

Climate and City Resilience Committee

Thursday, 12th May, 2022

MEETING OF THE CLIMATE AND CITY RESILIENCE COMMITTEE

HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AND REMOTELY VIA MICROSOFT TEAMS

Members present: Councillor Gormley (Chairperson);
Aldermen Haire and Rodgers; and
Councillors Canavan, de Faoite, Haire, Kyle,
McLaughlin, Newton, Sandford, Spratt and Walsh.

In attendance: Mr. J. Tully, Director of City and Organisational Change;
Mr. J Greer, Operational Director of Economic
Development;
Mrs. S. Toland, Operational Director of City and
Neighbourhood Services;
Mrs. D. Caldwell, Climate Commissioner;
Mr. R. McLernon, Climate Programme Manager - City;
Mr. R. Connelly, Policy, Research & Compliance Officer;
Mr. J. McKearney, Project Support Assistant;
Mr. J. Hanna, Senior Democratic Services Officer; and
Ms. V. Smyth, Democratic Services Officer.

Apologies

Apologies for inability to attend were reported on behalf of Councillors McKeown and McCann.

Declarations of Interest

No declarations of interest were reported.

Minutes

The minutes of the meeting of 7th April were taken as read and signed as correct. It was reported that those minutes had been adopted by the Council at its meeting on 9th May.

Ciaran White and Francis Costello – Paper on EU elections **"Allowing Northern Ireland residents to vote** **in future EU Parliamentary Elections"**

Further to Committee approval at the March meeting, the Members welcomed Professor Ciaran White BL and Dr Francis Costello who addressed the Committee in relation to their research on the possibility of Northern Ireland securing European Parliament and European Committee of the Regions elected representation. Prof. White and Dr Costello provided a detailed research paper in advance of the meeting which was circulated to the

**Climate and City Resilience Committee,
Thursday, 12th May, 2022**

Members. Prof. White and Dr Costello reprised key points contained within the paper and used Cyprus and France as examples in the context of restoring a democratic deficit.

The deputation then answered a number of questions, following which it was

Moved by Councillor de Faoite;
Seconded by Councillor Flynn;

That “Belfast City Council; Recognises there are concerns about a democratic deficit in relation to the Northern Ireland Protocol and its implementation;

Agrees to write to the British and Irish Governments and the European Commission to propose that Northern Ireland be allocated representation in the European Parliament and European Committee of the Regions, with voting rights limited to matters which directly relate to or govern the Northern Ireland Protocol;

Believes that representation in both institutions should be commensurate with a member state of the same or similar population to ensure that Northern Ireland’s voice is adequately heard;

Proposes that the members of the European Parliament representing Northern Ireland should be directly elected and those members of the European Committee of the Regions shall be appointed by the Northern Ireland Assembly”.

Members thanked Prof. White and Dr Costello for their presentation. Discussion ensued around democracy and representation and some of the Members relayed comments and concerns to which Dr Costello and Prof. White responded. Councillor de Faoite reiterated his comments to Council on 9th May in the context of his proposal.

On a vote 6 Members voted for the proposal and 6 against.

There being an equality of votes, the Chairperson exercised his second and casting vote in favour of the proposal and it was declared carried.

The Chairperson thanked Prof. White and Dr Costello for their presentation.

Restricted Items

The information contained in the report associated with the following two items is restricted in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014.

Resolved – That the Committee agrees to exclude the members of the Press and public from the meeting during discussion of the following items as, due to the nature of the items, there would be a disclosure of exempt information as described in Section 42(4) and Section 6 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014.

Electric Vehicle Infrastructure

The Climate Commissioner submitted a report to update the Members on the VPACH 2, and to consider a joint application to the UK Government's ORCS to undertake a pilot project in City Council Car parks; and to inform the Members of a new opportunity to consider the installation of a fully funded EV charging hub on Council land.

The Committee granted approval for the internal EV Officers Group to work with ESB to identify and expedite locations for charging hubs in the city and for CMT to meet with Liberty Charge to discuss the ORCS opportunity with a paper brought back for approval by CMT and the relevant Committee(s).

Port Health Update

The Operational Director of City and Neighbourhood Services referred to the report which provided the Members with an update on the Council's Port Health operations and delivery of imported food controls, in the context of the continuing UK Government/EU discussions in relation to implementation of the NI Protocol and she responded to questions from some Members.

The Committee noted the contents of the report.

Update on Current Issues

Work of the Climate Unit

The Committee considered the following report:

“1.0 Purpose of Report or Summary of Main Issues

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update Members on the current activities carried out by the Belfast City Council Climate Unit. Further updates will be provided as specific areas of work progress.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 The Committee is asked to note of the key areas of focus for the Belfast City Council Climate Unit.

3.0 Main report

Council - Key areas of focus and progress

- 1. A baseline emissions analysis of BCC and a preliminary net zero target and trajectory has been completed (detailed in separate paper).**
- 2. An energy review of five buildings is underway (City Hall, Cecil Ward, Waterfront Hall, North Queen Street**

3. Community Centre, Shankill Leisure Centre). This work will be completed by August 2022.
4. A climate risk assessment, climate action plan and climate investment plan for BCC will be carried out from May-Sep.
5. 14 phase 1 pilots supported by the Climate Fund have commenced this quarter: (1) Pilot insulation programme; (2) Solar PV investigation across the estate (3) Rollout of the Hysop project – hydraulic optimisation initiative; (4) EV charging at leisure centres; (5) Pilot recycling in the city centre; (6) study to assess carbon stocks on BCC owned peatland on Belfast Hills; (7) Survey of wildflower meadows / species rich grassland at 4 sites across the City; (8) Economic appraisal of larger tree nursery/commercial opportunities; (9) Installing additional electric charging points at Duncrue; (10) HVO trial in 10 vehicles; (11) Smart chargers study (12) Furniture recycling/up-cycling pilot; (13) Carpet recycling pilot; and (14) Scale up Repair and reuse laptop scheme.
6. A climate data platform is being scoped, EOIs have been sought and received from several companies and a business case will be developed for consideration by Digital Services.
7. A pilot programme is underway to measure supply chain emissions using the Trace Data Service Pilot Platform developed by Praesideo.
8. Ongoing coordination of climate initiatives through the Climate Programme Board and the Climate and Resilience Committee.

3.2 Council - Key areas of focus and progress

1. Ongoing delivery of One million Trees and UPSURGE projects and completion of the VPACH project.
2. Social Farms & Gardens, a UK wide charity supporting communities to farm, garden and grow together, have been contracted to review the existing Belfast Sustainable Food Place (SFP) accreditation, undertake engagement with key stakeholders and propose a framework and action plan which will allow for renewal of the Bronze Sustainable Food Place award and potential progression to Silver and Gold. This work will be completed by July 2022.
3. Collation of climate data for annual submission to the Carbon Disclosure Project and the GDS Index.
4. Ongoing engagement with LSE, PCAN, GFI and UKCCIC to position Belfast as a Net Zero finance demonstrator.
5. Initial work is underway to scope a local carbon offsetting fund (detailed in separate paper).

6. Climate considerations are being mainstreamed into key strategies and investments – Belfast Agenda, BCRD,
7. Belfast Stories, City Regeneration & BV, Economic Strategy, Investment Guide, 2 Royal Avenue, Active Travel etc.
8. Ongoing climate collaboration with other cities via RCN, Core Cities and ICLEI. A Statement of Intent was signed by the Mayors Dublin, Greater Manchester and Liverpool City Region ahead of a decarbonisation summit in June 22 and discussion are ongoing with officers to identify specific areas for collaboration.
9. The potential to develop a Local Area Energy Plan is being discussed with the Energy Systems Catapult. This plan would enable the Council to engage businesses and citizens in measures to reduce emissions and energy costs across the City. The plan would provide a detailed spatial representation of the most cost-effective decarbonisation measures that could be deployed in different parts of the city (heat pumps, retrofit, district heating, EV charging points, solar PV, wind etc.) along with estimated costs. The outputs could then be used to develop a series of investments across the City to improve energy efficiency, reduce emissions and create jobs.
10. ToRs for a Climate Action Plan and Climate Investment Plan (Net Zero pipeline) are being developed.
11. Ongoing engagement with NIE, PWC and other Councils to develop a place-based delivery mechanism for the Energy Strategy and Green growth Strategy. The LSE Grantham Institute have developed an outline for a proposed Just Transition Bond to enable NIHE to finance the retrofit of its entire social housing stock.
12. Ongoing engagement with businesses leading the Net Zero agenda (including NI Water, Translink, Catagen, B9 Energy, MJM Renewables etc.).
13. Ongoing coordination of climate initiatives through R&S Board and Belfast Climate Commission.

4.0 **Financial and Resource Implications**

4.1 None

5.0 **Equality or Good Relations Implications/
Rural Needs Implications**

5.1 None.”

The Committee noted the contents of the report.

BCC Carbon Baseline and Trajectory Report

The Committee considered the following report:

“1.0 Purpose of Report or Summary of Main Issues

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update Members on the draft Belfast City Council Carbon Baseline and Trajectory.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 The Committee is asked to note the progress towards a draft Belfast City Council carbon baseline and trajectory and note that a more detailed report will be brought to a future committee when the baseline and trajectory report has been finalised.

3.0 Main report

3.1 BCC Carbon Baseline and Trajectory Report

In October 2019, Belfast City Council declared a Climate Change Emergency. It was agreed that a Belfast City Council Climate Mitigation and Adaptation plan would be prepared and adopted with an aim of reducing carbon emissions by 80% compared to 2005 levels as quickly as possible.

The Carbon Baseline and Trajectory report can be used as a benchmark to record current emissions and to track performance against future emissions. The carbon footprint baseline has been undertaken in accordance with best practise guidance by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and calculated using 2019 conversion factors for the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

The Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) were contacted to clarify which conversion factors should be used in Northern Ireland and they confirmed that the UK conversion factors, published by BEIS are the data that they would employ.

The trajectory baseline year was nominated as the financial year of 2019/20, which is the reference point to base ‘current’ emissions on and used to forecast the pathway to net zero carbon. It was decided to use this year as this represented the most comprehensive period of monitoring the energy and water usage of all assets and is considered a ‘typical’ year prior to Covid restrictions.

A selection of site surveys are scheduled to be undertaken in June 2022.

The carbon footprint is categorised into scopes, which cover:

Scope 1 (direct) emissions are from activities owned or controlled by the Council. Examples of Scope 1 emissions include emissions from combustion in Council owned or controlled boilers, furnaces and vehicles.

Scope 2 (indirect) emissions are associated with purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling. These indirect emissions are a consequence of the Council's energy use, but occur at sources that the Council do not own or control. Examples include grid supplied electricity and heat provided through a heat network.

Scope 3 (other indirect) emissions are a consequence of the Council's actions that occur at sources the Council do not own or control and are not classed as Scope 2 emissions. Examples of Scope 3 emissions include business travel by means not owned or controlled by the Council (grey fleet), disposing of the Council's own waste and purchased goods in the supply chain, etc.

- 3.2 The draft report analyses Belfast City Council's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions and the potential measures that can be taken to reduce. The early recommendations arising from the analysis are set out below:

Short Term Action

Collect and save emissions data as it is made available for all core Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

Set up processes and procedures to request and record emissions data from suppliers and staff.

Carry out detailed energy audits of all buildings.

Calculate the likely increase in electricity usage expected from installing heat pumps and liaise with the DNO to receive a budget quotation to increase the capacity.

Medium Term Action

Develop detailed feasibility studies to identify viable energy efficiency projects, localised power generation projects and carbon offsetting schemes.

Carry out detailed engineering design.

Develop a procurement strategy to deliver projects.

Understand which funding options are available and develop a strategy on how to fund specific projects.

Liaise with the Distribution Network Operator (DNO) to understand the grid capacity and how this relates to future electricity demands.

Calculate the carbon footprint of the whole Local Authority area and provide an action plan for the whole district to be zero carbon.

Long Term Action

Make a transition away from fossil fuel vehicles.

Increase electric vehicle charging network and sustainable travel infrastructure.

Develop large scale renewable heat and power generation projects.

Roll out energy efficiency and power generation projects to all buildings.

Develop on-going tree planting and biodiversity improvement schemes.

The Committee is asked to note the progress towards a draft Belfast City Council Carbon Baseline and Trajectory and note that a more detailed report will be brought to a future committee when the baseline and trajectory report has been finalised.

4.0 Financial and Resource Implications

4.1 The report identifies potential costs, which will be subject to further analysis during the development of the Belfast City Council Climate Plan, and Climate Investment Plan.

5.0 Equality or Good Relations Implications/ Rural Needs Implications

5.1 None.”

The Committee noted the contents of the report.

Local Offset Fund

The Committee considered the following report:

“1.0 Purpose of Report or Summary of Main Issues

1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform Members about a proposal to map the opportunity to develop a Local Carbon Offset Fund.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 The Committee is asked to approve the proposal to map the opportunity to develop a Local Carbon Offset Fund.

3.0 Main report

3.1 NI has set an ambitious climate target of achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050 and the Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2019-2024 includes a number of adaptation actions under key priority areas. Councils across NI have a key role to play in delivering of resilience and emission targets. According to the UK Committee on Climate Change, ‘more than half of the emissions cuts needed rely on people and businesses taking up low-carbon solutions – decisions that are made at a local and individual level. Many of these decisions depend on having supporting infrastructure and systems in place. Local authorities have powers or influence over roughly a third of emissions in their local areas’.

Moreover, a recent report Accelerating Net Zero Delivery demonstrates the economic and social value of locally tailored approaches. Councils are the closest level of government to communities, workers, suppliers and consumers and are well placed to deliver holistic, tangible, large scale climate solutions. However, implementing this ambition is challenging for councils due to resource limitations and capacity constraints.

3.2 The public sector can’t deliver the volume of funds required to deliver Net Zero commitments, new funding and revenue models are needed to deliver at scale and at pace. Belfast City Council (BCC) has been working in partnership with PCAN and the Grantham Institute, LSE and the UKCICC to better understand how it can mobilise the necessary finance to decarbonise heat, transport and industry across the City as well as support investments in resilience measures.

At the same time, many organisations across NI have set ambitious net zero targets. Whilst these will mostly be delivered

through emission reductions, it is likely that most organisations will need to off-set the emissions they cannot avoid or reduce by paying for a carbon credit, which allows them to pay for an equivalent amount of emissions to be reduced or removed elsewhere. Most off-setting projects are located in developing countries but there is anecdotal evidence that there is an appetite among NI companies to off-set their emissions via local projects.

- 3.3 This project would be a collaborative exercise between Belfast City Council, Derry City and Strabane District Council, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Mid and East Antrim Borough Council, Ards and North Down Council, and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and Newry, Mourne and Down District Council.

Working in partnership, these Councils have identified a need to carry out a desktop review to quantify the opportunity for establishing a regional Carbon Offset Fund that could be used to finance a pipeline of climate investments across NI. These could range from investments in energy efficiency, decarbonised heating supply and renewable energy to habitat restoration and other nature-based solutions that enhance resilience and sequester carbon.

- 3.4 This would require a joint procurement by interested Councils to identify a suitably qualified supplier with experience and expertise in climate finance and developing climate plans and programmes, to undertake a mapping exercise to help us understand the extent of the opportunity for local off-setting in NI.

- 3.5 This work is being aligned with ongoing work by SIB and DAERA to develop funding mechanisms to deliver against Net Zero targets. The off-setting fund would provide a source of finance to support the development and delivery of a Net Zero pipeline as well as help to deliver against targets in the Energy Strategy and the Green Growth Strategy but in a very place-specific (rather than sector or departmental based) fashion.

This is an initial piece of mapping work to develop the evidence base and provide an opportunity for the Councils, SIB, DfE and DAERA to start working together on the financing / delivery challenge. It would need to be followed up with further scoping work.

- 3.6 The overall objective is to undertake a mapping exercise to help the partners understand the extent of the opportunity for local off-setting in NI. This survey and analysis will be informed by the work of Anthesis around Authority-based insetting and

other work in this field. We will draw on our linkages with PCAN and LSE to peer review and supplement the findings with research and analysis on place-based financing from other parts of the country.

- 3.7 The intended outcome is that, based on a survey of emitters from key sectors, the potential for establishing a local off-setting fund will be better understood along with an estimate of the potential annual income that could be achieved by such a

scheme. It is anticipated that the survey results will lead onto further preparatory work that could be used as part of a business case or funding application. In particular, the survey will determine the following:

1. What is the current value of the offset market in Belfast and more widely across NI i.e. what amount of GHG emissions are currently offset?
2. What level of investment is needed to satisfy GHG offset targets currently?
3. What is the current trend in offsetting across the organisations (increasing/decreasing)
4. What is the likely value of the offset market in Belfast and more widely across NI through to 2030 based on trends in carbon prices and expected volume of offsetting?
5. Who are the largest emitters? What is their individual and combined GHG emission output?
6. What is the level of interest from organisations (public, private) in offsetting locally?
7. How much of their current offset would they be willing to channel into a local fund?
8. What types of projects are they interested in? Are there any restrictions on what they can and can't fund?
9. What are the key barriers or enablers to offsetting locally?
10. What type of support do they require in relation to carbon offsetting?
11. Highlight examples of best practice elsewhere which can be shared with others, and which highlight the opportunities for regional carbon offsetting.

4.0 Financial and Resource Implications

- 4.1 The total budget for this study is £15,000 which would be divided across the seven Councils. £2500 has been allocated from within the existing City and Organisational Strategy budget to finance BCC's contribution.

**5.0 Equality or Good Relations Implications/
Rural Needs Implications**

- 5.1 Any good relations or equality implications will be identified as part of the Council’s screening process.”**

The Committee approved the proposal to map the opportunity to develop a Local Carbon Offset Fund.

Belfast Fairtrade Update

The Committee considered the following report:

“1.0 Purpose of Report or Summary of Main Issues

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update and seek approval from Members for the installation of new ‘Belfast is a Fairtrade City’ signage at various locations across the city and to update members on the planned actions of the Belfast Fairtrade Steering Group to mark World Fairtrade Day on Saturday 14th May.**

2.0 Recommendations

- 2.1 The Committee is asked to approve the installation of the ‘Belfast is a Fairtrade City’ signage and to note the update for the Belfast Fairtrade Steering Groups plans to mark World Fairtrade Day on Saturday 14th May.**

3.0 Main report

- 3.1 Belfast has held the Fairtrade City status from the UK Fairtrade Foundation since 2005 and was the first city to gain dual Fairtrade accreditation when receiving Fairtrade City status from Fairtrade Ireland also in 2006.**

- 3.2 The City & Organisational Strategy Department leads the maintenance of Belfast’s Fairtrade City status. The department supports the Belfast Fairtrade Steering Group, a group co-Chaired by Council Members, Cllr Donal Lyons and Cllr Ross McMullan with representation from Council and the business, voluntary and community sectors. The Steering Group is responsible for maintaining Belfast’s Fairtrade City status through continued promotion and awareness of Fairtrade. The group is for all those interested in trade justice and international development through Fairtrade and membership is open to the public. The Group meets approximately every two months to discuss ways to advance Fairtrade in Belfast and to support group members in achieving this.**

3.3 'Belfast is a Fairtrade City' signage

Fairtrade City status is conferred by the Fairtrade Foundation on a biennial basis. It is awarded after the completion of a comprehensive audit of Fairtrade outlets in the city, and after undertaking considerable marketing and promotional activities by the Belfast Fairtrade Steering Group. Belfast was granted this city status in 2005 and biannually since. The Fairtrade certificates awarded are displayed in the Lord Mayors office.

3.4 The marketing and promotion of Fairtrade activity in the city is key to retaining Fairtrade City status. The Fairtrade Foundation recommend the display of one of the approved formats or logo's for each Fairtrade Town, City or Borough that has achieved this accolade. This is standard practice across the UK and Ireland and has been adopted in Northern Ireland by seven other Local Authorities with two more progressing on this action and will be joined soon after by the final Council authority in NI to receive Fairtrade status once application is approved in the coming weeks.

3.5 Fairtrade City signage erected in a prominent place recognises the City's endeavours in promoting the global campaign of increasing Fairtrade products. Fairtrade is the gold standard of ethical labelling and can only appear on products from the developing world. Fairtrade is a local ethical consumerism led by cross community, public/private sector demand and statutory obligations: UN Sustainable Development Goals, which falls to each council under sustainability. Fairtrade alleviates poverty, tackles global issues and all forms of exploitation (child labour, trafficking), environmental and social considerations, including climate change. Fairtrade has an international dimension and wider implication for the most disadvantaged vulnerable small-scale producers world-wide, that produce the tropical commodities that are not able to be grown locally. This campaign is supported by the City Council who host the Belfast Fairtrade Steering Group and Fairtrade Belfast webpage.

3.6 Following a request from the Belfast Fairtrade Steering Group, Belfast City Council officers agreed to conduct a review of Council sites to host Fairtrade city signage. This review has been completed and approval is sought from this Committee for the following installations:

'Belfast is a Fairtrade City' signage (See Appendix one)

- A3 portrait signs for park display stands in north, south, east and west of the city.
- 2 x A1 landscape signs for St George's Market

- 2 x A2 landscape signs for 2 Royal Avenue

3.7 Members are asked to consider this proposal by the Belfast Fairtrade Steering Group to erect 'Belfast is a Fairtrade City' signage at locations outlined above for launch on World Fairtrade Day on Saturday 14th May,

World Fairtrade Day – Saturday 14th May

The Belfast Fairtrade Steering Group intend to mark World Fairtrade Day on Saturday 14th May with the following actions:

3.8 **Signage**

Pending Committee approval of the above 'Belfast is a Fairtrade City' signage request, there are plans for a press release and photo call with Steering Group members to announce this installation with circulation across the multiple Belfast City Council social media platforms.

3.9 **Mesh Banner**

There will be a temporary mesh banner placed at City Hall railings for Fairtrade Day weekend. This can be removed upon conclusion of the weekend and stored for future use during key Fairtrade calendar events such as Fairtrade Fortnight or Fairtrade Day.

3.10 **Pop-Up Stands**

A number of pop-up stands have been created and will be placed inside City Hall visitor areas over the Fairtrade Day weekend to raise awareness of the campaign and Belfast's commitment to Fairtrade. These can be used again during future Fairtrade events.

3.11 **Fairtrade Materials Distribution**

Councils is planning to create posters, cards or window stickers to distribute to Fairtrade outlets showing the 'Belfast is a Fairtrade City' artwork. This will have the effect of increasing the idea of shared ownership and using appropriate venues across the city to help spread the word.

3.12 **Lighting**

City Hall will be illuminated green, blue and black, the colours of the Fairtrade Foundation logo for Fairtrade Day on the evening of Saturday 14th May.

3.13 City Matters

There are plans for the inclusion of a Fairtrade educational piece in the next edition of City Matters using 'Belfast is a Fairtrade City' branding along with a call-to-action to seek new Belfast Fairtrade Steering Group members.

3.14 Asset library

Various Communications Assets with the new 'Belfast is a Fairtrade City' logo have been designed. These graphics can be used on the branding/web/social content during the promotion of Fairtrade Day but also for future Fairtrade marketing and communications.

3.15 BCC Fairtrade Hamper Staff Giveaway

A hamper containing multiple Fairtrade branded food and drinks items will be featured as part of a BCC staff giveaway along with accompanying Fairtrade article on Interlink. All hamper items have been sourced within Belfast with inclusion of more than 50% of the budget for the hamper contents spent on items produced by Belfast based SME's.

3.16 BCC Fairtrade Resources

An order has been placed with the Fairtrade Foundation by Council for new resource materials, posters, information leaflets etc. These will be displayed in Staff and Visitor areas across multiple Council sites in order to raise awareness among staff and visitors of the importance of the Fairtrade campaign.

4.0 Financial and Resource Implications

4.1 Financial

The Fairtrade signage will be created by the Council's in-house Reprographics Team at nominal cost to Belfast City Council.

4.2 Resource

Staff time will be required from Officers in the City & Organisational Strategy Department, City & Neighbourhood Services and Physical Programmes Department in order to undertake the signage installation.

**Climate and City Resilience Committee,
Thursday, 12th May, 2022**

**5.0 Equality or Good Relations Implications/
Rural Needs Implications**

5.1 None.”

The Committee noted the contents of the report and approved the installation of ‘Belfast Is a Fairtrade City’ signage.

Belfast Net Zero Carbon Road Map

The Committee agreed to defer until its next meeting consideration of a report on the Belfast Net Zero Carbon Road Map.

Recap on suggestions for future meetings

The Resilience Co-ordinator updated the Members on the list of actions from previous meetings and confirmed that Climate Emergency Training for the Members had been scheduled for Saturday 3 September.

The Policy, Research and Compliance Officer provided the Members with an update on the invitation which had been sent by the Chief Executive to the Shared Island Unit further to a Notion of Motion. The officer advised that the Shared Island Unit had confirmed that it was available to attend the Committee in June to give a presentation.

The Committee approved an invitation to be sent to the Shared Island Unit to attend the June meeting.

Chairperson