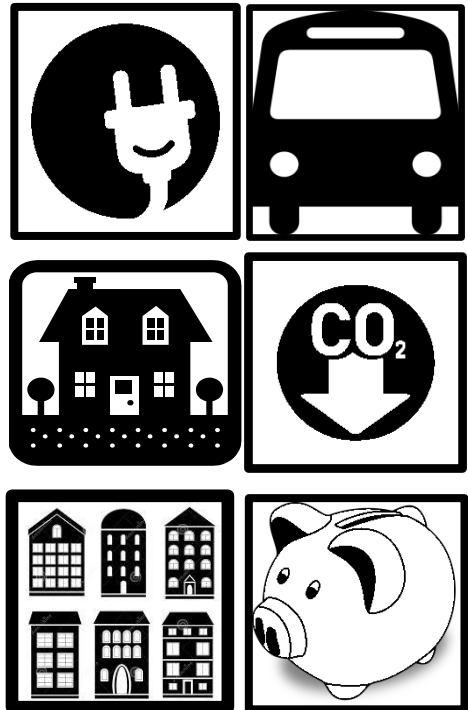


# Pathway 2050 Energy Plan



**Year 2**  
**2016-2017**

States   
of Jersey

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Year 2 plan agreed and published December 2015.

## Introduction and context

The purpose of this document is to follow on from the year 1 report by outlining the priority areas of action and the associated tasks for delivery of year 2 of the Energy Plan. These closely follow those agreed in the Energy Plan (P.38/2014), but have been amended. This is because of the changing financial situation in 2015 which has meant that budget reductions have impacted on intended areas of work that can no longer be funded.

In particular, there will be no funding for the continuation of a core scheme of 100% turnkey energy efficiency grants for the socio economically vulnerable (action statement 3). Accompanying this has been a service redesign and the loss of the staff post associated with the administrative overhead for delivering that scheme. A scaled down programme will operate providing grants for energy efficiency improvements in community buildings. Further details will be announced in the New Year. The total budget available for this programme will be £100k in 2016.

The delivery of a subsidised support programme for installing micro renewables was due to start in year 3 (2017). The funding for this programme was removed from the medium term financial plan, therefore, in year 2 (2016), a number of different delivery models will be researched. This scoping work will be coordinated by the Energy Forum and will inform future work around tariff structures in year 3, which is included in the affordability cluster.

## Delivery timetable

Appendix A (taken from the Year 1 report) outlines the progress and milestones since the agreement of the Energy Plan in May 2014. Important milestones included setting up and agreeing the Energy Executive (August 2014) and Forum (March 2015) as well as a period of purdah in Autumn 2014

at the time of the Island's first general election. Appendix A provides an indication of key milestones in 2016.

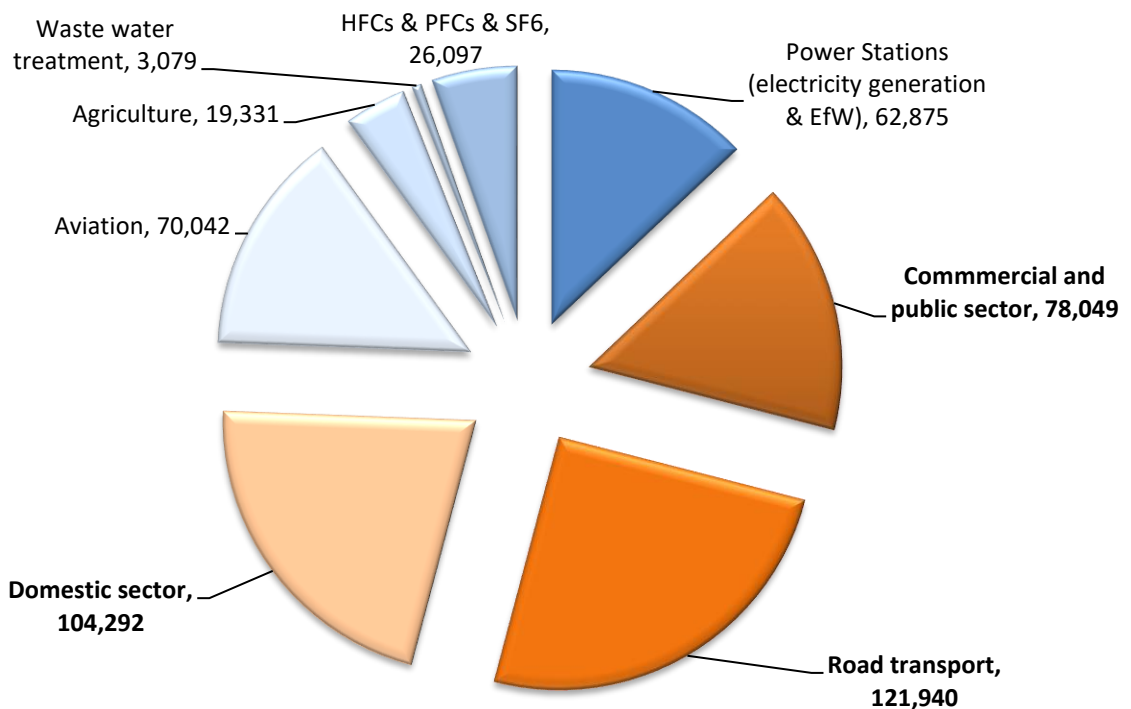
The resources for year 2 were not confirmed until the medium term financial plan debate in October 2015, when the Department's budget for the period 2016 to 2019 was agreed by the States. This has caused a delay in finalising the details for delivery for year 2. The Energy Executive will agree this year 2 plan at their meeting of the 8<sup>th</sup> Dec 2015, which will bring the timetable into line with calendar years with year 2 starting in Jan 2016.

## Emissions impact analysis

Jersey's greenhouse gas emissions primarily arise from road transport and from space and water heating and cooling in buildings. These building comprise both domestic dwellings and those in the commercial and government sector for example, retail and hospitality, care homes, the hospital, the prison and leisure centres.

The Energy Plan action statements and resources are focussed to manage and reduce energy demand (and thus emissions) on the sectors with the greatest carbon emissions and the most potential for mitigation through policy interventions.

### Emissions, tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq, by sector in 2010; showing the three highest impact sectors in orange



Note benchmark year is 2010

It is noted that emissions from the aviation sector are also substantial. There are several reasons why it is difficult for Jersey to take action on emissions alone (see the Energy plan section 3.5) and so demand management policies do not focus on this sector in the first five year period of the plan.

In addition power stations (electricity generation and the energy from waste plant, to a lesser degree) are also emitters but the impact of this sector has substantially reduced as a result of the commissioning of the Normandy 3 sub-sea cable in 2014. Therefore demand management policies are not applied separately to this emissions sector.

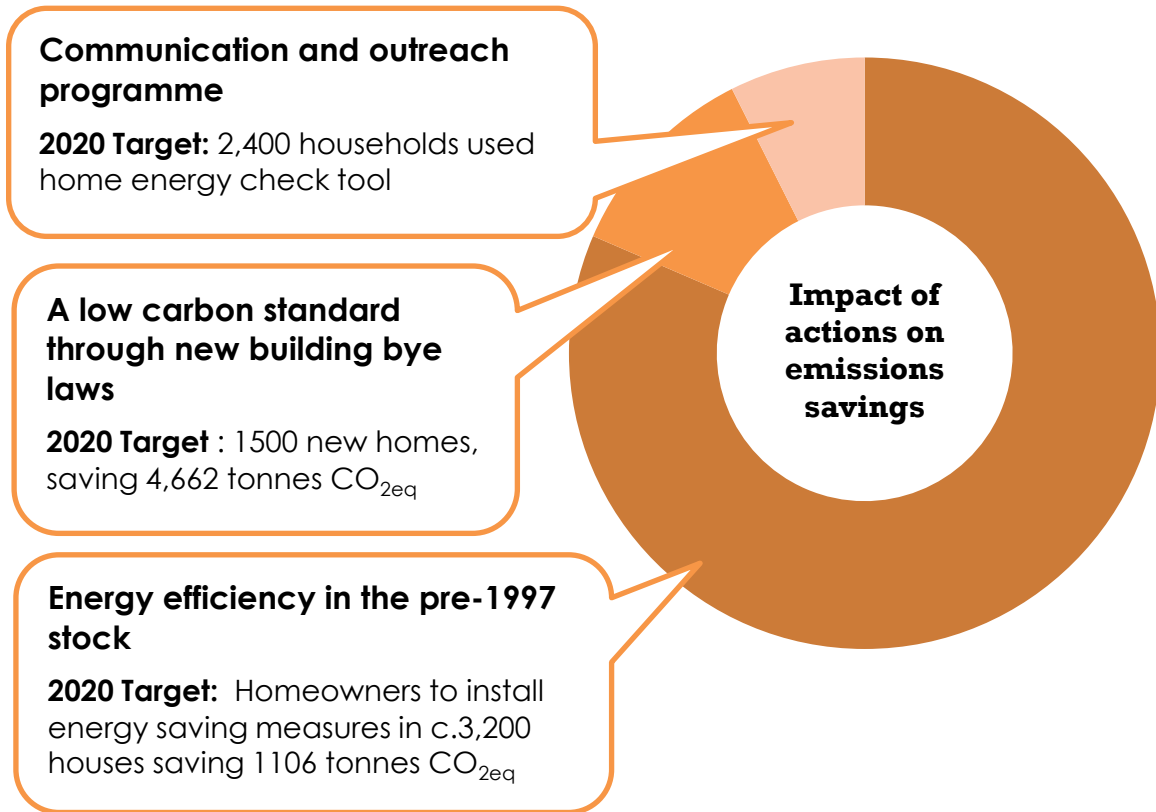
F-gasses, found in refrigeration units and air conditioning units as well as electrical switching gear, are now the subject of EU regulation, with some coolants now banned in the EU (R22). The customs open general import order restricts the import of ozone depleting substances. It is recognised that there is a stockpile of used gas in Jersey and this situation will continue as units are decommissioned or replaced over time. Organisations are encouraged to follow UK and EU best practise, in terms of maintenance of systems and use of F-gasses. Arrangements are in place to assist organisations to apply to export waste F-gasses for disposal. Information is available from environmental protection.

## **Policy clusters**

The emissions impact analysis identifies three priority areas for implementing demand management actions. These policy clusters are presented with a number of key actions for 2016 and review-term targets for 2020, which were identified in the Energy Plan model.

# Domestic policy cluster

The majority of savings are expected to come from improving energy efficiency in the existing housing stock



## 2016 ACTIONS



- Housing stock analysis
- Develop and pilot training for able to pay sector
- Finalise BBLs following industry consultation and apply to new applications
- Communications and outreach programme
- Set standards for rental sector via a 'Rent Safe' accreditation scheme
- Continuation of reduced community building energy efficiency programme

## Commercial & government policy cluster

The emissions in this category arise from heating activities; transport emissions are not included in the calculations for this category and are accounted for in the transport policy cluster.

### Energy efficiency improvements in the public sector

**2020 Target:**  
25% reduction  
across estate  
9,396 tonnes

### Impact of actions on emissions savings

### Energy efficiency improvements in the private sector

**2020 Target:** 500 businesses on eco active programme with energy savings targets in place equivalent to 20% reduction, resulting in savings of 13,155 tonnes CO<sub>2eq.</sub> average of 21 tonnes savings per business.

## 2016 ACTIONS



Eco active business programme, engagement and support for largest emission sectors. Key sectors:

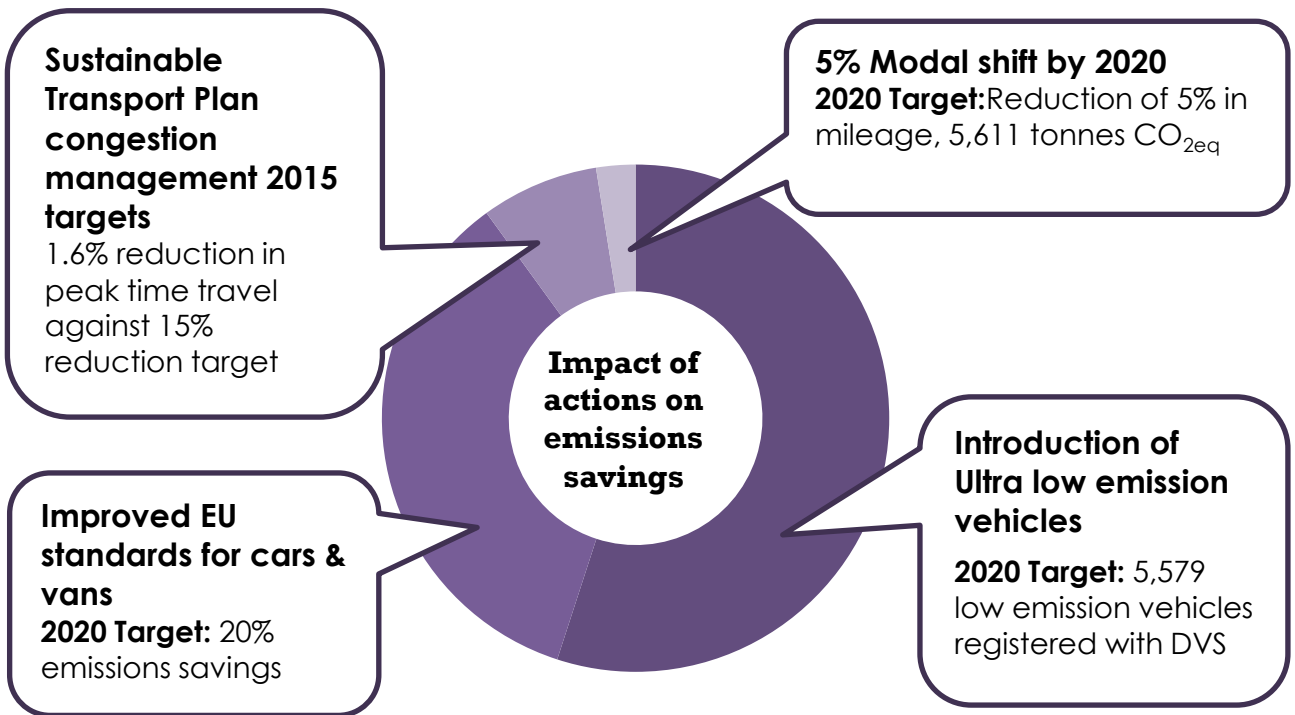
- Hotel & hospitality; agriculture; care & residential homes
- Small and micro businesses and retail sector
- Large sites and facilities management network

Review of States of Jersey approach to implementing eco active states

- Energy and facilities management of property portfolio and leased properties
- Integration into 2017 business planning
- Annual sustainability report published with accounts

# Transport policy cluster

The actions in relation to the transport policy cluster are closely aligned with the ongoing delivery of the sustainable transport policy. The majority of savings are anticipated to come from an increasing number of low emission vehicles replacing older higher emission vehicles over time.



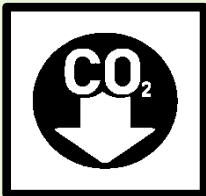
## 2016 ACTIONS



- Vehicle profile analysis
- Implement changes to VED bands as agreed in medium term financial plan
- Investigate opportunities and incentives for a low emission vehicle pilot programme with stakeholders
- Eco active business events programme for fleet vehicle users
- Continue with sustainable transport policy and programme of bus service improvements, encouraging active travel & development of green travel plans and implement series of road safety measures.

## Cross cutting policy clusters

### Long term planning & LOW CARBON JERSEY



The States of Jersey Strategic Plan 2015-2018 commits to developing a long term plan, providing a 20 year vision and planning horizon for sustainable development.

The Energy Plans objectives must be incorporated within the vision in order to achieve the Pathway's 2050 targets.

This will underpin Jersey's international competitiveness in the context of a global shift to a low carbon economy.

In 2016, a stakeholder engagement process will begin to scope an economic assessment, which could include the costs, benefits and opportunities presented by ensuring climate resilience, energy security, and affordability.

### Energy Security



Watching brief and dialogue with local energy market.

Law drafting for offshore renewable energy legislation in order to provide a framework for the long term development of utility scale renewables.

Continue to engage with existing and potentially new cross jurisdiction networks

Revisit recommendations from 2013 security of supply report in light of public sector reform and CICRA review findings

### Fuel poverty



Consider findings from CICRA review when completed, with particular reference to fuel poor and develop appropriate policy response.



## Appendix A – Milestones and timeline

Year 1							Planning phase			Year 2	
2014				2015							2016
May - debate	August	Autumn - election period	December	February	March	June	September	October - Medium term financial plan debate	October	Oct - Dec	January
	Energy Executive – first meeting		New Energy Executive – first meeting	Energy Forum recruited	Energy Forum – first meeting	Energy Executive - meeting	Energy Executive – approve progress report for year 1		Energy forum - note progress report for year 1	Plan delivery of action statements re-profile of resources	Implement year 2 plan

### YEAR 2 indicative timeline for governance - dates to be confirmed

	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Governance	Domestic policy cluster roundtable	Executive meeting	Commercial and government policy roundtable	Forum meeting	Executive meeting	Transport Policy cluster roundtable	Executive meeting	Budget review	Forum meeting	Executive meeting
	Updated emissions infographic published	Economics policy cluster roundtable								Annual review and year 3 plan