

# Appendix 2

# Sustainability Report

This Sustainability Report is the tenth to be included in the Annual Report and Accounts, in line with the Government of Jersey Financial Reporting Manual (JFReM).

The Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2019 requires the Council of Ministers to take into account the sustainable wellbeing of the inhabitants of Jersey over successive generations when they prepare the Government Plan, which is defined in three parts:



The Government of Jersey and the States of Jersey Group recognises the impacts of its many and varied operations across these areas. However, whilst the Jersey Performance Framework considers Island-wide outcomes, this report focuses on organisational-level practice, through which we aim to contribute to:

- resilience, service continuity and quality;
- long term value for money.

This report also considers two areas:

- Government of Jersey and Non-Ministerial Departments
- States of Jersey Group, as defined by the JFReM

States of Jersey Group JFReM Boundary			
States Assembly Approved		Funds	Wholly-Owned
Consolidated Fund: Ministerial Departments Non-Ministerial Departments Jersey Overseas Aid General Revenue Income	Trading Operations: Fleet Management Car Parking	See page 325	Andium States of Jersey Development Company Ports of Jersey

In the main, this report focuses on the Government of Jersey and Non-Ministerial Departments. However, the Government of Jersey will also continue to enhance its reporting across the wider States of Jersey Group performance over the coming years, as part of its improvement journey.

## Sustainability Reporting Improvements

The Government of Jersey aims to embed sustainability in corporate decision-making and reporting, making it a high-level lens through which internal activity is seen, and shared. Whilst this year has seen positive action, we also recognise there is further to go. In 2021, the Comptroller and Auditor General's report laid out [multiple reporting recommendations](#) to aid us on this journey, and we have further consulted with colleagues to:

- implement some recommendations in 2022
- establish our ambition for 2023-24

Over the next two years, we hope to:



**Distinguish more clearly** between sustainability achievements in an Island-wide context through policy and the services we provide, and that of our internal operations.



**Improve alignment with best practice methodologies**, whether between relevant departmental service performance measures and Island Indicators on the Jersey Performance Framework or internationally recognised frameworks.



**Improve systems, data and real-time reporting** to feed organisational decision-making and enhance responsiveness.



**Develop minimum sustainability reporting standards across the wider States of Jersey Group**, including Jersey Overseas Aid, Andium, Jersey Development Company, and Ports of Jersey.



**Ensure reporting is meaningful**; review and include insightful and relevant metrics, e.g. carbon intensity measures, to aid benchmarking.



**Include future-orientated risk-based disclosures.** This will mean a shift towards scanning the horizon for climate-related risks and opportunities against a variety of warming scenarios, and calibrating our trajectory as an organisation and Island accordingly.

A plethora of models exist to guide organisations in this arena, however best practice is in the process of converging on a small pool of internationally endorsed choices. Through 2023-24, the Government of Jersey will explore these initiatives to see which best apply to a Jersey context, and how we can align.

The complexity of landscape, data and data collection involved means that this will be a multi-year reporting improvement journey.

# Government of Jersey and Non-Ministerial Departments

## Environmental Sustainability

### Decarbonisation and Emissions

Jersey has lower carbon emissions per capita than other jurisdictions because the Island has little manufacturing or on-Island power generation. Moreover, our grid is highly decarbonised, the vast majority of our electricity being sourced through French renewables. However, as an organisation, there are still significant pockets of emissions that we are tackling.

#### Our Strategy

In 2022, the Government of Jersey established a programme of organisational decarbonisation, as laid out in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap, alongside the wider Island reductions programme.

#### Carbon Neutral Roadmap – EN1, Decarbonising Government of Jersey

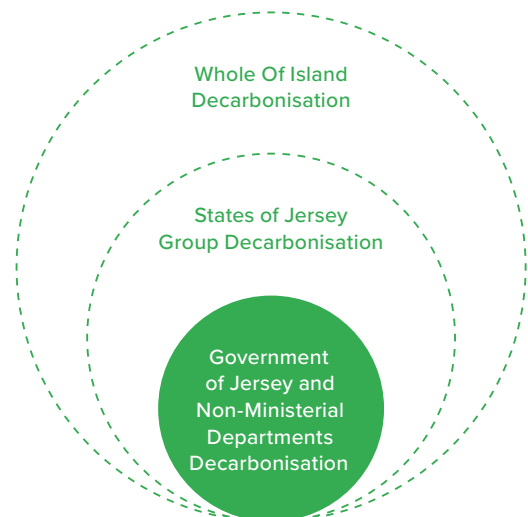
Sets out how **scope 1 and 2** departmental operational emissions will reduce for us as an organisation, through:

- Emissions targets, following the Island's step-down targets of -68% (2030), -78% (2035) and net zero (2050).
- Wider facilitation of decarbonisation thinking and joined-up practice across the Government of Jersey.

Owing to the unique nature of Government, some of these emissions (i.e. from Island infrastructure), and their corresponding reductions, cross over with the wider Island decarbonisation programme. The majority is however being tackled directly by a dedicated Decarbonisation Unit.

Over the next 2 years, the Decarbonisation Unit will continue to evolve the strategy and implement projects to reduce our carbon emissions, setting the Government of Jersey on its path for 2030 and beyond, through:

- Identifying baselines and key areas of emissions, primarily around buildings and vehicles, plant and equipment
- Supporting departments to develop detailed action plans and costings for tackling reductions over the next 8 years
- Securing funding routes for decarbonisation initiatives
- Delivering an initial suite of actions to begin to decarbonise government operations by the end of 2025



We also recognise that without Government reductions, it is unlikely that Jersey will achieve its overall decarbonisation targets as an Island.

Our decarbonisation strategy focusses on electrification, with uptake of biofuels as a temporary, transition solution. The cost of electrification is much higher, on average, than retrofitting for biofuels, which can be deployed via minor upgrades to existing systems. However, long term, electrification is more sustainable, due to complex factors around biofuels, e.g. land use, monocropping and surety of certification.

As property sites, and vehicle, plant and equipment assets naturally become due for a full refurbishment or replacement, electrification will be undertaken where feasible. However, for those sites and assets yet to reach this end-of-life stage, biofuels will be deployed within existing infrastructure to allow us to extract interim emissions reductions, until they are ready for electrification.

Overall, it is recognised that significant investment and prioritisation will be required to meet decarbonisation targets, both at an Island level and for government as an organisation. We will also work to develop additional emissions measures around carbon intensity, such as CO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup> to better benchmark and manage our organisational performance.

### Progress in 2022

For a number of years, the Government of Jersey has reported on carbon emissions from Government and Non-Ministerial Departments via its annual Sustainability Report, thereby disclosing their contribution to global climate change. This includes energy consumption and its carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) for scope 1 and 2 emissions, along with some scope 3 emissions in the form of commercial air travel.

**What are Scopes?**

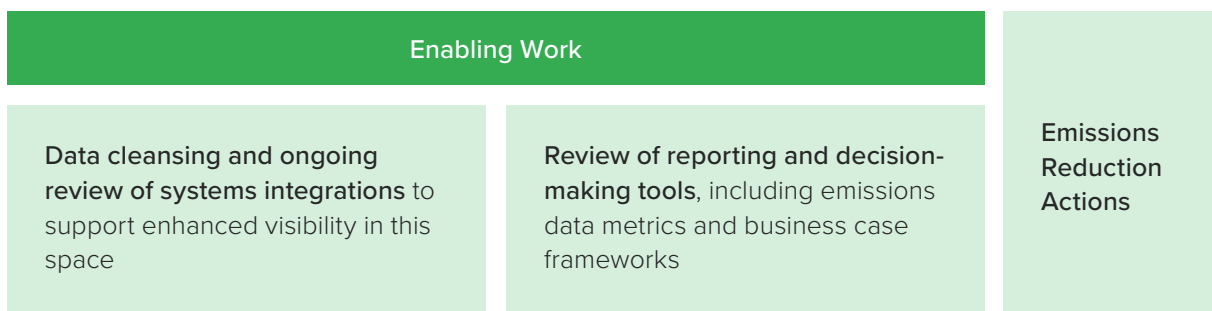
**Scope 1** = the emissions from owned or operated assets (for example, the fumes from the exhaust of a fleet vehicle)

**Scope 2** = the emissions from purchased energy

**Scope 3** = the emissions from everything else (suppliers, distributors, product use, etc.)

Source: Greenhouse Gas Protocol

During 2022, the Government of Jersey made significant strides in its organisational decarbonisation journey, supported by the Decarbonisation Unit:



However, our data journey is still ongoing. As part of our sustainability work, we have been reviewing the way that we collate figures on our energy consumption, emissions and spend and air travel. This information for 2022 will be published once available alongside comparable 2021 data and will be included in future years' Annual Report and Accounts.

## Property Sites in 2022

The age and condition of the estate portfolio presents a significant challenge around transitioning to a low-carbon model. However, although the initial capital outlay of transition is high, there is opportunity to realise reduced operational running costs for the long term via improved energy efficiency and reduced consumption.

Significant behind-the-scenes enabling work has also been undertaken, which we believe will begin to facilitate greater emissions reductions from building heating systems over the next couple of years:

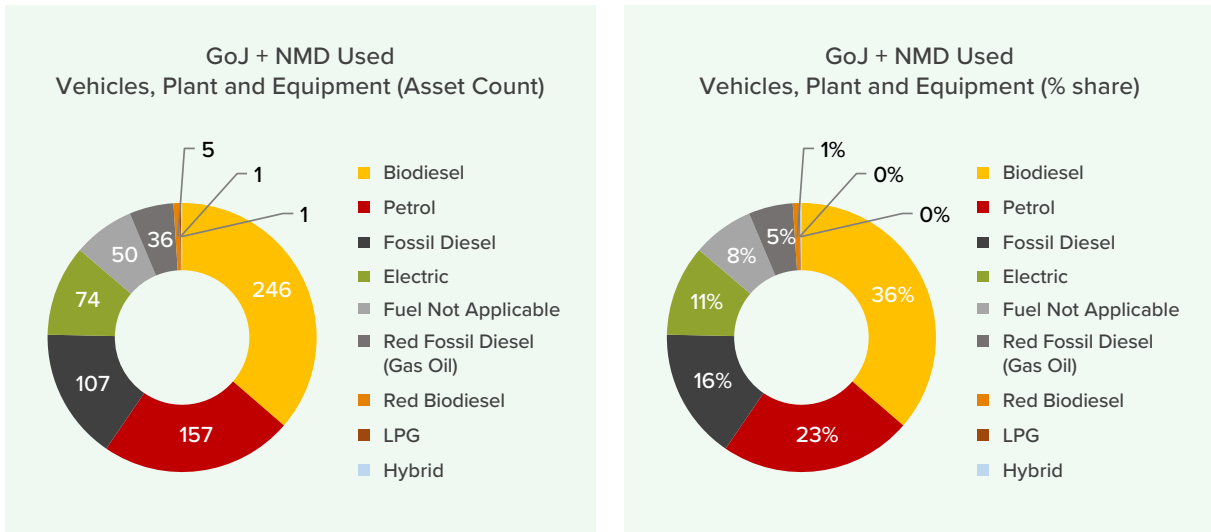
- Initial modelling around heatpump and hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) roll-out scenarios for existing building stock
- Planning for a trial programme to modify existing fossil boilers to support biofuels until end of life
- Planning for a trial programme of electrification via heatpump
- Discussion with capital projects teams, where construction is involved, to strengthen decision-making made around decarbonisation needs
- Exploration of Jersey Property Holdings and procurement frameworks to help further influence future lease agreements and renewals
- Planning for condition surveys across the estate (last undertaken in 2008), which will support fabric improvements leading to lower consumption
- Preparation for Energy Performance Certificates on all Government of Jersey estate by 2025

## Vehicles, Plant and Equipment in 2022

At the end of 2022, across the Government of Jersey and Non-Ministerial Departments, we had in operation:

- 74 zero emissions electric vehicles (EVs), 26 of which were electrified during 2022
- 1 ultra-low emission vehicle (hybrid)
- 251 biofuel assets (biodiesel and red biodiesel), all added in 2022 following a trial in 2021
- 27 electric charge points, 9 of which were added in 2022
- 9 vehicles were also retired and not replaced.

As of the end of 2022, the fuel split for these vehicles, plant and equipment looked as follows:



### Digital and IT in 2022

The Government of Jersey employs a large workforce, the majority of whom have computers and monitors to facilitate their on-site work, which consume energy. Our 2022 focus in this area has been on behavioural changes, such as switching monitors off from idle status, and considering air conditioning usage hours.

### Commercial Air Travel in 2022

Whilst commercial (i.e. non-Government of Jersey or Non-Ministerial vehicle) travel is classed as a scope 3 emission, and therefore does not count towards our EN1 carbon neutral targets, we still consider this area as part of our wider organisational practice.

Before employees can book off-Island travel, a ‘request to travel’ form, encouraging more sustainable alternatives, must be completed, with guidance provided on how employees can reduce their carbon footprint.

### People in 2022

In 2022, the Decarbonisation Unit worked on ways to provide all Government of Jersey and Non-Ministerial employees with the knowledge and understanding of the causes and impacts of our carbon emissions, including setting up a Decarbonising Government Employee Forum. The initial focus has been on cycling and related facilities, using feedback loop surveys that aim to highlight, simplify, educate, and engage employees.

In 2023, a carbon literacy training programme will be launched to improve employee awareness of the carbon costs and impacts of the Government’s everyday activities, and to increase motivation to reduce emissions on an individual, community and organisational basis.

## Climate Change Adaptation

Like other organisations, the Government of Jersey is now considering the adaption needs that new temperatures, sea levels and weather extremes bring to its Estate and assets.

In 2022, £378,000 was spent on improving Island sea defences, including sites within the Government portfolio, as a result of rising sea levels and increased instances of extreme weather. New cooling considerations, the need for shading and increased storm water management will also impact Jersey Property Holdings’ assessment of the Estate.

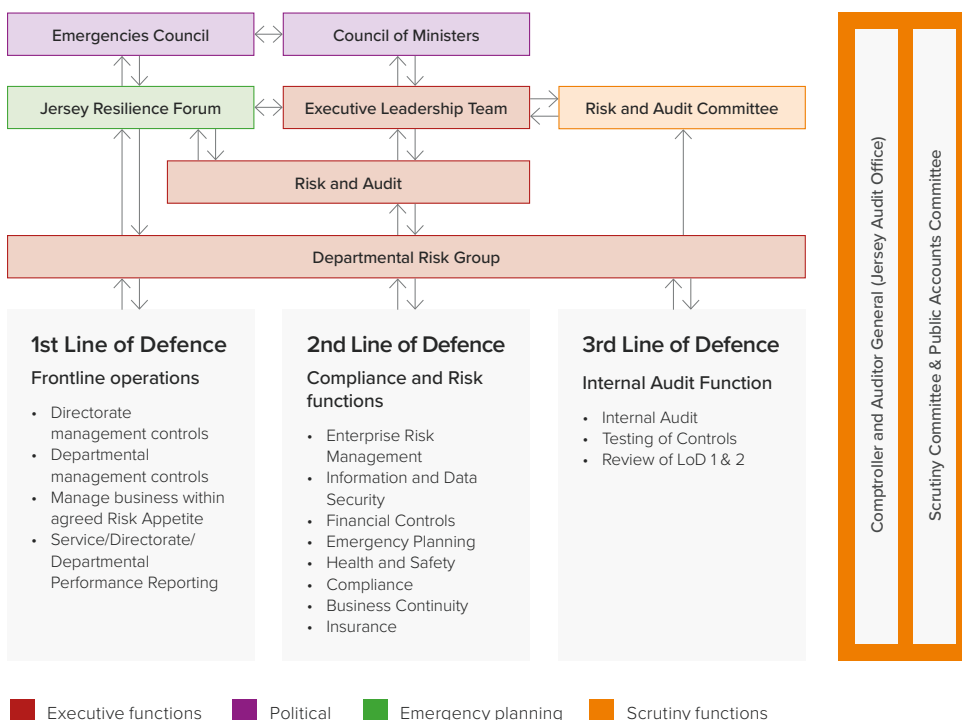
The new office being built on the site of Cyril le Marquand house will have a BREEAM excellent rating and an EPC A energy rating, as well as utilising high quality insulation, low emissivity glass and heat recovery air conditioning to minimise internal temperature variations arising from external changes. It will also include some facilities for rainwater harvesting to aid water management during hotter drier summers.

A [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](#) (SFRA) was commissioned as part of the evidence base to inform the preparation of the bridging Island Plan. The new Island Plan now provides an appropriate planning framework to deal with both inland and coastal flood risk in Jersey, to ensure that new development, including any future Government sites, is appropriately located and suitably resilient to the challenges of flood risk within the context of a changing climate. It also ensures the protection of existing natural and designed features which help manage flood risk, including public infrastructure.

Other recommendations from the SFRA, for the strategic management of inland flooding and emergency planning, are under consideration.

In 2023, we will explore further ways to become more climate resilient, including via new climate risk management and assessment tools.

## Organisational Climate Risk



Our approach to tackling climate-related organisational risks is in development.

These risks are to be managed in the first instance through departmental risk registers and, where appropriate, escalated to the corporate (or community) risk registers. For more information on this process, please see [Risk Management](#).

The separate (but interlinked) area of whole-of-Island risk is handled via the community risk register, which is owned by the Emergencies Council and administered through the Jersey Resilience Forum and the JRF Risk Working Group.

## Climate Risk Strategy

Our organisational exposure to climate risk stems predominantly from our Estates portfolio, much of which is likely to be affected by:

- future temperature changes
- rising sea levels
- fallout from increased instances of extreme weather, including flooding

Through integration of climate-related risks into our overarching Risk Strategy and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system, the Government of Jersey will seek to identify these risks over the short, medium and long term. This will enable us to better forward-plan, allocate capital, and build our resilience for different climate change scenarios.

## Climate Risk Management

To manage and mitigate our risk, we are acting to:

- Commence examining risk to Government in terms through further functionality to the ERM system in 2023 by introducing the following risk categories for departments to consider:
  - **Physical risks:** which include direct damage to assets and indirect impacts of supply chain disruption. They can be event-driven, for example, storms. Or longer-term shifts, for example, a rise in water levels.
  - **Transition risks:** which relate to financial risks that arise as a consequence of transitioning to a lower-carbon or “green” economy, and can develop as the government supports or subsidises low-carbon initiatives. They can also apply to changes in public attitudes and preferences.
  - **Liability risks:** which arise from the potential for litigation if organisations do not adequately respond to the impacts of climate change.
- Develop climate risk guidance and training
- Develop mitigation and resilience planning, manage our risk appetite considerations
- Utilise climate-related risk frameworks, including a new climate risk taxonomy developed initially by the Financial Stability Board and adopted by many regulators, to provide a clear delineation of the financial risks associated with climate change.

Through inclusion of a climate lens, risk managers will be able to better articulate and inform senior management about how climate change risks may be linked to the various risk categories within the organisation.



### Climate Risk Metrics and Targets

We will look to develop metrics and targets against 'Physical' 'Transition' and 'Liability' risks in due course.

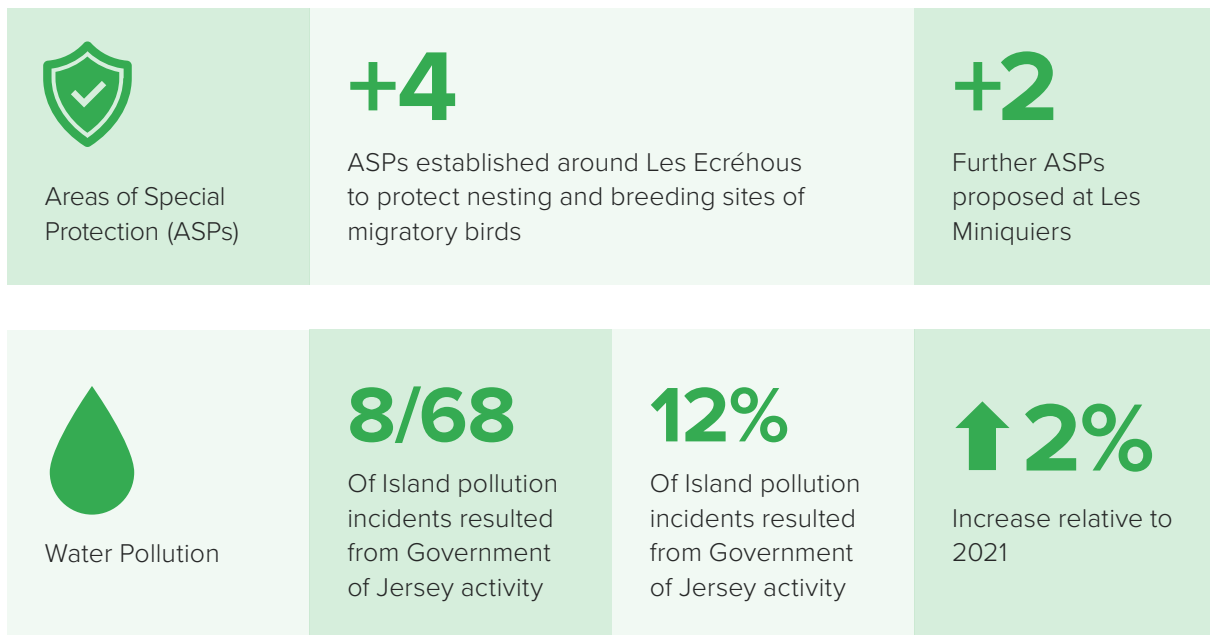
The Government of Jersey recognises that reducing its greenhouse gas emissions is not the same as managing the risk to Jersey from a changing global climate, e.g. extreme weather events, and both aspects will need to be part of our overall approach.

### Biodiversity, Nature Recovery and Pollution

At an organisational level, through its Estate, the Government of Jersey’s natural capital covers a wide range of habitats, from Les Blanchés Banques SSI (sand dunes), Noirmont SSI, and Les Landes SSI, to gardens and parks, headlands, wooded verge, fields, ponds and reefs.

These are home to a thriving ecosystem of wildlife, all aspects of which we aim to support and enhance as nature-rich spaces whilst combatting biodiversity loss.

#### Progress in 2022



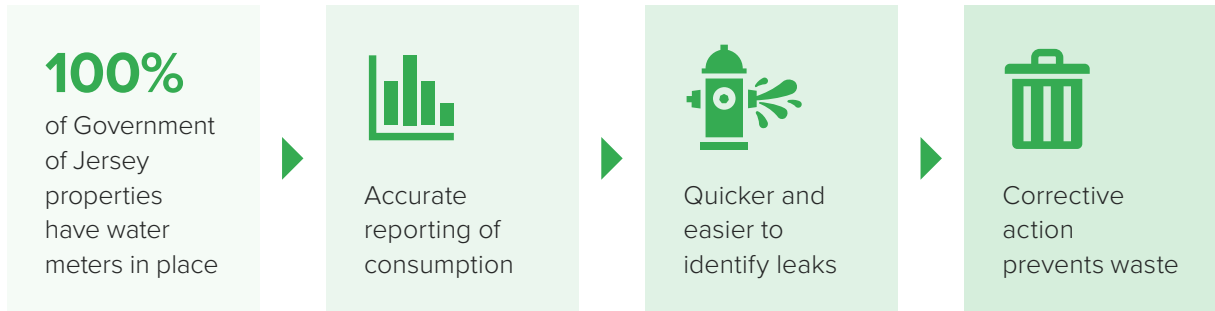
Although 2022 has seen a slight increase on 2021 in Government of Jersey water pollution incidents as a percentage of the Island total, this is due to a drop in the overall number of incidents. 2022 still saw two less Government of Jersey incidents than in 2021.

For the full water pollution data table, please see [Data and Data Sources](#).

# Finite Resource Consumption



## Water Use

The total amount of water purchased by the Government of Jersey and Non-Ministerial Departments includes all public toilets, showers and schools, plus the airport, hospital and all other Government of Jersey activities.



However, it is difficult to compare overall performance against recognised good practice benchmarks, as not all consumption is directly controllable. E.g. water use will increase if there are more visitors using public facilities.

In 2022, the Government of Jersey and Non-Ministerial Departments together consumed:

 <p><b>284 million</b> litres of metered water (based on information supplied by Jersey Water)</p>	<p><b>↓ -4M</b> litres fewer than 2021</p>	 <p>Water use from boreholes operated by Government of Jersey (for watering activities at our parks, gardens and sports facilities) was reduced wherever possible in response to the drought conditions of the summer.</p>
<p><b>↓ -1.39%</b> relative to 2021</p>		

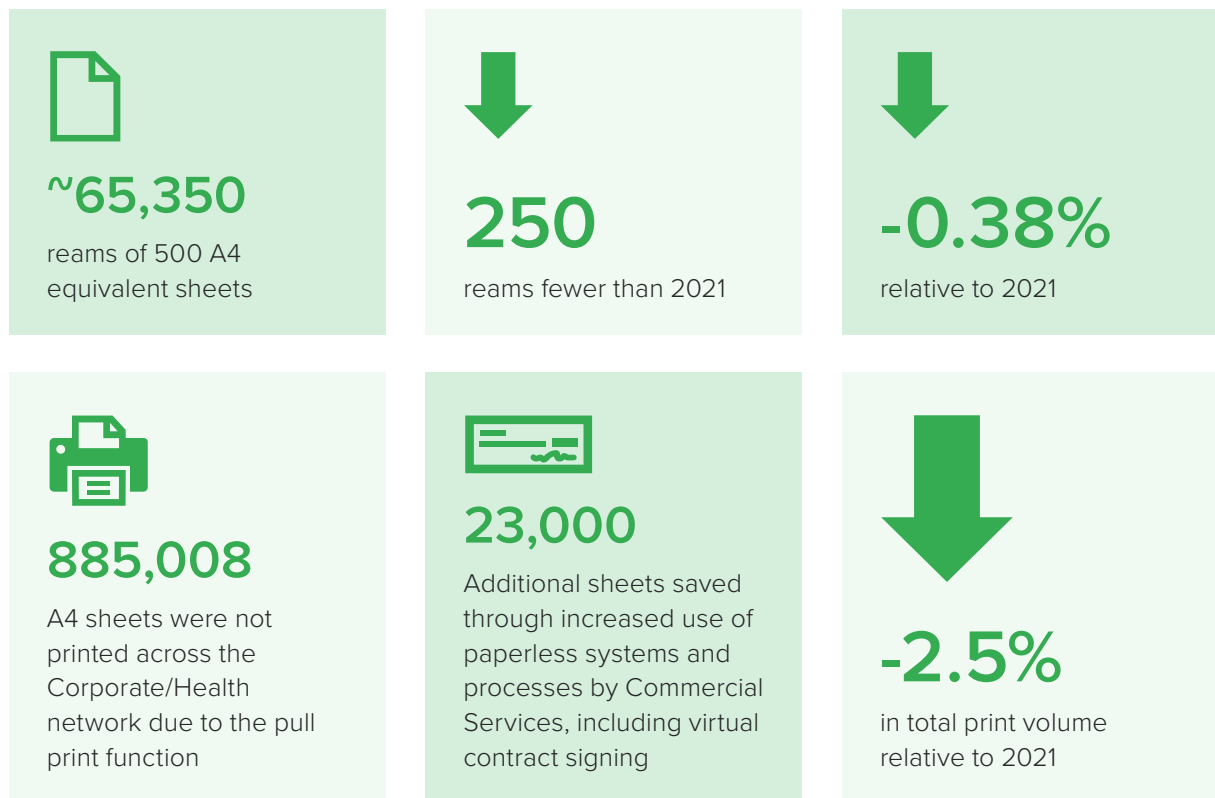
For the full table, please see [Data and Data Sources](#).

## Paper Use

In 2022, the Government of Jersey continued to follow the policy of using recycled white A4 paper as its default primary paper product, as well as recycling inks and toner cartridges.

Government continues to use a managed print service for most of its office print volumes. Use of printing configuration controls results in less waste, such as ‘pull printing’ where users must intentionally pull their printing from machines, rather than printing automatically, and default double sided mono printing.

In 2022, Government of Jersey and Non-Ministerial Departments purchased:



Overall, compared to the same period in 2019, there has been a 14.7% reduction in printing.

## Waste

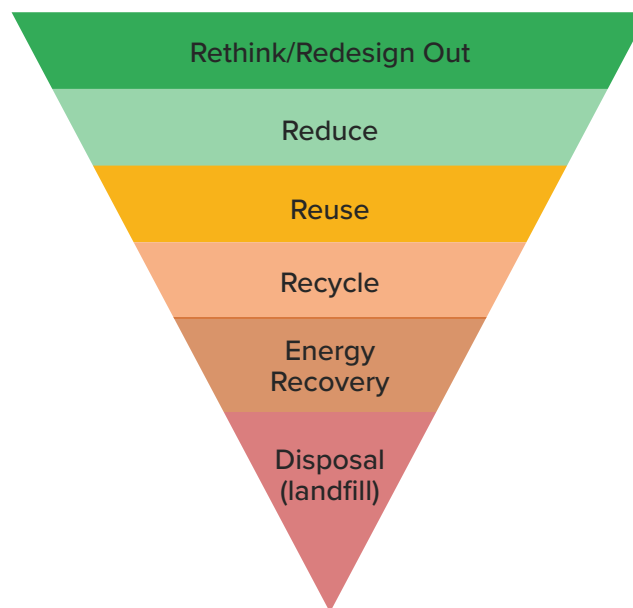
As an organisation, the Government of Jersey both produces waste and is responsible for the processing of Islanders' waste for the community, in partnership with the Parishes.

### Strategy

We are currently in the process of drawing up a new Facilities Management Strategy, which will consider:

- overall organisational waste produced
- ways to improve recycling across our numerous and differing types of sites

As part of this, we will consider the waste hierarchy and ways in which we can support the design out, reduction, reuse and recycling of waste first, to reduce production of black-bag waste by the Government of Jersey.



### Progress in 2022

Currently, there are multiple different cleaning contracts in place across Government of Jersey Departments, some of which include recycling provision whereas others do not. However, we are progressing towards inclusion of a standardised recycling service, as each contract comes up for renewal.

Equally, the new office accommodation project will offer improved recycling facilities to migrated teams on completion.

## Social Sustainability


### Social Value Through Procurement

As part of the procurement process, Government is looking at the sustainability of materials and goods it purchases, as well as its buying power to secure social value commitments from its contract and service providers.

#### Strategy

Embedding Social Value into Government procurement processes enables a shift in focus from the bottom-line price or cost of services/goods, towards a more holistic assessment of the value and sustainability of supply chain commitments over time. It ensures that Government spend achieves value for money, by maximising economic, social and environmental benefits for Jersey and our Island community.

As a result, our Social Value approach makes a strong commitment to sustainable wellbeing, and aligns with both:



**The Jersey Performance Framework**

**The United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

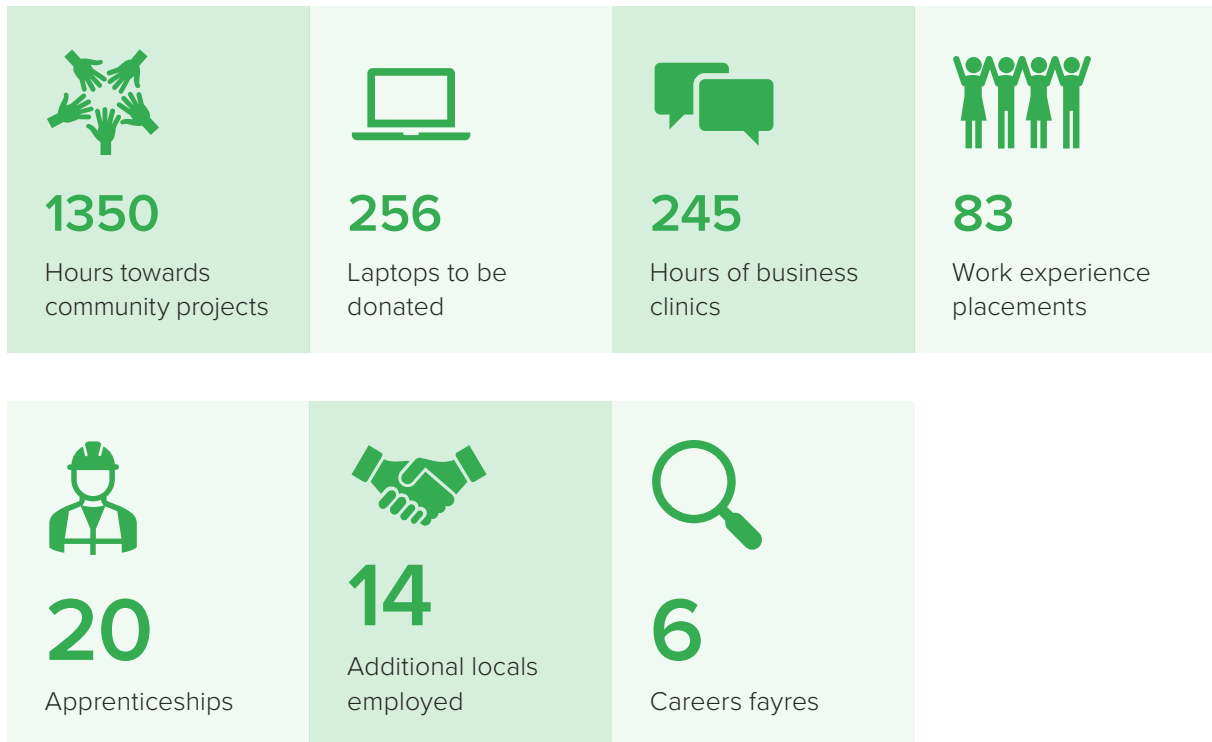
#### Progress in 2022

Throughout 2022, Commercial Services have built upon and enhanced the Government of Jersey's existing capabilities to enable the delivery of Social Value:

- 40% of 2022 procurement strategies included Social Value considerations
- 35% of 2022 tender documents included Social Value questions

A Social Value Community of Practice has also been established, with members from across Government, to enable the delivery of Social Value. Within our sessions we share best practice, market trends and insights related to Social Value and sustainability, from both Government and local organisations.

Since introducing Social Value into Government procurement processes at the end of 2021, our supply chain has made the following commitments:



In addition, we have also undertaken mileage monitoring and reduced delivery schedule for janitorial supplies to limit our carbon emissions.

# States of Jersey Group

As part of our 2023-24 journey, the Government of Jersey and the wider States of Jersey Group will work together towards minimum reporting standards across key areas of performance.

For individual entities' 2022 progress, please see below.

## Funds

The Government of Jersey, through the Minister for Treasury and Resources, invests revenue received into individual funds with the aim of long-term capital growth. The investment returns for some funds may be used to provide budgets and support initiatives. The Minister for Treasury and Resources has a duty as the steward of these funds to invest responsibly, and the consideration and integration of environmental, social and corporate governance ('ESG') issues are paramount to this objective.

As part of the published Investment Strategies for States Funds, the Minister sets out the approach to Responsible Investment.

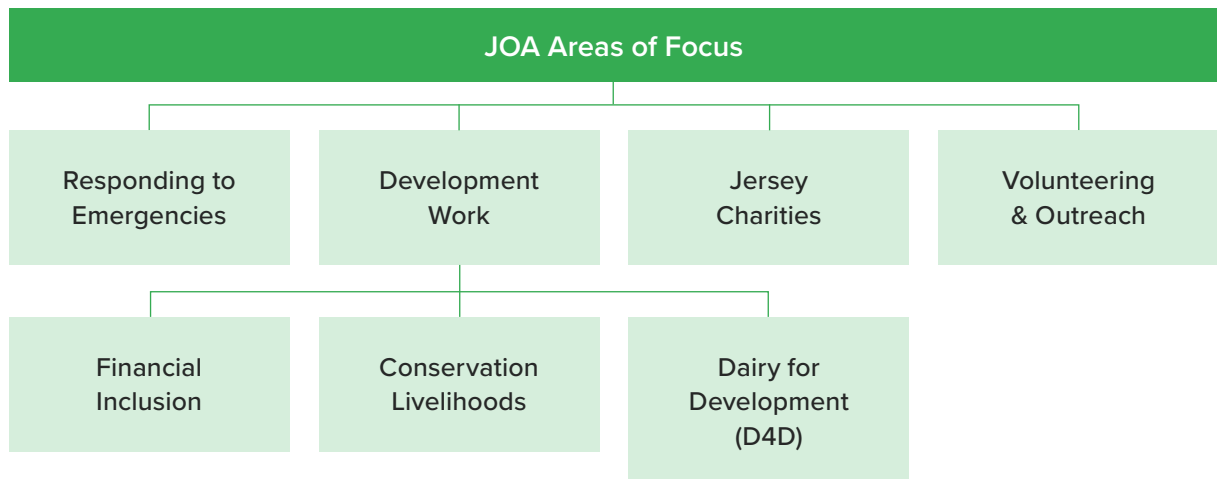
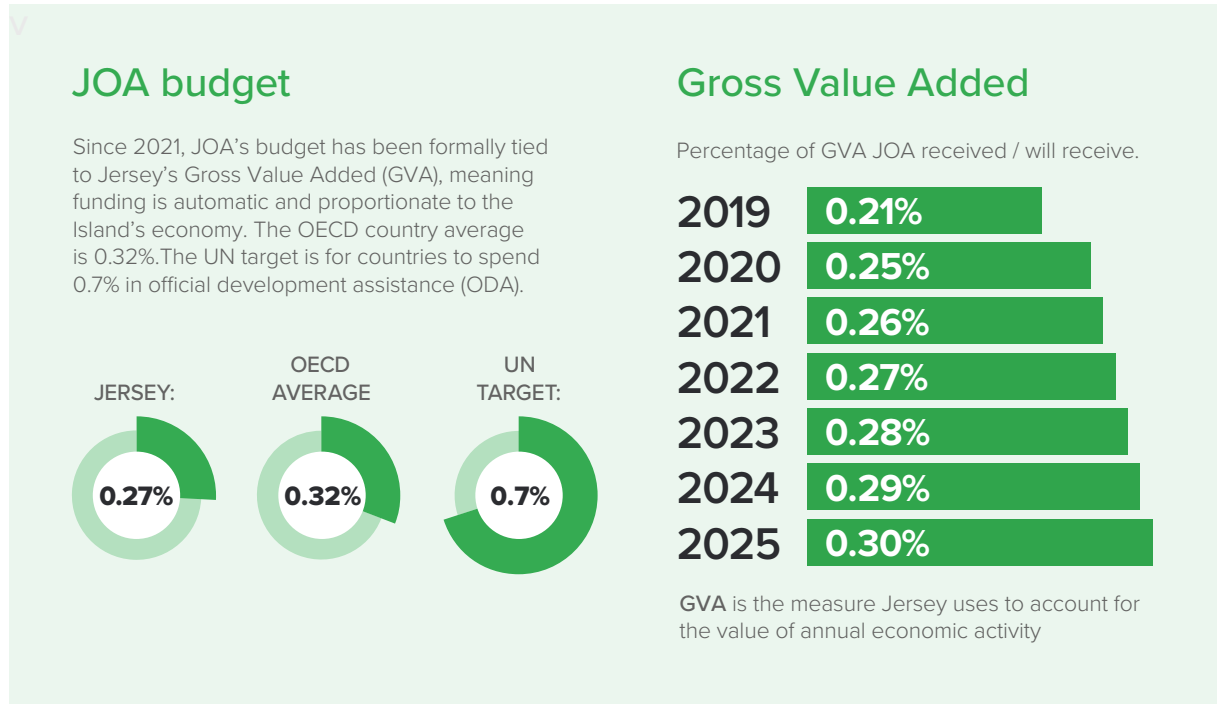
## Responsible Investment Approach

The Treasury Advisory Panel (TAP) has been tasked with taking the following steps to monitor and assess ESG related risks and opportunities:

- A large portion of the Common Investment Fund's ("CIF") assets are invested in pooled investment vehicles. Where this is the case, the TAP will seek to use its position as a large investor to influence the responsible investment approach of managers.
- To this end, as part of ongoing monitoring of the TAP's investment managers, the TAP will use ESG ratings information, where relevant and available, to monitor the level of the investment managers' integration of ESG.
- The TAP will also monitor how the CIF's managers integrate ESG into their investment decision-making process (e.g., when presenting at annual manager review days).
- There are some strategies in which the CIF is invested where responsible investment beliefs are more difficult to impose, or may adversely impact the underlying investment strategy. Such strategies may include those using broad market derivative instruments, or where the intention is to hold underlying companies for a short period of time.
- When assessing new investment opportunities, the TAP considers how a manager will integrate ESG factors into their investment policies.
- There may be some instances where the TAP is able to consider sustainable or "impact" strategies that actively seek to invest in companies that have positive ESG credentials.

## Jersey Overseas Aid (JOA)

Jersey Overseas Aid (JOA) is the Island’s official, publicly funded relief and development agency. It has been translating the charitable funding, skills and compassion of the people of Jersey into assistance to the world’s most vulnerable people since 1968.





## Strategy Responding to Emergencies

JOA provides emergency humanitarian support across the globe.

In 2022, much of this was in response to climate emergencies, including the devastating floods in Pakistan, the protracted drought in the Horn of Africa, and ongoing disaster recovery in Haiti and Mozambique.



## Development Work

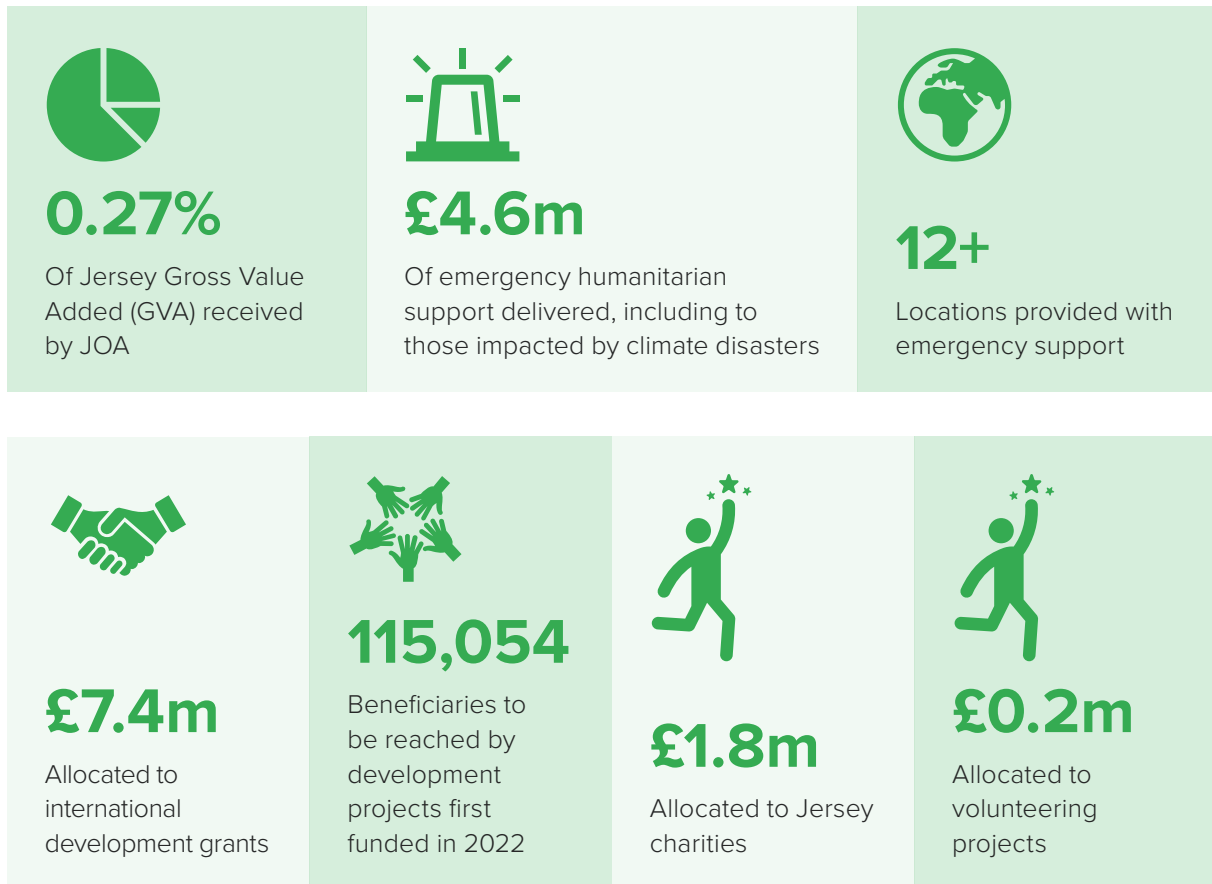
JOA focuses its development work on three themes, all of which add value through Jersey expertise as well as funding.

Between them, these areas contribute towards nine of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals:



 <p><b>Dairy for Development (D4D)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improves efficiency of dairying practices, reducing the Greenhouse Gas Emissions per litre of milk produced.</li> <li>Promotes the Jersey breed, whose small size and feed intake, relative to productive milk output, is both a significant advantage for farmers with limited resources and reduces the carbon footprint relative to many other breeds.</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Conservation Livelihoods</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focuses on 27 ecosystems under threat from population growth, habitat destruction or changing weather patterns, from Ethiopia to Nepal.</li> <li>Supports governments and communities to alleviate poverty without detriment to surrounding environments through participatory and inclusive natural resource management.</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Financial Inclusion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works to address the 1.4 bn unbanked adults worldwide, through developing access to useful and affordable financial products and services.</li> <li>Allows people to save more, spend more on healthcare and education, start and invest in enterprises leading to job creation, and weather unexpected shocks.</li> </ul>
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## Progress in 2022



Also in 2022, JOA:

- Launched its 5-year Strategic Plan which outlines the overarching objectives, priorities and principles and how JOA will work towards achieving the UN's SDGs
- Signed an agreement with the Government of Zambia to roll out its dairy programme to Zambia, in addition to existing projects in Rwanda, Ethiopia, Malawi and Nepal.
- Facilitated workshops, conferences and learning events for international experts in the field of Conservation Livelihoods, and rolled out its Conservation Livelihoods strategy.
- Undertook monitoring and assessment visits to partners in Rwanda, Nepal, Malawi, Ethiopia and Sierra Leone.
- Deployed Jersey volunteers abroad for the first time since 2019, who constructed an environmentally-friendly sand dam in Kenya.
- Offset all travel use by staff and volunteers through Durrell ReWild.

For more information, please visit: [Reports - Jersey Overseas Aid Commission \(joa.je\)](https://joa.je)

## Wholly-Owned Entities

The Government of Jersey's wholly-owned entities within the JFReM boundary, comprise three different organisations, all of which are also on their own sustainability journey:

- Andium Homes
- Jersey Development Company
- Ports of Jersey

## Andium

With over 10% of the Island's population living in its homes, Andium recognises it has a crucial role in contributing towards a sustainable future, in line with its vision of "Great homes and services for all who need them" by:

- Delivering high quality, low-carbon homes within vibrant, safe and sustainable communities
- Focussing services on what matters most for clients; their health, wellbeing and satisfaction, and by delivering services that support more clients living independently
- Delivering services which support clients living independently and meeting cost-of-living challenges, whilst also refurbishing existing homes, and building 3,000 new homes by 2030, to address the Island's housing needs

## Strategy

As it develops its Environmental, Social and Governance Framework, Carbon-Free Strategy and Sustainable Financing Strategy, Andium is focussing services to deliver across the Jersey Performance Framework and the Government's Carbon Neutral Roadmap.



### Environmental Excellence

As the largest developer in Jersey, Andium has a responsibility to ensure its' regeneration is truly sustainable. By concentrating on building great homes and places, Andium aims to transform lives, regenerate communities and achieve new environmental benefits.



### Social Responsibility

As a responsible social housing provider, Andium recognises its duty of care to all of its Clients, Partners and Guarantor in sustainable regeneration that benefits the Island as a whole.



### Good Governance

As a public authority, Andium aims to achieve the highest standards of governance for the people of Jersey. By focussing on client and business excellence, Andium can help tackle affordability and give enduring social benefit.

This also aligns to a number of UN SDGs:



### Progress in 2022



For further detail, please see: [Reports and publications \(andiumhomes.ie\)](https://www.andiumhomes.ie/reports-and-publications)

## Jersey Development Company (JDC)

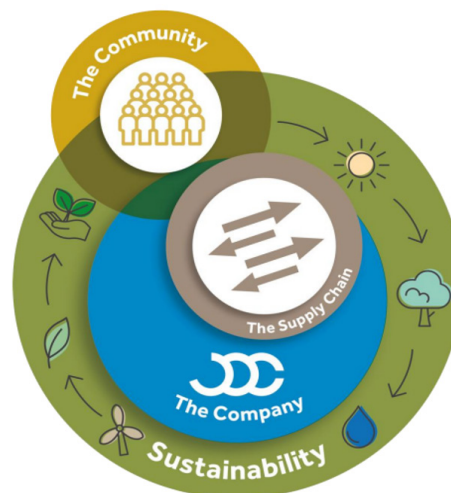
The Jersey Development Company is strongly committed to sustainability and has invested much time during 2022 improving its knowledge around carbon, the environment and wider social considerations.

### Strategy

In October 2022, the JDC Board approved the Company's first ESG Strategy, which considers impacts and responsibilities around the Company's key stakeholders, grouped according to three spheres of influence:

- Company
- Supply Chain
- Community

Its 9-pillar approach reflects both the Jersey Performance Framework and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with a particular commitment to working towards Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.



It also aligns with the Government of Jersey's roadmap to achieve Net Zero by 2050 and aims to bolster the company's vision and mission to ensure that the impact on planet and people is considered in everything it does.

## Progress in 2022

A double materiality assessment of which of the UN SDGs Goals are most relevant to JDC was conducted and its strategy mapped across those. Targets and goals within each of the three spheres were identified to align with the ESG strategy, including consideration of:

- reducing embodied carbon on all future developments
- reducing carbon in use of the occupied building when completed
- focusing on urban greening and biodiversity
- considering modern methods of construction
- ensuring safe working environments



### BREEAM Excellent

certification targeted for IFC 6, in construction throughout 2022



### Level 3

in the Code for Sustainable Homes achieved by the Horizon residential development



A thoughtful landscaping scheme, including trees and plants suitable for the local environment, established for the Horizon residential development



A green/brown roof system planned for the Horizon residential development



Electric charge points installed in the Horizon residential development during the 2022 construction period to encourage sustainable transport

For further detail, please see: [Financial \(jerseydevelopment.je\)](https://www.jerseydevelopment.je/Financial)

## Ports of Jersey

Ports of Jersey aims to take a leading role in developing a sustainable future for the Island and tackling the challenges this brings head on.

For anyone in the travel industry, the conversation about climate change is never going to be an easy one. The aircraft and boats that provide us with critical connectivity are also currently greenhouse gas polluters. Therefore, to decarbonise travel, all parts of the supply chain will need to coordinate to enable meaningful actions and take responsibility for the actions they take that contribute to emissions.

For Ports, that means ensuring the facilities provided operate sustainably, offering opportunities for its customers and enabling its business partners to contribute to the Island's net zero ambition.

## Strategy

Ports' sustainability strategy (Planet and People Plan), is an employee-led initiative that considers all elements of sustainability, creating a holistic and joined up approach, from decarbonisation to staff wellbeing:





## Progress in 2022



### Toulouse Declaration

Joined by Jersey Airports, a ground-breaking treaty on aviation decarbonisation



### Collaborative partnership

Between Ports of Jersey, Universal Hydrogen and Blue Islands



### Carbonpass App

Between Ports of Jersey, Universal Hydrogen and Blue Islands



### Level 1

EcoPort designation achieved



### Level 1

ACI Airport Carbon Accreditation achieved



### ALIAS Drone Partnership

A £3.7million project that could lead the way for autonomous flights

Other progress includes:

- 2019 Jersey Airport and Jersey Harbours carbon footprints verified, creating baseline year
- Launch of pilot sea grass regeneration programme at St Catherines
- Recycling airline waste (plastic, tins and cardboard) with Easyjet, Blue Islands and British Airways
- New recycling relationship with St Helier to pick up waste from Jersey Airport, as St Peter doesn't currently provide commercial recycling
- Doppler VHF Omni Directional Range (DVOR) site turned into a pollinator patch
- Deployment of Hippo bags to reduce water wastage from water flushing

For further detail, please see: [Annual reports | Ports of Jersey](#)

## Data and Data Sources

### Data Tables

#### Pollution

Water Protection Data	2022	2021	2020	Avg
Total water pollution incidents	68	96	129	98
Total Government incidents	8	10	7	8
Government % of all incidents	12%	10%	5%	9%
Total Andium, SOJDC and POJ incidents	1	2	0	1
Total Group incidents	9	12	7	9
States Group % of all incidents	13%	13%	5%	10%

#### Finite Resources

Water Consumption	2022	2021	2020
Government + Non-Ministerial metered water consumption (millions of litres)	284	288	319
Government + Non-Ministerial metered water costs as % of total water supply costs	100%	100%	100%
Water supply cost (£m)	0.9	0.8	0.9

Paper Consumption	2022	2021	2020
Government + Non-Ministerial approximate paper consumption (Reams of 500 A4 Equivalent Sheets)	65,350	65,600	59,800
Government + Non-Ministerial paper supply cost (£)	124,043	102,101	101,685

### Data Sources

The sustainability report above, which has not been audited, uses the following data sources:

Data Type	Source
Water usage	Based on information provided by the Jersey New Water Works Company. Scope 3 emissions not currently reported.
Paper usage	Based on information provided by the States Corporate Supplier for Stationary. Scope 3 emissions not currently reported.
Waste	Unlike the UK, where local authorities typically collect residential waste only, and businesses are required to deal with their own disposal, the majority of on-Island waste is collected by the Parish. Consequently, data on waste arising from individual Government sites as waste producers is limited at this point in time.

The Government of Jersey would like to thank all the companies and departments that have provided information to support the drafting of the 2022 Sustainability Report.