Overall aim of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

Jersey has a moral and legal responsibility for the future generations of Islanders that will live in and look after Jersey. Decarbonising Jersey's economy is a long-term challenge. The benefits include:

- improving the quality of life for children and families,
- improving our air quality,
- protecting and enhance Jersey's natural environment,
- creating the infrastructure to lead healthier lives,
- replacing polluting technologies for the longer-term.

These benefits are significant and outweigh the upfront costs of change.

Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy³ was published in November 2021. It set out five strategic policies that set the ground rules for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap.

- **Strategic Policy 1:** Establishes Jersey's net-zero emissions pathway, a science-based emissions reduction pathway meeting the Paris Agreement
- **Strategic Policy 2:** Sets out we will decarbonise our energy supply
- **Strategic Policy 3:** Recognises that becoming net-zero is a huge economic challenge. The Climate Emergency Fund will be a source of income to help pay for Jersey's carbon neutral journey to net-zero. But extra funding will be needed to decarbonise Jersey's economy
- **Strategic Policy 4:** That the Carbon Neutral Roadmap will include policies to reduce carbon for the next term of Government (2022 – 2026).
- **Strategic Policy 5:** Recognises that buying offsets will probably be a part of Jersey's pathway to net-zero. Buying offsets will certainly be needed if we choose to become carbon neutral early, for example 2030. The question about whether Jersey should become carbon neutral remains open.

The Carbon Neutral Strategy⁴ which set the mandate for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap⁵ set out 5 defining principles:

³ [Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/carbon-neutral-roadmap-preferred-strategy)

⁴ [Carbon Neutral Strategy \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/carbon-neutral-strategy)

⁵ [Carbon Neutral Roadmap \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/carbon-neutral-roadmap)



3.1 Principle 1

We will adopt a strategic focus on all emissions

This carbon neutral strategy, and the long-term climate action plan that we will develop together in 2020, will recognise and have a strategic focus on Jersey's scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

It is important that we understand the impact our local choices have across the world, including recognising the impact that Jersey based businesses can have.

3.2 Principle 2

We will work within a definition of carbon neutrality

Carbon neutral is defined as balancing the scope 1 and 2 emissions we produce against any activity that captures, absorbs or reduces global emissions so that they are equal. By including scope 2 emissions we are exceeding our international legal obligations.

Scope 3 emissions are recognised, and the long-term climate action plan will include policies and programmes to support people, businesses and government to make more sustainable choices that reduce Scope 3 emissions created on our behalf across the world, but Scope 3 emissions do not form part of the baseline for carbon neutrality.

3.3 Principle 3

We will require high standards in the use of carbon offsetting

It is appropriate to use carbon offsetting where emissions cannot be abated, but offsets on their own are not a route to carbon neutral and should only be used where they are accompanied by a robust and ambitious measures to reduce emissions.

As a responsible and ambitious jurisdiction any offset arrangements that Jersey enters into will be of the highest recognised standards.

3.4 Principle 4

We will make sure that everyone can play their part

Whole Island ownership of the climate challenge is critical to its success. Government will use all available options to deliver the long-term climate action plan, but government action must form part of a wider, collaborative approach.



3.5 Principle 5

We will make sure that carbon neutrality policies do not overall increase income inequality.

The impacts of all carbon neutral policy options will be assessed to ensure a just transition to carbon neutrality. A quantification of the economic impact assessment of the policy proposals will be carried out as part of the process of developing the long-term climate action plan.

Figure 1 – the defining principles of the Carbon Neutral Strategy.

Developing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

Some key milestones were set in place to help develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap:

2021

- **1 June:** recommendations report from the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change⁶ published
- **23 July:** States Assembly in-committee debate⁷ on the recommendations from the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change
- **2 November:** Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy published⁸
- **17 December:** Carbon Neutral Roadmap⁹ published, and an Island-Wide consultation launched, including Scrutiny.

2022

- **31 January:** Island-Wide consultation closed
- **10 March:** Carbon Neutral Roadmap will be lodged for debate
- **26 April:** States Assembly to debate the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

Impact assessments and a monitoring framework

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap is complex and will impact many aspects of Islanders lives. So, some pieces of work have been commissioned to help better understand these impacts. These projects are referred to as the 'evidence base' and are published along with other documents are reports on the government website. Some of these are relevant to the rights of children and young people detailed under Stage 3: Evidence.

⁶ [Achieving Carbon Neutrality – Report of Jersey's Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change](#)

⁷ [Carbon Neutral Jersey \(Consideration "in-committee"\)](#) Hansard (23 July 2021)

⁸ [Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy \(gov.je\)](#)

⁹ [Carbon Neutral Roadmap \(gov.je\)](#)



The Island-wide consultation built on the people-powered approach established in the Carbon Neutral Strategy¹⁰. A full suite of carbon reduction policies for the first stage of our transition to net zero (2022-26) are included in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. A policy assessment framework was designed which allowed each of the policies to be reviewed across a range of criteria. This multi criteria assessment framework included scoring policies on their potential impacts:

- on children and young people,
- on the cost to local people,
- on disproportionately affecting those in the low to lower-middle income bands.

Children's rights and the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap impacts lots of the rights identified in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. These impacts could be either direct or indirect.

- **direct** impacts are where the Carbon Neutral Roadmap could directly impact children
- **indirect** impacts are where the Carbon Neutral Roadmap will not directly impact children but will still affect them. These include impacts on how others can meet their responsibilities for children.

The specific policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap will likely impact specific rights such as the right to health (Article 24) and the overarching rights known as the guiding principles. The guiding principles include:

- the best interests principle (Article 3)
- the right to life, survival and development (Article 6)
- the child's right to have their views taken into account (Article 12)

Each policy went through the multi-criteria assessment framework. But in addition to this each policy has been looked to considers the impact on United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Appendix 1).

Children and young people who will be affected

Changing our personal and shared behaviour is the first step if we are going to live more sustainably to slow the rate of climate change. The Carbon Neutral Roadmap will affect and impact all children and young people but not necessarily in the same way. The effects of The Carbon Neutral Roadmap on a child will be influenced by factors such as:

- where a child lives,

¹⁰ Carbon Neutral Strategy (gov.je)



- their socio-economic status,
- cultural heritage,
- health and disabilities.

For example, a child who lives by a main road (and so is more exposed to air pollution) will be more significantly and positively affected by measures which improve air quality than a child who lives in a country parish far from high levels of traffic.

The likely impact of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap on children

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap will impact children directly and indirectly.

Decarbonising our society and economy is extremely complicated. Principle 5 of the Carbon Neutral Strategy¹¹ means that we will make sure that policies do not increase income inequality. The Preferred Strategy set out five Strategic Policies as detailed above.

There are four categories of policies in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, together these aim to help us achieve our journey to net zero by 2050 in alignment to The Paris Agreement.

Initials	Category	Explanation
TR0	TRANSPORT POLICIES	Transport emission reduction policies
HT0	HEATING POLICIES	Heating, cooling and cooking emissions reduction policies
OE0	OTHER ON AND OFF-ISLAND EMISSIONS POLICIES	Policies that tackle other on and off-Island emissions
EN0	ENABLING POLICIES	Policies that enable delivery and implementation and support the systemic change needed to make a just transition to a low carbon economy

Overall, meeting the milestones set out in the Paris Agreement will result in us achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. This will have positive impact on the lives of children and their enjoyment of their rights under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The changes will benefit generations to follow, so are in the best interests of the child.

Policies to target sources of pollution (such as transport; heating, cooling and cooking) will directly reduce Jersey's scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are generated on-Island and they

¹¹ Carbon Neutral Strategy (gov.je)



are verified and reported¹². In 2019 transport was our largest source of scope 1 emissions (44%). Residential and business sectors combined produced 36% of our scope 1 emissions.

Using transport policies as an example we can see a range of direct benefits for children. For example, the active travel policy encourages cycling and walking. The benefits of active travel might include:

- cleaner air,
- improvements to physical and emotional health and well-being,
- financial savings,
- less traffic and congestion,
- increased spaces to play.

Requirement of a full Children's Rights Impact Assessment

There will be many direct and indirect impacts on the rights of children. So, the Carbon Neutral Roadmap needs a full Children's Rights Impact Assessment. Children's rights have been considered in the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and a full Children's Rights Impact Assessment was published alongside the Preferred Strategy¹³ and alongside the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap¹⁴. Children will continue to have their say through the Island-wide consultation on the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and their views will be considered.

¹² [Jersey's greenhouse gas emissions \(gov.je\)](#)

¹³ [Preferred Strategy for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Impact Assessment \(gov.je\)](#)

¹⁴ [Draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Impact Assessment \(gov.je\)](#)



Stage 2: Scoping

This Carbon Neutral Roadmap United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child Impact Assessment is a working document. It will be reviewed and updated as the detailed policy design progresses. The Children's Rights Impact Assessment looks at:

- how the Carbon Neutral Roadmap¹⁵ might impact children's rights as set-out in the articles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,
- how each of the policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap might impact children's rights,
- how we will continue to engage with relevant stakeholders such as the Children's Commissioner
- how the Carbon Neutral Roadmap will help to achieve the outcomes set out in the Children and Young People's Plan¹⁶.

Children's rights impacted by the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

Every policy included in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap has gone through an assessment to:

- identify the relevant Articles,
- the impact the policy will have on children and young people's rights,
- potential different impacts on different groups of children and young people,
- how negative impacts could be modified or mitigated for any area of rights or group of children or young people.

So, for example, policies around active travel would note the right to play (Article 31) where children would benefit from play streets and other initiatives removing vehicles from roads to allow children more space to play and cleaner air in which to do so.

The following rights are relevant to the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and the policies in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap:



The Convention applies to every child without discrimination, whatever their ethnicity, gender, religion, language, abilities or any other status, whatever they think or say, whatever their family background.

The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children.

¹⁵ [Carbon Neutral Roadmap \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/carbon-neutral-roadmap)

¹⁶ [Children and Young People's Plan 2019-23 \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/children-and-young-peoples-plan-2019-23)





Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights by creating systems and passing laws that promote and protect children's rights.

Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential.

Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously. This right applies at all times, for example during immigration proceedings, housing decisions or the child's day-to-day home life.

Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.

Every child has the right to meet with other children and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.

Every child has the right to privacy. The law should protect the child's private, family and home life, including protecting children from unlawful attacks that harm their reputation.

Every child has the right to reliable information from a variety of sources, and governments should encourage the media to provide information that children can understand. Governments must help protect children.

Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their child and should always consider what is best for the child. Governments must support parents by creating support services for children and giving parents the help, they need to raise their children.





A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and, as far as possible, independence and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to support disabled children and their families.

Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment and education on health and well-being so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

Every child has the right to benefit from social security. Governments must provide social security, including financial support and other benefits, to families in need of assistance.

Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and social needs and support their development. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free and different forms of secondary education must be available to every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's dignity and their rights. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.

Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

If a country has laws and standards that go further than the present Convention, then the country must keep these laws.



Engaging stakeholders

A stakeholder mapping exercise was carried out for the explore phase and it was repeated for developing the Preferred Strategy for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap¹⁷ and the associated consultation. Some stakeholders were identified as relevant for children's rights. These stakeholders include:

- The Children's Commissioner,
- Best Start Partnership,
- Children, Young People, Education and Skills (including schools, Highlands College, Jersey Youth Service, home school network; Princes Trust),
- Jersey Youth Parliament,
- independent schools,
- voluntary youth & play organisations,
- Jersey Environmental Education Network,
- Jersey Sport / Move More Jersey,
- Jersey Childcare Trust and childcare providers,
- charities such as Brighter Futures; Jersey asthma & respiratory society,
- Parishes,
- Island Plan Review team,
- Infrastructure, Housing & Environment.

Some of these stakeholders have been involved in the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and others engaged through the Island-wide consultation. However, some stakeholders have not engaged to date. There are stakeholders who were identified as useful rather than relevant. These include stakeholders who will play a key role in delivering a fair transition. These include:

- utility companies for example Jersey Electricity; Jersey Water,
- energy suppliers,
- business sector,
- media outlets,
- Citizens' Advice Bureau,
- health care professionals,
- social services,
- housing providers,
- Jersey Tenants Association.

¹⁷ Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy (gov.je)



Hearing the views and thoughts of children and young people on the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

The Carbon Neutral Strategy¹⁸ said that we need to use a people-powered approach to develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. So, an Island-wide conversation¹⁹ (called the explore phase) and a Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change²⁰ were carried out. The findings from these helped to develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. A range of opportunities for children and young people to share their views were created. This included formal and informal discussion opportunities for example:

- workshops with the Jersey Youth Parliament,
- working with the eco ambassador at Highlands College and eco teams within schools.

The Island-wide consultation²¹ ran from 17 December 2021 to 31 January 2022. As part of the Island-wide consultation on the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, we ran a stakeholder engagement programme. The programme included working with children and young people to make sure they are able to have their say.

Changes to the coronavirus (COVID-19) Winter Strategy were announced 30 November 2021 in response to the COVID-19 Omicron Variant. Prior to the COVID-19 winter strategy update there was a full and comprehensive schedule for youth engagement planned. This plan included stakeholder engagement sessions in lots of educational establishments from primary schools to post 16 educational establishments and with informal youth provisions including the Jersey Youth Parliament. Disappointingly most of these planned sessions had to be cancelled due to COVID-19. As a result of the changes, plans for the consultation had to be changed to a mainly online process.

The consultation was included in Children, Young People, Education and Skills Government department briefings. Headteachers and school eco teachers were sent detailed information about the consultation including links to the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap animation, summary document and lesson materials. Schools were encouraged to use the materials as appropriate to their educational setting. One teacher emailed with thanks for the resources saying:

Due to staffing issues and pupil absences, there were not many schools that were able to facilitate responding to the consultation. Some schools chose to share the consultation information with parents and encouraged them to complete the survey as homework.

- two primary schools held their own consultation sessions and sent through their written submissions created with their pupils

¹⁸ [Carbon Neutral Strategy \(gov.je\)](#)

¹⁹ [Jersey's Climate Conversation](#)

²⁰ [Jersey's Climate Conversation: Citizens' Assembly](#)

²¹ [Carbon Neutral Roadmap consultation](#)



- one secondary school facilitated a consultation with Government officers for pupils in Year 7 in accordance with their COVID-19 guidelines. They also sent through a written submission
- one secondary school with sixth form facilitated Government officers running a pop-up session in the school canteen following their COVID-19 guidance. Pupils were encouraged to access the survey using a QR code
- Highlands College organised three focus groups for students, including University College Jersey students, with Government officers to discuss the Roadmap
- one youth project completed a survey with their members
- The Youth Parliament carried out their own survey with young people and then made a written submission.

The feedback on the Carbon Neutral Roadmap from the Island-wide consultation fed into a revised Carbon Neutral Roadmap that has been lodged for debate by the States Assembly.

Throughout the delivery of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, we will continue to work with children and young people.

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap and the Children and Young People's Plan 2019-2023

The Children and Young People's Plan²² sets out a vision that all children should have an equal opportunity to be safe, flourish and fulfil their potential. The four outcomes identified in the Plan is that every child and young person in Jersey should be able to:

- **grow up safely** – feel part of a loving family and a community that cares,
- **learn and achieve** – have the best start in life and go on to achieve their full potential,
- **live a healthy life** – enjoy the best health and wellbeing possible,
- **be valued and involved** – have a say in the decisions that affect their everyday lives, regardless of where they live or the school they go to.

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap will contribute to the realisation of these four outcomes. Examples of this are:

Outcome 1: Grow up Safely

- the transition to becoming carbon neutral will be fair. For example, policy HT3 – Energy Performance Certificates will introduce legislation so that homes will be assessed to rate their energy efficiency at the point of sale or rental. Over time will act as an escalator, so will bring

²² Children and Young People's Plan 2019 to 2023



up the standards of homes. This means that all children will have access to warm homes keeping them safe from extreme weather

- policy TR6 – Roads Law Review will make our roads safer for children to move around and to play outside.

Outcome 2: All Children in Jersey Learn and Achieve

- the policy to EN4 - Delivering the COP26 education pledge will resource and support enhanced climate education in schools. This was a commitment made by both the Minister for Children and Education and the Minister for the Environment at COP26²³. The pledge was formerly received by the Jersey Youth Parliament
- schools in Jersey participate in the international Eco Schools Programme²⁴ which engages and educates children and young people on important environmental issues.

Outcome 3: All Children in Jersey will Live Healthy Lives

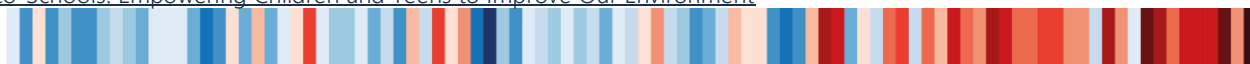
- decarbonising the Island will result in cleaner air so respiratory health will be improved including a reduction in asthma
- The Carbon Neutral Roadmap will protect and enhance open spaces and our natural environment. The benefits of the natural environment on mental and physical well-being are well documented.

Outcome 4: All Children in Jersey are Valued and Involved

- involving children and young people is an important part of developing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. The Carbon Neutral Roadmap aims to support children in Jersey to feel valued and involved.
- the Jersey Youth Parliament participated in a workshop to understand their views on the recommendations made by the Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change and on the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap.
- as part of the Island-wide consultation, ran a programme of engagement with children and young people. The Jersey Youth Parliament, schools and Highlands College Eco Ambassador were involved in engaging children and young people. We encouraged them to share their views on issues that will affect them in a way that was accessible to them.

²³ [YouTube film: COP26 – Jersey's Climate Pledge](#)

²⁴ [Eco-Schools: Empowering Children and Teens to Improve Our Environment](#)



Stage 3: Evidence

Evidence based used to inform the Children's Rights Impact Assessment

The evidence used to inform the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and this Children's Right Impact Assessment is listed on gov.je with links to each piece of evidence²⁵.

The carbon emissions reduction potential and the opportunity for wider co-benefits (social, economic and environmental) has been assessed for each policy in the first delivery plan 2022-25. The Distributional Impacts Assessment²⁶ sets out how the policies in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap impact the different Islanders. It recommends actions that could address any adverse impacts, and considers whether, overall, the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap²⁷ (consultation version) is meets with Principle 5 of the Carbon Neutral Strategy²⁸.

The Distributional Impacts Assessment was based on a quantitative baseline of Jersey's income distribution and recent trends by residential status, nationality, age, gender. The first phase of the assessment focussed on the 8 most impactful policies from the Multi Criteria Assessment and assesses the indicator scores (i.e., gender, disability, enterprise opportunity etc.) against the baseline. The total impact score on the distributional impact of these policies is presented in the Distributional Impacts Assessment report. The Distributional Impacts Assessment is aligned to the Economic Framework / Future Economy Programme.

What key missing information / evidence would have been beneficial to your analysis?

Up to date population predictions for the number of children expected to live on Island in the future matched to our carbon reduction milestone dates.

²⁵ [Evidence for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap](#)

²⁶ [Distributional Impacts of Jersey's Carbon Neutral Roadmap \(gov.je\)](#)

²⁷ [draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap \(gov.je\)](#)

²⁸ [Carbon Neutral Strategy \(gov.je\)](#)



Stage 4: Scrutinising Children's Involvement

Lundy's Model of Participation is a helpful framework when including children and young people in decision-making. The model has been used as a checklist for participation in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap²⁹, making sure the involvement of children and young people comply with Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The model makes sure children are provided with:

- a safe and inclusive space to form and express their views,
- appropriate information and facilitation so that they can express their views,
- a way to make sure that their views are communicated to someone with the responsibility to listen,
- assurance that their views are taken seriously and acted upon, where appropriate.

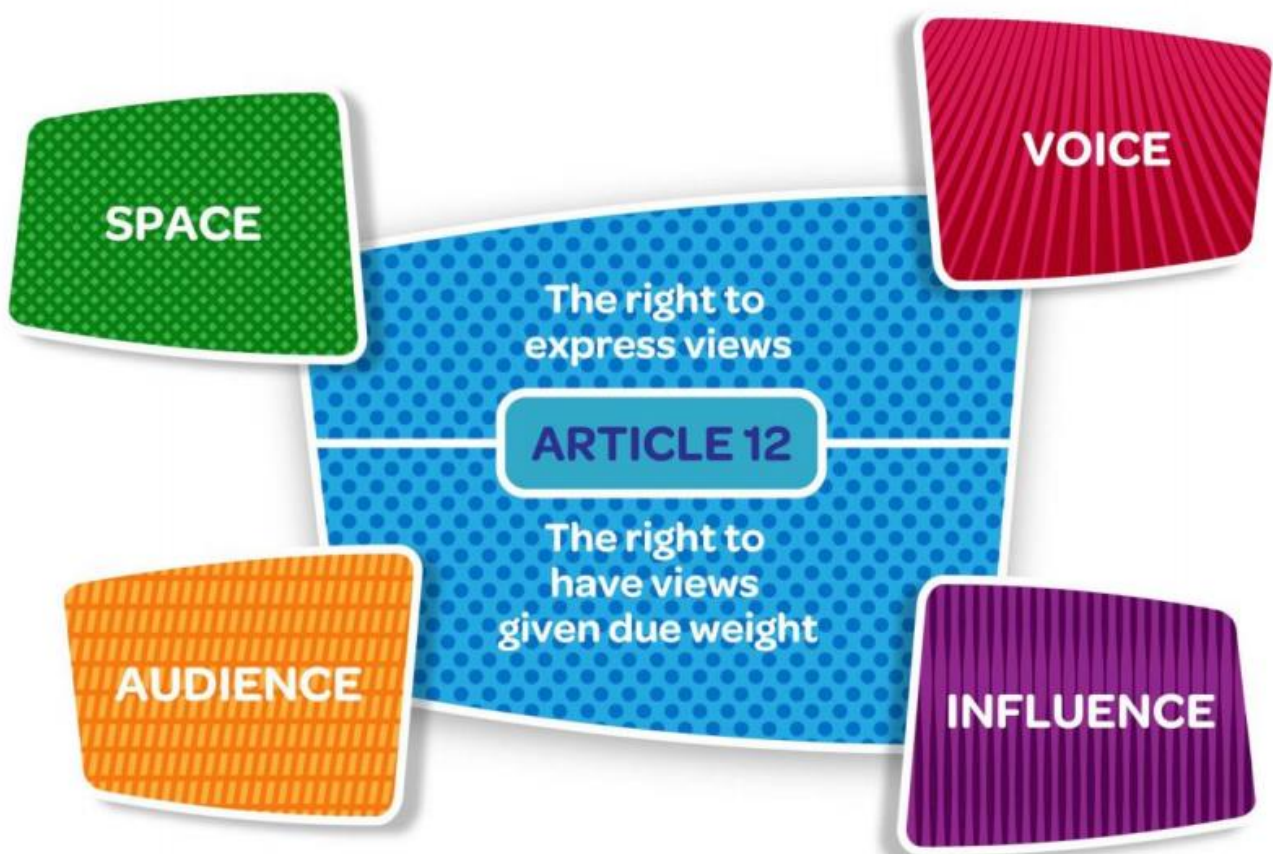


Figure 3: Lundy's Model of Participation. Qs included in Ireland's National Strategy on Children and Young People's Participation in Decision-Making 2015-2020.³⁰

²⁹[Carbon Neutral Roadmap \(gov.ie\)](https://www.gov.ie/carbon-neutral-roadmap/)

³⁰ [National Strategy on Children and Young People's Participation in Decision-making, 2015-2020](#)



Evidence from third party consultations with children and young people considered in the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

Children and young people have been encouraged and invited their views to develop the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. Through Jersey's Climate Conversation³¹ and the consultation on the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap³² there were a range of activities and activations that were specifically aimed at including children and young people. This was important to make sure that children and young people were:

- provided with correct and unbiased information,
- given a safe space so that they could express their views,
- able to have their views and thoughts heard,
- given a mechanism to communicate the views of children and young so that these views are taken seriously and acted upon, where appropriate.

The draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap was published in December 2021 and was taken through Scrutiny and an Island-wide consultation. It was then amended and lodged for debate by the States Assembly. The views of children and young people were actively sought during the consultation. Organisations working with and for young people were invited to make written submissions, for example schools and youth projects.

Members of Jersey Youth Parliament, students at Highlands College and secondary schools were asked to help us to engage young people with consultation. They were invited to take the consultation out to schools, community groups and more to help us to consult as many young people as possible. The broader Youth Service will also be made aware of this through their 'green team'. The Jersey Youth Parliament provided three written submissions in response to the consultation on the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap. To inform their responses they consulted other young people through a survey. 139 young people from 11 different educational establishments took part in their survey. Feedback from the consultation, including the written submissions was taken into consideration in the development of the final Carbon Neutral Roadmap.

4Insight carried out a series of independent focus groups as part of the consultation. This included one group specifically set up to hear the voice of younger Islanders aged 16 to 24 years old. The full report³³ by 4Insight was taken into consideration in the development of the final Carbon Neutral Roadmap.

³¹ www.climateconversation.je

³² [draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap \(gov.je\)](http://draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap (gov.je))

³³ [Carbon Neutral Roadmap Consultation Focus Groups Report \(gov.je\)](http://Carbon Neutral Roadmap Consultation Focus Groups Report (gov.je))



We will continue to work with Children, Young People, Education and Skills, and directly with teachers and youth workers to see how best we can consult with and engage young people.

Engaging very young children in a useful and meaningful way is more complicated. Advice given by the Children's Commissioner for engaging pre-school children is that we should look to engage the views of parents and carers rather than the children themselves.

Groups consulted	Source of Information	Please provide a brief description of process	What were the findings?
Young people aged 15-21	Young people and the climate emergency ³⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an online survey focus groups and drop-in for young people of different demographics. These took place at Schools, Youth Clubs, Businesses and Cafes. 	<p>For Jersey to become carbon neutral, the study found that the top priorities for young people were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> education, better and cheaper bus services, greater action from businesses, renewable energy, recycling. <p>There were high levels of fear and anxiety associated with the topic of climate change amongst young people.</p>

Groups of children and young people involved in developing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap

Following the explore phase and Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change we have begun to consult for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. This list will be updated as we continue to consult with young people in developing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap.

Groups involved	How were they involved
Jersey Youth Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Jersey Youth Parliament have been involved on several occasions. For example, they discussed, reviewed, and provided feedback on the recommendations made by the Citizen's Assembly on Climate Change.³⁵ the group created a Jersey Youth Parliament statement to be shared with the States Assembly, read out by the Environment Minister.³⁶ the Climate Change group were given a briefing before the publication of the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap. They gave suggestions and ideas for the consultation they carried out their own survey to gain the views of other young people. they provided 3 written submissions

³⁴ [Young people and the climate emergency \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je)

³⁵ [Jersey Youth Parliament: Response on the Recommendations from The Citizen's Assembly on Climate Change](#)

³⁶ [Jersey Youth Parliament: Statement for the States Assembly](#)



Groups involved	How were they involved
Maufant Youth Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they completed a survey response as a group exercise
Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • schools were encouraged to engage with the consultation through emails to Head teachers / CYPES bulletins / eco teachers emails and the provision of educational materials. • some schools provided written submissions as part of the consultation • some schools encouraged students to complete the consultation survey
Highlands College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meeting with the Eco Ambassador • three student focus groups • the survey was shared on the Highlands College student app



Stage 5: Assessing the Impact

Children's rights have been considered in all stages of the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap³⁷.

There are key points in the development of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap where impacts will be given extra consideration:

- publishing the Preferred Strategy³⁸,
- publishing the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and the Island-wide consultation,
- revising the Carbon Neutral Roadmap before it is lodged,
- detailed policy design of the policies following the States Assembly debate.

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap and all the policies are relevant to:

- **Article 3:** The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children,
- **Article 12:** Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously. This right applies at all times, for example during immigration proceedings, housing decisions or the child's day-to-day home life,
- **Article 13:** Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law,
- **Article 17:** Every child has the right to reliable information from the media. This should be information from the media. This should be information from children can understand. Governments must help protect children from materials that could harm them.

The policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap have been put through two different assessment processes:

- Distributional Impacts Assessment³⁹,
- Children's Rights Impacts Assessment,

The detailed policy design will include Disability Impact Assessments for each policy.

³⁷ [Carbon Neutral Roadmap \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/carbon-neutral-roadmap)

³⁸ [Carbon Neutral Roadmap Preferred Strategy \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/carbon-neutral-roadmap-preferred-strategy)

³⁹ [Distributional Impacts of Jersey's Carbon Neutral Roadmap \(gov.je\)](https://www.gov.je/distributional-impacts-of-jersey-s-carbon-neutral-roadmap)



The Children's Rights Impacts Assessment for each policy sits with the policy document. It considers:

- the Articles relevant to the policy – excluding the four listed above that apply to the entire Carbon Neutral Roadmap and the policies,
- if the policy will have a positive or negative impact – and what those impacts might be,
- different groups of children or young people impacted by the policy,
- mitigation for any negative impacts.



Stage 6: Conclusions and Recommendations

In summary, what are your key findings on the impact of the measure or proposal on children and young people's rights?

Following the consultation, the Carbon Neutral Roadmap was revised⁴⁰ ready for debate by the States Assembly. The impacts of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap are largely positive for young people, but feedback from the consultation will make this better understood. The Carbon Neutral Strategy⁴¹ established a people-powered approach to tackling the climate emergency. It requires the policy development process to:

"explore opportunities to put individual citizen and community action at the heart of our response, creating the conditions in which bottom-up initiatives flourish and Islanders support each other to change their behaviours and adapt to lower carbon lifestyles."

The Carbon Neutral Roadmap puts children front and centre in this process.

⁴⁰ [Carbon Neutral Roadmap \(gov.je\)](https://gov.je/carbon-neutral-roadmap)

⁴¹ [Carbon Neutral Strategy \(gov.je\)](https://gov.je/carbon-neutral-strategy)



Stage 7: Publish the Children's Rights Impact Assessment

The full assessment will be published on gov.je as was the case with the Children's Rights Impact Assessments for the Preferred Strategy⁴² and the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap⁴³.

⁴² [Preferred Strategy for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Impact Assessment \(gov.je\)](#)

⁴³ [Draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Impact Assessment \(gov.je\)](#)



Stage 8: Monitor and Review

This Children's Rights Impact Assessment includes the feedback from the draft Carbon Neutral Roadmap consultation. The Children's Rights Impact Assessment will be monitored as the Carbon Neutral Roadmap progresses and the detailed policy design is developed. Any new or unexpected impacts are recorded and dealt with appropriately.

The initial Children's Rights Impact Assessment was published in December 2021 prior to the Carbon Neutral Roadmaps approval by the States Assembly. This assessment gets monitored and reviewed when appropriate with the last review being held in April 2023.

This review of the Children's Rights Impact Assessment includes updated wording where appropriate for each of the policy assessments outlined in the appendix below. The revised wording reflects the current context and developments to policy as of July 2025.



Explaining the Terms

Active travel - making journeys by physically active means, like walking or cycling.

Air pollution - occurs when harmful chemicals and particles are emitted into the air. This can be due to human activity or natural forces. A high concentration can interfere with human health or welfare and harm the environment in other ways.

Air quality - a measure of the level of pollution in the air.

Amendments to propositions - Any States Member can amend a proposition lodged by someone else. Amendments need to be lodged for a set period of time, according to the proposition they are amending. A two-week lodging period is required for any amendment to a proposition which had a six-week lodging period (one week for an amendment to an amendment) as is the case for the Carbon Neutral Roadmap.

Biodiversity - the variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat. A high level is important and desirable.

Article - An article is a subdivision of a larger legal document or law. Articles outline specific areas of regulation. An article can be further divided into sections, which specifically address each legal point. In the UNRCR an article is a numbered section, describing the rights children are entitled to and what governments and the United Nations must do to support this.

Carbon dioxide - a colourless gas that is naturally produced from animals and people in exhaled air and the decay of plants. It is removed from the atmosphere by photosynthesis in plants and by dissolving in water, especially on the surface of oceans. The use of fossil fuels for energy is increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This contributes to global warming. See also greenhouse gases and photosynthesis.

Carbon neutral - to achieve an overall balance between carbon dioxide emissions produced and those taken out of the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide can be absorbed naturally by trees and plants. There are also some emerging technological processes that can remove carbon dioxide from the air.

Carbon Neutral Strategy - the Carbon Neutral Strategy sets out the strategic and scientific context; presents defining principles; and proposes the next steps for making Jersey carbon neutral.

Carbon reduction - process or action resulting in a decrease in the greenhouse gas emissions.



Children's Rights Impact Assessment - examines the potential impacts on children and young people of laws, policies, budget decisions, programmes and services as they are being developed and, if necessary, suggests ways to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts. This is done prior to the decision or action being set in place.

Citizens' Assembly - a representative group of citizens who are selected at random from the population to learn about, deliberate upon, and make recommendations in relation to a particular issue or set of issues.

Climate - the average of temperature, rainfall, cloudiness, sunshine, and wind speeds conditions typically over a period of 30 years.

Climate change - the long-term shift in average weather patterns across the world. Since the mid-1800s, humans have contributed to the release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air. This causes global temperatures to rise, resulting in long-term changes to the climate.

Climate emergency - a situation in which urgent action is required to reduce or halt climate change to avoid potentially catastrophic damage.

Conference of the Parties (COP) - the COP is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP. Here they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts. They take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention. A key task for the COP is to review the national communications and emission inventories submitted by Parties. Based on this information, the COP assesses the effects of the measures taken by Parties and the progress made in achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention.

COP26 - the 2021 meeting will be the 26th meeting, which is why it's called COP26. It is scheduled to be held in Glasgow, Scotland, from 1 to 12 November 2021. The COP26 summit will bring parties together to accelerate action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Emissions - the production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation.

Equal access - ensuring that there is no discrimination between somebody who is able bodied and somebody with impaired mobility.

Fossil fuels - hydrocarbon-containing material of biological origin that can be burned for energy. Fossil fuels, which include coal, petroleum, and natural gas, supply the majority of all energy consumed in industrially developed countries.

Global warming - the long-term warming of the planet's overall temperature.



Climate Emergency JSY

Greenhouse effect - the trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere due to the greater transparency of the atmosphere to visible radiation from the sun than to infrared radiation emitted from the planet's surface.

Greenhouse gas - a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect. The six main greenhouse gases are: Methane (CH₄); Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Nitrous oxide (N₂O); Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); Perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ are commonly referred to as 'F-gases'. Without greenhouse gases, the average temperature of Earth's surface would be about -18°C, rather than the present average of 15°C.

Greenhouse gas inventory - a type of emission inventory. Policy makers use inventories to develop strategies and policies for emissions reductions and to track the progress of those policies.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - The United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

Jersey Youth Parliament – an Island-wide forum for young people to discuss, research and connect current issues to the States Assembly.

Just transition - the process of shifting to a low or zero carbon economy in a fair and just manner so that no sector of the community is disproportionately impacted.

Kyoto Protocol - commits industrialised countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with agreed targets.

Low carbon - a minimal amount of human-caused carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere.

Net-zero - means reducing emissions in alignment with the globally agreed, science-based targets needed to limit global warming to below 1.5°C. Any remaining emissions must be balanced with carbon removal offsets.

The Paris Agreement - A legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

Policy - a course or principle of action adopted or proposed by an organisation or individual.

Proposition - A proposition is a debate topic, and any States member can lodge one. Propositions must be set out so that other members can make a decision on an issue by voting for or against it.



Scope 1 emissions - direct emissions generated from on-Island activities. Examples include the emissions that come from burning oil or gas to heat buildings, or emissions from driving petrol or diesel vehicles.

Scope 2 emissions - emissions arising from the generation of any imported energy. In the case of Jersey this includes the 95% of our electricity that we import. Global emissions accounting considers the emissions from energy production in the country in which it is generated (in this case, France). But it is clear that the emissions are the result of energy use in Jersey.

Scope 3 emissions - the emissions associated with the manufacture and transport of the goods and services consumed in Jersey. This includes the full life cycle emissions throughout a supply chain (including those associated with end-of-life recycling and/or disposal) and emissions arising from global activities of Jersey businesses. Scope 3 emissions are driven by the choices and behaviours of Jersey residents and businesses but are accounted for as scope 1 emissions in the country in which they were generated. For example, emissions from the factory production of a smart phone.

State Party - is a country that has ratified or acceded to that particular treaty and is therefore legally bound by the provisions in the instrument.

Strategic - used to describe the undertaking of any process in a holistic manner taking into account of all associated impacts, interests of other parties and considering the widest possible set of potential options for the solution of a problem.

Strategy - a plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child - A human rights treaty, introduced by the United Nations in 1989. It is a legally binding international agreement setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of every child, regardless of their race, religion or abilities.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - are a call for action by all countries to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognise that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. The Sustainable Development Goals were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by the year 2030.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - an international environmental treaty addressing climate change, negotiated and signed by 154 states at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, informally known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 - 14 June 1992. As of 2020, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has 197



signatory parties. Its supreme decision-making body, the Conference of the Parties, meets annually to assess progress in dealing with climate change.



Appendix 1 – Individual policy

Children’s Rights Impact Assessments

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Policy Impact Assessment

Policy name: TR1 – Speeding up adoption of electric vehicles

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will:

- subsidise the cost of an electric vehicle at the point that it is first registered on the Island (for both new and imported second-hand vehicles),
- continue to offer subsidised public parking until a new parking plan is in place (as required by the Sustainable Transport Policy⁴⁴),
- exempt electric vehicles from planned increases in vehicle emissions duty,
- work with Jersey Electricity to agree a scale-up plan for electric vehicle charging infrastructure that:
 - subsidises the cost of domestic electric charging infrastructure,
 - continues to deliver off-street electric vehicle charging points across the Island,
 - trials on-street charging infrastructure to identify the right solution for Jersey, including exploring consequential amendments to planning regulation where appropriate,
 - improves the visibility of charger availability across the Island.

19.6.25 – Note this the electric vehicle purchase incentive closed at the end of 2024 when all budget was allocated and the target incentive number reached. The subsidised parking for electric vehicles came to an end at the end of 2024 due to budget reprioritisation.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.

⁴⁴ Sustainable Transport Policy ([gov.je](https://www.gov.je))



24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights:

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcome timeline
6	Positive	ICE vehicles have a negative impact on the survival and development of children exposed to air pollution. This policy will therefore have a positive impact if the number of ICE vehicles does not increase.	Short, medium & long-term. Air quality will improve and will remain better.
23	Neutral	The policy aims to make electric vehicles more affordable. By doing this it will allow children with disabilities to keep their independence.	Short to medium term. This policy will not be needed long-term as fossil fuel vehicles will be phased out
	Negative	Adapted vehicles are more expensive and the subsidy may not reflect the additional cost required to adapt a vehicle as needed. Some specialist and adapted electric vehicles may take longer to become readily available.	On-going as vehicles need replacing
	Positive	Children with respiratory conditions will benefit from improved air quality.	This will be realised in the short-term, but the impacts will be ongoing and will get better as the fleet is decarbonised.
24	Positive	Moving to electric vehicles instead of those that use fossil fuels will improve air quality. This policy will improve children's respiratory health.	Short, medium & long-term. Air quality will improve and will remain better.
24	Positive	Electric vehicles do not use potentially polluting substances to run – no oil or petrol/diesel so there is less chance of a vehicle causing a pollution incident. Reducing pollution from vehicles will improve our water quality.	This will not be a huge impact but will be realised short-term and the benefit will improve over time.



31	Neutral	The policy acts as an enabler to those who require access to a vehicle in order to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.	On-going
31	Positive	<p>The electric vehicle incentive included subsidies towards the cost of e-mopeds and e-motorbikes, which are able to be used by children aged 16-17.</p> <p>16-year-old children are able to ride mopeds (up to 50cc), and 17-year-olds can ride light motorcycles (75cc-125cc).</p>	Applicants had to be 18 and over to access the subsidy.

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children who live in urban areas	<p>The air quality will be improved so they will have less harm from air pollution.</p> <p>The policy will look at charging both on and off road so those without off-street parking will be considered.</p>	Risk of road accidents due to the near silent performance of electric vehicles. Children require education on road safety guidelines including electric vehicles.
Children living in non-urban areas with access to or use of an electric vehicle	Switching to an electric vehicle they will continue to be able to move around the Island, therefore supporting their rights to relax, play and take part in a wide range of activities.	Risk of road accidents due to the near silent performance of electric vehicles. Children require education on road safety guidelines including electric vehicles.
Children from lower income households	The policy subsidised electric vehicles (new to Jersey and capped at £40,000, to include new and used vehicles) thereby making them more affordable. Overtime the policy intends to stimulate the electric vehicle market meaning that the second-hand market for electric vehicles will become increasingly affordable. This is also applicable to e-bikes as the newer e-bikes are	<p>Initially this policy will be ineffective for very lower income households as electric vehicles are currently expensive to buy.</p> <p>The reduced parking charge (now withdrawn) for</p>



	<p>bought, the more the second-hand market of affordable e-bikes will increase.</p> <p>Over time the benefits of this policy will be realised by very low-income households as the pre-owned market will include a range of vehicles at different price-points and therefore will be more affordable. Running and maintenance costs of electric vehicles are considerably less than fossil fuel alternatives.</p> <p>The incentive did not include a minimum price-cap for electric vehicles and included vehicles at lower price points.</p>	<p>electric vehicles will not benefit most lower income households as they are unlikely to afford an electric vehicle even with the subsidy.</p>
Children with disabilities	<p>Adapted and specialised vehicles were not specifically excluded from the electric vehicle incentive.</p>	<p>Due to the often high cost of adapted and specialised electric vehicles, there was the potential for these vehicles to be unintentionally excluded from the incentive due to the maximum price cap of £40,000.</p>

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Initially, even with a subsidy, electric vehicles will remain unaffordable to low-income households	<p>This policy will initially be ineffective for lower-income households as electric vehicles are currently expensive. However, over time the benefits of this policy will be realised by very low-income families when the preowned market has a range of vehicles at different affordability levels and the price of electric vehicles reduces. This policy will encourage more electric vehicles on to the market and the benefits of this will trickle down so that as many as possible are able to benefit.</p>



Policy Name: TR3 - Supporting transition fuels

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will bring forward a proposal in the Government Plan 2022⁴⁵ to subsidise the rate of fuel duty charged on second generation renewable diesel, by approximately 32ppl from 2023 to 2026.

The aim of this is to encourage Islanders to replace traditional fossil-fuel diesel with second-generation renewable diesel in road transport.

22.2.23 - Note that a decision was taken to pause this policy due to price volatility in the energy market. It has not yet been implemented and therefore none of the impacts on children have yet been realised.

19.6.25 – Note this policy remains on pause.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment and education on health and well-being so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcome timeline
23	Positive	The policy will allow children with disabilities to keep their independence as those with diesel vehicles will be able to continue to use their own vehicle without having to pay extra fuel duty for fuel.	Short to medium term. This policy will not be needed long-term as fossil fuel vehicles will be phased out.

⁴⁵ Government Plan 2022-25 (gov.je)



Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcome timeline
24	Positive ⁴⁶	Using to low carbon transition fuels instead of fossil fuels will improve air quality. This policy will improve children's respiratory health.	Short, medium & long-term. Air quality will improve and will remain better.
26	Positive	The policy subsidises the rate of fuel duty charged. This subsidy will allow owners of existing diesel vehicles to use low carbon transition fuels and continue to use their existing vehicle.	Short to medium term. This policy will not be needed long-term as fossil fuel vehicles will be phased out.
31	Neutral	The fuel duty subsidy will help keep existing vehicles on the road. Every child will continue to be able to move around the Island so they can continue to take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.	Short to medium term to reflect the lifespan of a vehicle.

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children who live in urban areas	The air quality will be improved so they will have less harm from air pollution	n/a
Children living out of urban areas	Switching to a subsidised alternative fuel means they will continue to be able to move around the Island, therefore keeping their rights to relax, play and take part in a wide range of activities.	n/a
Children with disabilities	Adapted vehicles are more expensive. This policy will allow existing diesel fuelled vehicles to remain on the road for some time but allowing decarbonisation.	

⁴⁶ although this is a positive long-term. However, the decision to pause this policy due to price volatility in the energy market means that this is currently negative as in the short term nothing has changed regarding improvement to air policy associated with the delivery of this policy.



Policy Name: TR3b - Investigate the implications for the Island of renewable content fossil fuels

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will carry out research and market analysis on the implications and options regarding the suitability of renewable content fuels for the Island and will produce a policy position paper by the end of 2023.

22.2.23 Note: the background research has been completed but no policy position agreed as yet therefore it is still not possible to identify impacts on children of the future policy.

19.6.25 Note: the Minister for Environment has considered the research and will not be mandating biofuel blends in this term of government.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment and education on health and well-being so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

This policy sets out a requirement for market research and will result in a position paper. The impact on children's rights will be established as this work is carried out.



Policy Name: TR4 - Vehicle Emissions Duty incentive

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will not apply Vehicle Emissions Duty to zero carbon vehicles. They will increase Vehicles Emissions Duty on all domestic petrol and diesel vehicles each year until at least 2030.

In order to incentivise the purchase of electric and other ultra-low emission vehicles, they will continue to attract no Vehicle Emissions Duty. The level of Vehicle Emissions Duty applied to the importation of petrol and diesel vehicles will continue to increase each year in order to become a significant factor in purchasing decisions.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcome timeline
23	Neutral	Vehicle Emissions Duty is only applicable at the point a vehicle is imported to Jersey so will only impact those purchasing a new-to-Jersey vehicle. The rate will increase on petrol and diesel cars but will not apply for electric ultra-low-emissions vehicles carbon and electric vehicles.	
24	Neutral	This will not impact air pollution as much as some of the other policies. It will put off people buying new-to-Jersey petrol and diesel vehicles so will reduce the number of those vehicles coming on the Island.	
26	Neutral	This policy does not provide extra money for families in need. Instead, it adds cost to buying new-to-Jersey vehicles. Families in need are highly unlikely to be buying new vehicles so this policy will not impact them directly. Families moving to Jersey will not need to pay VED on vehicles they have already owned for over 6 months.	



31	Neutral	This policy will not directly impact Article 31 as it only applies to new new-to-Jersey vehicles.	
----	---------	---	--

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Low-income households	n/a: Unlikely to be impacted by this policy as unlikely to purchase a new-to-Jersey vehicle. It does not give extra money to families in need but likewise it will not cost them anything extra either. It will not change to access activities etc.	
Medium income households	Article 26. There will be no Vehicle Emissions Duty on electric or ultra-low emissions vehicles so that might make them more affordable.	This will impact household looking for a new-to-Jersey vehicle. The policy may influence their decision to buy a new vehicle or keep an old vehicle and they might find their chosen vehicle becomes more expensive
High income households		High income families might see this as a status symbol that they can afford higher Vehicle Emissions Duty which could result in an increase in petrol and diesel vehicles and therefore an increase in emissions.

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
The policy may influence their decision to buy a new vehicle or keep an old vehicle and they might find their chosen vehicle becomes more expensive	Other transport policies in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap work alongside this policy. For example: Speeding up adoption of electric vehicles; Vehicle scrappage incentive and Supporting transition fuels



Policy Name: TR5 - End the importation and registration of petrol and diesel vehicles that are new to the Island from 2030

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will bring into force legislation that prohibits the importation, registration and sale of petrol and diesel cars and small vans in 2030 at the latest and will seek to extend this to other categories of vehicle at subsequent dates between 2030 and 2040.

To meet Jersey's ambition to have net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 we need to phase out the use of all petrol and diesel vehicles from the Island's roads by 2050. So, we need to stop new vehicles coming into the Island well in advance of this date. The UK has announced a ban on the manufacture and sale of petrol and diesel vehicles from 2030 (with hybrids from 2035) and the EU an effective ban from 2035.

22.2.22 Note: work on this legislation has not yet commenced. A more detailed CRIA assessment will be completed for the individual project in due course.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights:

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
23	Neutral	Some children with disabilities need access to a vehicle to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence. This policy will prevent internal combustion engine vehicles from entering Jersey from 2030. The impact of this is neutral as alternative vehicles are available and more types will be commercially available by 2030 and this policy is not taking away any existing vehicles.	Target is for petrol and diesel vehicles to make up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66% of the fleet by 2025, • 33% of the fleet by 2030, • 22% of the fleet by 2035, • 11% of the fleet by 2040, • 1% of the fleet by 2045.



24	Positive	The policy aims to reduce internal combustion vehicles to 1% of the fleet by 2045. This will have a positive impact on reducing air pollution. In addition to this reduced pollution incidents will lead to cleaner water.	Air quality will improve in the short term and will continue to improve until the fleet has minimal internal combustion vehicles remaining.
----	----------	--	---

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children living in an urban environment	Air quality will improve as from 2030 there will be no internal combustion vehicles brought into Jersey. In addition to this the policy looks to phase out the use of all petrol and diesel vehicles from the Island's roads by 2050.	



Policy Name: TR6 - Roads Law Review

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will review the legal framework for Jersey's highways to ensure they are fit to safely enable low-carbon, sustainable and modern travel and transport.

The overall aim of this project is to create a new Roads Law structure that will enable the effective management and operation of transport infrastructure in the present and into the future.

The Road Law review will consider ways to facilitate carbon neutrality in Jersey by introducing measures to enable safe walking and cycling and the use of other ultra-low and zero emission vehicles referred to in the Framework for a Sustainable Transport System 2020-2030.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
3	The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
3	Positive	Reviewing the roads will bring legislation up to date to modern day standards. Vulnerable road users including children will be top of the mobility hierarchy so they will be prioritised within transport policy decisions.	Legislative changes will come in after the review is completed.
6	Positive	By making the roads safer we will make sure children can move around more safely on our roads and therefore will reduce risk of harm.	Legislative changes will come in after the review is completed.



Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
23	Positive	Reviewing the roads will bring legislation up to date to modern day standards. Vulnerable road users including children will be top of the mobility hierarchy so they will be prioritised within transport policy decisions for example making sure there is space of adapted modes of transport.	Legislative changes will come in after the review is completed.
31	Positive	Reviewing the roads will bring legislation up to date to modern day standards. By enabling sustainable transport within legislation there is a possibility that there will be healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community. This will create better and cleaner outdoor spaces for children to relax and play.	

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in urban areas	Legislation will help reduce the number of vehicles resulting in healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community.	
Children in rural areas	More accessible and sustainable transport options that will improve independence for them to travel around the Island.	
Children who enjoy active travel options	The roads will be safer for them to continue to use	



Policy Name: TR7 - “Green” number plates for electric vehicles

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Ensure that, from the 1 January 2023, owners of electric vehicles will have the option to display a number plate that features a green marker as a visible signifier of their contribution tackling the climate emergency.

The green signifier may be extended to number plates for other types of zero emission vehicle in future.

Articles relevant to the policy:

There are no Articles relevant to this policy.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people’s rights?

This policy will not have any impact on children and young people’s rights.



Policy Name: TR8 – Sustainable Transport Roadmap

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The policy commits the Government of Jersey to completing the rapid plans required by the Sustainable Transport Policy. It also commits to publishing a Sustainable Transport Roadmap, known as Jersey's Transport Preferred Strategy in 2022 that will:

- pull together available evidence and views from Islanders and stakeholders,
- describe the long-term shifts needed to achieve the States Assembly's vision that, 'by 2030, our transport system will make our everyday lives better, support businesses, encourage us and our children to be healthier and make our Island greener',
- identify new funding streams to support investment in new sustainable transport infrastructure,
- provide a clear programme of delivery

15.07.25 Note: This roadmap was renamed the Sustainable Transport Policy: Next Steps and was published in December 2023.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
3	The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment and education on health and well-being so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
3	Positive	The Sustainable Transport Roadmap, known as Jersey's Transport Preferred Strategy, will provide a long-term delivery and investment programme for sustainable transport. Vulnerable road users including children will be top of the mobility	The Sustainable Transport Policy: Next Steps was published in 2023.



Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
		hierarchy so they will be prioritised within transport policy decisions.	
6	Positive	Jersey's Transport Preferred Strategy we will make sure children can move around more safely on our roads and therefore will reduce risk of harm.	The Sustainable Transport Policy: Next Steps was published in 2023.
6	Positive	Traffic reduction measures linked to sustainable transport reduce the exposure of children to road traffic collisions, which remain a leading cause of accidental injury and death globally.	The Sustainable Transport Policy: Next Steps was published in 2023.
23	Positive	Jersey's Transport Preferred Strategy will make sure that vulnerable road users including children with disabilities will be top of the mobility hierarchy. They will be prioritised within transport policy decisions for example making sure there is space of adapted modes of transport.	The Sustainable Transport Policy: Next Steps was published in 2023.
24	Positive	Reducing reliance on private cars, through promoting sustainable transport options helps improve air quality by lowering vehicle emissions, directly supporting children's right to the highest attainable standard of health, particularly respiratory health.	The Sustainable Transport Policy: Next Steps was published in 2023.
31	Positive	Jersey's Transport Preferred Strategy will result in healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community. This will create better and cleaner outdoor spaces for children to relax and play.	The Sustainable Transport Policy: Next Steps was published in 2023.

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in urban areas	Legislation will help reduce the number of vehicles resulting in healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community.	
Children in rural areas	More accessible and sustainable transport options that will improve independence for them to travel around the Island.	
Children who enjoy active travel options	The roads will be safer for them to continue.	
Children who travel by bus	Will experience a better service so they will be able to move about more independently.	



Children who travel by private vehicle	Measures aimed at reducing traffic volumes, lowering speeds, and improving road layouts create a safer driving environment benefitting children travelling in private cars by reducing their risk of being involved in a collision.	Policies that fail to account for the varied transport needs of families (including multi-child households or those with safety concerns) may risk unintended impacts if mitigation strategies, such as accessible parking, inclusive transport options, are not properly implemented.
--	---	--

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Priority will be given to the more vulnerable road users according to the mobility hierarchy. Policies will be brought forward that disincentivise the use of private vehicles. Some may be financially worse off if they choose to not change travel habits.	Other policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap address this. For example: policy TR1 – Speeding up adoption of electric vehicles



Policy Name: TR9 - Bus service development trials

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The bus service development trials were held during 2023 and have resulted in the additional routes being incorporated into the new bus contract with the provider. The Bus Service Development Plan will be progressed throughout 2025 – 2026.

The Bus Service Development Plan will provide a blueprint for a more comprehensive, accessible and decarbonised public transport system for the Island.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights

The trials within the policy will be informed by work on the Bus Service Development Plan. This plan will be published in 2022. The actual trials will be determined by the plan and might be different from the ones suggested above so this document will need to be reviewed when the plan of trials is published.

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
23	Positive	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children with disabilities who use the bus service.	The trial has been held, and changes have been implemented as a result of this.
	Positive	Jersey-resident children with prescribed disabilities can apply for an AvanchiAccess Pass which offers free access to bus travel. In the application they declare if they require a carer to accompany them.	The trial has been held, and changes have been implemented as a result of this.
23/ 24	Positive	Using low carbon energy solutions will improve air quality. In 2019 emissions from heavy duty trucks and buses were 33,292 tCO ₂ eq. Using low carbon	The trial has been held, and changes have been implemented as a result of this.



		solution in buses will improve air quality. This will be especially beneficial to people living in urban areas and those with respiratory conditions.	
26	Positive	Changing to pricing and / or ticketing might make bus travel more affordable to more children and young people	The trial has been held, and changes have been implemented as a result of this.
31	Positive	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children who use the bus service. It will enable them to travel to activities etc.	The trial has been held, and changes have been implemented as a result of this.

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children aged under 5	Children under 5 already have free travel on the bus if they are accompanied by an adult. This policy might increase frequency of buses and offer different routes and services which might benefit young children.	
Disabled children	As above.	
Children living in remote parts of Jersey	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children who use the bus service. It will enable them to travel to activities etc.	
Children from low-income households	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children who use the bus service. It will enable them to travel around Jersey which they might not be able to do at the moment. For example, they might be able to visit more remote beaches in the summer etc.	
Children living across two or more households	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children who use the bus service. It will enable them to travel freely between households.	
Children relying on lifts	An increased bus service or a demand responsive service might provide more independence for children who currently rely on lifts to get around Jersey.	



Policy Name: TR10 – Active Travel

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Implement further active travel initiatives from 2022 to the end of 2026. The Carbon Neutral Roadmap (P.74/2022) Second Amendment reallocated £1.4 million of the spend on electric car subsidises (TR1) to Active Travel (TR10). The purpose of this was to increase the budget for active transport initiatives and infrastructure enabling many more initiatives, developments and projects to be implemented. The amendment stated that *"In order to achieve the objective of carbon neutrality by 2030, what is required is a more balanced approach, that allocates funding to a range of policies that support behaviour change - in particular, by facilitating a transition to more active green travel"*. The amendment outlines suggestions to what the £1.4m *could* be used for including:¹⁸

1. Capital projects to develop the island wide cycle network
2. Various Community engagement projects such as extending Love to Ride scheme.

The Sustainable Transport Policies Strong Start delivery plan has delivered a range of active travel improvements; including covered cycle parking, extensions to and adjustments to existing cycle lanes; provision of new cycle lanes; and safe routes to school enhancements.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
3	The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
3	Positive	The policy will look to increase active travel which is great for children's physical and mental health. As vulnerable road users, children will be top of the mobility hierarchy so they will be prioritised within transport policy decisions.	This is on-going until end 2026



Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
6	Positive	By increasing active travel children can move around more safely on our roads and therefore will reduce risk of harm.	This is on-going until end 2026
23	Positive	Accessibility will be considered as a priority within any active travel improvement scheme. For example, making sure there is space of adapted modes of transport such as suitable bike racks and appropriate space to manoeuvre adapted bikes through street furniture.	This is on-going until end 2026
31	Positive	Improved Active Travel will result in healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community. This will create better and cleaner outdoor spaces for children to relax and play.	This is on-going until end 2026

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in urban areas	More Active Travel will help reduce the number of vehicles resulting in healthier streets and reduced car usage within the community.	
Children in rural areas	More active travel options that will improve independence for them to travel around the Island safely.	
Children who enjoy active travel options	The roads will be safer for them to continue.	
Children who travel by bus	May decide to switch to active travel which could save them money and give greater independence.	
Children who travel by private vehicle	May decide to switch to active travel which could save them money and give greater independence.	Priority will be given to the more vulnerable road users according to the mobility hierarchy. Policies will be brought forward that disincentivise the use of private vehicles. Some may be financially worse off if they choose to not change travel habits.



Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
<p>Priority will be given to the more vulnerable road users according to the mobility hierarchy. Policies will be brought forward that disincentivise the use of private vehicles. Some may be financially worse off if they choose to not change travel habits.</p>	<p>Other policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap address this.</p> <p>TR8 – Sustainable Transport Roadmap, known as Jersey's Transport Preferred Strategy, aims to deliver a transport system that promotes wellbeing needs to incorporate strong, well-connected neighbourhoods and places, and safe, attractive infrastructure and public transport that makes walking, cycling and taking the bus the obvious choices on a small Island.</p> <p>For those who choose not to change their travel habits there are policies within the Carbon Neutral Roadmap that support the Just Transition so. For example, policy TR3 – Supporting Transition Fuels brings forward a proposal in the Government Plan 2022 to subsidise the rate of fuel duty charged on second generation renewable diesel, by approximately 32ppl.</p>



Policy Name: TR11– Emissions from aviation and maritime transport

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey and the Ports of Jersey will work together to reduce emissions from aviation and marine transport. They will do this in line with the Jet Zero scenario 2 emissions targets and obligations under the MARPOL treaty. The policy recognises that decarbonising air travel requires global coordination and action.

For the aviation industry to become net-zero by 2050, the commitment of all parts of the supply chain is needed, to collaborate, invest and innovate to decarbonise air travel. This will include aircraft manufacturers, fuel suppliers, airlines, airports, governments, and others working together to reduce emissions; be that from the aircraft that are flown, the infrastructure that supports the industry or the policy framework that they require suppliers and customers to adhere to.

It is recognised that aviation emissions are a global issue, and that Jersey cannot act in isolation. The Government of Jersey and the Ports of Jersey will coordinate closely with the UK Aviation industry and government, to support its leading role in the work of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to reduce emissions from international aviation.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
3	The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.
4	Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.



What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
24	Positive	This policy has potentially positive impacts on children across the world as aviation and maritime emissions are a global issue.	

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in Jersey	In Jersey we will improve air quality from aviation and maritime emissions. We can also expect better water quality with maritime pollution incidents being reduced etc.	
Children in Jersey living close to the airport	Children close to the airport will especially benefit from reduced emissions. They will potentially benefit from quieter technology as has been experienced to some extent with electric road transport.	
Children in other countries	As it will look at the entire aviation sector and supply chain there will be many benefits. Globally children impacted by industries such as include aircraft manufacturers, fuel suppliers, airlines, suppliers and customers may experience better air quality, cleaner water, safer conditions. Article 24 says richer countries must help poorer countries achieve best possible health for their children.	Future technology is unknown. It is important to recognise that any alternatives should not negatively impact on children so consideration Rights of the Child must be considered when looking into new technologies.

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Future technology is unknown	This is unknown at present so cannot be mitigated against at the moment.



Policy Name: HT1 - Supporting low carbon heating systems and home insulation

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The policy aims to provide a subsidy to enable both householders and commercial businesses to transition to low carbon heating systems. The scheme will run from 2022. The policy outlines two separate but related schemes:

- a domestic incentive to switch away from fossil fuels,
- a commercial incentive to switch away from fossil fuels.

Both incentives will help Islanders with the costs of new equipment to encourage them to choose the lower carbon option when needing to replace their heating system. The incentive will encourage people to make this switch earlier.

The domestic scheme will include a controlled system so that those on lower incomes will be entitled to a maximum of £15,000 without needing to match fund. Householders replacing their fossil fuel heating source will be able to include energy efficiency measures that are identified on a completed Energy Performance Certificate within their funding application.

The commercial scheme will allow leaseholders who own the heating system to apply as long as they have written permissions from the property owner.

19.6.25 – The scheme has been in operation since May 2023. In this time, over 560 applications have been processed enabling households to switch from fossil fuel to low carbon alternatives.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.



What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
6	Positive	Householders replacing their fossil fuel heating source will be able to include energy efficiency measures. This will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children will live in better accommodation so they will have a better chance of developing to their full potential.	The incentive will be offered from mid-2023 so the benefits will be realised when the scheme begins for a small number of people, but the number impacted will increase as the scheme reaches more homes.
23	Positive	Householders replacing their fossil fuel heating source will be able to include energy efficiency measures. This will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children with disabilities will live in better accommodation.	The incentive will be offered from mid-2023 so the benefits will be realised when the scheme begins for a small number of people, but the number impacted will increase as the scheme reaches more homes.
24	Positive	Householders replacing their fossil fuel heating source will be able to include energy efficiency measures. This will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children will live in better accommodation. Benefits will include reducing the number of health problems caused by damp accommodation. The replacement of boilers will reduce emissions and improve air quality.	The incentive will be offered from mid-2023 so the benefits will be realised when the scheme begins for a small number of people, but the number impacted will increase as the scheme reaches more homes.
26	Positive	Households on lower incomes will be entitled to a maximum of £15,000 without needing to match fund. Property owners (including landlords) can apply for the incentive and for more than one property so tenants will be able to benefit from the scheme.	The incentive will be offered from mid-2023 so the benefits will be realised when the scheme begins for a small number of people, but the number impacted will increase as the scheme reaches more homes.
27	Positive	This policy aims to improve living standards by improving how they are heated and making them more energy efficient. This policy will help to raise the standard of living so that it is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs.	The incentive will be offered from mid-2023 so the benefits will be realised when the scheme begins for a small number of people, but the number impacted will increase as the scheme reaches more homes.



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in low-income households living in an owner-occupied property	<p>They will be able to apply for the incentive without the need for match funding. They will benefit from improved accommodation.</p> <p>Those with oil tanks outside will potentially have more space to play.</p>	Changing fuel type might make running heating systems more expensive. To combat this the energy efficiency part of the scheme will help reduce the energy demand of the household.
Children in privately rented accommodation	Landlords can apply for this subsidy so privately rented properties will be eligible. Policy HT3 – Energy Performance Certificates will compliment this policy. Landlords are required to undertake the energy efficiency measures identified as recommendations from the EPC to safeguard tenants from potential running cost increases.	Landlords might put up rental costs once improvements are made. Changing fuel type might make running heating systems more expensive. In most cases, paying these bills is the tenants' responsibility.
Children living in care homes	Care homes will be able to apply for the business subsidy so children living in care environments will potentially benefit from improved living conditions.	



Policy Name: HT2 - Update building bye-laws

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Bring into force legislation that updates current building regulations and sets increased energy efficiency and carbon emission standards of new and existing domestic and commercial buildings and prohibits new fossil fuel boilers being installed in any property after 1 January 2026. The policy aims for all buildings to require no external input of energy through fossil fuel consumption by 2050.

There are other policies that encourage and incentivise change. This policy brings in legislation that will ensure change will happen at key points in the lifetime of the property. The policy will mandate that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved. These include: the point of sale or rental and at the point of having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits.

Objective

- commission a Building Bye-Law review to be completed in 2022
- from this review implement legislation by 2024 at the latest to support the following likely outcomes:
 - increase minimum energy efficiency / carbon standards in new builds in line with the zero-carbon homes standard by 2025,
 - increase in the energy efficiency / carbon standards for existing properties at the point of key changes to the building fabric,
 - ensure that no new fossil fuel boilers will be installed in any domestic or commercial building from 2026.

22.2.23 Note: the buildings bye-law review has not yet been completed. A 20% increase in energy efficiency for new buildings was included in the Bridging Island Plan.

20.6.25 Note: A Building Standards Review Group has been established. Work has concentrated on identifying which areas of the technical guidance documents will require updating. A scoping exercise has been completed which sets out the aspirations of the necessary changes. It is likely that the full scoping exercise will be completed in 2026.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.



24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
6	Positive	The policy mandates that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved at certain points e.g., point of sale or rental. This will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children will live in better accommodation so they will have a better chance of developing to their full potential.	This policy will begin to impact at key-points in the lifetime of the property but overtime this will have a positive impact as it will mandate that energy efficiency and carbon emission levels are improved.
23		The policy mandates that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved at certain points e.g., point of sale or rental. This will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children with disabilities will live in better accommodation.	This policy will begin to impact at key-points in the lifetime of the property but overtime this will have a positive impact as it will mandate that energy efficiency and carbon emission levels are improved.
24		The policy includes improving energy efficiency, this will improve the quality of accommodation meaning that children will live in better accommodation. Benefits will include reducing the number of health problems caused by damp accommodation. The replacement of boilers with non-fossil fuel alternatives will reduce emissions and improve air quality.	This policy will begin to impact at key-points in the lifetime of the property but overtime this will have a positive impact as it will mandate that energy efficiency and carbon emission levels are improved.
27		This policy aims to improve living standards by improving the standards by increasing energy efficiency. This policy will help to raise the standard of living so that it is good enough to meet the physical, social and mental needs of children.	This policy will begin to impact at key-points in the lifetime of the property but overtime this will have a positive impact as it will mandate that energy efficiency and carbon emission levels are improved.



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children living in care homes	All properties will be impacted by the policy at key points in the lifetime of a property where it is possible to mandate that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved. These includes the point of rental and at the point of having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits. This policy will positively improve living standards and therefore benefits include improving health conditions associated with poor standards of living accommodation such as impacts of damp.	
Children in low-income households living in an owner-occupied property	Energy efficiency or carbon emission levels will be improved at key points in the lifetime of a property. Those with oil tanks outside will potentially have more space to play.	Changing fuel type might make running heating systems more expensive. This policy mandates improving the energy efficiency of the property which will help reduce the energy demand of the household.
Children in social housing	All properties will be impacted by the policy at key points in the lifetime of a property where it is possible to mandate that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved. These includes the point of rental and at the point of having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits. This policy will positively improve living standards and therefore benefits include improving health conditions associated with poor standards of living accommodation such as impacts of damp.	Long term rental properties and properties that are not having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits will not be impacted by this policy.
Children waiting for a new property to be built	This policy will require that new buildings will not require external input of energy through fossil fuel consumption as soon as possible so anyone having a new built property will meet to meet this standard as soon as possible. Under the new Future Homes standards, the UK has set the target of new domestic buildings being 'zero-carbon ready' by 2025. Jersey's building standards will be updated to match this requirement – with the aim that all new buildings should be required to be zero-carbon by 2025.	Buildings due to be built after 2022 might need to be redesigned.



Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in privately rented accommodation	<p>All properties will be impacted by the policy at key points in the lifetime of a property where it is possible to mandate that energy efficiency or carbon emission levels are improved. These includes the point of rental and at the point of having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits. This policy will positively improve living standards and therefore benefits include improving health conditions associated with poor standards of living accommodation such as impacts of damp.</p> <p>Policy HT3 – Energy Performance Certificates will compliment this policy as Energy Performance Certificates will be mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026.</p>	<p>Landlords might put up rental costs once improvements are made.</p> <p>Long term rental properties and properties that are not having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits will not be impacted by this policy.</p>

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Long term rental properties and properties that are not having renovation work that requires planning permission / building permits will not be impacted by this policy.	The current building regulations will be reviewed with the aim of identifying how best to increase the energy efficiency and reduce the number of oil and gas heating systems as rapidly as possible, and to ensure that no new fossil fuel boilers will be installed in any building from 2026.
Landlords might put up rental costs once improvements are made.	<p>Policy HT3 – Energy Performance Certificates will compliment this policy as Energy Performance Certificates will be mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026.</p> <p>There will be a clause in the grant funding allocation that landlords can't take into account the value of the grant funded work when setting the rent.</p>



Policy Name: HT3 - Energy Performance Certificates

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Develop and introduce legislation to make both domestic and commercial Energy Performance Certificates mandatory at the point of sale and rental by the end of 2024, with minimum standards being brought in sequentially from 2026. Government will also ensure that Energy Performance Certificates are displayed on public buildings by 2025.

Energy Performance Certificates are a key tool in understanding the energy and carbon performance of buildings as a first step and then going on to drive forward the continual improvement in standards through the introduction of minimum standards.

Until the legislation comes into force the Government of Jersey will continue to provide a £250 subsidy for home energy audits. Buying or renting an energy efficient property is preferable to buyers and renters and therefore the market will force landlords and sellers to make improvements.

22.2.23 Note: the workstream on EPC legislation has not yet commenced. CRIA will be updated and expanded on as part of that project.

20.6.25 Note: Work to develop legislation started in 2023 but was paused following CoM changes in 2024. New Minister for Environment paused the legislation pending Building Standards Review and wider review of EPCs. No new date has been set for proposed legislation. Subsidies were reduced in early 2024 to a maximum of £150. They will continue at this level into 2026.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
24	Positive	Energy Performance Certificates are a key tool in understanding the energy and carbon performance of buildings as a first step. They will then be used to	Home Energy Audits will remain a voluntary scheme until Energy



Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
		drive forward the continual improvement in standards through the introduction of minimum standards. They will help to make sure children live in a clean and healthy environment – free from damp etc. The policy will help to reduce air pollution associated with emissions from fossil fuel heating and issues caused by poorly insulated homes.	Performance Certificates become mandatory in 2024.
26	Neutral	A subsidy on Home Energy Audits will remain in place until 2026. There is no suggestion that there will be help for low-income owner occupiers to have an Energy Performance Certificates going forward. However, the vast majority of low-income households in Jersey are not owner occupiers. This policy might have a bigger impact on lower to middle-income households.	Home Energy Audits will remain a voluntary scheme until Energy Performance Certificates become mandatory.
27	Positive	This policy will help to raise the standard of living so that it is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. This policy compliments policy HT1 and policy HT3 and all work together to improve energy efficiency and building standards.	Home Energy Audits will remain a voluntary scheme until Energy Performance Certificates become mandatory.

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in low-income households living in an owner-occupied property	A grant is available for home energy audits, and this will continue until 2025/6.	There is no suggestion of financial support for low-income households living in an owner-occupied property when Energy Performance Certificates are made mandatory at the point of sale and rental. There is no funding available to assist with paying for the improvements identified as necessary to meet minimum standards as and when these are brought in.
Children in social housing	When Energy Performance Certificates become mandatory at the point of sale and rental, followed by minimum standards being established, the	



Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
	standard of accommodation will be improved which will benefit children's rights.	
Children in privately rented accommodation	Energy Performance Certificates will be mandatory at the point of sale and rental, with minimum standards following. The standard of accommodation will be improved which will benefit children's rights.	Landlords might put up rental costs once improvements are made.
Children living in care homes	Public buildings will be required to display their Energy Performance Certificates from 2025. A subsidy scheme will be available for some commercial buildings to help pay with the costs of the Energy Performance Certificate.	

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Landlords might put up rental costs once improvements are made.	Over time all buildings will need to have an Energy Performance Certificate and standards will be raised across the board so it will not be something that is 'exceptional'.



Policy Name: OE1 - Promoting low-carbon lifestyles

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The main aim of this policy is to raise awareness and engagement on scope 3 emissions, which are emissions associated with the manufacture and transport of the goods and services consumed in Jersey. This is intended to help Islanders to reduce their global impact.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
12	Every child has the right to have a say in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously.
17	Every child has the right to reliable information from the media. This should be information from the media. This should be information from children can understand. Governments must help protect children from materials that could harm them.
28	Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free. Secondary education must be available for every child. Discipline in schools, must respect children's dignity. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
12	Positive	This policy positively encourages children and young people a say on the issue of climate change. The encourages children to understand their choices to reduce their personal impact on climate change.	On-going. This work has begun through eco active and Jersey's Climate Conversation. This policy aims to build the momentum of this.
17	Positive	To be able to make informed choices children will need accurate information. This policy recognises the importance in having this information and aims to make it accessible and engaging for all Islanders	On-going. This work has begun through eco active and Jersey's Climate Conversation. This policy aims to build the momentum of this.
28	Neutral	Children in Jersey already have the right to an education. This policy will help ensure the information they are able to access regarding climate change is accurate and accessible.	On-going. This work has begun through eco active and Jersey's Climate Conversation. This policy aims to build the momentum of this. This policy links closely with EN4 – Delivering the COP26 education pledge



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in low-income households	Low-carbon lifestyles consider consumerism as something that should be done by necessity and looks to move people away from the culture of buying things for the sake of buying them. It looks at repairing and valuing what we already have. A low-carbon lifestyle is much cheaper than a consumer culture so young people will be able to play their part for 'for the planet' and so not having the latest things will not be immediately identifiable as a result of poverty etc.	
Children working in retail or where retail finances the household		Reducing consumerism may result in fewer jobs – including part-time jobs – in retail. This may result in some young people who might not be able to find part-time work so would have less money. Similarly, others in the household who earn money from retail may not find work easily.
Children living in St Helier	There might be fewer people shopping in St Helier so there might be less need for parking. Car parking spaces could be turned into spaces for play or relaxing.	

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Reducing consumerism may result in fewer jobs in retail. For example, fewer part-time jobs may result in some young people having less money.	<p>People might shop differently but there will be a move towards local shops and a move away from mass-produced produce.</p> <p>There will potentially be an increase in skills for repair and reuse.</p>



Policy Name: OE2 – Construction sector emissions

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Work closely with the Jersey Construction Council, Association of Jersey Architects, and others in the industry to drive-down the whole life carbon impact of the Island's construction sector, including considering the use of all available policy levers. Government will also adopt higher construction standards for all public construction projects.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for Argument	Outcomes timeline
24, 27	Positive	Impacts on air quality in other countries where they are producing manufacturing products for construction. The building materials will improve energy efficiency of buildings in Jersey so they will produce fewer emissions locally – transporting will be addressed under the policy which will positively impact air quality locally.	Will be on-going

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in Jersey	Better construction processes causing less air and water pollution which will improve health	Could make homes more expensive as the material might cost more
Children globally	Positive impacts on emissions so better air quality etc	
Children in urban areas	Dust and noise might reduce so better air quality.	Construction techniques might change so there might be larger vehicles required to move prefabricated frames etc.



Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Construction techniques might change so there might be larger vehicles required to move prefabricated frames etc.	Consider requirements to reduce impact of vehicle movements in planning constraints.
Could make homes more expensive as the material might cost more	To be picked up by affordable housing policy workstream.



Policy Name: OE3 - Agricultural Sector Emissions

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Work with key stakeholders from the agricultural sector to develop and implement a new net-zero Rural Economy Strategy in 2022. The Rural Economy Strategy will aim to support the agricultural sector to continue to reduce emissions from their activities, and to adapt to the effects of climate change. The Rural Economy Strategy will address both agriculture and aquaculture.

Both the Economic Framework for the Rural Environment⁴⁷ and Economic Framework for the Marine Environment⁴⁸ were published in May 2022 following stakeholder consultation.

⁴⁷ [Economic Framework for the Rural Environment \(gov.je\)](https://gov.je)

⁴⁸ [Economic Framework for the Marine Environment \(gov.je\)](https://gov.je)



Policy Name: OE4 – Emissions from waste and water management

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The policy focuses on emissions from waste and water management. It is not in itself a waste or water strategy. The policy aims to make on-Island solid waste disposal net zero by 2040. To achieve this, a net-zero waste strategy will be developed by 2025. Work to explore opportunities for carbon capture from the existing electricity from waste plant will begin in 2022. The policy outlines a commitment to research options for the introduction of commercial waste charges for some activities.

Work with Jersey Water to produce net-zero water management strategy by 2025, which incorporates existing planned work, in order to inform the next Island Plan.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
6	Positive	Globally poor water and waste management negatively impacts the lives of millions of children resulting in deaths and poor health. Jersey takes responsibility for managing its waste and water seriously to prevent contributing to the problem. Tackling emissions from water and waste management must not result in other issues on a global scale. For example, choosing to send household waste overseas for disposal would potentially reduce Jersey's emissions from waste but would most likely increase emissions wherever the waste was sent to and would include additional emissions from transport.	On-going with a net-zero water management strategy by 2024 and a net-zero waste strategy being developed by 2025.
24	Positive	This policy allows children to access to clean water. The net-zero water management strategy will consider how we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the Island's water consumption and treatment and how we can ensure that it has sufficient resilience to adapt to the challenges a changing climate will present. This includes demand management through non-household water efficiency and intensive media campaigns.	On-going with a net-zero water management strategy by 2024 and a net-zero waste strategy being developed by 2025.



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children living close to water or waste treatment sites	Net-zero strategies for waste and water will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore will provide cleaner air.	



Policy Name: OE5 – F-gas emissions

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The purpose of this policy is to reduce consumption of F-gases and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in line with international commitments. Jersey will aim to reduce its consumption of HFCs by 85% between 2019 and 2036. The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol makes a major contribution towards Paris agreement targets. This is because the global warming potential of HFC's range into thousands of times more powerful as CO₂.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
24	Neutral	F-gases and Hydrofluorocarbons are associated with refrigeration and air conditioning. The policy will prevent equipment that is not compliant from being sold or imported in Jersey.	A phase down to have been completed by 2036

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Those with existing appliances that use F-gases / Hydrofluorocarbons	There will be no impact as new products will already be compliant and the policy is not removing appliances from people.	If an appliance breaks it cannot be repaired so must be replaced. This has a financial implication.
Children who like squirty cream		They will not be able to purchase squirty cream until an alternative propellant is produced.



Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
They will not be able to purchase squirty cream until an alternative propellant is produced.	The squirty cream industry will find alternatives.



Policy Name: OE6 – Delivering a Sustainable Finance Framework

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Continue to develop a sustainable finance framework that supports decarbonisation initiatives in Jersey and around the world, recognising that the way in which Jersey can deliver the biggest impact to global climate change is through its finance sector.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to make sure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
6, 24 and 27	Positive	Consideration of the impact of the global impact of the financial investments initiated in Jersey on emissions in other countries will help move investment away from fossil fuel industry and therefore improve air quality and related health of children in countries, including developing countries) where financed investment activity is located.	Ongoing work
6, 24 and 27	Negative	Moving Jersey based investment away from carbon intensive industry in developing countries may be to the detriment of their developing economies.	Ongoing work



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children from developing countries around the world	Consideration of the impact of the global impact of the financial investments initiated in Jersey on emissions in other countries will help move investment away from fossil fuel industry and therefore improve air quality and related health of children in developing countries.	Moving Jersey based investment away from carbon intensive industry in developing countries may be to the detriment of their developing economies.

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Moving Jersey based investment away from carbon intensive industry in developing countries may be to the detriment of their developing economies.	Climate Finance strategy identified within this policy to consider money that Jersey provides to developing world countries to support the decarbonisation of their economies as well as climate adaptation.



Policy name: EN1 – Decarbonising the Government of Jersey

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Reduce its operational emissions in line with the Paris Agreement trajectory established by strategic policy 1. A new decarbonisation unit will be established in 2022 to develop a comprehensive action plan, which will set quantified emissions reduction targets in Departmental Operational Business Plans from 2023. Second Generation Renewal Diesel will be phased into the government of Jersey fleet from 2022, and a range of exemplar projects undertaken.

19.6.25 Note: as per the allocated funding from the Carbon Neutral Roadmap which was for 2022-2024 for this policy the decarbonisation unit has now been disbanded.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
28	Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free. Secondary education must be available for every child. Discipline in schools, must respect children's dignity. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
23, 24, 28	Positive	Government of Jersey owned properties that support children with disabilities will be supported to reduce the carbon intensity of their operations. Energy efficiency projects for example would lead to improved fabrication of buildings and reduced heat loss and energy costs. Fewer fossil fuels being burnt will increase air quality.	Establish a plan, costs and funding to decarbonise Government buildings by December 2024.
23, 24, 28	Positive	Government of Jersey fleet to transition to electric vehicles to reduce the carbon intensity of their operations resulting in fewer fossil fuels being burnt will increase air quality.	Establish a plan, costs and funding to decarbonise Government vehicles by December 2024.



23, 24, 28	Negative	Additional costs for decarbonisation operations may divert funding from other projects.	Secure decarbonisation funding separately from departmental budgets by December 2024.
------------	----------	---	---

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children housed in Government owned properties and transported between properties	Improved property standards of energy efficiency and lower running costs. Lower running costs of electric vehicles.	Diversion of funding to support these initiatives.
Children using services in Government owned properties e.g., schools, health services etc	Improved property standards of energy efficiency will potentially make using services in these buildings more comfortable to use.	Diversion of funding to support these initiatives.
Children who access schools that are not Government owned properties		This policy would not benefit these children. However, other policies will look to give support and encourage improved property standards etc with similar results. However, there might still be diversion of funding to support these initiatives.

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Diversion of funding to support these initiatives.	Ensure that provision of funding is prioritised to Government of Jersey properties that provide for disadvantaged children. Secure decarbonisation funding separately from departmental budgets.



Policy name: EN2 - Carbon Neutral Network now referred to as the Net Zero Network

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Work with the Economic Council sustainability working group to support the development of a Carbon Neutral Network of businesses and voluntary, community, social enterprise and faith sector organisations; and establish a £500k Climate Action Fund to support grassroots projects to tackle the climate emergency.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
12	Every child has the right to have a say in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously.
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
27	Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
12	Positive	Net Zero Network provides an opportunity for children and young people and organisations and charities that represent them to get involved in community discussions on carbon neutrality.	Net Zero Network established in 2023. The grants aspect of the policy has not yet been delivered.
23	Positive	Decarbonisation Impact Fund provides funding for community, business and not-for-profit organisation to apply for grant funding for decarbonisation projects, which could include projects involving or providing facilities for disabled children.	Net Zero Network the fund is yet to be debated by the States Assembly and implemented. It is envisaged this will be delivered in 2025.



Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
24	Positive	Decarbonisation Impact Fund provides funding for community, business and not-for-profit organisation to apply for grant funding for decarbonisation projects, which could include projects to support health improvements for children – e.g., local food, active travel, energy efficiency.	Net Zero Network the fund is yet to be debated by the States Assembly and implemented. It is envisaged this will be delivered in 2025.
27	Positive	Decarbonisation Impact Fund provides funding for community, business and not-for-profit organisation to apply for grant funding for decarbonisation projects, which could include projects to support standard of living for children – e.g., local food, active travel, energy efficiency.	Net Zero Network the fund is yet to be debated by the States Assembly and implemented. It is envisaged this will be delivered in 2025.
31	Positive	Decarbonisation Impact Fund provides funding for community, business and not-for-profit organisation to apply for grant funding for decarbonisation projects, which could include projects to support a range of children's activities.	Net Zero Network the fund is yet to be debated by the States Assembly and implemented. It is envisaged this will be delivered in 2025.

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children from low-income households	Opportunities for these children to have their views heard and to apply for funding for decarbonisation projects that benefit them or the organisations that represent them.	None



Policy name: EN3 - Developing supply chains and on-Island skills for a sustainable economy

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

Put the development of on-Island skills at the heart of future economic and skills strategy, including integrating green skills into the Future Economy Programme and Further Education and Skills white paper. Government will also support the development of low carbon and sustainable supply chains.

The main aim of this policy is to ensure that the local market supply chain and skills base has resource and capacity to compliment carbon reduction policies. It is an important element of ensuring a just transition by supporting workers in carbon-heavy industries have opportunities to retrain find new roles in a sustainable economy.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
23	A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and independence, and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to provide support to disabled children.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.
29	Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other countries, and the environment.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
23	Positive	There is a skills gap and a lack of access to the low carbon goods and services needed to deliver of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. The level of this gap needs to be better understood so that new support and training programmes can be designed and delivered, working with training providers, including Highlands College, and with input from industry. It is important that this work includes Article 23 so that skills, training and jobs for the future include options for children with disabilities.	Skills gap analysis to be completed mid-2023 building on on-going training opportunities. The complexity and scale of this piece of works means it is still being completed. PwC published the Green Jobs Barometer for the Channels Islands Report ⁴⁹

⁴⁹ PwC Green Jobs Barometer for the Channels Islands



Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
26	Positive	Principle 5 of the Carbon Neutral Strategy says, "We will make sure that carbon neutrality policies do not overall increase income inequality". This policy helps to ensure a just transition by supporting workers in carbon-heavy industries have opportunities to retrain find new roles in a sustainable economy in an important part of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. By providing training the Government is making sure that those affected will not lose income or face further income inequality.	On-going
29	Positive	This policy considers the skills needed to deliver the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. It will involve designing and delivering training and educational opportunities and consideration to Article 29 means that it should develop every child's personality, talents and abilities. This will work alongside policy EN4 – Delivering the COP26 Educational Pledge.	On-going

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children of workers in carbon-heavy industries	The policy will support workers in carbon-heavy industries, providing opportunities to retrain find new roles in a sustainable economy in an important part of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap. New roles might.	Some workers may find it difficult to retrain or learn the skills required for a change in role. Potentially causing children to face overall income inequality.
Children training for specific work	The policy recognises that education and training need to be adapted so that the future skills required are taught. This links with the policy EN4 – Delivering the COP26 Educational Pledge so lifelong learning is recognised as something that needs to continue so that children now can continue to develop skills for their future employment.	



Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
<p>Some workers may find it difficult to retrain or learn the skills required for a change in role. Potentially causing children to face overall income inequality.</p>	<p>The policy will work with training providers so that the needs of all are considered. Training needs may be broader than simply retraining and might include additional learning to develop or strengthen key skills such as literacy and numeracy.</p>



Policy name: EN4 - Delivering COP26 education pledge

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey made an education pledge at COP26⁵⁰. This policy is to deliver that pledge. A plan is needed to embed high quality climate education into education and learning. This policy builds on the pledge made by the Government of Jersey at COP26, and the existing work carried out by CYPES and eco active.

Environmental education is already delivered in educational settings, but this policy will review what is currently delivered from early years, schools and higher education, including informal educational establishments such as Jersey Youth Service. The policy will form a cohesive strategy to embed climate education in life-long learning. It will consider the different ways in which people learn and take on board issues of inequality as part of our Just Transition.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
28	Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free. Secondary education must be available for every child. Discipline in schools, must respect children's dignity. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
29	Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other countries, and the environment.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
28	Positive	Children in Jersey have the right to an education. This policy seeks to improve climate education and learning and to embed this into formal frameworks linked to the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals.	This is ongoing until end 2026
29	Positive	The policy includes a review of existing education on climate change. Including gathering the views of children and young people as well as educators and parents so that we can ensure that we deliver high quality environmental education that is inclusive and meets the needs of all young people. This should include consideration of the potential of new, digital and 'green' technologies	The review was completed in the summer term 2022 and recommendations made to Curriculum Council in November 2022.

⁵⁰ UN Climate Change Conference (COP26)



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in mainstream education	Improving climate education and learning are vital in our efforts to tackling climate change and will benefit young people as they will have a broader understanding of the issues as well as a better understand of their role in tacking climate change.	
Children not in mainstream education	Improving climate education and learning are vital in our efforts to tackling climate change and will benefit young people as they will have a broader understanding of the issues as well as a better understand of their role in tacking climate change. Work will need to be set to appropriate levels for different needs. The policy improving climate education so that it takes on board issues of gender inequality and the impacts of minority groups and other seldom heard voices within our community	
Children who are home schooled	Delivering this policy to the home school network might be complicated but this policy takes onboard the importance of delivering climate education to all young people.	
Pre-school children	The policy will include delivering quality climate education to pre-school children.	
Children in training	Delivering climate education includes This includes investing in ensuring higher education and re-training opportunities for workers to support the Just Transition.	
Children not in education, employment or training	The policy will improve climate education so that it takes on board issues of gender inequality and the impacts of minority groups and other seldom heard voices within our community. It is important that all young people have access to education.	



Policy Name: EN5 – Blue Carbon, biodiversity and sequestration

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The policy aims to maximise co-benefits for biodiversity through our climate policies and to use nature-based solutions where possible. It looks to promote Jersey as a centre of excellence for blue carbon sequestration. It looks at the role of using nature-based solutions to tackle the climate emergency and this also address the biodiversity crisis providing multiple benefits for our land, air and sea.

Government has developed a Marine Spatial Plan that can provide the necessary regulatory and consenting frameworks to manage marine activity in order to support blue carbon sequestration.

The policy commits to continuing projects designed to address the current biodiversity crisis. This work will continue alongside the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, with a focus on species and habitat protection. The biodiversity crisis will be informed through a 'State of Nature' report that will be produced in 2026. This will include an updated island habitat and tree map that will be used to inform current and potential sequestration opportunities. A parallel biosecurity strategy for the island continues to recommend actions to monitor and manage INNS. Other work includes marine environment research; improved habitat management; and development of a tree strategy and associated projects.

19.6.25 – Note - as required in strategic policy 5 of the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, government will develop a carbon sequestration framework by Q4 2025 / Q1 2026.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
31	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
24	Positive	This policy will improve and enhance biodiversity which will help to improve water and air quality and a cleaner environment.	On-going
	Positive	This policy will maintain and improve biodiversity and nature across Jersey. There are many benefits to	On-going



		both physical and mental health associated with access to nature.	
31	Positive	Sequestration activities could enable children to take part in initiatives like community tree planting projects and will also enable them to have a greater connection with nature, as there will be more opportunities to play.	On-going

Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
All children in Jersey	More opportunities for community initiatives will be available for local children which will give them access to nature.	
Children living in urban areas	They will have opportunities to explore nature and biodiversity. Creating new spaces to relax and play.	



Policy name: EN6 – Carbon Offset purchasing strategy

Brief description of the overall aim of the policy:

The Government of Jersey will undertake the necessary work to ensure Jersey can become carbon neutral by 2030, through the delivery of ambitious carbon reduction policies, balanced with purchased offsets and sequestration. A decision on purchasing carbon offsets will be taken no later than 2028.

Articles relevant to the policy:

Article	
12	Every child has the right to have a say in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously.
24	Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must work to provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
26	Governments must provide extra money for the children of families in need.

What impact will (or does) the policy have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
12	Positive	The publication of the carbon offset framework will involve development, consultation and publication phases. Therefore, children and young people will have an opportunity to have their say in matters concerning carbon offsetting.	During the consultation process of this policy development – tbc. but before publication in 2025
24	Positive	Offsetting will benefit communities in other countries, typically offsets are in developing countries and will bring about a range of positive impacts as outlined in Article 24.	From the point of purchasing offsets
26	Negative	Carbon offsetting will be expensive, so this may detract from money being spent elsewhere, especially if Jersey chooses to offset early.	From the point of purchasing offsets



Different impacts on different groups of children and young people?

Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Children in Jersey	There are educational opportunities for children in Jersey to learn about offsetting and the projects, countries and communities that benefit. Including understanding how behaviour of Islanders in Jersey impacts climate change globally.	Carbon offsetting will be expensive, so this may detract from money being spent elsewhere, especially if Jersey chooses to offset early.
Children in other countries	Offsetting will potentially fund schemes in other countries which will benefit children's quality of life, for example – funding to replace wood burning stoves with electric, which will reduce pollution, hence air quality and health implications	
All children	To ensure that all viable offsetting options are considered against Children's Rights	

Modifying or mitigating negative impacts identified for any area of rights or any group of children and young people

Negative impact	What options are there to modify the measure(s) or mitigate the impact?
Carbon offsetting will be expensive, so this may detract from money being spent elsewhere, especially if Jersey chooses to offset early.	A decision on becoming carbon neutral will be taken no later than 2028. That decision will weigh up all of the impacts.



Climate Council

Brief descriptions of the overall aim of the Climate Council:

The role of a Climate Council is to report on Jersey's progress on both reducing greenhouse gas emissions and on the Government of Jersey's delivering the Carbon Neutral Roadmap climate change policy initiatives at the end of each term of government, to provide accountability and continuity of ambition across successive States Assemblies.

Articles relevant to the Climate Council:

Article	
6	Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential.
17	Every child has the right to reliable information from a variety of sources, and governments should encourage the media to provide information that children can understand. Governments must help protect children.

What impact will (or does) the Climate Council have on children and young people's rights?

Article	Type of impact	Justification for argument	Outcomes timeline
6	Positive	The Climate Council will evaluate and report on the Government's progress on its carbon neutrality and net zero targets, which if met will allow children to survive and develop.	The first 4-yearly report from the Climate Council will need to be signed off and presented to the States Assembly by the end of Q1 2026.
17	Positive	The Climate Council will engage with a wide range of organisations and individuals to share evidence and analysis and could be used to provide children with information on Jersey's progress with climate change.	The first 4-yearly report from the Climate Council will need to be signed off and presented to the States Assembly by the end of Q1 2026.

