

JPF Policy Lab Project

Hello to all working committee participants!

We've set up this collaborative document to capture your reflections and thinking as we head in the second half of this project. The objective is to describe your collective long-term objectives for Jersey's future supported by specific policy initiatives to help achieve those objectives. Many themes and ideas expressed amongst the 3 working committees are cross-cutting ones so might be better described as fundamental values and these were summarised in the second briefing pack that was provided to all of you. The initial list of objectives that came out of the earlier working sessions was also shared in the second briefing pack and the results of the quick survey to prioritise them based on the criteria of impact, effort/investment, time to implement and impact on global reputation have also been shared with you.

We have taken these initial outputs to propose the following statement as an aspirational and enduring vision for Jersey:

A prosperous and resilient island, leading in sustainable and circular practices, where all people, communities and businesses can thrive in harmony with each other and within Jersey's unique and beautiful natural environment.

Using this statement as a starting point, please share your reflections and thinking to describe long-term objectives and supporting specific policy initiatives with the SMART framework in mind where:

S = specific - is the objective clear and unambiguous?

M = measurable - what needs to be measured to understand progress towards achieving the objective?

A = achievable - is it realistic and not impossible?

R = relevant - does it help to realise the aspirational vision?

T = time-bound - is there a clear target timeline and specific date to achieve the objective?

Instructions for Participants

Each working committee is collectively identifying long-term objectives that could help to achieve various elements described in the aspirational vision statement. The committees' outputs will be added to this document as they are developed and further discussed.

Ideally we would like to understand what policy levers might be used to foster new thinking and change behaviours, the role of government and other stakeholders and barriers/evidence gaps that need to be overcome to achieve each objective.

Policy Levers include: Education, Incentive, Tax, Charge, Fine, Law

Role of government/others include: Facilitate, Support, Fund, Collaborate, Lead, Implement, Deliver

Objectives 1-3 were collectively defined by the Environment Working Committee. Objectives 4-6 were collectively defined by the Economy Working committee and Objectives 7-9 by the Community Working Committee.

Please add your specific supporting policy initiatives in the tables below (just start typing in the table!) or use the Comment function (go to Insert tab and select Comment) to add your thoughts to policy initiatives that have been described by others. There is no limit to the number of specific policy initiatives under each big objective so just add rows to the table.

There is also a section following each table where participants can share additional thoughts and reflections....think of this like a running chat that's just a little easier to read.

The final section of the document provides space for you to share your perspectives on the role and responsibilities of government in Jersey. Scroll to the very end to find this section to add your thoughts.

Long-Term Objectives and Supporting Policy Initiatives

1. *A more sustainable, resilient and circular island*

This objective is about changing mindsets, innovation and moving the economy and society to more sustainable (i.e. people, planet, profit) and circular operating models. Despite importing so many goods at present, how do we reduce consumption, reuse goods and materials and find new solutions to waste streams? How do we think cross-sectorally, reduce environmental impacts, strengthen local resilience, address inequalities, and accelerate low footprint businesses with clear societal purpose? How do we tap into the potential to “close the loop” on use of resources, decouple economic prosperity from environmental harm, and create the conditions under which new business opportunities can emerge? We also think there is a key interaction with the implications arising from technology and automation, further driving the need. This objective might include initiatives around the food system, the gig economy, energy, waste, construction and more. It is also about enablers which unlock this mindset, perhaps including the role of education, skills and learning, and the need to restructure political and government systems.

Supporting Policy Initiatives

#	SMART Description	Policy Lever(s)	Role of Government and others	Current Barriers and Evidence Gaps	Other Comments
7	Target for CE 2035 (no bottom tier waste on the waste hierarchy - Landfill / incinerator). (Linked to end of life for current energy from waste plant of 2034. Opportunity to show that cost / benefit of CE target is greater than EfW replacement)	Education policy within industries for education round CE - specifically high waste industries /	PPP / Behavioural change / For ministers and civil service to attend CE training programmes / subsidies / facilitate / shared governance based structures.	Knowledge gaps. Several industries that produce waste will have a specific timeline on their facilities. Building collaborative relationships in a	Sustainability hasn't yet been understood as a business opportunity within the local business trade. This is a link from a business support network for social

Commented [A1]: This is a higher level policy intervention framing than the others - it's a good one - and the others sit under it in some ways. So I have moved this to the top, and the remaining others follow after i.e. more detail on (i) charges / incentives (ii) composting (iii) other sharing economy models (iv) ways to encourage reuse (v) looking at enabling law / structures for social enterprise. I think together that's a compelling package. I would then renumber all accordingly (6 in total)

		Subsidies for B2B waste strategies / Reward schemes for wasteless industries and businesses . Like genuine Jersey.		<p>competitive market.</p> <p>Current waste laws are based on a breakdown that is considered not overly descriptive. The government is currently improving this to a more comprehensive coding system. This should provide information to generate cost per waste product that can be used to support “internalised” industries.</p>	<p>enterprises in hyderabad - many businesses have been supported via this programme one such as Bollant Industries and Daily Dump. The programme helps startups address multiple needs of the SDGs whilst being profitable for investors through maintaining value of the products. The two companies highlighted are waste innovation companies.</p> <p>https://www.surgeimpact.org/</p> <p>http://www.bollant.com/</p> <p>https://www.dailydump.org/</p>
1	Introduce commercial waste collection / disposal charges that	Charge	Facilitate		

	incentivise waste reduction and circular business models (e.g. opportunities for start-ups or social enterprises to find alternatives for waste streams) This could be in sectors such as construction, hospitality food waste etc				
2	Introduce island-wide household compost waste systems (either centralised through compostable waste collection) or decentralised (make your own compost at home)	Service	Fund? Facilitate?		
3	Building on the early success of local sharing economy models (e.g. Evie, Olio food waste etc) identify other sectors that may be well suited locally to opportunities (e.g. household goods, toys etc)				E.g Library of Things or Tool Library? There is no catering hire company .
4	(moved to objective 2)				
5	Encourage the reuse, repair and remanufacture of products and materials (eg. Acorn, Ecycle) Introduce deposit return schemes to keep products and materials in	Education/Incentive / tax	Fund/Support/Collaborate / Facilitate	Establishing a local reverse logistics and	E.g. the Zip Yard https://thezipyard.com/ Also look at construction waste (see notes below)

Commented [A2]: What does this mean? Do we mean a company that hires out catering equipment? Could whoever wrote this one clarify please? Sounds interesting! What happens once identified? Support for businesses in this sector??

Commented [A3]: Yes
But i'm not really sure what i am saying. it feels a very extravagant process, which is completely the opposite in the UK.

Commented [A4]: How would you encourage? Just awareness raising? Or do you have in mind some kind of scheme? Links to 1 maybe? Also links to 6 below - suggest combining.

	use for as long as possible and to avoid use of single use items			infrastructure to ensure economic and environmental feasibility	
6	(combined with 5)				
8	Creation of Social Enterprise / Cooperative Law or Social LLPs. to promote new forms for business / ownership structures / to make it easy to set up social enterprises that are linked to profit and livelihoods / circular cooperatives.	PPP / JFSC - following the same policy levers used when the LLPs were innovated in Jersey	Facilitate / Educate	The law currently is clear for profit making companies or for charities / funds etc but it doesn't appear to support social enterprises in the same way. I think social enterprises adapt the Ltd by guarantee structure but have to revert to UK to grow above 30 participants. Limited access to knowledgeable legal support. (I don't fully understand the legal side but it's been very challenging setting up a cooperative here, that it feels like a	I think this could offer an interesting approach to how Jersey is seen abroad. How it can adapt it's structures for good. LLPs are interesting especially when it comes to supporting local businesses whilst ensuring competition.

Commented [A5]: Any suggestions on which types of products / materials to start with? Would food packaging / other packaging be one? Bottles, reusable containers? Presumably only works for goods produced in Jersey, or where packaging is added on island?

Commented [A6]: I seem to remember a review of this a few years ago here. Sense was that legally there didn't need to be any additional structures needed for social enterprises here, but things might have moved on, and I think the point behind this objective is an important one. I would reframe this as an objective more about (i) reviewing legal structures and how they enable social enterprises (as distinct from for profit / charities) and then (ii) explain it more clearly so that it can more easily be applied or (iii) make change legal changes required.

Commented [A7]: Interesting, I would considered reviewing the work with a CE framing as this might change things. But this does indicate that sustainability and social impact is an intention and the frameworks are interpretable. I feel it does need a review... if i compare to the social enterprise businesses in India which were able to receive CSR money yet still be profit making. this is something that is missing in jersey in my opinion.

				marginalised approach)	
9	All food packaging to be recyclable				Covered in 5 above
10	Coordinated and effective waste management system for the entire island				Too broad - delete
11	Decentralised energy production with social support and pathways				Redundant and covered in 2 below
12	Replace diesel with recycled vegetable oil				Redundant and covered in 2 below
13	Transition to solar production of electricity				Redundant and covered in 2 below
14	Eco-agriculture/redesign agricultural and marine resources system				
15	Set up a Circular Economy Fund to help accelerate Jersey's transition to CE, whilst facilitating business growth and the creation of new jobs	Incentive	Fund/Facilitate		E.g Circular Economy Fund in Wales https://www.zerowaste.scotland.org.uk/circular-economy/investment-fund
16					

This section is for additional commentary from participants:

- https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/assets/downloads/CE-in-Cities_Policy-Levers_Mar19.pdf
 - This is interesting because it hybridizes the first two visions. I'm trying to find out the expected end of use of the incinerator. The Waste Plan lasts up to 2030.
- the Jersey statistics for waste management are here:
<https://www.gov.je/Government/JerseyInFigures/Environment/pages/wastemanagement.aspx>
 - It says in the waste strategy that the incinerator's end of life expectancy is 2034. This appears to be in the “technical lockin” for the Circular economy but offers a proper timeline for a waste free transition. The building trade appears to produce the most amount of rubbish. Rubble being the majority. I would word a
- Victoria has recently announced circular model for waste management here: <https://www.vic.gov.au/transforming-recycling-victoria>
- <https://www.newplasticseconomy.org/assets/doc/Reuse.pdf> - to further support point 5 and 6
- point 3 example of the Tool Library <https://edinburghtoolibrary.org.uk/>
- more info on the Welsh CE Fund - <http://www.wrapcymru.org.uk/grants>
- there would be a way to tie in some of the ideas around waste from the building trade into the Island Plan - policy GD1 (specifically (a) and (b)) under the plan seems to be often ignored or bypassed and perhaps strengthening some of our points to enhance the enforcement of an existing policy might be an idea? Jersey isn't lacking in enforcement.

Policy GD 1

Commented [A8]: Yes this is a great point. It has kind of become a bit of a bane for various reasons (it limits our carbon emission reduction too). I think really sensible to have a switch target in line with 2034.

Construction rubble is also a no brainer. The UK has the highest rate of construction aggregate recycling in the Europe - something like 85% from memory. Why on earth can't we do that here?!

Commented [A9]: If waste management is a key carbon driver then yes - it'll take the pressure off product led greening methods such as cars and push it on to systems led greening methods such as CE.

General development considerations

- Development proposals will not be permitted unless the following criteria are met such that the proposed development;
 1. contributes towards a more sustainable form and pattern of development in the Island in accord with the Island Plan strategic Policy SP 1 'Spatial strategy'; Policy SP 2 'Efficient use of resources'; and Policy SP 3 'Sequential approach to development'; and in particular it;
 - a. will not replace a building that is capable of being repaired or refurbished;
 - b. where possible makes efficient use of construction and demolition materials to avoid generation of waste and to ensure the efficient use of resources (Policy WM 1 'Waste minimisation and new development');
 - c. encourages energy efficiency through building design, materials, layout and orientation (Policy SP 2 'Efficient use of resources');
 - d. is adequately serviced and includes the provision of satisfactory mains drainage (Policy LWM 2 'Foul sewerage facilities') and other service infrastructure.
 - e. improves facilities for the storage and collection of refuse, including recyclables (in accord with WM5).
- <https://consult.gov.ie/portal/policy/pd/ip2011?pointId=1405696217779#section-1405696217779>

2. *Redesign the built environment and mobility for net zero carbon, biodiversity net gain, inclusivity, health and wellbeing*

Transport and buildings are the two key drivers of Jersey's direct carbon emissions. How do we get to carbon neutrality (or even carbon negativity) for these sectors? How do we accelerate further modal shifts out of petrol and diesel cars? How do we reimagine mobility in a way that improves access for everyone and supports health and wellbeing objectives? How can we further support liveable and affordable housing that also moves towards carbon neutrality and biodiversity net gain? How do we reimagine the built environment to solve these challenges (and its relationship with the natural environment)? Addressing these together could likely involve new mobility solutions (electric vehicles, mobility as a service etc) for different purposes (transport of people, goods etc) and new planning and construction approaches, as well as significant retrofitting of existing building stock (e.g. taller low footprint green buildings in St Helier - with living walls etc). Again it is also about fundamental enablers such as the planning system and the skills in the construction industry. Quick wins might be through existing flagship infrastructure projects e.g. the hospital, Fort Regent, etc.

Supporting Policy Initiatives

#	SMART Description	Policy Lever(s)	Role of Government and others	Current Barriers and Evidence Gaps	Other Comments
1	Ensure the new hospital is an exemplar of the highest environmental performance - a green building, able to generate some its own energy, green walls / roof, biodiversity net gain (even if built on a park). Huge opportunity for GOJ to lead by example.	Education	Funder, Leader, Market builder	Hospital already held in public consciousness as 'overpriced' due to consultation errors. Need to control the narrative on spending so as not to	As well as being a flagship in its own right, will leave a legacy of improved skills and learning locally on this

				demonise this short term increase in cost.	
2	<p>Increase the uptake of electric cars and vans to reduce carbon emissions from fossil fuelled transportation.</p> <p>This would be measurable through the DVS registration database.</p> <p>Achievable through multiple measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • car scrappage schemes where older high polluting cars are scrapped and replaced by EVs. • Incentivisation at the time of purchase to make a new EV cheaper. Until cost parity for EVs vs Internal combustion cars is achieved (likely 2022) (Germany is currently offering €10.000 off the price which has seen the market share rocket for EVs) • Road Tax: Introduce a road tax system where EVs are exempt. • Advertising and Education: The vast majority of people 	Tax, DVS, Transport..	Role of Government: All of the above.	<p>Current incentive for purchasing an EV in Jersey is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free parking for a year! <p>Currently no other incentive - so if you don't use public parking there are no incentives at all.</p> <p>If people are going to change you need to help them and the easiest way is through incentives.</p>	<p>Article on cost parity: https://www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/pages/press-releases/articles/21-million-more-electric-vehicles-expected-worldwide-by-2030.html</p> <p>German EV incentive: https://electrek.co/2020/06/04/germany-boost-ev-incentives-9000-euros-helping-tesla-model-3-vw-id-3/</p> <p>Germany June market share of EVs: https://cleantechnica.com/2020/07/03/germany-hits-8-4-ev-market-share-in-june-heading-higher/</p> <p>EV Myths:</p>

Commented [A10]: Just a caveat that the technologies for recycling of Lithium batteries need some encouragement to stop mining for the core materials for the batteries or cars, and all other sorts of portable electrical devices. Removal of cobalt from the batteries would be a positive step forward. Mining for coltan, lithium and other source materials is environmentally damaging - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coltan>

Commented [A11]: No one has mentioned a ban date for sale of new petrol / diesel cars. It's now 2035 in UK, and might come forward to 2032. Jersey won't want to go ahead of UK... but why not at least say 2035? This would also be neat given EfW end date as above (a constraint on further decarbonising electricity supply) - max bens of EV for carbon emissions will be when electricity is as green as possible.

	<p>still don't understand electric cars and still don't understand the availability of different options - such as vans etc. This could be improved through a public information campaign to "bust the myths"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Obligation Agreements to require developers to provide for/accommodate car/bike share scheme. <p>Government Schemes to encourage mass take up of bicycles</p>		<p>Cycle2Work - cf. UK employee / employer tax incentives.</p> <p>Cycle2School subsidies for parents / schools. Allows access to all social demographics.</p>		<p>https://www.myev.com/research/ev-101/10-common-electric-car-myths-busted</p> <p>UK equivalent of Planning Obligation Agreements (S106s) have already been shared with Planning, GHE & STP cttee.</p>
3	<p>Reduce CO2 from new housing developments. This can be achieved by implementing Green tech policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new oil or gas heating installations. • Heat pumps to heat and 	Planning	Policy developer, Educator, Leader, (funder).	<p>Larger scale solar arrays are disincentivized by Jersey Electricity.</p> <p>Solar PV buyback price is only just over</p>	<p>It is difficult to encourage developers to install green tech when it costs money upfront and reduces profits. Further to this Oil is</p>

Commented [A12]: A few thoughts here re this critical point. (i) Objective 1 and other government funded schemes (e.g Andium, JDC etc) MUST lead by example, driving innovation and driving down costs through their procurement power. They need to then be really open in telling the story to demonstrate how it can be done. (ii) It is a myth that green building always costs more. There are some great examples (usually where a significant % of the tender evaluation is weighted towards green outcomes) where it doesn't. (iii) We can also perhaps think of different contracting models. Traditional developer models versus design, build & operate models, through which the cost-benefit of whole life costs can change. (iv) we also need to disincentivise oil / incentivise switch for existing building stock. (links to 4 below but probably broader).

	<p>cool houses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maximise insulation and triple glazing use to improve U-values. ● Mandated Solar on new roof installations with planning encouraging the orientation of roofs on new buildings to face in the optimal direction (South) ● Reimaging planning and the Island Plan to make it easier to build vertically (well designed, green buildings, living walls, rainwater harvesting etc) in appropriate areas e.g. St Helier <p>This could be supported through education of developers and architects and through changes in planning laws, plus more innovative “design competitions” and use of virtual reality / digital twin to model implications</p> <p>It could also be supported through a grant based system whereby a developer receives a percentage off the cost of the planning application or a refund of a percentage of the cost of the</p>			<p>6pence / KWh When the cost is near 16p /KWh from JEC.</p> <p>There is also a problem with using solar on E20 or E20+ tariffs in that the JEC do not allow you to use personally generated solar power on these tariffs, so if you are overproducing you have to sell it back to the JEC and buy it at a higher rate from them.</p>	<p>still considered the cheapest way of heating your house when in fact a heatpump with solar PV would likely be cheaper in the long run once the upfront slightly higher price has been covered.</p>
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	<p>green tech installed.</p> <p>(moved from objective 1 - sits better here and goes a bit further)</p> <p>-</p> <p>Pilot a decentralised “prosumer” (producer-consumer) distributed energy model in a new housing development, where households can generate, store, buy and sell renewable energy</p>				
4	<p>Renovations of older buildings: New planning applications for renovations should apportion a budget percentage of the development costs for improvement of the efficiency of the property. Suggest in the order of 7-10% up to a maximum figure of suggested £20-30k. Incentives are possible here too. Government could provide grants or favourable planning options with cost reductions if green tech or upgrades are included.</p> <p>This is the vast majority of building stock and must be prioritised to make significant change.</p> <p>Measures to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing the current 	<p>Planning, Tax, Incentive</p>	<p>Leaders, Funders, Policy developers, Support, Facilitate.</p> <p>Provide grants for eco-renovations</p>	<p>Financial obstacles are the most common again. If you have to spend an extra £10k on a £100k development it may be difficult to do.</p>	<p>In terms of equality - what could we do to encourage landlords to make their buy-to-let properties more environmentally friendly/energy efficient environments that provide a better quality of life for those who live in them?</p>

Commented [A13]: As drafted, this happens already in Jersey under the consequential improvements mechanism - 10% of value.
<https://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Planning%20and%20building/TD%20%20Part%2011.2B%202016%20Edition%2020160418%20MM.pdf> It's less about cost, more about efficiency / u-value improvements. Agree some incentive might help. Some of the consequential improvements can be expensive, especially for more traditional, solid wall homes.

Have therefore suggested an alternative in red.

	<p>consequential improvements requirement for renovations (in building control requirements)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look to further incentivise changes at renovation time or other times through access to discounted installations, or grants • Upskilling industry to provide more of these services as routine (Skills gap is significant in Jersey for this) • Look to explore further incentives for landlords as well as owner-occupiers. 				
5	<p>Improve conditions for Micro mobility by updating transport laws in relation to Electric scooters, Electric Bikes and other E-mobility options. The law needs to catch up with the new electric micro mobility options and not disincentivize people from using short range options.</p> <p>The safety of micro mobility users could also be improved by further developing a safer infrastructure with more paths for these.</p>	<p>Transport, Law offices, DVS, Planning, Incentive</p>	<p>Government grants for e-Bikes to reduce costs</p> <p>(see comments in 2. Above Cycle2Work, Cycle2School)</p>	<p>Education of the public would likely be an obstacle that could be overcome. The public would need to come along with the law changes to prevent misperceptions of the users of E-micro mobility.</p>	

Commented [A14]: Would love to know a bit more about exactly why the current law doesn't work? Is this about the Highway Code, or something else?

Commented [A15]: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-48106617>

<p>6</p>	<p>“Frequency is freedom” Explore the potential of “ZipCar” mobility, smaller more frequent busses. No one has to wait more than 15 minutes for a bus (public transport) and to walk more than 5 minutes for a bus. Bus times to support commuters, to encourage behavioural change to bus to work as norm (need to start from 730 and end 9pm.</p> <p>Electrically powered.</p>	<p>Make contracts more competitive . Public / private licenses for taxis / minibuses</p>	<p>Leadership and vision. Facilitate fund and support.</p>	<p>The car lobby, keeping up with the jones. School transport. Where do you recycle the mass of cars here?</p> <p>The libertybus website is poor. Need decent app so easy across island to know closest routes and times of buses.</p>	<p>Taxis and buses need to work together as they have a more dynamic relationship than taxis and cars. You need a good taxi service with a good bus service. Testing out improved bus systems are relatively cheap to do because vehicles can be hired and roads already exist. Much cheaper than asking everyone to buy an electric car and installing the power sources.</p> <p>The biggest 2 issues with bus use are firstly the last mile problem (how to get to/from a bus), and secondly frequency. Solving the first provides the business case to</p>
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					solve the second.
7	Transition to carbon free for all systems				(delete- too broad)
8	Explore individual and community level carbon offset mechanisms (see note below) that might help as an interim measure for both travel and building emissions, allowing time for costs of new technology to come down				
9	(moved from 3 below) Liberalising electricity generation (by wind, solar, tide) breaking the monopoly/surcharge by JEC may encourage more to use clean energy	Economic and Climate Policy	Govt decision as shareholder and regulator. Govt can also licence or grant, tender for new services.	Key barrier is law and 'protection / monopoly' of incumbent	

Commented [A16]: I would probably broaden this a bit - I think there is a case for reviewing the energy regulations and laws and how the energy market is structured more generally in Jersey - role of competition, how in principle commercial renewables could be funded, how to ensure continued low prices, how to best bolt on local community or commercial scale renewables, financing options, smart grid etc. I think this is an action Government have, but think it's been delayed - so would be good to flag it.

This section is for additional commentary from participants:

- Is it possible to trade my carbon? I have a car that produces 300gs/km of carbon and I drive roughly 80 kms a week. Is it possible to trade this to help purchase a new electric car? For example through a Jersey airline. Instead of Easyjet buying from global markets they buy from local markets. Ali - this is a really tricky area. One question is "additionality" - is the switch really additional or would you be doing it anyway (in response to higher petrol prices, EV regulation, cost parity etc). I would actually flip the question around the other way and ask - is there a way to offset my car emissions, until such time as I have an EV? The answer to that is yes, and an interesting business opportunity locally. Check out these guys <https://esimonitor.org/carbon-offset-plus/?start=1> who have just launched this scheme in Guernsey and are open in principle in Jersey (a few of us in this group will know them). I would suggest adding an objective around this above? I like the fact it then targets individuals and makes it part of our own responsibility, rather than something government does. Maybe actually this could be linked to a "road tax" above? Rather than a tax, positioned as a community offset? And with some kind of social justice component e.g. so that poor families in large cars get help directly or indirectly through the way the whole thing is designed?
- just seen this today, some very good points and views relevant to several objectives https://www.bailiwickexpress.com/jsy/news/climate-change-causing-anxiety-young-people/?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Bailiwick%20Express%20News%20-%20JERSEY%20EDITION&utm_content=Bailiwick%20Express%20News%20-%20JERSEY%20EDITION+CID_4391e70d9b7161890d152002b30a39ca&utm_source=Email%20marketing%20software&utm_term=Read%20more#.XzP2RChKq2w
- Liberalising electricity generation (by wind, solar, tide) breaking the monopoly/surcharge by JEC may encourage more to use clean energy. Additionally as 51% shareholder in JEC maybe government will plough back super-normal profits into green energy programmes. Perhaps licencing the use of foreshore and seabed for power will generate revenues and licence conditions may be useful for conservation.
- Just a caveat that the technologies for recycling of Lithium batteries need some encouragement to stop mining for the core materials for the batteries or cars, and all other sorts of portable electrical devices. Removal of colbalt from the batteries would be a positive step forward. Mining for coltan, lithium and other source materials is environmentally damaging - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coltan>

Commented [A17]: some further comments from me here.

- 'Reduce CO2 from new housing developments' - refer to my comments about Policy GD1 under the Island Plan. Please do take this into account with biodiversity net gain. Modern air tight housing excludes species such as bats (and birds) and therefore specific bat houses would require construction in addition to wildlife friendly items included in construction such as bat tubes/bricks, bird boxes, soffit boxes etc.
- 'Renovations of older buildings' - Please see my comment above. This needs to be done carefully and with the appropriate assessments in place. Jersey is a signatory to EURObats - <https://www.eurobats.org/> and we need to make sure we follow their guidance (we are already failing massively here). Whereas we should as a society endeavour to reduce our carbon usage, how many of us are aware that insulating a loft, insulating between cavity walls, installing solar panels or encouraging air tight housing or demanding renewable energy sources such as wind power can bring us into conflict with the laws that protect bats?
- 'Buildings are responsible for more than one third of total energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions in society, both in developed and developing countries. Therefore insulation to control energy loss is important; but bat colonies are seriously endangered by insulation programmes which do not take adequate account of the presence of their roosts. Moreover, some EU-financed schemes which promote the installation of insulation are coming into conflict with policies to conserve bats, because EU members are obliged to take measures to prevent, mitigate and compensate significant damage to protected species'
- https://www.eurobats.org/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/Meeting_of_Parties/MoP8.Resolution%208.9%20Bats%2C%20Insulation%20and%20Lining%20Materials.pdf
- Liberalising electricity generation: A study in 2016 stated that 'wind farms could be killing 80,000 bats a year in the UK alone <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/science/2016/11/07/wind-farms-could-be-killing-80000-bats-a-year-new-study-finds>

Commented [A18]: As drafted, this happens already in Jersey under the consequential improvements mechanism - 10% of value.
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Have therefore suggested an alternative in red.

- https://www.eurobats.org/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/Meeting_of_Parties/MoP8.Resolution%208.4.%20Wind%20Turbines%20and%20Bat%20Populations_0.pdf
 - All these things are possible with the appropriate ecological assessment being place
 - How about turning our street lights off (or down) during the night time? Many local authorities in England and Wales have reduced street lighting at night to save money and reduce carbon emissions
 - <https://jech.bmj.com/content/69/11/1118>
 - https://www.cpre.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Night_Blight.pdf
 - https://www.eurobats.org/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/Meeting_of_Parties/MoP8.Resolution%208.6%20Bats%20and%20Light%20Pollution.pdf
 - Biodiversity net gain in the UK - <https://cieem.net/i-am/current-projects/biodiversity-net-gain/>
 - Alter the Planning and Building (Environmental Impact) (Jersey) Order 2006 to have thresholds indicative of Jersey and include afforestation etc.
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3. Preserve and enhance our natural capital

What more can we do to reimagine our relationship with our natural environment in Jersey? This includes restorative agriculture (including soil, water, habitat), more sustainable fisheries and marine environment, and other opportunities for biodiversity gain and rewilding. Looking at this objective through the lens of the food system, reimaging tourism and developing new education opportunities might be interesting options to explore.

Supporting Policy Initiatives

#	SMART Description	Policy Lever(s)	Role of Government and others	Current Barriers and Evidence Gaps	Other Comments
1	Preserve and protect honeybees through rewilding (or agroforestry / permaculture principles - see comments below) , including ban on harmful pesticides	Education/ Law	Lead/Implement/Collaborate		
2	Encourage the use of battery operated machinery such as trimmers, lawn mowers etc. to help reduce noise pollution and CO2 pollution.				
3	Protect and enhance Island biodiversity				Too broad
4	Provide incentives for transition to				

Commented [A19]: I think this is the weakest of the env group's 3 objective themes so far. Anyone have any ideas on how to strengthen this? I think we need some key focus on -
 (i) specific ways to support further rewilding / biodiversity protection (anything marine as well as on land?)
 (ii) view on reimaging role of agriculture, and how to get there

Commented [A20]: This is really where we can protect our local environment - habitats and species and is where we can have most local impact.

Commented [A21]: Suggest swapping "honeybees" for "pollinators"

Commented [A22]: I think this is marginal really, its wrapped up in EVs above and a broader point about best application of technology for agriculture etc.

	zero nitrates and rewilding				
5	Transition to carbon free for all systems				Too broad, superseded
6	Use 100% of the tax income from Farming to invest in sustainable countryside so that the income / expenditure is self-funding cyclic and regenerative for farming and related countryside & environment	Govt Farming Strategy and Island Plan	Govt as champion and funder through legislation and tax/subsidies	Key barrier is engagement, if public don't know, understand, support or contribute it becomes a low priority	
7	Government to buy-up the 200+ small independently owned and fragmented parcels of agricultural plan and devised a strategy and funding for better land-use.	Govt Farming Strategy and Island Plan	Govt as champion and funder through legislation and tax/subsidies	Key barrier is engagement, if public don't know, understand, support or contribute it becomes a low priority	
8	(moved to objective 2 above)				
9a	Completely stop dredging of seabed to 20m at MLW Datum	Government buy out operators			
9b	Stop all potting within 25% of the subtidal reefs on a rotating basis.	Marine Resources Management			

Commented [A23]: Can gov subsidies be tied in with a commitment to a reduction in nitrates/ pesticide usage?

Commented [A24]: I am not keen on this. Wonder how much tax it is? Also, setting a precedent of hypothecating an industry's contribution to general taxation doesn't feel right. Would all industries then want to keep tax revenue for their industries? What about the general basic services that people in agriculture benefit from that are paid from taxes, e.g. education for their kids? More broadly, I think the point is farming needs reimagining and restructuring in many ways... and may always need some subsidy support to survive / farm in the way we want. This should be wholly about countryside, biodiversity, natural capital protection (not production related).

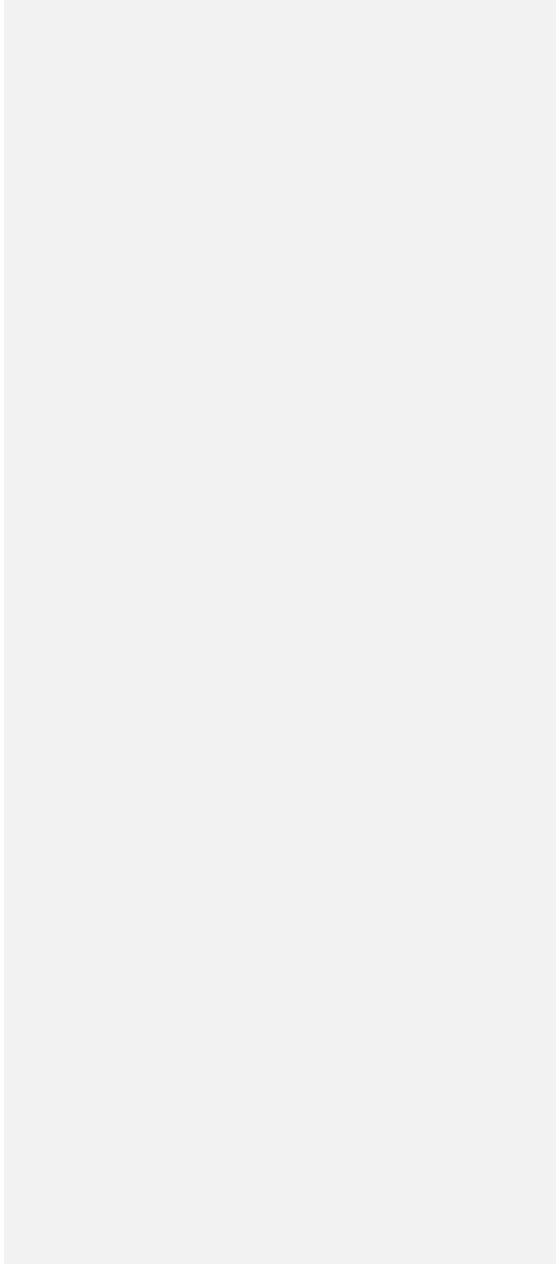
Commented [A25]: I'm not keen on this either. The farmers are already adhering to LEAF and are members of the cleaner water group etcetera. They should be encouraged to change and not vilified at every opportunity

Commented [A26]: I also don't really like the idea of government becoming a landowner like this (given what we said about our perception about the role of gov't). I agree that a better strategy / funding approach is needed though. Surely incentivising a cooperative network, or funding an organisation like the national trust or something to do this would make better sense? And maybe link through to wider biodiversity net gain / carbon benefits?

Commented [A27]: The Government do not make the best landowners. Encouragement of agri-environment schemes (after appropriate assessment) would be a better idea. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/woodland-carbon-guarantee>

9c	Limit visitors to Écrehous and Minquiers. Residents restrictions	Ramsar management			
9d	Management/Warden/Ranger presence on larger reefs	Ramsar management			
9e	Higher Education Marine & Conservation study centre	Education			
	To protect our local trees			We should protect our existing trees prior to discussion about planting whips.	Tree protection (and the protection of wildlife that may nest and roost within them) is appalling
	To protect our local species and habitats			To enforce existing laws and to draft policy and guidance where this is currently missing	<p>Policies on tree protection, light pollution etcetera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Enforcement of existing laws and policies · Training of wildlife crime officers · Securement of money from the climate change

					<p>fund to pay for bat surveys for properties being insulated under zero carbon plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Securement of money from the climate change fund to pay for bat surveys for properties having solar panels installed· Create policies in line with Eurobats· Integrate ecological surveys into the planning system (as per British Standards)· Minimum requirements for ecological (and initial) surveys written and
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					followed
	To encourage local research and monitoring of local species and landscapes			To provide funding for local research projects	

This section is for additional commentary from participants:

- I would like to understand the definition of “rewilding”, It feels really complex but I worry it is in conflict with agriculture or it drives a particular type of agriculture. For example intensification. I feel that this is a muddy area, and we are yet to fully understand that impact of rewilding, especially on the landless farming community. Would it be possible to add to the statement 1. “Rewilding or Agroforestry / permaculture principles”. There are examples on Jersey of agroforestry supporting 4.5 million bees in 1 acre, yet there is zero recognition in the rural economy. The bee keepers on Island vary in practice so distinction is important.
- The Rural Economic Strategy is up for revision <https://www.gov.je/Government/Pages/StatesReports.aspx?reportid=2652>
 - Maybe better public engagement, and government support, funding and direction will encourage alternatives to profit maximisation on the use of land. I suspect at the moment there is no incentive for things like bee-keeping and no coordination by government of the use of land which i Jersey is in 200+ separate fields with different ownership and not overall coordination. Farming is a net contributor to the economy so additional funding from current revenues is possible.

- rewilding is a term that needs to be used with caution as it can mean different things to different people. Habitat restoration may be a better term, with habitat being changed to store carbon if properly managed. Much of what is being done currently is being carried out without the appropriate environmental assessment of what is on the site in the first place, and this is not correct. Afforestation can lead to a loss of other species or the loss of an important foraging ground.
- small farm woodlands could be encouraged, with the importance of managing these over time. The UK scheme on carbon credits is good and perhaps we can piggyback on their scheme (if possible) or replicate it.
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/woodland-carbon-guarantee>
- Trees and current protection <https://www.gov.ie/government/freedomofinformation/pages/foi.aspx?ReportID=704>
- Fining offenders at new levels (commensurate with UK levels), Automatic protection of all trees in built up areas (as defined by the Island plan) with a regime for works akin to the trees in conservation areas controls under the UK TCPA with exemptions for low class works, Guidelines for working on trees with respect to biodiversity, Consideration of a wider Forestry Law to limit tree loss across the Island by regulating felling.
- There are 64 records for protected trees in Jersey (some of these are multiple trees under one listing), Since 1st January 2008, there have been 29 applications under art. 59 to fell protected trees, A total of 85 protected trees were felled (including 24% of all trees listed at La Providence, St Lawrence), No applications were refused, No standard requirement to replace felled trees, No one has ever been fined for felling a protected tree, Other trees that must remain due to planning conditions are also regularly removed without any enforcement action being taken
 - BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity. Code of practice for planning and development
 - BS 8596:2015 Surveying for bats in trees and woodland.
 - BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction
 - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cumbria-23550956>
 - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-50061303>
 - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-dorset-49841149>

- Consideration of the POCA to be used in conjunction with fines under the wildlife laws
- 1% for biodiversity rather than 1% for art
 - I am happy to expand on any of the above points if required - I'm just aware I am typing a lot now!
- the description/questions under the heading for objective 3 resonate with quite a lot of what was said within the Economy group in terms of better but sustainable use of our natural capital to support a broader economy that focuses not only on attracting revenue to the Island but what it can provide directly to our population and the education and skill sets not only of our own children but potentially also external students and visitors who would contribute to the economy.

4. Redesign the economy to be more accessible, sustainable and resilient to ensure that everyone in Jersey has equal access to opportunities and a decent quality of life [see commentary below on re-wording this]

This objective is about changing mindsets, innovation and education to move the economy to serve the fundamental purpose of providing access to a broader range of opportunities and a decent quality of life for everyone in Jersey while preserving and enhancing our natural capital. How can we redesign our consumption and production processes? How can we ensure that the impacts of increasing use of automation and technology are used to enhance human capabilities to support a more prosperous and purposeful future? How can we ensure that government resources and assets are used more effectively to enhance quality of life and provide fairer access to public services and support? These are just a few of the options that might be explored for supporting policy initiatives.

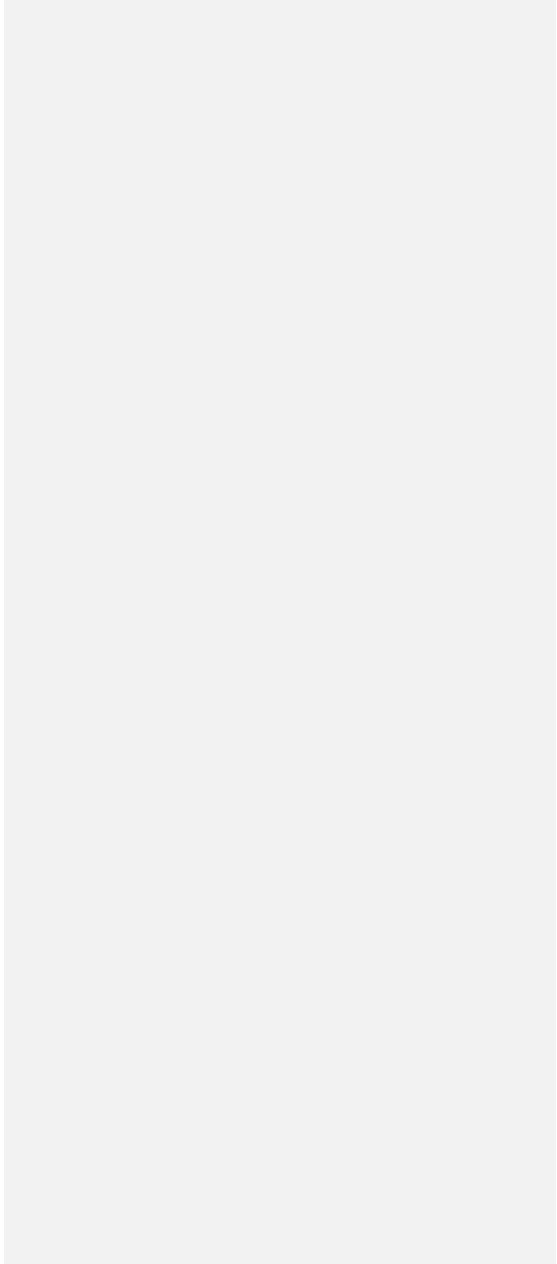
Supporting Policy Initiatives

#	SMART Description	Policy Lever(s)	Role of	Current Barriers and	Other Comments
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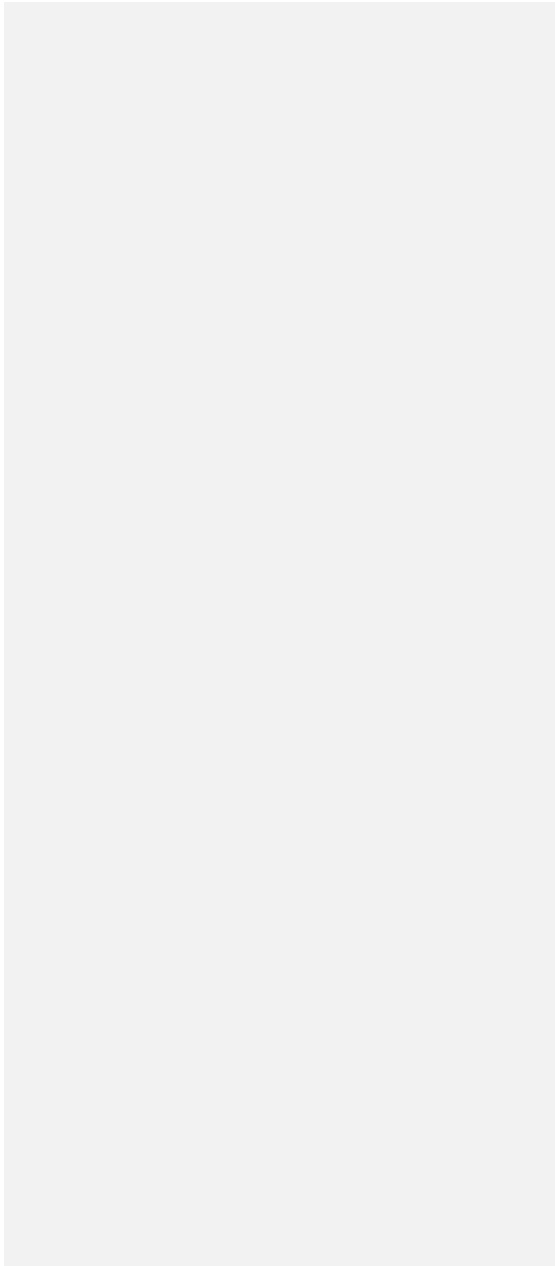
			Government and others	Evidence Gaps	
1	<p>Promote, incentivise and prioritise innovative, sustainable and productive use of all our agricultural land and green/open spaces (see also under objective 5 below)</p> <p>Note: The above is not SMART. Suggest: The Rural Economic Strategy 2022-2027 is independently assessed as regenerative and sustainable by an independent authority, has clear KPIs for measuring progress, is subject to public consultation, and upon approval by govt, is implemented (with funding and resources) in accordance with the agreed plan.</p>	The Rural Economic Strategy 2022-2027 (and as updated periodically)	Government is the 'sponsor' for RES using tax, grants, subsidies etc., to help farmers, provide some food security and promote conservation . Govt. could cut GST on local land and sea produce to encourage local sustainability .	The key challenge is that people are price sensitive and though well intentioned buy cheap UK rather than local. Moreover there is a drive to make everything 'productive' and monetise it at the expenses of sustainability.	
2	Promote, incentivise and prioritise the innovative, sustainable and productive use of our marine environment (fishing, tidal power, tourism, products from seaweed) (see also under objective 5 below)	Government can issue grants, funds, etc. to support the Parks. Government can also allocate foreshore and	Government invest in tidal power and wind power with intention of reducing	Lack of trust in government leads to any huge investment to not be trusted by the public	

	<p>See above. The Rural Economic Strategy 2022-2027 covers both land and sea use. However there are other things like National Park, Marine Park, that may be useful. Suggest both 'Parks' come up with a strategy, set of standards (eg UNESCO) and funding plan so that we have a SMART strategy that we can agree, measure and review.</p>	<p>seabed and attach conditions and permits to its use.</p> <p>Government can also acquire the 250+ plots of arable land and have a strategy for its use, better coordinating and helping better land use.</p>	<p>energy bought in from France - but consideration needs to be given to whether the generation of that energy (nuclear power) is less environmentally damaging and more cost effective than anything which Jersey can do alone.</p>		
3	<p>Preserve and enhance (make sustainable using the five capitals framework) the contribution the finance industry makes to the economy and Jersey's reputation; make Jersey a centre of excellence for philanthropic funding administration and</p>	<p>Conduct a review, based on full democratic consultation, to develop an agreed set of purposes for the financial system.</p>			<p>The review suggested in the second column here is not about the finance industry but 'the financial system'; we are a small part of a global</p>

	<p>sustainable investment funds, incentivise and promote the establishment of structures serving these ends</p>	<p>Jersey Finance mandate should be focussed on these results (Jersey Finance is more likely to be the body which should have this mandate; JFSC is a regulator not a promoter)</p> <p>make the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) mandatory</p> <p>Adopt the EU sustainable finance taxonomy</p> <p>Ban on environmentally damaging investments (this would have to be through JFSC</p>			<p>financial system. It is highly doubtful that we are equipped to undertake such a review/produce anything that has influence or drives change and unclear what its benefit to Jersey would be. Is the thought here addressed to the generation and application of public/governmental revenues in Jersey? Is it actually the same as 9 below?</p> <p>In order to redesign the island economy for the purposes of prosperity, sustainability, resilience, and circularity finance capital (both public and private) will be needed. Public</p>
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		regulatory requirements)			<p>finance capital can be raised i.a. by using the existing large pool of public sector net assets more effectively. [Finance specialists to work out the details.] Private finance capital can be raised by using the possibilities offered by sustainable finance and digital/crypto methods (e.g. tokenization of assets). Andrew Mitchell should be supported in the work he is about to do for Jersey Finance.</p> <p>I would take these last two points out it is unclear what they are intended to apply to and the work A Mitchell is</p>
		Climate related stress tests			
		Sustainable certification for financial products			



					doing with Jersey Finance will most likely pick up the sort of detail here in a more appropriate context.
4	Create a Local Procurement policy (LPP) for agricultural products produced from sustainable and regenerative practice for the groups that are most likely to benefit from their nutritional density. Schools / Hospital / old peoples homes	The Rural Economy Strategy. 2022-2027	To use technology to create an effective supply chain management system that engages with both the large farmer and the small holder. Digit Jersey / government / FU. Using import markets for contingency buying. A US example. https://farmlogix.net/	I believe that starting with the market is a more effective way to shift agricultural practice. I also believe that the supply chains and other structural issues prevent the success of local small holders (organics etc). Local procurement models mean each £1 spent is more effectively than a subsidy system. I don't know the current food budget but the subsidy budget is roughly £11 per head. There is a misbelief	Examples - Brazil Preston USA Plymouth Many local procurement policies start with schools / hospitals and are vulnerable to changes in government (incase of brazil). Can work hand in hand with the export market. This link highlights the infrastructure needed to link smallholders to larger markets without being victim

				<p>that local food is more expensive than imported food. But these are rectifiable structural/systemic issues.</p> <p>This includes how chefs are trained at highlands. Sustainable kitchen management is not a part of the programme. Outlined here http://www.sdq2advocacyhub.org/chefmanifesto</p> <p>This programme, linked above, if taught, could align catering education with the UNSDG2advocacyhub.</p>	<p>to volatile commodity markets through LPPs .</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/3/CA2281EN/ca2281en.pdf</p> <p>Organics in schools is the Denmark model. Establishing the senses that lead to more ecological decision making in the future.</p> <p>This is an equal opportunity consideration because food habits determine health outcomes and countryside outcomes.</p>
5	Design for increased remote/home working	Education Incentivise	Facilitate and be a role model	Jersey management (often working years in same	It should be clarified that what this is about is to bring

Commented [A28]: presumably this would need to extend to working permissions i.e. Housing and work laws

			through all government workers on island	position/team) suspicious of change and do not trust workers to work from home	more people into work/make paid work from home accessible but perhaps it also needs to be extended to cover looking at what careers/work and resources which sustain and support the local economy can be accessed remotely, equipping our children to access education, expertise and fulfilling careers from Jersey as well as in Jersey; also potentially providing expertise and education from Jersey based on what we might be able to develop in small community agricultural and marine economy dependencies.
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Commented [A29]: Remote working at this level would be very interesting and there are potentially significant benefits from an education and further education perspective. In terms of business, remote working is relatively new on this scale and the positives/negatives (for the individual) will become more clear as time goes on. I wondered if this would be a good time to investigate a 4 day working week? The impact on well being and productivity is well documented in a white paper and case study on this site - <https://4dayweek.com/>

6 -	Prioritise measures of happiness and well-being over traditional economic measures of GVA/GDP	Education	Implement	<p>My worry with this approach is that 'happiness' (a subjective individualised construct at best) is then prioritised over basic living conditions which enable happiness. When happiness is focused on, we move towards a state-focus on individual emotion, rather than community access to housing, schooling, healthcare, libraries, parks etc. I'd be more inclined towards towards a community oriented policy looking at access to community resources than individual 'happiness'</p>	<p>Isn't GoJ already measuring Jersey against OECD targets?</p> <p>Comments in column immediately to left strongly endorsed.</p>
7 -	Companies contribute percentage of earnings to environmental projects				<p>Unclear if this is directed to achieving a strong and sustainable economy or specific</p>

Commented [A30]: I agree that it could move focus away from basic standard of living for all. Rather than prioritise could we say equally measure happiness alongside other measures and indicators re economic measures and living standards.

Commented [A31]: I agree with these concerns about "happiness" as a measure. It is subjective but assume there are metrics that can be measured to achieve overall "happier" community as suggested.

Commented [A32]: I would echo these concerns.

Commented [A33]: Could implement an environmental charter that businesses agree to and dependant on size/structure/turnover/stage of business life cycle the businesses that sign up would need to implement specific stages of support for the environment on island

					environmental concerns, is it not the case that 9 below will cover this? And the momentum already achieved in adoption of CSR/ESG policies by responsible companies?
8 -	Extend Digital Jersey sandbox concept to establish ECO sandbox with focus on agriculture, transport, built environment and marine trials of new models				Assume DJ means Digital Jersey? This supports objectives around re-focussing/broadening the economy to make the best use of our environment/natural and developed capital, it needs fuller explanation and development.
9 -	Redesign government revenue and expenditure to better serve sustainability goals				
10	Diversify the finance industry in Jersey by supporting alternative ownership and business models	Education, Tax	Facilitate, Support, Collaborate	Powerful figures in Jersey finance community are	This proposition doesn't necessarily damage the existing

	such as cooperative banks, credit unions, social driven financial institutions and publicly-owned green national bank			invested in current models remaining the same. How to convince politicians with close links to finance that this is in Jerseys interest?	model, is it not the case that the proposal here is to use the expertise the finance industry has brought and generated to create alternative/more accessible financing of local need and enterprise?
11	JFSC embeds social and environmental outcomes into their mandate, mindset and metrics to ensure they focus their work on the ultimate purpose of the financial system – to benefit society and the environment.				See comments at 3 above.
12	The government should convert the debts of the private sector born out of the Covid crisis, into equity investments, conditional on companies themselves making a transition to a zero-carbon pathway.				
13	Redesign the economy such that negative externalities (environmental, distributional and	taxes, subsidies, regulation and education			The redesignation of the island economy would need to start with a thorough

Commented [A34]: Is this an assumption?

	social) are reduced substantially through internalisation.				understanding of the existing economy, including an analysis of the declining trend (since 2000) of real GVA, real GVA per capita, and productivity; the flat trend (since 2000) in real Average Earnings; the creation of environmental pollutants (including waste) related to consumption and production processes. One problem here: lack of data. E.g. even data on the expenditure side of the national accounts are not available.
14	Decrease economic power concentration				
15	Increase democratic and common-good-orientated business organisations	Regulate to ensure involvement of employees and			

		public in company supervisory boards Regulate to ensure creation of separate legal form for democratic/participative companies			
16	Increase Government-owned Housing to provide long-term safe housing for affordable rent	Tax, Law	Fund, Lead, Deliver	Andium currently manage the island's 'council' housing stock, and executives in Andium receive high salaries and bonuses for doing so. By outsourcing this from the government, the politicians are no longer 'to blame' for housing as Andium are 'responsible' meaning the elected politicians are no longer held to account for poor access to housing. Bringing housing stock 'back' into government control could be seen as a	

Commented [A35]: I'm generally of the view that Andium has done a very good job and feel that this recommendation is already being delivered irrespective of public perception.

				backwards step. It requires greater political pressure that all people have a right to housing	
17	Review immigration policies regarding entitled versus registered access to housing and employment opportunities	Law and incentivise	Government to lead a review of immigration and related employment and housing restrictions	Politically unpopular with Jersey residents or those who have achieved entitled status. But restricting immigration is stifling progress on island-even if protocol remains the same, could there be a greater number of housing and employment options made available?	UNCRC - Art 27 - Jersey is currently in breach ref children of those families who have lived here less than 5 years. 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.
18	Government to publish all its own emissions and set standards (and tax breaks / allowances) for organisation who stay within the 'rules/standards'				Does this belong in the 'Environment' objectives rather than those for the economy?
19	Sustainable Development Commissioner appointed to				Does this belong in the 'Environment'

Commented [A36]: any loosening of migration regulations which allow for the frictionless movement of labour between companies/occupations would help the economy and likely improve productivity through improved resources allocation.

	assess all government policies against sustainable development targets (emulating Welsh government)				objectives rather than those for the economy?
20	Clear industrial strategy that embeds sustainable development and the five capitals at its core				Isn't this already covered?
21	To encourage the use of latest building techniques and technologies, planning controls should require buildings to utilise the latest technologies in building design, construction and operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mandate that all new developments include Smart Metering technology for improved efficiencies and to reduce household consumption 2. Encourage new approaches to construction, including: modular building techniques, the greening of new and existing buildings and 3D printed building techniques. 3. Support the shift towards a sharing economy by adjusting spatial 			

		requirements in new developments by mandating shared infrastructure.			
22	Develop and deliver an ambition and vision for the Jersey of 2040/50.				The vision should respond to our growing population, digitalising economy/society and ageing demographic by planning for the impact of these changes on transportation, commercial and public space, and other aspects of island life; whilst at the same time ensuring that the jurisdiction is limited resources are used efficiently and sustainably to guarantee smart growth.
23	Government should embed 'Smart & Sustainable' within the island's	To deliver this, the Government could			

Commented [A37]: My worry here is that a vision could be created and published but no actual action taken. Could we split this into the deliverables outlines rather than to create a vision that includes them?

	overall vision, linking smart island goals with its broader aims. This would ensure that investment in technology is not an afterthought, but rather something that is embedded within the Island's infrastructure and its governance.	create provision/mechanism for research & development funding. Currently there is no public provision on the Island, and private investment tends to go elsewhere.			

This section is for additional commentary from participants:

- Objective 4 is 'woolly' in wording and further description - it jumbles in some of what belongs in the other objectives, I would like to see it re-worded.
 - I agree. Unfortunately, I can only offer a "technical sounding" re-wording:
 - Redesign the economy such that negative externalities (environmental, distributional and social) are reduced substantially through internalisation. This internalisation is brought about by taxes and subsidies, regulation and education. The success of this internalisation will be measured for instance by checking to what extent the island economy is becoming more prosperous, accessible, sustainable and resilient over time.
 - I am in agreement, Although i would add. The theory of externalisation / internalisation is best understood when it is accepted that all elements of society are interrelated.

- the objective is meant to address the questions of “what” and “why” something is being done. The second point is excellent, and the statement explains “how” to go about it so we can include it as a specific initiative under the objective - have added above as #13. There seemed to be strong consensus in the discussions about a prosperous economy having a defined purpose to ensure there is fairness and decent quality of life for everyone.
- “Re-design” is almost certainly the wrong word and the objective heading 4. as written isn’t SMART. noting objective 3 and recalling that a primary concern is that the economy should be broader
 - *“Re-align the economy to make the best sustainable and forward thinking use of natural capital and talent to directly provide, and to provide access to opportunities for everyone in Jersey to contribute to, a fair and decent quality of life for all”*
- We make better decisions when we have better data. If government embraced open-data and open-systems we could democratize data and allow business and charities to better see, understand, innovate and provide solutions. Government has already made some steps to open-data and open-systems. However to accelerate change and opportunity this should be the default rather than exception. See links <https://theodi.org/> and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_source
- Although the idea of taxing the means of production rather than the people was ridiculed in the discussions there is some thinking behind this. I will happily provide a list of books that suggests that payroll tax and taxing people discourages employment and capital tax breaks for automation encourages the replacement of people by machines. Why does revenue have to come from someone with a pulse? I suggest with declining birth rates and aging population, as well as shrinking productivity and an expected under-employment or unemployment of 30% plus, now it a time to re-think where government gets its funding from.
- It was not at all my intention to ridicule the idea of taxing the means of production. If that came across the wrong way, I apologize. My thinking was related to the issue of who “at the end of the day” really pays the tax (Tax incidence problem). This is a tough issue, theoretically and even more so empirically. For instance, take company tax. Who in the final instance pays the company tax? The owners of the company? Perhaps. But the company may shift the tax burden forward (to its

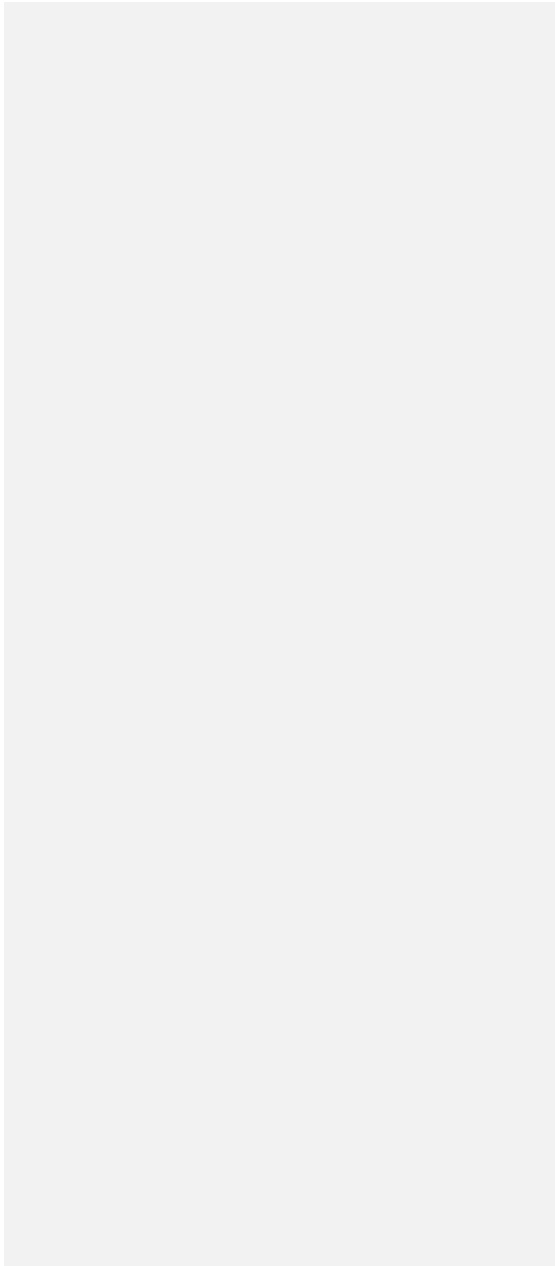
clients via higher prices); backward to its suppliers (via paying less for inputs); to its workers (by paying lower wages). In theory, who finally pays is a function of price elasticities and market power. Empirically, this is very difficult to measure.

- Perhaps we should change the question from [Who pays the company tax?] - remember that under zero-10 most companies pay ZERO! - and instead consider what would be fairer to the Island of Jersey? Just because the issue is difficult does not mean it should be ducked, and I expect recent moves by OECD towards a global taxation strategy suggests which way the tide will be flowing by 2050 and sticking rigidly to 2008 zero-10 may be naive.
 - <https://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Tax%20and%20your%20money/ID%20IncTaxGuideToZeroTen%2020080617%20MC.pdf>
- I do not think that the tax, grants, allowances that were right in 1980 will still be right in 2050. Whilst the consensus of the working group was that tax, grants, allowances cannot be changed I believe they can and should. I highly recommend people to read Ben Shenton's JEP letter about the unfairness of the current system for many in Jersey. Quite aside from the PAYE saga we need to rethink rent-rebates, mortgage relief, university grants, etc. to meet with the future needs of 2050. This therefore requires a total rethink [a Commission/ Report?] not just a couple of policies that can be tweaked by each successive Treasury Minister.
- I agree with the comments above.
- Has anyone looked at what a totally simplified tax system in which there is a flat rate of 10% tax for companies and individuals alike could produce and its overall and longer term effects? Possibly with a higher rate of 20% at a high threshold. Rates/system could still be such as to attract companies owned outside the Island/operating internationally.
- Currently we tax income and not capital or wealth, this creates inequality where capital or wealth can accumulate and income is consumed. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demurrage_\(currency\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demurrage_(currency)) The result is the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. In an Island where 100 super-rich (formerly 1.1.k) reside it is unforgivable that school children go hungry. Why not

consider as part of the residency “contract” that 1.1.K income rather than go to government (which is notoriously inefficient) the funds are collected and administered by a charitable trust which allocates the funding into proven projects delivering SDG Goals, with clear KPIs. The fund should be subject to public scrutiny with appropriate privacy for the 1.1.k as to who put in how much. This is an interesting idea and quite possibly attractive to wealthy incomers, where could we capture this as to be explored?

- some of the comments here and individual itemisations (e.g 9 (extending it to the fairness and access objective as part of sustainability), 16 and 17, may be better positioned under objective 6.
- Government is notoriously inefficient. There is evidence that in some states the cost of running the welfare system is actually greater than the funds that get distributed: It would literally be cheaper to give the money away! No such study has been done in Jersey and it would be interesting. In the meantime why doesn't government 'package' various public services and put them out to tender. Where a charity or voluntary organisation can provide a public service faster, cheaper, better (against agreed KPIs) they should be allowed to do so. This will encourage social enterprise and innovation and make for smaller / cheaper government. Government would, of course, provide public services where it demonstrably is the best placed to do so.
- If governments are less efficient than the private sector (seems to be the case in many economies and a study of the Jersey case would be most valuable), it makes sense to thoroughly study government expenditure before government revenue (including taxation). Treasury departments (all over the world) like to do this the other way round, and they often end up in overtaxing the economy and giving rise to even bigger public sector inefficiencies.
- point 4 on centre of excellence for philanthropy - i would keep this to just sustainable and ethical finance. philanthropic finance is fraught with issues (can expand if needed) that it could undermine the high level objective and what we really need is that ALL finance needs to be ethical and sustainable. 'Preserve' has then become obsolete as I think Jersey is at the beginning of its sustainable finance journey so there is nothing to preserve! I added 5 capitals framework so that it is clear what sustainability we are talking about in this context. If this is policy levers to ensure the finance industry becomes more ethical and sustainable there needs to be more regulation/ incentives around ensuring it is embedded at the governance level, transparent impact reporting, standardised

metrics measurements, clear definition of what is meant by sustainable, make the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) mandatory, changes in regulation around fiduciary care to include natural and social capital- mandatory risk analysis incorporated into overall business risk management and framework (already started by EU taxonomy work). What I am trying to say is that the policy levers need to encourage finance to be purpose driven (covering 5 capitals equally) where social and environmental outcomes are at the heart of decision making rather than delivered as products



5. Reimagine education provision for a prosperous and purposeful future

This objective is about redefining the purpose of education on the island to ensure that (a) our children have the mindsets and skills to access a wider range of opportunities to support a prosperous future for Jersey, (b) people have the opportunity to reskill and upskill throughout their life, and (c) to enhance the social capital on the island by establishing education and research centres of excellence to connect with and learn from experts and leading-edge experience elsewhere. How do we educate our children and upskill people to encourage greater aspiration, understanding of societal responsibilities, self-motivation, life-long learning and creativity? What examples outside of the United Kingdom can we look to for inspiration and new models? How do we redesign immigration, housing and work licensing policies to support this objective? Many more options can be explored with this objective.

Supporting Policy Initiatives

#	SMART Description	Policy Lever(s)	Role of Government and others	Current Barriers and Evidence Gaps	Other Comments
1 -	Develop educational programmes focused on problem-solving, critical thinking and innovation/entrepreneurship to challenge the status quo (eg. circular economy, start ups, tech, entrepreneurial leadership)	Education	Facilitate/Fund/Implement/Collaborate		
2 -	All secondary schools to educate to 18				
3 -	Finance tertiary education for our children				

Commented [A38]: Prioritisation of the creative arts support entrepreneurship, problem solving, and innovation. Suggest this is added. These skills are woefully undervalued

Commented [A39]: The government already does fund tertiary education via Student Financing.

4 -	Recruit the best educationalists with a brief to improve standards of education in our schools - incentivise proven standards raisers e.g. with residential qualifications as well as attractive remuneration. Or train/equip our teachers to enable students to access and achieve higher standards of education via technology - see 6				
5 -	Offer Jersey as a place in which UK universities could provide courses or parts of their courses in environmental and sustainability studies (using our land and marine environment as well as the built environment)				Does this play into the 'ECO Sandbox idea' - 8 in the previous section
6 -	Introduce online learning (e.g. via MOOCs) as additional pillar of Jersey's education system.	Sandbox approach, housed e.g. by Digital Jersey/Academy	Resource demands likely to be limited; private financing should be possible; no government funding needed, but otherwise government support necessary	Not well known/understood on the island	
7 -	Top quartile OECD education with				

Commented [A40]: this should prioritise our 'split' Early Years Workforce (between child carers and the 'privileged' educators - Dyer 2018) .

Commented [A41]: Investing in services that invest in their staff - ensuring that salaries, terms and conditions fairly reflect the skills and expertise our youngest citizens need to develop and thrive. A regulatory system that considers the working conditions and pay of the workforce could be a starting point.

	urgent upskilling				
8 -	Shape a holistic worldview, based on the principles of interdependence of human and nature / fundamentals of wellbeing and the role of economy and community within our daily lives.	Visionary	<p>Transformational learning towards a paradigm shift in understanding sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systems thinking - Ecological design principles - Ethics - Mindfulness - Sense making - Unlearning - Emotional Intelligence - Future Thinking 	The legacy of the traditions of school structures and pathways of education.	A shift from only valuing collective knowledge, cognitive and practical skills, towards value driven decision making and understanding of oneself through the cultural, sciences, arts community. The unconconscious cosmological mind utilised and educated to understand the complexities of the whole. Reference Schumacher College (Batesman / Capra / Seuer)
9 -	Have a modern education system for all ages focussing on digital and industry skills rather than traditional learning only				
10 -	To have a government backed higher education system for people that lose jobs via routes such as automation so their roles				

Commented [A42]: We need to turn things on its head - evidence clearly shows that the best investment is in children's earliest years with significantly less return on investment for tertiary education (Heckman Equation). Enabling and supporting families and providing access to good quality early years experiences for all best enables the social inclusion of children and their families, can reduce cycles of deprivation and close the widening attainment gap for children living in poverty - certainly we need some targeting government investment in our 2-3 year olds living in lower income. I can provide some key references if required - some from research outcomes reported during the pandemic and it's early impact on children and families.

	can be repositioned. This could even be in the form of a government loan into further learning and job seeking.				
11.	Changes to early years provision - Delay start of formal education (requiring teaching in classes/formal testing etc.) to aged 6 (see plan for early years provision in 'fairness' section below) Small class sizes throughout primary and secondary (or increase in teaching staff to student ratio)	Law	Fund	Schools do not receive enough government money to offer 'best' education. The social and community role of education is not acknowledged.	
12	All Jersey school children to spend a minimum time each week outside on beaches and woodland for 'forest school' approach as standard from 4 - 18	Law	Fund	Jersey busy trying to emulate UK rather than thinking what Jersey Education could offer which is different	
13	Curriculum changes All Jersey children to be educated in French to a high proficiency from primary school, and an additional language from secondary school	Law	Fund - need competent teachers, and changes in the curriculum so that languages are not just one lesson per week but throughout		

Commented [A43]: Evidence tells us of the tremendous value of having a skilled and supportive family behind a child and their education. (Prof Charles desForges, Southampton for eg). Services to be enabled to support families, workforce to be skilled to work in co-productive ways with families to identify and meet their needs with them. Reflected in the curriculum with particular focus on families living in poverty - identifying and meeting their needs in order for them to support their children's learning.

Commented [A44]: Why French and not a more economically important language; particularly given the decoupling of the UK from the EU which will no doubt see Jersey's relationship with the EU taper down.

If we were to prioritize another language in our education - which I agree is a good idea - to my mind it should be one which is more economically beneficial to the Island. For instance Mandarin; Hindi; Spanish.

Commented [A45]: Agree.

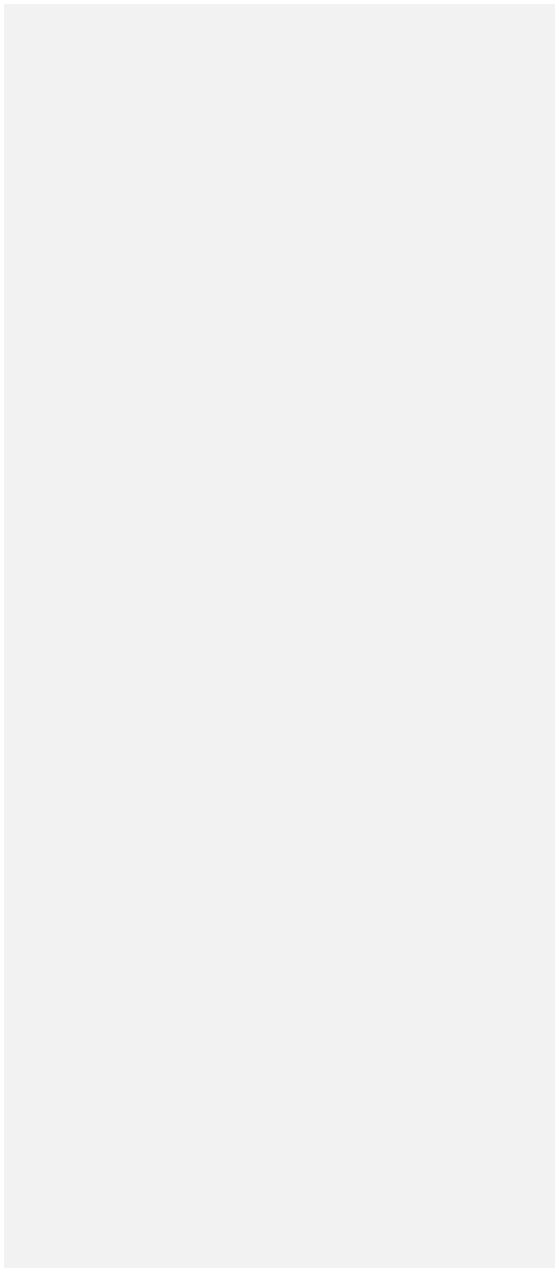
	<p>All Jersey children to be educated in citizenship from 4 - 18. This can include formal education on The States, governance, voting etc. But also community building, protest, human rights, discrimination etc.</p> <p>All children to be education in swimming to a decent competency, and beach/sea safety</p>		<p>the school experience. European schools manage this - what could we borrow off their model?</p>		
14	<p>Governments grants available for training on- and off-island for areas of need on island (eg nursing, we are chronically understaffed for nurses on island. Make all nursing training free)</p>	Law	Fund		
15	<p>There is an opportunity to play to the island's comparative advantages by launching a niche higher education campus, which operates as a department or faculty of an umbrella university. As such it is intimately connected to all other departments, divisions and central services. The centre could specialise in 'Jersey as a sandbox' delivering training,</p>	Fund	<p>Fund - The proposed Infrastructure Investment Fund could be leveraged to fund the niche HE campus. Funding would be needed to resource key capital projects needed to underpin the</p>		

	research and facilities to support the commercialisation of new products and services.		continued development of our HE offer, including accommodation and training facilities.		
16	Accelerate retraining & upskilling using Government vouchers.		To encourage individual ownership of skills development and lifelong learning, the Government could offer all Islanders the opportunity to draw upon Government vouchers to pursue an approval qualification. Courses could be selected from a pre approved list of training.		The impact of Covid-19 and its associated response measures have disproportionately impacted those early in their career, the less educated and will vary by sector. According to Mckinsey & Co; 80% of jobs at risk in the EU are held by those who do not have degree-level qualifications.

This section is for additional commentary from participants:

- Jersey already has university links with Plymouth and at least one other. Jersey also has an International Business School and a Digital Academy. I agree that Education is really important, but this should not be local / parochial but more broadly based and integrated with the rest of the world and the educational and practical needs for 2050 in a connected world. The answer therefore may not be to bring the best people on the planet to Jersey, but to connect Jersey with the best people on the planet. This would therefore focus upon technology, communication and access rather than tutors and courses, and be facilitated by grants, subsidies and funding for students rather than wages for teachers and lecturers.
- There seems to be a lot of evidence that Montessori Schools work. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montessori_education
 - Perhaps conduct a review of education and examine new methods as well as new content. There is a lot of information about Educational Change here: <https://ed.ted.com/> There is a possibility of having a TEDx style event in Jersey to discuss this. Anyone interested?
- there is something about acknowledging the role of educational institutions as more than skills and knowledge development. Through COVID lockdown, concerns about safeguarding children highlighted the informal (and underfunded) role schools are playing in keeping children fed, clothed and safe. Greater connection between mental health services and social work and schools need embedding (could every school have on site social workers and psychologists to support staff team and children?) We are a small island, how can we formalise informal networks and relationships into the fabric of what 'education' means?
- 2 (All secondary schools to educate to 18) - The policy here would be all students to remain in education/training until 18 like in the UK? <https://www.gov.uk/know-when-you-can-leave-school>
- 5 (Offer Jersey as a place in which UK universities could provide courses or parts of their courses in environmental and sustainability studies (using our land and marine environment as well as the built environment) - I am programme coordinator at JICAS - offering a MSc in Island Biodiversity and Conservation. We are based in Jersey and have strong links

with UKOT. The one place it seems most difficult to work in to carry out research and monitoring (or any funding or grants) is Jersey! - then what is needed to change that?



6. A fair and just society where the basic needs of all people are met and everyone is valued for their service and contributes to the well-being of society and the island

This objective is about exploring the nature of the social contract and the balance of responsibilities between government and society as a whole. How do we ensure that those who provide essential and caring services are able to enjoy a decent quality of life? How do we support those who are vulnerable or in need of support and enable them to thrive? Can we reimagine how government revenues are generated? How can we redesign the scope and provision of public services? Areas to explore to support this objective might include initiatives related to redesigning the tax system, the provision of universal basic income/services, re-examining the balance between and amongst government, third sector and private stakeholders, re-structuring government and political structures and more.

Supporting Policy Initiatives

#	SMART Description	Policy Lever(s)	Role of Government and others	Current Barriers and Evidence Gaps	Other Comments
1 -	Ensure the provision of universal basic income regardless of economic growth	Tax	Lead, implement, deliver	<p>Cultural narratives about what it means to receive government funding and shame related to this.</p> <p>Concerns from disabled activists regarding possible probable discrimination</p>	<p>Psychologists for social change impact assessment of universal basic income here: http://www.psychchange.org/basic-income-psychological-impact-assessment.html</p>

				against those who require additional funding/care to survive	
2 -	Pay people according to the contribution they make to the standard of living/quality of life in Jersey (increase reward and qualifications of those protecting and making sustainable use of our environment - natural capital - e.g. in agriculture, marine exploitation; also those whose work makes a huge contribution to the quality of life and individuals' futures, teachers, carers, public services workers etc.	Incentive	Lead, implement, deliver	Cultural norms about how certain jobs are valued/undervalued - would jersey community support increase in pay for some (and reduced pay for others?) - perhaps post COVID more likely following reconceptualisation of 'essential worker'	
3 -	Value and reward jobs that provide essential services more appropriately				This can be merged into 2 above.
4 -	Work licences are linked with civic education trainings			Unclear what this means.	Do 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 in this section belong in the 'Community' or government sections?
5 -	Introduction of mandatory voting	Law Fine	Lead Implement Deliver	Current population is poorly educated in voting system and	The politicians in Jersey were arguably better

Commented [A46]: Who would decide this? I would argue that my bank manager and my local co-op worker make a difference to my life, without them I would not be able to pay my bills or buy my food. But although the local arts don't impact me daily, for the culture of our island I would argue they are important to quality of life. I would find it hard to whittle it down and I would be hesitant to let gov decide!

Commented [A47]: I am strongly against mandated voting. We have a low voter turn out because people don't understand what they are voting for and/or do not trust the system. Mandated voting solves neither of these problems. I would suggest prioritisation of education of the voting system to islanders of all ages and governmental reform over mandated voting.

				role of states, also poor quality people running for government linked (in part) to poor pay - discussed need for increase in government pay for politicians to increase people who stand	when they were not paid at all? Reversal of ministerial government (which has led to parties by stealth) and re-institution of committees.
6-	Prioritise a decent green work agenda including ensuring a fair minimum wage				
7	Mandatory publication of gender & diversity pay gap analysis that include action plans for all companies with presence in Jersey				
8	Starting with the Citizens Assembly on the climate emergency, expand this to regular policy inputs to ensure a more balanced representation of society to reduce political capture				
9	Pilot participatory budgets in Parishes and St Helier and see if we can get better participation, engagement and decisions.		Parishes	Parishes are already pretty democratic so this should be an easy progression	

Commented [A48]: Could go one step further and ask for quotas?

				from where we are now.	
10	Pilot local crypto-currency for local use to encourage local investment and use the 'tracking' features to better understand economy flow, value and outcome.		Government and Digital Jersey	Digital Jersey already champion blockchain this should be an easy progression from where we are now.	Bermuda has introduced the possibility for its citizens to pay tax, duties etc using a (stablecoin) cryptocurrency. Question: does Jersey have the jurisdiction over the introduction of a local cryptocurrency?
11	Commit to appropriate open-data and open-systems for public services in order to liberate data, democratize information and stimulate innovation.		Government and Digital Jersey	Govt already have open-data so this should be an easy progression from where we are now.	
12	Financial incentivisation from government for employers to work with JET to provide more opportunities for people with disabilities, substance use problems, mental distress and vulnerabilities - to engage meaningfully in community - via employment and other means	Education, Incentivise	Law (discrimination law), Support, Fund, Lead	Systemic discrimination and a paternalistic approach to those in need of support are both barriers	

13	A review of Jersey's prison, criminal justice and probation system with a focus on fairness, education, rehabilitation, safety on release (eg housing and access to paid employment) - if we cannot address systemic inequality to this group, societal fairness will only be for small groups of people and not everyone	Education, incentivise, Law	Facilitate, Support and Fund		
14	Review of the social care system, with a specific focus on children in the care system, both fostered, group living and adoption - adequate funding for psychological input to individuals, and wider families (both birth families and foster/adoption families) to address emotional needs as standard part of care for all children and families	Law	Fund, Lead, Implement, Deliver	Chronically underfunded services, with high turnover of staff and lacking in required mutli disciplinary approach - later emotional and psychological distress are not pre-empted and supported systemically, leading to the individual being problematized when difficulties arise later in life	
15	Focus on early years support - Non-means tested access to free high quality childcare from age 2.	Law	Fund, lead, implement, deliver	Current private sector in child care and education are	

Commented [A49]: Totally agree with non-means tested however, this is the gold standard. We should also be suggesting that if not, targeted funding and criteria of access (related to development need and living with adversities) should be prioritised as an Island. Evidence clearly shows this investment benefits every single islander in the long term with lower crime rates, better skilled, healthier adults.

	<p>This period of time of education through play to be extended from age 2 to 6 (delay onset of education).</p> <p>Focus on this time period to ensure that all childrens basic needs are met across island (access to housing, not living in poverty, access to food, access to green space, access to education, access to family life) irrespective to immigration status of parents. Input from health and social care professionals as standard (speech and language therapists, occupational therapists, psychologists). So existing inequalities in opportunity are addressed prior to formal schooling.</p> <p>Paid parental leave for either parent, paid for by the government, not by businesses for the first 2 years of a child's life.</p>			likely to be against state-funded high quality childcare and education as it will impact business.	
16	The introduction of an Employee Shareholder Scheme whereby company share options confer a tax benefit for the employee.	Tax			This would incentivise employees to purchase shares in their company to

Commented [A50]: UNCRC here ref access to health care - our GP system currently excludes children whose parents cannot afford the fees. Again a breach of the UNCRC for Jersey.

Commented [A51]: Covid has severely impacted on existing caseloads not being able to access therapy services - even children currently supported in nurseries have not accessed any additional therapy input since March 2020. This will likely have a potentially significant and long term impact on children.

Commented [A52]: at the time their development is at its most rapid. Language development in a child's brain peaks at 9 months of age. 80% of our entire development has occurred by the age of 3 years old. We cannot afford not to prioritise investments in child and family services in their earliest years.

					benefit from income tax relief, subject to the employee and employer meeting certain qualifying criteria.
17	Introduce a weighting for public procurement related decisions whereby companies provide a social benefit to the Island (for instance 20% of decision weighting)	Procurement			The Greater Manchester Combined Authority initially gave Social Value a weighting in decisions of 10%. As of February 2016, this was increased to 20%. The Authority has since increased their local spend by around 20% which is estimated to have created 6,000 additional jobs in the city. By adopting a similar approach in Jersey, one would hope to see larger public spend within the local economy.

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This section is for additional commentary from participants:

- not sure if this is on an existing reading list and I haven't been able to read it cover to cover myself, but the following book may resonate: Utopia for Realists and how we can get there by Rutger Bregman.
 - it's the first book noted in the Further Reading section of Briefing Pack 1
- As a general comment, would a more specific over-arching vision be something along the lines suggested by Andrew Mitchell that Jersey should in all things seek to set itself ahead of the 'sustainability in all things' wave.
 - JPF will incorporate leader/exemplar/intention sentiment into vision statement
- Whilst it may seem radical there are a lot of counties that have local currencies which help communities and offer an alternative means of exchanging services <http://www.meansofexchange.com/types-of-exchange/local-currencies/> Some towns even have their own cryptocurrency with the advantage that it can be issued locally, spent locally and traced. This would be ideal where government wants grants, subsidies, contracts to go to local charities, local businesses etc., and see how the money is used, by whom, for what, and with what result. Remember cryptocurrency has a "memory" so it is easy to see how a £100 invested is used and the benefits it yields.
 - See <https://medium.com/@bethnoveck/with-victoria-alsina-reproduced-from-forbes-march-27-2018-600db3e64131>
- Currently it is far more expensive in terms of social security to be self employed or unemployed than to be employed. This does not seem fair since the pension, health, social needs of people are the same why penalise people who are out-of-work or seeking to set-up on their own. The social security system needs to change to encourage enterprise, entrepreneurship and help small businesses to employ people. Currently the system does not appear to achieve this.
 - doesn't this need to be encapsulated/captured in a policy initiative?

- Perhaps government an experiment with Participatory Budgets: Let the people decide, starting first with the Parishes? There are a good many books and examples of this working.
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Participatory_budgeting
 - <https://www.civilsocietyacademy.org/post/participatory-budgets>
 - <http://www.boaventuradesousasantos.pt/media/Chapter%2011.pdf>
 -
- Sustainability is an intention from the ground up.
- 11: Jersey to become a signatory to the Aarhus convention?
- Fairer tax/tax deductions based on user pays principles?

7. Strengthen and nurture the development of core societal values of fellowship, belonging, connectedness and solidarity

This objective is about the importance of strengthening the development of core societal values to bring people together in society and foster pride in Jersey as a special and unique place. How can we enable and support families and family-life to help strengthen societal values? How can we ensure that families have quality time to be, play and eat together? How do we ensure that there is decent affordable housing and a healthy work-life balance for our families? How do we nurture and support a caring society where people take care of themselves and others? How do we ensure that those that are vulnerable or in need are also able to have a decent quality of life? These are just some of the themes that might be explored to support this objective.

Supporting Policy Initiatives

#	SMART Description	Policy Lever(s)	Role of Government and others	Current Barriers and Evidence Gaps	Other Comments
1 -	Ensure that everyone understands interconnectedness of community, economy and environment for successful future				I don't understand this objective or what it is trying to achieve.
2 -	To explore options such as Universal Basic income so that people don't have to have multiple jobs and can be supported to have a better life for themselves and their families				
3 -	Ensure that education about				

Commented [A53]: I think this is spot on and following Christopher Hodges papers that we received ahead of session 2, it is about a huge shift for all, led by government (right?) but values and ways of living and being influenced and shared by all. Rather than who can make the most profit, it becomes what would be best for society, the community, how can I contribute etc... Becomes a change of focus and priority...

Commented [A54]: Not personally a fan of UBI, I might have missed the discussion around this last week, but I have some concerns regarding this objective.

Commented [A55]: Not sure this was discussed in the meeting you missed but I also have concerns here. Better pay and fairer cost of housing so multiple jobs not required is a better solution in my mind.

	Jersey's unique history, culture and society is included in standard school curriculum to provide shared understanding of Jersey as a place				
4 -	Broaden and deepen nursery provision to enrich children's early years (see French and other models) to provide time and space for parents to engage in more community and fellowship activities				
5 -	Harness the contacts and resources of existing public and private organisations to link society.				
6 -	Encourage outward-looking initiatives to support family values to embolden each successive generation and reduce the cycle of deprivation.				
7-	Encourage openness and honesty rather than blaming others or making excuses.				I don't think that this is an objective? But rather a hope for the way our culture should work? How would you enforce this as an action?

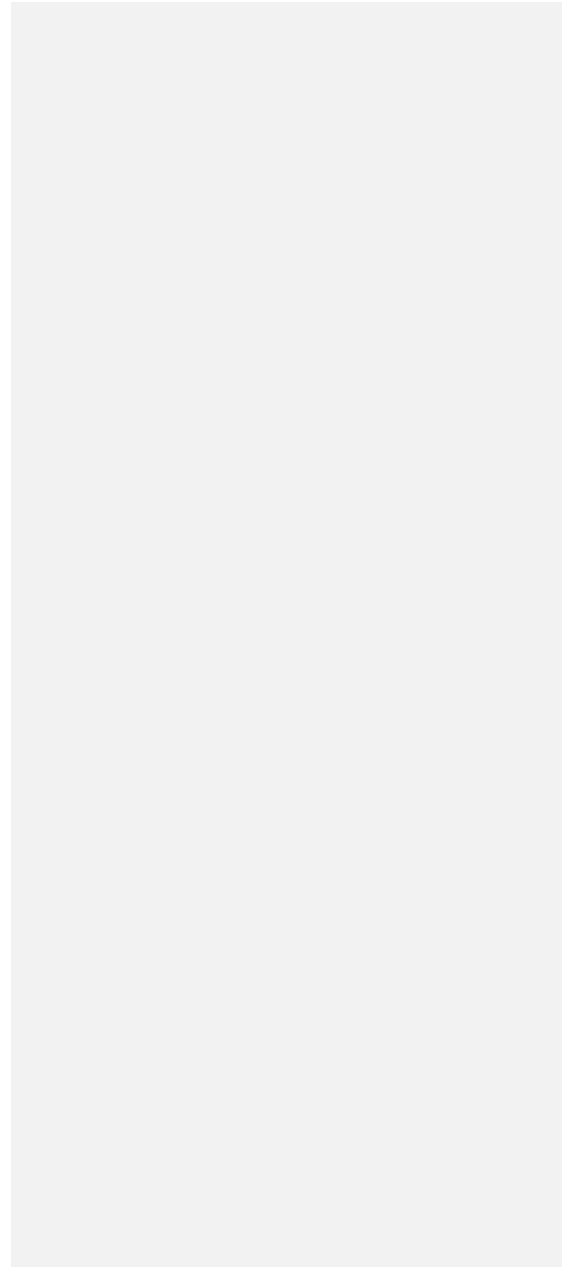
Commented [A57]: Will need to go hand in hand with the employers who enable and support parents to have family time, prioritise their children's needs at key times and achieve a balance between work and life outside of work.

Commented [A56]: I really support this objective

Commented [A58]: Perhaps it might be a natural benefit to the aspirations in number 1 of this section.

8 -	Encourage greater cultural integration and assist non english speaking citizens to learn English and integrate socially				
9.	Welcome pack for all arriving immigrants to Jersey (from all places) to include interactive education on Jersey's governmental system, voting, culture & history,				Could merge with 3. But am trying to create something actionable.

This section is for additional commentary from participants:



8. Ensure that government is inclusive and representative of the diversity and lived experiences across all communities

This objective is about changing mindsets and improving representation and education. How do we ensure that public policy is more inclusive and suitable to address the concerns and improve the lived experiences across the broad diversity of communities in Jersey? How do we encourage more people to stand for elected office? How do we encourage more eligible voters to exercise their right to vote? How do we increase the level of trust in government? These are just some of the themes that might be explored to support this objective.

Supporting Policy Initiatives

#	SMART Description	Policy Lever(s)	Role of Government and others	Current Barriers and Evidence Gaps	Other Comments
1 -	Ensure political system is understood by all where everyone can meaningfully engage				see 9 above.
2 -	Mandatory voting in parish and Jersey government elections				As per my earlier comment above, I am strongly against mandated voting. We have a low voter turn out because people don't understand what they are voting for and/or do not trust the system. Mandated voting solves neither of these problems. I would

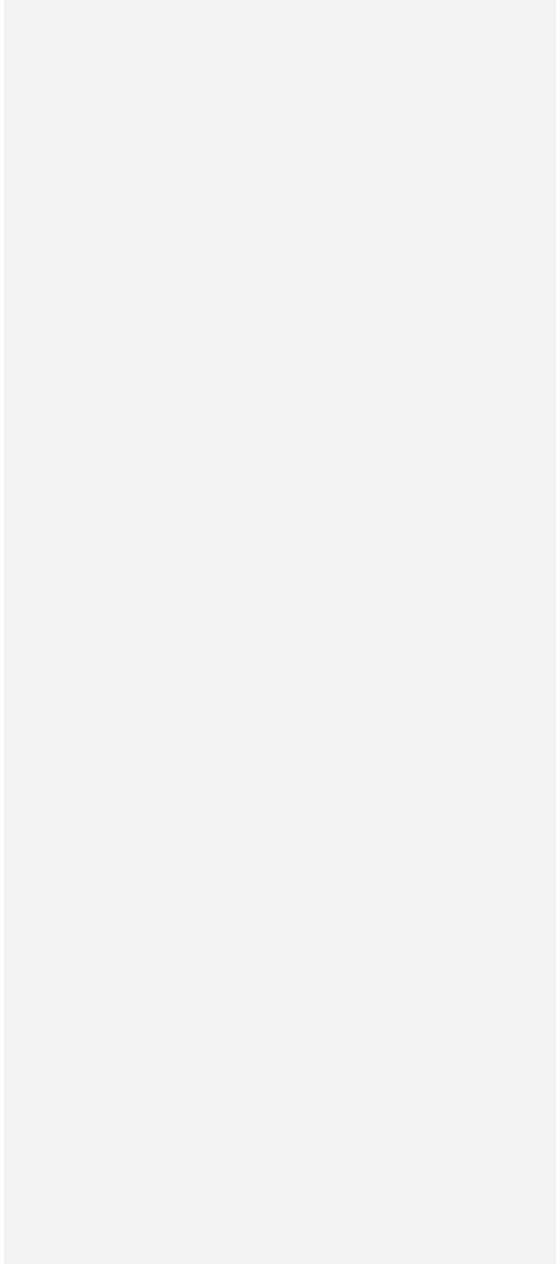
Commented [A59]: Difficult to enforce

					suggest prioritisation of education of the voting system to islanders of all ages and governmental reform over mandated voting.
3 -	Establish political party to drive mandated change				Agree party politics is preferred but our current states assembly is not structured to support it. Would need to reform workings of assembly before opening up to party politics?
4 -	Government to build trust through greater transparency, meaningful citizen engagement, accountability and leadership				For me this about communication. They need a robust, action orientated internal and external communications strategy.
5 -	Redesign education to include relevant content, encourage civic engagement, life-long learning and skills for future jobs				
6 -	Using technology to vote, push content and survey the public				

7 -	Increase in pay of politicians to better match UK counterparts and increase range of those who would consider time working in this position				Agree. 20 politicians at double pay may work better than 49. Also creates more incentive to run and to vote.
8 -	Funding for community engagement and community building for specific groups (eg grants to create community campaign group for Andium home residents to politicise, engage and empower residents to pressure for improvements. Creation of disability commission, for islander's or carers with a disability to take issues/concerns directly to politicians with a remit for them to feedback and be held accountable. Similar commission for children in care, people working in the care industry etc. These community groups need initial investment, coordination and support.		Lead, Fund, Collaborate	Some ambivalence likely from politicians who had previously engaged with residents from local area and not representative groups. Current narratives around 'identity politics' but without representation, these minority groups are not considered in policy making.	
9 -	Reduce number of states members				
10-	Make attendance to X parish surgeries mandatory for all states				

	members.				
11-	Limit the number of terms States members are allowed to serve				Agree. Would suggest 2 terms max.

This section is for additional commentary from participants:



9. Ensure that everyone has support and equal access to services to enable human health and well-being to flourish

This objective is about creating a culture and supporting infrastructure where people can access appropriate support and services to address their health and well-being needs, including mental health. How can we ensure that basic needs for people are met? How can we move beyond basic needs to address issues like belonging, inclusivity, mental health, dignity, functional end-to-end medicine? These are just some of the themes that might be explored to support this objective.

Supporting Policy Initiatives

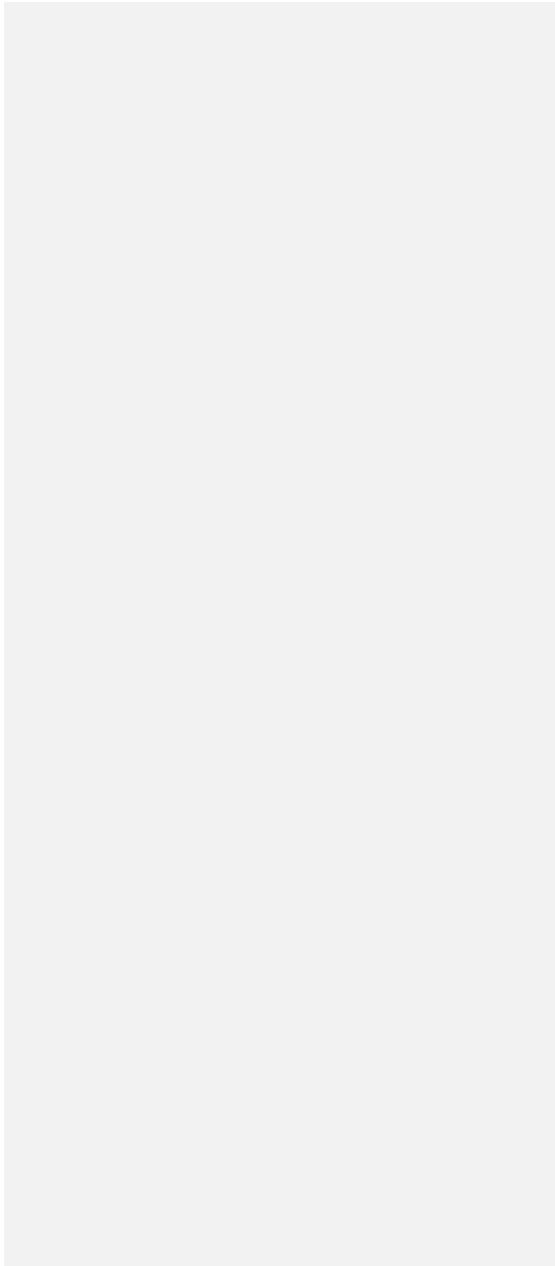
#	SMART Description	Policy Lever(s)	Role of Government and others	Current Barriers and Evidence Gaps	Other Comments
1 -	<p>Shift mindset from individual to community-led and compassionate systems to address mental health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review mental health crisis care to include crisis houses (non medicalised places of respite when people are in need) as alternative to Orchard house. 2. Creation of systems to ensure most powerless in 				think this is 2 objectives. Have numbered as such

	society are given choice and control in their lives - through improvement to benefits, housing, education.				
2 -	Embed health into every aspect of life in Jersey by offering viable choices for transport, food, recreation, energy use, etc.				
3 -	Review current mental health facilities such as Orchid House where people with mental health problems share facilities with alcohol or drug addicts or that under 18's that need to be sectioned need to go to the UK with no rehabilitation when returning to the island. We should have a modern health support system.				Note that drug and alcohol addiction are mental health problems. However, I think the crux of this objective is that people are looked after according to their needs. (You wouldn't treat a cancer patient with the same doctor and in the same ward as someone with a broken leg!)
4 -	Create a culture giving awareness and respect for others views, struggles and hardships.				
5 -	Seek to do as much as possible				

	not as little as possible in a positive creative way and not in a destructive or negative way				

This section is for additional commentary from participants:

- A number of the points from the other objectives fall under *Ensure that everyone has support and equal access to services to enable human health and well-being to flourish* i.e. those around access to housing / affordable childcare/ every child having the same quality of education / support for single income households / access to mental health, finance and physical health support / language barriers limiting access to all of the above.



Role and Responsibilities of Government in Jersey

What does government do well here?

Politicians	Civil servants
Comparatively with other countries, the level of service received and the level of tax paid is better in Jersey than elsewhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-Covid there was some coordination and beginnings of policy development for children and family services. Post lockdown (August 2020) officers are not yet resuming progress in this area due to Covid related pressures.

What could government do better?

Politicians	Civil servants
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They need to work with the private and charity sectors better - currently too complacent and leave the responsibility of caring for the most vulnerable to those sectors ● Being an enabler ● Provide the basics for what (all - not just those who have lived here more than 5 years) people need to survive/for security (food, health, education, housing, support, infrastructure and planning) ● Drive innovation - drive forward a vision, improve the island ● Create the environment for the community to thrive ● Accountability, honesty, transparency, accessible ● Be trustworthy ● Be role models ● Represent the people (especially bubble communities whose voice may otherwise get lost) ● Responsibility ● Promote fairness ● Equally distribute public goods (the commons) ● Be more involved ● Focus on common interest (not self interest) ● Think long-term, not just short-term ● Be open to the private sector ● Move beyond traditional mindsets ● Educate the population on how government works ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Be the 'servers' of the public ● Be the 'servers' of the politicians ● Clearer leaders of policy that enables a more partnership approach with private and third sectors.
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What are the barriers that need to be overcome for government to be better?

Politicians	Civil servants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Civic engagement (or lack thereof) ● Vested interests ● Level of expertise (level of remuneration) ● Lack of frameworks/planning ● The people do not trust politicians ● Politicians are focused on staying in power, they prefer to focus on short term policies rather than long term, general consensus that this is so they keep their position ● Be trustworthy/transparent ● Lack of division between sectors ● Lack of data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●

Please share any additional thoughts about the role and responsibilities of government below:

- Government is smaller and the community is smaller than in other large countries so the focus is clearer and decisions simpler and the outcome more nimble. Politicians and civil servants are closer to the community and more accessible.
- Government needs to be accountable for its expenditure and the balance of getting that right is difficult. Over control without trust can detrimentally affect impact as can lack of control.
- Decisions need to be clear stated, based on relevant facts, be clearly reasoned in relation to those facts and take into account the consequences of the decision both intended ones and unintended ones. They should take account not only the costs to the public that will flow (as at present) but also the costs to those in society who will be affected,
- Not everyone in society can decide on every issue, often based on emotional rather than factual and value weighted evidence, so that checks and balances of power and authority need to be understood. Equally Government cannot ignore emotionally charged views.
- Timing and time is needed to change and implement but views will vary.

- Good Government can achieve much but equally the drive, expertise and resources of citizens to pursue individual freedom for good is a powerful contributor to society.

