

THE STATES OF DELIBERATION
of the
ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

POLICY & RESOURCES COMMITTEE

REPORTING PROGRESS ON EXTANT STATES' RESOLUTIONS

The States are asked to decide:-

Whether, after consideration of the Policy Letter entitled 'Reporting Progress on Extant States' Resolutions' dated 1st November 2024, they are of the opinion:-

1. To rescind the extant Resolutions set out in Appendix 2 of this Policy Letter titled 'Reporting Progress on Extant States' Resolutions'.
2. To rescind and replace the extant Resolutions set out in Appendix 3 of this Policy Letter titled 'Reporting Progress on Extant States' Resolutions'; and
3. To note the updates on extant States' Resolutions for all Committees, as set out in Appendix 1A and 1B of this Policy Letter titled 'Reporting Progress on Extant States' Resolutions'.

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

1st November 2024

Dear Sir

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Policy & Resources Committee ("the Committee", "P&RC") is obligated under Rule 23¹ to provide to the States' Assembly each year a report on States' Resolutions which remain outstanding. In preparation for the end of this political term, and in discharging its mandate to require, and monitor, the implementation of extant Resolutions, the Committee has co-ordinated a full review by all accountable Committees which it has brought to the States of Deliberation for their consideration.
- 1.2 The States are invited to consider the progress being made by their Committees in discharging the Resolutions of the States' Assembly and to be guided by responsible Committees where a previous decision is now no longer required.
- 1.3 The summary status is:

Total Extant States' Resolutions as of August 2024²	191
Extant States' Resolutions from the current political term	96
Extant States' Resolutions from previous political terms	95
Extant States' Resolutions proposed for rescission	37
Extant States' Resolutions to rescind and replace	2

- 1.4 In early 2025, the Committee will present a Policy Letter to the Assembly that speaks to the future while reporting on work delivered and the most pressing issues facing the next Assembly.

¹ [As set out under The Rules of procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees](#)

² This list excludes 50 extant Resolutions relating to the drafting of legislation covered in the Prioritisation of Legislation Policy Letter debated at the States' Meeting on 25th September 2024: [Prioritisation of Legislative Drafting - States of Guernsey](#)

1.5 The Policy Letter will focus on three specific areas:

- Information from Committees on the most urgent issues that the States should prioritise, and an update on the Committee's relative priority of matters previously deferred to the next political term, informed by the current and future context for the Island.
- A monitoring report on progress against the work of the three Strategic Portfolios.
- Individual Committee 'handover' reports consisting of high-level summary reporting against Committee mandates, current pressures, and other matters to highlight to their successor Committee.

1.6 To keep workload manageable and ensure a focused debate on strategic, international, and domestic priorities early next year, the Assembly will have already discharged matters relating to legislative prioritisation for the following year ([at its Meeting on 25th September 2024](#)) and monitoring progress of extant States' Resolutions (within this Policy Letter).

1.7 This approach has allowed Committees due time to consider the next steps ahead of the forthcoming Policy Letter to which they will be contributing, and will also provide a better understanding of the significant level of government work that is currently outstanding that will need to be concluded by Committees in the next political term (and potentially beyond) to the public and potential General Election candidates.

2 Introduction

2.1 This Policy Letter is brought to the States' Assembly to discharge the responsibilities of the Committee under Rule 23 of the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees.

2.2 In previous years this information has been included alongside monitoring the Government Work Plan ("GWP"). However, as there is no Special Meeting scheduled for 2024, the Committee is instead bringing its report as a separate Policy Letter which has provided opportunity for deeper scrutiny ahead of the end of this political term.

3 List of Extant States' Resolutions as of August 2024

3.1 This Policy Letter provides a list of extant States' Resolutions in chronological order for this term (Appendix 1A) and a combined Appendix of Resolutions pre-dating this term (Appendix 1B). Separately, Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 identify those Resolutions proposed for rescission by accountable Committees of the States.

3.2 Committees have also provided explanatory narrative in these tables intended to better inform on the progress to date with the work of the States.

3.3 Where matters relate to legislative drafting, and are already included in the legislative drafting schedule, they are not listed herein. The prioritisation of legislative drafting

was considered at the States' Meeting on 25th September 2024. This differs from previous years which does not easily provide for year-on-year comparison with published material on this occasion.

4 Reporting on all States Resolutions

- 4.1 All Resolutions made by the States are recorded and listed on the gov.gg website, aligned to the States meeting they were agreed, under the States Meeting information index. Some are discharged as soon as they are agreed by the Assembly, for example those that are to note a report or approve legislation. As well as these, each States meeting agrees and immediately discharges Resolutions about the order of business and procedural matters.
- 4.2 Resolutions that are agreed can generate future work, such as through the commencement of a new piece of work, or the direction of an existing one; like delegating authority to a Committee, directing operational action or instructing a policy direction. These Resolutions are viewed as outstanding until the work directed is completed. It is these Outstanding Resolutions which the Policy & Resources Committee is mandated to bring a progress report to the Assembly annually – including any proposed for rescission – as part of its Rule 23 obligations.
- 4.3 Since 2016, the Assembly has agreed more than 3,500 Resolutions – excluding those that are purely an order of business or procedural. These are approximately equally split between those that approved legislation, directed action (including Ongoing Principles) or were discharged through the decision being made at the States meeting.
- 4.4 The Committee continues to look at ways of improving the monitoring and reporting on progress against extant Resolutions so that more timely and detailed updates can be provided to the States, and the public in line with its Rule 23 obligations and policy co-ordination mandate.

5 Supplementary Appendices

- 5.1 There are three on-going matters in the extensive list of Resolutions that engage the Policy & Resources Committee's mandate and are of significant wider interest. The work will extend into the next political term so on this occasion the Committee has decided it is more helpful to set out more comprehensive updates for the Assembly and community. These are appended to this Policy Letter and relate to:

- Pool Marina – Appendix 4
- Birth Registration – Appendix 5
- Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy – development of a new long-term care model – Appendix 6

6 Proposed Rescission of States' Resolutions

- 6.1 As part of an ongoing drive for good governance in effectively discharging the policy decisions of the States' Assembly and faced with the challenge of phasing and resourcing workstreams appropriately, the Committee has liaised with States' Committees to ensure that Resolutions remain relevant and appropriate. Where they are either superseded or are no longer considered relevant given a change in policy or context, the Committees with engaged mandates are advising they should be considered for rescission. In some cases, the Committees consider a modification is required and are seeking the support of the States.
- 6.2 These are set out in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 for the consideration of the States. Where the lead Committees wish to provide additional information to support the case for rescinding a previous decision, the Committee has accepted supplementary appendices 7-10.

7 Compliance with Rule 4

7.1 In accordance with Rule 4(1):

- a) The propositions contribute to the States' objectives and policy plans by assessing the status and progress of outstanding Resolutions and considering whether they are still appropriate against the States' strategic priorities as agreed through the Government Work Plan.
 - b) In preparing the propositions, consultation has been undertaken with States' Committees.
 - c) The propositions have been submitted to His Majesty's Procureur for advice on any legal or constitutional implications.
- a) There are no direct financial implications to the States of carrying the proposals into effect, other than the more effective use of resources through the rescission of Resolutions.

7.2 In accordance with Rule 4(2):

- a) The propositions engage the Committee's mandate regarding the leadership and co-ordination of government policy planning and overseeing the policy planning cycle; requiring, and monitoring, the implementation of extant States' Resolutions and submitting to the States annually a report on progress on outstanding States' Resolutions.
- b) The propositions have the unanimous support of the Committee.

Yours faithfully

L S Trott
President

H J R Soulsby MBE
Vice-President

J A B Gollop
J P Le Tocq
R C Murray

APPENDIX 1A: Current Political Term - Extant States' Resolutions from 16th October 2020

ID No.	Year / Billet No.	Policy Letter Title	Resolution description	2024 Update
1	2021 / XIII	Future Harbour Development	1. To direct the States' Trading Supervisory Board to submit by the end of December 2022 a Policy Letter together with suitable Propositions, which provide for a scheme to develop within St Peter Port Harbour a 'Pool Marina' with associated marina facilities and which includes costings and a delivery plan.	<i>Progress report attached at Appendix 4</i>
2	2021 / XV	Government Work Plan 2021-2025 Investing in Islanders, our Island and our Future	<p>19c. To rescind Resolution 17b of the 15th July 2020 Proposals for a New Discrimination Ordinance (Billet d'État XV, 2020), to be replaced with the following:</p> <p>"17b. That the Policy & Resources Committee, in consultation with the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security and the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care, and noting the complexity with regards Human Rights and the phasing of enabling work within the Adoption Law, should work to modernise the existing birth registration legislation, and return to the States with proposals no later than Q1 2025."</p>	<p>This is complex to fully discharge, not just due to the engagement of human rights, but also the interdependencies with other pieces of legislation such as the Inheritance (Guernsey) Law, 2011, and the Legitimacy (Guernsey) Law, 1966.</p> <p>This Resolution replaces the previous timeline of December 2021, as set out in Resolution 17b of Billet XV, 2020.</p> <p><i>An overview of this workstream is at Appendix 5 in this Policy Letter.</i></p>

3	2021 / XIX	General Election 2020: Reports from the CPA BIMR Election Expert Mission and the Registrar-General of Electors	To agree the following workstreams should be undertaken by the States' Assembly & Constitution Committee: a) investigate the creation of a dedicated, independent elections body for future elections	Work cannot begin on this until after the 2025 General Election due to resource constraints.
4	2021 / XIX	General Election 2020: Reports from the CPA BIMR Election Expert Mission and the Registrar-General of Electors	c) introduce proposals for a system of complaints and appeals for future elections;	This has not been progressed due to resource constraints.
5	2021 / XIX	General Election 2020: Reports from the CPA BIMR Election Expert Mission and the Registrar-General of Electors	g) research the feasibility of introducing i-voting for a future election.	Initial consideration has been given to this workstream, but it has not been prioritised. It will need to be considered in conjunction with the new electoral roll.

6	2021 / XIX	General Election 2020: Reports from the CPA BIMR Election Expert Mission and the Registrar-General of Electors	h) undertake consultation with relevant stakeholders in order to identify, and consider how the States of Guernsey can work towards the implementation of, suitable measures for Guernsey as outlined in Articles 4 and 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Articles 21 and 29 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.	This Resolution has not been prioritised by SACC and would need to be discussed with the new Committee in due course, as there is not capacity to progress it during the remainder of this political term. CfESS is supportive of the objectives of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ('CEDAW') and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ('CRPD') and would engage with SACC (and other consultees) in future.
7	2021 / XIX	The Island's Future Aggregate Supply	2 a) To agree that Phase 3 of the development of Chouet Headland for quarrying will be subject to a decision of the States as to whether on-island quarrying remains the most appropriate method of supply of aggregate for Guernsey at that time, and to direct the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> to provide the States with updated evidence to inform their decision no later than five years before the completion of Phase 2.	There is no work needed this political term.

8	2021 / XIX	The Island's Future Aggregate Supply	2 b) To direct the Policy & Resources Committee, in consultation with the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> , to continue negotiations with land owners in relation to Les Vardes Quarry (LVQ) and Chouet Headland, including, where appropriate, in relation to the acquisition of land or the right to use land, in order to best achieve the States of Guernsey's strategic aims in relation to on-island quarrying and other potential future strategic uses and to bring forward its recommendations to the States of Deliberation.	Operational agreements regarding the new quarry at Chouet and the interface with the adjacent Guernsey Waste operations are nearing completion. These will ensure the best use of land and buildings in and around the area, without compromising public access around the outer part of the headland. Negotiations with respect to the value of the States Mineral Reserves in Chouet Headland are ongoing. With regards to LVQ, the outcome of the work to determine the potential future strategic use of LVQ will inform any future negotiations.
9	2021 / XX	Contributory Benefit and Contribution Rates for 2022	3. If Propositions 1 and 2 are approved, to direct the Committee <i>for Employment & Social Security</i> to: a) review, in consultation with the Policy & Resources Committee, its ten year plan for increasing contributions each year, and b) report to the States each year, in its annual Policy Letter on contributory benefits and contribution rates, on whether to pursue or to adjust the plan, particularly in light of the resolutions following the debate on the Tax Review, the economic circumstances of the Island and other relevant factors at the time.	The policy to gradually increase contribution rates to the Guernsey Insurance Fund over a ten-year period commenced in 2022, and two further increases have since been applied in 2023 and 2024. CfESS consults with P&RC prior to recommending annual increases to the States. CfESS is currently developing policy proposals for a restructure of the contributions system which would raise the same amount of income as the end point of the ten-year plan.

10	2021 / XX	Contributory Benefit and Contribution Rates for 2022	15. To approve, in principle, the policy options set out in paragraphs 6.21 to 6.39 of this Policy Letter in respect of changing the residency conditions to be satisfied to qualify for long-term care benefit, introducing a sliding scale of long-term care benefit entitlement based on length of residency in aggregate in Guernsey, Alderney, Herm or Jethou, and taking into account the capital value of a person's home in the income support means test if the person is living in a residential or nursing home and the property is not occupied by the person's spouse, partner or dependent relative(s).	Included in the SLAWS programme. <i>An overview of this workstream is at Appendix 6 in this Policy Letter.</i>
11	2021 / XX	Contributory Benefit and Contribution Rates for 2022	16. If Proposition 15 is approved, to direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security, in consultation with the Policy & Resources Committee, to return to the States with detailed policy proposals in respect of the policy outlined in paragraphs 6.21 to 6.39 of this Policy Letter at the earliest opportunity, but no later than October 2022.	Included in the SLAWS programme. <i>An overview of this workstream is at Appendix 6 in this Policy Letter.</i>
12	2021 / XX	Delivering Next Generation Digital Infrastructure	4. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development to submit a Policy Letter on licensing of next generation mobile technology by no later than 31 December, 2022	The CfED is intending to publish a Policy Letter on a licensing framework for the next generation of mobile technology by the end of 2024.

13	2021 / XXV	Consideration of Guernsey's Participation in International Agreements	6. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to create an online resource to provide publicly accessible information about international agreements that have been considered, applied, extended or entered into, or rejected, by Guernsey and those that are currently under consideration.	To address current interest a much higher-level list was published as a priority. The more detailed 'online resource' has not been scoped. It is therefore not funded, and it is not going to be progressed this term.
14	2021 / XXVI	Secondary and Post-16 Education Reorganisation	1. To agree that from the earliest date practicable, States' maintained secondary education should be delivered through an 11-18 learning partnership across three 11-16 schools and a Sixth Form Centre located on a site separate to those schools, and Le Murier and Les Voies Schools and St Anne's School in Alderney.	Considerable progress has been made to discharge this Resolution. The allocation of school-based staff to the new Secondary School Partnership operating structure will be completed at the end of the 2023/24 academic year. The expected date for the new model to be fully operational is September 2025.
15	2021 / XXVI	Secondary and Post-16 Education Reorganisation	2. To agree the three 11-16 schools will be located on the existing school sites at Les Beaucamps, Les Varendes and St Sampson's and the Sixth Form Centre in a new building at Les Ozouets Campus co-located with The Guernsey Institute, the development and implementation of which is estimated to have: a) A capital cost of £43.5m as set out in table 8 in paragraph 9.4; and b) An ongoing revenue cost which will not, in the medium term, exceed the current revenue costs associated with these phases of education.	Transitioning from four secondary schools to three 11-16 schools, with the merger of La Mare de Carteret High School and the former Grammar School into Les Varendes High School is progressing well. Following the decision of the States to phase the funding for the Post-16 campus at Les Ozouets, the Sixth Form Centre will temporarily relocate to the site of La Mare de Carteret High School in September 2025. The alterations to facilitate this move commence during the summer of 2024.

16	2022 / VI	Establishment of a Development Agency	<p>1A. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to establish a Development Agency as a company limited by guarantee, wholly owned by the States, that will be tasked with:</p> <p>a) the preparation of a strategic direction for approval by the States setting out the options for the provision of infrastructure along Guernsey's east coast consistent with the objectives and priorities set out in paragraphs 9.3 to 9.5;</p> <p>b) the preparation of a Long-Term Development Plan for the provision of future operational harbour and commercial port requirements and infrastructure along Guernsey's east coast consistent with the relevant extant strategies and policies of the States, and with the detailed requirements set out in the Local Planning Briefs. The Long-Term Development Plan shall require a Certificate of Consistency from the political oversight group to provide assurance that the proposals are consistent with the decisions of the States and its strategies and policies; and</p> <p>c) delivery of the Long-Term Development Plan</p>	<p>a) Complete</p> <p>b) This plan is now known as the Key Infrastructure Delivery Programme which will be completed in 2026 for States approval.</p> <p>c) The delivery of the Key Infrastructure Delivery Programme will commence in 2027.</p>
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17	2022 / VI	Establishment of a Development Agency	<p>4. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to:</p> <p>a) establish a clear land management transfer policy for approval by the States; and</p> <p>b) consult with the States’ Trading Supervisory Board on the areas of land to be transferred from the States to the Development Agency and on the revenue implications that would result; and</p> <p>c) to effect that transfer once the Development Agency has been established.</p>	<p>a) Is subject to a Policy Letter forthcoming in Q4 2024</p> <p>b) and c) Are pending agreement of the policy and identification of land transfer requirements.</p>
18	2022 / VI	Establishment of a Development Agency	<p>5. To direct the Development & Planning Authority to complete the Local Planning Briefs for the St Peter Port and St Sampson Harbour Action Areas within 18 months following a decision of the States which provides direction as to the future development of commercial port infrastructure for Guernsey</p>	<p>The Local Planning Brief was published on 17th September 2024 with the Planning Inquiry scheduled for December 2024. A Policy Letter should be prepared this term.</p>
19	2022 / VI	Establishment of a Development Agency	<p>6a. To agree that the development agency, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, should identify and include in its development of the strategic direction the most viable option for taking through-traffic off the surface level of the road between the South Esplanade and the North Beach roundabout (or whichever points along the stretch of seafront through St. Peter Port that the agency considers more appropriate) in order to realise greater potential economic, social, and environmental benefits in this area of the public realm.</p>	<p>Work is ongoing as part of the Guernsey Development Agency mandate. It will not return this required level of detail to the States until 2026.</p>

20	2022 / VI	Establishment of a Development Agency	6b. To direct the Development & Planning Authority to take this aspect of the strategic direction into account when developing the Local Planning Brief for the St. Peter Port Harbour Action Area.	Ongoing. See above regarding target for completion of Local Planning Brief this political term which will fully discharge this Resolution.
21	2022 / X	Government Work Plan 2022: Investing in Islanders, our Island, and our Future	1D. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to examine the options and report back to the States as soon as practicable with recommendations for the provision of States sponsored mortgages, loans and financing options for deposits and purchases of properties available under a scheme aimed at promoting and facilitating home ownership.	This work is part of workstream 4D in the Guernsey Housing Plan and is currently listed to commence in 2025 subject to resources (pre-election).
22	2022 / X	Government Work Plan 2022: Investing in Islanders, our Island, and our Future	1E. To direct the Development & Planning Authority to delete clause 7.2 in the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance 2016 and insert the following: 7.2. However, the applicant/developer can select between options a, b, and c to meet the affordable housing requirement with the following types of contribution: a. Transfer of Land: Land for affordable housing should be provided on the subject site. The land would then be developed for affordable housing by the States of Guernsey or a registered housing association. Where land is to be provided, the percentage required of the developable area will be transferred to the Committee for Employment & Social Security/Housing Association at nil cost. b. Provision of intermediate housing Units: The	It is not possible to amend the Supplementary Planning Guidance without a change to the Affordable Housing policy. The review of the Island Development Plan (IDP) will provide the opportunity to amend the policy, and if the amended policy is supported by the States, it will then be reflected in the guidance. The review of the IDP has been extended into the next political term.

		<p>provision and sale of completed affordable housing units built by the applicant/developer and sold to a buyer from the Committee for Employment & Social Security/housing association's intermediate housing waiting list on the following basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) relevant properties to be offered for sale and transferred to qualifying purchasers at 75% of market value, ii) restriction on onward sale and transfer at any more than 75% of market value at time of sale, iii) Guernsey Housing Association to have first option to purchase. <p>c. Off-site provision: The provision of land or units to meet some or all of the policy requirement, including appropriate existing dwellings or other premises at another location which is in the same ownership as the principal site. The terms of the transfer for each are the same as explained above in (a) and (b). Premises off-site will be considered on a case-by-case basis. In this scenario, the premises proposed to meet the policy requirement must be capable of development for those purposes within the terms of the policies of the Island Development Plan (2016) or have outline or full planning permission for an appropriate amount and form of housing to enable the affordable housing policy requirement to be met. In these circumstances we may require the 'off-site' affordable housing, or a proportion of it, to be</p>	
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			constructed and/or made available ahead of the development of the general market housing.	
23	2022 / X	Government Work Plan 2022: Investing in Islanders, our Island and our Future	<p>13A. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee, in consultation with the States' Trading Supervisory Board, to carry out a review of:-</p> <p>a. the scope and specification of the proposed new Dairy and resulting estimated capital costs;</p> <p>b. the potential funding options for a new Dairy;</p> <p>and to make recommendations in the next review of the Government Work Plan in June 2023 as to whether the Future Guernsey Dairy Project should be moved into the delivery portfolio.</p>	<p>The review of the proposed new dairy as described in point (a) has been split into 2 parts: (i) an assessment of the Outline Business Case and any feasible alternatives to its preferred recommendation of a new dairy on a new site, and (ii) the basis of its design and the associated costs of the new dairy facility. External reports to support concluding this work will be received during Q4.</p> <p>Part (b) can only be initiated after (a) (ii) has been delivered. The CftE&I intends to submit the Dairy Sector Review Policy Letter by the end of 2024.</p>
24	2022 / X	Government Work Plan 2022: Investing in Islanders, our Island and our Future	<p>14B. To direct -</p> <p>(i) the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to develop the schedule of work and resource requirements necessary to implement Resolution 3(iii) made by the States of Deliberation on 15th July 2020, following consideration of the policy letter entitled "Justice Review Report" (Billet d'État No. XV of 2020, Article 16), to enable the review of the legal status of cannabis to be undertaken and to submit the schedule to the Policy & Resources Committee on or before 24th March 2023, and</p>	<p>This is not being actively progressed at this time but will be considered for prioritisation during the next political term.</p>

25	2022 / XIII	Future Waste Charges	4. To agree that household waste charges should be increased annually from 2023 to 2025 by no more than an annual increase of RPIx plus 1% (capped at 5%) to the “pay as you throw” bag charge for general waste.	Household charges were increased in 2023 and 2024 by Statutory Instrument in line with the Resolution. Charges to be increased in 2025 in line with the Resolution. This Resolution will be fully discharged by 1 January 2025.
26	2022 / XIII	Future Waste Charges	5. To agree that household waste charges should be increased annually from 2023 to 2025 by no more than an increase of RPIx plus 1% (capped at £5) per year to the Waste Disposal Authority’s annual waste charge.	Household charges were increased in 2023 and 2024 by Statutory Instrument in line with the Resolution. Charges to be increased in 2025 in line with Resolution. This Resolution will be fully discharged by 1 January 2025.
27	2022 / XIII	Future Waste Charges	8. To note the States' Trading Supervisory Board, in consultation with the Policy & Resources Committee, the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> and the Douzaines, will review the current arrangements for household waste and recycling collections, to identify the optimum future arrangements; and if necessary will report back to the States setting out proposals for any required changes to the statutory Waste Management Plan and to relevant legislation including the Parochial Collection of Waste (Guernsey) Law, 2015 and the Parochial Collection of Waste (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2018	Work has yet to commence; the project scope needs to be drafted, and resources allocated before this can be progressed. This is likely to begin in 2025 and may take up to a year to complete. This does not impact any current operations - it is a review that could result in some operational and financial efficiencies.

28	2022 / XIII	Future Waste Charges	9. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to take all practical steps to enable joint billing of Tax on Real Property and the Waste Disposal Authority's annual waste charges from 2023.	Work to progress this is currently on hold pending resources being made available to undertake an options appraisal to identify the optimum solution. The Reducing the Cost of the Public Service Sub-Committee has included customer charging policy and collection methods in its priorities. This could include joint billing of Tax on Real Property and the Waste Disposal Authority's annual waste charges, although at this stage it does not have a specific recommendation on it.
29	2022 / XIII	Future Waste Charges	11. If Proposition 7 b) is approved, to direct the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> to prepare, following relevant recommendations to it by the States' Trading Supervisory Board, any necessary amendments to the current statutory Waste Management Plan (WMP) to revise the arrangements for the recovery of the costs of the management of waste identified in the WMP and to submit a revised draft WMP for consideration by the States.	STSB is to draft a revised WMP to reflect this change, but it will be incorporated with a wider review and update of the WMP in line with the requirement for it to be regularly reviewed. It is anticipated this will take place in 2025 with an updated plan agreed by the end of 2025 by the new States' Assembly.
30	2022 / XIII	Future Waste Charges	12. To direct the preparation of any necessary legislation to give effect to their above decisions.	This will be dependent on any outcomes of the resolution 8 of the Future Waste Charges Policy Letter. Once known (and any relevant legislation prepared if required) this can be discharged.

31	2022 / XVII	The Bailiwick's Further Participation in UK Free Trade Agreements	2. To authorise the Policy & Resources Committee (in respect of Guernsey and, subject to the necessary authorisations from Alderney and Sark, in respect of those islands) to finalise negotiations and agree to the terms of the Bailiwick's participation in the CPTPP (or the relevant provisions of the CPTPP), and to signal such agreement to HM Government in the UK	The Bailiwick of Guernsey is working towards participation in the Comprehensive & Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership ('CPTPP'), but it will not be achieved this political term.
32	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	<p>1A. That the Policy & Resources Committee shall coordinate an investigation into measures to optimise the economic participation of Guernsey's resident population and to increase, wherever possible, the productivity of the island's workforce. Such an investigation to involve other relevant committees and to include:</p> <p>[i] Possible measures to encourage older islanders to continue to be economically active, or to increase the level of their economic activity, such measures to include, but not be limited to, fiscal/financial incentives.</p> <p>[ii] Creating a work steam in the next iteration of the Government Work Plan aimed at increasing access to affordable childcare in order to promote greater economic participation by parents.</p> <p>[iii] Consideration of what, if anything, the States could do to encourage the use of mechanisation, robotics, automation and artificial intelligence in order to improve the</p>	Ongoing cross-Committee work is initially focused on (i) and (ii) including engaging the community on barriers to accessing work and working with childcare providers to better understand pressures in the sector. Data is also required from the reporting on secondary pensions to assess the untapped capacity in the community (which is anticipated in 2026). This is linked to another Resolution in this list (2023/III Resolution 14B) – the intention is to discharge both Resolutions as far as is practicable through the ongoing 'Participation in Work' workstream.

			<p>island’s economic output as a factor of the size of its workforce.</p> <p>[iiii] Consideration of what, if any, changes to the education [including adult education] and training provided in Guernsey might be desirable to achieve the outcomes referred to in this proposition.</p> <p>Such an investigation to take fully into account, and dovetail with, the ongoing work being done by the committees for Economic Development and Education, Sport & Culture on developing Guernsey’s Human Capital.</p>	
33	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	<p>2. To agree that the strategic population objective shall be reviewed by the Committee <i>for Home Affairs</i>, in consultation with stakeholder committees, no later than December 31st, 2027.</p>	This will be reviewed in 2027.
34	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	<p>4. To direct the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> to include in the work on market interventions that will be made by the States of Guernsey in respect of housing, specific reference to enabling the delivery of general housing units and stock, as well as social and key worker housing units and stock before the end of 2023.</p>	This work is underway and has been reported in the Guernsey Housing Plan Annual Update. It is intended to be reported on further in Q1 2025.

35	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	4a. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure to carry out the work necessary to assess the level of investment and/or resources that will be necessary for the States or States-owned trading assets to invest in infrastructure (including but not limited to road, electricity and water infrastructure) to support the strategic population objective and report its findings to the States in Q2 2023 in order to inform long-term planning, and to direct the Policy & Resources Committee to make available the resources necessary to undertake this work.	Some initial scoping has been undertaken. The resources have not been identified and it has been de-prioritised against greater priorities. The position will be reviewed in early 2025.
36	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	5. To note that the Human Capital Development Plan will be published by Q2 2023, and to direct the Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development and the Committee <i>for</i> Education, Sport & Culture to ensure that the Plan supports the relevant aspects and recommendations of this Review.	The Human Capital Development Plan Framework is completed, and work continues with an external Board to develop the delivery plan.
37	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	6. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security to consider any recommendations in the areas of workforce participation where contributions and benefits may assist future outcomes, and to return to the States with any proposals before the end of 2023.	This work can commence once adequate data is available which is being enriched through surveys and secondary pensions data available in 2026.

38	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	<p>10. To agree that the Population Management (Guernsey) Law, 2016, shall be amended to provide that:</p> <p>a) Short-Term Employment Permits may continue to be granted for a period of up to one year and may be renewed upon expiry by the Administrator until the holder reaches up to three years' consecutive residency;</p> <p>b) An individual who has previously lived in Guernsey on the basis of a Short-Term Employment Permit for up to three consecutive years may be issued with a further Short-Term Employment Permit provided they have taken a "recognised break in residency", as defined under the Law;</p> <p>and</p> <p>c) Medium-Term Employment Permits are removed from the Law.</p>	<p>The changes are to go before the CfHA in due course, and this Resolution is expected to be fully discharged in Q4 2024.</p>
39	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	<p>11. To note the intention of the Committee <i>for</i> Home Affairs to develop and implement an improved end-to-end service through the merging, where appropriate, of Population Management and Immigration at the policy and operational level, and to further note that there may be consequential amendments to the Immigration Rules and resource requirements, including a minor capital funding request, to facilitate this and Proposition 7.</p>	<p>This Resolution is partially complete. The two services are co-located and have been merged at policy level. The digital transformation is now being developed.</p>

40	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	13. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Home Affairs to conduct a review of the routes to Permanent Residency under Sections 3 and 6 of the Population Management (Guernsey) Law, 2016, particularly in respect of so-called ‘birth-right privilege’, and to report its conclusions and make any recommendations to the States before the end of the current political term.	The Resolutions in the Population and Immigration Policy Review workstream have been prioritised and are at varying stages of progress. Resolution 13 has not yet commenced.
41	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	14. To note that the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure is in the process of developing proposals for an Open Market inscriptions policy and the Open Market Transfer Register, and will seek to make any necessary recommendations to the States before the end of 2023.	Work is ongoing. The CftE&I decided not to progress with the Open Market Transfer Register as a mechanism following consultation with relevant stakeholders. It has finalised the Open Market Inscriptions Policy but requires changes to legislation to enable a charging mechanism. The intention is to lay a Policy Letter before the States’ Assembly this political term.
42	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	15. To agree that Section 8 of the Population Management (Guernsey) Law, 2016, should be amended to make clear that Open Market householders may accommodate Seasonal Employment Permit holders.	The changes are to go before the CfHA in due course, and this Resolution is expected to be fully discharged in Q4 2024.

43	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	16. To note that the Committee <i>for</i> Home Affairs considers it essential for the Population Management regime to apply as a level playing field for all business entities across Guernsey and Herm, and that it intends to consider, following the necessary consultation and engagement, how Herm can be included within the Population Management (Guernsey) Law, 2016, reporting back to the States by the end of 2023.	The Resolutions in the Population and Immigration Policy Review workstream have been prioritised and are at varying stages of progress. Resolution 16 has not yet commenced, though it is intended that the work will be completed this political term.
44	2022 / XIX	The States of Guernsey Annual Budget for 2023	11. To endorse the intention of the Policy & Resources Committee to recommend, in the 2024 Budget Report, the introduction of a mechanism to charge enhanced TRP tariffs for buildings and sites which have planning permission but the development has not been completed within three years.	Subject to States decision to rescind as part of the 2025 Budget Report.
45	2022 / XIX	The States of Guernsey Annual Budget for 2023	21. To incentivise the development of units for first-time buyers, to direct the Policy & Resources Committee, as part of the work to be undertaken in respect of the Category 1 Housing Action in the Government Work Plan, to consider the options and issues in relation to introducing income tax incentives in respect of the profits derived from the development of units sold for less than a fixed percentage (e.g. 75%) of the median local market price and to report back with recommendations (if any) no later than in the 2024 Budget Report.	This Resolution is focused specifically on access to the market for first-time buyers. It will be discharged by Action 4D of the Guernsey Housing Plan (GHP) which is intended to commence in 2025. The agreed approach of <i>CftE&I</i> is to focus resource on targeting housing supply pressures as a priority, across the whole housing market. A 'Private Market Housing Development Review' has been commissioned which will consider several of the Priority Area 2 (Private Market Supply) actions in the GHP. Action 4D will

				be informed by the outcomes and recommendations from that.
46	2022 / XIX	The States of Guernsey Annual Budget for 2023	22. To help alleviate the current housing crisis and better incentivise the use of under occupied properties, to direct the Policy & Resources Committee to consider the options and issues in relation to introducing a 'room-to-let' annual tax-free allowance and/or other benefits for personal taxpayers who let a room, particularly for key workers, (other than in respect of HMOs (house in multiple occupation)) and to report back with recommendations no later than 31 March 2023.	This is being considered as part of the Guernsey Housing Plan and will be discharged in the 2025 Budget Report.
47	2022 / XX	Review of the Children Law and Outcomes	21. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care, in consultation with other relevant Committees, to scope the requirements of phase 2 of the Review Children Law, including the resource requirements, for consideration for inclusion in the 2023 Government Work Plan.	To be considered for prioritisation in the GWP in the next political term. Available resources have been used to prioritise the progression of Phase 1 of the Children Law, so it has not been possible to scope Phase 2.
48	2022 / XX	Review of the Children Law and Outcomes	22. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care, in consultation with the relevant Committees and agencies, to provide the necessary training and review and update operational procedures to ensure proportionate monitoring and reporting that will assist in determining the effectiveness of these changes on the family care and justice system and outcomes for children, and to effectively support the introduction of the amended legislation, prior to its commencement.	Work is in progress. Suitable datasets to determine system level indicators have been devised and are being considered by the relevant Committees. Supporting operational guidance has been drafted in line with the drafting of the amendments to the legislation, and stakeholders are being consulted.

49	2022 / XX	Review of the Children Law and Outcomes	<p>23. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to co-ordinate the work of the Committees <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security, Health & Social Care and Home Affairs, to:</p> <p>a. Frame and commission the review of the legal aid service set out in the Government Work Plan to also give due consideration to the systemic issues relating to the availability of Advocates and the use of alternative dispute resolution including mediation in the family care and justice system; and</p> <p>b. Scope the resourcing requirements to respond to the recommendations of the review, for consideration for inclusion in the 2023 Government Work Plan.</p>	<p>a) An independent review of legal aid is now complete, and it included a systemic review on issues relating to availability of advocates and use of alternative dispute resolution including mediation in the family care and justice system.</p> <p>b) The CfESS is giving consideration as to which recommendations to take forward and any necessary resource requirements.</p>
50	2022 / XX	Review of the Children Law and Outcomes	<p>24. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to establish a cycle of independent reviews of the family care and justice system, no less than every three to five years, starting from 2025, or a year after the commencement of the amended legislation, whichever occurs sooner.</p>	<p>To be considered once the amended legislation has commenced.</p>

51	2022 / XX	Review of the Children Law and Outcomes	28. To direct the preparation of such legislation as is necessary to give effect to the above decisions, including any necessary consequential, incidental or supplementary provision, and engagement with the Court as to possible Practice Directions.	<i>This Resolution duplicates the same item included in the Legislative Drafting Schedule – however, it is included here as it supersedes a previous Resolution (2019, Billet d’État IX, Resolution 1). Drafting of several Regulations including the complex aspects of the legal order thresholds has been completed and stakeholder views are being sought. A revised timetable for completion of the 2022 Amendments is Q1 2025.</i>
52	2022 / XX	Secondary Pensions: Implementation of Your Island Pension	4. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security, following consultation with the Revenue Service and the trustee of Your Island Pension, to report back to the States during 2027 with an update on the introduction of these proposals, and proposals for the introduction of a pension saving regime for self-employed and non-employed people.	Your Island Pension is available as a pension saving vehicle to self-employed persons. The direction in respect of non-employed persons will be addressed in the next term of government.
53	2022 / XXII	Alderney Airport Runway Rehabilitation	2. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee on behalf of the States of Guernsey to negotiate with the Policy & Finance Committee of the States of Alderney in order to update the operational relationship and secure capital funding for the Option C+ scheme to redevelop Alderney Airport and runway; and if a reasonable and robust agreement cannot be reached, to direct that the Policy & Resources Committee reverts to the States of Guernsey for further consideration of options to secure funding for Option C+.	This is ongoing. A Policy Letter will be laid before the States this term.

54	2022 / XXII	Alderney Airport Runway Rehabilitation	6. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to seek to renegotiate the current Alderney Public Service Obligation contract with Aurigny with a view to reducing the current level of subsidy payable under the contract by the States of Guernsey with effect from 1st January 2024.	Options appraisal has been concluded and reported to the Committee during Q3 of 2024.
55	2022 /XXII	Alderney Airport Runway Rehabilitation	7. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee on behalf of the States of Guernsey to work collaboratively with the Policy & Finance Committee of the States of Alderney to develop options for strengthening the relationship between Guernsey and Alderney, as identified in Priority 4 of the Government Work Plan, to enhance the resilience of the Bailiwick and ensure that the arrangements to support the relationship are fit for purpose for the 21st century, reflecting current and anticipated operational and funding needs, specifically including consideration of the interaction between the States of Alderney and the States of Deliberation, including representation, and membership on committees and to report back to the States of Deliberation no later than 31 st March 2024.	Work commenced this term and will continue to be identified as high priority in the P&RC's handover report.

56	2023 / III	The Tax Review: Phase 2	<p>6) To direct the Policy & Resources Committee through engagement with Principal Committees and wider States' Members to review the Capital Portfolio and pipeline in light of the outcome of the debate and report back to the States by March 2024 with recommendations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. any changes to the scope or funding of the existing portfolio; ii. alternative funding mechanisms including borrowing; and iii. (if in the view of the Policy & Resources Committee thought appropriate) amending the assumption for the level of capital expenditure contained within Principle 6 of the Fiscal Policy Framework. 	<p>i) & ii) discharged through the Funding & Investment Plan debated in October 2023.</p> <p>iii) Ongoing with a target completion date of late 2025.</p>
57	2023 / III	The Tax Review: Phase 2	<p>7. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to establish a Sub-Committee working with Principal Committees, the States' Trading Supervisory Board and wider States Members, and after effective engagement with the community, to identify and review essential community services and to consider whether structural change, cessation, outsourcing and/or commissioning of those services could deliver significant savings having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relevance of universal offers in the provision of services; • value for money and the opportunities for potential efficiencies in service delivery; 	<p>The 'Reducing the Cost of the Public Service' Sub-Committee was formed in April 2023 and has undertaken several activities including surveys to the public, staff, and deputies; meetings across all Committees and requested returns from Committees following the sharing of the survey results. A report is included in the 2025 Budget Billet. This will end the first phase of the project with implementation to follow.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the operating models for the States' trading assets; <p>and to incorporate these into a medium-term plan for delivering overall cost reductions of at least £10m-£16m over five years to be considered by the States by the end of 2024.</p>	
58	2023 / III	The Tax Review: Phase 2	8. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee, working with Principal Committees and wider States Members, and after effective engagement with the community, to identify a longer-term vision for the Island and an accompanying economic, social and environmental model and report back by the end of 2024.	<p>While individual Committees are supportive of engaging in this work, pressing domestic issues resulted in P&RC providing resource to deliver other workstreams of greater urgency, de-prioritising this review of the vision to the next term.</p> <p>The CfED, CftE&I, CfHA, CfESC, CfESS remain committed to supporting this workstream.</p> <p>This is an ongoing objective for the CfHSC.</p>

59	2023 / III	The Tax Review: Phase 2	9) To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to establish a sub-group to take forward the work on the investigation of changes to the tax system, with terms of reference as set out in the attached schedule and to report back with proposals and recommendations as work progresses.	The sub-group was formed following completion of Phase 2 of the Tax Review and has been working through a series of suggestions set out in the Terms of Reference. Many of these workstreams have been reported to the P&RC. Work remains outstanding on items such as property taxes, company fees and minimum tax rates after which the group will have concluded its work. The outcome of the various workstreams is being fed back to the Committee and actioned via the Budget or other policy documents as appropriate.
60	2023 / III	The Tax Review: Phase 2	10. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee, working with the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> , to investigate annual revenues generated through transport, such work to include consideration of fuel duty, distance charging, the application of an annual tax on the ownership of vehicles and paid public parking and to report back to the States by the end of March 2024.	Workstream remains open and under consideration with work being carried out between the P&RC and the CftE&I.

61	2023 / III	The Tax Review: Phase 2	11. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee, working with the Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development and in consultation with industry to consider, in lieu of GST, the opportunities to raise up to £2m annually from the visitor economy including consideration of the use of a visitors' levy by the end of March 2024.	Consultation with industry completed. The P&RC wrote to the CfED suggesting that it could pursue the introduction of a tax/charge of this nature as an operating income source for the Committee, which may help support marketing activity for the visitor economy. The CfED is conducting further work on potential implementation options during Q3 and Q4 2024.
62	2023 / III	The Tax Review: Phase 2	13) To note that the Policy & Resources Committee has commenced a project to review the package of terms & conditions for new public servants and redundancy policies, and to direct: that this include consideration of the closure of the public servants' pension scheme to new entrants and offering a defined contribution pension scheme; and to report back by the end of September 2024.	Work is ongoing but will not meet the September 2024 deadline; subject to on-going consideration by the P&RC this is now more likely to meet a deadline of Q1 2025.

63	2023 / III	The Tax Review: Phase 2	14. To agree, that to better enable commissioning of services, the Transfer of States Undertakings (Protection of Employment) (Guernsey) Law, 2001 shall be reviewed jointly by the Policy & Resources Committee and the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security and to direct the Committees to bring to the States proposals for updating and improving the effectiveness of such legislation by the end of 2023.	This work could not be resourced in the timeframe established by the Amendment leading to the Resolution. Policy options and recommended proposals have been considered by the P&RC. It has written to CfESS and CfED to set out its observations and possible legislative changes. Subject to their responses and any necessary wider engagement, it may be possible to bring policy proposals to the Assembly before the end of the term.
64	2023 / III	The Tax Review: Phase 2	14 B) To direct the Policy & Resources Committee jointly with the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security, in consultation with the Principal Committees and relevant stakeholders:- (a) to examine current unemployment and non-employment levels in Guernsey and Alderney and compile a report which shall include proposals designed to help, and provide opportunities for, all who could be economically active to enter into, or back into, employment, including proposals intended to remove obstacles that restrict those who wish to work on a full-time basis from so participating in the workplace, and (b) to report back to the States, by no later than the end of January 2024, with their conclusions and proposals and with suitable recommendations for the States to consider.	There is limited data available on which to progress this work. Therefore, a public survey was issued in July 2024 to gather information in respect of people's capacity and desire to work and any barriers to work that they may be facing. The survey period finished in mid-September. Focus group work will follow, and a further update will be brought to Committees early in 2025 following analysis of the data. A childcare provider survey is also planned by the CfED. It is currently intended that findings to date will be published during Q1 2025.

65	2023 / IV	The States Strategic Housing Indicator, 2023-2027	9. To direct the Development & Planning Authority to take into account the indicators in Proposition 1 in the review of the housing land supply and to give consideration to how planning policies will be used to actively encourage housing developments to use land as efficiently as possible; and	Considered as part of the focused review of the Island Development Plan which will be referred to the States on conclusion, now scheduled for next political term.
66	2023 / X	East Coast Development	7. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to complete the workstream, described as the “Future Operational and Commercial Harbour Infrastructure Requirements” in the first row of the Table in paragraph 1.10 of the Policy Letter, during the course of the current political term.	The P&RC will consider a project initiation document this term, and work will need to continue into the next political term to fully discharge this Resolution.
67	2023 / XII	Recent UK Act of Parliament and Bills regarding Nationality - Article 72A of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948: Nationality and Borders Act 2022; Illegal Migration Bill; and British Nationality (Regularisation of Past Practise) Bill	2. To the extent that it is necessary, to signify agreement to the application of Part 1 of the Nationality and Borders Act 2022, insofar as it has effect in Guernsey, for the purposes of Article 72A of the Reform (Guernsey) Law, 1948, as amended.	The CfHA and the P&RC are working together to lodge a Policy Letter, and a draft Ordinance is being prepared.

68	2023 / XIII	Electricity Strategy for Guernsey	2. (b) Agree that the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> , the Committee <i>for Economic Development</i> , the Policy & Resources Committee, the States' Trading Supervisory Board and Guernsey Electricity Limited will carry out further detailed work, including consideration of the financial implications and funding options, which will need to be brought back to the States on each major component of the preferred pathway before any financial commitment is made by the States; and	The Electricity Strategy Steering Group had its second implementation meeting in June and Guernsey Electricity's approach to the Electricity Strategy has been reviewed, alongside the progress on the Strategy workstreams and the pathway to net zero baseline. Progress is being made on the market framework elements, with plans for a commissioned piece of work being developed, and the establishment of the (Offshore) Renewable Energy Commission.
69	2023 / XIII	Electricity Strategy for Guernsey	2. (e) Agree that the approach to the development of the electricity market should follow that set out in Section (7) of the Policy Letter.	The intent has been set and work is underway to develop a market framework approach, but this will not be completed within this political term.
70	2023 / XIII	Electricity Strategy for Guernsey	3. To direct the Committee <i>for Economic Development</i> to bring back proposals for direction to the Guernsey Competition & Regulatory Authority that align with the strategic direction, as set out in Section (7), including any necessary interim measures.	Work is ongoing to deliver this Resolution.

71	2023 / XIII	Electricity Strategy for Guernsey	5. To direct the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> , in consultation with the Development & Planning Authority, to explore ways to further facilitate the installation of solar PV arrays as soon as reasonably practicable, as explained in paragraph 3.3.6	Work continues to be delivered with an ongoing review of the system and consultation with industry. This Resolution will be incorporated into the policy review of the IDP, planned for 2026. Current policy provisions within the IDP allow for the installation of renewables in various situations but, with the stronger emphasis placed on the local adoption of renewables through the Electricity Strategy, there may be an opportunity to strengthen this to a requirement in the future.
72	2023 / XIII	Electricity Strategy for Guernsey	6. To direct the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> , in consultation with the Committee <i>for Economic Development</i> and the Policy & Resources Committee, to bring back practical proposals for the establishment of the Renewable Energy Commission	Progress is being made with a Policy Letter due to be brought back to the States' Assembly this political term.
73	2023 / XVII	Contributory Benefit and Contribution Rates for 2024	2. To direct the Committee <i>for Employment & Social Security</i> to develop detailed policy proposals for a progressive restructuring of the social security contributions system – a) based on the principles set out in paragraph 3.8 of the Policy Letter, and consideration of the following; i. a reduced employer contribution rate for employees over the retirement age to encourage longer working lives; and ii. a reduction in any allowance given to match that of the income tax allowance for higher	CfESS has prepared initial policy proposals for discussion with the P&RC in the first instance. It will then be necessary to consult more widely prior to the preparation of detailed policy proposals for consideration by the States.

			<p>earners; and</p> <p>iii. intergenerational fairness so that the employees of today do not pay disproportionately for the benefits of others due to demographic trends.</p> <p>b) having regard to any relevant decisions arising from the States' consideration of the Funding & Investment Plan,</p> <p>and to direct the Committee to report back to the States no later than 31st December 2024.</p>	
74	2023 / XVII	Contributory Benefit and Contribution Rates for 2024	8. To note that the Committee intends to set the age of an individual's child, in respect of whom family allowance contribution credits are awarded, at 12 years old with effect from 1st January 2025.	An initial draft of the necessary regulations has been prepared. The Administrator will shortly be writing to persons who will be affected by the change to make them aware and provide guidance.
75	2023 / XVII	Contributory Benefit and Contribution Rates for 2024	9. To note that the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security intends to implement a scheme to protect the contribution records of parents who would be affected by the proposal in Proposition 8, including parents who provide home education for their children or whose children have additional care needs, and such other parents who can demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Administrator to the Committee, that it would be fair and equitable in all the circumstances for them to be eligible for the protection scheme.	As above.

76	2023 / XVII	Funding & Investment Plan	3. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to return to the States by September 2026 with proposals for addressing the deficit and putting the finances of the States into a sustainable position.	Ongoing.
77	2023 / XVII	Funding & Investment Plan	<p>9B. To note that the allocation of £35m for the Bridge Regeneration Project (as referred to in all Portfolios) is an in-principle agreement that to assist housing supply and affordability, the States should be prepared to invest to facilitate regeneration of the Bridge through the development of housing and related flood defence work and to direct the Policy & Resources Committee to revert back to the States with a Policy Letter before any financial commitment is made or procurement process begun and that the Policy Letter will include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed details of what is being invested into, or purchased, and at what indicative cost, including indicative future costs (for example maintenance contracts or sinking fund contributions), • Projected timelines for delivery and hand over of any completed units (where applicable), • Assurance of due diligence checks as may be necessary into any company (or entity), its directors (past and present) and its financial status, including assets and liabilities, • Where applicable, such information as required to understand what guarantees and 	<p>The most recent updates on purchasing units at the Leale’s Yard regeneration site were provided by the P&RC through its September General Statement to the Assembly.</p> <p>In mid-October, the developer publicly confirmed it is reviewing the method of construction further to the withdrawal from the modular market of its preferred manufacturer.</p> <p>P&RC currently cannot provide more information. Its target of bringing an investment decision to the Assembly by December 2024 is not now feasible.</p>

			warranties will be offered by any vendor, partner or main contractor regarding the purchase of any properties and also the completion of an overall scheme.	
78	2023 / XVII	Funding & Investment Plan	9D. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to review the Fiscal Policy Framework, approved in January 2020, to determine whether Principle 6, which determines the level at which public capital expenditure should be maintained, should continue to hold, including whether using GDP alone is the right benchmark, and to consider the measures that will enable the funding of any amended policy direction, if such is required, and report back by the end of 2025.	Review of fiscal policy framework is underway. Fiscal Policy Panel has been charged with completing work on Principle 6. Current intention is that this work will be completed in Q1 2025.
79	2023 / XVII	Funding & Investment Plan	9G. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development in consultation with the Policy & Resources Committee to develop metrics to be able to analyse and monitor the level of capital expenditure by the private sector to establish a picture of the combined level of capital investment in Guernsey, such expenditure to include physical assets (such as buildings, infrastructure, machinery) and digital and technology assets (such as IT).	The CfED is currently pursuing a number of workstreams which will inform this Resolution. One is a study of the value of the Digital Economy, and the other is the establishment of a Guernsey Enterprise Investment Scheme. Additional work will be needed to develop further metrics to inform this work area.

80	2023 / XVII	Funding & Investment Plan	9H. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development in consultation with the Policy & Resources Committee to scope and research measures to accelerate private investment into capital and technology adoption, for the purpose of increasing the overall rate of capital investment in the island and improving productivity, including tax incentives, R&D grants, regeneration zones and other measures, taking into account any work that may feasibly expand the 0-10 regime where capital investment tax-breaks could be provided as part of the overall package of 0-10 measures.	The CfED is currently pursuing a number of workstreams which will inform this Resolution. One is a study of the value of the Digital Economy, and the other is the establishment of a Guernsey Enterprise Investment Scheme. The Committee is also investigating the tax treatment of employee share stream incentives.
81	2024 / I	Castle Cornet Bridge Renovation	2. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee, subject to its approval of the Full Business Case, to increase the existing capital vote for the replacement of the Castle Cornet Bridge, funded from the Capital Reserve to a maximum of £7 million to fund the like-for-like replacement of that structure with some design enhancements, in accordance with Option 6, including the professional fees and contingencies.	This project is in the delivery category of this term's major projects portfolio.
82	2024 / I	Code of Conduct for Members of the States of Deliberation	3. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee as part of the 'Reshaping Government' workstream to give consideration as to which political body would be appropriate to oversee the conduct of States' Members.	Not yet prioritised.

83	2024 / I	Code of Conduct for Members of The States of Deliberation – Appeals Process	<p>4. To direct the States’ Assembly & Constitution Committee to review the following sections of the “Code of Conduct for Members of the States of Deliberation” and return with a policy letter by the end of this political term with the results of that review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PART III Absolute Privilege for States Proceedings • PART IV Investigation of Allegations of Abuse of Privilege 	A Policy Letter is being prepared for debate in Q4 2024 to discharge the remaining parts of the Resolution.
84	2024 / I	Government Work Plan 2023-25	<p>12. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rules 1(2) and 23, in the final year of the States' term, direct the Policy & Resources Committee to lay an 'End of Term' policy letter including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. its commentary on progress against the Government Work Plan in a 2024 - 25 Government Work Plan Monitoring Report; ii. identification of States Resolutions which remain outstanding; iii. a proposed order of priority for the drafting of significant items of legislation for the year ahead; and iv. handover reports prepared by all Committees (which includes Authorities, Boards and other States' bodies) to apprise their successors of what are considered to be the main policy and operational challenges facing the Committee in the next term. This may include policy issues and extant Resolutions which the Committee either did not complete or could not prioritise during the term, but which they believe should 	<p>Work will commence on the GWP Report in Q4 2024 and lodged in Q1 2025.</p> <p>The States agreed their legislative drafting priorities for the remainder of the term on 26th September.</p> <p>A similar Policy Letter updating on Resolutions remaining extant will be considered in Q4 2024.</p>

			be considered in the forthcoming term by their successor Committees. These reports must be prepared to a standard format reflecting the Government Work Plan and transmitted to the Policy & Resources Committee in time to be considered and published as appendices to its 'End of Term' policy.	
85	2024 / 1	Government Work Plan 2023-25	4. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development to prioritise its resources to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with its committee work plan in Appendix 4 that translates the requirements of the Government Work Plan where they engage its mandate, noting the funding provision in Appendix 10.	The CfED remains committed to delivering against its agreed priorities as set out in the Government Work Plan.
86	2024 / 1	Government Work Plan 2023-25	5. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Education, Sport & Culture to prioritise its resources to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with its committee work plan in Appendix 5 that translates the requirements of the Government Work Plan where they engage its mandate, noting the funding provision in Appendix 10.	CfESC continues to prioritise the workstreams set out in the Government Work Plan.
87	2024 / 1	Government Work Plan 2023-25	6. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security to prioritise its resources to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with its committee work plan in Appendix 6 that translates the requirements of the Government Work Plan where they engage its mandate, noting the funding provision in Appendix 10.	CfESS has prioritised its resources to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with its Committee work plan.

88	2024 / 1	Government Work Plan 2023-25	7. To direct the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> to prioritise its resources to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with its committee work plan in Appendix 7 that translates the requirements of the Government Work Plan where they engage its mandate, noting the funding provision in Appendix 10.	The <i>CftE&I</i> continues to prioritise its resources to meet its responsibilities within its Committee Work Plan.
89	2024 / 1	Government Work Plan 2023-25	8. To direct the Committee <i>for Health & Social Care</i> to prioritise its resources to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with its committee work plan in Appendix 8 that translates the requirements of the Government Work Plan where they engage its mandate, noting the funding provision in Appendix 10.	The <i>CfHSC</i> continues to allocate and prioritise resources in order to meet its responsibilities in the Committee Work Plan.
90	2024 / 1	Government Work Plan 2023-25	9. To direct the Committee <i>for Home Affairs</i> to prioritise its resources to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with its committee work plan in Appendix 9 that translates the requirements of the Government Work Plan where they engage its mandate, noting the funding provision in Appendix 10.	The <i>CfHA</i> continues to prioritise its resources to discharge its responsibilities according to its Committee Work Plan.

91	2024 / I	Government Work Plan 2023-25	<p>13. To agree that progressing the Transforming Education Programme is a priority in this political term and that:</p> <p>a. The capital elements of the Transforming Education Programme should be phased, with priority given in this term to the construction of The Guernsey Institute and the foundations for the Sixth Form Centre at Les Ozouets Campus and the necessary refurbishment of Les Varendes High School – ‘Phase 1’ (as set out in Appendix 1 (Option 1) to this amendment);</p>	<p>Following the decision of the States to fund a phased approach to the build at Les Ozouets Campus, demolition work has commenced on the old St Peter Port school buildings.</p> <p>Construction of the new facilities at Les Ozouets Campus is expected to begin in the first quarter of 2025 with the target date for opening being early in 2027.</p>
92	2024 / II	Public Services Ombudsperson	<p>After consideration of the policy letter entitled ‘Public Services Ombudsperson’ dated 8th November 2023, they are of the opinion: -</p> <p>1. That in the current financial climate and with the need to find savings across the public service, and given the recent review of the existing system for public service complaints, establishing a Public Services Ombudsperson is not a priority use of resources and should not be pursued further at this time but that this should be revisited as part of a planned review of finances in 2026.</p>	<p>Progression of establishing a Public Services Ombudsperson will be reviewed again as a cost demand when bringing government priorities and funding proposals to the Assembly in 2026.</p>

93	2024 / II	Public Services Ombudsperson	4. To direct that having regard to the Government Work Plan resolutions of 26th March 2021, the Committee considers the recommendations in the June 2020 'Review of the Governance Arrangements of the Arm's Length Bodies of the States of Guernsey' and to report back by March 2025 with any further recommendations and an implementation timetable for the States' consideration.	Work is ongoing and on track to meet the March 2025 deadline.
94	2024 / III	Preparation of a New Electoral Roll P.2024/10	3. To agree that the Committee <i>for</i> Home Affairs and the Policy & Resources Committee shall investigate potential opportunities of using the data from the next electoral roll for the purposes of updating the Register of Contact Details and to report back by 30 September 2024	This forms part of the deliberations as the CfHA considers what future elections might look like. The 2025 General Election will need to be delivered before this Resolution can be progressed. The reporting of this, therefore, will not be achieved by September 2024, and it will need to be included in the Data Protection Impact Assessment when creating a new roll in December 2024.

95	2024 / VII	General Election 2025 - Second Policy Letter	4. To direct the States' Assembly & Constitution Committee to explore lower candidate expenditure limits and to submit a policy letter detailing its findings in time for consideration by the States by the end of September 2024 at the latest.	This is the Amendment as referred to in the above Resolution. It was considered on 4 th September, so this is discharged. The final decision was to agree to set the following candidate expenditure limits: i. Up to £3000 in money or money's worth for individual candidates. ii. To agree that candidates supported or endorsed by political parties have the option of transferring up to half of their expenditure allowance to fund their political party, provided that the total of all transferred expenditure does not exceed the limit set for the individual candidates prescribed in 1(i).
96	2024 / VI	Prohibition of Smoking in Vehicles Carrying Children, and Growing Tobacco	5. To instruct Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to investigate the possibility of increasing the age of persons to whom it is legal to sell tobacco or tobacco products in Guernsey, and to report back to the States with any proposals it deems appropriate as soon as practicable, but in any event no later than the end of 2025.	Operational work is underway including the development of a survey and associated media promotion.

Appendix 1B: Extant States' Resolutions Pre-Current Political Term

No.	Year / Billet No.	Policy Letter Title	Resolution description	2024 Update
1	2003 / XXI	Proposals for Comprehensive Equal Status and Fair Treatment Legislation	3b. To agree that once the new enabling Law is in place: HM Government should be requested to include Guernsey in the United Kingdom's ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (see paragraphs 16 – 19 of that Report) at the earliest practical opportunity.	It is envisaged that Guernsey will have met the UK's prerequisites for extension of their ratification to Guernsey once the Discrimination Ordinance has been fully implemented.
2	2005 / XV	International Conventions Affecting Children, Young People and their Families	1. That the Policy Council should request Her Majesty's Government to seek the extension, in respect of Guernsey, of the Government's ratification of the provisions of: (b) the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of Child Abduction (1980), the European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions Concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children (1980) and the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-Country Adoption (1993), once all necessary domestic legislation is in place; and	Not currently resourced.

3	2005 / XV	International Conventions Affecting Children, Young People and their Families	<p>1. That the Policy Council should request Her Majesty's Government to seek the extension, in respect of Guernsey, of the Government's ratification of the provisions of:</p> <p>(c) the Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (1996) (known as the Hague Convention for the Protection of Children) and the Council of Europe Convention on Contact Concerning Children (2003), if and when Her Majesty's Government has ratified those Conventions in respect of the United Kingdom and the necessary domestic legislation is in place.</p>	While this is not currently resourced, it is also noted that The Council of Europe Convention has not yet been signed or ratified by the UK.
4	2006 / XIII	International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea 1996 (The HNS Convention)	To give effect in the Bailiwick of Guernsey to the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, following its ratification by the United Kingdom, thereby providing access to compensation in respect of loss or damage to persons, property and the environment arising from the carriage of hazardous and noxious substances by sea.	<p>The Convention is not in force and so it has not been ratified by the UK.</p> <p>No action currently required.</p>

5	2006 / XIII	International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea 1996 (The HNS Convention)	To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to their above decision.	The Convention is not in force and so it has not been ratified by the UK. No action currently required.
6	2007 / XXVI	Vehicle Exhaust Noise	2. To instruct the Home Department to report back to the States as soon as possible with detailed recommendations concerning the implementation of those standards and related provisions.	The <i>CftE&I</i> is currently working with the <i>CfHA</i> to explore a statutory definition of 'excessive noise'. It is one of a number of topics included within a commissioned report which the committees are currently considering. The report provides an evidence-based review on the feasibility of potential measures to deal with increasing challenges around the prevention, education and enforcement of road traffic and driver offences across the Island.
7	2013 / XXII	Disability and Inclusion Strategy	4. To direct the Policy Council to seek the extension of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities to Guernsey at the earliest appropriate opportunity.	Work continues on the Discrimination Ordinance which is a major factor in preparedness before the States can further a request for extension by the UK Government.

8	2013 / XXII	Disability and Inclusion Strategy	9. To direct the Health and Social Services Department to lead the development of frameworks for people with learning difficulties, people with autism and communication difficulties and people with dementia with other relevant States Departments.	Frameworks for people with Speech, Language and Communication Needs and for people with Learning Disabilities are in development and it is hoped that they will be completed this year. The framework for people with dementia is in the implementation phase, and the framework for people with autism is being coordinated by a SEND cross-Committee group.
9	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	1. That child minders, nurseries, pre-schools and crèches which are currently regulated under the Child Protection (Guernsey) Law, 1972 be regulated by and under an Ordinance made under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.
10	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	2. That child minders and day care providers providing care for children at any time from birth up to the age of 8 years (instead of the current upper limit of 5 years) be required to be registered by the Department in respect of each premises used for such purposes, if they cross the threshold for registration.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.

11	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	4. That all premises, child minders and day care providers that cross the threshold (including the States of Guernsey) be registered, unless expressly exempted by Ordinance or by Regulations made by the Department. Examples of exemptions include parents, guardians or relatives, foster carers authorised by the Department, and premises used for outings or visits supervised by a registered child-minder or day care provider.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.
12	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	5. That registration be subject to applicants, premises and personnel being fit and meeting standards published by the Department; persons who are disqualified on certain grounds would need the Departments' specific consent and in any event registration would be subject to conditions specified by the Department in particular cases.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.

13	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	6. That re-registration be required every 2 years to ensure that applicants, premises and personnel remain fit AND continue to meet the Department's standards; childminders and day care providers would be required to effect registration and reregistration and to pay the fees prescribed by regulations.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.
14	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	7. That the Health and Social Services Department be empowered to vary conditions of a registration or revoke a registration on specified grounds, subject to appropriate notice; and that the Department's officers be given adequate powers of entry and inspection, to enforce the new childcare regulation regime.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.

15	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	8. That, on application by the Health and Social Services Department, the Royal Court Ordinary Division would be able to order a variation or revocation by the Department to take immediate effect, if children are suffering or are at risk of suffering significant harm.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.
16	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	9. That provision be made for the emergency protection of children by empowering the Health and Social Services Department to suspend a registration or vary conditions of a registration with immediate effect, if the Department believes this is necessary to avoid significant harm to children; such power to be subject to safeguards such as a 72 hour time-limit, and the consent of a Law Officer.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.

17	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	10. That provision be made for internal review by the Health and Social Services Department of its registration, variation, suspension, and revocation decisions, together with provision for appeals to the Royal Court Ordinary Division.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.
18	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	11. That appropriate offences and penalties be prescribed to enforce the new childcare regulation regime.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.

19	2013 / XXIV	Early Years Service - Ordinance for Registration of Childminders and Day Care Providers Under the Children (Guernsey and Alderney) Law, 2008	12. That Part III of the Child Protection (Guernsey) Law, 1972 be repealed, subject to appropriate transitional and savings provisions for premises and child minders registered under that Law.	This requires further discussion between the CfHSC and the CfESC. Identified as part of Phase 2 of the changes associated with the Children Law which will be considered for prioritisation next term.
20	2014 / III	Amendments to the Loi Relative à la Santé Publique, 1934 and Public Health Ordinance, 1936 and Drafting of a Public Health (Enabling Provisions) Law	7. That a new Public Health (Enabling Provisions) Law be drafted.	This was subject to debate in the 2022 GWP in respect of a review of the Public Health Ordinance where it was agreed to prioritise other work. To be included for consideration in future CfHSC Committee Work Plan or the sustainable health and care strategic portfolio forming part of the Government Work Plan 2025-29.
21	2014 / III	Amendments to the Loi Relative à la Santé Publique, 1934 and Public Health Ordinance, 1936 and Drafting of a Public Health (Enabling Provisions) Law	8. That the Department consults on and then proposes reforms to the current legislation under this new Law in order to legislate on provisions relating to hygiene, health, nuisance, disease control and other public health issues and the powers and duties of its statutory officers; the new Ordinances and subordinate legislation should include the necessary human rights protection and appeals mechanisms.	This was subject to debate in the 2022 GWP in respect of a review of the Public Health Ordinance where it was agreed to prioritise other work. To be included for consideration in future CfHSC Committee Work Plan or the sustainable health and care strategic portfolio forming part of the Government Work Plan 2025-29.

22	2014 / III	Amendments to the Loi Relative à la Santé Publique, 1934 and Public Health Ordinance, 1936 and Drafting of a Public Health (Enabling Provisions) Law	9. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to the decisions in relation to resolutions 1 to 7 above.	This was subject to debate in the 2022 GWP in respect of a review of the Public Health Ordinance where it was agreed to prioritise other work. To be included for consideration in future CjHSC Committee Work Plan or the sustainable health and care strategic portfolio forming part of the Government Work Plan 2025-29.
23	2014 / IX	116th Medical Officer of Health Annual Report	2. To direct the Health and Social Services Department to review the role, purpose and accountability of the Medical Officer of Health and report back to the States no later than April 2015 with any recommendations arising therefrom.	This was subject to debate in the 2022 GWP in respect of a review of the Public Health Ordinance where it was agreed to prioritise other work. To be included for consideration in future CjHSC Committee Work Plan or the sustainable health and care strategic portfolio forming part of the Government Work Plan 2025-29.
24	2015 / XI	Future of Law Enforcement: Proposal to Rescind Resolutions Relating to a Law Enforcement Commission and to Adopt Alternative Arrangements	4. To note the Home Department's intention to return to the States of Deliberation with a further States Report with detailed proposals to give effect to that Report's recommendations by December 2016.	The 2015 Policy Letter reiterated the importance of accountability and good governance within Law Enforcement and highlighted the need for new enabling legislation. Bailiwick Law Enforcement's target operating model is currently being reviewed, with the objective of sustainable service delivery which maintains the provision of effective and responsive policy force and border agency which best serves the public, protecting the Bailiwick, Islanders, and the jurisdiction's international reputation. The development of modern legislation will

				underpin Law Enforcement’s new target operating model.
25	2015 / XIV	Maternity Leave, Maternity Support Leave and Adoption Leave	4. To direct the Commerce and Employment Department to return to the States by the end of 2016 with a policy letter proposing the introduction of shared parental leave on the same terms as laid out for maternity leave in resolutions 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Appendix 1.	In respect of employment law, <i>CfESS</i> has focused during this term of government on implementing Phase 1 of the Prevention of Discrimination Ordinance and the development of policy proposals for Phase 2. This Resolution remains outstanding but will be progressed when prioritised and may support the action needed once data on participation in work has been secured and analysed.
26	2015 / XX	Biodiversity Strategy	4. To direct the Environment Department to review existing legislation which protects wildlife and habitat and report back to the States of Deliberation on the statutory mechanisms and measures the Environment Department considers necessary to ensure the long term protection of habitat and the biodiversity it supports.	Through the Mid-Term GWP Reset in 2023, the <i>CftE&I</i> noted that this remains an important Resolution. However, given the challenges on resources and the fact that the legislation will deliver the outcomes of ongoing GWP priorities (e.g., the extension of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Marine Spatial Planning, and biodiversity net gain), a decision was made to pause work on this Resolution until the new term. It will be included within the Committee's handover report.

27	2015 / XX	Biodiversity Strategy	6. To agree to extend to Guernsey the United Kingdom's ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity and to work with the Policy Council to take the necessary steps to achieve this.	This is pending an approach to P&RC from the CftE&I once preparatory compliance work is concluded. E&I is engaging in informal discussions with Defra in the UK, which has indicated, without prejudice, that it is comfortable with ability to demonstrate Guernsey's compliance with the Convention's Articles as demonstrated through a 'compliance matrix'. A detailed legal review of the compliance matrix is now taking place before finalising. This work remains a priority for the Assembly given its links to accessing free trade agreements and to other priority workstream such as Offshore Wind and Marine Spatial Planning.
28	2016 / III	The Review of the Financial Relationship Between Guernsey and Alderney	8. To direct the Education Department, Health and Social Services Department, Home Department, Public Services Department and Social Security Department (and their successors) in Guernsey, which provide Transferred Services for Alderney, to review the services provided (including how they are provided) in line with Section 4 of Appendix A to that Policy Letter, and to reach outcome focused agreements with the appropriate authorities in Alderney, having due regard to cost effectiveness and efficiency for such services, and on a timescale to be agreed between the Policy Council (and its successors) and the Alderney Policy and Finance Committee.	<p>The P&RC will recommend in its handover report that as 10 years have passed this area of work should now be reviewed as part of the public service resilience and governance strategic portfolio in the GWP. What follows are additional comments from some operational Committees.</p> <p>From the point of view of the CfHA this is considered BAU.</p> <p>Consideration of the health and social care provision in Alderney is being progressed by the work of the Alderney Care Board. The STSB remains committed to supporting this workstream as required.</p>

				<p>CfESC remains committed to support this workstream as required. Any review will include service provision for St Anne's School in Alderney.</p> <p>CfESS continues to engage with this Resolution through routine delivery of operations and policy development.</p>
29	2016 / III	The Supported Living & Ageing Well Strategy	2. To direct that, until alternative arrangements are agreed, the Policy Council, and thereafter the Policy & Resources Committee, shall be responsible for ensuring that the Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy continues to be taken forward.	P&RC continues to discharge this responsibility through the GWP by prioritising funding and staff and is publishing a Findings Report at Appendix 6. It remains central to the GWP, and the services form part of the funding demand to be considered through revised taxation proposals anticipated to conclude by September 2026.
30	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care	2. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to develop a health and care system premised on a Partnership of Purpose bringing together providers to deliver integrated care which places the user at its centre and provides greater focus on prevention, support and care in the community and makes every contact count	Work detailed in the Partnership of Purpose is ongoing and will be further considered as part of the strategic portfolio for sustainable health and care.

31	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care	3. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care and the States' Trading Supervisory Board to work together to identify suitable sites for the development of Community Hubs;	Efforts have been focused on the development of a Children & Families Hub approved through the Funding & Investment Plan. Seed funding was released to commence the project in April 2024, internal resources have been allocated and internal consultation is ongoing to reconfirm the requirements. The next step will be to go out to the market to engage professional consultants to undertake more detailed options appraisals. There is a proposal for a Principal Community Hub for the Adult Community Services Teams, but this remains in the 'pipeline' category of the Capital Portfolio and is not being actively worked on this term.
32	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care	4. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to work together with all health and care providers to produce a schedule of primary, secondary and tertiary health and care services that shall be publicly available as the Universal Offer either fully subsidised or at an agreed rate;	To be resourced and revisited as part of the strategic portfolio for sustainable health and care. The work to develop the Universal Offer has not significantly progressed due to several factors including competing priorities.
33	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care	5. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care, the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security and the Policy & Resources Committee, together with any non-States' bodies affected, to consider how the current States' funding of health and care can be reorganised to support the Universal Offer and, if necessary, to report back to the States at the earliest opportunity;	To be resourced and revisited as part of the strategic portfolio for sustainable health and care. This work has not significantly progressed due to several factors including competing priorities.

34	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care	6. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to work with:- i. the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security to create a Care Passport for islanders, establishing their individual entitlement to health and care services and to explore how it could be linked with existing benefits or new opportunities to encourage individuals to save for their costs of care, in an individual Health Savings Account, a compulsory insurance scheme, or otherwise; ii. the Policy & Resources Committee and representatives of the voluntary sector, to explore a scheme of “community credits” to incentivise more volunteering within the health and care system;	To be resourced and revisited as part of the strategic portfolio for sustainable health and care.
35	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care	9. To agree that the processing of health and care data should be premised on the equally important dual functions of protecting the integrity and confidentiality of such data and its sharing, where in the interests of the service user or the delivery of a public health function, and to direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care and the Committee <i>for</i> Home Affairs to explore legal or practical mechanisms to achieve this;	Work detailed in the Partnership of Purpose is ongoing and will be revisited as part of the strategic portfolio for sustainable health and care.
36	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming	11. To agree that the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care should report back to the States on the legislative changes needed to disband the roles of Medical Officer of	This was subject to debate in the 2022 GWP in respect of a review of the Public Health Ordinance where it was agreed to prioritise other work. To be included for consideration

		Bailiwick Health and Care	Health and Chief Medical Officer and, where relevant, transfer their functions to existing services or statutory officials whilst exploring the potential for creating reciprocal arrangements for the independent challenge and peer review of respective health and care policy on a regular or ad hoc basis by other small jurisdictions;	in future CfHSC Committee Work Plan or the sustainable health and care strategic portfolio forming part of the Government Work Plan 2025-29.
37	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care	14. To agree that the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care shall review the processes used to:- i. consider the merits of whether new drugs or medical treatments should be funded to ensure that a consistent approach is used across all decision-making bodies (including the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security's Prescribing Benefit Advisory Committee); ii. determine access to child or adult social care services, along with reviewing the transition between the two; iii. access long-term care in the community or in residential or nursing homes and work with the Committee for Employment & Social Security to produce a single assessment process in accordance with the resolutions of the Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy; and in so doing ensure that clear, user-friendly information about the processes and criteria shall be made publicly available;	This work is being considered alongside the review of National Institute for Health and Care Excellence Technological Appraisals ('NICE TA') implementation and as part of the SLAWS work.

38	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care	18. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to:- i. Develop, market and manage an attractive private offer in addition to its universal provision which should be run, as far as possible, on a commercial basis; ii. Investigate opportunities to incentivise people to use their private insurance where that option is available; iii. Work with the Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development and other interested parties to explore whether the Bailiwick could develop and market itself as a “destination for health and wellbeing”;	No substantial progress has been made in respect of (ii) and (iii), though it can be looked at as part of the sustainable health and care strategic portfolio; however, the new private facilities within the PEH to be delivered as part of the 'Our Hospital Modernisation' programme will offer a much-enhanced private patient offer.
39	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care	20. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee, as part of its ongoing work through the Sark Liaison Group, to engage with the Sark Authorities to establish the merits and cost implications of closer working in respect of health and care, and to report back to the States with recommendations;	Sark needs to request formally that this is at its request, and not a unilateral direction of the States of Guernsey. Sark is aware that this is required and is yet to agree to formally request that this discussion commences. This is not within the P&RC’s authority and powers to progress.

40	2018 / II	The Future Structure of Secondary and Post-16 Education in the Bailiwick	3. To agree that the Education (Guernsey) Law, 1970, as amended, must be repealed and replaced with legislation setting out, inter alia, the educational aims and aspirations of a modern democratic society, educational policies adopted by the States in recent years and the powers and duties expected of a government in relation to education as it approaches the third decade of the 21st century.	Following withdrawal of the 2023 Policy Letter CfESC continues to review proposals for a new Education Law. It is expected that revised proposals to formalise the arrangements for education governance will be brought to the Assembly before the end of this political term. Additionally, further proposals for new legislation will be brought to the Assembly incrementally.
41	2018 / V	Longer Working Lives	3. To agree that the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security will return to the States with detailed proposals for the enactment of legislation to provide employees in Guernsey with a right to request flexible working as outlined in section 6.3 of this Policy Letter.	In respect of employment law, CfESS has focused during this term of government on implementing Phase 1 of the Prevention of Discrimination Ordinance and the development of policy proposals for Phase 2. This Resolution remains outstanding but will be progressed when prioritised and may support the action needed once data on participation in work has been secured and analysed.
42	2018 / V	Longer Working Lives	4. To agree that the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security will return to the States with detailed proposals for the enactment of legislation to prevent age discrimination in Guernsey under the Prevention of Discrimination (Enabling Provisions) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2004 as outlined in section 6.4 of this Policy Letter.	CfESS intends to consult regarding this matter during Q3 2024 with a view to taking policy proposals to the States before the end of this term of government.

43	2018 / XI	The Transformation of Income Tax and Contributions Services	<p>17. In pursuance of Resolutions 9 and 15 of Art XII, Billet d'État No XXIV of 2017, ('A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care') to direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care, in conjunction with the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security and the Policy & Resources Committee, supported by the Committee <i>for</i> Home Affairs, to investigate and consult with interested parties upon measures, both legislative and practical, to enable or better enable the disclosure of information to other persons or entities for the performance of their functions in a way which best supports islanders' care and achieves better outcomes from health and care services and report back to the States by December 2019 with suitable recommendations. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, the sharing of health data for the purposes of screening programmes, public health needs assessments and the targeted provision of health and care services.</p>	<p>This will form a key element of the new strategic portfolio centered on sustainable health and care services. Progress has been made in some areas, for example the work on the Electronic Patient Record system which will improve the sharing of data within the CfHSC. There has also been some work by Public Health to deliver Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for over 50s (published 2019) and a Renal Health Needs Assessment. Alongside this is the implementation of a OneRegister system which will facilitate easier organisation and monitoring of screening programmes.</p>
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44	2018 / XII	Requête - Assisted Dying	<p>5. To instruct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care, in accordance with the resolutions of Article 12, Billet d'État XXIV of 2017 ("A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Health and Care") and the resolutions of the States contained within the Policy & Resource Plan, and in light of the ageing population and the substantial anticipated increase in health and care needs over the next ten to twenty years:</p> <p>a. To consider the measures necessary to improve quality of life and health outcomes for all islanders towards the end of their lives, including:</p> <p>I. improvements in the provision, availability and/or affordability of community services, primary care, aids and adaptations, and long-term care;</p> <p>II. greater investment in person-centred care for all who require health and care services on an ongoing basis, and recognition and support for the friends and family who surround them, especially those who have caring responsibilities towards them; and</p> <p>III. possible developments in end-of-life care, such as increasing the hours of provision of specialist palliative care, the on-island availability of specialist consultants, the provision of counselling and support services, and/or the provision of alternative medication and technologies for pain</p>	<p>To be included for consideration for prioritisation in the GWP for the next political term. This was a GWP decision made in the 2022 GWP Policy Letter. 'Review of end-of-life-care' was included as a Category 4 action (actions recommended to be scheduled to commence next political term). This was reiterated in the GWP 2023-2025, where end-of-life care was included as a matter deferred for the next Assembly. Work has therefore not progressed.</p>
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			<p>relief;</p> <p>b. For the avoidance of duplication, to consolidate this work as far as possible with relevant ongoing workstreams under the Partnership of Purpose, the Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy, and the Disability and Inclusion Strategy; and</p> <p>c. Having consulted with the Policy & Resources Committee and any other relevant States Committees, to report back to the States as soon as practicable, but by June 2020 at the latest, with recommendations and propositions for ways in which such improvements and developments could be implemented along with resource implications.</p>	
45	2018 / XIX	Review of Transport Licensing	7. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development to review the Air Transport Licensing Policy Statement within a period of five years, and to report back to the States by the end of 2023.	The CfED is intending to bring a Policy Letter to the States' Assembly before the end of the political term.
46	2018 / XXIII	Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees	1aa. To direct the States' Assembly & Constitution Committee to review the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the States of Deliberation and their Committees relating to the matter of a direct or special interest and return to the States with proposals for amending the Rules by incorporation of a suitable definition of the phrase "direct or special Interest".	A Policy Letter is being prepared and will be laid before the States' Assembly in Q4 2024.

47	2018 / XXIII	Non-Contributory Benefit Rates for 2019	11. To agree in principle that all of those in receipt of Income Support should qualify for Medical Support and to request the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security to report back to the States on the financial implications of such a reform, together with proposals for its implementation, no later than its uprating report on non-contributory benefits for 2020.	<p>This is not in the GWP so has not been prioritised by CfESS. However, the income thresholds that apply in respect of access to financial assistance with medical and paramedical expenses for people who fall outside of entitlement for a weekly cash benefit from income support, have been increased. This has slightly widened the net in terms of the provision of medical cover for people who do not qualify for income support, but who may struggle to meet one off or ongoing medical and/or paramedical expenses.</p> <p>* In this context, the term ‘Medical Support’ means the provision of financial assistance to eligible individuals in respect of medical and paramedical expenses. This assistance is funded through the income support scheme and is subject to the applicant meeting relevant eligibility criteria as set out in legislation.</p>
48	2018 / XXIV	The States of Guernsey Annual Budget for 2019	44A. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to recommend to the States, at the earliest opportunity, the establishment, constitution and terms of reference of an Audit Committee which shall, inter alia, advise the Policy & Resources Committee on the appointment of external auditors.	Work was initially started and then was de-prioritised to release resources. P&RC is reviewing that initial work and anticipates progressing the matter recommencing during Q1 2025.

49	2019 / II	Extending The Bailiwick of Guernsey's Territorial Seas	4. To delegate authority to the Policy & Resources Committee to negotiate and agree, with the States of Alderney and the Chief Pleas of Sark, the co-ordinates to define the maritime boundaries (median lines) between Guernsey and Alderney and Sark.	Effectively completed, pending Resolution 5 (see below).
50	2019 / II	Extending The Bailiwick of Guernsey's Territorial Seas	5. To delegate authority to the Policy & Resources Committee (in conjunction with the States of Alderney and the Chief Pleas of Sark) to work with the UK government to negotiate and agree the co-ordinates where necessary to define the maritime boundary between the Bailiwick of Guernsey and France and between the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey.	Informal engagement between UK, Guernsey and France has begun, but no formal timescales have been given. There is political interest on all sides.
51	2019 / II	Extending The Bailiwick of Guernsey's Territorial Seas	7. To agree that, following or upon extension of the territorial seas of the Bailiwick, any necessary legislation to give full effect in domestic law to the extension and any consequential amendments to extant Bailiwick legislation, such as the Sea Fish Licensing (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2012, that may be necessary is enacted.	Pending the outcome of any formal engagement between the UK, Guernsey, and France.

52	2019 / II	Extending The Bailiwick of Guernsey's Territorial Seas	<p>8. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to establish whether a transfer of Guernsey's foreshore and seabed from the Crown (so far as the same are vested in the Crown) to the States or another suitable person or entity can be agreed in principle, and –</p> <p>(a) if agreed in principle -</p> <p>(i) to identify a suitable person or entity in which title to rights in the foreshore and seabed surrounding Guernsey might most appropriately be vested,</p> <p>(ii) to negotiate the terms and conditions of transfer, and</p> <p>(iii) to report back to the States with proposals enabling the States to approve any such transfer and the identity of the transferee, or</p> <p>(b) if not agreed in principle -</p> <p>(i) to report any failure to agree to the States, and</p> <p>(ii) to make recommendations as to any further actions or measures that might need to be taken to enable an agreement to be reached.</p>	<p>The approach taken on seabed ownership will be informed by the investigatory work on wind farms that is ongoing. The intention is for an update report to be presented to the Assembly in the first half of 2025. In the meantime, discussions with the UK are ongoing.</p>
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53	2019 / II	Extending The Bailiwick of Guernsey's Territorial Seas	9. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to the above decisions.	Dependent on Resolution 8 [above], discussions with the UK are ongoing.
54	2019 / III	Health and Care Regulation in the Bailiwick	3. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to begin work on a prioritised programme to develop regulatory standards and/or identify designated accreditation schemes for health and care services as appropriate, in consultation with providers, service users and other relevant stakeholders;	The first step in the programme was the approval of the Projet at the States Meeting on 25 th September 2024. Work will continue with enabling Ordinances in priority order established by CfHSC.
55	2019 / III	Health and Care Regulation in the Bailiwick	4. To agree that the [HSC] Committee is to report back to the States in due course with proposals to direct the preparation of Ordinances made under a general enabling Law to give effect to regulatory standards and designated accreditation schemes in respect of particular services, and to otherwise regulate these services (persons, premises and systems as appropriate);	The CfHSC considered the approach to the Care Provider Ordinances in July. Research is underway on health and care provision regulation in other jurisdictions. Skeletons for the Provision of Care and Care Profession [SLAWS-related] Ordinances are in development. The remaining required Ordinances will progress subject to resource availability to take these forwards. A resource scoping exercise is underway.
56	2019 / V	Hospital Modernisation Programme	1. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to progress with the proposed ten-year programme to modernise the Princess Elizabeth Hospital, in support of the Partnership of Purpose.	This is ongoing. Phase one construction is nearing completion.

57	2019 / IX	Policy & Resource Plan - 2018 Review and 2019 Update	1. To direct: c) the Policy & Resources Committee and the Committee <i>for</i> Home Affairs working in partnership to deliver the Justice Policy and, together with the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care and the Committee <i>for</i> Education, Sport & Culture, to expedite work that removes delay from systems and processes relating to the delivery of services to children and young people in need, and to ensure that such systems and processes are centre on the best interests of the child or young person concerned.	The States approved the Review of the Children Law and Outcomes proposals in November 2022 which seek to remove delays from determining outcomes for children. These proposals are now being developed into legislation and/or implemented. It is expected that this initial work will complete this term.
58	2019 / X	Reform of Health Care Funding	21. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security and the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care, in consultation with relevant States Committees and other stakeholders, to review this area, and any associated services or schemes for the provision or funding of equipment, aids and adaptations which they may consider relevant, and to return to the States, no later than the end of July, 2022, with recommendations, which shall include a proposal to transfer the powers conferred by section 10 (or any proposed replacement scheme), and an associated general revenue budget, from the Committee for Employment & Social Security to the Committee for Health & Social Care.	Aids and adaptations (section 10) was included in the scope for the Review of Primary Care. This work stopped when resources had to be re-allocated to urgent matters. This remains outstanding and will be progressed in due course in partnership with CfESS.

59	2019 / XIII	Taxation of Motoring	1. To agree, in principle, that a distance charging mechanism should be introduced as soon as possible and direct the Policy & Resources Committee to report back to the States with detailed proposals to introduce a distance charging mechanism.	Agreed by the CftE&I and former P&RC that distance charging would follow road tax and paid parking over the medium term. A survey is currently running, as part of the Household Expenditure Survey, to inform this workstream. It is considered unlikely that the States will be presented with any proposals this term.
60	2019 / XVIII	Independent States Members' Pay Review Panel – Final Report	9. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to set up an independent review of the remuneration to be paid to States Members and Non-States Members not later than 1st May 2022; or at any other time in the event of a change in circumstances that has a significant effect on the roles and responsibilities of those Members.	The original deadline was established before a five-year term was approved post-COVID. Work is ongoing and a Policy Letter is expected Q4 2024.
61	2019 / XXIV	International Tax Measures – Miscellaneous Amendments to the Income Tax Legislation	That the Policy & Resources Committee be instructed to: (k) make Regulations, to be laid before the States, in accordance with section 75CC of the Law, to implement the Mandatory Disclosure Rules relating to CRS Avoidance Arrangements and Opaque Offshore Structures, as published by the OECD; and	A Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement has been signed, however waiting for the OECD to set up the relevant notifications, following which the relevant switch on regulations will need to be drafted, giving industry at least six months' notice.

62	2020 / 1	Review of the Funding of Drugs, Treatments and Devices	<p>5. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care, with the support of the Policy & Resources Committee, to report back to the States with a review of the practical application of the policy referred to in Proposition 1 in the first two years of its operation, together with proposals recommending or otherwise the introduction of drugs and treatments with an ICER value greater than £40,000, to be submitted to the States for consideration as close to the end of Year 2 as possible, but in any event, no more than six months following the end of Year 2. The review should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) details of the long-term funding arrangements necessary for the continuance of drugs and treatments with an ICER value of up to £40,000; b) proposals recommending or otherwise the introduction of drugs and treatments with an ICER value greater than £40,000, to include identifying the associated financial and resource implications; and c) details of the long-term funding arrangements including any capital and/or additional infrastructure necessary for the 	<p>The review is complete, and work is underway to finalise the Policy Letter and Propositions, which will be considered by the States' Assembly before the end of this political term.</p>
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			introduction of drugs and treatments with an ICER value greater than £40,000.	
63	2020 / IV	Secondary Pensions: Detailed Proposals for the Introduction of Automatic Enrolment into Private Pensions and the Establishment of "Your Island Pension".	10. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to investigate the best way for the States of Guernsey to fulfil their obligations as an employer under these rules, and make any changes to the Public Sector Pension Scheme (PSPS) they deem necessary, following consultation with the members of that scheme, to comply with the proposed legislation.	The Law is in place; enforcement will not take place until December which is the deadline for any updates to the PSPS Rules. A Policy Letter is being prepared.
64	2020 / IV	The on-Island Integrated Transport Strategy - First Periodic Review	2. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure to report back to the States with a second periodic review in 2023.	Not currently a high priority but in discharging this obligation the focus will be through a climate change lens.
65	2020 / V	Capacity Law - Supplementary Policy Matters and Potential Financial Implications Arising from the Appeals Process	5. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to report back to the States with proposals for the introduction of an advocacy service.	The CfHSC has agreed to seek to commission this service and will be exploring expressions of interest with the Third Sector. Additional work is required to understand training needs, and the relationship with Alderney, as well as link points with CfHSC services.

66	2020 / V	Sexual Offences Legislation: Supplementary Policy Matters	4. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Home Affairs, as part of its ongoing review of justice policy, to consider how consent might be defined as an affirmative action (not simply a passive belief in the absence of explicit dissent) in the context of a single sexual act and/or a continuous series of sexual activities, and report its findings to the States no later than 28th February 2021.	This is being considered as part of the Phase 2 Domestic Abuse proposals. The CfHA intends to lodge a Policy Letter in Q4 2024.
67	2020 / V	Sexual Offences Legislation: Supplementary Policy Matters	5. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Home Affairs, as part of its ongoing review of justice policy, to consider whether the definition of extreme pornographic images as set out in section 3.6.1 and referred to in Proposition 1(iv) should be amended as ‘those which portray in an explicit and realistic way acts which could threaten or take a person’s life or might result in serious injury, acts which include sexual interference with a corpse, acts of sexual intercourse with an animal, and “rape porn” showing non-consensual sexual penetration of a person’s vagina, anus or mouth by another person’s penis or another item,’ or wording that captures that slightly broader definition, and report its findings to the States no later than 28th February 2021.	This is being considered as part of the Phase 2 Domestic Abuse proposals. The CfHA intends to lodge a Policy Letter in Q4 2024.

68	2020 / X	Planning for a New Facility for Managing Residual Inert Waste	1. To direct the Development & Planning Authority to prepare proposals for a Local Planning Brief (LPB) for a new residual inert waste facility at Longue Hougue South and to direct the Development & Planning Authority and the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> to take all necessary steps under the Land Planning legislation to lay such proposals before the States for adoption.	The Longue Hougue South workstream has officially been paused to determine the future strategic use of Les Vardes Quarry (LVQ). Therefore, a Local Planning Brief for Longue Hougue South is not yet required. It is essential to determine how Guernsey's inert waste will be disposed of as the States recently had to direct the DP&A to reverse its decision and to grant planning permission for the temporary stockpiling of inert waste material at the Longue Hougue land reclamation site. A Strategic Environmental Assessment and engineering assessments have already been completed to inform the appraisal process for future potential strategic uses of LVQ should the States decide to purchase it.
69	2020 / XI	States of Guernsey Energy Policy 2020-2050	6. To direct the Committee <i>for Economic Development</i> , working with the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> , to undertake a technical consultation on: (a) a licensing framework for targeted competition to support establishing on-island (including off-shore) renewable energy; and (b) the introduction of licensing for the supply of hydrocarbons particularly in	The CfED is working on a number of workstreams in order to deliver against the Resolutions assigned to it through the Electricity Strategy. These include a licensing framework to support on island renewable electricity as directed in Resolution 6(a), so this element is superseded. The CftE&I is also discharging its responsibilities under 6(a) through the Electricity Strategy (action 2(e) – ‘Agree that the approach to the development of the

			relation to hydrocarbon security of supply and emissions reduction, and to bring proposals to the States of Deliberation to give directions on these matters to the relevant regulator in these matters by Q4 2021.	electricity market should follow that set out in Section (7) of the policy letter'.) which it does not expect to complete this political term. Resolution 6(b) will follow on from 6(a).
70	2020 / XI	States of Guernsey Energy Policy 2020-2050	13. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security working with the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure to co-ordinate an investigation of the most effective means of addressing energy poverty and report back to the States by the Q2 2021.	This is identified in the CfESS's work plan but falls outside the strategic portfolios of the GWP so could not be prioritised by the CfESS at this time as it needs to complete higher order priorities. Unlikely to be completed this political term- although some work on energy efficiency is underway. CfESS includes the winter fuel allowance in its annual uprating reports and will recommend increases in the allowance if energy costs have risen.

71	2020 / XI	States of Guernsey Energy Policy 2020-2050	14. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure to work with the Development & Planning Authority to bring forward further recommendations to improve the energy efficiency of existing and future housing stock, assess the potential for and impact of requirements to report building energy efficiency standards and/or to implement a minimum standard for the rental market and a reporting standard for the sales market by the end of Q2 2021.	This is progressing as part of the Pathway to Net Zero climate change work. Feedback on the Pathway to Net Zero report will soon be sought from stakeholders, and the final report will form the basis of the Policy Letter. This workstream remains prioritised to be published under the GWP 2023-25.
72	2020 / XI	States of Guernsey Energy Policy 2020-2050	15. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, working with the Policy & Resources Committee, to review the position on the introduction of energy related taxes, to deliver on the policy's aims, and bring any recommendation to the States of Deliberation by May 2023.	P&RC is under direction to continue reviewing various elements of the tax base and will look to deliver a detailed handover document to provide a research basis to support the next Assembly on making decisions on tax policy. Energy taxes will be considered in that context and will not be reported this term.

73	2020 / XIII	Proposed Introduction of a General Housing Law	<p>7. To approve the amendment of other legislation relevant to housing standards to do the following, where consistent with the purposes and scheme of that other legislation –</p> <p>a) harmonise terms used to describe different types of housing with those proposed under the new housing standards legislation;</p> <p>b) provide for consistency with the new housing standards legislation, and</p> <p>c) avoid duplication of inspections and other enforcement procedures included in the new housing standards legislation.</p>	As outlined in the Guernsey Housing Plan 2024 Update Report, subject to consideration of the consultation feedback, the intention is to bring the legislation to the States for approval in Q1 2025. If approved, those decisions will provide for the work outlined in the Resolution to progress.
74	2020 / XV	Proposals for a New Discrimination Ordinance	2b. the provisions in the Ordinance relating to discrimination complaints in the field of education shall come into force on a date to be appointed by regulations made by the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security, which date shall be after the date on which the Ordinance comes into force pursuant to paragraph a. above, and	The new SEND Code of Practice sets out that discrimination complaints will be heard by the Employment & Discrimination Tribunal. It is anticipated that regulations will be made by CfESS before the end of this term of government (and submitted to the States).
75	2020 / XV	Proposals for a New Discrimination Ordinance	2c. the provisions in the Ordinance relating to a duty to make changes to physical features shall come into force on a date to be appointed by regulations made by the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social	Regulations will be made at the appropriate time.

			Security, which date shall be at least five years after the date on which the Ordinance comes into force pursuant to paragraph a. above.	
76	2020 / XV	Proposals for a New Discrimination Ordinance	<p>17. To agree that policy work on the outdated legislation and the policy and legislation gaps identified in section 9 should be considered for prioritisation through the Future Guernsey Plan in the next States' term, and specifically to agree:</p> <p>a) that the birth registration process in Guernsey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Should be capable of recognising and giving equal treatment to diverse family types, including same-sex couples, unmarried couples and single parents, as well as married opposite-sex couples; · Should be consistent with the child welfare principles of the Children (Guernsey) Law, 2008; · Should not include the concept of "illegitimacy"; and · Should not discriminate between parents on the basis of sex or on any other basis; 	<p>This work is complex due to the engagement of competing human rights and interdependencies with other pieces of legislation P&RC is now progressing the work and will shortly commence further stakeholder engagement including and political consultation. It is possible that outline proposals for endorsement may be ready by the end of this term but capacity across the multi-disciplinary teams is challenging. The original deadline of December 2021 as outlined in Resolution 17b was extended to Q1 2025 as 17b was repealed and replaced with Resolution 19c in the Government Work Plan 2021-2025 (2021, Billet XIX).</p> <p><i>A more detailed overview of this workstream is at Appendix 5 in this Policy Letter.</i></p>

77	2020 / XV	Proposals for a New Discrimination Ordinance	17c. That the Policy & Resources Committee should consult with the States of Alderney to explore whether they would wish these proposals also to extend to Alderney.	As above a more detailed overview of this workstream which includes its impact on both Alderney and Sark is at Appendix 5 in this Policy Letter.
78	2020 / XV	Proposals for a New Discrimination Ordinance	20. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security to conduct a post-implementation review of the effectiveness of the legislation for individuals, employers and service providers no later than two years after the implementation of the final phase of the legislation (including changes to physical features coming into effect), or earlier if there are significant issues with respect to the operation of the legislation.	This Resolution will be progressed at the appropriate time
79	2020 / XVI	Funding to Support the Guernsey Language	2. To resolve that both Guernesiais and Français (i.e. standard French) are recognised as official languages of Guernsey, alongside English, and to direct the Policy & Resources Committee to coordinate and take such actions as necessary to ensure that their resolution is given effect under Guernsey law and recognised internationally.	This work has not started due to other competing and higher priorities.

80	2020 / XVI	Mitigate Climate Change – States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan	<p>1. To agree:</p> <p>a) to legislate for a target of net zero emissions (or carbon neutrality) in relation to greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere by 2050, and an interim target of reducing such emissions by 57% on 1990 levels by 2030, and</p> <p>b) to impose a legal requirement for annual statements, by the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i>, for all emissions for Scope 1 (all direct on-island emissions), and Scope 3 (emissions relating to exported waste and off-island travel and cruise ships) with effect from the end of 2021,</p> <p>As set out in paragraphs 2.5 and 7.3.8 of the Policy Letter.</p>	<p>This is currently a low priority as legal advice/resource is not required at this time. The development of the Pathway to Net Zero will provide important context and evidence for the legislation, and reporting requirements under 1.b, and therefore the Pathway work shall be considered by the States ahead of the drafting of the legislation.</p>
81	2020 / XVI	Mitigate Climate Change - States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan	<p>4. To direct the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> to bring a review and update of the Climate Change Action Plan to the States at least once every 2 years, as set out in paragraph 10.1 of the policy letter.</p>	<p>This work is underway – the Pathway to Net Zero will replace the action plan and will be brought to the States’ Assembly for approval before the end of this political term.</p>

82	2020 / XVI	Mitigate Climate Change - States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan	10. To direct the Overseas Aid & Development Commission, in consultation with the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, to prepare and publish climate change guidelines which set out how international development projects can contribute towards Guernsey's carbon offsetting goals, in accordance with paragraph 7.5.11 of this policy letter, and which integrate the principles of the Climate Change Policy with the work of the Commission	The OA&DC already funds several projects which seek to mitigate climate change. Specific guidelines will be produced when resources allow.
83	2020 / XVI	Mitigate Climate Change - States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan	12. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure to investigate by the end of 2021 the feasibility of establishing a form of Citizens' Assembly, as set out in section 9 of the policy letter, to support the Climate Change Action Plan	This work has not been prioritised this term due to capacity limitations.
84	2020 / XVI	Mitigate Climate Change - States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan	13. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure to bring a policy letter to the States of Deliberation before the end of 2021, which sets out proposals to adapt the Island to the effects of climate change as set out in section 6 of the policy letter.	The 2025 Budget proposes to advance 2026 GWP work and funding to initiate the East Coast flood defence work, which forms part of the Climate Change Mitigation workstream. Other than the East Coast flood defence work, Climate Change Mitigation workstreams will need to be considered for prioritisation by the new Assembly.

85	2020 / XVI	Mitigate Climate Change - States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan	14. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure to bring proposals for the more effective delivery of the Integrated Transport Strategy to the States by the end of 2021, and in so doing to have particular regard to the reduction of Scope 1 emissions, as outlined in paragraph 4.13.6 of the policy letter.	In the <i>CftE&I's</i> Committee Work Plan but not a GWP priority. This Resolution will be further informed by the Pathway to Net Zero work.
86	2020 / XVI	Mitigate Climate Change - States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan	16. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure to investigate and necessary steps that would allow for the importation of only the latest Euro standard vehicles to the Island, with certain permitted exceptions, and to bring proposals to the States by the end of 2021.	In the <i>CftE&I's</i> Committee Work Plan but not a GWP priority. This work will not commence this political term.
87	2020 / XVI	Mitigate Climate Change - States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan	18. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure to ensure that Climate Change Policy and the Climate Change Action Plan, and any revision or replacement of that Policy or Action Plan, remains aligned with the commitments of the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) on sustainability and biodiversity, and to work towards becoming an active member of GLIPSA as outlined in paragraphs 8.10 and 8.11 of the policy letter.	In the <i>CftE&I's</i> Committee Work Plan but not a GWP priority. Work has been undertaken that will allow Guernsey to join GLISPA and this should be completed in Q4 2024.

88	2020 / XVI	Mitigate Climate Change - States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan	19. To direct the preparation of such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to the above decisions.	This will be undertaken as required.
89	2020 / XVI	Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy: Extending the Life of the Long-Term Care Insurance Scheme	9. To agree in principle to introduce a higher rate of benefit payable for exceptional and complex cases to be provisionally set at £1,112.00 per week, and to direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security and the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to develop suitable eligibility and assessment criteria for access to this benefit by no later than December 2020.	CfESS is giving consideration to the introduction of a new complex care rate. It will need to consult with the CfHSC if it intends to propose such a change as it involves additional implementation costs for CfHSC. This work will need to engage both with the sustainable health and care portfolio and the policy proposals for sustainable public finances that will be progressed to the Assembly in September 2026.
90	2020 / XVI	Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy: Extending the Life of the Long-Term Care Insurance Scheme	11. To agree, in principle, that the Long-term Care Scheme should be extended to incorporate care provided at home and to direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security and the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to develop detailed implementation plans for this proposal no later than June 2022 and to agree that such plans should include: (a) A minimum care need threshold to be eligible for subsidised care from the Long-term Care Insurance Fund;	Included in the SLAWS programme of work. No decision on this policy to be taken this term. <i>An overview of this workstream is at Appendix 6 in this Policy Letter.</i>

			<p>(b) Additional rates of benefit, lower than those that apply to care homes, to support people receiving care in their home;</p> <p>(c) A scheme whereby claimants receiving a subsidy towards residential or nursing care could in the future have the option of using this subsidy towards care in their own home;</p> <p>(d) Criteria for establishing long-term need (for example care requirements likely to persist for at least six months or until end of life) which would qualify for a claim from the Long-term Care Insurance Fund; and</p> <p>(e) A suitable assessment process capable of establishing eligibility for benefit for those requiring care at home in a time and cost-efficient manner.</p>	
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91	2020 / XVI	Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy: Extending the Life of the Long-Term Care Insurance Scheme	<p>18. To note that, subject to the outcomes of the States' decisions on the report set out in Proposition 17, the Long-term Care Fund will require additional funding of up to £25million per annum, equivalent to an increase in the social security contribution rate of 1.3%, in order to become financially sustainable; and</p> <p>a.to direct the Policy & Resources Committee, as part of the Review of Taxation and in consultation with the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security, to identify a suitable source of funding to ensure the long term stability of the Long-term Care Fund, in accordance with the principles of the Fiscal Framework;</p>	<p>Longer-term sustainability of the Fund and funding of the changes needed for a new model of care will be considered alongside or as part of the Tax Review returning to the Assembly in 2026.</p> <p><i>An overview of this workstream is at Appendix 6 in this Policy Letter.</i></p> <p>The CfESS will bring forward this term any requirement for more immediate steps to be taken.</p>
92	2020 / XVI	Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy: Extending the Life of the Long-Term Care Insurance Scheme	<p>18b. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security, if the Review of Taxation does not identify measures to ensure the long-term stability of the Long-term Care Fund, to propose within its annual contributory benefit report an increase in the social security contribution rate of a maximum of 1.3% with effect from January 2022.</p>	<p>The policy to gradually increase contribution rates to the Long-term Care Insurance Fund over a four-year period commenced in 2022, and two further increases have since been applied in 2023 and 2024.</p>

93	2020 / XVI	Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy: Extending the Life of the Long-Term Care Insurance Scheme	19. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security, in co-operation with the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care, to continue to work towards establishing contractual arrangements with some or all care homes providers in order to provide certainty of income for the care home and certainty on the number of beds available at 'States' rates'.	Included in the SLAWS programme of work. Officer level discussions are underway to determine the intentions and coverage of a Partnership Agreement with care providers.
94	2020 / XVI	Third Party Planning Appeals	3. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure, in consultation with the Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development and the Development & Planning Authority, to consult widely with States Committees, individuals, bodies and organisations: (a) on the status of third party representors within the current planning appeal process; and (b) whether to extend the current planning appeal regime to include provision for third party representors to appeal decisions of the Development & Planning Authority in particular, in respect of the grant of planning permission or the approval of reserved matters or other consents under a planning permission.	This is not currently a priority. This may become a higher priority moving forward with increasing housing development.

95	2020 / XVI	Third Party Planning Appeals	4. To direct the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure to bring a further policy letter to the States, having considered the consultation responses, by no later than April 2022 on third party rights of appeal including whether or not to introduce a system for third party representors to appeal decisions of the Development & Planning Authority to grant planning permission or approve reserved matters or other consents under a planning permission.	This is not currently a priority. This may become a higher priority moving forward with increasing housing development.
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Appendix 2: Extant States' Resolutions proposed for rescission

No.	Year / Billet No.	Policy Letter Title	Resolution description	Reason for Rescission	Origin of resolution
1	2014 / XX	Channel Islands Lottery – Administration Arrangements. Forfeited Prize Account And 2011 – 2013 Reports and Accounts	6. To direct the preparation of an Ordinance under the Gambling (Guernsey) Law, 1971 to enable additional public lotteries to be conducted by the Culture and Leisure Department in support of such community, sporting or other events, or such public purposes for the benefit of Guernsey and its inhabitants, as the Department may determine with the approval of the Treasury and Resources Department, without necessitating the involvement of the States of Jersey and the banner of the Channel Islands Lottery.	The CfHA was not able to prioritise this work and, with the endorsement of the P&RC, is recommending it is rescinded. <i>An explanatory note is set out in Appendix 7.</i>	Policy Letter CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)
2	2015 / XXII	The Organisation of States Affairs – Second Policy Letter	14. To agree that, as set out in section 7.6 of that Policy Letter, the Policy & Resources Committee, once constituted in May, 2016, shall, following examination of the issues, lay recommendations before the States to reform the political arrangements in connection with the States' role as an employer.	This is no longer considered necessary after two political terms with the P&RC discharging employer responsibilities on behalf of the States.	Policy Letter https://gov.gg/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=98400&p=0)

3	2015 / VI	Alternative Framework for the Oversight of Guernsey Electricity Limited and Guernsey Post Limited	1. To direct that Guernsey Post Limited be made exempt from the licensing and regulation provisions within the postal law by no later than 1st January, 2016.	Superseded by subsequent Resolutions from the Energy Policy in 2020. <i>Explanatory note at Appendix 10</i>	Policy Letter MarchBilletVI2 015.pdf Amended by: States of Guernsey Energy Policy 2020-2050 - States of Guernsey
4	2015 / VI	Alternative Framework for the Oversight of Guernsey Electricity Limited and Guernsey Post Limited	5. To direct the Commerce and Employment Department to report on the effectiveness of the replacement oversight arrangements by no later than three years from the date on which these arrangements come into effect.	Resolutions from the Energy Policy 2020-2050 render this Resolution obsolete. <i>Explanatory note at Appendix 10</i>	Policy Letter MarchBilletVI2 015.pdf
5	2016 / III	Children and Young People's Plan 2016-2022	3. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee, working with the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care and other relevant committees, to oversee and coordinate an investigation into the use of pooled budgets and alternative sources of social finance and to report back to the States of Deliberation as soon as possible with its findings.	The Committees have followed through on the intention of this Resolution and implemented the principles. Work on the use of pooled budgets is ongoing and expanding into 2025 to support work on the Special Educational Needs and Disabilities ('SEND') Alliance and associated projects. This Resolution can be rescinded as the change in operational	Policy Letter February 2016 Billet - Volume 1.pdf (gov.gg)

				approach has been implemented and there is no plan to revert to the States with a Policy Letter.	
6	2016 / III	Legislative Changes Relating to the Future Oversight of Guernsey Electricity Limited and Guernsey Post Limited	1. To direct that the Regulation of Utilities (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001 is amended by removing postal services from the definition of "utility services" (as indicated at section 3.3 of that Policy Letter), in order that the regulation of those sectors is no longer a responsibility of the Guernsey Competition and Regulatory Authority.	Superseded by subsequent Resolutions from the Energy Policy in 2020. <i>Explanatory note at Appendix 10</i>	Policy Letter February 2016 Billet - Volume 3.pdf Amended by: States of Guernsey Energy Policy 2020-2050 - States of Guernsey
7	2016 / III	Legislative Changes Relating to the Future Oversight of Guernsey Electricity Limited and Guernsey Post Limited	2. To direct that the Post Office (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, are amended, with the intention that the Commerce and Employment Department (or the committee of the States which has responsibility for utility regulation as successor to the Department) may discharge the regulatory functions under the Post Office (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, as indicated in sections to 3.15 of that Policy Letter.	Superseded by subsequent Resolutions from the Energy Policy in 2020. <i>Explanatory note at Appendix 10</i>	Policy Letter February 2016 Billet - Volume 3.pdf Amended by: States of Guernsey Energy Policy 2020-2050 -

					States of Guernsey
8	2017 / XXIV	A Partnership of Purpose: Transforming Bailiwick Health and Care	21. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to consider, as part of future budgets, what steps, if any, are required, over and above the transformation of health and care, to ensure the sustainability of funding for health and care services;	Superseded by GWP Sustainable Health and Care Portfolio which seeks to address the affordability and sustainability of health and care for the Bailiwick. (2024 Billet I, Article XI, Res 1 – ‘To agree the statements of work for three strategic portfolios for the duration of this political term and to direct the Committees of the States to prioritise their resources to progress accordingly: - Public service resilience, security and governance; - Housing, infrastructure and the economy; and - Sustainable health and care services.’	Policy Letter https://gov.gg/article/162629/A-Partnership-of-Purpose-Transforming-Health-and-Care
9	2017 / XI	A Regulatory Framework for Pension Schemes and their Providers	1. To agree in principle to the enactment of a Projet de Loi to create the necessary legal foundation for the establishment of a new regulatory framework for pension schemes and their providers; and	The Guernsey Financial Services Commission (GFSC) does now regulate licensed pension scheme and gratuity scheme providers, following a legislative change to regulation of fiduciaries in 2017. As regulation of providers could be achieved through amending those regulations, no further work is planned to introduce	Policy Letter A Regulatory Framework for Pension Schemes and their Providers - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)

				<p>regulation of the schemes themselves as originally envisaged by these Resolutions.</p> <p>P&RC is of the view that with the other related matters concluded the resolutions should be rescinded.</p>	
10	2017 / XI	A Regulatory Framework for Pension Schemes and their Providers	2. To direct the Policy & Resource Committee to present to the States a further report outlining the detailed requirements of such legislation within a period of 12 months from the date of the States' decision.	As above.	<p>Policy Letter</p> <p>A Regulatory Framework for Pension Schemes and their Providers - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)</p>
11	2018 / V	Land for Industrial and Storage Uses	4. Subject to the approval of Proposition (1), to direct the Committee <i>for</i> Economic Development to review, by no later than 13 th November, 2022, the provision of these facilities by the States of Guernsey.	<p>This Resolution has been superseded by the focused Island Development Plan (IDP) Review which specifically includes employment land supply and an updated employment land survey. Notwithstanding that the Review will now not conclude until the new term of Government, this Resolution should be rescinded as the Review remains the better mechanism to progress this work.</p>	<p>Policy Letter</p> <p>Land for Industrial and Storage Uses - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)</p>

12	2018 / XXIV	The States of Guernsey Annual Budget for 2019	5A. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to prepare draft criteria for the use of the participatory budgeting fund to guide the organisation appointed to manage the allocation of funds and to consult on these with the Committees for Education, Sport & Culture, Health & Social Care and Home Affairs and any other committee of the States that it considers relevant, ahead of the finalisation of the criteria.	It has not been possible to commence work on this Resolution and it no longer aligns with priorities which are not centred on participatory budgeting. It is proposed that this Resolution be rescinded.	Amendment 39 Proposed by Deputy St Pier, seconded by Deputy Trott <u>CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)</u>
13	2019 / VII	Preparation for a New Electoral Roll	5. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee when delivering Phase 2 of the Rolling Electronic Census Project (as approved by the States on 26 th March 2013) to ensure that: (i) There is included in its functionality, the capacity for automated generation of a list of persons eligible to vote; and (ii) Any relevant legislation is submitted to the States for approval,	Legislation has changed since this Resolution was made, which means that the Rolling Electronic Census is no longer seen as the source of data for an automated Electoral Roll. Now superseded by events, P&RC recommends it is rescinded.	Amendment 1 Proposed by Deputy Dorey, seconded by Deputy Green <u>CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)</u>

			In accordance with a time-scale which will enable use of the capacity for automated generation of such a list for the purposes of the 2024 general election and all elections thereafter.		
14	2019 / VII	Preparation for a New Electoral Roll	6. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Home Affairs to take such measures as may be necessary to enable elections to take place on the basis of an Electoral Roll compiled from an automatically generated list of persons eligible to vote, as soon as possible following delivery of Phase 2 of the Rolling Electronic Census Project in accordance with Proposition 5.	The data is not available to deliver the outcome in the manner envisaged. This was addressed by CfHA in its Policy Letter 'Preparation of a New Electoral Roll' Section 3, Billet III of 2024. CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg) . As this cannot progress in this manner the Resolution should be rescinded.	Amendment 1 Proposed by Deputy Dorey, seconded by Deputy Green CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)
15	2019 / IX	Policy & Resource Plan – 2018 Review and 2019 Update	1. To direct b) the Committee <i>for</i> Health & Social Care to undertake expeditiously all work associated with revisions and amendments to the Children (Guernsey & Alderney) Law, 2008.	This Resolution has been superseded by the 2022 Policy Letter ' Review of the Children Law and Outcomes ' Billet 20, Resolution 28.	Policy Letter The Policy & Resource Plan - 2018 Review and 2019 Update - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)

16	2019 / IX	Policy & Resource Plan – 2018 Review and 2019 Update	1. To direct: h) the Policy & Resources Committee, guided by existing States Resolutions on in-work poverty and working with the Committee for Employment & Social Security, other States Committees and the third sector, to undertake preparatory investigations of policies successful in breaking poverty, with a specific focus on generational focus.	Some proposals were delivered in 2022's non-contributory report relating to the benefit limitation amongst other things. Additional work on enablers is in train - Guernsey Housing Plan, minimum wage, tax review, contributions review, health in all policies, Education strategy, skills, Discrimination Ordinance and participation in work. It is not considered necessary to devote resource to bring this into one strategy when the objectives of many existing strategies, plans and new legislation are a focus on improving outcomes and breaking poverty.	Amendment 1 Proposed by Deputy Merrett, seconded by Deputy Green CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)
17	2019 / XXI	The States of Guernsey Annual Budget for 2020	1. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to submit a policy letter to the States for consideration no later than March 2020 reporting on the findings of the review of the terms and conditions of public sector workers, together with any recommendations in respect of the remuneration of employees based on the principles of fair and equal	This Resolution refers to a piece of discovery work that was commissioned by the States during the 2016-2020 term of Government. The main purpose was to explore the feasibility of harmonising/rationalising pay, terms and conditions across the organisation to inform potential later phases of the project. The work was handed over to the successor P&RC in the new Term which could not make it	Policy Letter States Meeting on 5 November 2019 (Budget and Non-contributory benefit rates for 2020) (Billet d'État XXI) - States of

			pay including, if appropriate, a timeframe for their implementation.	a priority because of its complexity and resource requirement post-Brexit and post-COVID. A further Resolution of the States prioritised elements of this work (see Appendix 3B: 2023 Billet III The Tax Review: Phase 2 – Resolution 13.) The Committee is of the view that this older Resolution has therefore been superseded both by decisions of the States and its on-going work to discharge this later direction.	Guernsey (gov.gg)
18	2020 / 1	The Review of the Fiscal Policy Framework and Fiscal Pressures	2. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee, in consultation with all States Members and further to public engagement, to conduct a review to ensure that Guernsey’s tax base is capable of raising sufficient revenues to meet long-term government expenditure needs in a sustainable manner within the boundaries of the Fiscal Policy Framework.	Superseded by 2023 Funding & Investment Plan resolution (Billet XVII, Res 3) - 'To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to return to the States by September 2026 with proposals for addressing the deficit and putting the finances of the States into a suitable position.'	Policy Letter The Review of the Fiscal Policy Framework and Fiscal Pressures - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)

19	2020 / XI	States of Guernsey Energy Policy 2020-2050	5. To agree to revise the requirements for the dispatch of electricity by Guernsey Electricity Limited (known as the “merit order”) to place any pre-committed energy production, prioritising on-island renewable generation, ahead of flexible dispatchable production and to direct the Committee for Economic Development to bring proposals to the States of Deliberation to give directions to the relevant regulator.	This workstream has been superseded by the 2023 Electricity Strategy for Guernsey.	Policy Letter States of Guernsey Energy Policy 2020-2050 - States of Guernsey
20	2020 / XV	Proposals for a New Discrimination Ordinance	9. To instruct Property Services to find suitable office accommodation for the Employment and Equal Opportunities Service to move to.	This Proposition should be directed to the P&RC (responsible for States Property Unit - SPU) and which has taken a view as follows. There is no current work to find alternative suitable office accommodation and the EEOS will operate out of Edward T Wheadon House until further notice. The CfESS has been advised that any changes would be considered as BAU operationally by SPU akin to other requests for changes to accommodation.	Policy Letter Proposals for a New Discrimination Ordinance - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)

21	2020 / XVI	Mitigate Climate Change - States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan	<p>11. To direct the Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i>:</p> <p>(a) to investigate the necessary steps to establish an independent advisory body to provide advice to government and others on climate change matters, and:</p> <p>(b) to report back to the States on those necessary steps and the timeline to achieve the same by the end of 2021,</p> <p>as set out in section 8 of the policy letter.</p>	<p>The CftE&I has sought to progress differently to achieve the same objective drawing on work undertaken to progress proposals for a Pathway to Net Zero. This was both more efficient and cost effective.</p> <p>The initial stage of work has been developed through a consultancy piece with Siemens and Aether, and the forthcoming Pathway to Net Zero Policy Letter will set out proposals for implementation that would, at the least, replace this Resolution. Therefore, it is proposed that this Resolution is rescinded.</p>	<p>Policy Letter Mitigate Climate Change - States of Guernsey Climate Change Policy & Action Plan - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)</p>
22	2020 / XVI	Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update	<p>1. To establish, with immediate effect, the Seafront Enhancement Committee as a States' Investigation & Advisory Committee, with a mandate, constitution and responsibilities as set out in Section 5 of the Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update Policy Letter.</p>	<p>This work has been superseded by Billet VI of 2022 Establishment of a Development Agency – Resolution 1A</p>	<p>Policy Letter Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)</p>

23	2020 / XVI	Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update	2. To direct the Seafront Enhancement Committee to bring a Policy Letter setting out the long-term development strategy of the east coast, as set out in Section 4 of the Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update Policy Letter, for the consideration of the States of Deliberation by December 2021.	Superseded by Billet VI of 2022 Establishment of A Development Agency – Resolution 1A (b)	Policy Letter Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)
24	2020 / XVI	Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update	3. To note the resource implications set out in Section 5.21 of this Policy Letter; that the Policy & Resources Committee will use its delegated authority to provide funding for the Seafront Enhancement Committee from the Budget Reserve in 2020; and that the Seafront Enhancement Committee should submit a request for funding for 2021 through the appropriate budget setting process.	Superseded by Billet VI of 2022 Establishment of A Development Agency – Resolution 3	Policy Letter Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)

25	2020 / XVI	Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update	<p>4. To agree that the Policy & Resources Committee has discharged the element of Resolution 5 of the 23 May 2019 St Peter Port Harbour Development Requête (Billet d'État VIII) regarding reporting back to the States with recommendations in relation to the management of the SEA programme, and to rescind the remainder of Resolution 5, to be replaced with the following:</p> <p>“To direct the Seafront Enhancement Area Committee to investigate options for the resourcing and delivery vehicle of the physical development of the SEA programme long-term development strategy, and to report back to the States with recommendations in relation to such options by December 2021.”</p>	<p>Superseded by Billet VI of 2022 Establishment of A Development Agency – Resolution 1A</p>	<p>Policy Letter Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)</p>
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26	2020 / XVI	Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update	5. To rescind Resolution 3 of the 23rd May 2019 St Peter Port Harbour Development Requête (Billet d'État VIII), to be replaced with the following: "To direct the Development & Planning Authority to continue to consult relevant Committees and other stakeholders and prepare proposals for a Local Development Brief for the St Peter Port Harbour Action Area, which has been funded by a capital vote of a maximum of £300,000 charged to the Capital Reserve, and to direct the Development & Planning Authority and Committee <i>for the Environment & Infrastructure</i> to take all necessary steps under the Land Planning Legislation to lay such proposals before the States for adoption within 12 months of States' approval of the SEA long-term development strategy."	Superseded by Billet VI of 2022 Establishment of A Development Agency – Resolution 5: Complete the LPBs for St Peter Port and St Sampson Harbour Action Areas.	Policy Letter Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)
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27	2020 / XVI	Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update	6. To insert ‘, the Seafront Enhancement Committee’ after ‘the Development & Planning Authority’ in paragraph 1 of Section II of the Rules for Payments to States Members, Non-States Members and Former States Members (approved on 8 November 2017: Billet d’État XX, 2017).	Proposed for rescission because the Seafront Enhancement Committee was not constituted.	Policy Letter Seafront Enhancement Area Programme Update - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)
28	2021 / XVII	Guernsey Electricity - Interim Arrangements for Tariff Regulation	2c) To instruct the Committee for Economic Development to take the necessary steps required to recommend to the States that a direction be given to the Guernsey Competition & Regulatory Authority to revise the regulatory licensing requirements for central dispatch “merit order” to prioritise the dispatch of renewable energy, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pre-committed energy production, prioritising on-island renewable generation, is placed ahead of flexible dispatchable production; and • a “relevant price” is set for this electricity, (which means the marginal cost at which the licensee is able to procure the generation 	This Resolution has been superseded by Resolution 3 of the Electricity Strategy - ‘To direct the Committee for Economic Development to bring back proposals for direction to the GCRA that align with the strategic direction, as set out in Section (7), including any necessary interim measures.’	Amendment 2 proposed by Deputy de Sausmarez, seconded by Deputy Haskins CHttpHandler.ashx

			and delivery of electricity into the Conveyance System, allowing flexibility around the average electricity price);		
29	2022 / VI	Establishment of a Development Agency	1. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee, in consultation with the States' Trading Supervisory Board, to set-out the options for Guernsey's future operational harbour and commercial port infrastructure requirements for approval by the States.	This has been superseded by the East Coast Development Policy Letter (2023, Billet X, Resolution 7 – 'To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to complete the workstream, described as the "Future Operational and Commercial Harbour Infrastructure Requirements" in the first row of the Table in paragraph 1.10 of the Policy Letter, during the course of the current political term.')	Amendment 3 Proposed by Deputy St Pier, seconded by Deputy Helyar CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)
30	2022 / VI	Establishment of a Development Agency	3. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to make available a maximum of £1million of funding over the first two years of the establishment of the Development Agency (as set out in section 7) by approving funding from the 2022 Budget Reserve and making specific allowance in recommended.	Superseded. A revised request for funding was included in the 2023 East Coast Development Policy Letter . £1m was never released; it was replaced with a sum of £250,000.	Amendment 5 Proposed by Deputy St Pier, seconded by Deputy Helyar CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)

31	2022 / X	Government Work Plan 2022: Investing in Islanders, our Island, and our Future	<p>1C. To direct the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security, in consultation with the Committee <i>for the</i> Environment & Infrastructure and the Policy & Resources Committee to report back to the States as soon as practicable with proposals for a scheme aimed at promoting and facilitating home ownership of a percentage of all homes, both current and future, managed or owned by the GHA and any homes managed by the Committee <i>for</i> Employment & Social Security under its ‘Housing Department’ function, involving the following main features –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) relevant properties to be offered for sale to qualifying purchasers at 75% of market value, ii) restriction on onward sale at any more than 75% of market value at time of sale, iii) GHA to have first option to repurchase. 	<p>The CfESS is proposing this Resolution for rescission for a number of reasons. The main reason is that carrying out this work could have negative consequences unless it is considered holistically alongside the supply-side workstreams, which are still some way off from being agreed and implemented; and even if this holistic view was taken, it is unlikely to be a sensible option until the social housing waiting list is significantly reduced. The Island cannot afford to lose any affordable housing stock to the private market while the waiting lists are so long and the construction of new affordable housing stock is so challenging because of the wider context and macro-economic climate. The context behind this Resolution has also changed – it was agreed (from an Amendment laid during the States’ Meeting) before the Guernsey Housing Plan (‘GHP’) was published. The GHP is a properly evidenced, prioritised and co-ordinated plan to tackle the different but interrelated</p>	<p>Amendment 2 Proposed by Deputy Roffey, seconded by Deputy de Sausmarez CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)</p>
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				strands in a logical and sensible order; this has rendered the Resolution redundant.	
32	2022 / XII	Additional Key Worker Housing - Requête	2. To direct the Development & Planning Authority to give consideration to the designation of any land thus purchased as APA as part of its review of the Island Development Plan.	This Resolution relates to a Requête about green field development and in particular a planning application submitted by the former P&RC for a field at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital (PEH) site that the successor Committee has withdrawn. It is considered to now have no context and be superseded by events. <i>An explanatory note is set out in Appendix 8.</i>	Amendment 2 [rewrote all Propositions in the Requête] Proposed by Deputy Inder, seconded by Deputy Helyar CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)
33	2022 / XII	Additional Key Worker Housing - Requête	3. To authorise the Policy & Resources Committee to utilise a budget of up to £300,000, from the most appropriate account and at their discretion, to purchase the land and to cover the cost of all necessary works of clearance and reinstatement.	This Resolution builds on the above response and relates to a planning application submitted by the former P&RC for a field at the PEH site that the successor Committee has withdrawn so is superseded by events. <i>An explanatory note is set out in Appendix 8.</i>	Amendment 2 Proposed by Deputy Inder, seconded by Deputy Helyar CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)

34	2022 / XVIII	Population and Immigration Policy Review	<p>7. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to lead a review of the options for any bespoke arrangements that ensure those who are new to a community, and who may only be staying and working in that community for a fixed period rather than on a permanent basis, access public services in a fair and transparent way, and to report its conclusions and make any recommendations to the States before the end of 2023 and in conjunction with the Committee for Health & Social Care, to examine through suitable external advice whether there is scope for reducing the costs to the tax payer of any increased population's access to health and social care services via a commercially provided compulsory health insurance scheme, and to report back to the States of Deliberation thereon not later than the second half of 2023.</p>	<p>P&RC has focused on health and care services in undertaking this study and has reached a view in analysing the data and wider context that an insurance scheme is not currently appropriate. <i>An explanatory note is set out in Appendix 9.</i></p>	<p>Amendment 7 added 'and in conjunction...': Proposed by Deputy Brouard, seconded by Deputy Ferbrache [Original Resolution ended after 'before the end of 2023'.] CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)</p>
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35	2023 / III	The Tax Review: Phase 2	<p>1. To agree that the longer-term financial position of the States of Guernsey is unsustainable and effective measures must be implemented in a staged approach to mitigate the challenges, particularly those arising from an ageing demographic with increased health and care needs, requiring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivery of expenditure restraint, savings and revenue raising; • the identification of a longer-term vision for Guernsey and an accompanying economic, social and environmental model; • the consideration of alternative funding models for capital projects; • the development and delivery of revised health and care models; <p>and to agree that the work associated with this issue is a very high priority for government and resources need to be re-prioritised accordingly.</p>	<p>Having agreed the financial position is unsustainable and effective measures must be implemented, separate projects are underway which discharge the different elements of this Resolution. Each project is discharging a second, relevant Resolution and therefore this Resolution has been superseded as follows:</p> <p>Expenditure restraint – being explored through the ‘Reducing the Cost of the Public Service’ workstream and discharged through separate Resolution (Billet 2023/III, Resolution 7). The Sub-Committee has reviewed cost saving ideas and a report has been considered by P&RC for publication alongside the 2025 Budget Report.</p> <p>The review of the Vision for Guernsey is addressed by a separate Resolution from this debate (Billet 2023/III, Resolution 8).</p>	<p>Amendment 14 Proposed by Deputy Soulsby, seconded by Deputy St Pier CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)</p>
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				<p>Funding models for capex – covered by a separate specific Resolution (Billet 2023/XVII, Resolution 9E).</p> <p>Health and care – The States have already established a strategic portfolio of work focused on sustainable health and care (Billet 2024/I, Resolution 1).</p>	
36	2023 / XVII	Funding & Investment Plan	9F. To direct the Policy & Resources Committee to develop metrics to be able to analyse and monitor the capacity of industry and contractors to deliver on the proposed level of capital expenditure, with a specific focus on the capacity of the Guernsey construction industry and to include such metrics at the next iteration of the Government Work Plan or the	<p>It is well understood that the capacity of industry and contractors does not meet the Island’s current needs. Alternative measures are in the early stages of investigation and will be explored and reported back to the States at an appropriate time. Furthermore, the States will consider proposals to fund temporary accommodation for the construction sector when they consider the 2025 Budget Report. It is therefore recommended that this resolution, which no longer holds relevance to the present situation, is rescinded.</p>	<p>Amendment 5 Proposed by Deputy Kazantseva-Miller, seconded by Deputy de Sausmarez <u>CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)</u></p>

37	2024 / VII	General Election 2025 - Second Policy Letter	<p>3. To agree to set the following candidate expenditure limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Up to £6,000 in money or money's worth for candidates ii. Up to £12,000 in money or money's worth for political parties iii. Candidates supported or endorsed by political parties have the option of transferring up to half of their expenditure allowance to fund their political party, provided the total of all transferred expenditure does not exceed the party's expenditure limit prescribed in (ii). 	<p>An Amendment was subsequently agreed which required further consideration, therefore superseding this Resolution. The Resolution superseding this was: <i>4. To direct the States' Assembly & Constitution Committee to explore lower candidate expenditure limits and to submit a policy letter detailing its findings in time for consideration by the States by the end of September 2024 at the latest.</i></p> <p>It has been discharged.</p>	<p>Amendment 1 Proposed by Deputy Roffey, seconded by Deputy Bury CHttpHandler.ashx</p>
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Appendix 3: Extant States’ Resolutions proposed to Rescind and Replace

No.	Year / Billet No.	Policy Letter Title	Resolution description	Rescind & Replace	Origin of resolution
1	2022 / XIX	The States of Guernsey Annual Budget for 2023	20. To direct all Principal Committees, Scrutiny Management Committee, Development & Planning Authority and the States’ Trading Supervisory Board to identify opportunities for joint working with Jersey which could generate revenue savings or efficiencies; and to direct the Policy & Resources Committee to include a report on the work undertaken and any proposals for progressing identified opportunities in the Government Work Plan 2023.	<p>Engaging with the Government of Jersey on individual policy areas and the States of Jersey in service delivery matters is well established; given its routine nature and the work undertaken in RCPS (Reducing the Cost of the Public Service), it is proposed that this Resolution is rescinded as reporting specifically on this is not required however it remains important and should be replaced with this <u>ongoing principle</u> Resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To direct all Principal Committees, Scrutiny Management Committee, Development & Planning Authority and the States’ Trading Supervisory Board to identify and consider opportunities for joint working with the Government of Jersey and the States of Jersey which could generate revenue savings or efficiencies. 	Amendment 3 Proposed by Deputy Inder, seconded by Deputy Le Tocq CHttpHandler.ashx (gov.gg)

2	2023 / IV	The States Strategic Housing Indicator, 2023-2027	5. To agree that the housing needs model be run every year for monitoring purposes, unless required sooner, and that these findings be published.	<p>The <i>CftE&I</i> is proposing to adjust the Resolution in relation to the re-running of the housing needs model, which is used to inform the level of the States-agreed States Strategic Housing Indicator. The housing needs model projects the Island’s housing needs for a five-year period and therefore is used as a longer-term projection tool. It is resource intensive to run and relies on having the most up-to-date data available. Taking into account the timing of the publication of population data, housing stock data, income data and insecurely housed data, as well as resourcing priorities, the Committee proposes to rescind and replace Resolution 5 with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To agree that the housing needs model be run in April 2026 and thereafter on a biennial cycle. 	<p>Policy Letter</p> <p>The States Strategic Housing Indicator 2023-2027 - States of Guernsey (gov.gg)</p>
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Appendix 4: Explanatory note for the Resolution 2021 Billet XIII Future Harbour Development relating to a 'Pool Marina'

The States of Deliberation directed the States' Trading Supervisory Board to revert by December 2022 with proposals "...for a scheme to develop within St Peter Port Harbour a 'Pool Marina' with associated costings and a delivery plan."

During the summer of 2024 the States' Trading Supervisory Board shared its draft policy letter with the Policy & Resources Committee, the Committee *for* Economic Development, the Committee *for* Education, Sport & Culture and the Committee *for the* Environment & Infrastructure, as well as the Guernsey Development Agency.

Understandably the approach taken by the States' Trading Supervisory Board in drafting the strategic case for a Pool Marina is aligned with the Board being the 'custodian and landlord' of States-owned assets, where existing charging structures are directed to recover costs from its tenants and users on a commercial basis. Whilst this approach is aligned with the States' Trading Supervisory Board's approach, it is inevitable that other parties might identify different operating models, and with that wider direct and indirect economic opportunities and benefits.

The States' Trading Supervisory Board has identified that based on the current projected income from mooring fees and other charges, the Pool Marina would only achieve a return that is greater than the cost if the taxpayers' capital investment was around half of the estimated cost range (ie £44-60m). In the current fiscal environment, it is not clear that the States will consider this affordable, particularly given the other significant competing priorities for limited capital funding now and in the next term.

There is no reason to question the evidence as presented within the well-researched and detailed draft Pool Marina policy letter, but the benefits are potentially constrained by the delivery model that is set out. Therefore, based on the current estimates of construction and operating costs of this proposed delivery model, such a development cannot be justified purely as a Ports undertaking using a combination of marina users' and taxpayers' money, without taking into account the wider economic benefits of the scheme. The Policy & Resources Committee consider it unlikely that the States will be in a position in the foreseeable future to be able to fund and deliver a pool marina without a different approach.

This means that a much wider and broader strategic and commercial view on both the financing model and developing the wider economic opportunity needs careful consideration, as the draft Policy Letter recognises. However, that will also be dependent on the assessment of all

delivery options, which the Policy & Resources Committee will seek to take forward alongside the funding options.

On that basis the Policy & Resources Committee, in correspondence of 1 October 2024, has asked the States' Trading Supervisory Board to defer the submission of the Policy Letter to the Assembly until the Policy & Resources Committee has undertaken research to identify the pros and cons of other delivery models, and the funding models which would support them.

The Committee will engage the Ports and the Guernsey Development Agency in that work, and discuss conclusions and recommendations with the States' Trading Supervisory Board before the end of this political term. The aim will be to submit a Policy Letter as early as possible in the next political term.

Appendix 5: Explanatory Note for 2020 Billet XV “Proposals for a New Discrimination Ordinance” Resolutions 17 and 17c.

Birth Registrations

In July 2020, Amendment 17 to the Proposals for a New Discrimination Ordinance¹ was successful and directed the prioritisation of work to modernise the existing birth registration legislation. The Amendment specified that the birth registration process in Guernsey should:

- “be capable of recognising and giving equal treatment to diverse family types, including same-sex couples, unmarried couples and single parents, as well as married opposite-sex couples;
- be consistent with the child welfare principles of the Children (Guernsey) Law, 2008;
- not include the concept of “illegitimacy”; and
- not discriminate between parents on the basis of sex or on any other basis.”

The Policy & Resources Committee is required to bring proposals and drafting instructions back to the States’ Assembly no later than Q1 2025. Officers have undertaken the necessary background research and also met with Liberate, HM Greffier, and officers from the Committees *for* Health & Social Care and Employment & Social Security. These discussions covered the operational difficulties with the current Law and potential options that could discharge the Resolution.

It is complex work, not just because of the engagement of human rights, but also the interdependencies with other pieces of legislation such as the Inheritance (Guernsey) Law, 2011, and the Legitimacy (Guernsey) Law, 1966. Case law has noted that legal recognition of a child’s existence and identity is the primary purpose of registering the birth of a child.¹ With that in mind, the rights of the child and ultimate purpose of birth registration must be kept at the forefront of any political decisions.

Having taken legal advice, the Policy & Resources Committee has noted that reasonable progress cannot be made without phasing the work. The Committee has had to consider the scope of relationships to be addressed and the differing rights involved in the birth registration process of the child, of the biological, gestational and intended legal parents, and the rights of donors and surrogates where engaged.

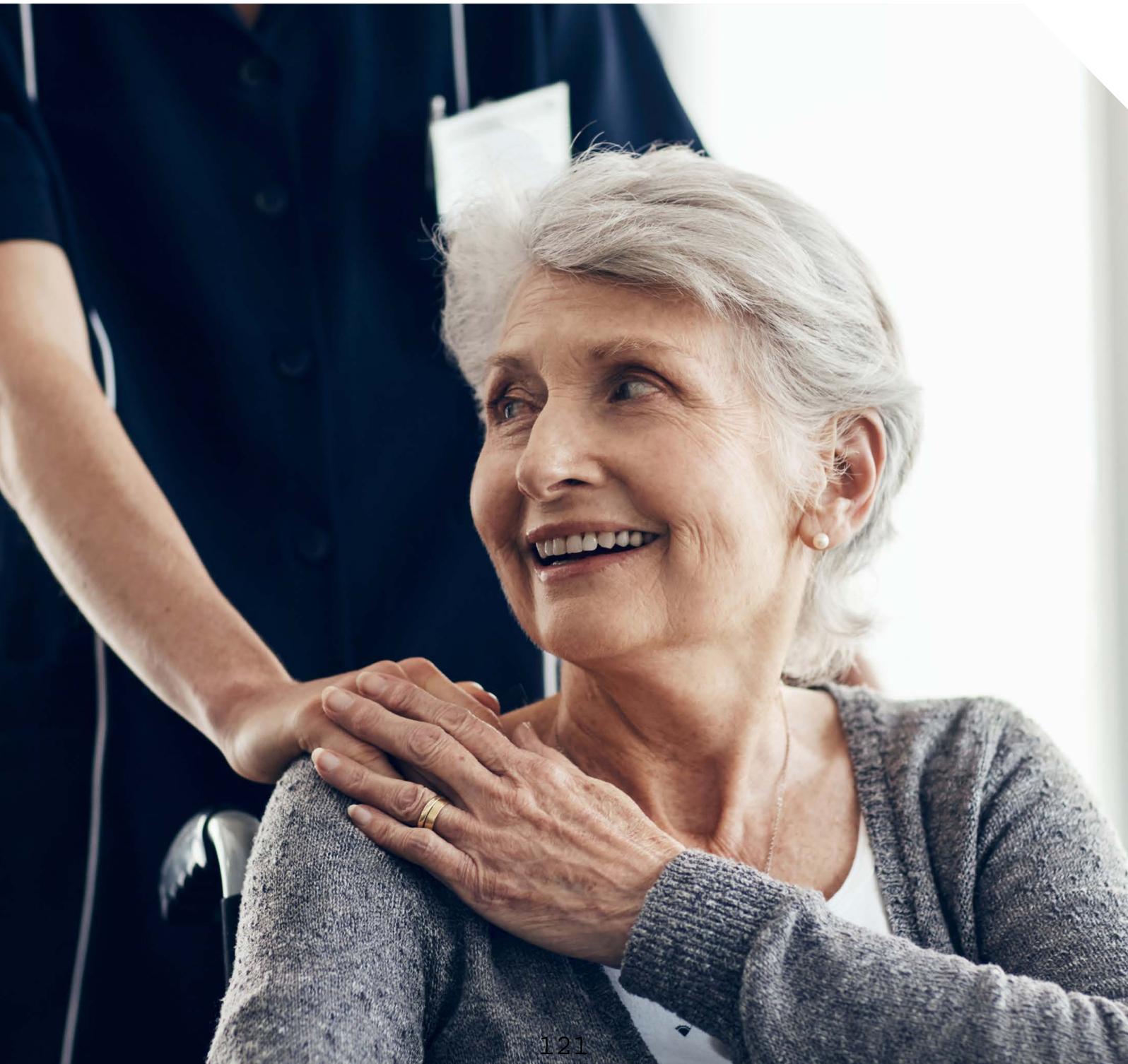
¹ G.T.B. v Spain (App. No. 3041/19) - [2023] ECHR 3041/19.

The Committee has developed proposals for consultation to make the birth registration process and route to being recognised as a child's legal parent easier for same-sex couples and people who have used a surrogate. The Committee is currently consulting with the Committees *for* Health & Social Care and Employment & Social Security. The Committee will also need to proceed with wider consultation on its proposals to update birth registration processes, which it will undertake over the coming months, including consultation with the States of Alderney and the Sark Chief Pleas. It hopes to prepare proposals for submission to the States within this term of Government but that will be subject to the consultation feedback received.

FINDINGS REPORT

Working toward a new model for community long-term care

November 2024



This Findings Report is a positive step toward designing the community long-term care model that will best serve Guernsey and Alderney into the future.

It presents factual evidence to the community on the challenges and complexities of developing a new model for community long-term care. Finding a new model will be difficult, and there will be differing views. The Report will enable islanders to form a view based on the facts and evidence that will, it is hoped, inform any decisions made on the new model during the next term of the States.

1

An introduction from the Policy & Resources Committee

The Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy (SLAWS) is an ongoing, cross-Committee approach agreed by the States of Guernsey in 2016. This political term, the Policy & Resources Committee has been tasked with facilitating this, working with the Committee *for* Health & Social Care and the Committee *for* Employment & Social Security. Its focus, as detailed in the Government Work Plan, has been on working toward an overriding goal – an improved, future model for the delivery and funding of community long-term care. 17 interdependent projects generated by the extant Resolutions detailed in Appendices 1A and 1B of this policy letter have been progressing toward this goal.

Community long-term care refers to residential care, nursing care and homecare delivered to islanders in Guernsey and Alderney by public, private and not-for-profit organisations. It also includes care provided by informal carers who play a vital role in meeting the community's needs.

The ultimate goal is to build a community long-term care model that will meet islanders' increasing care needs in a way that ensures people receive the care that is right for them in a way that is fair, affordable and sustainable. As the demographics of our population shift with more older islanders and fewer people of working age, the demand for long-term care

will soon outstrip the islands' current supply. The need for both bed-based and homecare provision is expected to more than double between now and 2063.

An important part of the work underway is facilitating the stability and growth of the Bailiwick's care sector. A thriving care sector with a range of options available means that islanders will have greater choice in finding care to suit their individual needs.

Over recent months, extensive and integrated work has been carried out to analyse the factual detail of the challenges we face in creating a new, sustainable community long-term care model. This has included researching other jurisdictions' systems and best practice, and assessing the global trends that impact local care delivery such as medical and general inflation and care worker shortages. We have projected local demographic trends and the costs of delivering different levels of care now and in the future. We have weighed up the future demand for care against capacity. The work has included actuarial and financial modelling and cost-benefit analyses. We have engaged with care providers to better understand the challenges they face, delivered improvements in States' service delivery mechanisms and put in place consumer protection legislation which also covers people receiving care.

The input of the private care sector, Health & Social Care professionals, and third-sector organisations involved in health, care, disability, ageing and generational issues has been enormously helpful in informing our direction of travel. We are grateful for the involvement of stakeholders including the Guernsey Care Home Managers' Association and other care providers, Carers Guernsey, Ageing Well in the Bailiwick/Age Concern, the Guernsey Disability Alliance and CareWatch.

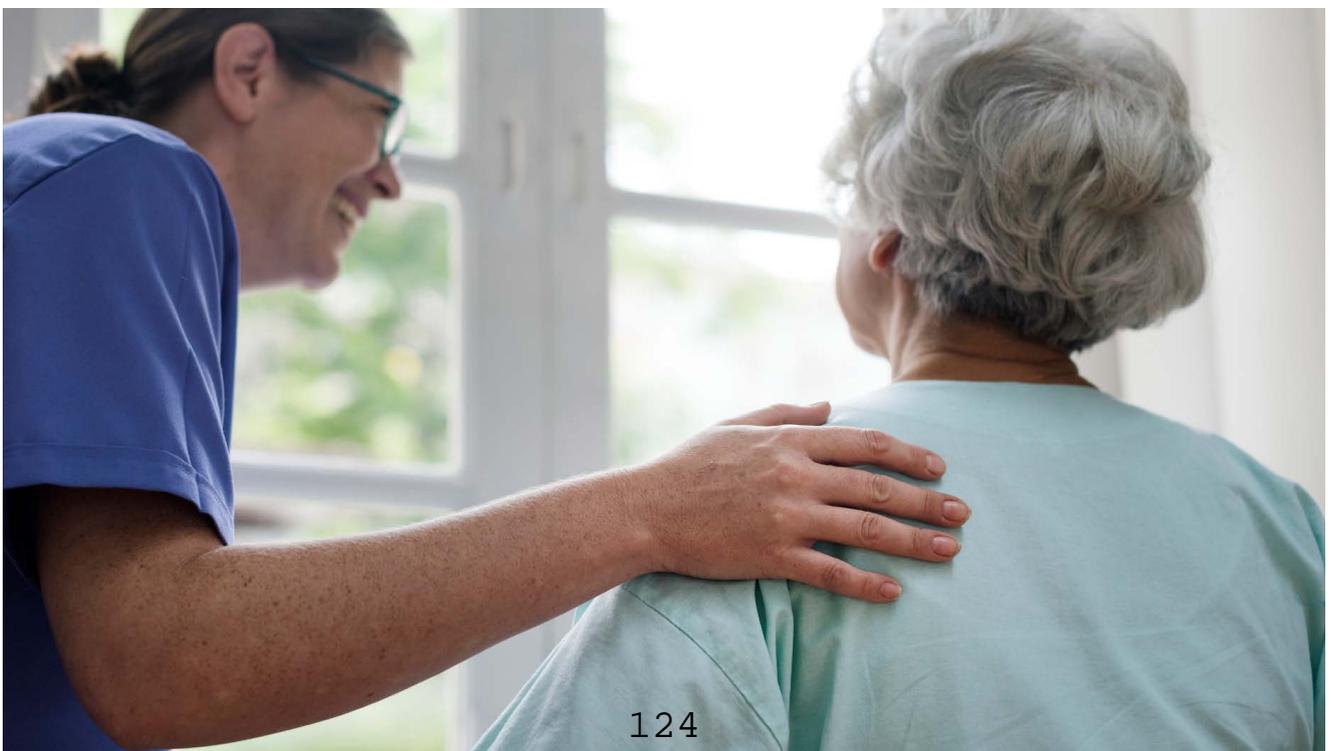
We have also held a series of briefings for States Members to ensure that the entire States Assembly has been fully sighted on the complexities and considerations throughout the workstream.

The detailed work carried out places the States in a much better position to understand the challenges of developing a community long-term care model that can affordably best meet islanders' needs into the future.

We enthusiastically invite islanders, including anyone who might be considering standing in the 2025 General Election, to be actively

involved by considering with us the recent data and the complexities inherent in creating a new model. That is the primary reason for publishing this Findings Report - to shine a light on the factual evidence, the issues to be addressed, and potential solutions. This will put islanders in a better position to provide their own views to the States next term as our new model of community long-term care is developed and funding options are decided upon.

Agreeing a new model will be a key task for the incoming States. It is not a decision to be made in isolation. Not only will islanders' input be essential, deciding on a future model will require consideration of the information in this report as well as the wider context of increasing health and social care costs and the States' overall fiscal challenges.



2

Our current community long-term care model

Who receives community long-term care?

50% to 70% of all islanders will need some form of community long-term care at some point in their lives, most likely in their later years. An individual's care needs can shift over time, for instance from homecare to residential care to nursing care.

The typical duration of bed-based care is relatively short at 12-18 months. In 2023, 1,010 people accessed bed-based long-term care services, which was 1.6% of the total population.

Who provides community long-term care?

Community long-term care in Guernsey and Alderney is currently delivered by States' Health & Social Care professionals in the long-stay wards on the Princess Elizabeth Hospital site and the Mignot Memorial Hospital, St John's Residential Home and in islanders' homes; by commercial care providers in residential and nursing homes; and in some cases by third-sector organisations.

A significant proportion of long-term care is delivered by informal carers, with estimates that as many as 6,000 individuals provide informal, unpaid care in Guernsey and Alderney. Carer's allowance is available to people aged over

18 who care for a person in receipt of severe disability benefit for at least 35 hours per week. The weekly rate of carer's allowance is £91.90. It is not intended to be a wage for caring; people can receive carer's allowance while working. Additional financial assistance is available, on a means-tested basis, through income support for people whose caring responsibilities limit their capacity to work. The allowance is funded from general taxation. As of June 2024, 658 people were in receipt of carer's allowance. The States intend to review the allowance once the future care model has been settled.

Delivering long-term care is expensive

While homecare services can be more affordable and residential care is less staff intensive because residents have some independence, delivering nursing care is a 24-hours-a-day, seven days-a-week, 365 days-a-year proposition. It relies on skilled, trained care providers who can manage the physical, mental and emotional demands of providing care to vulnerable people. Care sector staff include managers, nurses and care workers, as well as catering, cleaning and maintenance staff.

Delivering the most intensive level of care is very expensive and costs have been rising fast. Local care costs have increased annually by, on average, more than 1% above inflation

since 2003. If all potential charges are taken into account, residential and nursing care costs ranged between £60,000 and £85,000 per year in 2023. Currently, private homecare in Guernsey costs between £25 and £40 per hour.

The Long-term Care Insurance Scheme helps islanders pay for care

The Long-term Care Insurance Scheme (the Scheme) is a mandatory, Social Security contributions-funded public insurance scheme that pays benefits to eligible islanders in Guernsey and Alderney. It was designed to protect islanders against the risk of significant personal costs if they needed care covered by the Scheme. It was introduced 21 years ago as a permanent scheme. Its funding model had a 15-year horizon after which it was clear it would need to be reviewed.

A percentage of islanders' Social Security contributions goes into the Scheme's funding pot called the Long-term Care Insurance Fund (the Fund), which is carefully invested to help those who meet the Scheme's eligibility criteria to pay for some of their long-term care.

By providing a mechanism to help people to meet the high cost of bed-based care, the Scheme also supports the private care sector and was designed to incentivise its growth to meet demand. This in turn can result in islanders having a greater range of on-island care provision from which to choose.

Under the Scheme, eligible islanders receive a set amount of long-term care benefit. There are three benefit rates for different levels of care (2024 rates provided):

- Private residential home: £609 per week
- Private residential home/Elderly Mentally Infirm (EMI) care (for instance, care for someone with dementia): £796 per week
- Private nursing home: £1,099 per week

It is a condition of entitlement to benefit that the person in care should make a contribution toward their cost of accommodation and living expenses while in care, known as the 'co-payment'. The co-payment is £327.32 per week (2024 rate). If an individual cannot afford their co-payment, then they can apply for financial assistance through income support.

Together, the rate of benefit plus the co-payment is the fee for a 'standard rate' bed. Rates for care home beds can vary and care homes may charge the individual receiving care an additional fee based on room size, location or other commercial factors as determined by each care home.

The Scheme also provides benefit for up to four weeks of respite care in a care home in any 12-month period. This is available for people with an assessed level of need who are ordinarily cared for at home by an informal carer(s), to provide the carer(s) with a temporary break.

A snapshot of active claims on 30th December 2023 showed the following split of active long-term care benefit claims:

- Residential – 229
- Nursing – 200
- EMI – 148

Our current model is generous compared to other jurisdictions

When the Scheme was conceived, the policy and rules were designed to address the pressures at that time with a limited 15-year funding horizon. That time has passed, and the Scheme faces increasing demands because of demographic changes and the States' policy intent to support a wider choice of services to better meet individuals' care needs. Contribution rates have had to increase to keep pace and if service provision is to increase, even more funding will be required.

In this context, our Scheme is generous. While the residency requirement for eligibility to the Scheme's benefits is five years, in Jersey it is ten years. In England, access to funding for long-term care in a care home is means-tested but a public insurance scheme is not in place. In Guernsey and Alderney, all eligible users meeting residency requirements are entitled to receive the full rate of benefit applicable to their circumstances irrespective of their wealth or assets, including their savings or property. There is no form of means-testing to determine if people with income or assets over a certain threshold should receive the same benefit as people with income or assets below a certain threshold.



Who can access the Long-term Care Insurance Scheme?

Long-term care benefit is payable to anyone receiving care in a private residential or nursing home, provided they have a care need as determined by the Needs Assessment Panel and have lived in Guernsey or Alderney for a continuous period of five years at any time (including for one year immediately before starting to claim).



3

Why won't the current model work in the future?

While the current model of community long-term care has been successful and assists eligible islanders with care home costs, a different model will be needed going forward for a range of reasons.

The Scheme does not provide assistance with homecare expenses

The Long-term Care Insurance Scheme assists islanders with meeting the cost of residential or nursing care in a private care home but does not apply to islanders who receive care at home. At present, some people receive homecare free of charge through Health & Social Care while others pay for private homecare.

Homecare supports people to continue living independently at home by providing help with daily activities such as bathing and getting dressed, and in some cases cleaning or cooking. For people whose health status is such that their care needs can be successfully managed at home, there are countless health benefits including continued independence, a greater level of control over their personal lives and the ability to stay close to their loved ones and community. Many people interviewed for the Bailiwick's [2018 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for People Over 50](#), conducted by the Committee for Health & Social Care, expressed a desire to stay in their own home as they aged.

Supporting people at home when their care needs are at an early stage can mean that their need for more complex care over a longer period reduces. This in turn helps manage increasing demand. Access to homecare when needed is viewed globally as the best way to manage future demand for long-term care and is the more affordable option as it reduces the need for more complex interventions such as hospital admissions.

The States have agreed twice in principle that the Scheme should cover homecare as the most appropriate means to reduce and manage future demands. The homecare service delivered by the States is free but heavily oversubscribed. Extending the Scheme to include homecare would enable more people to opt for homecare as it would be expected to stimulate the market thereby increasing the number of private providers, meaning that the States could revisit its role as a service provider and focus on more specialist needs.

There is no benefit rate that adequately supports complex care needs

Increased longevity also corresponds to a greater need for 'complex care' which is more expensive to deliver. Complex care is specialist health and social care support provided to people who have significant and continuing

health and care needs. Their care may need input from a team of professionals and may require the use of equipment such as hoists, breathing equipment and feeding pumps.

At present, the Scheme does not include a higher rate of benefit to pay for complex care which means that the States have to step in to provide this care or the additional costs are absorbed by care homes.

Our care model is not necessarily fair

Fairness and unfairness are open to various perceptions and opinions.

Islanders who have sufficient income/earnings are obliged to pay contributions to the Fund to insure themselves against the risk of potential future care costs. At present, employees and self-employed people are paying 2.1% of their earnings towards this benefit. Non-employed people, including pensioners, are paying 2.2% of their income (less an allowance) if they have income of more than £22,750.

Once someone has been assessed as eligible for long-term care benefit, that benefit is equally distributed to them regardless of their income/earnings. This aspect is similar to other types of insurance that are more familiar such as home insurance. Individual policy holders do not pay enough in premiums to cover the unlikely eventuality that their home will burn down, but the total premiums paid by all insured persons enable the insurance provider to cover an expensive individual claim if it arises.

While it is often the case in government systems that citizens who pay taxes and contributions are funding services that they might never

use themselves, the Scheme's reliance on contributions funding and not general taxation may be perceived by some as inherently unfair or disproportionate. Some may object to a specific mandatory insurance contribution for a dedicated service. Others may feel that islanders who could afford to pay their full care costs themselves should not be eligible for benefit, but there is currently no means-testing as part of the Scheme.

Since the majority of beneficiaries are over the age of 85, meaning that they have been pensioners for all or most of the period since the Scheme's inception in 2003, some people receiving benefits now will have never contributed to the Fund (see case studies later in the Report). That is because the Scheme was designed to pool the financial risk of needing care throughout the community to protect individuals from a potentially large cost if they need bed-based care during their lifetime.

Our shifting demographics mean that more islanders will require care

For decades, birth rates across western democracies have declined while life expectancy has increased due, in part, to medical advances. This increased longevity is of course positive news, but it means there will be a higher percentage of people in older age brackets. Increased longevity is projected to correspond to an extension in the years that individuals will live in a state of health that requires care support – sometimes complex care (see [Mortality Report 2021](#)). Demand for care is likely to increase by 50% in the next 15 years. The number of people aged 85 plus in Guernsey and Alderney is expected to increase by 128%

over the 30-year period between 2023 to 2053. Lower birth rates will result in fewer working-age people, which inhibits States' revenue for funding community long-term care which is contribution funded.

On-island care capacity is limited

Guernsey's care homes are mostly small, family-run businesses or are operated by the third sector. Alderney has one care home. While most homecare in the Bailiwick is currently delivered by Health & Social Care, there are a number of private homecare providers.

The community long-term care sector has experienced some challenges in recent years – at times there are more islanders needing care provision than care homes and other providers can accommodate. Care system pressures can also impact healthcare provision, for instance when lack of care capacity impacts someone's timely discharge from hospital, which in turn contributes to delays in hospital-based treatments and operations.

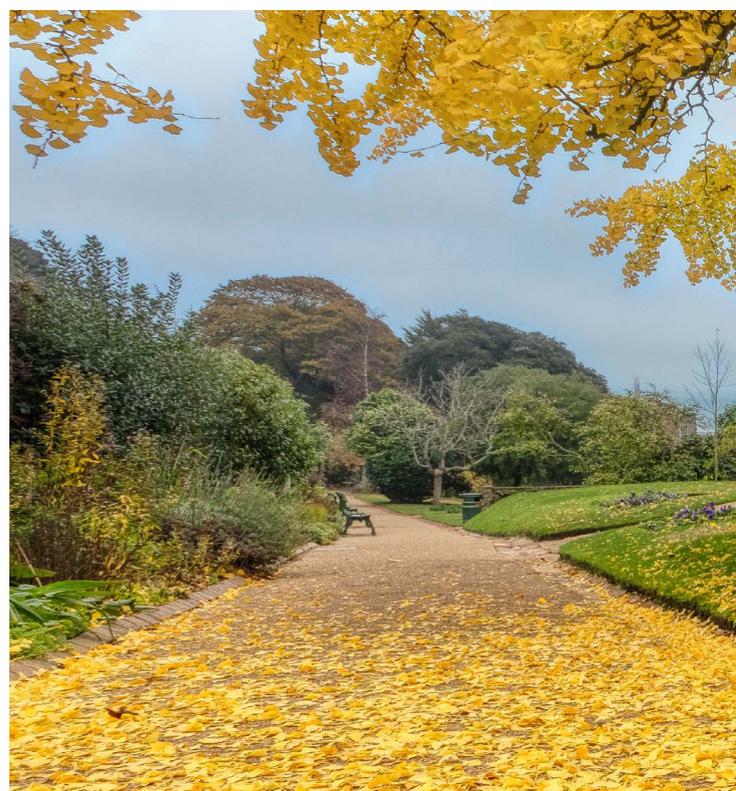
Global shortages in care staff also present challenges here. This limited-supply and increasing-demand scenario creates competition for staff across the private, public and third sectors and affects affordability of care. The local shortage of housing exacerbates recruitment challenges.

Costs are increasing amidst wider fiscal challenges

Not only are care costs rising, Guernsey's health and care provision overall is becoming increasingly unsustainable. The Committee for

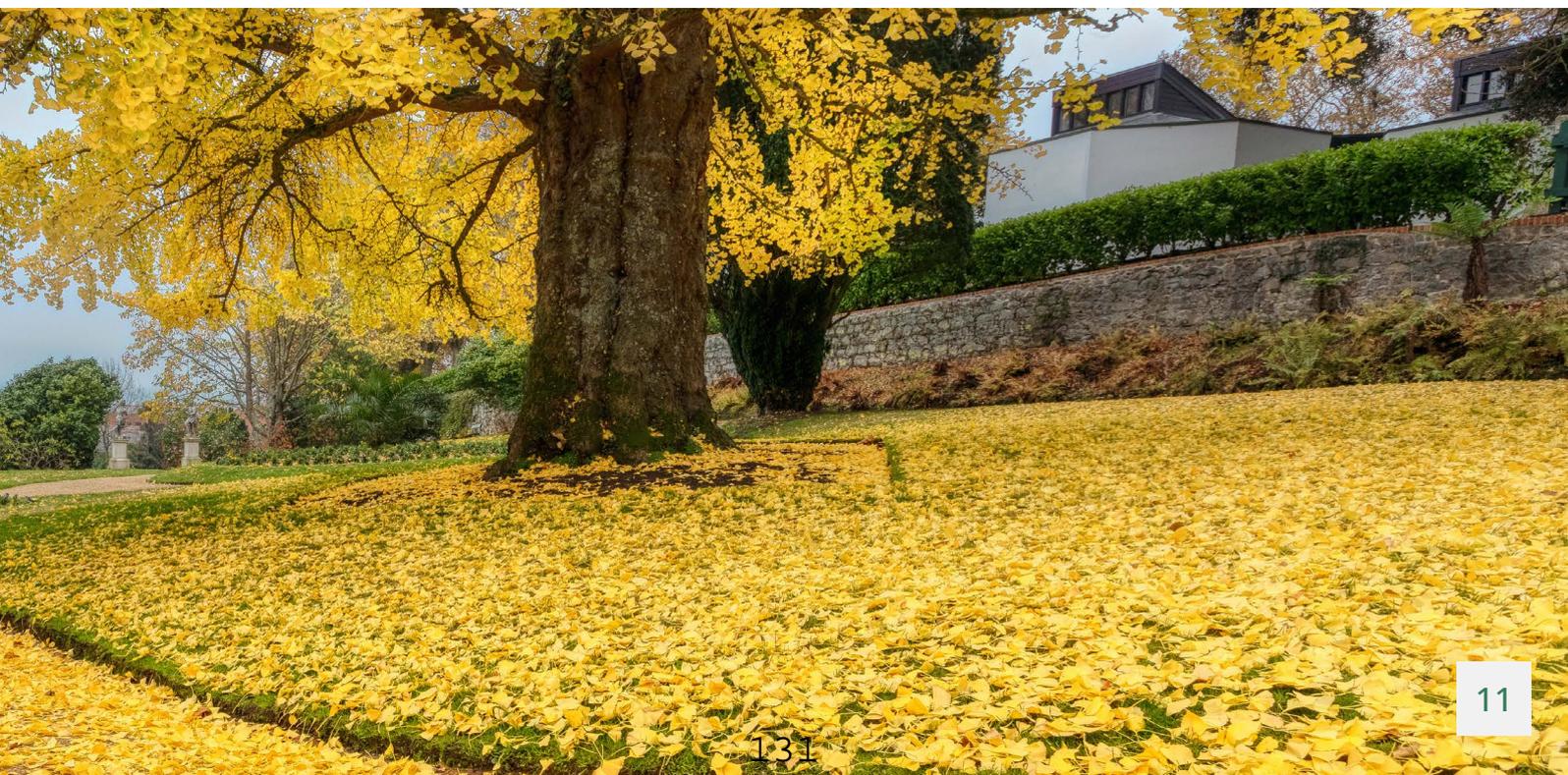
Health & Social Care's budget has been under significant pressure for several years. This is driven by several underlying causes including technological and treatment advancements; overall increases in the number of people requiring care, in part because the population is living longer but also as people are not necessarily living with good health for longer; and high public expectations that services and prescription drugs will be provided.

Increasing demand means increasing health and social care costs, so how care is funded is a major focus of any public expenditure discussion. The Tax Review identified the wider financial challenges that government is facing against the backdrop of an increasing cost of living. The States agreed that the longer-term financial position of the States of Guernsey is unsustainable and effective measures must be implemented in a staged approach to ease the challenges. Without growth in government revenues, operational change and/or cost reduction, there will be insufficient money available to meet the growing demands.



States' decisions on SLAWS and community long-term care

- The States agreed the Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy (SLAWS) in 2016 which recognised the need and set out steps to develop a new model for community long-term care and secure its sustainable funding
- Developing a new model of community long-term care is a workstream in the Sustainable Health and Care Strategic Priority in the Government Work Plan.
- The Scheme's exclusion of homecare benefit is a gap which the States have twice agreed in principle should be remedied. Financial assistance with homecare would represent a significant improvement to the model and enable more people to be cared for in their own homes than is currently possible.
- In 2020, the States agreed to increase the benefit and co-payment rates to fund care in care homes and agreed in principle to add homecare benefit and a complex care rate.
- In 2021, the States agreed in principle to increase the Scheme's funding by 0.4% over four years, which is currently being implemented. This does not cover homecare benefit or a new complex care rate.



4

An improved and sustainable community long-term care model is needed

What is needed is a future model that meets increasing demand. The States want to ensure that islanders receive the care that is right for them, when they need it, in a way that is equitable, affordable and sustainable.

The objectives of a new model are to:

- Ensure that those receiving care are safe, supported and as independent as possible
- Provide person-centered and dignified care
- Foster a sustainable care sector
- Be funded in a way that is fair and affordable to all islanders



5

Recent key findings

The cross-Committee work carried out since late 2022 has delivered a wealth of detailed statistics and data that will help inform development of the new community long-term care model and its interdependent workstreams. This factual evidence, much of which involved making demographic and financial projections in today's inflationary landscape, improves our understanding of the challenges ahead.

The cost of adding homecare benefit and a complex care rate to the Scheme

If the Scheme continues to be predominantly funded through Social Security contributions, the rates will need to go up by 0.4% or more to cover the proposed introduction of homecare benefit

Similarly, contributions would need to rise by approximately 0.1% if a complex care rate were introduced.

Analysis of the current model's inherent unfairness across generations

The current contributions-based structure of the Scheme means that an individual's contributions do not necessarily apply toward their own long-term care. To quantify the Scheme's inherent inter-generational unfairness at present, financial models have been developed comparing what someone might pay in versus what they might draw out in benefits, across different generations. These models assume that the Fund will be depleted by 2085 if the existing funding model continues.

Three hypothetical case studies are set out below:

Consider three people - Alice, Ben and Johnny. Other than their ages, everything else about their career, earnings and care requirements is identical.





Alice

Alice starts work aged 20 in 1958. She works for 45 years earning an average wage. She retires in 2003 aged 65, the same year that the Scheme is introduced. Her total income in retirement is below the threshold for contributions so she contributes nothing to the Scheme while in retirement.

In 2023, when Alice is 85, she requires long-term care in a residential home at a cost of £570 a week. She requires this care for 72 weeks, totalling around £41,000 (in 2023 terms), which is paid from the Scheme.



Ben

Ben starts work aged 20 in 1988, also earning an average wage. He starts paying into the Scheme when it is launched in 2003, when he is 35. He works until age 67 and 8 months (his State Pension Age) and so contributes to the Scheme for 32 years and 8 months. During this time he pays a total of £23,500 (in 2023 terms) into the Scheme.

In 2053, when Ben is 85, he requires long-term care in a residential home at a cost of £570 a week (in 2023 terms). He requires this care for 72 weeks, totalling around £41,000 (in 2023 terms) which is paid from the Scheme.



Johnny

Johnny starts work aged 20 in 2023, also earning an average wage. He starts paying into the Scheme immediately. He works until age 70 (his State Pension age) and so contributes to the Scheme for 50 years. During this time he pays a total of £44,900 (in 2023 terms) into it.

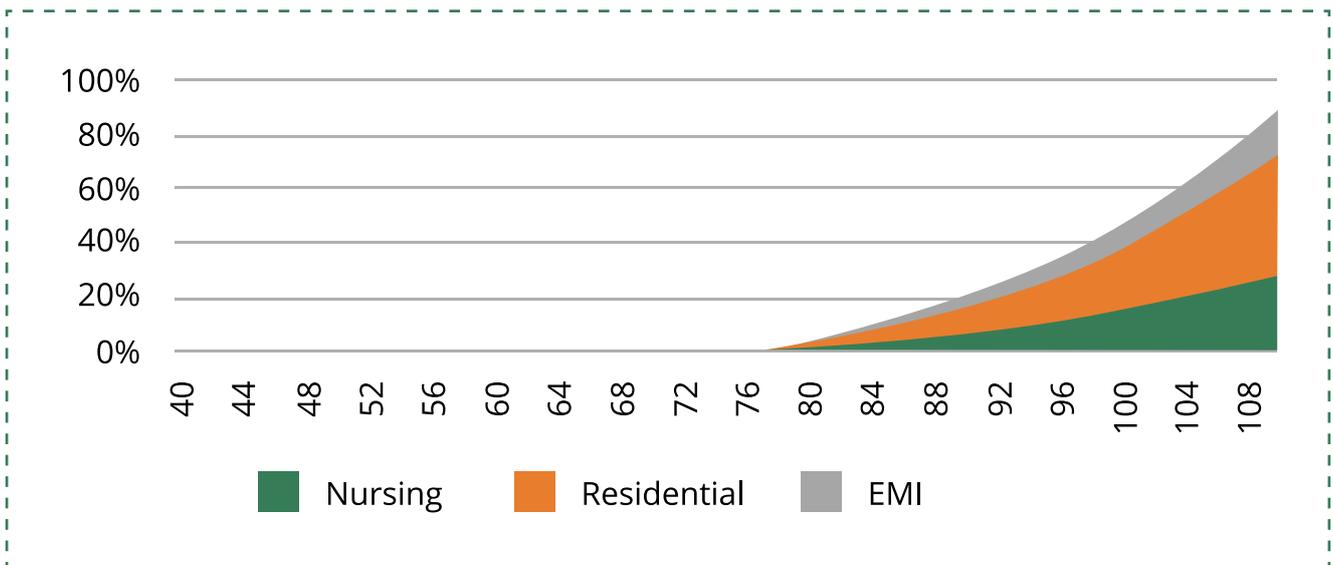
In 2088, when Johnny is 85, he requires long-term care in a residential home at a cost of £570 a week (in 2023 terms). Unfortunately, the Scheme's fund becomes exhausted in 2085, so there are no funds available to pay for Johnny's care costs. These costs will need to be met by Johnny (if he has the means) or by his applying to the States for income support, assuming no changes are made to existing income support assistance.

In summary:

	Alice	Ben	Johnny
Year started work	1958	1988	2023
Paid into Scheme	£0	£23,500	£44,900
Benefit out of Scheme	£41,000	£41,000	£0
Size of the Scheme's fund at the point care is required	2023 - 5.5 times expenditure	2053 - 7.1 times expenditure	2088 - nil

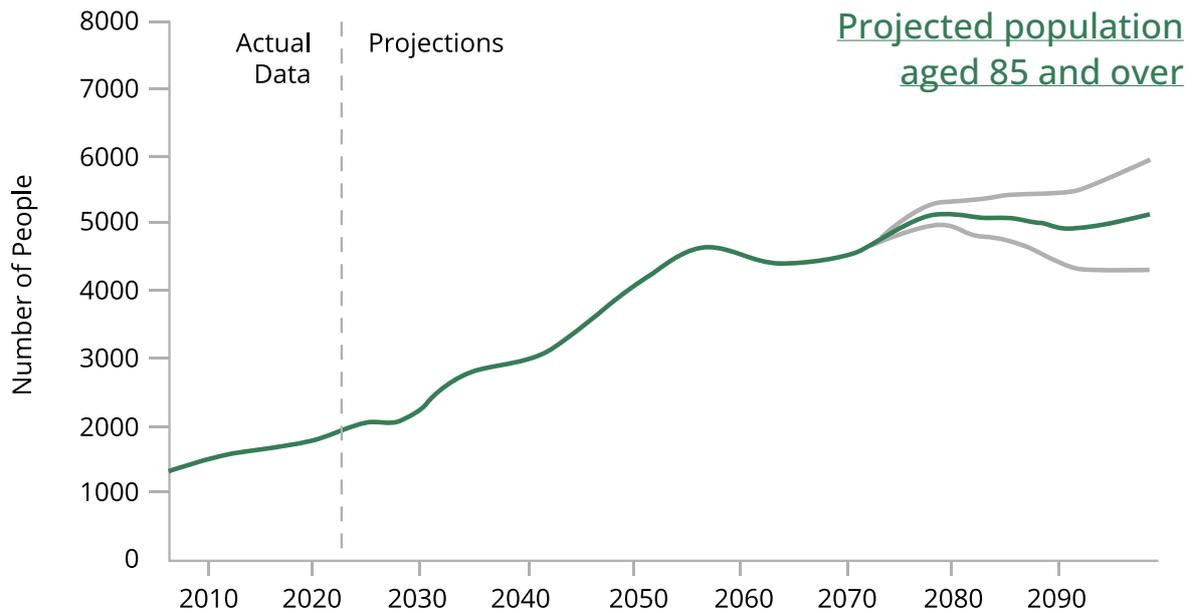
Proportion of the population receiving care in a care home

This graph illustrates percentages of different age groups who typically receive care in a care home.



Proportion of the population aged 85 or older

People who are 85 and older tend to have the greatest need for medical and care services. The size of this group is increasing rapidly and the rate of increase is likely to speed up significantly from 2031, when the leading edge of the baby-boom generation (born from 1946 to 1964) reaches 85.

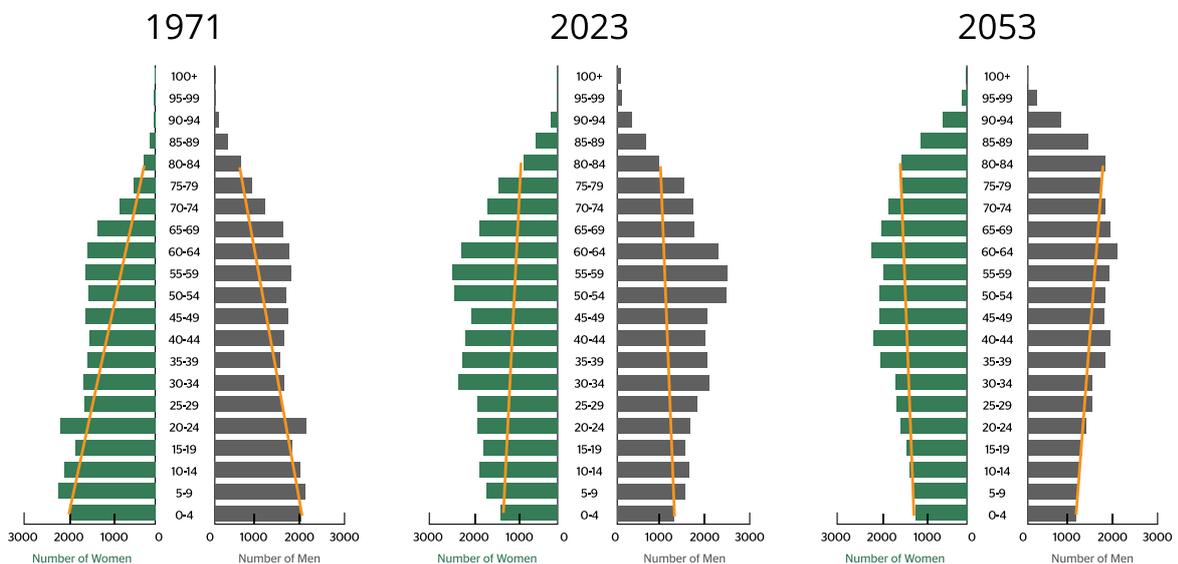


Projected demographics: Working-age population

Typically termed ‘working-age adults,’ people aged 16 to 64 make up the core of the tax-paying workforce. The graph below shows a sustained decline in the working-age population. The rate of decline is lessened by the phased increase in the States’ pension age and net immigration.

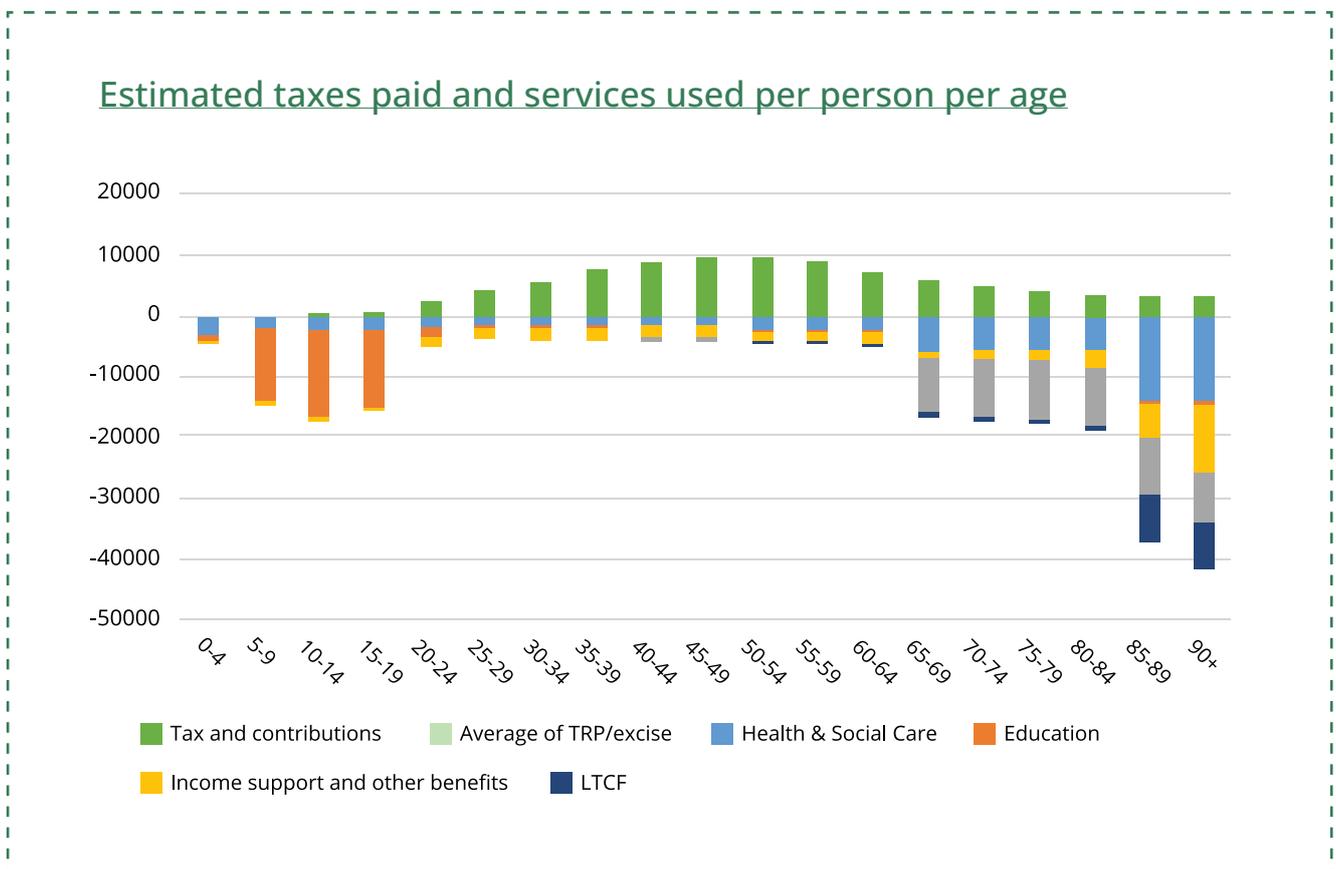
The change in the make-up of our population is one of the biggest challenges we face over the coming years and is not unique to us.

A changing population means an increasing ‘dependency ratio’



The dependency ratio is a measure of the number of people in age groups that tend to require more government services (such as children and older people) compared with those of working age. It is calculated by dividing the total number of people in dependent populations (those of compulsory school age and below and those above state pension age) by the number of working-age people. A higher dependency ratio translates to a bigger onus on working-age people to provide contributions that support young and older people.

The chart below shows how much, on average, people in each age group contribute compared to the cost of the main services they use. As the number of people in the working age groups decrease and the number in the pensioner age groups increases, States' income reduces and costs increase.



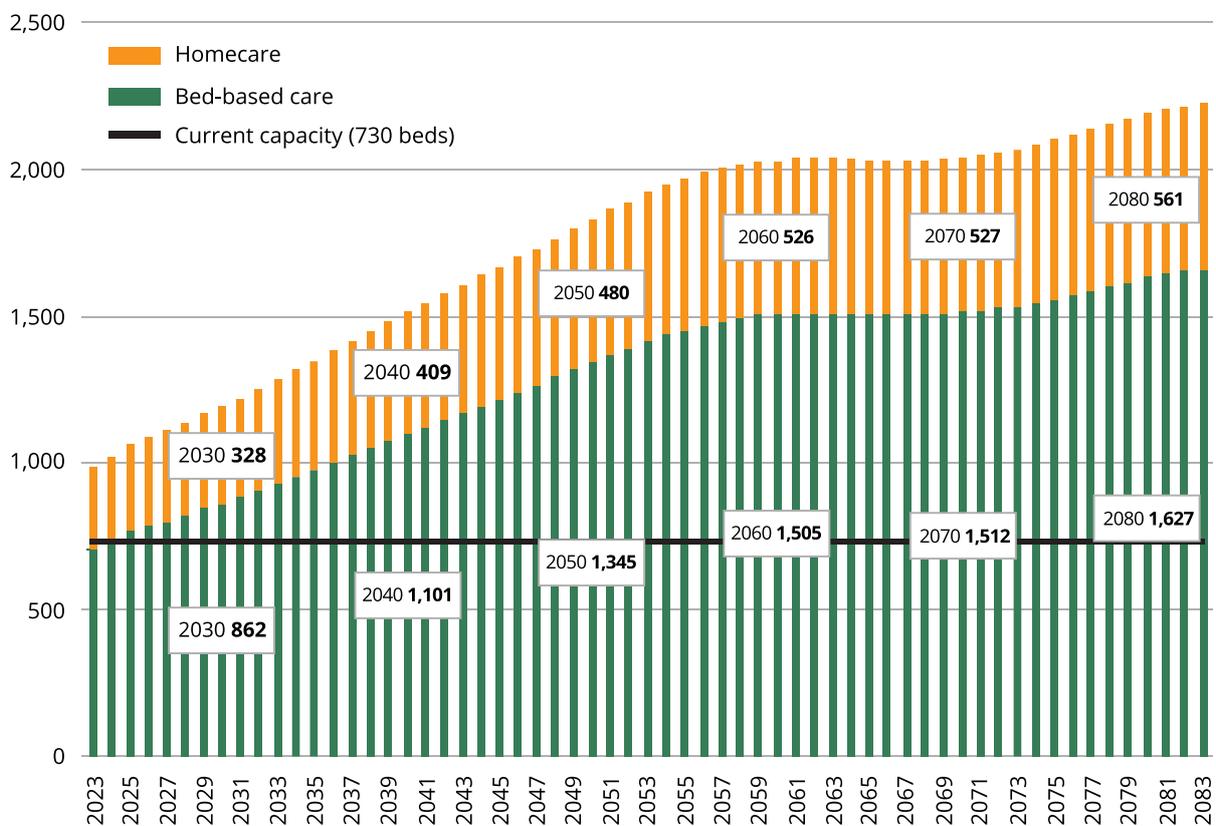


Projected care capacity shows demand outstripping supply

Projections show that the demand for care will soon exceed the current supply. The demand for care home beds between now and 2063 is expected to more than double, which equates to approximately 730 extra beds.

Projections suggest that an extra 33 care home beds would be needed in 2025, rising to 50 by 2026 and 132 by 2030. It is expected that 48 more people will need homecare by 2030.

Projected demand for long-term care (bed-based and homecare)



Benefit expenditure under the Scheme

Supporting a person in long-term, bed-based care for a full year via the Scheme costs between £31,668 and £57,148 in 2024. This cost range differs from the £60,000 to £85,000 figure on page 6 because it relates only to the cost of long-term care benefit and not the co-payment or any additional fees paid by the care recipient.

The Scheme is forecast to pay out £25.3m in benefit in 2024, and this cost is increasing.

Projections of health and care delivery costs

While cost increases are hard to predict, it is expected that by 2040 overall health and social care services could cost £32m per year more than at present. In addition, the cost of the Scheme could increase by around £15m per year over the same period. These costs are in current terms, before the impact of future inflation.

Cost comparison of public vs private sector delivery of care

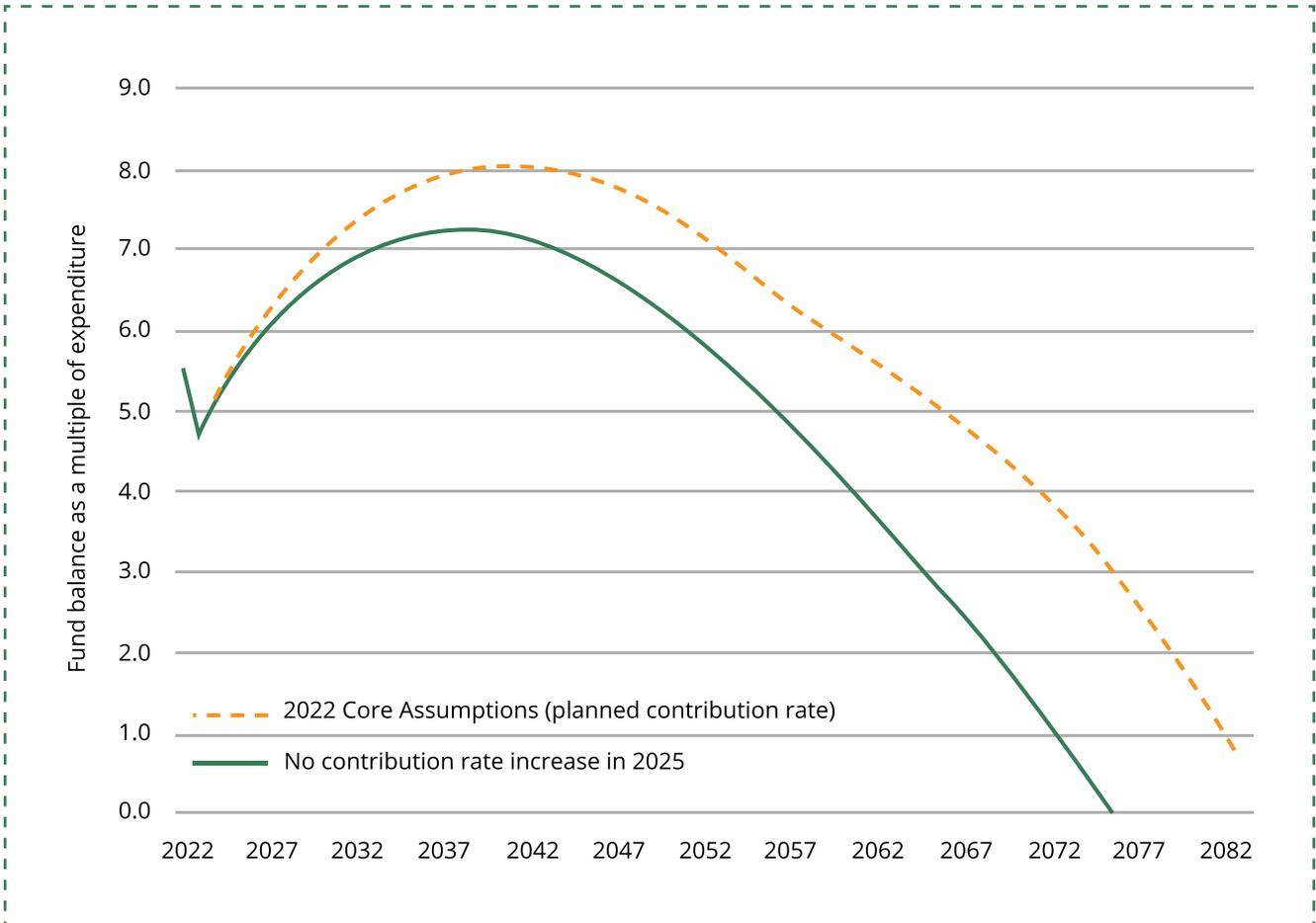
At present, long-term care that is bed-based is provided by the public sector in the islands' hospitals and by care homes. Recent estimates suggest that the average cost of providing a bed in the long-stay beds at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital campus for someone with long-term care needs is around £35,000-£40,000 a year (or £650-750 a week) higher than in a private care home.

Why is this the case? Those who access the long-stay beds on the hospital campus often also have medical care needs requiring specialist services. This care is provided directly by on-site specialist healthcare professionals, increasing operational costs. In short, these beds have a level of care built into their running costs that most care homes do not. Some of those receiving care in the long-stay beds could have their care needs met in a care home.



Actuarial review: projected Long-term Care Insurance Fund balance

This graph illustrates the projected Fund balance based on the current level of benefit provision and contribution rates.



Based on an interim actuarial review carried out in 2023, the Fund would be expected to be exhausted by 2085 if no funding changes are implemented. In October 2024, the States agreed to increase contribution rates to the Fund by 0.1% in 2025.

6

SLAWS workstreams' advances

Working more closely with the private care sector

Several of the 17 SLAWS workstreams are intended to bolster the care sector and encourage its expansion. Having a robust and varied sector that offers a range of residential, nursing and homecare options means that islanders will have greater choice in finding the right care to suit their individual needs.

The States have been engaging with private care providers in order to better understand the sector's strengths and challenges to learn how government can support it. This engagement has provided valuable information on the status of the islands' care providers, what they see as incentives and barriers to growth, and the 'true costs' of delivering private care. Their recent and ongoing input will be extremely valuable as the States assess how to construct a model of care that can enhance the sector.

Addressing the care worker shortage by upskilling islanders

While Guernsey and Alderney have dedicated and passionate people working in our care sector, shortages of skilled and trained care workers are a challenge both globally and locally. The demand for care in Guernsey and Alderney is becoming greater than the current number of care workers can provide.

This low supply-high demand scenario means that working in care is a secure career choice that will continue to be secure in the future. The [TGI College](#) offers apprenticeships and courses toward the following qualifications: BTEC Level 2 Diploma in Care; Level 2 Health & Social Care; and Level 3 National Extended Diploma in Health & Social Care.

As part of the SLAWS workstreams to improve recruitment of care workers, the Committee *for* Health & Social Care and the Committee *for* Employment & Social Security launched a joint initiative this year called [Pathway to Caring](#). The seven-week, part-time course enabled islanders who were not in work to gain their care certificates, setting them up for a career in caring. Nine islanders completed the Pathway to Caring course this year.

Improving systems that match those who need care with the right care at the right time

Operational improvements to make Health & Social Care's assessment processes more efficient have been introduced and hospital discharges are prioritised when allocating community care packages. These measures are intended to help match people with a care package best suited to their individual needs and reduce delays in discharging patients who are ready to return home or settle into care homes.

Legal frameworks to protect consumers

Two of the enabling workstreams put in place greater protections and safeguards for various individuals including those who need care in terms of both the provision, and private funding, of that care.

In line with this, the Trading Standards (Fair Trading) (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2023 was approved by the States, and subsequently came into force, in 2023. The Lending, Credit and Finance (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2022, came into full effect in July 2023 with work ongoing to develop and introduce legislation to support new funding options for islanders such as equity release, should lenders wish to offer such products.

17 interdependent SLAWS workstreams

Delivery of Care

- Recruitment of States of Guernsey community long-term care staff
- Address short-term pressures in delivery of care
- **Scope and model of providing community long-term care**
- Care home recruitment
- Care home capacity
- Assessment within care services
- Immediate, medium and long-term key worker housing
- Incentivising private and third sector investment

Funding

- Long-term Care Fund funding decisions
- Extension of the Long-term Care Fund to cover homecare
- Review community long-term care costs and benefit rates
- Higher rate of benefit for complex cases
- Establishing partnership arrangements with care providers

Regulatory Framework

- Health and care regulation
- Improving statutory safeguarding provisions
- Lending, credit and finance law – legislation to introduce protection in respect of new funding options such as equity release products
- Consumer protection legislation

7

Key considerations for the next Assembly in crafting a new model

'Universal Offer' vs 'User Pays'

Different governments around the world base their health and social care offerings on differing principles. In simple terms, the more that a jurisdiction collects in contributions and tax, the more it is likely to be able to have a 'universal offer' that provides health and care services to any resident, free at the point of use. For instance, in Japan and the Netherlands, care coverage is universal but funded through high government taxes. However, rising health and care costs are causing some 'universal offer' jurisdictions to re-examine their models.

Another concept is 'user pays', meaning that those who directly benefit from certain services should pay for part or all of them. This can reduce the financial burden on those who are paying contributions toward a service they may not use.

The reality is that many jurisdictions opt for a health and care model that combines both of these principles to differing degrees with a corresponding funding model.

In developing the right future model for Guernsey and Alderney, the conceptual aspirations will need to align with the wider fiscal considerations. Potential adaptations to our long-term care model and the Scheme will need to be considered as part of the sustainability of public finances overall, given that pressure is increasing in many areas, especially health and social care services.

Improvements already agreed by the States in principle

The States have already agreed in principle that a new model of community long-term care should enable the Scheme to help cover islanders' expenses for homecare and that a new complex care benefit rate should be introduced. While these improvements would no doubt be welcomed by islanders, they would increase the amount of funding required for the Scheme.

8

Potential adaptations to the Scheme and its funding

There are several ways in which the Scheme and its funding could be adjusted or changed to serve future needs. These considerations are not mutually exclusive.

Change the Scheme's eligibility requirements

Altering the criteria for who is eligible for the Scheme's benefits based on their residence on-island could help toward reducing costs. For instance, the current requirement to have lived here for five years at any time (and a year preceding claiming) could be extended to ten or 20 years.

Change how the Scheme is funded

- Continue to increase Social Security contributions for all or some of the community;
- Consider a person's income or the value of their assets in determining if they could contribute more toward their care costs:
 - If those capital assets included a person's primary residence, consideration could be given to creating a government-backed loan scheme secured through a bond on the person's property. In cases where someone had little savings but did own

a property, this would facilitate their being able to release funds from their property without having to sell it.

- If a person's income or assets were considered in determining if they could contribute more, there could be a limit placed on how much they would have to pay.
- To stop people from hiding their assets to avoid paying more, consideration would need to be given to legal measures to prevent divestment.
- Reintroduce a grant, that is funded by general taxation, which in turn would require an increase in existing taxation or the introduction of new taxes.

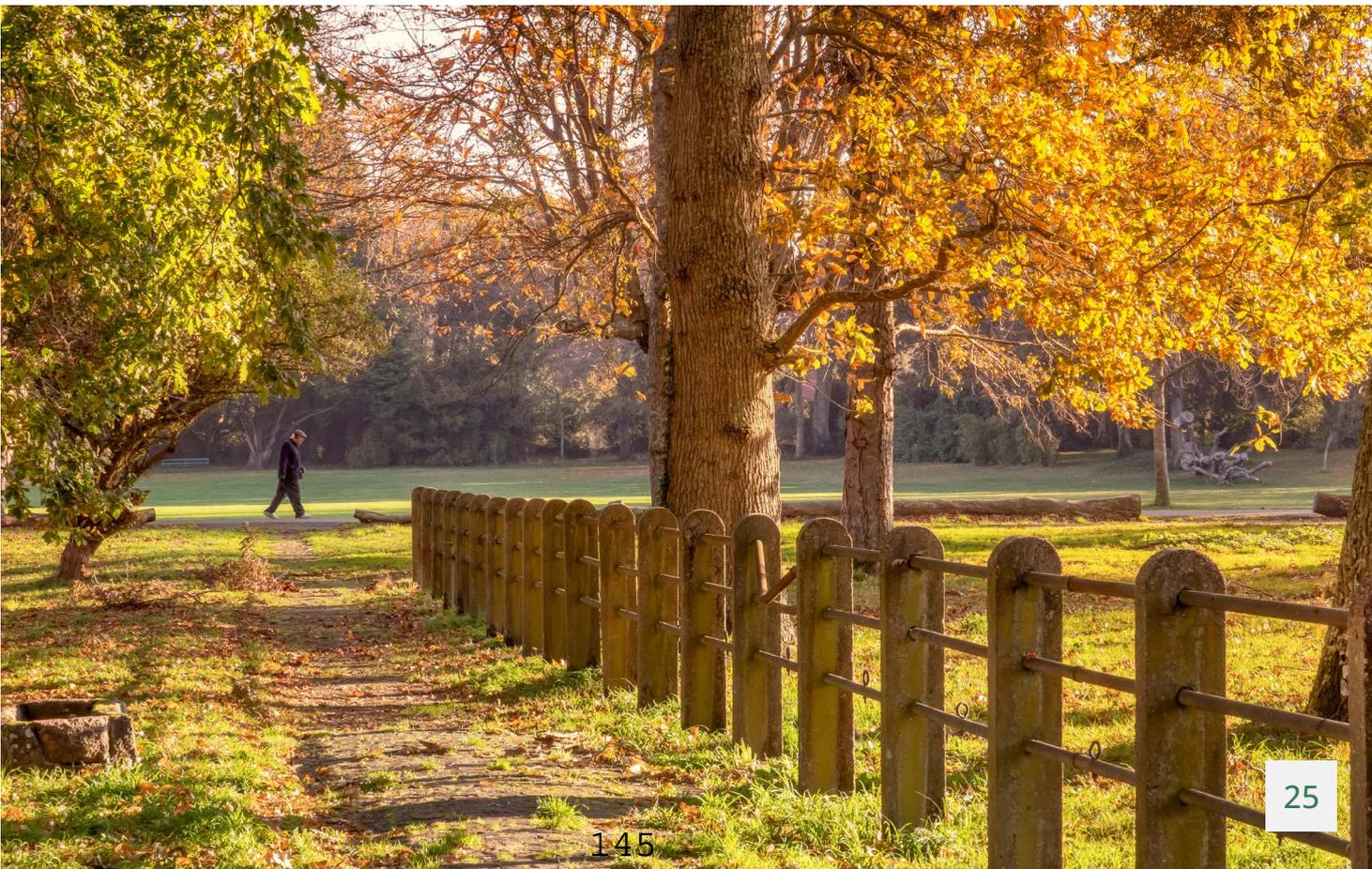
Focus group indicators

In November and December 2023, the States arranged four, independent focus groups on potential aspects of a new model conducted by an independent researcher. 24 islanders participated in the sessions.

Comprehensive community consultation will be essential in the next political term to assess islanders' views on potential solutions. While the results of four focus group sessions are too small to be considered representative of the community's views, they do provide some early, indicative information.

What did the focus groups on potential solutions indicate?

- Recognition of the limitations of what is currently available regarding range of care services and the resources to deliver them.
- Overall agreement that 'something needs to be done', but no consensus on who should pay.
- Recognition by a majority that a user contribution based on a person's ability to pay could have a role in making the Scheme sustainable in the future, so long as it was 'fair'.
- Consensus that homecare benefit should be added to the Scheme, dependent on funding.
- Consensus that the Scheme's five-year residency requirement could be extended to ten years.
- Broad support for the role of informal carers and carer's allowance, alongside recognition that not everyone has access to informal care.



9

Finding a new model will be an important and urgent task for the next States

This Term

The States have recently agreed to increase the rates of long-term care benefit, respite benefit and the rate of the co-payment, by 4.5%, this being the rate of RPIX as at the end of June 2024. These proposals are detailed in [‘Contributory Benefit and Contribution Rates for 2025’](#) which was debated in October this year. However, these are intended to be interim, short-term rates pending finalisation and States’ consideration in early 2025 of the full package of funding proposals to maintain the current model.

The range of proposals may include a wider review of the rates payable to care homes and the approach to future uprating of the benefit rates to align with the ‘true costs’ of delivering long-term care, as well as options for improving the sustainability of the Fund.

Next Term

In considering next term how best to shape the future model of community long-term care, the incoming States will need to focus on these key aspects:

- First, time is limited. With demand for care projected to soon outstrip supply and costs rising all the time, potential options for a new model and how it is funded in the long-term will need to be presented to the States as early as possible in the next term.
- Second, the new model must be considered within the broader context including how it aligns with the agreed strategic direction for sustainable health and care services, as outlined in the Partnership of Purpose, and corresponding changes to the delivery of health and social care. This will help ensure the provision of quality care that is person-centred and supports people in safely living independently for longer within a model that is fair, accessible and affordable.
- Third, population changes will result in a States’ funding shortfall forecast to rise by about £100 million a year by 2040.





Appendix 7: Explanatory Note for rescission of the Extant States’ Resolution 2014 Billet XX “Channel Islands Lottery – Administration Arrangements. Forfeited Prize Account and 2011 – 2013 Reports and Accounts”

2014: Billet XX Channel Islands Lottery – Administration Arrangements. Forfeited Prize Account And 2011 – 2013 Reports and Accounts

Resolution 6. To direct the preparation of an Ordinance under the Gambling (Guernsey) Law, 1971 to enable additional public lotteries to be conducted by the Culture and Leisure Department in support of such community, sporting or other events, or such public purposes for the benefit of Guernsey and its inhabitants, as the Department may determine with the approval of the Treasury and Resources Department, without necessitating the involvement of the States of Jersey and the banner of the Channel Islands Lottery.

Explanatory note:

The States commissioned [‘A health impact assessment of the effect of gambling on Guernsey’](#) in 2019, in which it is noted:

- *Overall prevalence of any gambling activity was higher than comparable surveys from the Isle of Man and Great Britain. Almost four in five (79.9%) of adults had participated in one or more gambling activities in the past 12 months with 67.5% having participated in the Guernsey Christmas Lottery. The prevalence of any gambling excluding lotteries was 60.5%.*
- *Adults who had participated in any form of gambling in the past 12 months reported significantly higher prevalence of overweight and obesity (62.3%), regular GP visits (49.5%), violence victimisation (32.4%), violence perpetration (27.4%), binge drinking (17.2%) and tobacco smoking (7.1%) compared with non-gamblers.*

The Health Impact Assessment showed that it is scratch card use that is most strongly associated with negative health indicators. It was also noted that people aged under 18 were managing to purchase Guernsey Lottery tickets which does indicate that some action is needed in this area.

The Policy & Resources Committee is mindful of the extant strategic policy resolved by the States - [‘Health in all Policies’](#) - and the work now being progressed by the States’ Trading Supervisory Board as the operator in Guernsey to adapt its scratch card game, introduce greater controls and develop the Island’s Safer Gambling campaign in response to the Public Health concerns centred on problem gambling. The Committee considers that it does not seem

to any longer be the appropriate action for the States to enact this legislation. Should an occasion warrant this as a possible funding source then the States can revisit the policy in that context at that time. It would neither be appropriate nor good governance to rely on a policy developed over ten years to introduce new legislation when a more recent evidence base is available that should be considered and therefore the Resolution should be rescinded.

The Committee has consulted the Director of Public Health and the Committee *for* Home Affairs.

Appendix 8: Explanatory Note for a proposal to rescind Resolutions 2. and 3. from the 2022 Billet XII Additional Key Worker Housing - Requête

Additional Key Worker Housing - Requête

Two of the Resolutions proposed for rescission are linked to a specific workstream – the Requête titled: ‘Additional Key Worker Housing’ⁱ, debated in July 2022. They warrant further explanation.

The Requête was intended to direct that any key worker accommodation in proximity to the Princess Elizabeth Hospital should be built on brown field sites, and that Agricultural Priority Areas (‘APA’) should not be used by the States for staff accommodation unless there is demonstratively no alternative, and only then following a Policy Letter to the States’ Assembly seeking permission so to do.

The Propositions of the Requête were lost by the Inder/Helyar Amendment, which created Resolutions that were specific to the planning application to build staff accommodation on what became known as the ‘valley field’ at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital campus.

This successor Policy & Resources Committee revisited the planning application early in 2024 and, as a result of a number of positive developments centred on alternative sites for staff accommodation, it withdrew its planning application.

The Resolutions related to this matter are now disconnected from the original context and are no longer relevant. The Committee considers it appropriate to recommend that they are rescinded.

ⁱ [Additional Key Worker Housing - States of Guernsey \(gov.gg\)](https://www.guernsey.gov.gg)

Appendix 9: Explanatory Note for a proposal to rescind Resolution 7 of the 2022 Billet XVIII Population and Immigration Policy Review regarding a Compulsory Health Insurance Scheme for New Arrivals

The States of Deliberation, as part of the debate on the Population and Immigration Policy Review¹ in 2022, directed the Policy & Resources Committee to, among other things, and in conjunction with the Committee for Health & Social Care, “*examine through suitable external advice whether there is scope for reducing the costs to the taxpayer of any increased population’s access to health and social care services via a commercially provided compulsory health insurance scheme...*”.

Since the Resolution was made, the Policy & Resources Committee (“the Committee”) has explored the potential benefits and risks for requiring new residents (i.e. the increased population) to take up and use health insurance (and thereby be excluded from most States-funded secondary care). **The Committee has identified risks to recruitment and to the islands’ reciprocity arrangements with the UK, which it considers outweigh any financial benefits associated with restricting secondary care for new arrivals. As such, it is proposing rescinding the 2022 Resolution.**

Working Age Arrivals

The Committee’s analysis of migration patterns has revealed that most new arrivals to the islands are of working age². As can be seen in Figure 1, of the 9,810 people in Guernsey or Alderney with less than ten years’ residency³ in March 2023 approximately 80% were aged between 18 and 65⁴, with a peak at age 30 to 39.

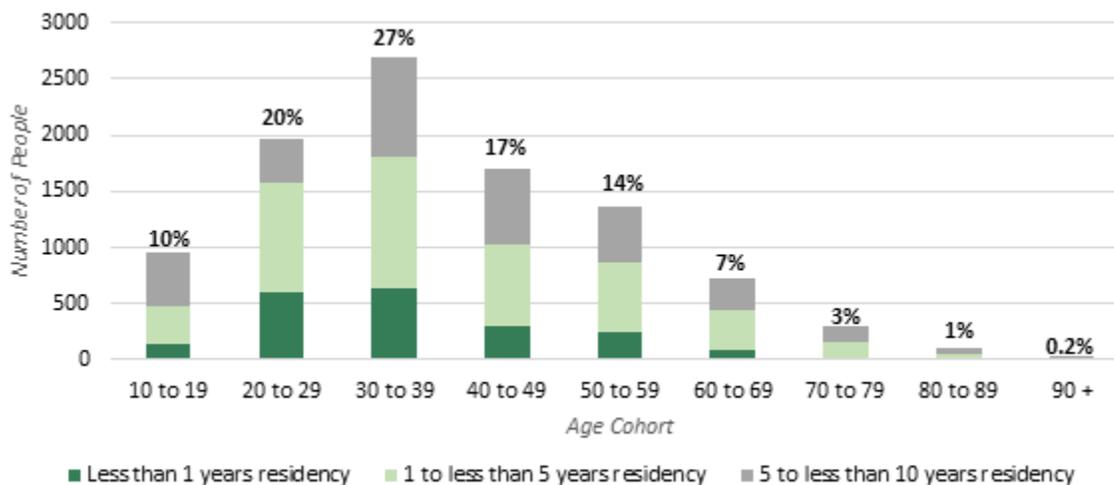


Figure 1: Age distribution of persons with less than 10 years residency (March 2023)

(percentages refer to the percentage of residents with less than 10 years residency in that cohort relative to all residents with less than 10 years residency)

As encouraged by Guernsey's population management requirements, most working age arrivals move to the islands to take up employment (non-employed people under 65 with less than ten years' residency are often spouses or dependents of those in employment or may be transitioning between jobs). In addition, there is an ongoing workstream aimed at improving participation in the workforce⁵. If an insurance requirement were introduced for new arrivals, it would primarily impact economically active or potentially economically active persons (particularly as it is unlikely it could be lawfully applied to migrants already resident in Guernsey or Alderney).

Economically active arrivals are vital to support the capacity of Guernsey and Alderney's workforce and help to ensure the islands remain desirable and competitive jurisdictions. Given the Bailiwick's ageing population, immigration is necessary to replace older residents leaving the workforce. This was recognised by the strategic population objective set by the States in 2022⁶. To maintain a stable workforce and hence help sustain Guernsey's GDP at current levels, the population objective assumes net migration of +300 people per year on average over the next 30 years.

Introducing an insurance requirement for all new arrivals would add a new barrier to immigration. It risks making off-island recruitment more difficult and/or increasing the cost of recruitment, particularly for high turnover, low wage sectors where employees would find it harder to service insurance payments and for sectors without an existing insurance offering for employees.

The top two sectors for the employment of migrants are hospitality and public administration.

- More than half of the hospitality workforce has less than ten years' residency, the sector also relatively low wages in the islands. A requirement for private insurance, either self-funded or by the employer (nothing that employers have already been impacted by the recently agreed increase in minimum wage)⁷, would represent a significant increase in the cost of employment for this sector and is likely to exacerbate the existing recruitment difficulties. Employees in this sector are also often under licensing conditions restricting their time in the islands and preventing family members joining them. Jobs in this sector also generally require a good standard of physical fitness and most employees are young. Employees in this sector therefore have relatively low health cost risks.
- Some areas of the public sector are heavily reliant on off-island recruitment, including healthcare and teaching, and the States do not currently offer health insurance to employees. Employees in this sector, however, are essential for the continued functioning of the islands. Whilst it may be possible to design a policy to exempt 'keyworkers' from a health insurance requirement or to fund insurance for keyworkers, this would likely negate or at least limit any financial benefits. In addition, unless exemptions or support were extended to any immediate family members, the policy may still result in a negative impact on recruitment.

The prevalence of health insurance in other sectors with high migrant employment, such as finance and professional services, is unknown statistically, but anecdotally, it does form part of the terms and conditions provided by some employers. A mandatory insurance requirement, however, is still likely to increase the overall cost of recruitment/employment in these important sectors and/or present a risk to future recruitment.

It is also important to note that migrants of working age have relatively low annual health costs relative to their tax and contributions payments – limiting the financial benefits available from restricting services to this group (especially when compared to lost income from deterred immigration). Based on 2022 figures, persons of working age have average health costs of approximately £2,170 per person although there is considerable variation between individuals (including costs that may not be met under an insurance scheme and which the States might need to continue to pay). On median earnings, a person might be expected to pay £8,000 a year in taxes.

Arrivals Over Pension Age

As can be seen in Figure 2, persons over 65 make up less than 7% of people in the islands with less than ten years’ residency. If only over 85s are included, this decreases to 0.6%.

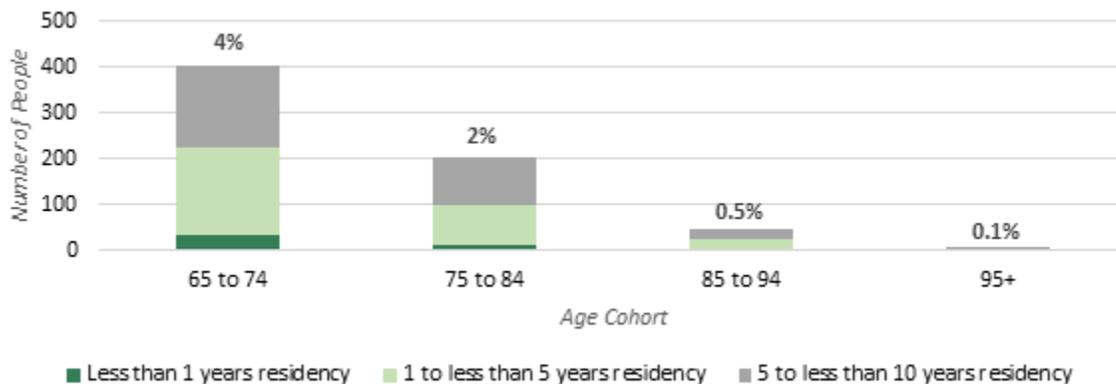


Figure 2: Over 65s with less than 10 years residency in Guernsey and Alderney (March 2023) (percentages refer to the percentage of residents with less than 10 years residency in that cohort relative to all residents with less than 10 years residency)

As a person ages, their health costs tend to increase whilst their taxes and contributions decrease. Persons aged 65 to 84 have average health costs estimated at £5,960 per person per year (although there is considerable variation between individuals), this increases to approximately £14,500 for over 85s (the increase in cost means that it is generally more expensive and difficult for people to find private health insurance as they get older).

Considering the higher cost risks, the Policy & Resources Committee has explored the potential for a health insurance requirement for older new arrivals only. Such a policy, however, whilst potentially achievable with new legislation, would likely be perceived as discriminatory (particularly given the increasing local and international focus on age discrimination^{8,9}). It would

also require a large amount of introductory and ongoing work, whilst applying to a relatively small number of people.

Assuming in ten years' time there are the same number and distribution of migrants in the islands over 65 as in 2023, the annual health cost would be approximately £2.4m for residents with less than five years' residency (and £4.4m if residents with five to less than ten years' residency are also included). Savings would be lower than these values due to the cost of setting up and monitoring the scheme and any costs which need to continue to be covered by the States. Some of this group may also have arrived in Guernsey as working age individuals relatively late in their career, and their treatment under any scheme may be determined by their status when they arrived. In addition, as some older immigrants are family members of working age arrivals, a policy aimed at this group is still likely to have some impact on recruitment (similarly if the policy was aimed at non-employed migrants rather than migrants of retirement age).

Arrivals Over Pension Age - Alderney

Whilst the proportion of older migrants is low when considered over the whole of the Bailiwick, 26% of people with less than ten years' residency in Alderney are over 65 (242 with less than ten years' residency were over 60 as in March 2023). The Committee has provided this information to the States of Alderney as this is a domestic matter for that jurisdiction to consider as part of its exploration of any migration/population management regime.

Relationship with the UK: Reciprocity

The Committee's work identified a specific risk associated with an insurance requirement for new arrivals from the UK. (It is estimated that at least 40% of people resident for less than ten years arrived from the UK or other crown dependencies, including more than 75% of those aged over 65).

Crown Dependency residents currently enjoy access to UK healthcare through the Reciprocal Health Agreement. Access to NHS services is available as soon as a person moves from the Channel Islands to the UK with the intention of becoming ordinarily resident. Not offering UK Residents relocating to the Bailiwick the same access to healthcare as established for the rest of the population would at the least require further discussion with the UK and has the potential to impact the agreement. The Committee does not want to take action which may risk or change the access to UK care for persons visiting, or relocating to, the UK.

Conclusion

Due to the risks to Guernsey and Alderney's economies and to reciprocity arrangements with the UK, the Policy & Resources Committee does not currently support the introduction of a health insurance requirement for new arrivals, including arrivals over pension age. As such, it is proposing rescinding the 2022 Resolution.

Removing the Resolution does not mean that consideration of sustainable funding for health services, or the role of health insurance, will stop. Health financing forms part of the Sustainable

Health and Care Portfolio and the States' wider consideration of financial pressures, both of which are prioritised in the Government Work Plan. The 2022 Resolution, however, is not necessary to carry out this work or work to explore the use of health insurance in the Island, and, whilst having identified a concern worthy of examination, is restricted to a particular cohort and solution.

The Committee notes that the 2022 Resolution also directs consideration of new arrivals' access to wider public services, beyond health services.

Consideration of qualifying tenure for the Bailiwick's long-term care benefit scheme¹⁰ has taken place as part of the Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy¹¹ ("SLAWS"). Currently the scheme's residency criteria require a person to have lived in Guernsey or Alderney for a continuous period of five years at any time and at least one year immediately before starting to claim. A key consideration will be whether to make changes to these eligibility criteria, such as increasing the residency length required (Jersey, for example, requires ten years' continuous residence) or introducing a sliding scale of benefits based on residency length. It is anticipated that the Committee *for* Employment & Social Security will be bringing proposals to the States before the end of the current term.

Outside of the States' health and care services, many of the services immediately available to new arrivals are compulsory (like education for school-age children), are emergency in nature (e.g. Law Enforcement and Fire), are of relatively low cost, or are delivered by the private sector, such as primary care and dentistry. In addition, it is important to note that any service restriction will impact the attractiveness of the islands to a varying degree.

Given the scale of savings which may be available, and the service area knowledge required to understand any risks, the Committee expects any further consideration of qualifying residency periods to take place as part of regular service area budget evaluations rather than as part of a review led by the Policy & Resources Committee as is stated in the Resolution.

Appendix 10: Explanatory note for the rescission of Resolutions relating to the oversight of Guernsey Electricity Limited and the Electricity Strategy

Resolution 1 (Billet 2015/VI) and Resolutions 1 & 2 (Billet 2016/III) originally referred to both Guernsey Post Limited ('GPL') and Guernsey Electricity Limited ('GEL'), but the latter was nullified as GEL's inclusion in this Resolution was superseded by subsequent Resolutions from the Energy Policy in 2020. The Committee *for* Economic Development (supported by the States' Trading Supervisory Board) agree that the remaining direction of the Resolution has also been superseded, principally by changes in the Island's international trade arrangements post-Brexit. These decisions subsequently make Resolution 5 (Billet 2015/VI) obsolete; hence the proposal for all four of these Resolutions to be rescinded.

ID No.	Year/ Billet No.	Policy Letter Title	Resolution Description	2024 Update
1	2015 / VI	Alternative Framework for the Oversight of Guernsey Electricity Limited and Guernsey Post Limited	1. To direct that Guernsey Post Limited be made exempt from the licensing and regulation provisions within the postal law by no later than 1st January, 2016.	PROPOSED FOR RESCISSION
2	2015 / VI	Alternative Framework for the Oversight of Guernsey Electricity Limited and Guernsey Post Limited	5. To direct the Commerce and Employment Department to report on the effectiveness of the replacement oversight arrangements by no later than three years from the date on which these arrangements come into effect.	PROPOSED FOR RESCISSION

3	2016 / III	Legislative Changes Relating to the Future Oversight of Guernsey Electricity Limited and Guernsey Post Limited	1. To direct that the Regulation of Utilities (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001 is amended by removing postal services from the definition of "utility services" (as indicated at section 3.3 of that Policy Letter), in order that the regulation of those sectors is no longer a responsibility of the Guernsey Competition and Regulatory Authority.	PROPOSED FOR RESCISSION
4	2016 / III	Legislative Changes Relating to the Future Oversight of Guernsey Electricity Limited and Guernsey Post Limited	2. To direct that the Post Office (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, are amended, with the intention that the Commerce and Employment Department (or the committee of the States which has responsibility for utility regulation as successor to the Department) may discharge the regulatory functions under the Post Office (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2001, as indicated in sections to 3.15 of that Policy Letter.	PROPOSED FOR RESCISSION