

Appendix of Documents to support this submission

JERSEY OVERSEAS AID COMMITTEE: FUNDING

**Lodged au Greffe on 24th September 2002
by the Overseas Aid Committee**



STATES OF JERSEY

STATES GREFFE

150

2002

P.169

Price code: B

PROPOSITION

THE STATES are asked to decide whether they are of opinion -

to refer to their Act dated 3rd November 1998 in which they approved a funding mechanism for the Overseas Aid Committee for the years 1999 to 2003; and

- (a) to confirm their long-term policy objective that the annual level of funding to the Overseas Aid Committee should be 2.4 per cent of the States of Jersey total taxation revenue;
- (b) to agree to reach this objective as soon as possible after 2008;
- (c) to agree that funding for Overseas Aid should be increased as follows -

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage of taxation revenue</i>
2004	1.25 per cent
2005	1.30 per cent
2006	1.40 per cent
2007	1.50 per cent
2008	1.60 per cent

- (d) to agree the level of funding to overseas aid should be further reviewed in 2008.

OVERSEAS AID COMMITTEE

Note: The Finance and Economics Committee believes it is for the States to determine the level of Overseas Aid appropriate to the Island. However, the Committee firmly believes that the budget for Overseas Aid should be protected from the annual Resource Allocation process, similar to the existing funding formula, and that such budget be met within the total States net revenue expenditure limits set by the States.

The proposals of the Overseas Aid Committee will result in a greater proportion of tax revenues being allocated to Overseas Aid. Under these proposals, it is estimated that Overseas Aid funding will increase from £4.6m in 2003 to £7.6m in 2008.

In order to fund this increase, either other committees will receive a smaller proportion of overall funding or further increases in taxes will be necessary.

REPORT

Foreword

This report and proposition sets out the Overseas Aid Committee's policies to support people in the less developed countries of the world and follows a similar report in support of a proposition accepted by the States on 3rd November 1998 (P.211/98). The work of the Overseas Aid Committee would not have succeeded without the full political support of the States. Over the last 34 years the States and the people of Jersey have continually demonstrated their willingness to provide time and money to support the less fortunate. During 2002, £4,649,000 has been made available by the States to the Overseas Aid Committee. In addition 37 Islanders have engaged or are about to engage on overseas community work projects this year. The Overseas Aid Committee has built on the support given by the States following the funding formula agreed in 1998 and proposes to continue calling on that support by developing a clear case for a small increase in funding and continues to enhance the processes and frameworks through which those funds are used and allocated.

1. Introduction

The Overseas Aid Committee has produced this report after a period of further analysis of its operations. The States will recall that the 1998 Report followed a Policies and Procedure Review which in turn followed a period of consultation with aid agencies, Islanders, local charities, work project participants, the Committee and its honorary officers. That thorough Review set the pattern and procedures which the Committee has followed since 1998 and has proved procedurally sound, workable and flexible when the need for such flexibility is required. The Committee does not propose seeking a further review to support this Report.

2. Purpose

- (a) The Committee's strategy is driven by the clear mission by which the States are committed to joining with others world wide in reducing poverty, introducing hygienic practices, education and, where possible, self sufficiency in food and water supply by making a sustained contribution, which is proportional to the Island's means.
- (b) In particular the Committee with the continued support of the States will contribute to -
- basic health care;
 - medical care;
 - effective education;
 - projects to assist self-sufficiency;
 - safe drinking water and food security;
 - emergency and humanitarian needs;
 - working towards the elimination of child labour and abuse.
- (c) The Committee with the support of the States will pursue this by -
- working closely with both the private and voluntary sectors;
 - ensuring the consistency of policies affecting poorer countries;
 - encouraging and supporting recognised local bodies engaged in overseas aid;
 - using resources efficiently, promptly and effectively.

"We are extremely appreciative of the swift reactions to these emergencies by Jersey Overseas Aid without which it would not have been possible to organise the food relief programmes that are so necessary to avoid widespread disease and starvation."

Plan UK 29 May 2002

"It is thanks to the understanding and flexibility of Jersey Overseas Aid that the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) was able to avoid suspending its operations while pledged funding was secured, meaning that the only de-mining capacity in Cunene Province was able to maintain continuous operations throughout the first half of 2002."

MAG August 2002

3. Globalisation and poverty

Globalisation is opening up many opportunities for millions of people around the world, fuelling economic growth and creating enormous potential to eradicate poverty. We have more wealth, technology and interdependence than ever before. Jersey has been able to take advantage of the new opportunities opened up by this global marketplace. But many of the world's poorest are not in a position to benefit from the advantages of global markets and competition. Governance structures are needed to ensure that these powerful forces work for the good of all. For the poorest there is still much to be done before they can benefit from these developments, even though real progress has been made in recent decades.

- Globally, infant mortality rates have fallen to 56 per thousand live births, down from 96 in 1970. Yet 11 million children under 5 still die each year from preventable diseases - one every three seconds. Jersey's infant mortality rate is less than six per thousand.
- There are now around 800 million undernourished people, down from more than 900 million in 1975.
- Adult literacy has increased to 73%, up from 47% in 1970, but there are still 325 million children out of school.
- In real terms average incomes in developing countries have almost doubled between 1975 and 1998 to reach \$3,530 per person per year. In comparison, average income in Jersey in 1999 was £21,300 (\$33,975) per person.
- Female primary school enrolment has reached 90% of male enrolment, up from less than 60% in 1970.
- In more than 60% of countries there are multiparty elections, whereas less than 30% had multiparty elections in 1974.

Within this overall picture all regions have made progress, but sharp contrasts exist. East Asia and the Pacific have made rapid sustained progress but South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa lag far behind. Nonetheless, given the necessary and appropriate forms of support, education and encouragement, many more people will be able to help themselves and participate in the global economy.

4. Are we doing enough?

- (a) This is where Jersey through the Overseas Aid Committee can help. Following the decision in 1998 the contribution made and to be made by Jersey to its Overseas Aid funding is as follows -

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage of taxation revenue</i>
1999	1.00 per cent
2000	1.05 per cent
2001	1.10 per cent
2002	1.15 per cent
2003	1.20 per cent

- (b) However, the United Nations target is 0.7 per cent of gross national income ("GNI"). The current funding is well below the benchmark set by the United Nations. In 1999, the most recent figures available, the Island's GNI was £1.845 billion and the Overseas Aid Committee's budget was £3,320,000, just 0.18% of the Island's GNI. To meet the United Nations target the funding of the Overseas Aid Committee would have to have been £12,915,000. One of our major competitors, Luxembourg, already commits 0.8% of its GNP to aid which demonstrates unequivocally that we too could realistically embrace such a target if we so choose.

- (c) In 2002 the funding made available to the Overseas Aid Committee is £4,649,000. These funds have been spent or are earmarked to relieve poverty and provide relief where natural and man made disasters have removed the ability of the local population to provide for its basic needs. They include -

- Grant Aid of large and medium sized relief projects implemented through internationally

recognised relief agencies (recently extended to funding for a limited number of three year projects).

- Emergency/disaster relief funding.
- Community work projects, where teams of Jersey volunteers undertake a specific aid project.
- Support on a £ for £ basis of locally funded and engendered overseas projects by Jersey based charities (to a maximum of £3500).

It should be noted, and the Overseas Aid Committee gladly acknowledges, that much of its administrative work is carried out by volunteers on an honorary basis and who receive no remuneration thus allowing more of the funds to be used for its aid projects and other funding.

(d) The Committee strongly believes that -

- it is the moral duty of the well off to care for the less well off and to help them to help themselves;
- it is the duty of the present generation to address issues of poverty and other needs which may in the long-term threaten global security;
- this exemplifies the avowed intention of the Island to foster and maintain an example of good governance and to provide an example for others to follow;
- having signed up to international obligations and conventions and, in particular, to Agenda 21 which commits the Island to moving to a target which is comparable with that of other nation states it is the duty of the Island's government to honour these obligations.

(e) After considerable deliberation the Overseas Aid Committee has taken the view that the States will be unlikely in the present circumstances to support a commitment to reach the international target and is therefore seeking support for a modest increase building on the funding formula set in 1998.

(f) Members will recall that in the 1998 review endorsed by the States on the 3rd November 1998 the Committee recommended that -

- (i) the States confirm the long-term policy objective that the annual level of funding to the Overseas Aid Committee should be 2.4 per cent of the States of Jersey total taxation revenue;
- (ii) the States aspire to reaching this objective in the year 2008;
- (iii) the States increase funding to the Overseas Aid Committee initially to one per cent of taxation revenue for 1999 and, thereafter, increasing each year for four years by 0.05 per cent.

(g) In order to achieve the goal set in 1998 (to reach its objective of 2.4 per cent of the States of Jersey total taxation revenue) the increase between the years 2004 and 2008 would have to be 0.24 per cent per annum - 1.20 per cent over five years.

(h) The Overseas Aid Committee mindful of the change of circumstances and the pressure on the revenues of the States now puts a more modest proposal to the States.

(i) The Overseas Aid Committee is of the view that the funding formula should continue at an annual increase of 0.05 per cent for the years 2004 and 2005 and then be accelerated to an annual increase of 0.10 per cent for the next three years ending in 2008 when the funding would be subject to a further review.

(j) The Overseas Aid Committee therefore recommends that -

- the States confirm its long-term policy objective that the annual level of funding to the Overseas Aid Committee should be 2.4 per cent of the States of Jersey total taxation revenue;
- the States aspire, now, to reach this objective as soon as possible after 2008;

- the States phase in an increase in funding to the Overseas Aid Committee to achieve a level of 1.6 per cent of taxation revenue by 2008;
- the funding of Overseas Aid be reviewed in 2008.

Conclusion

The provision of help and support to those in need whether that need arises through poverty, natural or man made disasters or by other means, is vitally important. Jersey has made a substantial contribution to this task over the last 34 years. Regretfully the task is not at an end for there is much to be done and important work to be undertaken. Jersey can play a significant role in the development of a global caring society as it does in many other areas of national and international responsibility. The Island's economy has benefited and continues to benefit materially from the globalisation of many areas of business and commerce and the wealth this has and is creating. But we must return some of this wealth where it can play a vital part in the alleviation of poverty and suffering to ensure that those who cannot benefit directly from this globalisation may do so through the agency and generosity of Jersey. This can only be achieved by the States supporting the Overseas Aid Committee in its aims. This is consistent with the commitment made at the World Summit in Rio in 1992 and which was made explicit when the sustainable development strategy was presented and accepted by the States in 1999.

Jersey can make a difference and the Overseas Aid Committee is wholly committed to providing one way by which the people of Jersey will, with the co-operation of the States, make that difference.

Net Official Development Assistance in 2001

Country	% of GNI
Australia	0.25
Austria	0.25
Belgium	0.37
Canada	0.23
DAC average	0.40
Denmark	1.01
Finland	0.33
France	0.34
Germany	0.27
Ireland	0.33
Italy	0.15
Japan	0.23
Luxembourg	0.80
Netherlands	0.82
Norway	0.83
Sweden	0.76
Switzerland	0.34
United Kingdom	0.32
United States	0.11

The above is taken from the provisional data produced by OECD Development Assistance Committee (www.oecd.org).

In 2003 Jersey's aid budget will be 1.2% of taxation revenue. On average over the period 1993 to 1999 taxation revenue has been 17.6% of gross national income. Assuming this level of taxation revenue is maintained the 2003 aid budget will be equivalent to 0.18% of GNI and, if the States approve this proposition the 2008 budget (1.6% of tax revenue) will equate to 0.28% of GNI.

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- (g) The Overseas Aid Committee mindful of the change of circumstances and the pressure on the revenues of the States now puts a more modest proposal to the States.
- (h) The Overseas Aid Committee is of the view that the funding formula should continue at an annual increase of 0.05 per cent for the years 2004 to 2008 when the funding would be subject to a further review.
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- the States confirm its long-term policy objective that the annual level of funding to the Overseas Aid Committee should be 2.4 per cent of the States of Jersey total taxation revenue;
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Jersey can make a difference and the Overseas Aid Committee is wholly committed to providing one way by which the people of Jersey will, with the co-operation of the States, make that difference.

An open letter to the Presidents of Policy and Resources and Finance and Economics

Dear Frank Walker and Terry Le Sueur

Why triple overseas aid?

BECAUSE 6,400 people are dying every day in Africa from AIDS. BECAUSE over 100 million children in the world don't get to go to primary school. BECAUSE every year 525,000 mothers die in childbirth. BECAUSE the debt crisis isn't over. BECAUSE we want to live in a more peaceful and secure world. BECAUSE now is the moment for an historic drive to tackle global poverty. BECAUSE it is true to our best traditions— Jersey's overseas aid commitment dates back to 1968. BECAUSE Jersey has the advantage of being one of the wealthiest countries in the world. BECAUSE of these things, and more, we urge you to dramatically increase the aid budget beyond the existing 2008 target and to set a prudent date by when Jersey will reach 0.7%.

Yours sincerely

Ann Bailhache
Rosemary Coote
Dr Lee Durrell
The Rev. Canon France
Bob Hassell
Jurat Nick Herbert
R R Jeune CBE
Cyd Le Bail
Advocate Anthony Olsen
R E R Rumboll
Allan Smith MBE

Ian Brown
Sir Peter Crill KBE
Martin Dryden
Iris Le Feuvre OBE
Rev John Harkin
The Rev. Geoff Houghton
Advocate C.G.P. Lakeman FRSA
The Rev Derrick Mellor
Anne Perchard MBE
Brian Stuttard
Dennis Troy

The Rev. Paul Brooks
Advocate Peter Cushen
The Very Rev. the Dean of Jersey
Jill Grumitt MBE
Rose Hélie
John Henwood MBE
Ed Le Quesne
The Rev Iain MacFirbhisigh
Colin Powell OBE
Dr David Steiner
Ralph Vibert OBE

Brian Bullock
Charles Clarke
Kevin Daly
Sir Julian Hodge
Rowland Heaven
The Rev. Ian White
Bob Le Sueur
The Rev. Bill Matthews
Stephen Regal
John Scally
Daniel Wimberley

AID LEVELS AND COMMITMENT TO REACHING THE 0.7% TARGET		
COUNTRY	AID AS % OF GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	DATE FOR REACHING 0.7% TARGET
Norway	0.92%	Already met
Denmark	0.84%	Already met
Netherlands	0.81%	Already met
Luxembourg	0.80%	Already met
Sweden	0.70%	Already met
Belgium	0.61%	2010
France	0.41%	2012
Ireland	0.41%	2007
Switzerland	0.38%	
Finland	0.34%	2010
United Kingdom	0.34%	
Germany	0.28%	
Canada	0.26%	
Australia	0.25%	
Spain	0.25%	2012
New Zealand	0.23%	
Jersey	0.22%	
Greece	0.21%	
Portugal	0.21%	
Japan	0.20%	
Austria	0.20%	
Italy	0.16%	
United States	0.14%	

Since the 1970s the internationally accepted target for aid has been 0.7% of national income ("GNI"). However Jersey's overseas aid budget has been pegged to tax revenue since 1999. In 2004 it will be 1.25% of tax revenue rising to 1.45% in 2008. If tax revenue remains at the levels prevailing during the period 1993 – 1999, when it averaged 17.6% of GNI, Jersey's aid budget will equate to 0.22% of GNI in 2004 and 0.26% of GNI in 2008. If future tax revenues are reduced below 17.6% of GNI and the economy remains buoyant Jersey may find itself in the paradoxical position of enjoying a GNI amongst the highest in world and at the same time scaling back its aid budget.

www.jerseyaid.org

This advertisement has been paid for by private Individuals

MAKEPOVERTYHISTORY

Senator Frank Walker &
Senator Terry Le Sueur
Cyril Le Marquand House
PO Box 140
St. Helier
JE4 8QT

Dear Senator Walker & Senator Le Sueur

WHY INCREASE OVERSEAS AID?

BECAUSE 6,400 people are dying every day in Africa from AIDS. BECAUSE over 100 million children in the world don't get to go to primary school. BECAUSE every year 525,000 mothers die in childbirth. BECAUSE the debt crisis isn't over. BECAUSE we want to live in a more peaceful and secure world. BECAUSE now is the moment for an historic drive to tackle global poverty. BECAUSE it is true to our best traditions— Jersey's overseas aid commitment dates back to 1968. BECAUSE Jersey has the advantage of being one of the wealthiest countries in the world. BECAUSE of these things, and more, I urge you to dramatically increase the aid budget beyond the existing 2008 target and to set a prudent date by when Jersey will reach 0.7%.

Yours sincerely

.....

"Sometimes it falls upon a generation to be great. You can be that great generation...."

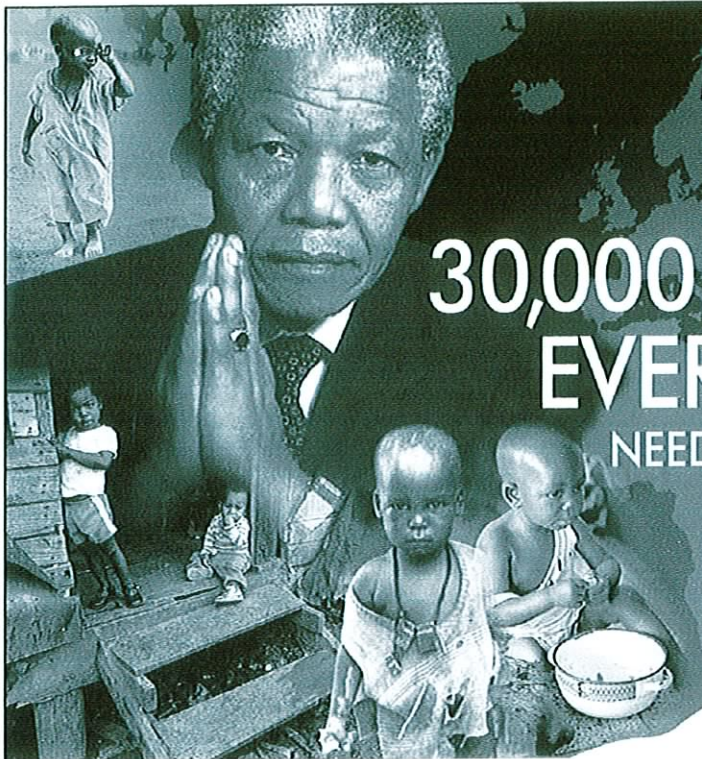
NELSONMANDELA



TRADEJUSTICE DROPTHEDEBT MORE&BETTERAID

MAKEPOVERTYHISTORY

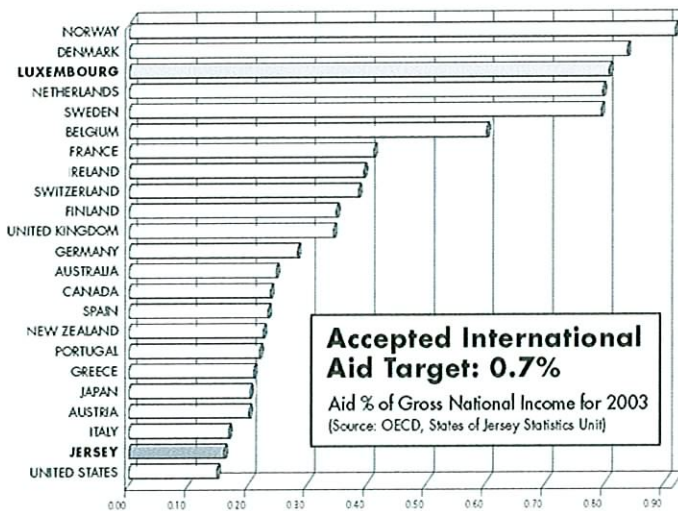
30,000 CHILDREN DIE EVERY SINGLE DAY NEEDLESSLY OF EXTREME POVERTY



AID CONTRIBUTION LEAGUE TABLE

How Jersey really compares

In Jersey we have a great record for aid quality. However, even if we had adjusted the donor league table below to take credit for quality, we would still only contribute one quarter of the level of countries such as the comparable Luxembourg economy.



Massive poverty and obscene inequality are such terrible scourges of our times - times in which the world boasts breathtaking advances in science, technology, industry and wealth accumulation - that they have to rank alongside slavery and apartheid as social evils.

The Global Campaign for Action Against Poverty can take its place as a public movement alongside the movement to abolish slavery and the international solidarity against apartheid...

Through your will and passion, you assisted in consigning that evil system forever to history. But in this new century, millions of people in the world's poorest countries remain imprisoned, enslaved and in chains. They are trapped in the prison of poverty. It is time to set them free.

Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings.

And overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice. It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life. While poverty persists, there is no true freedom.

The steps that are needed from the developed nations are clear. The first is ensuring trade justice. The second is an end to the debt crisis for the poorest countries. The third is to deliver much more aid and make sure it is of the highest quality.

Do not look the other way; do not hesitate. Recognise that the world is hungry for action, not words. Act with courage and vision... Sometimes it falls upon a generation to be great. You can be that great generation...

Make Poverty History in 2005. Make History in 2005. Then we can all stand with our heads held high.

Nelson Mandela

This advert has been paid for privately by island residents. © THE BEACH

THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW

INCREASING AID IS A BOLD MOVE - IT IS DOWN TO YOU TO TELL STATES MEMBERS THAT THEY HAVE YOUR MANDATE TO DO THIS.

SIMPLY SIGN THIS SLIP, AND POST IT TO CYRIL LE MARQUAND HOUSE TODAY. THANKS!

For further details visit www.jerseyaid.org

"Sometimes it falls upon a generation to be great. You can be that great generation..." Nelson Mandela

Senator Frank Walker & Senator Terry Le Sueur
Cyril Le Marquand House
PO Box 140
St. Helier
JE4 8QT

Dear Senator Walker and Senator Le Sueur

WHY INCREASE OVERSEAS AID?

Because 6,400 people are dying every day in Africa from AIDS. Because over 100 million children in the world don't get to go to primary school. Because every year 525,000 mothers die in childbirth. Because the debt crisis isn't over. Because we want to live in a more peaceful and secure world. Because now is the moment for an historic drive to tackle global poverty. Because it is true to our best traditions - Jersey's overseas aid commitment dates back to 1968. Because Jersey has the advantage of being one of the wealthiest countries in the world. Because of these things, and more, I urge you to dramatically increase the aid budget beyond the existing 2008 target and to set a prudent date by when Jersey will reach 0.7%.

Yours sincerely

Signature

TRADEJUSTICE DROPTHEDEBT MORE&BETTERAID MAKEPOVERTYHISTORY

50 MILLION CHILDREN WILL DIE OF POVERTY OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

A decade has passed since the first UN Day for Eradication of Poverty was marked in Jersey on 17th October 1996. Many factors perpetuate poverty including: injustices in global trade; the huge burden of debt; insufficient and ineffective aid; political instability and violent conflict; corruption and governance failures; and inappropriate economic policies imposed by rich countries.

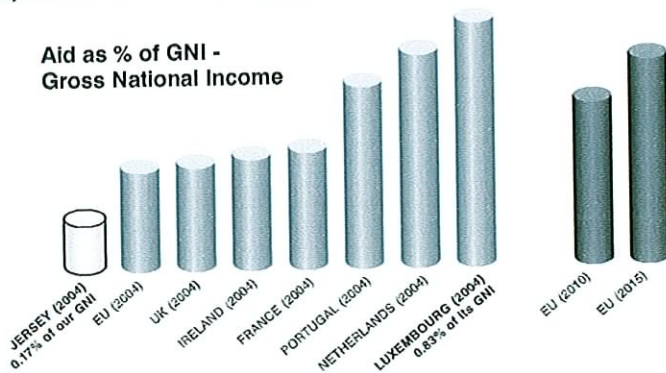
Where are we now?

Progress in poverty eradication over the decade has been mixed. At the global level, the proportion of poor people living on less than one dollar a day in developing countries declined from 27.9% to 21.3% between 1990 and 2001. If current trends are maintained, the number of people living in extreme poverty would just fall below 735 million by 2015, from about 1.22 billion in 1990.

However, this global picture masks important disparities. Global poverty reduction has been driven by the success of East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia, who are on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal target of halving extreme poverty at the national level by 2015. China, in fact, has already achieved the poverty reduction target: the number of people living in extreme poverty there fell from 377 million to 212 million between 1990 and 2001.

All other regions have experienced setbacks since 1990. Some countries are at severe risk of falling short of the goal. Sub-Saharan Africa is the least likely to achieve the income poverty target, having made no progress in reducing the incidence of poverty in the 1990s.

In 2005 unprecedented global campaigning helped pave the way for significant new commitments by the wealthy nations to cancel debt and increase aid. However, little progress was made on trade or other issues.



What about Aid?

■ At the 2005 G8 Summit fifteen members of the EU set themselves the goal of spending 0.56% of GDP on world development aid by 2010, and reaching the UN target of a minimum of 0.7% of Gross National Income ("GNI") by 2015

■ Fifteen EU member states have pledged to spend 0.7% of GNI on Overseas Development Aid. Denmark, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden have already reached or exceeded this target. Ireland has made a commitment to fulfil the target by 2007, Belgium by 2010, France and Spain by 2012, the UK by 2013, and Germany by 2015. In total this amounts to 0.56 per cent of EU GNI by 2010.

■ In 2004 average EU spending on world development aid was 0.35% of GNI

■ Between 1996 and 2006 Jersey's aid budget increased by around 29%. In 2004 it had risen to 0.17% of GNI and will be increased to an estimated 0.2% of GNI in 2008. However in 2004 Luxembourg's aid budget was 0.83% of its GNI – almost five times Jersey's level.

Sources: Jersey in Figures 2005, Development Assistance Committee World Development Report 2005, Review of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), E/CN.5/2006/3

WORLD POVERTY DAY 17th OCTOBER

www.makepovertyhistory.org

FIRST UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR THE eradication of poverty



But what can I do?

■ If you want to see Jersey follow Luxembourg's lead on aid tell your States representatives and your friends! Jersey's aid budget is due for review in 2008; if voters do not show support it could be cut back.

■ Support national and international campaigning to eradicate world poverty.

■ Contact major charities.

■ Visit www.makepovertyhistory.org or find out about the Make Poverty History – Jersey Coalition by emailing mauricelakeman@jerseymail.co.uk

This page has been prepared and paid for by private individuals who are not connected with the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission. For more information see www.jerseyaid.org

EMBARGOED UNTIL 1 PM 1 JULY 2005

States of Jersey challenged to increase Overseas Aid

Anticipating Saturday's live8 event a full page advert will be placed in the Friday (1 July 2005) edition of Jersey Evening Post contrasting Jersey's aid budget with OECD countries. The advert quotes Nelson Mandela's address to the Make Poverty History campaign calling for trade justice, debt cancellation and more and better aid. It highlights the fact that Jersey remains at the bottom of the international aid league table, just ahead of the USA.

Responding to the advertisement former president of the States of Jersey Overseas Aid Committee Ann Bailhache said "*The Jersey Community Relations Trust has done a tremendous job in making it possible for Islanders to take part in this global expression of concern. But, like the G8 leaders meeting next week, our own politicians are also being reminded that poverty is an issue of deep concern to many people in the Island*".

Mrs Bailhache continued "*I am aware that ActionAid has recently called into question the quality of a significant part of the aid provided by donor countries. Jersey would get top marks for the quality of the aid we provide. However, even taking quality into account, we still only manage a fraction of the level of countries at the top of the aid league table. The Jersey Community Relations Trust is encouraging Islanders to send messages to the G8 leaders. In the same way now is the right time for people to let States Members know if they support an increase in Jersey's aid budget*".

Notes for Editors

This advert has been paid for privately by concerned Jersey residents who are not connected with the Jersey Overseas Aid Committee or the Jersey Community Relations Trust.

In 2003 Jersey's aid was 0.16% of GNI (source: Jersey in Figures 2003-2004, page 53). The internationally accepted target is 0.7%.

The ActionAid report is available at:

<http://www.actionaidusa.org/realaid.php>

If so called "phantom aid" is completely discounted Jersey would be placed mid way up the donor league table but would still only donate a quarter of the percentage achieved by Luxembourg.

If you would like to speak to an expert on development issues you can call Jersey woman Caroline Nursey, Deputy International Director of Oxfam UK, tel 01865 312177

On 3 July 2004 a letter was published in the JEP signed by a wide cross section of Island business, community and religious leaders calling on the States of Jersey to substantially increase its aid budget (attached). This letter closely followed a letter published in the UK media urging the UK government to increase aid. The ad published this year includes a similar letter that readers are being asked to sign and post to indicate their support for an increased aid budget

If you have any questions relating to the data please call Brian Coutanche FCA, tel 720387, email bjc@coutanche.com

More information and analysis will be available on www.jerseyaid.org. A PDF version of the letter can be downloaded from that site.