



BILLET D'ÉTAT

WEDNESDAY, 9th DECEMBER, 2009

XXXIII
2009

1. Projet de Loi entitled "The Wastewater Charges (Guernsey) Law, 2009", p. 2813
2. Projet de Loi entitled "The Reform (Guernsey) (Amendment) Law, 2009", p. 2813
3. The Income Tax (Guernsey) (Approval of Agreement with New Zealand) Ordinance, 2009, p. 2813
4. The Assisted Reproduction (Parentage) (Guernsey and Alderney) Ordinance, 2009, p. 2813
5. The Children (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Guernsey and Alderney) Ordinance, 2009, p. 2814
6. The Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2009, p. 2814
7. The Criminal Justice (Children and Juvenile Court Reform) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2008 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2009, p. 2814
8. The Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009, p. 2814
9. Priaulx Library Council – New Member, p. 2815
10. Elizabeth College Board of Directors – New Member, p. 2815
11. Policy Council – Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy, p. 2816
12. Treasury and Resources Department – Double Taxation Arrangement with the Government of New Zealand, p. 2900
13. Treasury and Resources Department – Amendment to the Charities and Non Profit Organisations (Registration) (Guernsey) Law, 2008, p. 2914
14. Commerce and Employment Department – Director-General – Office of Utility Regulation, p. 2917
15. Health and Social Services and Housing Departments – Guernsey Youth Housing Project – Action for Children Contract, p. 2921
16. Health and Social Services Department – Control of Environmental Pollution – Waste Ordinance, p. 2936

Statutory Instruments laid before the States

The Companies (Inspection and Copying of Documents) (Fees) Regulations, 2009, p. 2947
The Data Protection (Processing of Sensitive Personal Data) (Elected Representatives) (Revocation) Order, 2009, p. 2947
The Data Protection (Notification and Notification Fees) (Revocation) Regulations, 2009, p. 2947
The Health Service (Benefit) (Limited List) (Pharmaceutical Benefit) (Amendment No. 5) Regulations, 2009, p. 2948
The Water Charges (Amendment) Regulations, 2009, p. 2948

APPENDIX

Education Department - Elizabeth College – Principal's Annual Report - 2008/2009, p. 2949

B I L L E T D ' É T A T

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

I have the honour to inform you that a Meeting of the States of Deliberation will be held at **THE ROYAL COURT HOUSE**, on **WEDNESDAY**, the **9th DECEMBER, 2009**, immediately after the Special Meeting, which will be convened for that day for the purpose of considering the States Budget for 2010, to consider the items contained in this Billet d'État, which have been submitted for debate.

G. R. ROWLAND
Bailiff and Presiding Officer

The Royal Court House
Guernsey
20 November 2009

PROJET DE LOI

entitled

THE WASTEWATER CHARGES (GUERNSEY) LAW, 2009

The States are asked to decide:-

I.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the Projet de Loi entitled “The Wastewater Charges (Guernsey) Law, 2009” and to authorise the Bailiff to present a most humble petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for Her Royal Sanction thereto.

PROJET DE LOI

entitled

THE REFORM (GUERNSEY) (AMENDMENT) LAW, 2009

The States are asked to decide:-

II.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the Projet de Loi entitled “The Reform (Guernsey) (Amendment) Law, 2009” and to authorise the Bailiff to present a most humble petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for Her Royal Sanction thereto.

**THE INCOME TAX (GUERNSEY) (APPROVAL OF AGREEMENT WITH
NEW ZEALAND) ORDINANCE, 2009**

The States are asked to decide:-

III.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Income Tax (Guernsey) (Approval of Agreement with New Zealand) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE ASSISTED REPRODUCTION (PARENTAGE)
(GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY) ORDINANCE, 2009**

The States are asked to decide:-

IV.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Assisted Reproduction (Parentage) (Guernsey and Alderney) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE CHILDREN (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS)
(GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY) ORDINANCE, 2009**

The States are asked to decide:-

V.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Children (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Guernsey and Alderney) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE CHILDREN (GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY) LAW, 2008
(COMMENCEMENT) ORDINANCE, 2009**

The States are asked to decide:-

VI.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CHILDREN AND JUVENILE COURT REFORM)
(BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY) LAW, 2008
(COMMENCEMENT) ORDINANCE, 2009**

The States are asked to decide:-

VII.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Criminal Justice (Children and Juvenile Court Reform) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2008 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS)
(BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2009**

The States are asked to decide:-

VIII.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

PRIAULX LIBRARY COUNCIL

NEW MEMBER

The States are asked:-

IX.- To elect a Member of the Priaulx Library Council to fill the vacancy which will arise on 1st January, 2010 by reason of the expiration of the term of office of the late William Mather Bell.

[NB Each year the States elect a Member of the Priaulx Library Council, who does not need to be a sitting Member of the States, to serve for a two-year term.]

ELIZABETH COLLEGE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NEW MEMBER

The States are asked:-

X.- To elect a member of the Elizabeth College Board of Directors to fill the vacancy which will arise on 6th January, 2010, by reason of the expiration of the term of office of Deputy L S Trott, who is not eligible for re-election.

[NB Each year the States elect a Member of the Elizabeth College Board of Directors, who does not need to be a sitting Member of the States, to serve a six year term. The College Statutes include the provision at statute 13 that any person having served in the office of Director shall not be qualified for re-appointment till after the expiration of twelve months from the time of his going out of office.]

POLICY COUNCIL

BAILIWICK DRUG AND ALCOHOL STRATEGY

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides an interim report on the progress of the 2007-2011 Drug and Alcohol Strategy, which was agreed by the States in November 2006 (Billet d'État XVIII, 2006) and makes further recommendations with respect to the Strategy and its funding for a further five years until the end of 2014.
- 1.2 In November 2006 the States resolved (Billet d'État XVIII, 2006) for the Policy Council to report back with an interim report on the progress of the 2007-2011 Strategy and to make further recommendations i) with respect to funding for a further five years and ii) on whether or not to provide RPI increases in some areas.
- 1.3 In 2008 the Drug and Alcohol Strategy received £605,000 (excluding the Social Policy Coordinator's salary which has been transferred to the Policy Council). The budget has historically been fixed at 2006 prices. This has caused some concern due to approximately 70% of the budget funding salaries for key workers in both government and non government organisations. These costs have increased since 2006, whilst until recently the overall budget for the Strategy was still anticipated to be £605,000 in 2010, based on the November 2006 States resolutions.
- 1.4 As at July 2009 the Policy Council had agreed that the report attached (as Annex 7) should be laid before the States. This report was recommending that the Strategy budget for 2010 should be increased to approximately £680,000 in 2010 (inflated items reduced to 2009 prices). This additional funding would have: taken into consideration the costs of funding the posts currently associated with the strategy; enabled the Strategy to continue the posts of Karabiner Intensive Support Worker and the Junior Alcohol Worker (when the current charitable funding for these positions runs out); enabled the introduction of a Young People's Treatment Service in the format recommended to the Strategy; and have enabled other new initiatives such as an external audit/performance review of the strategy to go ahead. However, Annex 7 was agreed prior to the full financial picture from the Fundamental Spending Reviews (FSRs) becoming clear (as explained in the October States Strategic Plan (SSP) report – Billet d'État XXVI, 2009).
- 1.5 In the 2009 SSP report the Policy Council initially did not recommend that any additional money be made available for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy next year. As a result, there was concern that there might not be sufficient approved funding for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy in 2010. The Chief Officer Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group and the Social Policy Group considered what cuts might

have to be made to the Strategy if no additional funding could be made available.

- 1.6 However, during the States debate on the SSP report, a successful amendment placed by Deputy Adam on behalf of the Policy Council agreed that an additional £50,000 should be allocated to the Drug and Alcohol Strategy in future years taking the annual budget for the strategy up to £655,000.
- 1.7 This covering report therefore updates Annex 7, explains how the £655,000 should be spent and outlines the further work that will be carried out with respect to the Drug and Alcohol Strategy over the next five years. Section 4 of Annex 7 contains the progress report on the Strategy, with further details of future developments set out in section 4 of this covering report.
- 1.8 Much has been achieved by the current Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy. However, those involved in the Strategy cannot afford to become complacent and further work is planned over the next five years.
- 1.9 If no further funding was available for the Strategy in 2010, then significant cuts would need to be made. Allocating a further £50,000 to the Drug and Alcohol Strategy's annual budget means that the majority of the Strategy can continue, with only minor cuts in the areas of demand reduction, administration and training.
- 1.10 It is therefore recommended that the Drug and Alcohol Strategy should receive a budget of at least £655,000 at 2009 prices. This would enable the Strategy to continue the majority of initiatives, including the posts of Karabiner Intensive Support Worker and the Junior Alcohol Worker (when the current charitable funding for these positions runs out), and for the introduction of a Young People's Treatment Service (although the service might need to be reduced very slightly compared to the level of service originally recommended).
- 1.11 An additional £30,000-£60,000 should remain on the SSP prioritisation list. If additional money is available in the future a) the cuts to the strategy in the areas of demand reduction could be reversed and b) the other issues identified in this report, such as the need for additional funding in respect of Drugs Core Funding and the Criminal Justice Alcohol Worker and Drug Education Worker, could be addressed.
- 1.12 The Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget should also be increased from 2011 onwards to take inflation and salary costs into consideration.
- 1.13 It is recommended that the Social Policy Co-ordinator's salary, pension contributions, employer's social insurance contributions etc are budgeted for, and drawn from, the Policy Council's budget allocation in the future.
- 1.14 Liquor licensing income will be used to partially fund the Strategy and it is recommended that the balance continues to be met from general revenue.

1.15 The current strategy should continue until the end of 2014. The initiatives given in section 4 of this report will be progressed between 2009 and 2012 and a comprehensive internal review of the Strategy will be carried out in 2012 and 2013, in addition to the ongoing initiatives in the Strategy. The Policy Council will report back to the States in 2013 with a new Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy to cover the period 2015 onwards. This time lag is necessary in order to give all the agencies involved in the Strategy a year's notice of any changes.

1.16 Separate reports may be laid before the States prior to 2013, e.g. on: -

- on –Island rehabilitation programmes;
- drink-drive rehabilitation programmes; and
- the permitted blood alcohol level for drivers.

The cost of alcohol should also be kept under regular review.

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 2.1 This report provides an interim report on the progress of the 2007-2011 Drug and Alcohol Strategy and makes further recommendations with respect to the strategy and its funding for a further five years until the end of 2014.
- 2.2 A drug strategy was first established in 1999. It was last considered by the States as a stand-alone strategy in October 2003. In November 2005, the States agreed a Bailiwick Alcohol Strategy and in November 2006 the States approved a report from the Policy Council proposing that the drug strategy and the alcohol strategy be restructured into a combined Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy to run from 2007-2011, inclusive (Billet d'État XVIII, 2006).
- 2.3 With the November 2006 report, the Policy Council, through its Social Policy Group (SPG), took over political responsibility for coordinating the Strategy. The Home Department has maintained a key role. The Drug and Alcohol Strategy Coordinator is based there. The Chief Officer alternates between Chair and Vice-Chair of the Chief Officer Drug and Alcohol Strategy and (for historical reasons) the Home Department has retained the budget for the Strategy.
- 2.4 The November 2006 States Report contained a commitment for the Policy Council to return to the States at the end of 2009 with an interim report on the progress of the 2007-2011 Strategy and to make further recommendations, in particular i) with respect to funding for a further five years, and ii) on whether or not to provide RPI increases in some areas. The purpose of this report is to meet that commitment.

- 2.5 Originally the Policy Council had approved the report attached as Annex 7 for submission to the States in October 2009. This report had been drafted in conjunction with the Chief Officer Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group and the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Action Group between October 2008 and April 2009. It had been signed off by this Chief Officer Group, the Social Policy Group and the Policy Council between May and July 2009. The amounts requested were also included in the Social Policy Plan at 2009 prices.
- 2.6 As explained in the October SSP report, at the time they did not seem unreasonable. Unfortunately, phase 2 of the Tribal Helm report identified lower estimated net savings over a five-year rather than a three-year period than were previously projected. The Social Policy Group did not become aware of the revised financial position until after the July 2009 debate (and the implications for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy did not emerge until later in August) but the position which emerged has profound implications for the development of social policy initiatives particularly in the short term.
- 2.7 In the 2009 SSP report the Policy Council initially did not recommend that any additional money be made available for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy next year. As a result, there was concern that there might not be sufficient approved funding for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy in 2010. The Policy Council therefore decided not to proceed with the report attached as Annex 7 as it stood and consulted the Chief Officer Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group, the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Action Group and the Social Policy Group on what cuts might have to be made to the Strategy if no additional funding could be made available.
- 2.8 It is very difficult to predict what the effects of cutting initiatives in the Strategy would be. However, the Social Policy Group was convinced that without a coordinated Drug and Alcohol Strategy, especially the Drug Strategy which has been established for longer, Guernsey would be facing similar problems to those experienced in the UK and Jersey. Undoubtedly one of the reasons Guernsey has been inundated with legal highs is that it is more difficult and more expensive to use controlled drugs in the Island. Without the additional £50,000 agreed by the States during the SSP debate, as a result of Deputy Adam's amendment, the Social Policy Group would have proposed significant cuts to the demand reduction, audit, administration and training areas of the strategy, and a reduction to the funding for the proposed young people's service. Although demand reduction, administration and training are those areas of the Strategy where cuts are predicted to have the least impact in the short-term, until the effects of these cuts could be seen it would have been impossible to know for certain what the effects would have been.
- 2.9 In the longer term the Chief Officer Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group were particularly concerned about cutting the preventative measures under the demand reduction pillar of the Strategy. Often health prevention is more cost effective than treatment. It is also better for those concerned. Few would argue

against the importance of helping young people avoid significant harm from drug and alcohol abuse before they need medical treatment or are criminalised through the criminal justice system.

- 2.10 Section 7 of Annex 7 explains that all the pillars and initiatives within the Drug and Alcohol Strategy are integrated into an overall package. Without a comprehensive Drug and Alcohol Strategy the Island would face significant problems. It is also important not to dilute the success of something that has worked very well to date. The recent WAO Review of Good Governance upheld the Drug and Alcohol Strategy as an innovative example of States' departments developing joint strategies and working effectively together to meet the needs of service users and to deliver improved outcomes.
- 2.11 As a result, during the States debate on the SSP report, a successful amendment placed by Deputy Adam on behalf of the Policy Council agreed that an additional £50,000 should be allocated to the Drug and Alcohol Strategy in future years taking the annual budget for the strategy up to £655,000.
- 2.12 This covering report therefore updates Annex 7, explains how the £655,000 should be spent and outlines the further work that will be carried out with respect to the Drug and Alcohol Strategy over the next five years. Section 4 of Annex 7 contains the progress report on the Strategy, with further details of future developments set out in section 4 of this covering report.
- 2.13 Section 4 of the original report, in Annex 7, shows that a considerable amount of work has been carried out between November 2006 and April 2009. Much has been achieved by the current Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy. However, those involved in the Strategy cannot afford to become complacent.
- 2.14 Section 3 of this report shows: -
 - what the strategy received in 2008 and 2009 from a) funding from general revenue and b) funding from Home Department unspent balances;
 - what was being requested for 2010 in the attached report that was previously agreed;
 - what cuts would have had to be made to the Strategy if Deputy Adam's amendment to the SSP had not been successful;
 - what is now being proposed in light of the decision made in the October SSP debate to allocate an additional £50,000 to the Drug and Alcohol Strategy.
- 2.15 Section 4 explains the effect on the Drug and Alcohol Strategy and what this means for the future programme of work.

2.16 Conclusions and recommendations are given in Sections 5 and 6, respectively.

3 PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF STRATEGY FUNDING 2010 ONWARDS (AT 2009 PRICES)

3.1 Funding agreed by the States in November 2006

Annex 1 shows the funding agreed by the States in November 2006.

3.2 Funding 2008 and 2009

The November 2006 report highlighted the link between drug and alcohol issues and other social policy matters. Drug and alcohol problems do not occur in isolation but as part of other pressures in a person's life: educational attainment, difficulties with employment, housing, offending etc. It was recommended that a coordinated approach to social policy be taken in general. This led to the establishment of a Social Policy Coordinator post, which was filled in September 2007. Although the idea and funding for the Social Policy Co-ordinator role arose out of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy, it quickly became clear that the Social Policy Coordinator's work would be far wider reaching than just drug and alcohol issues. In addition to the wider reaching nature of the role, the Social Policy Coordinator reports to the Head of Policy and Research at the Policy Council whilst it is more practical for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Co-ordinator to report to the Chair of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group (which is one of the Chief Officers for Home, HSSD and Education). It was, therefore, agreed that the Treasury and Resources Department would transfer £52,000 in 2008 to the Policy Council Policy and Research Unit's salaries/pensions budget and that the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget would be reduced accordingly. This left a 2008 Strategy budget of £605,000. The Strategy spent 98% of its budget in 2008.

In 2009 the Strategy started experiencing difficulties since its budget had not been increased since 2007 and was still based on 2006 prices. The 2006 report had contained a commitment for the Policy Council to report back to the States on this issue in 2009. The Home Department agreed in the interim to give the Strategy the additional amount it required for 2009 (£38,000) from unspent balances for one-year.

3.3 Funding originally requested for 2010 onwards

Annex 2 shows the funding originally requested as set out in report attached as Annex 7 based on RPIX and/or salary increases of 4% per annum from 2009 onwards, unless otherwise stated. It was acknowledged that these figures could be more or less depending on whether inflation was above or below this amount. In reality these figures were put together between October and December 2008 based on the March to September 2008 RPI figures. Since then RPI and RPIX have fallen considerably.

At the time of writing the Annex 7 report it was decided to only request an inflationary increase for 2009-2011 for the initiatives in the strategy where the funding was used to fund salaries. For the other initiatives in the strategy, such as all those in the demand reduction pillar, licensing, administration, training and miscellaneous, it was agreed to keep within the absolute amounts agreed by the States in 2006 until 2012, when all of the strategy budget would need to be increased by inflation to continue the current level of service provision. Now because some cuts have still had to be made in the areas of demand reduction, administration and training, it is recommended that consideration should be given to reviewing the whole budget each year to take inflation into consideration.

However in line with the basis used in the States Strategic Plan, the figures in Annex 2, which had been increased to give an indication of the effect of inflation at 4%, have now been stated at 2009 prices so that it is clear which initiatives in the strategy are new and which are ongoing. This information is detailed in Annex 3. The new annual funding originally requested through the SSP process, **at 2009 prices**, is approx £38,000 to cover increased inflationary costs in 2009 plus approx £20,000 for the audit/performance review (from 2011 onwards), plus £6000 for the Junior Alcohol Worker (from 2012) plus just under £20,000 for the Young People's Treatment Service plus approx £31,000 for the Karabiner Intensive Support Worker (commencing April 2010). The funding for setting up the Domestic Abuse Strategy has been reallocated and there are small increases for the CDAT and Commissioning Officer salaries to take account of salary costs and the increased employer pension contribution for States employees.

3.4 Allocation of funding had Deputy Adam's amendment not been successful

If increased funding for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy for 2010 had not been approved by the States as part of the SSP process some cuts would have had to be made to the Strategy. Annex 4 shows that cuts would have had to be made to the demand reduction pillar of the strategy and administration and training. New services such as the young people's treatment service and a proposed audit/performance review of the strategy would also have been significantly affected.

3.5 Funding now proposed for 2010 onwards

The table overleaf (which is repeated in Annex 5) shows the funding for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy that is now recommended, compared to what the Strategy has received in 2008 and 2009 (the 2009 figures include the additional top-up from Home Department unspent balances.) A break-down of the funding for the multi-agency service is given in Annex 6. It is therefore recommended that the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol strategy budget be allocated at least £655,000 at 2009 prices. The budget would need to be increased from 2011

onwards to take inflation and salary costs into consideration. If additional money is available in the future a) the cuts to the strategy in the areas of demand reduction could be reversed and b) the other issues identified in this report, such as the need for additional funding in respect of Drugs Core Funding and the Criminal Justice Alcohol Worker and Drug Education Worker, could be addressed. Additional funding for initiatives that have been reduced in the strategy compared to Annex 7 (such as demand reduction, and training) would be subject to approval as part of the States Strategic Plan so that they can be reinstated/introduced if the financial position allows.

| | | | | at 2009 prices | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Pillar | Initiative | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Demand Reduction | Public Awareness Raising Campaigns | 12,000 | 12,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| | Massive Magazine | 20,000 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Support for freephone initiatives | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | UK courier media release initiative | 10,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| | Drugs Awareness Week | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Young People and Families | Multi Agency Service for Young People | 185,000 | 194,000 | 216,500 | 224,250 | 230,250 | 230,250 | 230,250 |
| | Support for Domestic Abuse Initiatives | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Treatment | CDAT | 52,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| | Drugs Core Funding | 58,000 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 |
| | Alcohol Core Funding | 58,000 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 |
| | Young Persons Treatment Service | 15,000 | 35,000 | 47,500 | 47,500 | 47,500 | 47,500 | 47,500 |
| Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement & Supply Reduction | | | | | | | | |
| | CJDS | 48,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| | CJAS | 18,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| | Prison Substance Misuse Work | 33,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking | Support For Licensed Trade Initiatives e.g. proof of age schemes | 5,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Coordination | | | | | | | | |
| | Salaries inc pension etc Co-ordinator and Commissioning officer | 48,000 | 50,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 |
| | Admin including research, conferences etc | 10,000 | 10,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| | Training | 16,000 | 16,000 | 12,500 | 12,500 | 12,500 | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| | Misc | | 2,000 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 |
| | Audit | | | 13,750 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 605,000 | 641,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 |

4 WHAT THE NEW FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS MEAN FOR THE STRATEGY

4.1 Emerging Drugs of Concern (EDOCs) - more commonly known as legal highs

Section 5.1 of the attached report (Annex 7) explains that in April 2009, the Home Department, in association with the Health and Social Services Department, agreed to introduce a ban on the import and export of medicinal products, for commercial use which, through definition captures legal highs. The new Medicines Law bans the supply of medicinal products without a current marketing authorisation issued by or recognised by the UK government other than herbal medicinal products. By 2011, the sale of any herbal medicinal product which does not have a current marketing authorisation will also be covered by Law. The import and export ban on legal highs will be reviewed once local medicines legislation has come fully into force for a period of time. The Drug and Alcohol Strategy will continue to monitor the effects of EDOCs in the Island.

The EU and UK have recently started to announce their stance on some of the more harmful products, such as synthetic cannabinoids, which includes the product known as Spice. This will be listed as a class B controlled drug under the Misuse of Drugs Legislation by 2010 and this will subsequently be mirrored locally. However, in anticipation of further recommendations by the UK, consideration is being given to utilising secondary legislation on the EDOCs causing the most concern locally as an interim measure.

The new work planned under this section of the Drug and Alcohol Strategy would itself have been largely unaffected by significant cuts to the strategy. However, any cuts to the budget for the demand reduction pillar of the strategy might have a knock on effect in terms of the distribution of leaflets to young people warning them of the dangers of EDOC's as well as offering awareness campaigns offering clear messages regarding the use and associated risks with given products and any change in legislation that will have an impact on an individual.

It should also be noted that as the supply of EDOCs becomes more restricted by legislation this will have resource implications for the agencies that enforce this legislation; this is already being evidenced by Customs since the importation ban in April. There may also be a knock-on effect for health professionals and agencies as more and more people seek help to enable them to stop using these substances. If demand for support increases significantly, then the Strategy may have difficulty delivering the same range and quality of services within current resources, even with an additional £50,000.

4.2 Treatment -Young People's Treatment Service

The strategy established a 6 month post from September 2008 for a Research Officer to produce a report on the best way to develop a treatment service for

young people under the age of 18 who have drug/alcohol issues. The report recommends setting up a young person's treatment service. A dedicated professional will be needed to set up the service, probably allied to CAMHS (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service). The early findings have shown that the level of qualification and experience needed to run the service means that the budget allocation estimated in 2006 will not be sufficient from 2010 onwards. Without the additional £50,000, the budget would still be too low to progress this service satisfactorily. This would have been a serious concern as HSSD have had to send some young people off Island this year. A significant factor was the effect of abnormal substances, including emerging drugs of concern, because intensive treatment services aren't available on island. However, with some additional funding it will be possible to introduce this service, although some small restructuring may be required compared to the service originally planned, e.g. a slightly lower grade post and/or slightly reduced hours.

4.3 Treatment - Investigation of on-island residential rehabilitation programmes

A report to ascertain the feasibility of residential rehabilitation programmes in Guernsey is already well underway. Further work on this will be carried out later in 2009 and a report prepared for the Social Policy Group in or before 2010. If the investigation suggests that on island residential rehabilitation might be viable, then a report will be prepared for the States. Given the current financial climate this report would need to carefully consider which option(s) gave best value for money and what could be achieved within current expenditure levels. However, improving the provision of services on-island could potentially reduce the cost of off-island placements.

4.4 Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Drug Supply Reduction – Prison Drug and Alcohol Strategy

Guernsey Prison is in the process of developing a prison Drug and Alcohol Strategy that aims to parallel and complement the work being carried out in the community, including multi-agency working, treatment delivery, the role of families and carers of prisoners and the reduction of substance misuse within the prison. This strategy is being written and its development is a high priority for 2009/10. However, implementation may be delayed if further funding is required.

4.5 Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Drug Supply Reduction - Drink-driven education orders and high risk offender schemes

Evidence from the UK suggests that drink-drivers with blood alcohol levels exceeding 150mg are likely to have serious alcohol problems and that half reoffend within 10 years. This highlights the need for educational and rehabilitation courses for drink-drivers, particularly those with blood alcohol levels over 150mg or those who are repeat offenders. Provision of such a course would mean that anyone who is banned from driving following a prosecution for

drink driving would have to complete the course prior to having their driving licence reinstated. One hundred and seventy-five of these schemes were piloted in the UK.

Offenders pay to attend the course and, on successful completion, have up to a quarter of their disqualifications deducted. Results suggest significant reduction in re-offending so the Drink-Drive Rehabilitation Scheme became permanent throughout the UK in January 2000. Evidence suggests that, on average, such programmes reduce recidivism and alcohol-related accidents by 7-9%, compared to no rehabilitation. Introduction of a similar scheme locally is a high priority for work in 2009.

A drink-drive offender who meets the criteria of the High Risk Offenders scheme would have to reapply for his or her driving licence after disqualification and would only be granted it on successfully re-taking their driving test and having a positive medical examination. The independent medical advisor to the Environment Department has expressed concern that little consideration is currently given to the possibility that an individual may have an ongoing alcohol problem and, therefore, be at higher risk of re-offending. This could possibly be addressed through a drink-drive rehabilitation scheme.

A meeting has taken place between the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Coordinator, the Environment Department, Probation, Police, a GP and GADAC (Guernsey Alcohol & Drug Abuse Council) to discuss how to take this forward. The Law Officers have advised legislation would need to be amended to allow drink/drive rehabilitation schemes to be attached to sentencing options and to allow the courts to reduce the disqualification period if they participate in such a scheme. A short States Report will be prepared either later this year or in 2010. This initiative can go ahead without any additional funding as offenders would pay to attend the course.

4.6 Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Drug Supply Reduction - Reviewing the permitted blood alcohol level for drivers

Research has consistently shown a relationship between blood alcohol level and the deterioration of driving skills, with significant impairment occurring from as little as 20mg/100ml. Furthermore, when comparing drivers involved in accidents with matched non-accident drivers, it is clear that as the blood alcohol level rises so does the possibility of having a road accident

Proposals in the 2005 Alcohol Strategy to reduce the acceptable blood alcohol level were not accepted by the States. The November 2006 States Report advised that the Social Policy [Steering] Group would keep this under review. It is intended that a review will be carried out in 2011 and a new report prepared.

4.7 Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking - Night Transport

This initiative has progressed since the attached report (Annex 7) was finalised earlier in the year. A service is now in place.

4.8 Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking - Community Bus

The idea of a community bus for promoting drug and alcohol issues was put forward at a Drug and Alcohol Strategy planning day in 2008. Typically, these vehicles offer an informal space designed for group discussions, access to information and selective use of activities etc. Often, they are used to reach young people living in estates or where there is no other provision, (e.g. North Beach car park, Cobo car park). It could also be used for high profile events such as shows and fun days. The Arts Commission could also use this opportunity to decorate the bus as a project for young people. This would be promoted as a multi agency project, with other agencies such as Action for Children, Arts Commission, Guernsey Police, Sports Commission, Careers Department, Health Promotion Unit, Youth Justice, the Guernsey Youth Service and Guernsey Adolescent Smoke-Free Project (GASP) all having access to the bus both during the day and for evening activities. One thought was to park the bus in town on a Friday and Saturday night to provide advice in relation to drug and alcohol issues, taxi numbers, free bottles of water etc. The refurbishment of the bus would be a community fundraising project. It is hoped that this will be in place by the end of 2009.

4.9 Proof of Age Schemes

A discount has been negotiated such that the existing budget for promoting safe and sensible drinking should be sufficient.

4.10 Audit/Performance Review

At present, the Strategy is not subject to a quality audit. The Social Policy Group and the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group would have liked an external quality audit, or performance review, to be carried out to determine how well the strategy is providing the services included within it to inform the 2012/2013 review. The current budget does not allow for this. Of course, the Strategy can be reviewed internally by the Chief Officer Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group, but this is not the same as an independent assessment. Hopefully, an external review of the Strategy can be carried out in 2010 and 2011 with the revised budget set out in section 3.5 of this report. However, this amount is lower than that originally proposed for an audit/performance review. If the money allocated for the audit is too low to achieve a meaningful review, this money would instead be used in 2010 and 2011 to increase some of the demand reduction and training initiatives budgets, so that they are closer to 2009 levels and an internal review of the strategy would be carried out.

4.11 Criminal Justice Alcohol Worker and Drug Education Worker

These posts are both funded by the strategy on a part-time basis. Concern has been expressed that the hours may not be sufficient to cover demand. In particular the Drug Education Worker is only funded by the Strategy for work

delivered in secondary schools. One-to-one work in the community is funded by Drug Concern. The budget set out in section 3 of this report would not be sufficient to increase the hours or funding for these posts. In addition Drug Concern is likely to lose some of the charitable sector funding that it has received in recent years. This is a significant concern for the Strategy but within the Strategy's current budget, even taking into consideration the additional £50,000, there is little flexibility to offer any additional assistance in 2010. This is one of the reasons why an additional £30,000-£60,000 for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy should remain on the SSP prioritisation list in future years.

4.12 Public Awareness Campaigns

The drug and alcohol public awareness campaigns have been especially successful in highlighting the "Don't drink and drive message." In 2008, the Guernsey Police and the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy each contributed £10,000 to run two drink drive campaigns, a summer campaign and the traditional Christmas campaign. This was the same amount of States money as had been spent on the Christmas campaign alone in 2007. The drink drive statistics for 2008 (see Appendix 3 of Annex 7) show a much improved position for 2008, especially during the summer months, which has led to the conclusion that the bi-annual campaign approach has been a success. The strategy would have liked to continue with this approach. However, increasing pressures on both the Drug and Alcohol Strategy and the Home Department Police budgets means that it is recommended that the drink-drive campaigns be scaled down from January 2010 unless any alternative funding, such as private sector sponsorship, can be found in future years.

This funding has been also previously utilised by Customs for schemes such as an advertising campaign aimed at UK and French airports and ports of departure to raise awareness of the local stance towards drug trafficking, to act as a deterrent to anyone considering, or engaged in drug trafficking activity.

Awareness campaigns are also utilised to raise awareness and offer clear messages regarding new trends and the associated risks, such as Emerging Drugs of Concern ('legal highs').

The additional £50,000 means that some sort of public awareness campaign(s) can continue. Without this amount these initiatives would have had to be stopped altogether and advertising new areas of concern and deterrent messages in key locations would no longer have been possible with a detrimental impact.

4.13 Mass!ve Magazine

Until 2008, the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy included £20,000 per annum to produce 2 issues per year (6 issues over three years) of a magazine for the Bailiwick's Young People on drug and alcohol issues, called Mass!ve. The November 2006 report said that private sponsorship would be sought from 2009

onwards. This search, in order to continue the magazine in its current form, has not been successful. However, the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group considered two alternative proposals for a magazine at a reduced cost and managed to continue with a version of the magazine in 2009. However, it is recommended that this initiative should be stopped in 2010 in order to continue funding other initiatives within the strategy.

4.14 Demand reduction – Customs Free phone and Courier Media Campaign

Financial support is currently given by the strategy for advertising the Customs free phone line and for the courier media campaign.

The Customs Confidential telephone line provides an easily accessible means by which members of the public can pass information to Customs, anonymously. As such this is a very important asset as it facilitates the gathering of significant intelligence, much of which would not be provided without this means of contacting locally based Customs Intelligence Officers. A reduction in funding will limit the public exposure of this facility and therefore diminish the volume of intelligence gathered.

The courier media campaign advertises the arrest and sentencing of individuals who have acted as drug couriers in the towns and cities where they were recruited, and therefore acts as a deterrent to others getting involved. This initiative was introduced at the recommendation of the Royal Court, and is believed to have played a role in frustrating the efforts of UK based drug trafficking syndicates targeting Guernsey, and their ability to recruit drugs couriers. Unlike public awareness campaigns, this is a targeted approach that can have a direct affect on syndicates involved in drug trafficking and has proven effective since its inception. Withdrawing the funding to support this campaign would likely to lead to a detrimental impact long term.

The additional £50,000 for the Strategy means that some funding can still be given to these initiatives, albeit at a lower level than in previous years.

4.15 Drugs Core Funding

Trends in injecting drug use have a direct impact on the expenditure of Drug Concern. Recent increases in injecting behaviour is placing further financial pressure on the organisation to provide sufficient equipment necessary to meet demands. This will be kept under review. It is another reason why an additional £30,000-£60,000 for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy should remain on the SSP prioritisation list in future years.

4.16 Administration and Training

It is recommended that the Administration and Training budgets for the strategy be reduced from £10,000 and £16,000 to £6,000 and £12,500 respectively. This

is the minimum administration budget which could be delivered against. The amount of training for agencies involved in the strategy would also have to be reduced. This is manageable, at least in the short-term. It is recommended that the demand reduction and training initiatives that have been reduced in the strategy in 2010 should remain on the SSP prioritisation list, so that they can be reinstated in future if the financial position allows.

4.17 Social Policy Coordinator

This is purely an administrative issue. As explained in section 3.2, the November 2006 report highlighted the link between drug and alcohol issues and other social policy matters and a Social Policy Coordinator post was created and filled from September 2007. This was felt to sit more appropriately within the Policy and Research Unit with a much wider remit than just Drug and Alcohol issues. It was, therefore, agreed that the Treasury and Resources Department would transfer £52,000 in 2008 to the Policy Council Policy and Research Unit's salaries/pensions budget and that the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget, which sits with the Home Department, would be reduced accordingly. It is recommended that this arrangement continues in future, i.e. that the Social Policy Co-ordinator's salary, pension contributions, employer social insurance contributions etc is budgeted for, and drawn, from the Policy Council's budget allocation. Hence, the budget required by the Drug and Alcohol Strategy from 2009 onwards does not include provision for the Social Policy Coordinator's salary.

4.18 Domestic Abuse

The Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget has to date included £10,000 per annum for the development of domestic abuse initiatives. This has been spent on the development of a Domestic Abuse Strategy. There is now a draft Strategy, which was included in the end of July 2009 Billet and approved by the States in September 2009. The Strategy requires a budget of its own of approximately £300k per annum for full implementation. An initial amount has been allocated through the SSP process. This report recommends that the £10,000 in the Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget is no longer spent on developing the Domestic Abuse Strategy but is returned with immediate effect to fund Drug and Alcohol Strategy initiatives as set out in section 3 of this report.

4.19 Multi-Agency Service for Young People

The Karabiner Intensive Support Worker and the Junior Alcohol Worker are currently supported by local charitable funding, but this is due to expire in March 2010 and early 2012, respectively. This report recommends that the funding for these two posts (approximately £37,000 at 2009 prices in total, £31,000 and £6,000 respectively) be allocated from the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget when the charitable funding runs out.

4.20 Inflation

This report recommends that the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol strategy budget be increased from 2011 onwards to take inflation and salary costs into consideration. For 2006-2008 the budget for the Strategy was fixed at 2006 prices. The budget was increased between 2008 to 2009 using Home Department unspent balances. To avoid making further cuts to the strategy in future, it is imperative that some consideration is given to inflation when setting the Strategy's budget in future years.

4.21 Continuation of the Strategy for a further five years

The current strategy runs until 2012. However in November 2006 the States report directed the Policy Council to report back to the States in 2009 and said that that report should consider funding for a further five years. It is recommended that the current strategy should continue until the end of 2014. The initiatives given in section 4 of this report will be progressed between 2009 and 2012 and a comprehensive internal review of the Strategy will be carried out in 2012 and 2013, in addition to the ongoing initiatives in the Strategy. The Policy Council will report back to the States in 2013 with a new Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy to cover the period 2015 onwards. This time lag is necessary in order to give all the agencies involved in the Strategy a year's notice of any changes.

Separate reports may be laid before the States prior to 2013, e.g. on: -

- on –Island rehabilitation programmes;
- drink-drive rehabilitation programmes; and
- the permitted blood alcohol level for drivers.

The cost of alcohol should also be kept under regular review.

5 **CONCLUSION**

- 5.1 Much has been achieved by the current Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy. However, those involved in the Strategy cannot afford to become complacent and further work is planned over the next five years.
- 5.2 This report recommends that the Drug and Alcohol Strategy should receive a budget of at least £655,000 at 2009 prices. The budget should be increased from 2011 onwards to take inflation and salary costs into consideration.
- 5.3 It is recommended that the Social Policy Co-ordinator's salary, pension contributions, employer's social insurance contributions etc are budgeted for, and drawn from, the Policy Council's budget allocation in the future.

- 5.4 The current strategy should continue until the end of 2014. The initiatives given in section 4 of this report will be progressed between 2009 and 2012 and a comprehensive internal review of the Strategy will be carried out in 2012 and 2013, in addition to the ongoing initiatives in the Strategy. The Policy Council will report back to the States in 2013 with a new Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy to cover the period 2015 onwards. This time lag is necessary in order to give all the agencies involved in the Strategy a year's notice of any changes.
- 5.5 Separate reports may be laid before the States prior to 2013, e.g. on: -
- on –Island rehabilitation programmes;
 - drink-drive rehabilitation programmes; and
 - the permitted blood alcohol level for drivers.

The cost of alcohol should also be kept under regular review.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STATES

- 1. To agree that the current Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy should continue until the end of 2014 but as set out in this report.**
- 2. To note the revised budget requirements as set out in sections 3.5, 4.17 and 4.20 of this report**
- 3. To note that additional funding (for new initiatives or those which have been deleted from, or reduced in, the strategy) will be subject to approval as part of the States Strategic Plan.**
- 4. To direct the Policy Council to report back to the States in 2013 with a new Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy for 2015 onwards.**

LS Trott
Chief Minister

5th November 2009

Annex 1

| Pillar | Initiative | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Demand Reduction | Public Awareness Raising Campaigns | 15,000 | 12,000 | 9,000 | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| | Massive Magazine | 20,000 | 20,000 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| | Support for freephone initiatives | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | UK courier media release initiative | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | Drugs Awareness Week | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Young People and Families | Multi Agency Service for Young People | 185,000 | 185,000 | 185,000 | 185,000 | 185,000 |
| | Support for Domestic Violence Initiatives | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Treatment | CDAT | 52,000 | 52,000 | 52,000 | 52,000 | 52,000 |
| | Drugs Core Funding | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 |
| | Alcohol Core Funding | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 |
| | Young Persons Treatment Service | nil | 15,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement & Supply Reduction | CJDAS | 66,000 | 66,000 | 66,000 | 66,000 | 66,000 |
| | Prison Substance Misuse Work | 33,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking | Support For Licensed Trade Initiatives e.g. proof of age schemes | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Coordination | Salaries inc pension etc Co-ordinator and Commissioning officer | 97,000 | 100,000 | 103,000 | 106,000 | 109,000 |
| | Admin including research, conferences etc | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | Training | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total | | 642,000 | 657,000 | 657,000 | 657,000 | 657,000 |

Annex 2

| Pillar | Initiative | 2007 | 2008^ | 2009 | 2010# | 2011 | 2012 | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Demand Reduction | Public Awareness Raising Campaigns | 15,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,500 | RPIX |
| | Massive Magazine | 20,000 | 20,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,200 | RPIX |
| | Support for freephone initiatives | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,200 | RPIX |
| | UK courier media release initiative | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,400 | RPIX |
| | Drugs Awareness Week | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,200 | RPIX |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Young People and Families | Multi Agency Service for Young People* | 185,000 | 185,000 | 194,000 | 227,000 | 244,500 | 260,000 | Salary |
| | Support for Domestic Violence Initiatives | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Treatment | CDAT** | 52,000 | 52,000 | 60,000 | 65,500 | 68,500 | 71,000 | Salary |
| | Drugs Core Funding (includes needle exchange) | 58,000 | 58,000 | 60,500 | 63,000 | 65,500 | 68,000 | Part Salary, Part RPIX |
| | Alcohol Core Funding | 58,000 | 58,000 | 60,500 | 63,000 | 65,500 | 68,000 | Part Salary, Part RPIX |
| | Young Persons Treatment Service | nil | 15,000 | 35,000 | 54,500 | 57,000 | 59,000 | Salary |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement & Supply Reduction | CIDS | 48,000 | 48,000 | 50,000 | 52,000 | 54,000 | 56,500 | Salary |
| | CIAS | 18,000 | 18,000 | 19,000 | 20,000 | 21,000 | 22,000 | Salary |
| | Prison Substance Misuse Work | 33,000 | 33,000 | 35,000 | 36,500 | 38,000 | 39,000 | Salary |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking | Support For Licensed Trade Initiatives e.g. proof of age schemes | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,250 | RPIX |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Coordination | Salaries inc pension etc Co-ordinator and Commissioning officer | 97,000 | 48,000 | 50,000 | 55,000 | 57,000 | 59,000 | Salary |
| | Admin including research, conferences etc | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 11,250 | RPIX |
| | Training | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,750 | RPIX |
| | Misc | | | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,250 | RPIX |
| | Audit | | | | | 22,000 | 22,500 | RPIX |
| Total | | 642,000 | 605,000 | 641,000 | 703,500 | 760,000 | 796,000 | |

Annex 3

| Pillar | Initiative | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Demand Reduction | Public Awareness Raising Campaigns | 15,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| | Massive Magazine | 20,000 | 20,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| | Support for freephone initiatives | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | UK courier media release initiative | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | Drugs Awareness Week | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Young People and Families | Multi Agency Service for Young People | 185,000 | 185,000 | 194,000 | 217,500 | 225,250 | 231,250 |
| | Support for Domestic Violence Initiatives | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Treatment | CDAT | 52,000 | 52,000 | 60,000 | 63,000 | 63,000 | 63,000 |
| | Drugs Core Funding | 58,000 | 58,000 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 |
| | Alcohol Core Funding | 58,000 | 58,000 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 |
| | Young Persons Treatment Service | nil | 15,000 | 35,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement & Supply Reduction | CIDS | 48,000 | 48,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| | CIAS | 18,000 | 18,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| | Prison Substance Misuse Work | 33,000 | 33,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking | Support For Licensed Trade Initiatives e.g. proof of age schemes | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Coordination | Salaries inc pension etc Co-ordinator and Commissioning officer | 97,000 | 48,000 | 50,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 |
| | Admin including research, conferences etc | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | Training | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| | Misc | | | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | Audit | | | | | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Total | | 642,000 | 605,000 | 641,000 | 680,500 | 708,250 | 714,250 |

Annex 4

| | | | | at 2009 prices | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Pillar | Initiative | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Demand Reduction | Public Awareness Raising Campaigns | 12,000 | 12,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Massive Magazine | 20,000 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Support for freephone initiatives | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | UK courier media release initiative | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Drugs Awareness Week | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Young People and Families | Multi Agency Service for Young People | 185,000 | 194,000 | 211,500 | 219,250 | 225,250 | 225,250 | 225,250 |
| | Support for Domestic Violence Initiatives | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Treatment | CDAT | 52,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| | Drugs Core Funding | 58,000 | 60,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 |
| | Alcohol Core Funding | 58,000 | 60,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 |
| | Young Persons Treatment Service | 15,000 | 35,000 | 40,500 | 40,500 | 40,500 | 40,500 | 40,500 |
| Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement & Supply Reduction | CDS | 48,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| | CIAS | 18,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| | Prison Substance Misuse Work | 33,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking | Support For Licensed Trade Initiatives e.g. proof of age schemes | 5,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Coordination | Salaries inc pension etc Co-ordinator and Commissioning officer | 48,000 | 50,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 |
| | Admin including research, conferences etc | 10,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | Training | 16,000 | 16,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | Misc | | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Audit | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 605,000 | 641,000 | 605,000 | 612,750 | 618,750 | 618,750 | 618,750 |

Annex 5

| | | | | at 2009 prices | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Pillar | Initiative | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Demand Reduction | Public Awareness Raising Campaigns | 12,000 | 12,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| | Massive Magazine | 20,000 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Support for freephone initiatives | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | UK courier media release initiative | 10,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| | Drugs Awareness Week | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Young People and Families | Multi Agency Service for Young People | 185,000 | 194,000 | 216,500 | 224,250 | 230,250 | 230,250 | 230,250 |
| | Support for Domestic Abuse Initiatives | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Treatment | CDAT | 52,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| | Drugs Core Funding | 58,000 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 |
| | Alcohol Core Funding | 58,000 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 | 60,500 |
| | Young Persons Treatment Service | 15,000 | 35,000 | 47,500 | 47,500 | 47,500 | 47,500 | 47,500 |
| Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement & Supply Reduction | CJDS | 48,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| | CJAS | 18,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| | Prison Substance Misuse Work | 33,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking | Support For Licensed Trade Initiatives e.g. proof of age schemes | 5,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Coordination | Salaries inc pension etc Co-ordinator and Commissioning officer | 48,000 | 50,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 |
| | Admin including research, conferences etc | 10,000 | 10,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| | Training | 16,000 | 16,000 | 12,500 | 12,500 | 12,500 | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| | Misc | | 2,000 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 |
| | Audit | | | 13,750 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 605,000 | 641,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 |

Annex 6

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Drug Education | 16,500 | 16,500 | 17,250 | 17,250 | 17,250 | 17,250 | 17,250 | 17,250 |
| Youth Alcohol Worker | 29,000 | 29,000 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 |
| Karabiner Coordinator | 30,000 | 30,000 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 |
| Karabiner Project Worker | 30,000 | 30,000 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 |
| NCH Drug Support Worker/Text messaging | 45,000 | 45,000 | 47,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| Costs for service | 34,500 | 34,500 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 |
| Intensive Support Worker | | | | 23,500 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 | 31,250 |
| Junior Alcohol Worker | | | | | | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Total | 185,000 | 185,000 | 194,000 | 216,500 | 224,250 | 230,250 | 230,250 | 230,250 |

Annex 7 – ORIGINAL REPORT

BAILIWICK DRUG AND ALCOHOL STRATEGY

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides an interim report on the progress of the 2007-2011 Drug and Alcohol Strategy and makes further recommendations with respect to the strategy and its funding for a further five years until the end of 2014.
- 1.2 Section 4 of the report shows that a considerable amount of work has been carried out between November 2006 and April 2009, whilst section 5 highlights the key new initiatives that are planned for the next five years. Much has been achieved by the current Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy. However, those involved in the Strategy cannot afford to become complacent.
- 1.3 This report recommends that the Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget be increased in certain areas from 2010 onwards to take inflation into consideration. The budget has historically been fixed at 2006 prices. This has caused some concern due to approximately 70% of the budget funding salaries for key workers in both government and non government organisations. It is recommended that funding be allocated to continue the posts of Karabiner Intensive Support Worker and the Junior Alcohol Worker (when the current charitable funding for these positions runs out), and for the introduction of a Young People's Treatment Service. An audit (or performance review) of the services funded by the strategy should also be carried out.
- 1.4 Liquor licensing income will be used to partially fund the Strategy and it is recommended that the balance continues to be met from general revenue.
- 1.5 It is also recommended that the current strategy should be extended to continue until the end of 2014, not 2011. The initiatives given in section 5 of this report will be progressed between 2009 and 2012 and a comprehensive review of the Strategy will be carried out in 2012 and 2013, in addition to the ongoing initiatives in the Strategy. The Policy Council will report back to the States in 2013 with a new Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy to cover the period 2015 onwards. This time lag is necessary in order to give all the agencies involved in the Strategy a year's notice of any changes.
- 1.6 Separate reports may be laid before the States prior to 2013, e.g. on: -
 - on –Island rehabilitation programmes;
 - drink-drive rehabilitation programmes; and
 - the permitted blood alcohol level for drivers.

The cost of alcohol should also be kept under regular review.

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A drug strategy was first established in 1999. It was last considered by the States as a stand-alone strategy in October 2003. In November 2005, the States agreed a Bailiwick Alcohol Strategy and in November 2006 the States approved a report from the Policy Council proposing that the drug strategy and the alcohol strategy be restructured into a combined Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy to run from 2007-2011, inclusive (Billet d'État XVIII, 2006).
- 2.2 The November 2006 States Report contained a commitment for the Policy Council to return to the States at the end of 2009 with an interim report on the progress of the 2007-2011 Strategy and to make further recommendations, in particular i) with respect to funding for a further five years, and ii) whether or not to provide RPI increases in some areas. The purpose of this report is to meet that commitment.
- 2.3 The drug element of the Drug and Alcohol Strategy has been a success. There has been a reduction in drug trafficking in the Islands over the past two years (although there is no room for complacency). Through proactive targeting, many syndicates have been either disrupted or dismantled, resulting in principals being convicted of drug trafficking. The confiscation of financial assets from trafficking and the robust sentencing policy locally have also contributed. Whilst law enforcement efforts have focused primarily on importation and supply, other agencies have been busy focusing on rehabilitation and education, which can affect demand. As a result of this combined approach, the availability of drugs in the islands is limited, with a high street price that has been maintained throughout the last two years. This is further evidenced in that the importations that are occurring have reduced in size. Demand for controlled drugs has also been affected by the availability of legal highs. The Channel Islands have led the way on banning legal highs, something that the UK is only just starting to look at. The Guernsey Young People's Survey demonstrated that there has been a decrease in the number of pupils who have taken drugs since 2002.
- 2.4 However, whilst the number of school pupils who have taken drugs is low, a recent survey of young people who are not in education, employment or training found that this group is much more likely to have taken drugs. Therefore, although the results from school age pupils are encouraging, there is still further work for the Strategy with respect to tackling drug use.
- 2.5 There is considerably more work to be done in respect to alcohol misuse. The national alcohol strategy explains that in England more alcohol is now bought from off-licences and consumed at home, very few people are able to estimate accurately how many units they drink and excessive drinking costs the UK economy around £20 billion each year, in health, crime and disorder. The national picture also shows there is an increasing trend for young people to misuse alcohol. A recent Guernsey Young People's Survey in 2007 appears to reflect the overall national trend. The number of school pupils reporting

drinking in the last seven days increased between 2002 and 2007. This is illustrated by the data from Year 8 pupils; girls showed an increase from 13% to 39%; boys' drinking also showed an increase, although this was not statistically significant; from 27% to 29%.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STRATEGY

3.1 The Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy takes a holistic approach and recognises that all areas of treatment, law enforcement and education are important to prevent increased demand leading to increased supply and resulting in increased need for treatment.

3.2 The main aim of the Strategy is *“to minimise the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse by Bailiwick residents of all ages.”* The strategy has six pillars: -

- Demand Reduction
- Young People and Families
- Treatment
- Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Drug Supply Reduction
- Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking
- Coordination and Monitoring

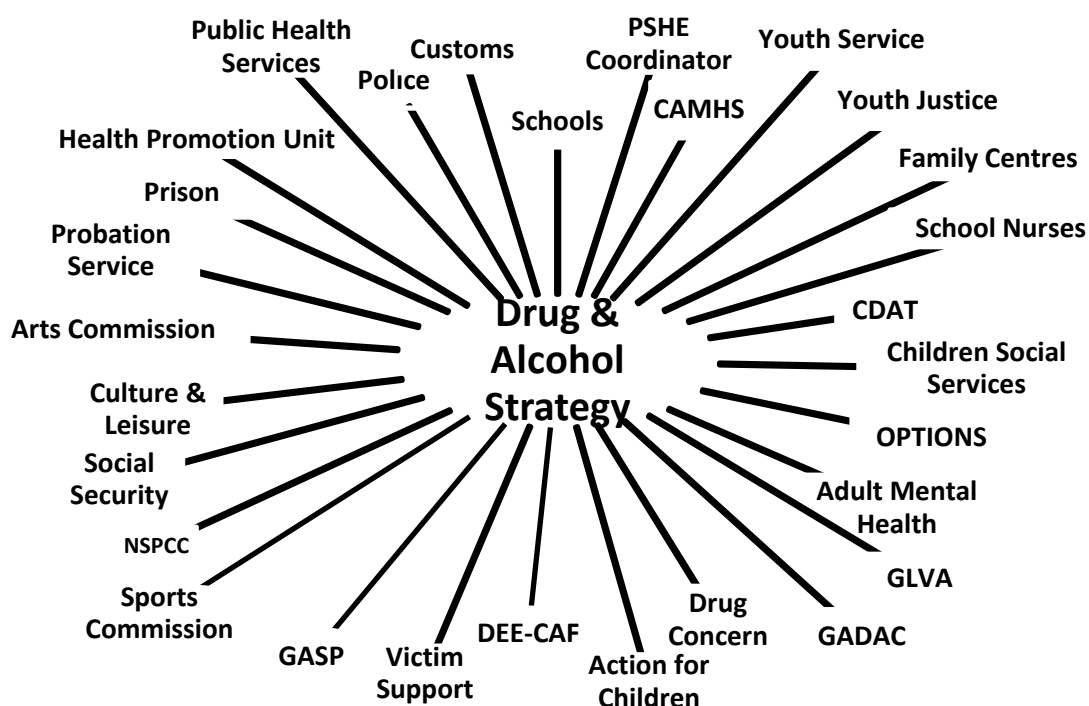
The aims of each pillar are given in **Appendix 1**.

3.3 The Policy Council's Social Policy Sub-Group (SPG) has political responsibility for the implementation of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy. A chief and senior officer-level group, the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group, is tasked with coordinating, developing and implementing the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy and recommending future strategic direction to the SPG. The terms of reference and membership of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group are given in **Appendix 2**. On a day-to-day basis, most of the coordinating work falls to the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Coordinator who reports to the chair of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group and liaises closely with the Social Policy Coordinator. Monthly meetings, chaired by the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Coordinator, are held with government and non-governmental organisations, who report and discuss what is happening in the community in regard to drug and alcohol issues (the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Action Group). They also assist in implementing the recommendations within the strategy at an operational level.

3.4 The Strategy is funded through General Revenue and Liquor Licensing income. Both Liquor Licensing income and the budget for the Bailiwick Drug and

Alcohol Strategy are held by the Home Department. In 2007 the budget for the Strategy was £657,000 from these combined sources.

- 3.5 The underlying philosophy of the Strategy is that the major States Departments with responsibilities in these areas (traditionally Home, Education and Health and Social Services) will continue to provide necessary services within resource constraints. However, the Strategy itself adds: improved coordination between States Departments, community-based initiatives, the voluntary sector and the public; additional services and cost effective solutions where this is justified by evidence-based research; plus a clearer focus on monitoring of outcomes and the collection of statistics.
- 3.6 The Strategy also benefits from very close partnership working with non-governmental organisations. Indeed, the Strategy provides a model for working with third sector organisations that is being adopted, by other strategies, e.g. the Domestic Abuse Strategy which, at the time of writing (April 2009), is in draft form. Government and non-governmental organisations who are working together collaboratively on the Strategy include:



4 WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED 2007-2009 AND OUTCOME MEASURES

- 4.1 This section of the report and section 5 will explore each of the pillars of the Strategy in turn and report on: what has been achieved from 2007 to April 2009; what is planned for the remainder of the Strategy, particularly later this year; and the outcome statistics recorded. The November 2006 report provides further details of the background and rationale behind each initiative contained in the Strategy.

4.2 Demand Reduction

This pillar focuses on reducing the demand for and the acceptability of drugs, whilst increasing knowledge and offering alternatives to drug use. With respect to alcohol, the aim is to encourage those who drink to do so safely within established safe limits. The left hand column explains what the Strategy said it would do; the middle column explains what has been done; and the right hand column shows the outcomes arising from these actions.

| Objective | Progress | Outcome (NB 2008 stats unless specified. School stats are Sept 07-Jul-08) |
|--|---|--|
| (i) Raise public awareness of the risks/consequences of drug and alcohol use | <p>In 2008, public awareness raising has focused on alcohol issues due to the relatively recent addition of an alcohol strategy.</p> <p>In 2008, the Strategy has run both a summer and a winter Drink/Driving Campaign. Funding for the campaigns was divided between the two and they were run in conjunction with the Guernsey Police and Offshore International. The summer campaign was launched in July and ran until the end of August. The theme of the campaign was “Enjoy Summer – Don’t Drink & Drive” and focused on consequences. Beer mats, taxi no’s, posters and T-Shirts were distributed in pubs and clubs. Supermarkets were targeted too, with displays on the back windows of buses and police cars. The media covered the campaign and a Facebook group has been set up “<i>Don’t Drink and Drive Guernsey</i>”</p> | <p>Facebook coverage over 700 members 10,000 beer mats distributed 200 T-shirts worn over summer period by bar staff For drink drive statistics see Appendix 3 Winter campaign – projected images in St. Peter Port T-Shirts and posters in all island pubs Reflective banners in strategic places</p> |

| | A community bus project has been suggested for 2010. See the next section on new developments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| (ii) Provide and develop a comprehensive education programme for schools and develop 'street work' with young people not attending mainstream education | <p>Drug & alcohol education is on-going in all secondary schools and Alderney. Lesson plans have been developed for all year groups.</p> <p>In addition to the PSHE lessons provided by teachers, Drug Concern and Action for Children deliver specific sessions.</p> <p>Customs offer a lesson that identifies the role of the Service and focuses on someone suspected of smuggling controlled drugs and the penalties imposed. The presentation is adaptable to</p> | <p><u>Numbers of young people who have received drug and alcohol education (Sept07-Jul08)</u></p> <table><tr><th>Drug Concern</th><th>Action for Children</th></tr><tr><td>Yr 7 580</td><td>401 (age 11/12)</td></tr><tr><td>Yr 8 445</td><td>431 (age 12/13)</td></tr><tr><td>Yr 9 690</td><td>491 (age 13/14)</td></tr><tr><td>Yr 10 471</td><td>484 (age 14/15)</td></tr><tr><td>Yr 11 581</td><td>378 (age 15/16)</td></tr><tr><td>Yr 12 211</td><td>353 (age 16/17)</td></tr><tr><td>Yr 13 115</td><td>126 (age 17/18)</td></tr></table> <p>Drug Concern also provided sessions / lessons to other people this year. These included F E College, Karabiner, newly qualified teachers, police cadets. These sessions were funded by charitable donations.</p> <p>The Customs presentation was given to year 10 in Guernsey Schools, Year 10 and 11 in Alderney and to a mixed aged group in Sark</p> | Drug Concern | Action for Children | Yr 7 580 | 401 (age 11/12) | Yr 8 445 | 431 (age 12/13) | Yr 9 690 | 491 (age 13/14) | Yr 10 471 | 484 (age 14/15) | Yr 11 581 | 378 (age 15/16) | Yr 12 211 | 353 (age 16/17) | Yr 13 115 | 126 (age 17/18) |
| Drug Concern | Action for Children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yr 7 580 | 401 (age 11/12) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yr 8 445 | 431 (age 12/13) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yr 9 690 | 491 (age 13/14) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yr 10 471 | 484 (age 14/15) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yr 11 581 | 378 (age 15/16) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yr 12 211 | 353 (age 16/17) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yr 13 115 | 126 (age 17/18) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | <p>different learning environments and is continually updated with current trends and risks.</p> <p>The street work is progressing well, with joint working with Sports Commission, Deecaf and the Youth Service. The Youth Alcohol Worker has also received referrals from the Youth Offending Panel (YOP) and Youth Justice</p> | <p>Alcohol Worker - Saturday Club... see section 4.3 (ii)</p> <p>Bouet Ballers Basketball... see section 4.3 (ii)</p> <p>YOP Referrals... 4 male clients</p> <p>Youth Justice 3 referrals = 2 pending</p> <p>Bespoke sessions / referrals from education – 8 sessions 3 yp</p> <p>Guernsey Youth Service Detached Bus... 10 – 20 young people each week</p> <p>Summer Programme Learning Activities for Teenagers ...groups of 4 – 6 (Plus casual but frequent contact with young people at Les Genats, Le Bouet, Cobo and The Bridge) Total 50 young people joined in the 3 week period</p> <p>Karabiner Programme– alcohol awareness sessions delivered in each programme</p> <p>Text messaging service for disengaged young people who prefer to communicate initially anonymously until a rapport is established</p> <p>5 schools in 2008 from Sept-Dec 2008, Haute Capelles, Vale, Blanchelande, Castel & La Hougette, approx. 414 children</p> |
| | <p>A Junior Alcohol Worker has been employed for 2008/09 on the back of research carried out at the beginning of 2008 and from the Youth Survey. Charitable funding has been obtained to continue this in 2009/10 and 2010/11.</p> | |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| iii) Provide and develop a comprehensive education programme for the Prison | <p>Drug Concern offers a Drug Awareness Programme for prisoners, which has a peer education element.</p> <p>A Prison Drug & Alcohol Strategy is in the process of being written. This is a priority for 2009.</p> <p>Drug/Alcohol Education is to be incorporated and developed in the Offender Management Plan</p> | <p>The Prison Substance Misuse Worker has assisted with the Drug Awareness Group Programme delivered by Drug Concern in the prison.</p> <p>2 Group sessions completed in 2008</p> |
| (iv) Continue to support and develop Drugs and Alcohol Awareness Week | <p>The last Drugs and Alcohol Awareness Week was held in November 2008. The title was "WASTED" as in wasted opportunities, wasted lives, wasted dreams etc.</p> <p>Yr 9 pupils prepared presentations for parents and peers and</p> <p>an Alcohol Conference was organised on Nov 28th 2008, covering alcohol and young people, alcohol and domestic abuse, alcohol and criminal justice and alcohol and treatment.</p> | <p>November 2008 Drug & Alcohol Awareness month</p> <p>130 attended Yr 9 pupils' productions of WASTED, with 75 taking part.</p> <p>5 assemblies in secondary schools on alcohol misuse</p> <p>110 attended Alcohol Conference</p> <p>Poster and postcard campaign (see safe and sensible drinking)</p> |
| (v) Continue with the production and distribution of Massive magazine – with external funding from 2008 | <p>Until 2008, the Drug and Alcohol Strategy included £20,000 per annum to produce a magazine for the Bailiwick's Young People on drug and alcohol issues, called Mass!ve. The idea for Mass!ve Magazine grew out of consultation with young people and professionals about the most effective way to get social messages across to young people.</p> <p>The 6th and last Mass!ve magazine (in its</p> | <p>Between 3 - 5,000 magazines distributed to all secondary schools Evaluated in the Youth Survey 2007</p> <p>Over 50% both males and females had read the magazine</p> <p>38% had found it useful.</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | <p>original form) was issued in Dec 2008 – covering a range of young people’s issues. It was distributed free to all schools. Contribution came from the Youth Forum, various schools and the College of FE.</p> <p>The November 2006 report said that private sponsorship would be sought from 2009 onwards.</p> <p>No private sponsorship was found to continue the magazine in its current form. However, the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group have 2 options to continue MASSIVE at a reduced cost. Further details will be available later in the year.</p> | |
| <p>vi) Continue and develop the Customs and Crimestoppers phone lines</p> | <p>Funding for both services to develop initiatives continues. i.e. Police – Respect Guernsey and Crimestoppers</p> <p>Customs – Drug freephone.</p> <p>The Customs drug freephone facility continues to be advertised and is aimed at capturing information specifically in relation to drug trafficking. Customs are actively researching new avenues for the public to provide information, such as access via the internet utilising a webpage.</p> <p>Crimestoppers confidential phone line also receives calls for drug-related matters.</p> | <p>Drug Freephone</p> <p>During 2008 the Drugs Freephone received in excess of 350 calls, which included intelligence relating to the importation, distribution and supply of controlled drugs within the Bailiwick of Guernsey. This intelligence has directly contributed to ongoing target operations, and identified new avenues of enquiry.</p> <p>Crimestoppers -108 actionable calls detection 6 arrested and charged 8.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| (vii) Courier media campaign | Customs have utilised a local media agency to advertise the arrest of individuals who have acted as drug couriers in the towns and cities where they were recruited. This acts as a deterrent in dissuading others from getting involved and can make the recruitment of couriers more difficult in that area, particularly as the advertising highlights the Islands' stance towards drug trafficking and local sentencing policy. | It is believed that this campaign is providing a powerful deterrent to potential drugs couriers, and thereby frustrating the aims of those who seek to recruit such individuals. It is, however, inherently difficult to precisely quantify the impact of such a campaign. During 2008, the campaign made headline news in a number of regions. It is, therefore, believed that by utilising these media releases in areas couriers were recruited, the campaign will achieve a high impact through exposure to potential couriers. |
| (viii) Customs deterrent campaign | Customs have utilised advertising campaigns to advertise the local stance towards drug trafficking and to act as a deterrent to anyone considering, or engaged in such activity. | Previous campaigns have included UK and French airports and ports of departure as well as airline booking websites; both campaigns directly targeted those travelling to the Bailiwick. |
| (ix) Increase the numbers of employers with effective alcohol workplace policies | The Guernsey Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council (GADAC) and Health Promotion Unit both offer to develop workplace policies if required if workplaces initiate the request. Further work may take place in 2009 and 2010 also aimed at parents. An alcohol leaflet may be developed for parents, including information on the local services available. | In 2008 the Commerce and Employment Department has developed a new workplace policy with the assistance of the Strategy |

4.3 Young People and Families

This pillar focuses on minimising experimentation and the adverse effects of drugs and alcohol on young people. In particular, the aims are to prevent experimentation developing into problem use and to help young people at risk of problem use to make positive choices about their lives.

| Objective | Progress | Outcome |
|--|--|--|
| (i) Set up a multi-agency service which will provide a full range of drug and alcohol services aimed at young people – including young offenders - who are vulnerable to problem drug and alcohol use, and will also offer support to families | A Young People's Multi Agency Group has been formed, comprising senior managers of HSSD, Youth Service, Drug Concern, Education and Action for Children and chaired by the Drug & Alcohol Strategy Coordinator to develop the service and establish interagency information sharing protocols. All the posts relating to the service have been filled, including the Drug Education Worker, Youth Alcohol Worker, Junior Alcohol Worker, Drug Support Worker, Karabiner Coordinator, Karabiner Project Worker, and the Intensive Support Worker. GADAC's premises are being used as training facilities for Karabiner. | Karabiner contacted July 2008. At that time, the statistics were: - 2 x 8 week programmes had been completed Programme 1 - 5 out of 8 young people completed the course, 2 found full time work. Programme 2 - 7 out of 9 completed the course 12 young people are on karabiner extra – i.e. work placements, work experience 20 young people were on the books of the Intensive Support Worker |
| (ii) Develop links with the sports and creative arts communities to engage with vulnerable young people | A new Saturday evening club has been organised between the Youth Alcohol Worker (Action for Children) and the Youth Service. SPLAT is a joint initiative between the Youth Service and Action for Children. It is Summer Programme of Learning Activities for Teenagers. Various sporting and creative art activities were organised in 3 x 1 week blocks for young people during the summer school holidays. | Brock Road Youth Club – Thursday 4pm – 10pm Saturday 6pm – 10pm Attendance July 08 – 17 Aug 08 – 22 Sept 08 – 32 Oct 08 – 34 |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>A number of events were organised in 2008 by the Sports Commission's Community Development Officer and the Youth Alcohol Worker, including a basketball team and a dodgeball competition.</p> <p>XL Club – Prince's Trust. This is a programme delivered as a joint partnership with the Youth Service</p> | <p>Nov 08 – 35 Dec 08 – 42</p> <p>All figures show maximum number of YP's at any ONE session per month.</p> <p>Estimate (by using signing in forms) that we have seen 68 different young people since we began.</p> <p>Ages range between 11 and 21, core ages being 13 - 15</p> <p>Bouet Ballers basket ball players integrated into Thursday's sessions. 14 YP's registered to play,</p> <p>12 boys, 2 girls. Ages ranging between 12 and 19. Most 16 - 18.</p> <p>Several of the team stay on after training to help out at Club, one doing his Duke of Edinburgh Award volunteering through this. 1 player from the Ballers was selected to represent the Island Under 17s in Basketball this year. The Ballers have made the final of their league's knockout this year.</p> <p>We have picked up 2 new young players directly from club, one of whom has presented with alcohol issues in the past. Both are aged 12.</p> <p>Dodge ball competition attracted 70 players</p> <p>10 young people involved in each programme</p> |
|--|---|--|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | targeting students facing difficulties in education, working with them on a personal development curriculum that promotes achievement and encourages success. Arts Commission has been invited to sit on the Strategy Action Group. | New Arts Commission worker is now a member of the D&A Strategy Action Group |
| (iii) Provide support and co-ordination for domestic violence and abuse initiatives | The money from the Strategy has been used towards funding a two year social policy development officer post. Part of the role has been to develop a domestic abuse strategy for Guernsey and Alderney 2009-2012 which, at the time of writing, is on target to be presented to the States in July 2009. Consultation has taken place with a wide range of NGOs, victims of domestic abuse and States Departments. | Domestic Abuse Strategy on target to go to the States July 2009. |

4.4 Treatment

This pillar aims to provide treatment services to those who need them in line with best practice and to provide advice, information, counselling and support services for problem drug/alcohol users, their families/carers and other professionals.

| Objective | Progress | Outcome |
|---|---|--|
| (i) Continue to provide funding to support the Community Drug And Alcohol team (CDAT) – the funding to cover the cost of an administration worker and nursing support to assist the nurse | CDAT (the community drug and alcohol team) is continuing to develop. An admin worker and nursing support post is funded by the Strategy. The subutex programme is still continuing but suboxone has now replaced subutex as the preferred treatment by CDAT. CDAT is offering | Total accepted referrals = 181 Alcohol referrals = 121 Other drug referrals = 60 Group attendances = average 36 per week (1872) The team operates a max of 35 clients on |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| specialists. | auricular acupuncture in conjunction with the prescribed medication. A women's support group is up and running | any team member's caseload and is almost at that capacity now. Number on suboxone programme = 22 |
| (ii) Continue the Service Level Agreement with Drug Concern to provide core services (defined as advice, information, counselling, support and syringe exchange) to drug users, families/carers and professionals. | This is continuing. Drug Concern moved premises into St Julian's House Annexe in autumn 2008 after the annexe had been upgraded. | 192 clients (43 females, 149 males): Of those 192 – 124 clients in prison Support – 126 Info – 162 Advice – 162 |
| (iii) Enter into a Service Level Agreement with GADAC to provide core services (defined as advice, information, counselling and support) to problem alcohol users, family/carers and professionals. | This is in place and services are being delivered. | 128 clients (more than 2 sessions) 74 male and 54 female Includes Brockside |
| (iv) Research and develop interventions and services specifically aimed at recidivist drinkers. | A unit for drunk and incapable people is being developed within St Julian's. Structural and interior work is being carried out by HSSD. | A Drunk & Incapable Unit will be established in 2009 |
| (v) Community Drug & Alcohol Team carry out further research to ascertain the cost-effectiveness and social benefits of developing a local residential rehabilitation | CDAT has produced a discussion paper on local residential rehabilitation programmes There is GADAC's support in principle for Brockside to be used as a residential unit (possible ½ way house) and training facilities for | Report to be completed in 2009. |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| facility. | rehabilitation programmes. CDAT, in association with the Young People's Treatment Service Research Officer, is to produce a discussion paper in 2009, with relevant statistics to evaluate the costs and benefits of having a local residential rehab. centre. Further work will take place in 2009 and 2010 and a report will be prepared for the Social Policy Group in or before 2010. | |
| (vi) HSSD will aim to implement changes in service provision for recidivist drinkers to reflect models of best practice to meet the needs of the local population. | Provision is being made for people who are drunk and incapable within St Julian's House | A Drunk & Incapable Unit will be established in 2009 |
| (vii) Develop addiction services for young people, to include those with multiple needs (e.g. dual diagnosis of drug/alcohol dependence and mental health problems). | The strategy has established a 6 month post from September 2008 for a Research Officer to produce a report on the best way to develop a treatment service for young people under the age of 18 who have drug/alcohol issues. She has recommended that a dedicated professional is needed to set up the service. The Research Officer will also assist CDAT with a report to ascertain the feasibility of residential rehabilitation programmes in Guernsey. | The Young People's Treatment Service report with recommendations was completed in April 2009. It is being presenting to the Bailiwick Drug & Alcohol Strategy in May 2009 for recommendations to be approved. |

4.5 Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Drug Supply Reduction

The full aims of this pillar are given in Appendix 1. In brief, the pillar is about enforcing the law and reducing crime but, in particular, to provide service for offenders who have drug/alcohol problems, to address the causes of their problems and links with offending behaviour and to provide services that enable problem drug/alcohol offenders to remain drug free and/or sober on their release from prison.

| Objective | Progress | Outcome |
|--|--|---|
| (i) Retain and develop the existing Criminal Justice Drugs Service (CJDS) and include services for alcohol offenders | <p>The CJDS is a partnership between the Probation Service and Drug Concern. This service has been particularly successful in helping drug users who have been in prison or who are on a Probation Order. The intensive one-to-one work, coupled with random drug tests, has helped a number of long term drug users with entrenched problems to become drug-free and to start to rebuild their lives.</p> <p>The Strategy is supporting the CJDS on an ongoing basis. It is currently working to full capacity.</p> <p>Arrest referral is continuing, the service being offered at the Police and Customs Custody suite. The CJDS worker continues to be present in court for on the spot advice and referral. There has been a very favourable and positive response from the Probation Service and service users.</p> <p>In 2008, GADAC successfully tendered for the Criminal Justice Alcohol Service. They have recently employed a part-time worker to run the service, which will become fully operational in 2009.</p> | <p>CJDS 2008 (Nov).</p> <p>38 clients referred</p> <p>17 clients not granted, not suitable, did not attend assessment or yet to be assessed.</p> <p>8 case worked from parole</p> <p>4 case worked court</p> <p>1 Youth Detention Supervision Order</p> <p>8 pending outcome</p> <p>OUTCOMES</p> <p>14 currently on CJDS</p> <p>1 Adult Custody Supervision Order</p> <p>10 completed</p> <p>7 from 2007 referrals</p> <p>3 from 2008 referrals</p> <p>3 people were breached drug related</p> <p>2 breached non- drug related</p> <p>ARREST REFERRAL 2008</p> <p>33 referred by police</p> <p>Reason</p> <p>16 alcohol related</p> <p>9 drug issues</p> <p>7 alcohol & drug issues</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | <p>1 drug /alcohol free.</p> <p>Outcome</p> <p>8 follow up contact with Drug Concern.</p> <p>Unknown from GADAC.</p> <p>Type of contact</p> <p>33 personal in custody suite.</p> <p>Court attendance 2008</p> <p>9 drug related</p> <p>8 alcohol related.</p> <p>5 drug and alcohol.</p> <p>3 contact with Drug Concern as result of intro from CJDS Worker</p> |
| (ii) Retain the Prison Substance Misuse Worker to enable this project to develop. | <p>The Drug Concern Prison Substance Misuse Worker (PSM) continues to work closely with Prison staff, the Probation Service and support agencies to ensure that released prisoners are given opportunities to maintain contact with agencies and continue to receive help and support. Another role of the worker is to continue to assess prisoners for drug and alcohol issues and to offer ongoing support/education or counselling as required.</p> <p>The PSM worker assesses every person who enters the prison, usually within 2 days. There is a good relationship with Prison and Probation. Care programmes are prepared for individuals on release into the community. One – to – one work and group work has been developed in conjunction with Drug Concern community services.</p> | <p>124 referrals to the service for one-to-one and/or group work.</p> <p>Group work for drug & alcohol issues established in the prison.</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>(iii) Support the Liquor Licensing Working Party to monitor the progress of the Liquor Licensing legislation, and to ensure the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group will be advised accordingly.</p> | <p>The strategy would like to develop a Licensee/Town partnership. Education, D&A Strategy and Police to invite licensees to a meeting on underage drinking, proof of age scheme, feeling safe in town areas etc. All nightclub licensees (Category E licences) will be required, as a standard condition of their licence, to employ licensed door staff.</p> <p>The Home Department will be able to recommend this provision in respect of any Class A or Class C licence where it could be evidenced as necessary and proportionate if the licensee hasn't taken the initiative.</p> <p>The Strategy is promoting the CitizenCard Proof of Age Scheme in the Island through pubs/retail outlets and supermarkets to encourage all licensed premises to ask for ID and all young people to carry ID. Further initiatives to promote the scheme will be carried out in 2009.</p> | <p>Presentations to various relevant agencies delivered by the Drug & Alcohol Strategy Coordinator, including: Guernsey Licensed Victuallers' Association Police Training Department Town Centre Partnership</p> <p>A promotion campaign was launched in July 2008</p> |
| <p>(iv) Initiate legislation that enables the Courts to impose Drink-Drive Education Orders on anyone who is banned from driving following a prosecution for drink driving.</p> | <p>Research on this is a high priority for 2009 and 2010.</p> | |
| <p>(v) To endorse the development of a High Risk Offenders scheme by the Environment Department.</p> | <p>Research on this is a high priority for 2009 and 2010.</p> | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| (vi) To continue to support and encourage police roadside breath testing initiatives. | In 2008, summer and winter drink drive campaigns were held for the first time, using the same budget as in previous years. | <p>Summer Campaign Between 05/07/08 and 31/08/08</p> <p>195 Breath tests 30 Arrests 21 Charged 4 Cautioned 4 NFA</p> <p>Winter Drink Drive Campaign (Period Covering 01/12/08 – 31/12/08) (<i>Guernsey Only</i>)</p> <p>127 Breathalysed 13 Arrests 8 Charged 1 Caution 1 NFA</p> <p>See also Appendix 3</p> |
| (vii) Support alcohol consumption free zones and legislation for police powers to confiscate alcohol following a caution. | Alcohol free zones were implemented during Liberation Day 2008. The atmosphere in the St. Peter Port area was thought to be less intimidating and more congenial to a family environment. There was approval from licensed outlets. The zones have worked well at other specific events. | Liberation Day 2008 - 7 arrests |
| (viii) To continue to support the Customs Service, Island Police and the Law Officers of the Crown to continue to pursue the confiscation strategy and remove all | There has been significant progress in the financial crime area, new legislation to assist with confiscating the proceeds of crime and to give enhanced investigative powers and to improve the likelihood of money laundering prosecutions has been introduced. A Civil Forfeiture regime has been established that | In 2008 £231,035.70 was frozen and £68,026.49 was confiscated. |

| | |
|---|---|
| proceeds identified in relation to drug trafficking, whilst seeking to develop legislation in both civil and criminal confiscation. | enables Law Enforcement to seize cash and money in bank accounts in excess of £1,000 if those proceeds are suspected to be the proceeds of unlawful conduct. In 2008, a new Bailiwick of Guernsey Financial Crime Strategy was agreed by all of the stakeholders. |
|---|---|

4.6 Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking

The aims of this pillar are to promote safe and sensible drinking, to support the work of the Liquor Licensing Group and to work with licensees and staff to discourage binge drinking.

| <u>Objective</u> | <u>Progress</u> | <u>Outcome</u> |
|---|---|---|
| (i) To encourage licensees to share experience and practice and to extend the door staff registration scheme. | There is a training programme in place for licensees and designated officials. There are on-going monthly dates to sit the exam for new licensees and any others who want to gain the certified qualification. It is a very successful initiative, which we hope to continue. The certificate is to be produced in court with the papers presented for the renewal of a licence. 2 Exams will be introduced from Sept 2008, 1 for licensees and designated officials and 1 for bar staff. | 66 off licences and 212 on licence premises have been represented 1002 have passed the exam 64 in total have passed 4 licensee exam 60 staff exam |
| (ii) To encourage bars and clubs to display information about safer drinking at the points of sale. | Poster campaigns were developed during 2008. As part of the summer drink driving campaign and Drug and Alcohol Awareness month | Poster campaign into pubs and clubs re Drink/Driving 18+ Proof of Age posters distributed to all licensed premises |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| (iii) To encourage licensees to focus on improving service standards to increase custom rather than cutting prices and promoting "happy hours". | The prevalence of happy hours is being kept under review. | |
| (iv) To continue investigating the possibility of introducing a voluntary identification scheme for people aged 18-25, as introduced by the Portman Group in 1990, or a similar initiative. | The Citizencard was launched in the Island at the end of 2007. A booster campaign was delivered during July 2008, with adverts on Island FM and bar staff visiting town and country pubs to promote the card and scheme. The cost of the card seems to be a deterrent to young people. The strategy is hoping to offer financial assistance for purchasing the card in 2009. | 180 cards have been issued since January 2008. The aim is for more young people to carry proof of age ID and for all licensed premises and retail outlets to ask young people for ID. |
| (v) To continue to liaise with public transport providers on the introduction of late night transport services. | At present (April 2009) there is no late night transport available in the Island. However, applications have been made during 2009. If successful, a service might be running for Summer/Autumn 2009. | To be awaited. |

4.7 Coordination

This pillar ensures a joined up approach to delivery, ensures that monitoring and the collation of statistics is carried out and looks at links with other social policy areas.

| <u>Objective</u> | <u>Progress</u> | <u>Outcome</u> |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| (i) Continue to develop and collect information-gathering initiatives, including the Drug and Alcohol Misuse Database. | Database has been redeveloped to include alcohol statistics. | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>(ii) Develop links with other Social Policy Areas – including the Corporate Anti-Poverty Programme to ensure that cross-fertilisation of ideas and initiatives ensues and to avoid duplication of work.</p> | <p>CAPP has now been incorporated into Government Business Plan Priority 4 (Redistribution of Wealth), which in turn will be superseded by the new Social Policy Plan, which is currently being developed.</p> <p>A Social Policy Coordinator has been in post since September 2007.</p> <p>The Drug and Alcohol Strategy has strong links with the draft domestic abuse strategy. Indeed, if the domestic abuse strategy is approved, it is likely that joint working will take place later in the year on collection of statistics.</p> <p>In addition, the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Coordinator will sit on a working group set up by the Housing Department as part of the Corporate Housing Programme, which will look at supported accommodation for vulnerable people.</p> | <p>Evidence of more joined up working.</p> |
| <p>(iii) Continue to collect statistical information about the patterns and prevalence of drug and alcohol problems locally, ensuring compliance by issuing instructions to all relevant States staff and including in Service Level Agreements the requirement of completing database forms.</p> | <p>A new database was being developed with on-line forms to be filled in by agencies every 6 months to give much needed statistical information for annual reports. However, there have been problems with installation and a revised approach is being investigated.</p> <p>A requirement for completing data base forms has been included in all service level agreements attached to the new strategy.</p> <p>The 2008 Healthy Lifestyles Survey will soon be available, including recent statistics on alcohol consumption.</p> | <p>Possible inclusion in DAISY database utilised by Probation. Further investigation by Coordinator and IT Home Department</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| (iv) Continue a training programme for professionals working with drug and alcohol users | <p>Various training courses have been offered to the agencies over the past 3 years, as well as continuing to support individuals who are studying for diplomas, degrees etc to enhance their expertise in the drug and alcohol field.</p> <p>The Guernsey Brainbox is an exciting new initiative which is being developed by the Youth Service, part funded by the Strategy. It will be a toolkit produced for professionals and volunteer workers, including three elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to issues to do with emotional health and well-being and resilience. This will include an evidence-base on issues locally. • An explanation of the neuro-biological elements of emotional health and well-being. • The collation of examples of good practice, to include a variety of resources from worksheets to DVD's. | <p>2008</p> <p>Mediation Course accredited to OCN Level 3 – 12 workers from 6 agencies completed and passed the course</p> <p>The Guernsey Brainbox - 23 support workers attended training in all issues dealing with emotional health and well-being, including drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>20 support workers attended a 6 day workshop 3x 2 days over a 3 week period looking at techniques to support and sustain positive therapeutic change in individuals relating to drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>1 individual now trained as an Auricular Acupuncture Assessor.</p> |
| (v) To continue to develop information gathering initiatives. | <p>The Education Department and the Health Promotion Unit carried out a Young People's Survey in 2007 followed by surveys in 2008 of apprentices, young people in higher education and young people not in education, employment or training. These have provided the Strategy with valuable information.</p> | <p>See Appendix 4 for results</p> |
| (vi) Continue the post of Coordinator and develop the post to include social policy issues. | <p>This role has developed into the role of Social Policy Coordinator, reporting to the Head of Policy and Research, with a much wider remit than just Drug and Alcohol Strategy issues.</p> | <p>A social policy coordinator has been in post since September 2007.</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| (vii) Continue the post of Drug and Alcohol Commissioning Officer, developing the post to include social policy issues. | The Commissioning Officer's post has developed into the role of Drug & Alcohol Strategy Coordinator, reporting to the Chair of the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group. | |
|---|---|--|

NEW DEVELOPMENTS PLANNED 2009-2012

5.1 Demand Reduction – BZPs/Legal Highs

BZP's

Following an EU risk assessment of the psychotropic substance benzylpiperazine, (a legal high more commonly known as BZP); concerns have been raised both in the EU and locally regarding the importation and use of this substance. In November 2007, the Home Department, in consultation with the Director of Public Health, imposed a prohibition on the import and export of BZP under the Import and Export of Goods (Control) Order 1990 and the associated Open General Import and Export Licences. This is regarded as a temporary measure as BZP is due to be classified a class C controlled drug in 2009.

Legal highs

"Legal highs" are intoxicating drugs which historically have not been prohibited and have not carried the risk of conviction. Many people, especially the young, feel that they are safer, cleaner alternatives to illicit drugs. However, health professionals have become increasingly concerned about their use in our local community.

Concerns with the effects caused by legal highs were initially raised by the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Action Group. This information was significant enough to set up a multi-agency departmental group, chaired by the Health and Social Services Department. As concerns grew, the group produced a number of leaflets entitled "*they may be legal but are they safe?*" and presentations were given to schools about legal highs and their effects.

The situation continued to be monitored, during which a questionnaire was sent to the strategy group members, General Practitioners via the Primary Care Practices, Accident and Emergency Department and various other agencies, both government and non government, to provide as much information as possible on whether legal highs are having a harmful effect on our local community.

The results from the questionnaire revealed that:

- there were real concerns about a number of ill effects that appeared to be the result of high quantity or regular usage of legal highs;
- evidence that the informal 'Over 18' rule to purchase legal highs operated by the main suppliers had not had the desired effect, no matter how disciplined local suppliers tried to be;
- there still seemed to be a lack of understanding and knowledge in regard to legal highs, both from the treatment aspect and from the user;

- the name itself gave the impression that they are perfectly safe and teachers had trouble persuading young people of the potential dangers involved;
- a number of indicators suggested that mental health issues were on the increase locally and some of this appeared to be connected with the availability of legal highs.

Many countries have classified varying combinations of legal high products as prohibited for sale, import and export; Jersey introduced a ban on the sale of legal highs in late 2008. In April 2009, the Home Department, in association with the Health and Social Services Department, agreed to introduce a ban on the import and export of 'legal highs' for commercial use. At that time, it was not intended to criminalise possession of legal highs, although this matter will be kept under review.

The import/export ban came into force on 7 April 2009, brought about by the addition of the category 'medicinal products' on the schedules of goods controlled under the Import and Export of Goods (Control) (Guernsey) Law, 1946 and its 1990 order.

With the ban in force, all products falling under the category of medicinal products, for commercial purposes, will be prohibited imports and exports unless a licence has been issued. All 'legal highs' fall under the category of medicinal products. These products are often an unknown mixture of herbs and chemicals which are sold as 'legal' alternatives to cannabis and other drugs controlled under misuse of drugs legislation. This ban is not intended to interfere with the trade to or from the island of traditional herbal remedies that are on sale to the public, nor in their use in human and veterinary medicine.

The new Medicines Law, which at the time of writing is awaiting implementation will ban the supply of legal high products without a current marketing authorisation issued by or recognised by the UK government other than herbal medicinal products. By 2011, the sale of any herbal medicinal product which does not have a current marketing authorisation will also be covered by Law.

The import and export ban on legal highs will be reviewed once local medicines legislation comes fully into force.

5.2 Demand Reduction/Young People and Families and Safe and Sensible Drinking - More initiatives targeted at parents and workplaces

It is very important that promoting safe and sensible drinking applies equally within the family as well as within licensed premises.

The message of safe and sensible drinking is a particularly difficult one to get across since much of the community enjoys socialising over a few drinks and one or two units with a meal are considered to be within safe limits for most people. (NB for pregnant women, people on some medications and certain other groups, even this amount may not be advisable).

It is important that young people receive consistent messages from schools, youth workers, their parents and their friends' parents.

The Strategy is planning further presentations and campaigns aimed at parents in schools and workplaces.

5.3 Treatment -Young People's Treatment Service

The strategy has established a 6 month post from September 2008 for a Research Officer to produce a report on the best way to develop a treatment service for young people under the age of 18 who have drug/alcohol issues. She has recommended setting up a young person's treatment service. It is likely that a dedicated professional will be needed to set up the service, probably allied to CAMHS (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service). The early findings have shown that the level of qualification and experience needed to run the service means that the budget allocation estimated in 2006 will not be sufficient from 2010 onwards. (It is approximately £16,000 per annum short at 2009 prices).

5.4 Treatment - Investigation of on-island residential rehabilitation programmes

The Research Officer for the young people's treatment service is also assisting CDAT with the report to ascertain the feasibility of residential rehabilitation programmes in Guernsey. Further work on this will be carried out later in 2009 and a report prepared for the Social Policy Group in or before 2010. If the investigation suggests that on island residential rehabilitation might be viable, then a report will be prepared for the States.

5.5 Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Drug Supply Reduction - Criminal Justice Alcohol Service

In 2008, GADAC successfully tendered for the Criminal Justice Alcohol Service. They have recently employed a part-time worker to run the service which will become fully operational in 2009.

5.6 Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Drug Supply Reduction – Prison Drug and Alcohol Strategy

Guernsey Prison is in the process of developing a prison Drug and Alcohol Strategy that aims to parallel and complement the work being carried out in the community, including multi-agency working, treatment delivery, the role of

families and carers of prisoners and the reduction of substance misuse within the prison. This strategy is being written and is a high priority for 2009.

5.7 Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Drug Supply Reduction - Drink-drive education orders and high risk offender schemes

Evidence from the UK suggests that drink-drivers with blood alcohol levels exceeding 150mg are likely to have serious alcohol problems and that half reoffend within 10 years (DETR, 1998). This highlights the need for educational and rehabilitation courses for drink-drivers, particularly those with blood alcohol levels over 150mg or those who are repeat offenders. Provision of such a course would mean that anyone who is banned from driving following a prosecution for drink driving would have to complete the course prior to having their driving licence reinstated. One hundred and seventy-five of these schemes were piloted in the UK.

Offenders pay to attend the course and, on successful completion, have up to a quarter of their disqualifications deducted. Results suggest significant reduction in re-offending so the Drink-Drive Rehabilitation Scheme became permanent throughout the UK in January 2000. Evidence suggests that, on average, such programmes reduce recidivism and alcohol-related accidents by 7-9%, compared to no rehabilitation. Introduction of a similar scheme locally is a high priority for work in 2009.

A drink-drive offender who meets the criteria of the High Risk Offenders scheme would have to reapply for their driving licence after disqualification and would only be granted it on successfully re-taking their driving test and having a positive medical examination. The independent medical advisor to the Environment Department has expressed concern that little consideration is currently given to the possibility that an individual may have an ongoing alcohol problem and, therefore, be at higher risk of re-offending. This could possibly be addressed through a drink-drive rehabilitation scheme.

A meeting has taken place between the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Coordinator, the Environment Department, Probation, Police, a GP and GADAC to discuss how to take this forward. The Law Officers have advised legislation would need to be amended to allow drink/drive rehabilitation schemes to be attached to sentencing options and to allow the courts to reduce the disqualification period if they participate in such a scheme. A short States Report will be prepared either later this year or in 2010.

5.8 Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Drug Supply Reduction - Reviewing the permitted blood alcohol level for drivers

Research has consistently shown a relationship between blood alcohol level and the deterioration of driving skills, with significant impairment occurring from as little as 20mg/100ml. Furthermore, when comparing drivers involved in

accidents with matched non-accident drivers, it is clear that as the blood alcohol level rises so does the possibility of having a road accident

Proposals in the 2005 Alcohol Strategy to reduce the acceptable blood alcohol level were not accepted by the States. The November 2006 States Report advised that the Social Policy [Steering] Group would keep this under review. It is intended that a review will be carried out in 2011 and a new report prepared.

5.9 Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking - Night Transport

The Bailiwick Alcohol Strategy consultation revealed widespread agreement that an improvement in late night public transport (both buses and taxis) could reduce the incidence of drink-driving (as well as improve community safety).

The late night bus service provided by Universal Limos, which was withdrawn in 2008, was popular and has not been replaced (as at April 2009). The Strategy is hopeful that a replacement service can be established in 2009.

5.10 Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking - Community Bus

The idea of a community bus for promoting drug and alcohol issues was put forward at a Drug and Alcohol Strategy planning day in 2008. Typically, these vehicles offer an informal space designed for group discussions, access to information and selective use of activities etc. Often, they are used to reach young people living in estates or where there is no other provision, (e.g. North Beach car park, Cobo car park). It could also be used for high profile events such as shows and fun days. The Arts Commission could also use this opportunity to decorate the bus as a project for young people. This would be promoted as a multi agency project, with other agencies such as Action for Children, Arts Commission, Guernsey Police, Sports Commission, Careers Department, Health Promotion Unit, Youth Justice, the Guernsey Youth Service and Guernsey Adolescent Smoke-Free Project (GASP) all having access to the bus both during the day and for evening activities. One thought was to park the bus in town on a Friday and Saturday night to provide advice in relation to drug and alcohol issues, taxi numbers, free bottles of water etc. The refurbishment of the bus would be a community fundraising project.

5.11 Strategy Review

It is proposed that the current strategy should continue until the end of 2014. The initiatives given in this section of the report will be progressed between 2009 and 2012 and a comprehensive review of the Strategy will be carried out in 2012 and 2013, in addition to progressing the ongoing initiatives in the Strategy. The Policy Council will report back to the States in 2013 with a new Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy to cover the period 2015 onwards. This time lag is necessary in order to give all the agencies involved in the Strategy a year's

notice of any changes. It is also intended to investigate setting targets for the Strategy from 2015 onwards.

Separate reports may be laid before the States prior to 2013, e.g. on: -

- on –Island rehabilitation programmes;
- drink-drive rehabilitation programmes; and
- the permitted blood alcohol level for drivers.

The cost of alcohol should also be kept under regular review. There may be a wish to return to the States regarding the contribution that increased taxation could make to general revenue and to the Strategy. Excise does have a deterrent effect and a considerable amount of revenue is raised from that source.

6 KEY ISSUES SINCE THE 2006 REPORT

6.1 The November 2006 States report explained that the costs of the Strategy were being kept as low as possible without compromising on quality. This included the funding from general revenue being kept at below 2006 levels from 2007 and no built in RPI increase for the first three years of the Strategy, i.e. 2007-2009. However, the report explained that the lack of any increase in funding on 2006 levels could cause actual service reduction and adversely affect the stability of voluntary organisations with which there were service level agreements. It was, therefore, recommended that the Policy Council return to the States at the end of 2009 to: report on progress; where appropriate to recommend ongoing funding for a further five years; and to determine whether or not to provide RPI increases in some areas.

6.2 Inflation

Section 8 of this report contains a detailed explanation of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget for 2007-2011, showing how this has been spent for 2007 and 2008 and how it is being spent in 2009. Much of the funding for the Strategy (over 70% in 2009) is being used either directly or indirectly to pay for workers allied to the Strategy, including: the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Coordinator (formerly the Commissioning Officer); education workers for drugs and alcohol, including a youth alcohol worker who spends part of the time in schools and part of the time conducting street or outreach work; one drug support worker; two posts allied to the Karabiner project for vulnerable young people; the two post holders who run the Criminal Justice Drugs Service and the Criminal Justice Alcohol Service, respectively; two members of the HSSD's CDAT; and the Prison Substance Misuse Worker. Some of the money allocated to Drug Concern and GADAC also provides some of the funding for their managers' salaries. Some of these staff are States employees, others work for voluntary agencies and are contracted to work for the Strategy under service

level agreements, others are funded by the agencies themselves but they are able to do so as a result of the funding received from the States.

- 6.3 Wages have increased over the last three years, whilst the budget for the Strategy has not been increased at all. Clearly, this is unsustainable in the long term. Indeed, the Strategy has already run into difficulties in 2009. At the time of writing, the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group is already seeking to use unspent balances from previous years of £38,000 to keep the Strategy afloat for one year in 2009, until a States decision is reached on the future of the Strategy in 2010 and beyond. **This report recommends that the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol strategy budget be increased in certain areas from 2010 onwards to take inflation into consideration.** This is discussed further in section 8 of the report.

6.4 Multi-Agency Service for Young People

The Karabiner Intensive Support Worker and the Junior Alcohol Worker are currently supported by local charitable funding, but this is due to expire in 2010 and 2012, respectively. **This report recommends that the funding for these two posts (approximately £37,000 at January 2009 prices in total, £31,000 and £6,000 respectively) be included in the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget when the charitable funding runs out.** The contribution of these posts to the overall functioning of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy is discussed further in section 7. See also Appendix 5.

6.5 Young People's Treatment Service

The staffing of the Young People's Treatment Service, which is in the Strategy to be developed by the end of 2009 and is on target, is also due to be funded from the Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget. However, research has shown that the level of qualification and experience needed to run the service means that the budget allocation estimated in 2006 will not be sufficient from 2010 onwards. (It is approximately £16,000 per annum short at 2009 prices). **It is recommended that the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget be increased to meet this small shortfall.** Again, this service is discussed further in section 7 of this report.

6.6 Domestic Abuse Strategy

The Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget contains a provision of £10,000 per year for the development of a Domestic Abuse Strategy and in particular as a contribution towards the cost of a coordinator, although it was never intended that this amount would be sufficient to make any significant contribution to the implementation of the Domestic Abuse Strategy. This strategy has now been developed and, at the time of writing, is on target to be presented to the States in July 2009, with recommendations for a budget of its own. **It is**

recommended that in 2010 and 2011 the £10,000 be redistributed within the Drug and Alcohol Strategy as set out in the next paragraph.

6.7 Public Awareness Campaigns, Mass!ve Magazine, Proof of Age Schemes and Miscellaneous

The drug and alcohol public awareness campaigns have been especially successful in highlighting the “Don’t drink and drive message.” In 2008, the Guernsey Police and the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy each contributed £10,000 to run two drink drive campaigns, a summer campaign and the traditional Christmas campaign. This was the same amount of States money as had been spent on the Christmas campaign alone in 2007. The drink drive statistics for 2008 (see Appendix 3) show a much improved position for 2008, especially during the summer months, which has led to the conclusion that the bi-annual campaign approach has been a success. In order to continue with this approach, the 2008 funding level of £12,000 for Drug and Alcohol Strategy publicity campaigns should be maintained in nominal terms until 2011 and in real terms thereafter (i.e. that this amount be increased from 2012 to take inflation into consideration).

6.8 Until 2008, the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy included £20,000 per annum to produce 2 issues per year (6 issues over three years) of a magazine for the Bailiwick’s Young People on drug and alcohol issues, called Mass!ve. The November 2006 report said that private sponsorship would be sought from 2009 onwards. This search, in order to continue the magazine in its current form, has not been successful. However, the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group is considering two alternative proposals for a magazine at a reduced cost. The Strategy is also keeping under review whether the audience for Mass!ve is the most appropriate or whether promotional/educational material aimed at a more targeted audience would be more effective.

6.9 The cost of the cards for the proof of age scheme will be increasing. There is no general/miscellaneous budget to cover general costs such as transport, etc. The initiatives suggested in this section for 2009 amount to approximately £10,000.

6.10 Social Policy Coordinator

This is purely an administrative issue. The November 2006 report highlighted the link between drug and alcohol issues and other social policy matters. Drug and alcohol problems do not occur in isolation but as part of other pressures in a person’s life: educational attainment, difficulties with employment, housing, offending etc. It was recommended that a coordinated approach to social policy be taken in general. This led to the establishment of a Social Policy Coordinator post, which was filled in September 2007.

6.11 Although the idea and funding for the Social Policy Co-ordinator role arose out of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy, it quickly became clear that the

Social Policy Coordinator's work would be far wider reaching than just drug and alcohol issues. In addition, the Social Policy Coordinator reports to the Head of Policy and Research at the Policy Council whilst, since the November 2006 report, it has been decided that it is more practical for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Co-ordinator to report to the Chair of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group (which is one of the Chief Officers for Home, HSSD and Education). It was, therefore, agreed that the Treasury and Resources Department would transfer £52,000 in 2008 to the Policy Council Policy and Research Unit's salaries/pensions budget and that the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget, which sits with the Home Department, would be reduced accordingly. **It is recommended that this arrangement continues in future, i.e. that the Social Policy Co-ordinator's salary, pension contributions, employer social insurance contributions etc is budgeted for, and drawn, from the Policy Council's budget allocation.** Hence, the budget required by the Drug and Alcohol Strategy from 2009 onwards does not include provision for the Social Policy Coordinator's salary.

6.12 Audit / Performance Review

At present, the Strategy is not subject to a quality audit. The Social Policy Group and the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group would like a quality audit, or performance review, to be carried out to determine how well the strategy is providing the services included within it. It is not known how much this is likely to cost, but approximately £20,000 per year (at 2009 prices) from 2011 has been included within the budget request set out in section 8 of this report. It is hoped the audit could be undertaken in 2011 and 2012 to inform the 2012/2013 review.

6.13 Criminal Justice Alcohol Worker and Drug Education Worker

These posts are both funded by the strategy on a part-time basis. Concern has been expressed that the hours may not be sufficient to cover demand. In particular the Drug Education Worker is only funded by the Strategy for work delivered in secondary schools. One-to-one work in the community is funded by Drug Concern. These concerns will be kept under review, with 1) the possibility of the hours for one of these posts funded by the strategy being increased from 2012 or 2013, if the strategy can make sufficient funds available at that time and 2) these posts being reviewed as part of the wider strategy review in 2013 for 2015 onwards.

6.14 Summary

This section has highlighted that, from 2010 onwards, the Strategy will require additional funding to continue the work of developing a Young People's Treatment Service and to continue to fund the Karabiner Intensive Support Worker (approximately £47,000 per annum at 2009 prices). From 2012, an additional £6,000 per annum at 2009 prices will be needed to continue the Junior Alcohol Worker project. In addition, allowance will need to be made for the

audit/performance review and for inflation, and this is broken down further in section 8 of this report. Concern has also been expressed that other new social policy initiatives, such as those associated with the new Children's Law (e.g. the Child, Youth and Community Tribunal) and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (in the Domestic Abuse Strategy), could lead to increased work for the Drug and Alcohol Strategy. This is impossible to quantify at present but may need to be taken into consideration when the strategy is revised again for 2015 onwards.

7 WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF THESE KEY ISSUES AREN'T ADDRESSED

7.1 The November 2006 report explained that the costs of not investing in "upstream action" through the Drug and Alcohol Strategy would be much greater through the costs of healthcare, especially the much increased costs of treatment for people with drug and alcohol problems, and the sentencing and imprisonment of drug and alcohol offenders, vandalism in the community, impaired performance in the workplace and the wider social costs to the community and families.

7.2 The November 2006 report also highlighted the importance of focusing on young people at an earlier stage to reduce the likelihood of seriously problematic substance misuse developing where possible. It was recognised that improved multi-agency working and information sharing would be key elements of meeting this objective.

7.3 The strategy has currently been established with a multi-agency focus in mind.

1) In addition to the PSHE lessons provided by teachers, education, advice and support are provided by the following people: -

- Drug Education Worker
- Youth Alcohol Worker
- Junior Alcohol Worker
- Drug Support Worker/ Text messaging service
- Plus support from various agencies, such as Drug Concern and GADAC, for young people, adults and parents.
- School nurses also work with young people in an educational setting.

The Junior Alcohol Worker is a new initiative, working on a very part-time basis with years 5 and 6 (children aged 9-11). A research project commissioned by the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy found that young people of this age want access to reliable information and that they

prefer to receive this information in a school or educational setting. It is also thought that this age group is more receptive to the educational messages than slightly older children, who may already have started experimenting with alcohol. Indeed, the tobacco strategy and the Guernsey Adolescent Smoke-Free Project (GASP) have had much success with reducing smoking levels through delivering the anti-smoking message to primary schools. The 2007 Young People's Survey proved that years 6-8 (10-13 year olds) have significant exposure to alcohol and therefore they need to receive reliable and factual alcohol education before reaching secondary school. Although the Junior Alcohol Worker has only been in post for two terms, the lessons have been well received.

- 2) The first four of the workers listed in the above bullet points form part of the multi-agency service for young people, together with the Karabiner project workers and Intensive Support Worker. The Karabiner project is an 8 week programme for young people who lack confidence and/or have difficulty accessing or remaining in employment or training. These are the young people who are potentially most vulnerable to social exclusion and to drug and alcohol problems (as proven by a 2008 survey of young people who are not in education, employment or training). After they have completed the programme the Intensive Support Worker continues to offer support to help the young people access ongoing training or employment (Karabiner Xtra). See Appendix 5, Intensive Support Worker's report. Other agencies refer young people, whom they have found difficult to engage, to the Karabiner Project and Karabiner Xtra. It is remarkable the number of young people who do remain engaged in Karabiner and achieve experience and qualifications from this project where other initiatives have failed. The pressures on these young people will increase and they will be even more vulnerable if the economic downturn continues.
- 3) For those people who enter the criminal justice system and have drug and alcohol problems, their first contact or re-engagement with the Strategy may be through the Criminal Justice Drug Service or the Criminal Justice Alcohol Service. The Criminal Justice Drug Service has been established under a service level agreement with Drug Concern, which is working in partnership with the Probation Service. It has been particularly successful in helping drug users who have been in prison or who are on a probation order. The intensive one-to-one work, coupled with random drug tests, has helped a number of long-term drug users with entrenched problems to become drug-free and to start to rebuild their lives. From 2009, a Criminal Justice Alcohol Service will be established; following a tender exercise in 2008, GADAC has been commissioned under a service level agreement to provide the service and has recently appointed a Criminal Justice Alcohol Worker to run it.

- 4) The Prison Substance Misuse Worker, employed by Drug Concern, works closely with prison staff, the Probation Service and support agencies to ensure that released prisoners are given opportunities to maintain contact with agencies and continue to receive help and support. Another role of the worker is to continue to assess prisoners for drug and alcohol issues and to offer ongoing support, education or counselling as required.
- 5) Individuals requiring specialist treatment programmes are currently referred to the Community Drug and Alcohol Team (CDAT). This comprises:
 - Manager/Clinical Nurse Specialist
 - Clinical Nurse Specialist
 - Community Mental Health Nurse (Substance Misuse)
 - Community Mental Health Nurse (Substance Misuse)
 - Team Secretary

Two mixed substance support groups and one women's group per week are run by the team. There is also a weekly auricular acupuncture session. Community alcohol detoxifications are supervised when clients meet safety criteria and clients are visited at home when required. The lack of a specialist Consultant Psychiatrist has led to difficulties in the past due to lack of continuity. The teams, however, have been fortunate within the past year to have a Locum Associate Specialist who has an interest in this area but this still remains unsatisfactory due to the uncertainty of the locum remaining in the island. One of the key elements to the success of a client overcoming addiction is the stability of the treatment process and building a rapport with the staff. This is often the only reliable area in their chaotic lives. Changes of staff, particularly in the prescribing area, do not help to offer the support and stability often required.

There seems to be a growing trend where several clients have children who are receiving HSSD services. This means that CDAT staff members have to attend case conferences and liaise with support workers, etc. A part-time social work input would be of great benefit to the team and is something that may be investigated for the new strategy from 2015.

Those people treated by CDAT, who do not wish to attend groups, are increasingly being referred to Drug Concern.

- 6) As reported in the November 2006 report, there are gaps in treatment provision for under 18s who have drug and alcohol problems and require medical intervention. In 2008, the Strategy employed a researcher on a six month contract to investigate how a treatment service for young people could be established in conjunction with the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) and CDAT. This report has now been received and recommendations put forward to implement a service for under 25s. The resources required are more than originally anticipated in 2006 and are included in this report.

- 7.4 There is, therefore, a continuum between education, identification that someone has a problem with drugs or alcohol, e.g. by GPs, school nurses, Drug Concern/GADAC, the Criminal Justice Drugs Service or the Alcohol Service, the Prison Substance Misuse Worker, then treatment through CDAT or, when established, the Young People's Treatment Service and then further initiatives aimed at stopping vulnerable people developing a problem or re-lapsing, such as the work of the Prison Substance Misuse Worker, the Karabiner project and the street work undertaken by the Youth Alcohol Worker.
- 7.5 All these workers and, most importantly, the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Coordinator who holds everything together, are vital to the overall success and coordination of the Strategy. If the Strategy does not receive the extra funding it needs, the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group and the Social Policy Group will be faced with some very difficult decisions on what to cut and the overall success of the Strategy will be compromised. This is likely to lead to significant problems for society as a whole, including increased drug and alcohol use and associated behaviour, such as increased criminal activity. More people's lives would be blighted by drug and alcohol use, with significant impact on their families. It is likely that more young children would need to be taken into care as a result of parental drug and alcohol use. Legal highs have already shown how disruptive mind altering substances can be in an educational setting. Without a Drug and Alcohol Strategy, this problem is only likely to get worse.

8 PROPOSED WAY FORWARD

8.1 The Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget as approved in November 2006

The following table shows the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget which was approved by the States in November 2006.

| Pillar | Initiative | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Demand Reduction | Public Awareness Raising Campaigns | 15,000 | 12,000 | 9,000 | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| | Massive Magazine | 20,000 | 20,000 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| | Support for freephone initiatives | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | UK courier media release initiative | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | Drugs Awareness Week | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Young People and Families | Multi Agency Service for Young People | 185,000 | 185,000 | 185,000 | 185,000 | 185,000 |
| | Support for Domestic Violence Initiatives | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Treatment | CDAT | 52,000 | 52,000 | 52,000 | 52,000 | 52,000 |
| | Drugs Core Funding | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 |
| | Alcohol Core Funding | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 | 58,000 |
| | Young Persons Treatment Service | nil | 15,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement & Supply Reduction | CJDAS | 66,000 | 66,000 | 66,000 | 66,000 | 66,000 |
| | Prison Substance Misuse Work | 33,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking | Support For Licensed Trade Initiatives e.g. proof of age schemes | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Coordination | Salaries inc pension etc Co-ordinator and Commissioning officer | 97,000 | 100,000 | 103,000 | 106,000 | 109,000 |
| | Admin including research, conferences etc | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | Training | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total | | 642,000 | 657,000 | 657,000 | 657,000 | 657,000 |

In that report, it was forecast that £173,000 per annum would come from liquor licensing income and £484,000 per annum would come from general revenue. This was then revised as set out in the next section, with estimates that a higher proportion of funding would come from liquor licensing income.

8.2 Actual budget vs expenditure 2006-2008

It can be seen from the budget and actual figures given on the next page that the Strategy has received/taken considerably less than £484,000 per annum from general revenue (even accounting for the fact that the budget for the Social Policy Coordinator post has been removed from the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget). This is partly due to liquor licensing fees being higher than £173,000 per annum but also due, particularly in 2007 when the Strategy didn't spend all of its allocated budget, to a number of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy posts being unfilled for a period of time. Some posts have also been vacant for a short period of time during 2008. These have now been filled and it is anticipated that the Strategy will spend the entire allocated budget in 2009 before even considering RPI/salary increases for the staff employed through grants (some of whom are on public sector contracts and who will, therefore, have been awarded pay increases. Others, who work for the Strategy under a service level agreement, have also been given a pay rise in line with their organisation's pay scales nationally.)

| Budget | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Premises | | | | |
| Staff | 152,000 | 97,000 | 48,000 | 49,000 |
| Supplies & Services | 75,000 | 83,000 | 106,000 | 103,000 |
| Consultants Fees | 8,000 | | | |
| Grants | 255,000 | 440,000 | 452,000 | 452,000 |
| | 490,000 | 620,000 | 606,000 | 603,000 |
| Less Liquor Licensing Fees | | (225,000) | (250,000) | (250,000) |
| | 490,000 | 395,000 | 356,000 | 354,000 |
| Accounts | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Premises | | | | |
| Staff | 91,652 | 55,816 | 47,739 | |
| Supplies & Services | 94,828 | 66,137 | 76,379 | |
| Consultants Fees | 1,717 | | | |
| Grants | 373,300 | 320,866 | 471,251 | |
| | 561,497 | 442,819 | 595,369 | - |
| Less Liquor Licensing Fees | | (236,065) | (222,517) | |
| | 561,497 | 206,754 | 372,852 | - |

8.3 The Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget required for 2009-2014

The following table sets out the Drug and Alcohol Strategy's estimated budget requirements for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, assuming RPIX and/or salary increases do not exceed 4% per annum. The right hand column shows whether the cost components of the Strategy are primarily linked to RPIX or to salary increases. The costs of the multi-agency service for young people are broken down separately on the following page.

| Pillar | Initiative | 2007 | 2008^ | 2009 | 2010# | 2011 | 2012 | |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Demand Reduction | Public Awareness Raising Campaigns | 15,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,500 | RPIX |
| | Massive Magazine | 20,000 | 20,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,200 | RPIX |
| | Support for freephone initiatives | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,200 | RPIX |
| | UK courier media release initiative | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,400 | RPIX |
| | Drugs Awareness Week | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,200 | RPIX |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Young People and Families | Multi Agency Service for Young People* | 185,000 | 185,000 | 194,000 | 227,000 | 244,500 | 260,000 | Salary |
| | Support for Domestic Violence Initiatives | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Treatment | CDAT** | 52,000 | 52,000 | 60,000 | 65,500 | 68,500 | 71,000 | Salary |
| | Drugs Core Funding (includes needle exchange) | 58,000 | 58,000 | 60,500 | 63,000 | 65,500 | 68,000 | Part Salary, Part RPIX |
| | Alcohol Core Funding | 58,000 | 58,000 | 60,500 | 63,000 | 65,500 | 68,000 | Part Salary, Part RPIX |
| | Young Persons Treatment Service | nil | 15,000 | 35,000 | 54,500 | 57,000 | 59,000 | Salary |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement & Supply Reduction | CIDS | 48,000 | 48,000 | 50,000 | 52,000 | 54,000 | 56,500 | Salary |
| | CIAS | 18,000 | 18,000 | 19,000 | 20,000 | 21,000 | 22,000 | Salary |
| | Prison Substance Misuse Work | 33,000 | 33,000 | 35,000 | 36,500 | 38,000 | 39,000 | Salary |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking | Support For Licensed Trade Initiatives e.g. proof of age schemes | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,250 | RPIX |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Coordination | Salaries inc pension etc Co-ordinator and Commissioning officer | 97,000 | 48,000 | 50,000 | 55,000 | 57,000 | 59,000 | Salary |
| | Admin including research, conferences etc | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 11,250 | RPIX |
| | Training | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,750 | RPIX |
| | Misc | | | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,250 | RPIX |
| | Audit | | | | | 22,000 | 22,500 | RPIX |
| Total | | 642,000 | 605,000 | 641,000 | 703,500 | 760,000 | 796,000 | |

- ^ For 2008 onwards the Social Policy Coordinator's salary is excluded
- # From 2010 allowance has been made for increased employer pension contributions for public sector staff, where appropriate
- * See below for breakdown
- ** 2009 funding has been matched to staff salary bands

After 2012, the audit/performance review allocation could be used to review the Criminal Justice Alcohol Worker and Drug Education Worker part-time posts – see section 6.13.

| Multi-Agency Service for Young People | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Drug Education | <i>16,500</i> | <i>16,500</i> | 17,250 | 18,000 | 18,500 | 19,500 |
| | | | | | | |
| Youth Alcohol Worker | <i>29,000</i> | <i>29,000</i> | 31,250 | 32,500 | 34,000 | 35,050 |
| Karabiner Coordinator | <i>30,000</i> | <i>30,000</i> | 31,250 | 32,500 | 34,000 | 35,050 |
| Karabiner Project Worker | <i>30,000</i> | <i>30,000</i> | 31,250 | 32,500 | 34,000 | 35,050 |
| | | | | | | |
| Drug Support Worker/text messaging | <i>45,000</i> | <i>45,000</i> | 47,000 | 49,000 | 51,000 | 53,000 |
| Costs for service | <i>34,500</i> | <i>34,500</i> | 36,000 | 37,500 | 39,000 | 40,500 |
| | | | | | | |
| Intensive Support Worker | | | | 25,000 | 34,000 | 35,050 |
| Junior Alcohol Worker | | | | | | 6,800 |
| Total | <i>185,000</i> | <i>185,000</i> | 194,000 | 227,000 | 244,500 | 260,000 |

8.4 The figures in section 3 in grey italics correspond to those given in the November 2006 States report. Those in bold black type-face (not italics) have been up-rated in accordance with the issues set out in section 6 of this report and assume an RPIX and/or salary increases of 4% per annum from 2009 onwards, unless otherwise stated. For the period to 2011 (which was originally included in the November 2006 report), those costs that do not contain a salary component have been fixed at 2007 levels wherever possible. For 2012 onwards, it is assumed that all budgetary components in the Strategy are subject to inflationary increases. For illustrative purposes, this has been assumed to be 4%. **For 2013 and 2014, there are no new initiatives in the Strategy but it is recommended that inflation and salary increases are taken into consideration when setting the Strategy's budget in these years.**

8.5 The table on the following page breaks down the Strategy's budget requirements for 2009-2012 into the additional items detailed in section 6 and the funding needed to continue the initiatives that are already included in the Strategy's budget. New funding annually, **at 2009 prices**, is approx £38,000 to cover increased inflationary costs in 2009 plus approx £20,000 for the audit/performance review (from 2011 onwards), plus £6000 for the Junior

Alcohol Worker (from 2012) plus just under £20,000 for the Young People's Treatment Service plus approx £31,000 for the Karabiner Intensive Support Worker (commencing April 2010). In addition, it is being asked that the whole of the Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget be given an inflationary increase in the future (the figures overleaf assume 4% per year).

| | | | 2,009 | 2,010 | 2,011 | 2012 |
|---|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Karabiner Intensive Support Worker | | | | 25,000 | 34,000 | 35,050 |
| Junior Alcohol Worker | | | | | | 6,800 |
| Additional amount required for Young People's Treatment Service | | | | 19,500 | 22,000 | 24,000 |
| Audit | | | | | 22,000 | 22,500 |
| Other initiatives already in strategy | | | 641,000 | 659,000 | 682,000 | 707,650 |
| Total required | | | 641,000 | 703,500 | 760,000 | 796,000 |

8.6 NB this is not the amount required from general revenue, but the total required from both funding sources of general revenue and liquor licensing income. The latter is currently approximately £222,500 per annum. At the time of writing, the Home Department is looking to ensure that liquor licensing fees are subject to some form of inflationary increase in the future from 2010.

8.7 **It is, therefore, recommended that the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget is increased in line with the table given in section 8.3 for 2010-2012. (These figures assume that RPIX and/or salary cost increases do not exceed 4% per annum; if they are higher (or lower), adjustments to the budget may need to be made.) For 2013 and 2014, there are no new initiatives in the Strategy but it is recommended that inflation and salary increases are taken into consideration when setting the Strategy's budget in these years. Liquor licensing income will be used to partially fund the Strategy and it is recommended that the balance continues to be met from general revenue. For 2013 and 2014, there are no new initiatives in the Strategy but it is recommended that inflation and salary increases are taken into consideration when setting the Strategy's budget in these years.**

For 2009 unspent balances have been used to find the £38,000 required to maintain all the work streams within the strategy.

9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 Much has been achieved by the current Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy. However, those involved in the Strategy cannot afford to become complacent and further work is planned over the next five years.
- 9.2 This report recommends that the Drug and Alcohol Strategy budget be increased in certain areas from 2010 onwards to take inflation into consideration. It is recommended that the budget is increased in line with the table given in section 8.3 for 2010-2012, which assumes that RPIX and/or salary cost increases do not exceed 4% per annum. For 2013 and 2014, there are no new initiatives in the Strategy but it is recommended that inflation and salary increases are taken into consideration when setting the Strategy's budget in these years. Liquor licensing income will be used to partially fund the Strategy and it is recommended that the balance continues to be met from general revenue.
- 9.3 The figures in section 8.3 of this report include funding for the Karabiner Intensive Support Worker and the Junior Alcohol Worker when the charitable funding runs out, plus additional funding for the Young People's Treatment Service to pay for the type of post needed.
- 9.4 It is recommended that the Social Policy Co-ordinator's salary, pension contributions, employer's social insurance contributions etc are budgeted for, and drawn from, the Policy Council's budget allocation in the future.
- 9.5 The Social Policy Group will liaise with the Treasury and Resources Department, and others as necessary regarding auditing the Strategy, financial provision for which has been included in the figures in section 8.3.
- 9.6 The current strategy should continue until the end of 2014. The initiatives given in section 5 of this report will be progressed between 2009 and 2012 and a comprehensive review of the Strategy will be carried out in 2012 and 2013, in addition to the ongoing initiatives in the Strategy. The Policy Council will report back to the States in 2013 with a new Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy to cover the period 2015 onwards. This time lag is necessary in order to give all the agencies involved in the Strategy a year's notice of any changes.
- 9.7 Separate reports may be laid before the States prior to 2013, e.g. on: -
 - on –Island rehabilitation programmes;
 - drink-drive rehabilitation programmes; and
 - the permitted blood alcohol level for drivers.

The cost of alcohol should also be kept under regular review.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STATES (NB THESE WERE THE RECOMMENDATIONS INTENDED PRIOR TO JULY 2009 AND HAVE NOW BEEN SUPERCEDED BY THE COVERING REPORT)

- 1. To agree that the current Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy should continue until the end of 2014; and to agree in principle to the revised budget requirements set out in section 8 of this report.**
- 2. To direct the Treasury and Resources Department to take account of the revenue costs associated with this Strategy, as indicated in section 8 of this report, when recommending cash limits to the States for 2010 to 2014 inclusive.**
- 3. To direct the Policy Council to report back to the States in 2013 with a new Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy to cover the period 2015 onwards.**

APPENDIX 1: KEY AIMS OF THE BAILIWICK DRUG AND ALCOHOL STRATEGY PILLARS

• Demand Reduction

- o To promote and develop a drug and alcohol education service
- o To reduce the demand for and the acceptability of illegal drugs whilst increasing knowledge and offering alternatives to drug use
- o To raise awareness of the consequences of problem alcohol use
- o To reduce the adverse effects of alcohol on social well-being

• Young People and Families

- o To minimise experimentation and the adverse effects of drugs and alcohol
- o To prevent experimental use of drugs and alcohol from developing into problem use
- o To enable young people at risk of problem drug and alcohol use to make positive choices about their lives
- o To address the issue of domestic abuse and violence and the links with substance misuse

• Treatment

- o To provide treatment services for people with drug and alcohol problems that are appropriate to their needs, and are in line with best practice
- o To provide advice, information, counselling and support services for problem drug/alcohol users, their families/carers and other professionals

• Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement and Drug Supply Reduction

- o To employ strategies that deter the importation and supply of illegal drugs
- o To support the development of law enforcement initiatives and work practices
- o To reduce drug and alcohol related crime and disorder and drink/drug driving
- o To provide services for offenders, who have drug and alcohol problems, which address the causes of their substance problem and the links with offending

- o To provide services that enable problem drug/alcohol offenders to remain drug free and/or sober on their release from prison

- **Promoting Safe and Sensible Drinking**

- o To increase knowledge and awareness of what constitutes safe levels of alcohol consumption, and how this may vary with age, gender, the consumption of food, tiredness and prescribed medication
- o To support the work of the Liquor Licensing Working Group in introducing and developing appropriate licensing conditions
- o To ensure licensees and their staff are aware of the risks and consequences of binge drinking and act responsibly to discourage this

- **Coordination**

- o To ensure a joined-up approach in delivery of initiatives
- o To forge and strengthen links with other social policy areas
- o To provide information about local trends
- o To provide a monitoring framework to ensure quality and value for money
- o To support legislation reviews

APPENDIX 2: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE DRUG AND ALCOHOL STRATEGY GROUP

The Policy Council's Social Policy Sub-Group¹ (SPG) will have responsibility for the implementation of the Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy.

Elected members of the aforementioned SPG will direct the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Group (the Group) to coordinate develop and implement the Drug and Alcohol Strategy (the Strategy) and to recommend future strategic direction.

Functions

The Group will be accountable for the:-

- Implementation of the Strategy in accordance with the Resolution of the States of Deliberation of 29 November 2006.
- Identification of areas for potential development and where appropriate, to recommend amendments within the Strategy to the SPG.
- Coordination of the execution of the Strategy mindful of the aims endorsed by the Resolution(s).
- Monitoring of the Strategy and its continuing ability to meet the aims of the Strategy endorsed by the Resolution of the States of Deliberation.
- Preparation of an annual report and/or presentation for consideration by the SPG.

Aims

To reduce:-

- The demand for drugs;
- The supply of drugs;
- Drug and alcohol-related ill-health;
- Drug and alcohol-related crime and disorder;
- Drug and alcohol-related road accidents;
- Drug and alcohol-related economic loss in the workplace; and

¹ Commerce and Employment/Education/Health/Home/Housing/Social Security/Treasury and Resources/Departments

- The adverse effects of drugs and alcohol on social well-being

To provide:-

- A range of treatment services appropriate for drug and alcohol users;
- A range of services to promote education about drug and alcohol issues;
- Initiatives for young people and families to minimise experimentation and the adverse effect of drugs and alcohol;
- A system of data collection, monitoring, measuring and benchmarking;
- Training for staff involved in the Strategy.

Membership

Members of the Group comprise of:-

Chief Officer, Education Department
 Chief Officer, Health and Social Services Department
 Chief Officer, Home Department
 Chief Officer, Island Police
 Chief Officer, Customs and Immigration Service
 Prison Governor
 Chief Officer, Probation Service
 Director of Public Health
 Lifelong and Learning Manager (Education)
 Director, Services for Children and Young People (HSSD)
 Senior Manager, Adult Mental Health (HSSD)
 Drug and Alcohol Strategy Coordinator (Secretary to the Group)
 The Social Policy Coordinator

A designated officer with specific operational strategic implementation responsibilities may also attend meetings of the Group in an advisory role.

Officers

- Chairman – elected by Group members to hold office for each calendar year and eligible for re-election, to be drawn from the Chief Officers of Education, HSSD and Home.
- Vice-Chairman – elected by Group members as above
- Secretary – the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Coordinator will act as Secretary to the Group.

Meetings

The Group will meet as often as is required in order to discharge its functions outlined above and at least three times in each calendar year. The Chairman will be responsible for calling meetings and ensuring that resolutions of the Group are implemented.

Minutes

The Secretary will be responsible for ensuring that meetings of the Group are minuted. Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the Group will be approved at the next meeting of the Group.

Agenda

The Secretary will be responsible for compiling and circulating agendas for meetings of the Group.

Media

The Chairman will be the nominated spokesperson for the Group to the media on Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy issues. Other members may be asked by the Chairman or by the Group to act as spokesperson on a particular Strategy issue. Members of the Group intending to speak, or to issue a prepared release to the media on Strategy issues will, when possible, as a matter of courtesy to colleagues, undertake to advise the Chairman in advance and to circulate any prepared press release to members.

This does not affect the right of any member of the Group to speak or issue releases to the media in his/her area of responsibility if mandated to do so.

Reporting Procedure to the Social Policy Group

The Chairman, as and when necessary or when the agenda dictates, will report generally to the SPG on issues relating to the Strategy.

The Social Policy Coordinator will also report to the SPG on areas of development and coordination regarding the Strategy and particularly how issues may impinge on other areas of social policy.

Other members of the Group may, by invitation, attend specific SPG meetings for specific items falling within their own area of operational expertise.

An annual report and/or presentation on the work of the Group will be presented to the SPG.

APPENDIX 3: DRINK-DRIVE STATISTICS**Drink/Drive Statistics 2009**

| 2005 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|
| Arrested | 17 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 25 | 11 | 207 |
| Charged | 16 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 18 | 21 | 9 | 178 |
| Cautioned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| NFA | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 28 |
| | 17 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 25 | 11 | 207 |

| 2006 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|
| Arrested | 17 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 15 | 180 |
| Charged | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 9 | 11 | 146 |
| Cautioned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| NFA | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 26 |
| | 17 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 15 | 180 |

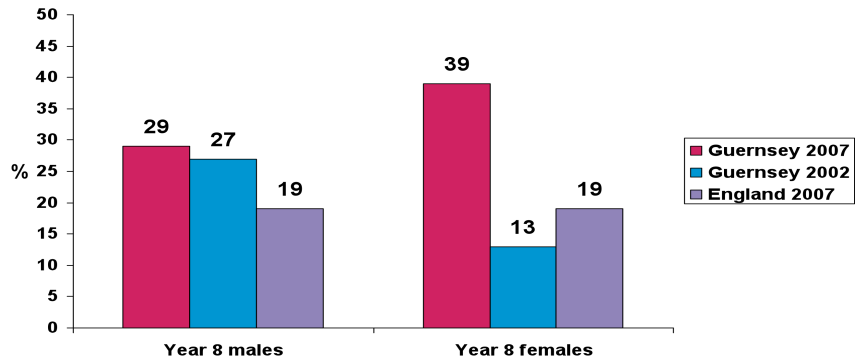
| 2007 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|
| Arrested | 22 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 24 | 16 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 194 |
| Charged | 17 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 155 |
| Cautioned | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| NFA | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 29 |
| | 22 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 24 | 16 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 194 |

| 2008 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|
| Arrested | 11 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 143 |
| Charged | 10 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 117 |
| Cautioned | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| NFA | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| | 11 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 141 |

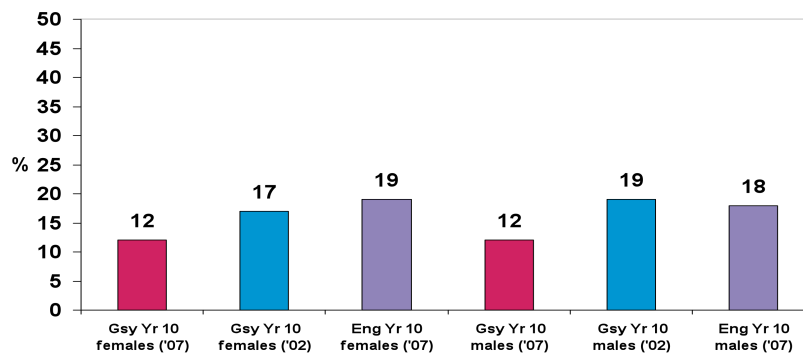
APPENDIX 4: YOUNG PEOPLE'S SURVEY 2007 RESULTS

Year 8 pupils who drank alcohol in the last 7 days compared with 2002 and England

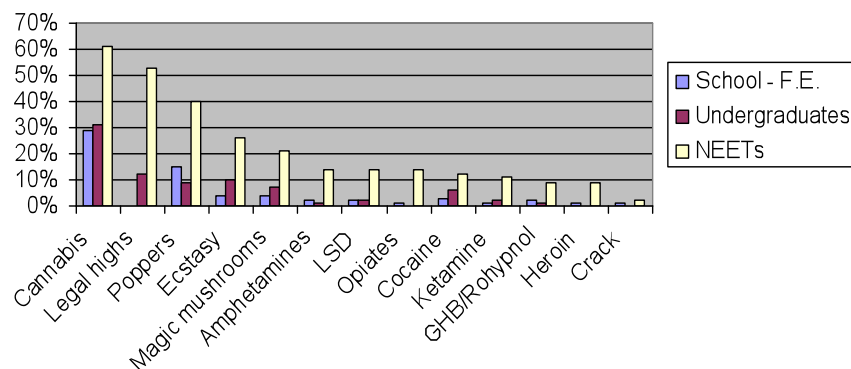
Over twice as many Guernsey Year 8 girls have drunk alcohol in the last seven days compared to English Year 8 girls.



'Have you EVER taken cannabis?'



Percentage Who Had Taken Drug(s) At Least Once



APPENDIX 5: INTENSIVE SUPPORT WORKER'S REPORT

**INTENSIVE SUPPORT
WORKER
AND
KARABINER XTRA**

AUG 2007 – FEB 2009



Intensive Support Worker and Karabiner Xtra Aug 2007 – February 2009

Karabiner Xtra Statistics

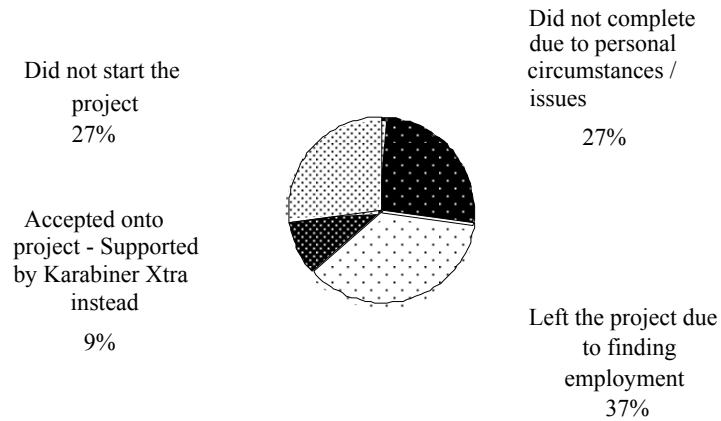
I began work as an Intensive Support Worker for the Karabiner Programme in August 2007. Since then there have been 4 Karabiner Projects run, of which I have supported the majority of accepted participants during and following the projects.

Following the projects, several young people have started or completed work experience placements which have helped them to improve their CV and employability. Many have worked with the college through the access course or individual sessions on improving their literacy skills. A large group of young people are now in employment, and are maintaining this well. A few have gained employment but may have lost it, this is all part of them learning about what work involves and being able to reflect upon their experiences for future opportunities.

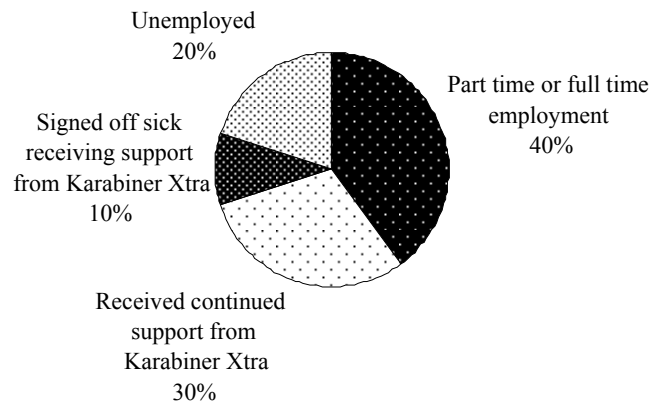
There have also been separate referrals to Karabiner Xtra since August 2007 which has increased my caseload and has varied the work I have been able to do with young people who may be more capable or have more experience.

- Since August 2007 there have been 4 Karabiner Projects.
- The total number of young people accepted onto these projects is 33.
- The total number of male participants is 24
- The total number of female participants is 9 (1 female was accepted onto 2 projects)
- All young people referred and accepted onto Karabiner are unemployed.
- The age range of these people since August 2007 has been 15 – 24.
- The total of young people that completed the projects run is 22.
- 11 young people did not complete the projects

Reasons why young people did not complete the Karabiner Project



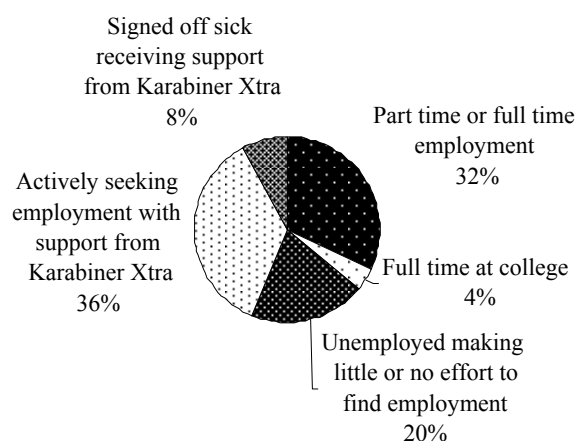
Although 11 young people did not complete the project, please note that 4 of these young people left due to finding employment and 1 young person was supported by Karabiner Xtra instead of the project as it was felt by staff that more individual support was required for her needs at the time. This is something that Karabiner Xtra has been able to offer young people when they are referred to the programme. This is always needs led and provides an alternative option for those who may have higher levels of anxiety about starting the project. It can also be a step above Karabiner for those young people who are more able to find employment, without necessarily requiring the intensive support of the 8 week project.

Current status of young people who did not complete the project

Although these young people did not start or complete the project, Karabiner Xtra has still been able to offer individual intensive support by helping them to maintain their employment or by supporting them in a mentoring role if they are not capable of working due to ill health.

The remaining 22 young people completed the projects bringing the total of young people supported intensively by Karabiner Xtra during or following the projects since August 2007 to 25. This includes 3 young people who did not complete the projects.

Current status of young people supported by Karabiner Xtra following referral to Karabiner Projects since August 2007

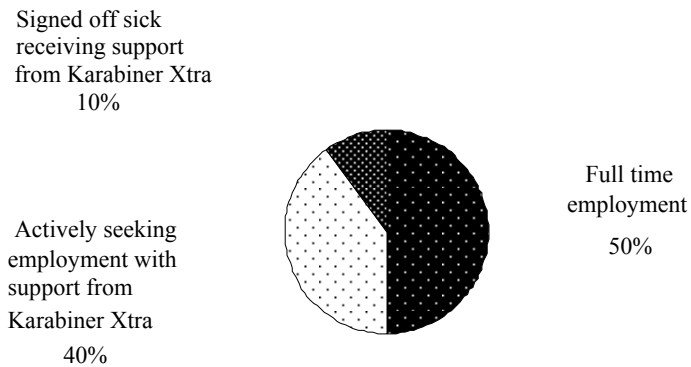


Of the young people who are unemployed, 1 young person is pregnant. Young people who are unemployed may have gained employment or work experience following Karabiner however may have lost their employment or not yet gained employment following a successful work experience placement.

Those who are unemployed and making little effort to find employment usually have circumstances in their lives which do not make finding work a priority. This can often be the nature of the young people we work with, and sometimes these young people may go on the Karabiner Project a few times before any effective change is made. It is important to note here that they still work closely with Action for Children and use the services available to them, as unemployment, homelessness, drug and alcohol issues can often coincide.

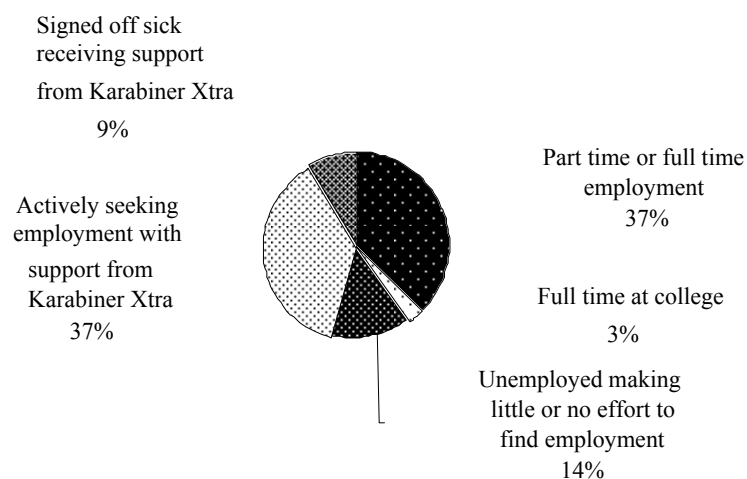
I have also worked with 10 young people who have been referred to Karabiner Xtra separately since August 2007. Some of these young people had completed the Karabiner Project before I started and still required further support. The other young people were referrals from the Youth Alcohol Worker at Action for Children, Probation, Children's Services and self referrals. Again all of these young people were unemployed and required intensive support.

Current status of separate referrals to Karabiner Xtra



Since August 2007 the total number of young people I have supported intensively is 35. This includes young people who have been accepted onto projects, those who completed and those who did not complete the projects and also separate referrals to Karabiner Xtra.

Current status of all young people supported by Karabiner Xtra since August 2007



Karabiner Xtra overview

Karabiner involvement

My involvement with the Karabiner Project has primarily been to support the young people through the project alongside the Karabiner project worker, to build up relationships with them and then to support them after the project.

I have also acted as a joint project worker on 2 of the 4 projects run since I started; this has been due to staff shortages. I shortlist and interview potential Karabiner participants with the Karabiner team and have also formed key relationships with parents and carers of young people accepted onto the project. I have also supported the Karabiner Project on a trip to London at the end of the last project in 2008.

My role on the project includes offering sessions on life skills which have been on living independently, assertiveness skills and interview tips and techniques. I have helped arrange the art sessions, various training sessions and computer sessions. I am also responsible for liaising with the careers service to help plan and review the careers sessions.

Sympathetic Employers

My primary role as Intensive Support Worker is to offer continued support to young people on completion of the 8 week Karabiner Project. This has involved arranging work experience placements and also being a liaison for employers when a young person is successful in gaining employment. This has helped me develop a database of 24 sympathetic employers who are happy to offer work experience or supported employment to young people who have been supported by the Karabiner Programme.

When a young person is seeking employment I can write references for them if they have completed the project and letters of support. I have also been able to advocate on behalf of the young person if there are barriers to employment such as criminal records or no qualifications. I am involved in regular reviews of employment with the employer and young person and have also supported employers when termination of employment is unfortunately the last option available to them.

Other agencies

I have built strong working relationships with other agencies in Guernsey working with young people and unemployment. This support has been mutual and encourages a smoother transition for young people especially when several factors such as benefits are involved.

Social Security

I work very closely with several social security departments, which include the job centre, work rehabilitation services and CEP's (Community Environmental Projects

Scheme). This involves negotiating benefits for young people whilst on the Karabiner Project but also when they are in work experience or employment. The job centre are a key contact in the lives of all young people I support and my relationship with them has helped me, the job centre and the young people resolve difficulties promptly and fairly.

I have also done a joint presentation to the GBTEA (Guernsey Builders Trade Employers Association) with Martyn Barbe (CEP's development officer – Work rehabilitation services – social security) with the aim of encouraging more employers to offer their support to people we work with. I have visited the Jersey social security department and their Work wise initiative which helped me understand more about how the benefits structures vary between the islands and how they work with young people to help them get into work.

Careers

The careers services have always played a prominent part in the Karabiner Project since it began. This has continued and developed further since Karabiner Xtra was introduced. I have been the lead contact for the sessions they have run on Karabiner, I have also helped devise and implement joint action plans between careers and Karabiner Xtra. Not only is this a valuable support to me with their knowledge of career choices, it has also meant that the young people have a wider support package available to them once they have completed the project.

I have also attended both careers conventions in 2008 and 2009 which has helped me further develop my contacts with employers.

College of Further Education

The majority of young people who are referred to the Karabiner Programme have little or no qualifications. This can make finding a job difficult and often young people want to improve their skills but don't know how.

I have helped young people access various college courses following Karabiner through either the Access group, ILP (Individual Learning Programme) or the Flexi learning centre. I also liaise closely with Peter Henry who works with GALP (Guernsey Adult Literacy Project). Peter offers individual support to people who wish to improve their levels of literacy. This has also helped create yet another means of support young people once completing the project. It has been invaluable for young people who may have low confidence or who would not cope in a school or college environment. Peter also offers young people the option of gaining a qualification up to level 2 in literacy and numeracy. This greatly widens the choice of courses available to young people at the college as this level is an entrance requirement for many apprenticeships.

I recently presented the Karabiner Programme to the access group at the college with James Herring – Karabiner Project worker. This was requested by the access group tutor as many of the young people in the group will most likely require our support in the future.

Youth Service / Schools

Duke of Edinburgh

I have helped support the Youth Service and St Sampson's Secondary School by accompanying a group of young people undertaking a practice silver Duke of Edinburgh expedition in May 2008. I obtained my silver instructor qualification in October 2007 and it was good to be able to put this to use amongst a group of young people I had previously supported in my role as a youth worker and teaching assistant. Several of the young people in the group have also accessed Action for Children services. By having a relationship with these young people already can make it a lot easier for them to feel they can come in and see us for help and advice.

Joint initiatives

SPLAT - (Summer Programme Learning Activities for Teenagers)

During the summer of 2008 I ran an art workshop for teenagers with special educational needs from secondary schools in Guernsey. This was a joint initiative by the youth service, drug and alcohol strategy and Action for Children and one which has helped establish my role with a group of vulnerable young people who may require our support in the future.

Articulation – Arts Commission and Action for Children

Articulation is an Action for Children initiative of which I am working with the Guernsey Arts Commission. A weekend of hip hop workshops will be run, with a whole day dedicated for young people, who access Action for Children services.

Supporting other initiatives

Dodge ball / Midnight Football– Sports Commission

A dodge ball tournament was run last year for young people by the Sports Commission. I helped referee this to support the sports commission development officer and also to build up relationships with a wider group of young people.

A football tournament was also due to be run over the summer of which I was due to help staff and support, however due to circumstances at the time, this event was cancelled.

Safety Calling Challenge – Health Promotion Unit

I was involved with the Safety Calling Challenge, which is an annual event run for all yr 6 children in on the island.

Saturday Youth Club – Youth Alcohol / Youth Service

The Saturday Youth Club is a joint initiative run by Action for Children and the Youth Service. Action for Children Youth Alcohol Worker Adam Farish often requires cover for this club, which I have supported him with on occasion. Not only is this part of supporting my colleagues as they support me, it is also a way of building up

relationships with young people and being able to offer support to them in a relaxed, informal environment should they require it.

Action for Children initiatives

Art Matters

Art Matters is an annual event run by Action for Children. In 2008 I led the event for the Guernsey project and arranged for an artist to come across from London for 2 days to run workshops on art for young people. The art work was sent to London to be exhibited in the Ernst and Young HQ, and I took the group of young people to London for the day so they could view their art work and experience several tourist attractions in London. The majority of young people in this group had never left Guernsey before.

Guernsey Youth Housing

Being based at the same project as youth housing staff, I have built up relationships and come into daily contact with young people who access the overall services of Action for Children.

I offer support and guidance to staff and young people on completing CV's, signposting, available jobs and sympathetic employers. I tag team a number of young people with youth housing staff as often more than one issue is prevalent at the time.

I have recently been offering out of hours on call support for the Youth Housing training flats, and know the occupants of these flats well from being based at the project. These young people already have a relationship with me and other Karabiner staff making any future place on the project much more relaxed for them.

E-Safety sub committee

A new group has been set up in Guernsey recently to develop an island strategy for the Bailiwick of Guernsey to promote the safer use of ICT. This will involve raising awareness to staff, young people and carers on the safeguarding aspects of ICT. Members of this group include the NSPCC, Education, Police and Culture and Leisure. I am a member of this group representing Action for Children, and the older age range of young people who also need targeting, safeguarding and educating.

Fiona Bush
Karabiner Intensive Support Worker
2009

(NB The Treasury and Resources Department supports the report on the basis that no new funds are being requested outside of the States Strategic Plan process.)

The States are asked to decide:-

XI.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 5th November, 2009, of the Policy Council, they are of the opinion:-

1. That the current Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy shall continue until the end of 2014 but as set out in that Report.
2. To note the revised budget requirements as set out in sections 3.5, 4.17 and 4.20 of that Report
3. To note that additional funding (for new initiatives or those which have been deleted from, or reduced in, the strategy) will be subject to approval as part of the States Strategic Plan.
4. To direct the Policy Council to report back to the States in 2013 with a new Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy for 2015 onwards.

TREASURY AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT**DOUBLE TAXATION ARRANGEMENT
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND**

The Chief Minister
Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port

6th October 2009

Dear Sir

1. **Executive Summary**

This Report proposes that the States declare, by Resolution, that a Double Taxation Arrangement entered into with the Government of New Zealand, on 21 July 2009, should have effect, with the consequence that the arrangement shall also have effect in relation to income tax, notwithstanding anything contained in the Income Tax (Guernsey) Law, 1975, as amended (“the Income Tax Law”).

2. **Report**

- 2.1. The principal purpose of a Double Taxation Arrangement is for two governments to agree procedures for the prevention of double taxation – that is, taxation under the laws of both territories in respect of the same income.
- 2.2. Prior to 2008, Guernsey had only two Double Taxation Arrangements – one with the United Kingdom (which came into force in 1952) and one with Jersey (which came into force in 1955). Since 2008, several Double Taxation Arrangements have been signed with countries including the Netherlands, Ireland and the Nordic Countries (see Billet d’Etat XXI 2009 at page 1494).
- 2.3. Since 2001, Guernsey has been negotiating with a number of countries in relation to Tax Information Exchange Agreements (“TIEAs”). Part of the negotiation process is to discuss, with the country concerned, ways of preventing certain types of double taxation and related issues.
- 2.4. On 21 July 2009, Guernsey signed an agreement with New Zealand, entitled “Agreement Between the States of Guernsey and the

Government of New Zealand for the Exchange of Information with Respect to Taxes and the Allocation of Taxing Rights with Respect to Certain Income of Individuals (“Agreement with New Zealand”), which incorporates, under Chapter III, certain provisions which relate to the avoidance of double taxation. The provisions set out under Chapter III amount to arrangements made with a view to afford relief from double taxation.

A copy of the Agreement with New Zealand is appended to this Report.

2.5. Section 172(1) of the Income Tax Law provides:

“If the States by Resolution declare that arrangements specified in the resolution have been made with the government of any other territory with a view to affording relief from double taxation in relation to income tax and any tax of a similar character imposed by the laws of that territory, and that it is expedient that those arrangements should have effect, the arrangements shall have effect in relation to income tax notwithstanding anything in any enactment.”

2.6 Chapter II of the Agreement with New Zealand provides for the obtaining and exchanging of information in relation to tax made between the States of Guernsey and the Government of New Zealand. In order for Chapter II to be effective, the States must specify the agreement by way of Ordinance pursuant to section 75C of the Income Tax Law. Coincidentally, the draft Ordinance for this purpose is included as Article III of this Billet d’État at page 2813.

3. **Recommendation**

The Treasury and Resources Department recommends that the States should ratify the Agreement made with New Zealand, as appended to this Report, as required by section 172(1) of the Income Tax Law.

Yours faithfully

C N K Parkinson
Minister

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE STATES OF GUERNSEY AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND**

FOR

THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES

AND

**THE ALLOCATION OF TAXING RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN
INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS**

Whereas the States of Guernsey and the Government of New Zealand (“the Parties”) recognise that present legislation already provides for cooperation and the exchange of information in criminal tax matters;

Whereas the Parties have long been active in international efforts in the fight against financial and other crimes, including the targeting of terrorist financing;

Whereas it is acknowledged that the States of Guernsey has the right under the terms of its Entrustment from the United Kingdom to negotiate, conclude, perform and subject to the terms of this Agreement terminate a tax information exchange agreement with the Government of New Zealand;

Whereas the States of Guernsey on 21 February 2002 entered into a political commitment to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s principles of effective exchange of information.

Whereas the Parties wish to enhance and facilitate the terms and conditions governing the exchange of information relating to taxes;

Now, therefore, the Parties have agreed to conclude the following agreement which contains obligations on the part of the Parties only:

**CHAPTER I
TAXES COVERED AND DEFINITIONS**

**Article 1
Taxes Covered**

1. Subject to paragraph 2, the taxes to which this Agreement shall apply are:
 - (a) in the case of New Zealand, income tax and goods and services tax (“New Zealand tax”);

- (b) in the case of Guernsey, income tax and dwellings profits tax (“Guernsey tax”).
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the only taxes to which Articles 9 and 10 shall apply are:
- (a) in the case of New Zealand, income tax;
 - (b) in the case of Guernsey, income tax.
3. This Agreement shall apply also to any identical or substantially similar taxes imposed after the date of signature of the Agreement in addition to or in place of the taxes listed in paragraph 1 if the Parties so agree. The competent authority of each Party shall notify the other of substantial changes in laws or measures which may affect the obligations of that Party pursuant to this Agreement.
4. This Agreement shall not apply to taxes imposed by states, local authorities or other political subdivisions, or possessions of a Party.

Article 2

Definitions

1. In this Agreement:

“Guernsey” means the islands of Guernsey, Alderney and Herm, including the territorial sea adjacent to those islands, in accordance with international law;

“New Zealand” means the territory of New Zealand but does not include Tokelau; it also includes any area beyond the territorial sea designated under New Zealand legislation and in accordance with international law as an area in which New Zealand may exercise sovereign rights with respect to natural resources;

“collective investment fund or scheme” means any pooled investment vehicle, irrespective of legal form. The term “public collective investment fund or scheme” means any collective investment fund or scheme provided the units, shares or other interests in the fund or scheme can be readily purchased, sold or redeemed by the public. Units, shares or other interests in the fund or scheme can be readily purchased, sold or redeemed “by the public” if the purchase, sale or redemption is not implicitly or explicitly restricted to a limited group of investors;

“company” means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;

“competent authority” means, in the case of New Zealand, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue or an authorised representative of the Commissioner and, in the case of Guernsey, the Director of Income Tax or the Director’s delegate;

“criminal laws” means all criminal laws designated as such under domestic law, irrespective of whether such laws are contained in the tax laws, the criminal code or other statutes;

“criminal tax matters” means tax matters involving intentional conduct whether before or after the entry into force of this Agreement which is liable to prosecution under the criminal law of the requesting Party;

“information gathering measures” means laws and administrative or judicial procedures enabling a requested Party to obtain and provide the information requested;

“information” means any fact, statement, document or record in whatever form;

“person” means a natural person, a company or any other body or group of persons;

“principal class of shares” means the class or classes of shares representing a majority of the voting power and value of the company;

“publicly traded company” means any company whose principal class of shares is listed on a recognised stock exchange provided its listed shares can be readily purchased or sold by the public. Shares can be purchased or sold “by the public” if the purchase or sale of shares is not implicitly or explicitly restricted to a limited group of investors;

“recognised stock exchange” means any stock exchange agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Parties;

“requested Party” means the Party to this Agreement which is requested to provide or has provided information in response to a request;

“requesting Party” means the Party to this Agreement submitting a request for or having received information from the requested Party;

“resident of a Party” means

- (a) in the case of New Zealand, a person who is a resident of New Zealand for the purposes of New Zealand tax; and
- (b) in the case of Guernsey, a person who is a resident of Guernsey for the purposes of Guernsey tax.

A person is not a resident of a Party if the person is liable to tax in that Party in respect only of income from sources in that Party;

“tax” means any tax covered by this Agreement;

“transfer pricing adjustment” means an adjustment made by the competent authority of a Party to the profits of an enterprise as a result of applying the domestic law concerning taxes referred to in Article 1 of that Party regarding transfer pricing or an equivalent form of adjustment between associated persons.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where a person, being an individual, is a resident of both Parties, then the person’s status shall be determined as follows:

- (a) the individual shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party in which a permanent home is available to that individual; but if a permanent home is available in both Parties, or in neither of them, that individual shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party with which the individual’s personal and economic relations are closer (centre of vital interests);
- (b) if the Party in which the individual has their centre of vital interests cannot be determined, the individual shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party in which the individual has an habitual abode;
- (c) if the individual has an habitual abode in both Guernsey and New Zealand or in neither of them, the competent authorities of the parties shall endeavour to resolve the question by mutual agreement.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where a person other than an individual is a resident of both Parties then it shall be deemed to be a resident only of the Party in which its place of effective management is situated.

4. As regards the application of this Agreement at any time by a Party, any term not defined therein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning that it has at that time under the laws of that Party for the purposes of the taxes to which this Agreement applies, any meaning under the applicable tax laws of that Party prevailing over a meaning given to the term under other laws of that Party.

CHAPTER II

THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO TAXES

Article 3

Object and Scope of the Exchange of Information

1. The Parties through their competent authorities shall provide assistance through exchange of information that is foreseeably relevant to the administration and enforcement of the domestic laws of the Parties concerning the taxes covered by this Agreement, including information that is foreseeably relevant to the determination, assessment, enforcement or collection of tax with respect to persons subject to such

taxes, or to the investigation or the prosecution of civil or criminal tax matters in relation to such persons. A requested Party is not obliged to provide information which is neither held by its authorities nor in the possession of or obtainable by persons who are within its territorial jurisdiction. The rights and safeguards secured to persons by the laws or administrative practice of the requested Party remain applicable. The requested Party shall use its best endeavours to ensure that no deliberate actions are taken to unduly prevent or delay the effective exchange of information.

2. The competent authorities of the Parties shall also exchange such information as is relevant for carrying out the provisions of Chapters III and IV of this Agreement.

3. Information shall be exchanged in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and shall be treated as confidential in the manner provided in Article 7.

Article 4 **Exchange of Information Upon Request**

1. The competent authority of the requested Party shall provide upon request by the requesting Party information for the purposes referred to in Article 3. Such information shall be exchanged without regard to whether the requested Party needs such information for its own tax purposes or the conduct being investigated would constitute a crime under the laws of the requested Party if it had occurred in the territory of the requested Party. The competent authority of the requesting Party shall only make a request for information pursuant to this Article when it is unable to obtain the requested information by other means, except where recourse to such means would give rise to disproportionate difficulty.

2. If the information in the possession of the competent authority of the requested Party is not sufficient to enable it to comply with the request for information, the requested Party shall use the information gathering measures it considers relevant to provide the requesting Party with the information requested, notwithstanding that the requested Party may not need such information for its own tax purposes.

3. If specifically requested by the competent authority of the requesting Party, the competent authority of the requested Party shall provide information under this Article, to the extent allowable under its domestic laws, in the form of depositions of witnesses and authenticated copies of original records.

4. Each Party shall ensure that it has the authority, subject to the terms of Article 3, to obtain and provide, through its competent authority and upon request:

- (a) information held by banks, other financial institutions, and any person, including nominees and trustees, acting in an agency or fiduciary capacity;
- (b) (i) information regarding the legal and beneficial ownership of companies, partnerships and other persons, and within the

constraints of Article 3 any other persons in an ownership chain, including in the case of collective investment schemes, information on shares, units and other interests;

- (ii) in the case of trusts, information on settlors, trustees, protectors and beneficiaries.

5. This Chapter does not create an obligation for a Party to obtain or provide ownership information with respect to publicly traded companies or public collective investment schemes, unless such information can be obtained without giving rise to disproportionate difficulties.

6. Any request for information shall be formulated with the greatest detail necessary and shall specify in writing;

- (a) the identity of the person under examination or investigation;
- (b) the period for which the information is requested;
- (c) the nature of the information requested and the form in which the requesting Party would prefer to receive it;
- (d) the tax purpose for which the information is sought;
- (e) the reasons for believing that the information requested is foreseeably relevant to tax administration and enforcement of the requesting Party, with respect to the person identified in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph;
- (f) grounds for believing that the information requested is present in the requested Party or is in the possession of or obtainable by a person within the jurisdiction of the requested Party;
- (g) to the extent known, the name and address of any person believed to be in possession of or able to obtain the information requested;
- (h) a statement that the request conforms with the laws and administrative practice of the requesting Party, that if the requested information was within the jurisdiction of the requesting Party then the competent authority of the requesting Party would be able to obtain the information under the laws of the requesting Party or in the normal course of administrative practice and that it is in conformity with this Chapter; and
- (i) a statement that the requesting Party has pursued all means available in its own territory to obtain the information, except where that would give rise to disproportionate difficulty.

7. The competent authority of the requested Party shall acknowledge receipt of the request to the competent authority of the requesting Party and shall use its best endeavours to forward the requested information to the requesting Party with the least possible delay.

Article 5

Tax Examinations Abroad

1. With reasonable notice, the requesting Party may request that the requested Party allow representatives of the competent authority of the requesting Party to enter the territory of the requested Party, to the extent permitted under its domestic laws, to interview individuals and examine records with the prior written consent of the individuals or other persons concerned. The competent authority of the requesting Party shall notify the competent authority of the requested Party of the time and place of the intended meeting with the individuals concerned.

2. At the request of the competent authority of the requesting Party, the competent authority of the requested Party may permit representatives of the competent authority of the requesting Party to attend a tax examination in the territory of the requested Party.

3. If the request referred to in paragraph 2 is granted, the competent authority of the requested Party conducting the examination shall, as soon as possible, notify the competent authority of the requesting Party of the time and place of the examination, the authority or person authorised to carry out the examination and the procedures and conditions required by the requested Party for the conduct of the examination. All decisions regarding the conduct of the examination shall be made by the requested Party conducting the examination.

Article 6

Possibility of Declining a Request

1. The competent authority of the requested Party may decline to assist:

- (a) where the request is not made in conformity with this Chapter;
- (b) where the requesting Party has not pursued all means available in its own territory to obtain the information, except where recourse to such means would give rise to disproportionate difficulty; or
- (c) where the disclosure of the information requested would be contrary to public policy ('ordre public') of the requested Party.

2. This Chapter shall not impose upon a requested Party any obligation to provide information subject to legal privilege, or any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, provided that information described in Article 4(4) shall not by reason of that fact alone be treated as such a secret or trade process.

3. A request for information shall not be refused on the ground that the tax claim giving rise to the request is disputed by the taxpayer.
4. The requested Party shall not be required to obtain and provide information which, if the requested information was within the jurisdiction of the requesting Party, the competent authority of the requesting Party would not be able to obtain under its laws or in the normal course of administrative practice.
5. The requested Party may decline a request for information if the information is requested by the requesting Party to administer or enforce a provision of the tax law of the requesting Party, or any requirement connected therewith, which discriminates against a national or citizen of the requested Party as compared with a national or citizen of the requesting Party in the same circumstances.

Article 7

Confidentiality

1. All information provided and received by the competent authorities of the Parties shall be kept confidential.
2. Information provided to the competent authority of the requesting Party may not be used for any purpose other than for the purposes stated in Article 3 without the prior written consent of the requested Party.
3. Information shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities (including courts and administrative bodies) concerned with the purposes specified in Article 3, and used by such persons or authorities only for such purposes, including the determination of any appeal. For these purposes, information may be disclosed in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.
4. Information provided to a requesting Party under this Chapter may not be disclosed to any other jurisdiction.

Article 8

Costs

Unless the competent authorities of the Parties otherwise agree, indirect costs incurred in providing assistance shall be borne by the requested Party, and direct costs incurred in providing assistance (including reasonable costs of engaging external advisers in connection with litigation or otherwise) shall be borne by the requesting Party. At the request of either Party, the competent authorities shall consult as necessary with regard to this Article, and in particular the competent authority of the requested Party shall consult with the competent authority of the requesting Party in advance if the costs of providing information with respect to a specific request are expected to be significant.

CHAPTER III
THE ALLOCATION OF TAXING RIGHTS WITH
RESPECT TO CERTAIN INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS

Article 9
Government Service

1. (a) Salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid by a Party to an individual in respect of services rendered to that Party shall be taxable only by that Party.
- (b) However, such salaries, wages and other similar remuneration shall be taxable only by the other Party if the services are rendered in that Party and the individual is a resident of that Party who did not become a resident of that Party solely for the purpose of rendering the services.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration paid in respect of services rendered in connection with any trade or business carried on by a Party may be taxed in accordance with the laws of that Party.

Article 10
Students

Payments which a student or business apprentice who is or was immediately before visiting a Party a resident of the other Party and who is temporarily present in the first-mentioned Party solely for the purpose of their education or training receives for the purpose of their maintenance, education or training shall not be taxed by that Party, provided such payments arise from sources outside that Party.

CHAPTER IV
SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Article 11
Mutual Agreement Procedure

1. Where difficulties or doubts arise between the Parties regarding the implementation or interpretation of this Agreement, the respective competent authorities shall use their best efforts to resolve the matter by mutual agreement.
2. In addition to the endeavours referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authorities of the Parties may mutually agree on the procedures to be used under this Agreement.
3. The Parties may agree on other forms of dispute resolution should this become necessary.

4. Where a resident of a Party considers the actions of the other Party results or will result in a transfer pricing adjustment not in accordance with the arm's length principle, the resident may, irrespective of the remedies provided by the domestic law of those parties, present a case to the competent authority of the first-mentioned Party. The case must be presented within 3 years of the first notification of the adjustment.

5. The competent authorities shall endeavour to resolve any difficulties or doubts arising as to the application of the arm's length principle by a Party regarding transfer pricing adjustments.

Article 12

No Prejudicial or Restrictive Measures

1. A Party shall not apply prejudicial or restrictive measures based on harmful tax practices to residents, nationals or citizens of the other Party so long as this Agreement is in force and effective.

2. For the purposes of this Article, "prejudicial or restrictive measures based on harmful tax practices" means measures applied by one Party to residents, nationals or citizens of either Party on the basis that the other Party does not engage in effective exchange of information and/or because it lacks transparency in the operation of its laws, regulations or administrative practices, or on the basis of no or nominal taxes and one of the preceding criteria.

3. Without limiting the generality of paragraph 2 the term "prejudicial or restrictive measures" include the denial of a deduction, credit or exemption, the imposition of a tax, charge or levy, or special reporting requirements.

CHAPTER V

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND TERMINATION

Article 13

Entry into Force

1. The Parties shall notify each other, in writing, through the appropriate channel of the completion of their constitutional and legal procedures for the entry into force of this Agreement. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the last notification.

2. Upon the date of entry into force, this Agreement shall have effect:

- (a) with respect to Chapter II:
 - (i) for criminal tax matters on the date of entry into force; and
 - (ii) for all other matters on the date of entry into force, but only in respect of taxable periods beginning on or after that date or,

where there is no taxable period, all charges to tax arising on or after the date of entry into force.

- (b) with respect to Chapters III and IV:
 - (i) in respect of Guernsey tax, with effect from 1 January in the calendar year next following entry into force; and
 - (ii) in respect of New Zealand tax, any income year beginning on or after 1 April in the calendar year next following entry into force.

Article 14 **Termination**

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until terminated by either Party.
2. Either Party may terminate this Agreement by giving notice of termination in writing through the appropriate channel. Such termination shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of receipt of notice of termination by the other Party.
3. If the Agreement is terminated the Parties shall remain bound by the provisions of Article 7 with respect to any information obtained under this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at London, this 21st day of July, 2009, in duplicate in the English language.

FOR THE STATES OF
GUERNSEY:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
NEW ZEALAND:

Lyndon Sean Trott
Chief Minister

Hon Peter Dunne
Minister of Revenue of New Zealand

(NB The Policy Council has no comment on the proposal.)

The States are asked to decide:

XII.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 6th October, 2009, of the Treasury and Resources Department, they are of the opinion:-

To ratify the Agreement made with New Zealand, as appended to that Report, as required by section 172(1) of the Income Tax (Guernsey) Law, 1975, as amended.

TREASURY AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

AMENDMENT TO THE CHARITIES AND NON PROFIT ORGANISATIONS (REGISTRATION) (GUERNSEY) LAW, 2008

The Chief Minister
Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port

20th October 2009

Dear Sir

1. **Executive Summary**

- 1.1. The Charities and Non Profit Organisations (Registration) (Guernsey) Law, 2008 (“the Law”) arose from a Resolution of the States following consideration of two Reports submitted by Policy Council and Treasury and Resources Department, published in Billet d’État XX of 2007 at pages 1621 and 1638 respectively.
- 1.2. The original legislation, enacted following the Resolutions referred to above, required compulsory registration by certain charities and non profit organisations (“NPOs”) based in the islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou but did not extend that obligation to similar bodies based in Alderney.
- 1.3. The Policy and Finance Committee of the States of Alderney has now resolved that the legislation should be extended to include compulsory registration for charities and NPOs situated in that island, on the same basis as the original legislation provided for Guernsey charities and NPOs.

2. **Detailed Background**

- 2.1. The original Report submitted by Policy Council contained, at page 1636 of Billet d’État XX of 2007, the following paragraph:

“Extension to Alderney and Sark

35. Domestic NPO oversight in Alderney and Sark is a matter for their respective authorities ... If the States are minded to approve the proposals set out in this letter, the authorities of Alderney and Sark should be encouraged to support their extending to their

islands, to ensure that the Bailiwick will not be found wanting in its response to the threats of terrorism that confront us all.”

2.2. Due to time pressures, it was not possible for the States of Alderney to consider and agree to the extension of the legislation to Alderney in time for the original enactment of the Law, although, as the extract above shows, it was always envisaged that this would be the case.

2.3. The Policy and Finance Committee of the States of Alderney has now resolved as follows:

“Resolved unanimously:

- (i) to adopt a Law as close as possible to the Guernsey legislation (The Charities and Non Profit Organisations (Registration) (Guernsey) Law, 2008) that would require certain non profit organisations to register with the Director of Income Tax as per the recommendation from the Guernsey Financial Services Commission, and
- (ii) to make Regulations under the new Law which would be as close as possible to the “Charities and Non Profit Organisations (Exemption) Regulations, 2007” made by the Treasury and Resources Department (Guernsey).”

2.4. In fact, the above Resolution may be effected by amendment and extension to Alderney of the existing Guernsey Law, rather than creation of separate legislation, simply by insertion of the word “Alderney” in the appropriate places and other appropriate modifications. There would then be no need for separate Regulations either, as again the exemptions provided in the existing Regulations would automatically encompass the relevant Alderney bodies.

2.5. Following further discussion between the Policy and Finance Committee and the Director of Income Tax, that Committee has now resolved to accept the approach set out in paragraph 2.4, i.e. that effect be given to their original resolution by way of amendment to the existing Guernsey Law.

3. **Recommendations**

The Department recommends the States to agree:

- (1) that the Law should be amended to require compulsory registration by Alderney charities and non profit organisations, on the same basis as required of similar bodies in Guernsey, and

- (2) to direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to their above decision.

Yours faithfully

C N K Parkinson
Minister

(NB The Policy Council has no comment on the proposals.)

The States are asked to decide:-

XIII.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 20th October, 2009, of the Treasury and Resources Department, they are of the opinion:-

1. That the Charities and Non Profit Organisations (Registration) (Guernsey) Law, 2008 shall be amended to require compulsory registration by Alderney charities and non profit organisations, on the same basis as required of similar bodies in Guernsey.
2. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to their above decision.

COMMERCE AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT**DIRECTOR-GENERAL – OFFICE OF UTILITY REGULATION**

The Chief Minister
Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port

11th September 2009

Dear Sir

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Commerce and Employment Department is recommending the appointment of Mr John Curran as the Director-General of the Office of Utility Regulation for a further period of three years.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Regulation of Utilities (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001 provides for the Commerce and Employment Department to recommend to the States the appointment of the Director General of the Office of Utility Regulation (OUR) who shall hold office for a term not exceeding five years. The appointment may be for a lesser period and may be made for further terms.
- 2.2 To follow on from the resignation of Ms Regina Finn, Mr Curran was first appointed to the position by the States at its January 2005 meeting (Billet d'État I, 2005) with his term of office beginning on the 1st February 2005. This initial appointment was for a one-year period as the States had in October 2004 been advised that the Treasury and Resources Department and the Commerce and Employment Department would be jointly undertaking a review of commercialisation the results of which might have an impact on the responsibilities of the OUR. A one-year period was therefore felt to be appropriate pending the results of this review.
- 2.3 However the completion of the review was delayed and in November 2005 (Billet d'État XX, 2005) the States approved a further one-year period from the 1st February 2006 on the basis that "if the outcome of the debate on the review of commercialisation does not result in any significant changes to the responsibilities of the OUR or any other matters affecting the role of Director General, the Commerce and Employment Department intends to subsequently recommend to the States that Mr Curran's appointment be extended for a further 3 years until the 31st January 2010".

- 2.4 The Review of Commercialisation was considered by the States in June 2006 (Billetd'État X, 2006), when, inter alia, the States resolved:

“To appoint Mr John Curran as Director General of Utility Regulation in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of Utilities (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, for a period of three years commencing 1st February 2007”.

- 2.5 It is now necessary to consider a further appointment for the period from the 1st February 2010.

3. The Duties of the Director General of Utility Regulation

- 3.1 Under Section 2 of The Regulation of Utilities (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, in exercising their respective functions and powers, the States and the Director General each have a duty to promote (and, where they conflict to balance) the following objectives:

- a) To protect the interests of consumers and other users in the Bailiwick in respect of prices charged for, and the quality, service levels, permanence and variety of, utility services;
- b) To secure, so far as practicable, the provision of utility services that satisfy all reasonable demands for such services within the Bailiwick, whether those services are supplied from, or within or to the Bailiwick;
- c) To ensure that utility services are carried out in such a way as best to serve and contribute to the economic and social development and well-being of the Bailiwick;
- d) To introduce, maintain, and promote effective and sustainable competition in the provision of utility services in the Bailiwick, subject to any special or exclusive rights awarded to a licensee by the Director General pursuant to States' Directions;
- e) To improve the quality and coverage of utility services and to facilitate the availability of new utility services within the Bailiwick; and
- f) To lessen, where practicable, any adverse impact of utility services on the environment;

and, in performing the duty imposed by this section, the States and the Director General shall have equal regard to the interests of the residents of all islands of the Bailiwick.

- 3.2 After consideration of the Review of Commercialisation Report in June 2006, the States added a further duty to “regulate in a way that is proportionate to Guernsey circumstances”.

4. The Review of Commercialisation Report, 2006

- 4.1 At its meeting on the 1st June 2006 the States considered a comprehensive Report on Commercialisation, including a Review of Commercialisation and Regulation in the States of Guernsey that had been carried out by the National Audit Office. After consideration of the Reports the States made a number of Resolutions some of which require amendments to the current legislation. At the time of writing this legislation has not yet received Royal Assent. Progress has nevertheless been made in fulfilling a number of the Resolutions and the Policy Council has agreed to conduct an internal review of the implementation of the Resolutions and of the recommendations of the National Audit Office Report.

5. Further Appointment

- 5.1 The Commerce and Employment Department would like to place on record its appreciation for the work that Mr John Curran and the Office of Utility Regulation has done to date and is now proposing that he be appointed for a further three-year period, to commence on the 1st February 2010.
- 5.2 The reason for not recommending a full five-year term is that there are a number of developments under way which may affect the future role of the OUR and that of the Director General, notably the introduction of competition legislation and possible future co-operation in the administration of both Utility Regulation and Competition Law with the JCRA in Jersey. The Policy Council review may also result in some further amendments. These developments may have specific consequences for the future duties and responsibilities of the Director General and it is felt that a three-year appointment represents the appropriate commitment at the present time.

6. Recommendation

- 6.1 The Commerce and Employment Department recommends the States to:

appoint Mr John Curran as Director General of Utility Regulation in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of Utilities (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, for a period of three years commencing the 1st February 2010.

Yours faithfully

C S McNulty Bauer
Minister

(NB The Policy Council has no comment on the proposal.)

(NB The Treasury and Resources Department has no comment on the proposal.)

The States are asked to decide:-

XIV.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 11th September, 2009, of the Commerce and Employment Department, they are of the opinion:-

To appoint Mr John Curran as Director General of Utility Regulation in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of Utilities (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, for a period of three years commencing the 1st February 2010.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING DEPARTMENTS

GUERNSEY YOUTH HOUSING PROJECT – ACTION FOR CHILDREN CONTRACT

The Chief Minister
Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port

23rd September 2009

Dear Sir

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. In 2002, the States considered a joint report from the Children Board (now part of the Health and Social Services Department) and the Housing Authority (now Housing Department) concerning the establishment of a Guernsey Youth Housing Project to be managed and operated by the registered charity National Children's Homes (NCH - now called Action for Children). This was to be fully funded by a revenue grant from the States via the Housing Department (Billet d'État XXIII).
2. Following consideration and States' approval of that report, a five year contract was entered into by the Housing Department, the Health and Social Services Department (HSSD) and the NCH to provide a range of services for vulnerable young people. This contract is due to expire at the end of 2009.
3. Given the successful manner in which the Project has operated, both HSSD and the Housing Department wish Action for Children (AFC) to continue providing services to young people and thus the intention is to enter into a new contract. However, because of the way in which AFC's services have evolved since the Project's inception, it is no longer considered necessary for the Housing Department to be a party to this new contract, although it will continue to have limited involvement as landlord of the premises at 17 Havilland Street that are used by AFC as training flats. This report thus recommends that the new contract be between solely the HSSD and AFC.
4. However, to enable the HSSD to complete discussions with AFC about possible further extension to the services AFC provides, there is a need for the current contract to be extended for 12 months until 31 December 2010, during which time a new Service Level Agreement (SLA) can be negotiated.

5. To assist with the smooth passage of those negotiations, and to avoid continuing the administrative and other complications inherent in two States' bodies regulating the same charitable body, it is recommended that funding responsibility is transferred from the Housing Department to the HSSD with effect from 1 January 2010, i.e. in advance of a newly negotiated SLA coming into force. A budget transfer from Housing to HSSD is recommended to enable this change in regulatory responsibility to take place but this will be a one-off transfer and continued funding by the HSSD will be subject to resource availability and prioritisation from 2011 onwards.

INTRODUCTION

6. In November 2002, the States considered a report entitled "*Housing Projects for Young People*", jointly submitted by the Children Board and the Housing Authority.
7. The 2002 report highlighted concerns expressed by the Children Board, Youth Concern (a registered charity), Parish Procureurs and other agencies at the levels of homelessness, unemployment and social exclusion faced by vulnerable young people (mainly aged 16-21), many of whom, for a variety of reasons, lacked family support. At that time it was estimated that in any single week five young people were seeking accommodation and most were without a fixed address, i.e. were sleeping on friends' floors. These young people were therefore vulnerable - particularly to abuse by adults and to drug dependency.
8. The 2002 report put forward a strategy to address the needs of this vulnerable group, including access to emergency accommodation, the development of a drop-in advice and support centre, and the development of seven units of accommodation to support training in practical life skills. A public/private partnership was proposed with an experienced, specialist non-governmental organisation - the NCH.
9. The NCH had already contributed funds for a pilot Guernsey Youth Housing Project and was willing to contribute towards some of the running costs during the first three years of the Project's formal inception, with the intention that it would manage the initiatives long term, albeit the Project would be fully funded after 3 years by the States.
10. The States approved the report's proposals authorising *inter alia*:
 - the Housing Department to make an annual revenue grant to the NCH to fund the provision of its services
 - the transfer of 17 Havilland Street to the Housing Department for renovation as training bedsit accommodation for young people by NCH, the costs of that refurbishment to be met from Housing's capital allocation

- that contracts detailing services, service level agreements, standards and outcomes be drawn up between Housing, Children Board and the NCH to formalise the arrangements.

CURRENT AFC SERVICES

11. The 2002 report envisaged three core services to be provided by NCH/AFC:

- a “drop-in” advisory centre
- the introduction of seven training bedsits at 17 Havilland Street
- emergency overnight accommodation.

The following paragraphs 12 – 24 examine each of these in turn.

Drop-in advisory service

12. The “drop-in” centre is based at AFC’s local headquarters at 1 St James’ Street, St Peter Port.
13. In 2000 the pilot project for the services was based at a “drop-in” centre at 3 Havilland Street, St Peter Port, which was rented from the Peacehaven Trust. However, the 2002 report advised that the property had been unsuitable for further use without major structural work and so the Peacehaven Trust had sold it.
14. Provision was therefore made in the revenue grant to enable the rental of alternative premises in the private sector if an alternative States’ property was not available, the assumption being that any States’ property would be provided at a peppercorn rate.
15. In the event a suitable States’ property was not available, and so the property at 1 St James’ Street was rented privately and has become the Project centre.
16. It is staffed by a team who offer a wide range of services for young people, which are available out of normal working hours if necessary. For example, the Project provides an accommodation advisory service to young people, incorporating an assessment of their needs and of their ability to live independently, combined with a range of services structured to provide training, access to private sector accommodation and, where appropriate, mediation according to individual circumstances.
17. AFC staff based at St James’ Street also undertake the training and support of service users in AFC’s dedicated training flats (see below), and offer ongoing support to young people as they move into independent living in the community.

Training flats

18. The Guernsey Youth Housing Project also has use of another property at 17 Havilland Street, which was converted into seven flats by the Housing Department at a total cost of £475,000.
19. The AFC has use of the property on a 21 year lease¹ at a peppercorn rent.
20. The first occupants of the training flats moved in during 2005.
21. The purpose of these seven flats is to enable young people to undertake a training package to provide them with the skills to live independently in the community. Many young people without family support do not have the skills necessary to live independently, and need to learn how to manage their budget, obtain and keep employment, as well as managing daily domestic tasks, such as doing their laundry and cooking.
22. A typical training placement is six months. Each service user has an individual support package which includes initial assessment, training and a planned move into the community on completion of the training.
23. The occupancy rate of the bedsits has been high and there are no signs of a lessening demand. Feedback about the value of this service has been very positive.

Emergency accommodation

24. Emergency overnight accommodation is provided at 1 St James' Street for homeless young people. This is used as a last resort and for short time periods only.

Development of new services

25. Since the inception of the Project, AFC has successfully developed other services to augment the accommodation-related services described above. These other services – which are funded outside the grant from the Housing Department – include:
 - supplementing AFC staff with specially trained volunteers who, as part of the Project's holistic approach, mentor and/or befriend young service users as appropriate. The focus of the volunteers is on introducing and reinforcing more social activities and skills, complementing work carried out by AFC staff.

¹ Ending on 31 December 2025.

- in support of the States Drug and Alcohol Strategy, employing specialist workers in the fields of sexual health, alcohol and drug misuse.
 - running the Karabiner programme in Guernsey. This is a personal development programme that starts with a full-time eight-week group work programme. This can be followed by Karabiner Xtra which involves an Intensive Support Worker. Karabiner is aimed at young people, who have been excluded from school; who have a history of unemployment; are at risk of homelessness; and who may be at risk of alcohol/drug abuse. Its primary aim is to help reduce their level of risk and get them more “work ready”. The Karabiner programme involves a wide range of agencies such as the Drug Strategy Group, the Guernsey Youth Service, the Careers Service, the College of Further Education, the Police, Drug Concern, GASP, GADAC, employers etc.
26. The diagram in Appendix 1 shows the Guernsey Youth Housing Project structure and staffing.

SERVICE OUTPUTS

27. The Guernsey Youth Housing Project was established to quantify, monitor and seek to alleviate youth homelessness. Previous research had indicated there was an acute deficit in services in respect of young people aged 16-21 experiencing accommodation difficulties. During the pilot stages of the Project it also became clear that young people in their mid-20s were also vulnerable – some had been imprisoned and post-release had had problems re-integrating into society. In response, and after consultation with other professionals and its partner agencies, the NCH thus extended its services to cater for young people up to age 25 years.
28. The Project was originally anticipated to provide services for approximately 250 young people per annum but currently numbers are much higher; in 2007 it was 286 and in 2008 it was 333. The user statistics in Appendix 2 show the number, age and gender of vulnerable young people that the AFC assisted in 2008. Appendix 3 shows the types of problems and issues presented by its service users for the same year.

POSSIBLE FUTURE SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

29. In future it is likely that the current service provision will develop to meet the continually changing needs of young people. In addition, decisions regarding future service provision will need to be considered following the imminent introduction of “The Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008”, as this new legislation will introduce statutory duties: for children in need and/or at risk up to age 18; and for children leaving care post-18. The services provided by the AFC will assist in meeting some of the additional requirements under the new legislation.

30. In addition to assisting HSSD to meet these new statutory responsibilities, AFC has itself identified two potential service growth areas; namely:
- i) to increase the accommodation and support that the Project can provide; and
 - ii) to explore with the Social Security Department the introduction of a “job club” (currently referred to as TED – Training, Employment and Development).
31. However, the proposed growth and development of the services offered by the Project will have repercussions on staffing levels, the ongoing suitability of 1 St James’ Street as the Project’s headquarters, the number of training flats required and, therefore, overall funding.
32. Discussions on these matters with AFC are best undertaken by the HSSD, as the States’ department with the responsibility and expertise to oversee the management and outputs of the Project’s services. However, because, for reasons explained below, Project funding is currently provided by the Housing Department, there are inherent complications in a third party holding the purse strings and being accountable for the expenditure on the Project. Accordingly, it is recommended that, with effect from 1 January 2010, the HSSD should become solely responsible for regulating and funding the services provided by AFC under the current contract.

FUNDING OF THE GUERNSEY YOUTH HOUSING PROJECT

33. The 2002 report recommended that the funding of the Guernsey Youth Housing Project be by means of a revenue grant via the Housing Department for three reasons:
- i) it was primarily a housing project;
 - ii) the Housing Department would be paying grants to other housing providers, e.g. housing associations;
 - iii) the young people for whom the services were designed wished to disassociate themselves from the Children Board and thus it would be inappropriate for that Board to pay the grant.
34. However, for the reasons set out below, in 2009, none of the above reasons for the grant to be paid by Housing still apply:
- i) although meeting accommodation remains a core focus of the Project, it has expanded to provide a range of other social services, many of which are not housing-based;

- ii) while the Housing Department continues to provide grants to housing associations, these are capital grants towards new housing development and not revenue grants to fund the provision of a social service;
 - iii) AFC has successfully established its own independent identity with the Island's young people and is not seen as an extension of the services provided by the HSSD.
35. Furthermore, experience has shown that there are administrative and other complications inherent in two States' bodies regulating the same charitable body; not least that the manner in which the Housing Department has regulated the contract funding differs from the manner in which the HSSD pays grants to other charitable bodies providing social services.
36. Thus, for all the above reasons, it is recommended that with effect from 1 January 2010, the HSSD assumes funding responsibility for the contract with AFC.
37. The Housing Department's only direct future regulatory involvement in the Project would thus be to continue to act as landlord of 17 Havilland Street. However, operationally, it would continue to work with AFC to meet the housing needs of young people and to refer to them young people that could benefit from their services.

TRANSFER OF BUDGET

38. Under the current arrangements, the Guernsey Youth Housing Project is funded on a net reimbursement basis, i.e. funding is based on the actual running costs of the Project (including costs apportioned from the NCH's Central and Regional Offices) less any income that AFC receives – primarily rental income from the training flats.
39. In addition, any underspends or overspends are rolled forward to successive years. This results in a net "cash" grant paid by the Housing Department.
40. Since 2004, revenue grants for the Project have been paid from the capital allocation to the Corporate Housing Programme Fund.
41. The agreed budget for the Project for 2009 is £373,213. In 2009, the Housing Department has submitted to Treasury and Resources a 2010 net budget of £400,000 for the Project.
42. Subject to the transfer of funding responsibility being approved by the States, it is, therefore, recommended that the general revenue budget of the HSSD in 2010 be increased by a sum not exceeding £400,000, with a corresponding reduction in the capital allocation to the Corporate Housing Programme Fund.

43. From 2011 onwards, funding required for the Guernsey Youth Housing Project will be agreed between the HSSD and AFC, and the cost met from the HSSD's budget. This means that the HSSD will need an increase in its 2011 budget if the project is to continue to be funded or, as part of its prioritisation process, the HSSD will have to decide whether to take resources from another service in order to continue the project. The HSSD will put this requirement forward to be considered for inclusion in the next version of the States Strategic Plan.
44. (It should be noted that the sums referred to above do not include the funding of the Drug and Alcohol Strategy Project Worker or those staff employed to provide the Karabiner programme, which are funded under separate arrangements.)
45. In respect of the Corporate Housing Programme (CHP), the Housing Department will be bringing a report to the States in the first quarter of 2010. This report will set out the estimated costs of the constituent parts of the CHP, which will assist Treasury and Resources in recommending the capital allocation to be made to the Corporate Housing Programme Fund for 2011 and succeeding years. Clearly, the grant to AFC will not be part of the funding identified in that report.

EXTENSION AND REPLACEMENT OF THE CURRENT CONTRACT

46. The Guernsey Youth Housing Project is currently governed by a tripartite contract between AFC, the Housing Department and the HSSD, which is due to expire at the end of 2009.
47. However, to enable the HSSD to complete discussions with AFC about possible further extension to the services AFC provides, there is a need for the current contract to be extended for 12 months until 31 December 2010, during which time a new Service Level Agreement (SLA) can be negotiated.
48. It is, therefore, recommended that the existing contract between the States and AFC be extended until 31 December 2010, with the HSSD assuming full responsibility for overseeing and funding that contract.

STAFFING IMPLICATIONS

49. There are no direct staffing implications as a result of either extending the current contract or negotiating a new SLA.
50. However, it is likely that, in contrast to the current contract, the future SLA between the HSSD and AFC will not specify the AFC staffing complement, only the services that should be supplied and the sum agreed to be paid by the HSSD for meeting agreed service levels/targets. This will allow AFC more flexibility in deciding how to apportion its resources most appropriately according to its service users' needs and the HSSD's requirements.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

51. There is no requirement for any new legislation as result of these proposals; however there will be a requirement for St James Chambers to assist the HSSD in negotiating and drafting a new SLA, and in drafting a supplemental agreement to extend the existing contract for a further year, including transferring funding responsibility to the HSSD with effect from 1 January 2010.

CONCLUSIONS

52. The Guernsey Youth Housing Project operates to ensure that all young people within Guernsey are supported and enabled to access accommodation, education, employment, training, financial support, help, advice and guidance as required. In so doing, it prepares young people to live independently, encourages them to participate socially and economically within the Island community, and enables them to live healthy lifestyles. AFC also ensures that the young people that it assists are fully involved in the development and operation of its services.
53. If AFC was not to provide these services then the States would be obligated to do so; and both departments consider that the costs of doing so would be higher and have significant resource implications.
54. Both departments recognise the positive benefits of the Project over the past 7 years and consider it to be a resounding success in meeting the many, varied and complex needs of vulnerable young people in the Island.
55. The departments, therefore, wholeheartedly support the continuation of the Project but, in the light of changed circumstances, seek States' approval to changes in the regulatory and funding arrangements under which AFC delivers the Project's services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Accordingly, the Health and Social Services Department and the Housing Department recommend the States to agree:

- 1) that, for the reasons set out in this Report, with effect from 1 January 2010, the responsibility for making an annual revenue grant to Action for Children to manage the services provided for under existing and future Agreements between the States and Action for Children, be transferred from the Housing Department to the Health and Social Services Department;
- 2) that, subject to the approval of recommendation 1), the Treasury and Resources Department be authorised to increase the 2010 revenue expenditure budget of the Health and Social Services Department by a sum not exceeding £400,000, and to make a corresponding reduction in the capital allocation to the Corporate Housing Programme Fund;

- 3) that the existing Agreement between the States and Action for Children be extended until 31 December 2010, with the Health and Social Services Department assuming full responsibility for managing and funding that Agreement;
- 4) that the Health and Social Services Department be responsible for negotiating a new Service Level Agreement with Action for Children in respect of the Guernsey Youth Housing Project, to enter into force no later than 1 January 2011, the terms of such Agreement to be subject to the approval of the Treasury and Resources Department.

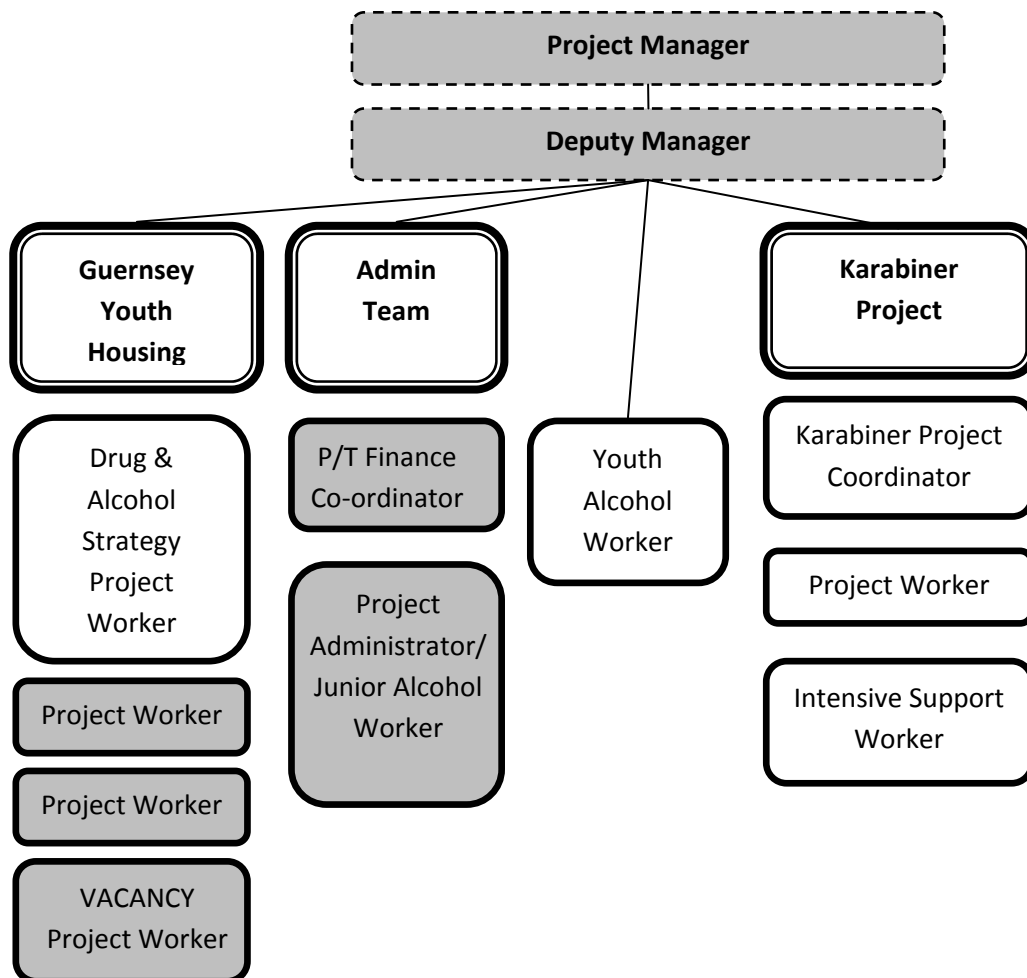
Yours faithfully

D Jones
Minister
Housing Department


A H Adam
Minister
Health and Social Services Department

APPENDIX 1

Action for Children GUERNSEY YOUTH HOUSING Staff 2008

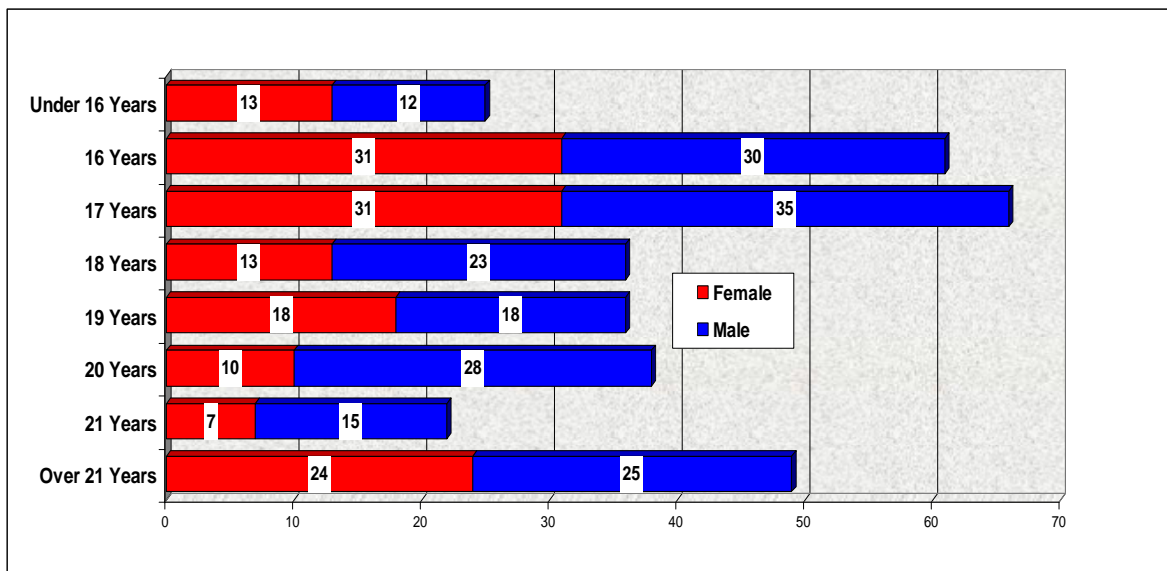


Key

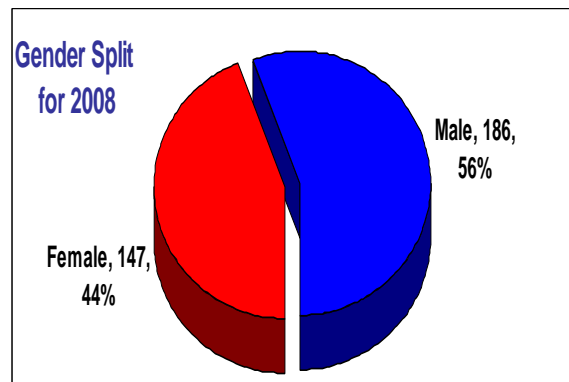
 - Funded from Corporate Housing Programme Fund

APPENDIX 2

Action for Children GUERNSEY YOUTH HOUSING 2008 Statistics Regarding Service User Access



| Individuals by age group | Female | Male | Combined Total |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| Under 16 Years | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| 16 Years | 31 | 30 | 61 |
| 17 Years | 31 | 35 | 66 |
| 18 Years | 13 | 23 | 36 |
| 19 Years | 18 | 18 | 36 |
| 20 Years | 10 | 28 | 38 |
| 21 Years | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| Over 21 Years | 24 | 25 | 49 |
| Total Referred | 147 | 186 | 333 |



"Age Group" calculated from service user's age at commencement of period of measure to avoid double counting.

APPENDIX 2 2008 statistics continued

| Method of Contact | Female | Male | Combined Total |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|----------------|
| Face to Face | 1077 | 2406 | 3483 |
| Telephone call, text, email | 929 | 844 | 1773 |
| Third party contact | 1112 | 1671 | 2783 |

| Guernsey Population in 2008 | Female | Male | Totals |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Under 16 Years | 342 | 395 | 737 |
| 16 Years | 390 | 372 | 762 |
| 17 Years | 380 | 371 | 751 |
| 18 Years | 345 | 379 | 724 |
| 19 Years | 347 | 355 | 702 |
| 20 Years | 371 | 362 | 733 |
| 21 Years | 337 | 339 | 676 |
| Over 21 Years | 1349 | 1519 | 2868 |
| Total 15-25 years | 3861 | 4092 | 7953 |

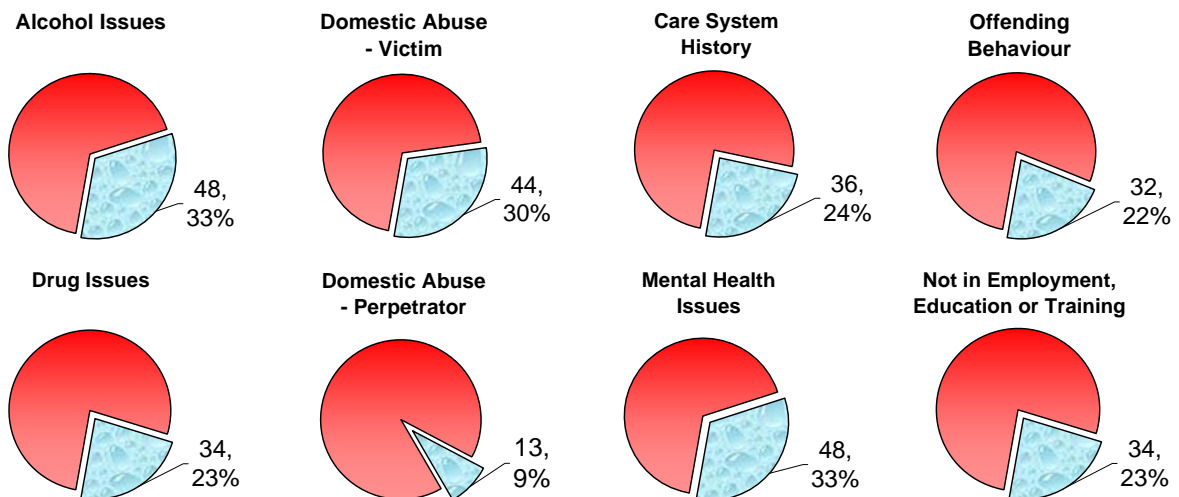
| Percentage of Population Seen 2008 | Female | Male | Totals |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Under 16 Years | 3.80% | 3.04% | 3.42% |
| 16 Years | 7.95% | 8.06% | 8.01% |
| 17 Years | 8.16% | 9.43% | 8.80% |
| 18 Years | 3.77% | 6.07% | 4.92% |
| 19 Years | 5.19% | 5.07% | 5.13% |
| 20 Years | 2.70% | 7.73% | 5.22% |
| 21 Years | 2.08% | 4.42% | 3.25% |
| Over 21 Years | 1.78% | 1.65% | 1.71% |
| % of 15-25 years seen | 3.81% | 4.55% | 4.18% |

Note: Figures obtained from 2001 census. Compensated by advancing age-groups seven years.

APPENDIX 3

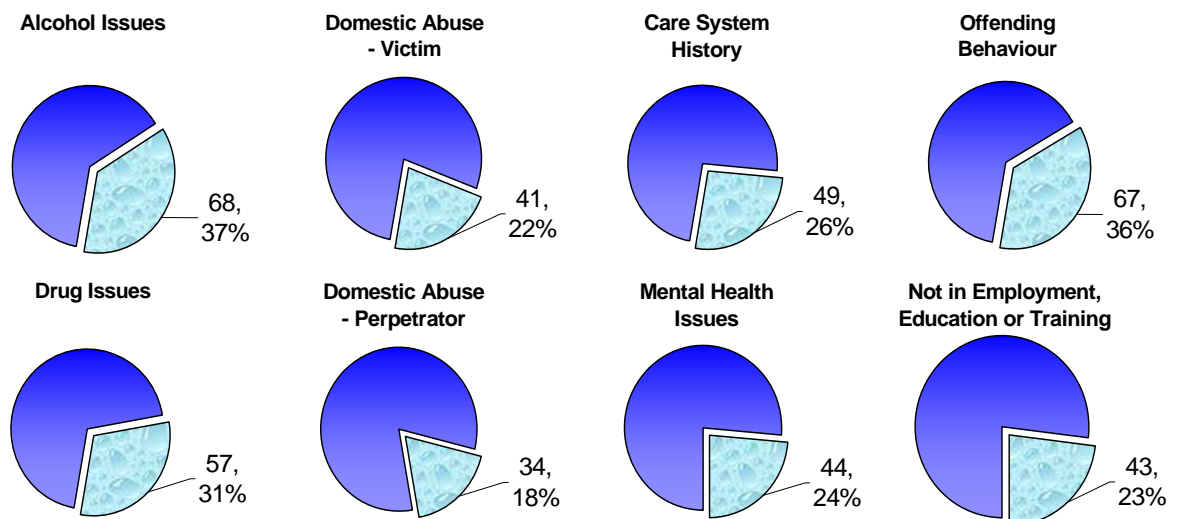
FEMALE VULNERABILITY FACTORS – 2008

TOTAL OF 147 FEMALE SERVICE USERS



MALE VULNERABILITY FACTORS – 2008

TOTAL OF 186 MALE SERVICE USERS



Note: Some service users have multiple vulnerabilities so total vulnerabilities exceed total service users.

(NB The Policy Council has no comment on the proposals.)

(NB The Treasury and Resources Department supports the proposals but notes that, if the funding requirements are not approved as part of the States Strategic Plan in 2010, the Health and Social Services Department will need to reprioritise its existing resources to fund the annual grant.)

The States are asked to decide:-

XV.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 23rd September, 2009, of the Health and Social Services and Housing Departments, they are of the opinion:-

1. That, for the reasons set out in that Report, with effect from 1st January 2010, the responsibility for making an annual revenue grant to Action for Children to manage the services provided for under existing and future Agreements between the States and Action for Children, be transferred from the Housing Department to the Health and Social Services Department.
2. That, subject to the approval of proposition 1, the Treasury and Resources Department be authorised to increase the 2010 revenue expenditure budget of the Health and Social Services Department by a sum not exceeding £400,000, and to make a corresponding reduction in the capital allocation to the Corporate Housing Programme Fund.
3. That the existing Agreement between the States and Action for Children be extended until 31st December 2010, with the Health and Social Services Department assuming full responsibility for managing and funding that Agreement.
4. That the Health and Social Services Department be responsible for negotiating a new Service Level Agreement with Action for Children in respect of the Guernsey Youth Housing Project, to enter into force no later than 1st January 2011, the terms of such Agreement to be subject to the approval of the Treasury and Resources Department.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION – WASTE ORDINANCE

The Chief Minister
Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port

20th October 2009

Dear Sir

1. Executive Summary

The purposes of this report are: -

- 1.1 To seek States approval for minor amendments to the agreed content of a proposed waste control and disposal Ordinance for which policy approval was originally given by the States in 1997, and
- 1.2 To provide an update on related policy and legislative developments since the original 1997 report, in the light of the intervening passage of time and, in particular, machinery of government changes and legislative developments.

2. Background

- 2.1 The then States Board of Health presented a policy report to the States in February 1997, (Billet D'État II 1997), setting out proposals for legislation to control environmental pollution including, at paragraph 68, proposals for a waste disposal Ordinance to control certain activities in relation to waste including its disposal, collection or removal. Paragraph 68 and other relevant parts of the 1997 report (attached at Annex I) were unusually specific as to the proposed content of the waste Ordinance. The States resolved that "*an Ordinance be enacted along the lines set out in paragraph 68 of that Report*".
- 2.2 In December 2003 (Article VI of Billet d'État XXVIII) a further policy report was presented to and approved by the States recommending that, for human rights reasons, the previously approved legislation should provide for the independent office of Director of Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation ("the Director").
- 2.3 The Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law, 2004 ("the 2004 Law"), providing for regulation of activities in relation to waste and other forms of

pollution and establishing the office of the Director, was subsequently approved by the States and then registered in the Island as an Order in Council in October 2004. This Law included powers for the making of the proposed waste Ordinance envisaged in the 1997 report. It also included a number of provisions which the 1997 report stated would be included in the Ordinance, including in particular the provisions at -

- paragraphs 68(i) to (vii) of the 1997 report relating to the designation of the waste disposal authority and the drawing up of a Waste Disposal Plan which are now set out in Part V of the 2004 Law; and
- paragraphs 68(viii) to (xxi) of the 1997 report relating to the detailed working of the licensing system for activities carried on in relation to waste, including provision for the imposition of conditions on licences and the refusal, variation or revocation of licences; these provisions are now included in the Law, in particular at Part III.

2.4 Before commencement of the Law, the Machinery of Government changes came into force and subsequent to that certain functions in the Law in relation to waste were transferred under Transfer of Functions Ordinances. A further Ordinance was introduced in 2004 which designated the Public Services Department as the Waste Disposal Authority.

2.5 In 2006 a commencement Ordinance brought into force all parts of the 2004 enabling Law relating to waste, but Parts VI, VII and VIII in relation to water, air and sound and light pollution are not yet in force.

3. The Waste Ordinance

3.1 Following work by St James' Chambers in 2006, a draft waste Ordinance was sent for consultation with other States Departments. One of the main consultation responses was that comments could better be given if the draft waste Ordinance were to be circulated to other Departments with the Statutory Instruments proposed under it. Since that time the Director of Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation has been working with St James' Chambers to finalise the draft Ordinance and regulations as one package that will give effect to the waste provisions of the 2004 Law. It is hoped that these drafts will be agreed internally and that there will be a consultation with other Departments and waste operators in the next few months after which the Ordinance will then proceed for States approval.

4. Policy approval for Waste Ordinance

4.1 During recent work on the draft legislation, advice was received from St James' Chambers that there was not clear policy approval in the 1997 report for all the main elements of the Waste Ordinance as now proposed.

Provisions to be included in Ordinance along the lines of the 1997 report

- 4.2 The Ordinance will still include many provisions along the lines anticipated by the 1997 report. In particular, it will make provision in relation to -
- the waste operations which are to require a licence, including provision for exemptions from such a requirement for operations which the Director considers do not involve a significant risk of environmental pollution; provision will be made for certain exempt operations to be prescribed by S.I. (paragraphs 68(viii) to (x) of the 1997 report);
 - the form and manner of licence applications and restrictions on the issue of certain licences to persons other than the States for the provision or operation of any site, plant or equipment for the sorting, treating, processing or disposal of waste, as inferred by the provision for licensing of waste operations referred to at paragraphs 68 (viii) and (xi) of the 1997 report;
 - the prohibition of (1) the carrying out of certain activities or causing or permitting the same in relation to the deposit, treatment or disposal of waste, and (2) interfering with, removing or sorting waste on a licensed waste site without authority to do so as envisaged by paragraphs 68(xi), (xii) and (xxv) of the 1997 report;
 - the descriptions of types of waste which are so dangerous or difficult to dispose of that special measures need to be taken in respect of them ("**specially controlled waste**"), including the designation of certain substances as specially controlled waste by S.I;
 - the approval of proposed consignments of specially controlled waste by the Director and the requirements relating to retention, production and keeping of consignment notes as envisaged in paragraph 68(xxiii) of the 1997 report; and
 - the circumstances in which the Director can issue a compliance notice to a person under section 62 of the 2004 Law, in particular where there has been a breach of a condition of a licence for a waste operation, and provision in relation to the contents of such notices as envisaged in paragraph 68(xxi) of the 1997 report.

Provisions for which the 1997 report does not give clear policy approval

- 4.3 The Department considers that the 1997 Resolutions do not provide clear policy approval for the following provisions which are now intended to be included in the Ordinance.

4.3.1 Provisions in relation to measures and procedures to be taken to meet the duty of care in section 36 of the 2004 Law.

Section 36 of the 2004 Law provides that a person who carries on specified operations in relation to waste, other than occupiers of dwellings in relation to household waste produced at that dwelling, must take all measures as are reasonable in the circumstances to prevent contravention of the Law, to prevent any escape of waste in his control and to transfer the waste only in specified circumstances. This is known as the general duty of care.

The Law provides for specified measures and procedures to facilitate observance of the general duty of care to be set out by Ordinance. It is proposed that the Ordinance should make provision in relation to such measures and particulars including –

- requiring notification by persons subject to the duty, where they have reasonable cause to believe that another person has been carrying on operations in relation to waste inconsistent with the duty of care;
- prohibition of transfers of waste by a person to another person subject to the duty of care, unless he has taken steps to satisfy himself in relation to that other person's lawful handling of the waste. The Ordinance will include provision for the detailed procedural steps to be prescribed by Statutory Instrument as well as the persons and circumstances in which waste may be lawfully handled; it is proposed that this would include requirements for information regarding the waste and transfer notes, containing specified information, to be transferred with the waste. These requirements would not apply to specially controlled waste which would be subject to the stricter consignment note system for such waste referred to above;
- provision for the Director to prescribe by Statutory Instrument the measures and procedures to be followed by persons subject to the duty of care to prevent escapes of waste and concerning information to be provided about the waste.

4.3.2 Prohibition of unauthorised entry upon waste site.

Section 38 of the 2004 Law empowers the States to restrict the circumstances in which, and the conditions subject to which, any person other than a licensee may enter a licensed waste site, and to control the conduct of persons at such sites. It is proposed to prohibit the entry of persons on to licensed waste sites unless authorised by the Director or the licensee, and to provide that persons so authorised must comply with the provisions of the site licence and any reasonable requirements specified by the Director or licensee.

4.3.3 **Procedural provisions in relation to appeals and enforcement of the Ordinance.**

Section 25 of the 2004 Law makes provision for appeals in relation to certain decisions in relation to licences and other decisions under the Law to the Environmental and Public Health Appeals Tribunal to be appointed under section 24(5) of the Law. Section 24(6) of the Law provides for the States to make provision by Ordinance in relation to the appointment, constitution, proceedings and powers of such a Tribunal and it is proposed that such standard provisions will be included in the Ordinance.

- It is also proposed, for reasons of fairness, to amend section 25 of the 2004 Law under the power in section 25(10), so that certain decisions of the Director in relation to renewal or revocation of licences are suspended pending the final determination of an appeal. It is also proposed to provide for rights of appeal in relation to certain additional decisions of the Director under section 25 of the Law including decisions to refuse consent for a consignment of specially controlled waste.
- Paragraph 67(xxi) and (xxii) of the 1997 Report inferred that the waste Ordinance would include standard enforcement provisions allowing the Director to ensure the enforcement of waste legislation, but this was not spelt out. Part XI of the 2004 Law provides for the States to give the Director, by Ordinance, powers of entry onto land and of powers of examination, inspection and investigation. It is proposed that such standard powers of entry and enforcement, including powers to obtain information and take samples, will be included in the Law subject to the usual safeguards including that a warrant would be required to enter a dwelling other than in the case of emergency.

4.3.4 **Clarification of activities in relation to waste which may require a licence.**

The 1997 report specifies that collection or removal of waste by way of trade, sites on which waste is deposited, treated or sorted and any plant or process used for waste disposal or treatment would be licensed (paragraphs 68(viii) and (ix) of the 1997 report). The latter category reflects the fact that waste disposal or processing is in most cases specific to a particular site, plant or process.

Section 13 of the 2004 Law refers to such activities but differs in that it also refers expressly to the transportation, storage or handling of waste. In addition it provides for a separate category of the sorting, processing, treating, storage or disposal of waste **in any circumstances**, and not just plant or process used for the same, as activities which may be licensed. It is felt that these changes do not reflect a real policy departure from the 1997 report but, rather, describe more comprehensively the kinds of waste operations intended to be covered. Accordingly, in addition to the operations specifically listed in the 1997 report, it is intended that the Ordinance will provide for provisions in relation to the licensing of –

1. the transportation or handling of waste; these activities and the collection or removal of waste referred to in the 1997 report will require a licence where carried on by way of business or as a public service except where such waste is specially controlled waste; this exception is on the basis that each collection and transport of such waste is to be subject to a requirement for a consignment note approved by the Director as referred to in paragraph 4.2, and
2. the sorting, processing, treating, storage or disposal of waste in any circumstances.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The introduction of the Environmental Pollution (Waste Control and Disposal) Ordinance and supporting Statutory Instruments will provide controls for waste operations in Guernsey as resolved by the States on 26th February 1997 (Billet D'État II 1997). The additional policy resolutions sought will enable the completion of the Ordinance so as to fully implement the proposed controls on waste operations envisaged in the 2004 Law.

6. Consultation

- 6.1 The Department has consulted with the Law Officers regarding the background and further policy proposals set out in this report and the proposals have their support.

7. Recommendation

- 7.1 The Department recommends the States
 - (a) to approve the proposals to make provision in the proposed waste ordinance as set out in paragraph 4 of this report, and
 - (b) to direct the preparation of legislation to give effect to those proposals.

Yours faithfully

A H Adam
Minister

Annexe

For clarification, section 68 of Billet D'Etat II 1997 is produced below:

68. The Board proposes that a Waste Disposal Ordinance be introduced, laying down the general duties and requirements in relation to the control of the disposal of waste on land as follows:
- (i) The Board of Administration would be designated as the body responsible for disposing of solid waste and would be given the general title "Waste Disposal Authority"
 - (ii) A duty would be placed upon the Waste Disposal Authority to make adequate arrangements for the disposal of solid waste and, in so doing, it would be required to investigate what future arrangements are needed for the disposal of waste. A waste disposal plan detailing these arrangements would be brought to the States, by the Advisory and Finance Committee, as part of the policy and resource planning process.
 - (iii) A duty would be placed upon the Waste Disposal Authority to carry out subsequent investigations and waste audits in order to identify changing trends in waste arisings and the resultant effect on the waste disposal plan. The waste disposal plan would be reviewed as necessary by the Advisory and Finance Committee, in order to ensure that it continues to meet the Island's needs.
 - (iv) Each Waste Disposal Plan would include:
 - (a) The kinds and quantities of waste for disposal along with projections for the duration of the plan;
 - (b) The methods for disposal; and
 - (c) Estimates of the costs involved.
 - (v) The Board of Health would be designated as "Waste Regulation Authority".
 - (vi) A duty would be placed on the Waste Disposal Authority to consult with the Waste Regulation Authority, the Island Development Committee and the Advisory and Finance Committee as part of the arrangements needed for the disposal of waste.
 - (vii) The Waste Disposal Authority would be required to consider, in consultation with the Waste Regulation Authority, what arrangements could reasonably be made for reclaiming substance from waste. Such arrangements could involve, either by contract or other means, private

companies. The Board recognises the recent advances made by the Board of Administration in recycling initiatives and would wish to see this area expanded wherever reasonably practicable.

- (viii) Provisions would exist for the licensing, by the Waste Regulation Authority, of:
 - (a) Any site on which waste is deposited, treated or sorted. This would include landfill and land reclamation projects where waste is used to reclaim the land; and
 - (b) Any plant or process used for the disposal or treatment of waste. It is not envisaged that every digger, fork lift, dumper truck or service vehicle would be licensed. However, specialised plant such as compactors, incinerators, graders and leachate treatment systems would be licensed. The license conditions would not address those issues which would, more correctly, be dealt with under an engineer's inspection for safety and insurance purpose but would seek to ensure that the manner in which the plant was used was appropriate for the waste handled and would not, therefore, result in pollution.
- (ix) The Ordinance would exempt certain specified undertakings, which do not present a risk of pollution, from licensing requirements and, in addition, the Waste Regulation Authority could exempt from licensing requirements any person or company undertaking treatment or disposal of waste, provided such treatment or disposal does not present a significant risk to the environment. Persons or companies requesting such exemption would be required to submit such requests in writing.
- (x) It would be an offence to deposit, dispose, treat, or sort, waste without an appropriate license or exemption.
- (xi) It would be an offence to treat or process waste using any plant which is not licensed or exempted.
- (xii) Fines would be established along with statutory defences.
- (xiii) In issuing a licence in respect of any site or plant to be used for waste disposal, the Waste Regulation Authority would be required to include, in that licence, any reasonable conditions considered necessary to safeguard the health of the Island's population and the environment. These conditions may include:
 - (a) The duration of the licence;
 - (b) The kinds and quantities of waste to be disposed of, sorted or

treated;

- (c) The precautions to be taken;
 - (d) The hours of operation;
 - (e) The works to be carried out prior to, during, or after disposal.
- (xiv) The conditions of any licence granted would be capable of variation by the Waste Regulation Authority.
 - (xv) Offences for the contravention of the licensing conditions would be specified, along with fines, and statutory defences.
 - (xvi) A duty would be placed upon the Waste Regulation Authority to keep a register of all waste collectors and waste disposal licences. The register would be open to public inspection.
 - (xvii) The Waste Regulation Authority would be able to refuse to issue a licence in respect of any waste collector, site plant or process but, in so doing, would have to state the reasons for this decision.
 - (xviii) When the conditions of any licence issued by the Waste Regulation Authority are altered, then a notice of such variation would be served upon the licence holder.
 - (xix) The Waste Regulation Authority would be empowered to revoke a licence when the activities carried out resulted in pollution of water, danger to public health, or were seriously detrimental to the amenities in the locality.
 - (xx) A duty would be placed upon the Waste Regulation Authority to take steps to ensure compliance with the conditions relating to a licence. Designated officers would be authorised by the Board, in writing, to take any necessary steps in the event of an emergency. The Waste Regulation Authority would also be empowered to serve notices in order to obtain compliance with the conditions of a licence and to carry out works in default and recover the costs where necessary.
 - (xxi) The Waste Regulation Authority would be empowered to serve notice on occupiers of unlicensed or non-exempted disposal sites to remove any waste deposited on those sites. The Waste Regulation Authority would be empowered to do works in default and to recover costs. The purpose of this provision is not to control unsightly accumulations, such as private collections of motor spares which, although detrimental to visual amenity, would not be considered under the legislation to be discarded waste, but rather to prevent unlicensed operations receiving waste with

the sole or main intent of disposal.

- (xxii) In respect of certain special wastes, (to be defined in the Ordinance), which due to their nature present special difficulties relating to their storage and/or disposal, a duty would be imposed on the waste producer, or any person who carries or transfers the waste, to keep records of that waste and its movements and to furnish the Waste Regulation Authority with copies of, or information derived from, those records. Provision would be made for the format and requirements for the use of consignment documents.
- (xxiii) The Waste Regulation Authority would be empowered, by serving a notice, to specify requirements concerning the methods of disposal of certain special wastes.
- (xxiv) It would be an offence for any person to remove from, tamper with, or sort refuse on any licensed site (toting), without the prior approval of the Waste Regulation Authority. Fines would be set down in the Ordinance. The intent of this provision is not to prevent the establishment of “civic amenity sites”, at which the public can deposit and purchase back scrap as a form of recycling, but rather to prevent the potentially dangerous practice of salvaging from waste disposal sites in an unregulated manner.
- (xxv) A duty would be placed on the Waste Regulation Authority to consult with other States Committees and the Parish Constables prior to the issuing of a licence.
- (xxvi) For the purpose of this Ordinance waste would be defined as:

“any substance which constitutes a scrap material or an effluent or other unwanted surplus substance arising from the application of any process; and

any substance or article which requires to be disposed of as being broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled;

but

does not include a substance which is an explosive within the meaning of the Explosives (Guernsey) Law 1905 as amended.

Anything which is **discarded** or otherwise dealt with as if it were waste shall be presumed to be waste unless the contrary is proved.”

(NB The Policy Council supports the proposals.)

(NB The Treasury and Resources Department has no comment on the proposals.)

The States are asked to decide:-

XVI.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 20th October, 2009, of the Health and Social Services Department, they are of the opinion:-

1. To approve the proposals to make provision in the proposed waste ordinance as set out in paragraph 4 of that Report.
2. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to their above decision.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE STATES

THE COMPANIES (INSPECTION AND COPYING OF DOCUMENTS) (FEES) REGULATIONS, 2009

In pursuance of Section 537 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008, the Companies (Inspection and Copying of Documents) (Fees) Regulations, 2009, made by the Commerce and Employment Department on 6th October 2009, are laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These regulations prescribe for the purposes of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2009 the fee payable by a person inspecting a company's register and index of members and by a person requiring a copy of a company's register of members

THE DATA PROTECTION (PROCESSING OF SENSITIVE PERSONAL DATA) (ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES) (REVOCATION) ORDER, 2009

In pursuance of Section 66 (4) of the Data Protection (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, the Data Protection (Processing of Sensitive Personal Data) (Elected Representatives) (Revocation) Order, 2009, made by the Home Department on 16th October, 2009, is laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Order revokes the Data Protection (Processing of Sensitive Personal Data) (Elected Representatives) Order, 2004, registered as G.S.I. No. 24 of 2009 and signed by Deputy G H Mahy, as Minister of the States Home Department, on 1st May, 2009. It has no effect on the order of the same name signed by former Deputy M W Torode, as Minister of the States Home Department, on 15th December, 2004 which remains in force.

THE DATA PROTECTION (NOTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION FEES) (REVOCATION) REGULATIONS, 2009

In pursuance of Section 66 (4) of the Data Protection (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, the Data Protection (Notification and Notification Fees) (Revocation) Regulations, 2009, made by the Home Department on 16th October, 2009, are laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE:

These Regulations revoke the Data Protection (Notification and Notification Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009, registered as G.S.I. No. 23 of 2009 and signed by Deputy G H Mahy, as Minister of the States Home Department, on 1st May, 2009. They have no effect on the regulations of the same name signed by former Deputy M W Torode, as Minister of the States Home Department, on 15th December, 2004 which remain in force.

THE HEALTH SERVICE (BENEFIT) (LIMITED LIST) (PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT) (AMENDMENT NO. 5) REGULATIONS, 2009

In pursuance of Section 35 of The Health Service (Benefit) (Guernsey) Law, 1990, the Health Service (Benefit) (Limited List) (Pharmaceutical Benefit) (Amendment No. 5) Regulations, 2009, made by the Social Security Department on 21st October, 2009, are laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations add to the limited list of drugs and medicines available as pharmaceutical benefit which may be ordered to be supplied by medical prescriptions issued by medical practitioners.

THE WATER CHARGES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2009

In pursuance of Article 17 (5) of the Law entitled “Loi ayant rapport à la Fourniture d’Eau par les États de cette Île aux Habitants de la dite Île” registered on 7th May, 1927, as amended, and “The Fees, Charges and Penalties (Guernsey) Law, 2007” registered on 19th May, 2008, The Water Charges (Amendment) Regulations, 2009, made by the Public Services Department on 22nd October, 2009, are laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations prescribe the charges which will be made for the supply of water for 2010. These Regulations come into force on 1st January 2010.

APPENDIX

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ELIZABETH COLLEGE – PRINCIPAL’S ANNUAL REPORT - 2008/2009

The Chief Minister
Policy Council
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port

23rd October 2009

Dear Sir

I enclose the annual report of the Principal of Elizabeth College for the academic year 2008/2009. I would be grateful if you would arrange for the report to be published as an appendix to the Billet d’État.

Yours faithfully

C A Steere
Minister

Enc

Elizabeth College



The Principal's Annual Report of the general state of the College, the number of scholars and the course of education pursued in the academic year 2008/2009 addressed to the Board of Directors of Elizabeth College.

For onward transmission by them to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Vice Admiral Sir Fabian Malbon, KBE
and to the Bailiff of Guernsey.

Principal's Report

Firstly regarding successes in public examinations, please find attached summaries of this year's GCSE and A Level results.

GCSE results were particularly impressive this year with the best-ever results as measured by Average Points per Candidate (67.31). Critically, a 100% pass-rate in core subjects was also achieved for the third year running and half our pupils achieved seven or more A* and A grades. Ben Dewsnip and Sam Frank enter the College's GCSE Hall of Fame, achieving twelve and eleven straight A* grades respectively. The Sciences and Mathematics deserve special mention for outstanding results at GCSE, the latter for the particular reason that this was their first year of international GCSE (iGCSE) examinations. Such examinations are renowned for providing a higher level of rigour than their standard counterparts and therefore better preparation for A level study.

A level results were also extremely pleasing, with the second highest Average Points per Candidate and a record 48% of A levels being graded A. A quarter of all candidates achieved straight A grades and the average UCAS (university entrance) score rose to 355 points; the equivalent of ABB grades at A level. This year proved particularly successful for the Chemistry, French and Geography departments at A level.

Simon Morris won the Scholar of the Year Prize with the quite remarkable achievement of five A grades at A level, a distinction in the Physics Advanced Extension Award and S grades (the highest) in STEP mathematics papers II and III. STEP III is the equivalent of Further Further Further Mathematics! Simon has now departed to read Mathematics at Cambridge University along with Harry Miller (Natural Sciences) and Oliver Collas (Medicine). Nearly all our leavers secured the offers of their first choice universities with Exeter, Plymouth, Cardiff, Bath and Cambridge proving the most popular destinations. Economics, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture were the most popular degrees; pretty impressive considering the current preponderance of so-called 'soft' degree options!

The Lower Sixth Critical Thinking course has proved a success in terms of challenging the most able Sixth Form minds with programmes of study on reasoning skills, critical evaluation, argument construction and cultural analysis.

The Independent Schools Inspectorate carried out an inspection of the school last March. The school was given the highest accolade, 'outstanding', in four of the eight inspection categories: quality of pastoral care, quality of spiritual, moral, social and cultural development, links with parents and the community and quality of governance. The school was judged 'good and outstanding in many respects' in the four remaining categories. This excellent report is a fine and fitting tribute to the leadership and work of Nick Argent, who has moved on to be Headmaster of Maidstone Grammar School after 8 years as Principal.

Alan Cross, Director of Studies, retired at the end of the Trinity term after 36 years of distinguished service in a variety of senior positions. He will be long remembered not

only for his considerable development of the Classics department, but also his refined scholarship and extensive contributions to the musical and dramatic life of the school. Head of Physics Michael Higgins also retired after a remarkable 41 years at the College. He contributed greatly to sailing, CCF and the Duke of Edinburgh programme at College and latterly as Careers Officer and in his strong leadership of the Physics department. Finally, Chris Dudley retired, having spent the last 9 years as Head of the Modern Foreign Languages faculty. Having bravely fought against the tide at a time when modern languages has suffered decline in many schools, especially boys', it is a great tribute to her that numbers have remained stable and that we still teach three modern languages when many other schools have thrown in the towel and reduced to two.

The College has already seen numerous benefits of The Foundation Appeal 2007, which has now raised well over £1.5 million. The new pavilion at the Memorial Field, with much-extended changing, catering and teaching facilities, will be opening in the New Year. This highly innovative structure and facility will be named after legendary College schoolmaster Robin Roussell. Planning will hopefully be shortly obtained for the final named project of the appeal, the swimming pool cover.

Sporting highlights of last year include winning the National Public Schools Fencing Championship for the 2nd year running and being placed 3rd in the Ashburton at Bisley. Related individual triumphs are Pierre Ozanne (Lower VIth), for winning the much-coveted 'Master of Arms' title at the former, and Michael Creber and Jonathan Branch (both Upper VIth), for being selected as two of 12 for the Great Britain U19 Shooting Team. A particularly successful season was enjoyed by the hockey 1st XI with victories in both fixtures versus Victoria College, Jersey and Adam Clark (Year 11) representing England U16 in all full internationals.

Amongst other activities the CCF had a record number of cadets (over 180) and enjoyed an impressive General Inspection day at Government House with the new College Corps of Drums in support. The Art department won the best school art display in the Eistedfodd and Music goes from strength to strength with over 50 boys currently in the choir. School drama also retained its high reputation with sold-out productions of *Oliver!* and Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*.

Finally, the new Principal (!) has settled in well with his family on the island and into his new role at College. I am much obliged to my senior team for their time and patience in showing me the ropes at both schools, and particularly thankful to bursar John Willis, who has shown great kindness and support over the last 6 months.

George Hartley
Principal

Senior School Numbers and Entry

| Upper School | ENTRY | | TOTAL | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 2008/2009 | 2009/10 | 2008/2009 | 2009/10 |
| Year 07 | 77 | 87 | 77 | 87 |
| Year 08 | - | 1 | 83 | 77 |
| Year 09 | 1 | 1 | 61 | 84 |
| Year 10 | 1 | - | 76 | 63 |
| Year 11 | 1 | - | 54 | 73 |
| L6 th | 2 | 1 | 60 | 52 |
| U6 th | - | - | 59 | 59 |
| Total | 82 | 91 | 470 | 495 |

Academic Achievements: University places for 2009 were offered to the following pupils, note that the table includes some pupils who left College in 2008 and have been on a gap year.

| NAME | | READING | AT |
|------------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Allen | Matthew | Industrial Design & Engineering | University of Loughborough |
| Andrade | James | Accounting & Economics | University of Reading |
| Ashworth | Ryan | Business Enterprise | University of the West of England |
| Benest | Brett | Sociology | University of Plymouth |
| Branch | Jonathan | Politics & Economics | University of Kent |
| Case | Thomas | Politics & Economics | University of Bath |
| Clark | Jonathan | Civil Engineering | University of Exeter |
| Collas | Jonathan | Economics | University of Durham |
| Collas | Oliver | Medicine | University of Cambridge |
| D'Arcy | Adrian | Surveying | University of Portsmouth |
| Deane | Laurence | Architecture | Oxford Brookes University |
| Dobson | Peter | Design Engineering | University of Bournemouth |
| Du Port | David | Geography with Earth System Sciences | University of Exeter |
| Edwards | Jonathan | Architecture | University of Cardiff |
| Eulenkamp | Stephen | Coaching Education & Sport Development | University of Bath |
| Faborsky | Jan | Architecture | University of Plymouth |
| Farrand | James | Classical Studies | University of Exeter |
| Ferbrache | Chris | Physics | University of Southampton |
| Harvey | Joh | Biomedical Sciences | University of Cardiff |
| Henry | David | Politics, Philosophy & Economics | University of Warwick |
| Ingrouille | Daniel | Oceanography with French | University of Southampton |
| Jehan | Nicholas | Law (with European Law) | University of Exeter |

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| Jones | Michael | Physics | University of Durham |
| Langlois | Joshua | Veterinary Science | University of Liverpool |
| Leach | Matthew | Art Foundation | University of Bournemouth |
| Mahé | Jack | Psychology & Sociology | University of Plymouth |
| Miller | Harry | Natural Sciences | University of Cambridge |
| Morris | Simon | Mathematics | University of Cambridge |
| Northey | Christopher | Aerospace Engineering with Pilot Studies | University of Liverpool |
| Parish | Benjamin | Art Foundation | University of Falmouth |
| Parkin | Richard | Engineering | University of Sheffield |
| Parr | Nicholas | Architecture | University of Brighton |
| Purdy | John | Sports Development & Coaching | University of Lincoln |
| Pybus | Simon | Medicine | University of Liverpool |
| Razzack | Jack | Art Foundation | University of Falmouth |
| Stephenson | Tom | Medicine | University of Cardiff |
| Taylor | Nicholas | Finance & Accounting | Oxford Brookes University |
| Thoume | Matthew | Optometry | University of Cardiff |
| Tolcher | Adam | History | University of Sussex |
| Williams | Barnabas | Biochemistry | University of Bath |
| Wray | Daniel | Architecture | University of Plymouth |
| Van Leuven | Matthew | Law | University of Southampton |

Leavers' Scholarships

The following students left College from the Upper Sixth Form in 2008. Their performance in the A2 level examinations was outstanding and they have, therefore, been nominated by the Academic Board to receive scholarship awards at university during the academic year 2009/10.

De Saumarez Exhibition

J M Bichard reading Physics at Imperial College, London
J J Edwards reading Architectural Studies at the University of Cardiff

Mainguy Scholarship

D J Laine reading Geography at University College, London
J J Langlois reading Veterinary Science at the University of Liverpool

Mansell Exhibition

J D Le Page reading Philosophy at the University of Durham

Queen's Exhibition

S K Meader reading Drama Studies at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts

Upper School Staff Appointments

From September 2009

Mr Magnus Buchanan joined College as a teacher of English. Mr Buchanan has a degree in English Language and Literature from the University of Leeds and a PGCE from the University of Exeter. He joins us from Les Beaucamps High School.

Mr Paul Davis joined us as Head of Physics. A graduate of the University of Warwick he completed his PGCE at Manchester Metropolitan University. Mr Davis was previously a teacher of Science at Woolston Community High School, Warrington, Cheshire.

Miss Aléna Demongeot joined College as a teacher of French. A graduate of the Université Paris X, France. She joins us as an NQT having completed her PGCE at the University of Cumbria.

Miss Helen Gordon joined us as a teacher of English. She has a degree from the University of Kent. Miss Gordon joins us as an NQT having completed a Graduate Teacher Programme at Sittingbourne Community College.

Mr Richard Morris joined us as Head of MFL. A graduate of the University of Wales he gained his QTS through the University of Reading. Mr Morris was previously Head of German at Cranleigh School, Surrey.

Miss Rachel Seymour joined College as a temporary teacher of Biology. Miss Seymour has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Zoology from the University of London and a PGCE from the University of Cambridge. She was previously Head of Biology at Nonsuch High School, Cheam, Surrey.

Mr Christopher Telfer joined us as a teacher of Physics. A graduate of the University of the West of England, where he also did his PGCE, Mr Telfer joins us as an NQT.

Mrs Louise Stephens joined us as a part-time teacher of Art. Mrs Stephens has a degree from Heriott Watt University and a PGCE from the University of London.

Staffing: Internal Posts

| Senior Management Team | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| VICE PRINCIPAL (Pastoral) | S.G.D. Morris |
| VICE PRINCIPAL (Academic) | R.J.W. James |
| HEAD OF SIXTH FORM | C.R.W. Cottam |

| Year Heads | | Faculty Heads | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Year 07 | T. Slann | Head of English | Miss J. Flood |
| Year 08 | T.R. de Putron | Head of Mathematics | A. Hale |
| Year 09 | A.M. Jewell | Head of Science | Dr D.F. Raines |
| Year 10 | B.E.H. Aplin | Head of Modern Languages | R.A. Morris |
| Year 11 | B.W. Allen | Head of Humanities | J.R. Hooker |
| Year 12 (L6 th) | R.G. Le Sauvage | Head of Social Sciences | S. Huxtable |
| Year 13 (U6 th) | C.R.W. Cottam | Head of Fine Arts & Craft | Mrs P. Maher |
| | | Head of Physical Education | D. Wray |

GCSE Results Summary

| Year | No. of Candidates | Average Points per Candidate |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2009 | 54 | 67.31 |
| 2008 | 65 | 66.23 |
| 2007 | 73 | 65.70 |
| 2006 | 58 | 63.14 |
| 2005 | 70 | 64.50 |
| 2004 | 68 | 56.90 |
| 2003 | 78 | 53.00 |
| 2002 | 70 | 54.70 |
| 2001 | 68 | 54.37 |
| 2000 | 66 | 52.62 |
| 1999 | 77 | 54.42 |
| 1998 | 80 | 53.94 |
| 1997 | 86 | 53.15 |
| 1996 | 91 | 51.54 |

A-Level Results Summary

To maintain comparability the old UCAS points system has been retained (A = 10 points, B = 8 points etc.)

| Year | No. of Candidates | Average Points per Candidate |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2009 | 46 | 27.74 |
| 2008 | 42 | 26.40 |
| 2007 | 58 | 28.11 |
| 2006 | 55 | 24.26 |
| 2005 | 55 | 22.50 |
| 2004 | 52 | 24.27 |
| 2003 | 57 | 21.05 |
| 2002 | 47 | 19.44 |
| 2001 | 38 | 16.53 |
| 2000 | 53 | 19.55 |
| 1999 | 72 | 17.44 |
| 1998 | 69 | 16.93 |
| 1997 | 58 | 20.97 |
| 1996 | 65 | 20.58 |

Year 11 GCSE Results 2009: Subject Grades

(Grades achieved by number of pupils)

| Subject | Nº. of Entries | A* | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Art | 12 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Business Studies | 16 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Biology | 23 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chemistry | 23 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Classics | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| DT Graphics | 14 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DT Materials | 7 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drama | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| English | 54 | 4 | 20 | 24 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| English Literature | 42 | 8 | 14 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French | 36 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Geography | 36 | 10 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| German | 9 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| History | 19 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ICT | 12 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Latin | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maths | 54 | 23 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statistics | 20 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Music | 6 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PE | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physics | 23 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RS | 54 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| Science (Core) | 31 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Science (Additional) | 31 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spanish | 15 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 568 | 154 | 183 | 145 | 66 | 14 | 5 | 1 |

Upper 6th (Yr 13) A2 Results 2009: Subject Grades

(Grades achieved by numbers of pupils)

| Subject | N ^o . of Entries | A | B | C | D | E | U |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Ancient History | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Art | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Biology | 15 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Business Studies | 12 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Chemistry | 9 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Classical Civilisation | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DT Graphics | 11 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DT Materials | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Drama | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Economics | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| English Literature | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Geography | 17 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| History | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ICT | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mathematics | 28 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| PE | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Photography | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physics | 16 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Religious Studies | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 155 | 76 | 40 | 26 | 8 | 2 | 3 |

Upper 6th (Yr 13) AS Results 2009: Subject Grades

(Grades achieved by number of pupils)

| Subject | No. of Entries | A | B | C | D | E | U |
|---------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Film Studies | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Photography | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Psychology | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |

Sporting Achievements during 2008/2009

| GAME | PLAYED | WON | DRAWN | LOST |
|---------|--------|-----|-------|------|
| Cricket | 12 | 6 | - | 6 |
| Hockey | 20 | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| Soccer | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Rugby | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 |

Senior Matches against Victoria College

| | | | |
|------------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| Cricket | Won by 1 wicket | Golf | Lost 3.5 – 5.5 |
| Tennis | No match | Hockey | Won 3 - 2 |
| Athletics | Hutchence Cup Lost V84 – E78 | Soccer | Lost 0 - 7 |
| Shooting | Bisley full bore retained Haines Shield | Rugby | No match |

Other Pupil Achievements

Michealemas 2008

- A number of boys represented Guernsey in the Athletics Inter-Insulars in September:
 - U17 – Jacques Ogier won the 100m, 200m and was in the senior squad team that won the 4 x 100m; Jack Rhodes was 3rd in the Javelin; William Bodkin won the 1500m and 3000m; Ben Fiore won the Javelin and was 2nd in the Hammer and Discus; Phil Roussel was 2nd in the Shot Putt and 3rd in the Hammer; William Steele-Moore was 2nd in the 800m; Christian Georceling was 3rd in the High Jump; Guy Craze ran in the senior squad team that won the 4 x 400m; Hywel Robinson also ran in the senior squad team that won both the 4 x 100m and 4 x 400m.
 - U15 - Ben Cuddihee was 2nd in the 800m and 3rd in the Hurdles.
 - U13 - Michael Mann won the Discus and Javelin and was 3rd in the Shot Putt; Callum Trebert was 2nd in the Discus and Relay and Alex Stewart was 3rd in the 800m.
- James McLaughlin and Daniel Arblaster were placed 2nd and 3rd respectively in the British National Junior Cycling Time Trials held in September.

- A number of boys completed their Duke of Edinburgh Awards: Simon Morris (Year 13) received his Gold certificate, Jacob Cherry (Yr 12) his Silver certificate and Henry Carré and William Dovey (Yr 11) their Bronze certificates.
- Ben Cuddihee won the Yr 9/10 Island Schools' X-Country competition; Tomos Geraint Ap-Sion was 2nd and Alex Stewart 3rd in the Yr 7/8 race.
- Thomas McConnell (Yr 8), Jonathan Spicer (Yr 9) and Tomos Geraint Ap-Sion (Yr 8) won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes respectively in the Bachmann Sponsored Book Week Poetry Writing Competition, run as part of the Schools' Library Service Book Week.
- Over £280.00 was raised by College on Jeans for Genes Day.
- In the U16 section of the National Field Archery Competition Charlie Couture placed 3rd.
- Hywel Robinson and James Jurkiewicz were selected to represent Guernsey in athletics and swimming respectively in the Commonwealth Youth Games held in India.
- There was a very successful production of Oliver! which played to sell-out audiences on 3 nights in mid-November. The musical proved as popular as ever and the standards achieved by the cast and technical crews were very impressive.
- The Charities' Committee worked very hard and raised well over £800.00 for Children In Need. Few who were there to hear it will forget the break time staff Karaoke!
- The Winter Concert, which was held on 27th November, maintained its tradition of great entertainment, variety and quality of performances.
- This year's de Putron Challenge was won by the U6th team of Adam Tolcher, Nick Jehan, Simon Morris and Tom Stephenson. In addition to personal prizes they won a trophy and £1000.00 for the College.
- The Year 8 Guernsey Schools' Football League title was won with a 1-0 score over St Sampson's.
- Callum McCutcheon and Simon Morris (plus 2 Ladies' College girls) won the Channel Islands' heat of the Senior Team Mathematics Challenge Competition.
- Adam Clark was selected for the England U16 Hockey Squad.
- Gibson Fleming Music Scholarships were awarded to Francis Guezo and Andrew Oxburgh (Yr 7), James Chan (Yr 10) and Alistair Jones (Yr 12).

Lent 2009

- College fencers competed in the Public Schools' Fencing Championships in Nottingham against over 1300 entries from 101 schools. College won 7 team trophies, including the Bartlett Trophy for best school and achieved the highest points score of any school.
 - Michael Higgins (Yr 9) was 1st in Foil and 3rd in the Master at Arms (overall score in three weapons).
 - Jonathan Spicer (Yr 9) was 2nd in Sabre and Adam Garrard (Yr 9) was 5th in Sabre and 8th in Epee.
 - Pierre Ozanne (Yr12) was 1st in Epee, 5th in Foil and was also Senior Master at Arms (best fencer at all three weapons combined).
 - Jamie de Carteret (Yr 13) was 3rd in Epee and Harry Miller (Yr 13) was 5th in Sabre.
- The Importance of Being Earnest played to large and very appreciative audiences.
- As ever, the standard of music in the Foundress's Concert was impressive and it was a pleasure to see so many pupils from College and the Senior School come together to perform such a varied programme.
- The Mitchell Trophy for Best School Art Presentation at the Eisteddfod was presented to the College Art Department and students.
- Michael Creber (Yr 13) was selected for the GB Cadet Shooting team, the Athelings, which toured Canada in the summer.
- The Elizabeth College 'B' Shooting Team of Max Barber (Yr 11), Adam Norman (Yr 12) and Michael Jones, Nic Ozanne and Matthew Thoume (Yr 13) won the BSSRA Pollard Cup in Division 1 Section B for the second year running. Our 'C' Team placed third, indicating the strength in depth of College shooting.
- Our hockey teams had the better of the matches against Victoria College as follows:
 - 1st XI W 3 – 2 U15 L 3 – 4
 - 2nd XI W 4 – 0 U13 W 6 – 1
- Alistair Jones (Yr 12) completed the RLSS Distinction Award for Life Saving and many others gained an Award of Merit or the Bronze Medallion.
- College raised well over £450.00 through their efforts on Red Nose Day on 13th March.

- The Year 8 football team won 3-1 over Victoria in January to clinch the Channel Island league. They then played in the national competition defeating Mountbatten School, Southampton 4 – 0 to reach the last 32, before losing in extra time to Trevelyan School, Windsor.
- Daniel Arblaster (Yr 13) was voted NatWest Rising Star at the recent Channel Island Sports awards. Along with James McLaughlin he was part of the State Street Junior Team of the Year.
- College was represented in the Inter-Insular Cross-Country races in March. Notable performances included:
 - U17: William Bodkin 1st William Steele-Moore 3rd
 - U15: Ben Cuddihee 3rd Luke Bisson 4th

Trinity 2009

- On Senior Sports Day the Victor Ludorum was shared between Oliver Lepp (Yr 13) who dominated the sprint events and Ben Fiore (Yr 11) who won all three throwing events.
- Our 1st XI cricketers won their home fixture v. Victoria College. Victoria batted first declaring on 263 – 9, in reply College slumped to 39 – 5. A battling 92 from Tim Ravenscroft, ably supported by Adam Hindle (37) with whom he shared a century partnership, and Ben McVey (45) saw College home by one wicket with just two balls to spare. The away fixture was postponed to the end of term due to poor weather. The 1st XI also defeated the OEA by 4 wickets in their annual Twenty20 match.
- It was encouraging to see how much musical talent there is amongst the younger boys in the senior school at the Junior Concert which was postponed from the Lent Term.
- On Junior Sports Day the Victor Ludorum in each age group was:
 - Year 10 Jim Cobb
 - Year 9 (shared) Jack Smith and Michael Tostevin
 - Year 8 Richard Sweeney
 - Year 7 Charlie Thompson
- William Bodkin (Yr 12) set a new College record for the 800m running in the GIAAC Golden Series meeting in May; his time of 2m 00.02s beat Dale Garland's

old record by nearly 2 seconds. Hywel Robinson (Yr 13) also set College records in the 200m and 400m.

- Nick Waldron (Captain), Joe Duquemin and Nick Robilliard (all Yr 10) and Nick Rumens, Jack Smith and Michael Tostevin (all Yr 9) won the Secondary Schools' Liberation Day Road Relay in a time just 8 seconds off the record held by College.
- Alex Bird (Yr 9) and Michael Waters and Callum Chapman Page (both Yr 8) won first prizes in the Guernsey Press Design-an-Ad competition.
- The following College pupils represented Guernsey in the Island Games in Aland:
 - Athletics - Hywel Robinson (Yr 13) and Jacques Ogier (Yr 11)
 - Swimming - James Jurkiewicz (Yr 12) and Joshua Lewis (Yr 11)
 - Sailing - Daniel Wray (Yr 13)

Review of the College Musical Year 2008-2009

Within hours of the start of the Michaelmas term the College Choir were busily preparing for the College Commemoration Service traditionally held at the end of the first week of the term only to find that the weather had other ideas causing the service to be postponed until November.

Most of the earlier part of the Michaelmas term was spent in preparation for the College production of Lionel Bart's 'Oliver!'. A dedicated team of mainly junior boys took part in spirited performances of the musical on three nights in the College Hall. Directed by Miss Flood and with musical direction from Mrs Maher this was a strong continuation from the previous musical productions that have been staged. Barnaby Hudson and Jem Bishop as Oliver and the Artful Dodger gave convincing portrayals of these pivotal roles.

The Winter Concert gives an opportunity for those students in examination classes to present some of their performance coursework pieces in public. This year we were delighted at the standard of the pieces presented. Highlights included Jack Heywood's Guitar Solo and a guitar duet from Dominic Rowe and Richard Warlow. On a more classical note Alistair Jones gave a beautifully poised rendition of the Andante from Rachmaninov's Cello Sonata.

The Michaelmas term concluded with the two Carol Services – that in St James involving all of the College's many musicians and the Town Church service being the Choir's main focal point of the term. With the increase in the size of the College choir (now over 50 in number) the Chancel was filled almost to capacity. The Choir acquitted themselves very well including carols not only from the British Isles but also a carol from Hungary sung in the original language.

In early March, on the eve of the College Inspection the Foundress's Concert took place in St James. Members of the College Cadet Force Drum Corps provided a stunning and dramatic start to the evening with some exciting antiphonal effects. Other features of the Concert including the Orchestra and Strings in music by Bach and Charpentier. The Senior Wind Band was in strong form on this occasion and the tracks from 'Blackadder' and 'Pirates of the Caribbean' were greatly appreciated. As has become a tradition, members of the Drama department offered some highly amusing and topical sketches.

The Foundress's Concert provides an important opportunity for the various parts of the College to come together to perform and consequently the Beechwood items are an important part of the concert. Their Steel Pan Ensemble provided their own Caribbean musical medley after which members of the Beechwood Choir joined the rest of the College musicians for the Finale which this year was a performance of 'Rhythm of Life'.

The College Choir Trebles provided the music for the Colleges' Confirmation Service taken by the Bishop of Winchester at St. Stephen's Church.

On Liberation Day the Choir assembled at the White Rock in order to make its annual visit to St Malo. Over the years the size of the Choir has doubled and this can make for a rather squashed experience in the performing areas. Fortunately on the Sunday we were programmed to sing at the Church of Sainte Croix in Saint Servan where the voices filled the vast (to Guernsey eyes) building. The weekend in France continues to be extremely popular with the boys and we all look forward to the next occasion – possibly with a Choir approaching 70!

The Junior Concert in June was an opportunity for musicians in years 7 to 9 to have their own concert in the College Hall. During the evening there was evidence that we could be in for some very pleasing performances in the future as these younger musicians develop their skills.

This has been an exceptionally busy year for the department and in conclusion I would like to thank the tremendous support given throughout the year to College Music by Mrs Maher, Mr Cottam, Mr Cross and the invaluable members of the Schools' Music Service.

Peter Harris, Head of Music

Review of College Drama 2008- 2009

College Drama students in years nine, ten and eleven performed review sketches as part of the combined schools' Liberation Day Concert at St James, which was very well received as it formed a contrast to other contributions, comprising extracts from schools play/musical agenda. In October, thirty five year nine boys presented a specially written play for Drugs and Alcohol Week at the Princess Royal Arts Centre. The play was a response to the word "Wasted" which was the stimulus for schools taking part. It was based upon a series of nursery rhyme characters that came to grief through alcohol: Jack broke his crown, Humpty Dumpty fell off the wall etc. The boys also presented their play to years seven to ten in assembly during Alcohol and Drug Awareness Week.

The major school production during the Michaelmas Term was a musical. Jo Flood directed "Oliver!", with Paula Maher as the musical director. It involved forty five Elizabeth College and Ladies' College actors, singers and musicians who gave it their all. There was tremendous energy in the production which was a huge success. Students involved in the production loved it: for months afterwards they went around singing numbers from the show; and almost without exception photographs from the production were on their screen savers.

In the Lent Term once again many students were entered for dramatic duologues in the Eisteddfod. For most it was the first time they were so exposed on stage, outside the protection of a large cast. As has now become a tradition, Drama students from Year 10 presented review sketches as part of the Foundress's Day Concert. Their Fireman sketch, satirising the problems last year with the airport firemen strikes was much appreciated.

The major school play was a production of "The Importance of Being Earnest". We chose an all male cast for our production. This was because at the turn of the new century when Wilde was writing, with the rise of the *New Woman*, the emergence of the suffragette movement; the appearance of the dandified male, the background of Aubrey Beardsley and *The Little Yellow Book*, there was a certain amount of gender confusion. In the play the women take on men's roles. Lady Bracknell, a pantomime dame if ever there was one, runs her own household. Lord Bracknell dines upstairs. Gwendolen orders Jack to propose to her. Although Gwendolen and Cecily appear genteel, they are both worldly schemers who manipulate men like chess pieces. The production was set in the 1920s, Adam Stephens and his team produced the most magnificent *art nouveau* set. Jess Cobb and Deb Christopher made fantastic costumes for it.

In Trinity Term Year Nine Drama groups entered two plays for The One Act Play Festival. The whole experience was painful, but ultimately thoroughly worth while. Having been two very difficult and disparate groups, they learnt to work together in a common cause, and at the eleventh gave their best efforts. Drama in college is in a good state. Boys are hugely enthusiastic. As far as possible we give all boys who audition for plays a chance to act.

Maz Campbell, Head of Drama

IN THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY ON THE 9th DAY OF DECEMBER, 2009

**The States resolved as follows concerning Billet d'État No XXXIII
dated 20th November 2009**

PROJET DE LOI

entitled

THE WASTEWATER CHARGES (GUERNSEY) LAW, 2009

I.- To approve the Projet de Loi entitled “The Wastewater Charges (Guernsey) Law, 2009” and to authorise the Bailiff to present a most humble petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for Her Royal Sanction thereto.

PROJET DE LOI

entitled

THE REFORM (GUERNSEY) (AMENDMENT) LAW, 2009

II.- To approve, by a majority of more than two thirds of the Members present and voting, the Projet de Loi entitled “The Reform (Guernsey) (Amendment) Law, 2009” and to authorise the Bailiff to present a most humble petition to Her Majesty in Council praying for Her Royal Sanction thereto.

THE INCOME TAX (GUERNSEY) (APPROVAL OF AGREEMENT WITH NEW ZEALAND) ORDINANCE, 2009

III.- To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Income Tax (Guernsey) (Approval of Agreement with New Zealand) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

THE ASSISTED REPRODUCTION (PARENTAGE) (GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY) ORDINANCE, 2009

IV.- To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Assisted Reproduction (Parentage) (Guernsey and Alderney) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE CHILDREN (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS)
(GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY) ORDINANCE, 2009**

V.- To approve, subject to the following amendment, the draft Ordinance entitled “The Children (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Guernsey and Alderney) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

AMENDMENT

- (a) immediately after section 56 (set out in the Brochure at page 102) insert the following section -

"Amendment of section 109(3) of the Law.

56A. In section 109(3) of the Law, for the definition of "**assisted reproduction**", substitute the following definition -

"assisted reproduction" means the use of medical, scientific, or technical procedures or treatment to enhance fertility (including, without limitation, drug therapy, artificial insemination and in vitro fertilisation),",

- (b) in paragraph 2 of the First Schedule (set out in the Brochure at page 105) for "paragraph 4 of the Third Schedule" substitute "section 19".

**THE CHILDREN (GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY) LAW, 2008
(COMMENCEMENT) ORDINANCE, 2009**

VI.- To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CHILDREN AND JUVENILE COURT REFORM)
(BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY) LAW, 2008
(COMMENCEMENT) ORDINANCE, 2009**

VII.- To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Criminal Justice (Children and Juvenile Court Reform) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2008 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS)
(BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2009**

VIII.- To approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Criminal Justice (Community Service Orders) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

TREASURY AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

DOUBLE TAXATION ARRANGEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND

XII.- After consideration of the Report dated 6th October, 2009, of the Treasury and Resources Department:-

To ratify the Agreement made with New Zealand, as appended to that Report, as required by section 172(1) of the Income Tax (Guernsey) Law, 1975, as amended.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE STATES

THE COMPANIES (INSPECTION AND COPYING OF DOCUMENTS) (FEES) REGULATIONS, 2009

In pursuance of Section 537 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008, the Companies (Inspection and Copying of Documents) (Fees) Regulations, 2009, made by the Commerce and Employment Department on 6th October 2009, were laid before the States.

THE DATA PROTECTION (PROCESSING OF SENSITIVE PERSONAL DATA) (ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES) (REVOCATION) ORDER, 2009

In pursuance of Section 66 (4) of the Data Protection (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, the Data Protection (Processing of Sensitive Personal Data) (Elected Representatives) (Revocation) Order, 2009, made by the Home Department on 16th, October, 2009, was laid before the States.

THE DATA PROTECTION (NOTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION FEES) (REVOCATION) REGULATIONS, 2009

In pursuance of Section 66 (4) of the Data Protection (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, the Data Protection (Notification and Notification Fees) (Revocation) Regulations, 2009, made by the Home Department on 16th October, 2009, were laid before the States.

V

THE HEALTH SERVICE (BENEFIT) (LIMITED LIST) (PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT) (AMENDMENT NO. 5) REGULATIONS, 2009

In pursuance of Section 35 of The Health Service (Benefit) (Guernsey) Law, 1990, the Health Service (Benefit) (Limited List) (Pharmaceutical Benefit) (Amendment No. 5) Regulations, 2009, made by the Social Security Department on 21st October, 2009, were laid before the States.

THE WATER CHARGES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2009

In pursuance of Article 17 (5) of the Law entitled “Loi ayant rapport à la Fourniture d’Eau par les États de cette Île aux Habitants de la dite Île” registered on 7th May, 1927, as amended, and “The Fees, Charges and Penalties (Guernsey) Law, 2007” registered on 19th May, 2008, The Water Charges (Amendment) Regulations, 2009, made by the Public Services Department on 22nd October, 2009, were laid before the States.

IN THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY ON THE 10th DAY OF DECEMBER, 2009

(Meeting adjourned from 9th December 2009)

**The States resolved as follows concerning Billet d'État No XXXIII
dated 20th November 2009**

PRIAULX LIBRARY COUNCIL

NEW MEMBER

IX.- To elect Deputy R Domaille as a Member of the Priaulx Library Council to fill the vacancy which will arise on 1st January, 2010 by reason of the expiration of the term of office of the late William Mather Bell.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NEW MEMBER

X.- To elect Deputy A H Langlois as a member of the Elizabeth College Board of Directors to fill the vacancy which will arise on 6th January, 2010, by reason of the expiration of the term of office of Deputy L S Trott, who is not eligible for re-election.

POLICY COUNCIL

BAILIWICK DRUG AND ALCOHOL STRATEGY

XI.- After consideration of the Report dated 5th November, 2009, of the Policy Council:-

1. That the current Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy shall continue until the end of 2014 but as set out in that Report.
2. To note the revised budget requirements as set out in sections 3.5, 4.17 and 4.20 of that Report
3. To note that additional funding (for new initiatives or those which have been deleted from, or reduced in, the strategy) will be subject to approval as part of the States Strategic Plan.
4. To direct the Policy Council to report back to the States in 2013 with a new Bailiwick Drug and Alcohol Strategy for 2015 onwards.

TREASURY AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

AMENDMENT TO THE CHARITIES AND NON PROFIT ORGANISATIONS (REGISTRATION) (GUERNSEY) LAW, 2008

XIII.- After consideration of the Report dated 20th October, 2009, of the Treasury and Resources Department:-

1. That the Charities and Non Profit Organisations (Registration) (Guernsey) Law, 2008 shall be amended to require compulsory registration by Alderney charities and non profit organisations, on the same basis as required of similar bodies in Guernsey.
2. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to their above decision.

COMMERCE AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

DIRECTOR-GENERAL – OFFICE OF UTILITY REGULATION

XIV.- After consideration of the Report dated 11th September, 2009, of the Commerce and Employment Department:-

To appoint Mr John Curran as Director General of Utility Regulation in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of Utilities (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, for a period of three years commencing the 1st February 2010.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING DEPARTMENTS

GUERNSEY YOUTH HOUSING PROJECT – ACTION FOR CHILDREN CONTRACT

XV.- TO ADJOURN CONSIDERATION of this Article until a date to be fixed.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION – WASTE ORDINANCE

XVI.- After consideration of the Report dated 20th October, 2009, of the Health and Social Services Department:-

1. To approve the proposals to make provision in the proposed waste ordinance as set out in paragraph 4 of that Report.
2. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to their above decision.

K H TOUGH
HER MAJESTY'S GREFFIER