



# BILLET D'ÉTAT

WEDNESDAY, 8th DECEMBER 2010

XXIV  
2010

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# ***B I L L E T D ' É T A T***

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## **TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY**

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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 **8<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 2010**, immediately after the Special Meeting, which will be convened for that day for the purpose of considering the States Budget for 2011, 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  
29 October 2010

**THE LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE  
(GUERNSEY) (RATES) ORDINANCE, 2010**

The States are asked to decide:-

I.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Long-term Care Insurance (Guernsey) (Rates) Ordinance, 2010” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

**THE WASTEWATER CHARGES (GUERNSEY) LAW, 2009  
(COMMENCEMENT) ORDINANCE, 2010**

The States are asked to decide:-

II.- Whether they are of the opinion to approve the draft Ordinance entitled “The Wastewater Charges (Guernsey) Law, 2009 (Commencement) Ordinance, 2010” and to direct that the same shall have effect as an Ordinance of the States.

## **PRIAULX LIBRARY COUNCIL**

### **NEW MEMBER**

The States are asked:-

III.- To elect a Member of the Priaulx Library Council to fill the vacancy which will arise on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2011 by reason of the expiration of the term of office of Mrs Gillian Mollie Lenfestey.

**[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:-

IV.- To elect a member of the Elizabeth College Board of Directors to fill the vacancy which will arise on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2011, by reason of the expiration of the term of office of Mr David Allan Grut, 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.]**

## PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### RECYCLING TARGETS

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

22<sup>nd</sup> September 2010

Dear Sir

#### 1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 Following a debate on Waste Disposal in January 2007, the States is currently pursuing a target of increasing existing recycling performance such that 50% of household waste and 50% of commercial waste should be recycled by 2010.

1.2 Recent recorded recycling rates are:

	Domestic		Commercial	
	Recycling Rate	Excl Green Waste	Recycling Rate	Excl Green Waste
<b>2009 (overall)</b>	36.5%	32.5%	39%	31%
<b>2010 (1<sup>st</sup> quarter)</b>	39.1%	34.6%	2010 commercial recycling rates will be calculated early in 2011	
<b>2010 (2<sup>nd</sup> quarter)</b>	48.8%	37.6%		
<b>2010 (projected out-turn)</b>	44.4%	36.1%		

1.3 In 2009, the Department's net expenditure on States-funded recycling and associated services was £1.25 million.

1.4 There is some way to go before either waste stream reaches the 50% target. Considering the time and resources that have been required to reach the existing performance levels, the Department does not believe that the targets can be attained by the end of 2010.

1.5 It should be understood that, even when recycling rates of 50% for household and commercial waste have been achieved, by definition 50% will be left that needs addressing. At current levels, achieving 50% recycling in both household and commercial waste streams would result in an approximate total of 36,000 tonnes of residual waste requiring attention.

- 1.6 In February this year the States decided to pursue a revised waste strategy. It is anticipated that the Department will be in a position to present a revised waste management strategy and associated challenging, but realistic, recycling targets in 9-12 months.
- 1.7 The Department considers that it is important to set an interim target to maintain momentum during strategy development. In light of this, and bearing in mind the need to be prudent with expenditure, the Department has formulated the following aims for the year:
- Domestic recycling: to at least maintain the current out-turn prediction for recycling performance (44%), and
  - Commercial recycling: to achieve 41.5%.
- 1.8 Beyond the end of 2010, the Department intends to continue to aim for the previously adopted 50% targets for both domestic and commercial recycling. These will remain in place until superseded by targets that emerge from the developing waste strategy.
- 1.9 It is recognised that although some Departments have worked hard to adopt sound recycling principles, the States as an overall body has itself not always led by example in regard to recycling. This needs examination and addressing in order for the States of Guernsey to become an example of an organisation committed to recycling, at the same time being prudent with public money.
- 1.10 In contemplating waste and recycling issues, it should be recognised that the recently approved Environmental Pollution (Waste Control and Disposal) Ordinance has the potential to affect current waste practices and could see additional waste/recycling entering the established waste stream, with unpredictable consequences for recycling rates.

## **2.0 Background**

- 2.1 In January 2007, the States debated the Environment Department's report on Waste Disposal (Billet d'Etat I, 2007 refers). That report included work undertaken by Enviros, the Environment Department's consultants, to model levels of waste and diversion under different scenarios. In their 'High Recycling' scenarios, Enviros assumed a mixture of recycling and composting to give an overall recycling figure of 50% for domestic recycling from 2008 onwards, and 31% for non-household waste streams from the same date. However, Enviros also stated that 'It must be noted that Guernsey has certain restrictions (e.g. costs of exporting material and collection logistics) that may limit the recycling opportunities. The logistical and social issues to achieve these high recycling rates will be significant and may prove unattainable'. In its recommendations, the Environment Department put forward a commitment to strive toward high recycling, but did not endorse the 50% figure.

- 2.2 In considering the report, however, the States supported the following amendment:

‘To commit to high recycling for household and commercial waste, with a target of 50% and a 2010 delivery date’.

- 2.3 This amendment could have been interpreted in a number of ways. In its Waste Arisings report, debated in November 2007 (Billet d’État XXIV), the Environment Department clarified that the amendment set a target of increasing existing recycling performance such that 50% of household waste **and** 50% of commercial waste should be recycled by 2010.

### **3.0 Progress Against Targets**

#### **Household Recycling**

- 3.1 Enviro’s modelling work used waste figures for 2004. In that year, the domestic recycling rate was 19.4% (4,128 tonnes material recycled from a total domestic waste stream of 21,324 tonnes).
- 3.2 In March 2008 the Public Services Department established a revised method for the calculation of the recycling rates, with new rates to be produced in accordance with UK Guidance, based on the UK Audit Commission’s Best Value Performance Indicators. This allows easier comparison with UK rates which consist of both recycling and composting. For example, recently published figures for Wales and England both indicate a 39% combined recycling and composting rate<sup>1</sup>. For ease of comparison with historic rates, however, two rates are calculated in Guernsey each quarter: the ‘Recycling Rate’ (which includes dry recyclables and composting of green waste) and an ‘Excluding Green Waste’ rate, which was traditionally used and which excludes green waste from both the total waste arisings and the recycling figures.
- 3.3 At the end of 2009, the mass of domestic material recycled had more than doubled to 8,774 tonnes. An additional point to note, however, is that the total amount of waste produced had also increased, to 24,038 tonnes.
- 3.4 As at the end of December 2009, the annual household recycling rate stood at 36.5% (32.5% excluding Green Waste). It should be noted that green waste recycling was adversely impacted by a fire at the Chouet green site in 2009 which destroyed some of the domestic material gathered for composting.
- 3.5 In the five years between 1999 and 2004 the recycling rate rose 3.5 points from 15.9% to 19.4%. In the five years between 2004 and 2009 the rate has risen by 17.1 points. This clearly shows a new emphasis on recycling from both

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<sup>1</sup> England: Defra Statistical Release August 2010; Wales: Welsh Assembly Government statement June 2010

Government and the people of Guernsey and is a considerable achievement in such a short timescale.

- 3.6 Owing to increases in tonnages of a number of dry recycle streams as well as improved domestic green waste processing operations (which had previously been significantly restricted by operational issues such as the Mont Cuet sub-surface fire), the following rates currently apply for 2010:

**Table 1: 2010 Recycling Rates (to date)**

	Domestic Waste	
	Recycling Rate	Excl Green Waste
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Quarter</b>	39.1%	34.6%
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter</b>	48.8%	37.6%
<b>Projected Out-turn</b>	44.4%	36.1%

### **Commercial Recycling**

- 3.7 The disposal and recycling of domestic waste is largely under the control of the Department. As such, information on the domestic waste stream is readily available and quantities and subsequent recycling rates have been calculated for many years. The same is not true for waste disposal and recycling in the commercial sector.
- 3.8 The Department defines commercial waste as

‘Wastes generated at commercial (retail, offices, hotels and restaurants, etc.) and industrial premises and other non-household sources, which are delivered to facilities for recycling, processing or disposal; but not including waste diverted to land reclamation/inert waste recycling<sup>1</sup>.’

Note:

<sup>1</sup> Glass waste submitted for recycling or crushed for use as aggregate substitute **is** included in commercial waste figures.

- 3.9 Data is now sought from known commercial operators once per year. These businesses have been under no obligation to share their commercially sensitive information and the Department has relied on good will to secure it. It should also be recognised that the figures the Department holds for commercial waste reflect only the **known** waste. There is little doubt that an unknown quantity of material is dealt with completely outside of the established waste stream, through inappropriate and unsustainable practices, such as uncontrolled burial and open burning. Such practices are illegal under the Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law, 2004, which came into effect with regard to solid waste on 1 June 2010.



- 3.10 The 2008 commercial recycling rate was 41.5%. In 2009, a major local recycling company underwent works to upgrade equipment, which in turn resulted in a reduction in the amount of material processed for shipping and onward recycling during the year. In spite of the impact of these works, the commercial recycling rate achieved for the year was still 39%.
- 3.11 It is clear that even this impacted rate significantly exceeds the 31% 'high recycling' non-household waste figures cited by Enviros.

#### 4.0 50% by the End of 2010?

- 4.1 The above rates have been influenced by a series of waste minimisation and recycling initiatives introduced/supported by first the Environment Department and then the Public Services Department, which include:

**Table 2: States Run/Supported Waste Minimisation/Recycling Initiatives**

Household Waste	Commercial Waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cardboard recycling</li> <li>• Real nappy incentive scheme</li> <li>• Subsidised compost bins</li> <li>• Plastic (1 and 2) recycling</li> <li>• Green waste composting</li> <li>• The Longue Hougue Waste Recycling Facility</li> <li>• Tetrapak recycling</li> <li>• Polystyrene recycling</li> <li>• Printer cartridge recycling</li> <li>• Fluorescent tube/low energy bulb recycling</li> <li>• Battery recycling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application of punitive contamination rates to loads received at Mont Cuet that contain quantities of recyclable materials</li> <li>• Cardboard recycling</li> <li>• Keep Guernsey Green Award scheme</li> <li>• Plastic recycling</li> <li>• Pallet recycling</li> <li>• Green waste composting</li> <li>• PVC window recycling</li> <li>• Reduced charges for segregated recyclates from commercial sources</li> <li>• Polystyrene recycling</li> <li>• Printer cartridge recycling</li> <li>• Fluorescent tube/low energy bulb recycling</li> </ul>

- 4.2 The Department also offers a £1/tonne rate at the Fontaine Vinery for segregated Parish dry recyclates, although to date no Parish has taken advantage of this rate.
- 4.3 The table below shows the net costs of recycling some of the domestic materials covered under States schemes. Please note that the information in this table is restricted to bring bank materials and excludes, for example, green waste, scrap metal etc.

**Table 3: Net Costs per Tonne of Recycling Domestic Bring Bank Materials (2009)**

<b>MATERIAL</b>	<b>TONNAGE</b>	<b>NET TOTAL COST</b>	<b>APPROX NET COST/TONNE</b>
<b>Paper</b>	2,555	130,470.00	£51.00
<b>Card</b>	1,059	41,205.00	£39.00
<b>Plastic</b>	160	17,129.00	£107.00
<b>Glass</b>	1,838	147,634.00	£80.00
<b>Al &amp; Steel overall</b>	198	43,795.00	£221.00
<b>Cartons</b>	107	27,045.00	£252.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>£407,278.00</b>	

- 4.4 In 2009, the Department's net expenditure on States-funded recycling, as well as associated services such as the running of the Waste Segregation Facility at the Fontaine Vinery; education and promotion programmes; and elements of the Bulk Refuse and End of Life Vehicle scheme<sup>2</sup>, was £1.25 million. [It should be noted that in 2009 Treasury transferred £344,000 to the Department as a revenue payment as opposed to providing an additional authorised budget, thus actual expenditure in the published accounts is lower.]
- 4.5 Enviro had identified that to obtain high recycling rates, kerbside collections of dry recyclables and kitchen organics would need to be in place. The Department commissioned a study into these areas and also undertook subsequent consultation with local experts. Significant findings in regard to food waste and local use of a resultant compost/digestate were as follows:
- i) Limitations on land availability for local spreading.
  - ii) Storage/logistical difficulties, based on stringent limitations on the times at which local spreading could take place.
  - iii) Potential threat to public water supplies, which rely on surface derived water, based on nitrate content.
  - iv) Animal health concerns (food waste containing meat and meat products having been responsible for a number of very high profile outbreaks of notifiable disease in livestock, such as the 2000 Swine Fever and 2001 Foot and Mouth outbreaks, local outbreaks of which would have lasting consequences for Guernsey's economy and international reputation).

<sup>2</sup> The costs of the collection operations for Bulk Refuse items and End-of-Life vehicles, and also the costs of associated Press advertisements, have been excluded from these calculations. The costs of scrapping (recycling) the material are included.

- 4.6 Similarly, export of food waste/product have the potential for legal issues and also sustainability issues in regard to both potential licences and markets, with total reliance on outside factors and parties over which Guernsey has no influence or control.
- 4.7 There are risks inherent in the processing of food waste and, at the time when this issue was considered, those risks were considered too significant for any system to be progressed. It is understood that the risks could potentially be mitigated but the decision was taken not to devote further resources into investigating mitigation measures.
- 4.8 The study commissioned by the Department also showed that for an estimated **annual** cost in the region of £1 million (excluding export costs, compared to the 2009 bring bank recycling figure of approximately £400,000 including export costs) the maximum 'including green waste' rate forecast with kerbside collections of dry recyclables was 46.3%, based on a weekly participation rate of 80%).
- 4.9 The Department also had concerns over the degree of disruption that would be involved in the (daytime) collections which would be required to maintain the high standard of recyclates currently secured through the bring system (i.e. segregated). Segregated kerbside collections are slower than those associated with residual waste, which are themselves already conducted at night. Given the nature of Guernsey's road network and development patterns, it was considered that proposals to service households with large slow moving vehicles during the day would inevitably generate traffic management concerns.
- 4.10 Practical aspects from the perspective of householders, such as container type, storage capacity, set-out requirements, and frequency of collections, were also identified as issues. Given the widely varying nature of Guernsey's housing stock, it was considered that one single system would be unlikely to suit all Islanders, bringing participation issues into question.
- 4.11 As a consequence, the Department formed the view that kerbside collections of dry recyclables alone would bring about insufficient potential gain to outweigh the estimated annual running costs and the impacts of collection operations.
- 4.12 The Department's report on Kerbside was presented in May 2009 (Billet d'État XIII), when the States supported the view that kerbside collections should not be introduced (and again in September 2009). However, the States did not endorse work into other identified strategies having potential to increase local recycling rates, such as detailed examination and overhaul of the bring bank network.
- 4.13 Despite the considerable progress made to date, there is some way to go before either waste stream reaches the 50% target. Considering the time and resources that have been required to reach the existing performance levels, the Department does not believe that the targets can be reached by the end of 2010.

- 4.14 Inability to reach these targets is not a result of lack of effort or commitment. Indeed, the progress that has been made is something that can be built on further and should not be considered as a failure.

## 5.0 The Way Forward

### Long Term

- 5.1 Recycling rates are by no means the only aspect of waste management that requires attention. Waste tonnages themselves are also very important. Table 4 below summarises 2009 Domestic and Commercial Waste:

**Table 4: 2009 Domestic and Commercial Waste<sup>3</sup>**

	<b>Domestic Waste</b>	<b>Commercial (excl Inert) Waste</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Recycled</b>	8,774	18,092	26,866
<b>Diverted<sup>4</sup></b>		8,710	8,710
<b>Landfilled<sup>5</sup></b>	15,264	19,414	34,678
<b>TOTAL</b>	24,038	46,216	70,254

- 5.2 It should be understood that, even when recycling rates of 50% for household and commercial waste have been achieved, by definition there will be 50% left that needs addressing. The current projection for total domestic waste in 2010 is approximately 26,000 tonnes. Were we to reach the 50% domestic target this year, based on current predictions we would have recycled approximately 13,000 tonnes, but would have an equal amount of residual waste. Commercially, assuming a similar level of waste as in 2009, a 50% recycling rate for 2010 would see approximately 23,000 tonnes recycled, leaving another 23,000 tonnes. At current levels, therefore, achieving 50% recycling would result in an approximate total of 36,000 tonnes of residual waste requiring attention.

<sup>3</sup> Inert waste, which is predominantly diverted to land reclamation, is excluded from these figures

<sup>4</sup> In 2009, it is estimated that this included approaching 8,000 tonnes of wood which was burnt. This method of disposal is not acceptable under the new Environmental Pollution (Waste Control and Disposal) Ordinance under the Environmental Pollution Law

<sup>5</sup> Does not include the Alderney waste accepted at Mont Cuet or ash from the PEH and cattle incinerators

- 5.3 As a result of decisions taken by the States in February and March this year, the Department is currently engaged in developing a revised waste strategy, which is capable of managing the Island's entire waste stream.
- 5.4 A key factor that will inform decision making in respect of the revised waste strategy is the Waste Hierarchy, which places emphasis on the prevention and reduction of waste ahead of disposal. Consequently, it is anticipated that once the strategy is implemented waste arisings should decrease because there will be increasing emphasis on ensuring that waste is not created in the first place.
- 5.5 To be meaningful, a target should be: specific; measurable; agreed; realistic and time bound. With the waste strategy still in the early stages of development, it would be inappropriate to set new long-term targets at this point.
- 5.6 It is anticipated that the Department will be in a position to present a cohesive strategy with associated challenging, but achievable, targets within 9-12 months.

### **Short-Term**

- 5.7 Although it would be inappropriate to set new long-term recycling targets at this point, the Department considers that it is important to have interim targets to maintain momentum during the development of the revised waste strategy.
- 5.8 Whilst aware of the need to keep working towards the 50% recycling target, the Department is also mindful that it must ensure, as far as possible, that it does not spend large amounts of money on initiatives that may prove incompatible with the eventual waste strategy. Indeed, this is a message that has been reinforced by the Treasury and Resources Department. In order to keep momentum going, work, such as investigating the barriers to recycling (both at home [domestic] and in the workplace [commercial]), is under way. Although this will not yield any immediate improvement in recycling rates, this has relevance both at the current time (enabling better targeting of recycling messages), and for the developing waste strategy.
- 5.9 Unlike domestic recycling, commercial recycling is essentially funded by private companies. However, by maintaining links with individual businesses, groups (such as the Chamber of Commerce) and collection/recycling companies, and discussing recycling matters with them, recycling behaviour can be influenced.
- 5.10 The Department's aim is, by the end of the year:
- Domestic recycling: to have at least maintained the existing out-turn prediction for recycling performance (44%), which recognises the increase in green waste recycling, but acknowledges the seasonality of that waste stream.

- Commercial recycling: to have achieved a return to the 41.5% rate recorded for 2008.

5.11 Beyond 2010, the Department intends to continue aiming for the previously adopted 50% recycling targets for both domestic and commercial waste. These will remain in place until superseded by targets that emerge from the developing waste strategy.

### **States Recycling**

5.12 To date, although recycling has for some time formed part of the mandate of an individual States Department, the States of Guernsey as a whole has not always led by example with policies in regard to recycling. There is no doubt that some Departments have worked hard to adopt sound recycling principles but this is disjointed across the organisation and does not extend as far as it could. As such, this is an area that requires examination and addressing. The States should be an example of an organisation committed to recycling, at the same time being prudent with public money. As well as embedding a culture of recycling across the States itself, potential areas for examination could include: making all Departments require users of States land to use, for example, recyclable drinking vessels and containers etc; provide appropriate recycling receptacles wherever practical and also undertake regular audits of Departments in regard to steps that have been taken.

### **6.0 Effect of the Environmental Pollution (Waste Control and Disposal) Ordinance under the Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law.**

In April 2010, the States accepted the Environmental Pollution (Waste Control and Disposal) Ordinance under the Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law. This legislation brings with it the potential to significantly affect the inappropriate and unsustainable practises mentioned earlier and which currently divert un-quantified amounts of waste from known facilities. It should be appreciated that emergence of additional waste into either or both domestic and commercial waste streams could have marked impact on recycling rates. The direction of any potential movement in rate cannot be predicted at this time: the material could fall mainly on the residual waste side (leading to a rate decrease) or, equally, tighter controls could lead to additional recyclable material being channelled down existing recycling routes or indeed consolidation of technically recyclable material could result in commercial bodies introducing new recycling routes, both of which could act to increase the rates.

### **7.0 Recommendations**

The Public Services Department recommends the States to:

- 1) Note the 2009 recycling rates.

- 2) Note that it is anticipated that a new waste management strategy and associated challenging but achievable long-term targets will be ready for presentation within 9-12 months.
- 3) Approve the targets for achievement by the end of 2010, namely:
  - i. to at least maintain the current out-turn predicted domestic recycling rate of 44% and
  - ii. to achieve a commercial recycling rate of 41.5%.
- 4) Approve pursuit of the previously adopted 50% recycling targets for both domestic and commercial waste from the end of 2010, until superseded by targets that emerge from the waste strategy.
- 5) Agree that the Public Services Department liaise with all other States Departments and Committees to achieve a commitment to recycling across government.
- 6) Note the potential for waste and recycling tonnages to be affected by the Environmental Pollution (Waste Control and Disposal) Ordinance under the Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law.

Yours faithfully

B M Flouquet  
Minister

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

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

The States are asked to decide:-

V.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2010, of the Public Services Department they are of the opinion:-

1. To note the 2009 recycling rates.
2. To note that it is anticipated that a new waste management strategy and associated challenging but achievable long-term targets will be ready for presentation within 9-12 months.
3. To approve the targets for achievement by the end of 2010, namely:
  - i. to at least maintain the current out-turn predicted domestic recycling rate of 44% and
  - ii. to achieve a commercial recycling rate of 41.5%.
4. To approve pursuit of the previously adopted 50% recycling targets for both domestic and commercial waste from the end of 2010, until superseded by targets that emerge from the waste strategy.
5. That the Public Services Department liaise with all other States Departments and Committees to achieve a commitment to recycling across government.
6. To note the potential for waste and recycling tonnages to be affected by the Environmental Pollution (Waste Control and Disposal) Ordinance under the Environmental Pollution (Guernsey) Law.



## **PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

### RESCINDING RESOLUTION RE OFF ISLAND PLACEMENTS

The Presiding Officer  
The States of Guernsey  
Royal Court House  
St Peter Port

11<sup>th</sup> October 2010

Dear Sir

#### **1. Executive Summary**

1.1 The purpose of this Report is to seek agreement to rescind a resolution of the States of Guernsey regarding a full review of Off Island Placements in 2010 by the Public Accounts Committee.

#### **2. Background**

2.1 In January 2008<sup>1</sup> the States considered a follow up report of the Public Accounts Committee and an appended report by the National Audit Office regarding Controlling Expenditure on Off Island Placements. That follow up report updated the States with regard to the progress made implementing recommendations from an earlier report on Controlling Expenditure on Off Island Placements from February 2005<sup>2</sup>.

2.2 The States resolved in 2008 that, “*after consideration of the Report dated 30 November 2007 of the Public Accounts Committee:*

- *To note the report*
- *To direct the Health and Social Services Department to continue to progress the recommendations of that Report in order to achieve greater value for money*
- *To direct the Public Accounts Committee to monitor and review the action taken by the Health and Social Services Department and to carry out a full review in 2010.”*

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<sup>1</sup> Billet d’Etat I, January 2008

<sup>2</sup> Billet d’Etat II, February 2005

### **3. Update on Review**

- 3.1 During 2010 there has been much publicity over the work being carried out to reduce Off Island Placements expenditure through the Financial Transformation Programme (FTP) as part of the programme to reduce expenditure within the Health and Social Services Department and the States as a whole.
- 3.2 Earlier this year the Public Accounts Committee wrote to the Financial Transformation Executive about its future work programme, indicating that it was not the Committee's intention to progress with the full review in order to eliminate duplication and so that a fresh approach to reducing expenditure in that area would be considered.
- 3.3 As the Committee had already covered Off Island Placements twice and it has already been included within other reviews during 2010 there is no value in carrying out a further review on the same area at the current time.
- 3.4 The Committee also sought advice from the States Assembly and Constitution Committee which indicated that the Public Accounts Committee should write this brief report to rescind the resolution.
- 3.5 Although the Committee may review Off Island Placements in future, there is no requirement to monitor the work being done to implement recommendations of its previous reports. Those recommendations may have now been replaced with newer initiatives to provide better value for money.
- 3.6 Therefore, the Public Accounts Committee requests that the States rescind its 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2008 resolution that directed the Committee to carry out a full review on Off Island Placements in 2010**

### **4. Recommendation**

- 4.1 The Committee recommends the States:

To rescind their Resolution XX, Article 3 of Billet d'Etat I, January 2008 directing "the Public Accounts Committee to monitor and review the action taken by the Health and Social Services Department and to carry out a full review of Off Island Placements in 2010".

Yours faithfully

L Gallienne  
Chairman

The States are asked to decide:-

VI.- Whether, after consideration of the Report dated 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2010 of the Public Accounts Committee, they are of the opinion:-

To rescind their Resolution XX, Article 3 of Billet d'Etat I, January 2008 directing "the Public Accounts Committee to monitor and review the action taken by the Health and Social Services Department and to carry out a full review of Off Island Placements in 2010".

***STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS LAID BEFORE THE STATES***

**THE COMPANIES (REGISTRAR) (FEES)  
(AMENDMENT) (NO.3) REGULATIONS, 2010**

In pursuance of Section 501 (1) of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008, the Companies (Registrar) (Fees) (Amendment) (No.3) Regulations, 2010, made by the Registrar of Companies on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2010, are laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

These Regulations amend the schedule of fees payable to the Registrar of Companies under the Companies (Registrar) (Fees) Regulations, 2009 in respect of the performance of his functions under the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008, as amended by replacing the definitions of “non-regulated companies” and “financial product companies”.

**THE MILK (RETAIL PRICES) (GUERNSEY) ORDER, 2010**

In pursuance of Section 8 (1) of the Milk (Control) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 1958 as amended, the Milk (Retail Prices) (Guernsey) Order, 2010, made by the Commerce and Employment Department on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2010, is laid before the States.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Order changes the retail price to be charged for milk sold in litres and half litres from 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2010.

**THE HEALTH SERVICE (BENEFIT) (LIMITED LIST) (PHARMACEUTICAL  
BENEFIT) (AMENDMENT NO. 4) REGULATIONS, 2010**

In pursuance of Section 35 of the Health Service (Benefit) (Guernsey) Law, 1990, the Health Service (Benefit) (Limited List) (Pharmaceutical Benefit) (Amendment No. 4) Regulations, 2010, made by the Social Security Department on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, 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.

**PUBLIC SECTOR REMUNERATION COMMITTEE**

ESTABLISHED STAFF OF THE STATES OF GUERNSEY -  
THE SALARY MINIMA & MAXIMA OF THE GENERAL GRADES

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

20<sup>th</sup> September 2010

Dear Sir

In accordance with States Resolution XXXVI of 28 October 1987, as amended, I have the honour to enclose, for publication as an Appendix to a Billet d'Etat, details of the salary minima and maxima of the Established Staff general grades applying between 1 May 2010 and 30 April 2011. The terms of the settlement with the AGCS was that all salaries would remain at their 2009 levels throughout 2010 with a 1.5% increase applicable from 1 January 2011. The number of staff in each grade is also detailed.

Yours faithfully

A H Langlois  
Chairman

**ESTABLISHED STAFF OF THE STATES OF GUERNSEY**  
**The Salary Minima & Maxima of the General Grades**

	At 1.05.10 £	At 1.01.11 £	
Senior Officer 12	116133/130940	117875/132904	} Note 1
Senior Officer 11	106131/119663	107723/121458	
Senior Officer 10	96998/109363	98453/111003	
Senior Officer 9	88652/99950	89982/101449	
Senior Officer 8	81019/91352	82234/92722	
Senior Officer 7	74051/83487	75162/84739	
Senior Officer 6	67675/76309	68690/77454	
Senior Officer 5	61848/69739	62776/70785	
Senior Officer 4	56523/63733	57371/64689	
Senior Officer 3	51660/58247	52435/59121	
Senior Officer 2	47213/53232	47921/54030	
Senior Officer 1	43148/48652	43795/49382	
Executive Grade V	40817/43122	41429/43769	} Note 2
Executive Grade IV	37594/39714	38158/40310	
Executive Grade III	34234/36475	34748/37022	
Executive Grade II	30905/33086	31369/33582	
Executive Grade I	27508/29727	27921/30173	
Administrative Assistant 2	22759/25935	23100/26324	} Note 3
Administrative Assistant 1	17468/22227	17730/22560	
Clerical Assistant	13710/17468	13916/17730	
Personal Assistant 2	30328/33594	30783/34098	} Note 4
Personal Assistant 1	26523/29316	26921/29756	
Typist C	23553/25691	23906/26076	
Typist B	16357/23553	16602/23906	
Typist A	13782/20063	13989/20364	
Other Grades	11370/41910	11541/42539	} Note 5

**NOTES:**

There are 2038 Established Staff in total on the general grades. (All establishment figures are as at 31 January 2010.)

1. There are 340 staff (16.7% of total) on the Senior Officer grades.
2. There are 966 staff (47.4% of total) on the Executive Grades.
3. There are 383 staff (18.8% of total) on the Administrative Assistant, Clerical Assistant and equivalent grades.
4. There are 96 staff (4.7% of total) on the Personal Assistant and Typist grades.
5. There are 253 staff (12.4% of total) on other grades i.e. Non-Standard, Miscellaneous, Home Staff, School Administration Assistant whose salaries broadly span Clerical Assistant to Executive Grade V.