

STATES OF JERSEY



DRAFT ANNUAL BUSINESS PLAN 2011 (P.99/2010): SEVENTH AMENDMENT

**Lodged au Greffe on 24th August 2010
by Senator B.E. Shenton**

STATES GREFFE

1 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Chief Minister’s Department (Grant to Overseas Aid Commission) shall be decreased by £402,800 by maintaining the grant at its 2010 level”.

2 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £198,600 by reducing the proposed tourism marketing budget”.

3 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £500,000 by reducing the sum allocated to Jersey Enterprise”.

4 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £762,900 by reducing the proposed expenditure for the Finance Sector (Jersey Finance Ltd. and Jersey Financial Services Commission)”.

5 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £21,500 by maintaining expenditure in relation to the Regulation of Undertakings at its 2010 level”.

6 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £112,400 by removing the proposed increase in support to the Rural Sector”.

7 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £100,000 by reducing expenditure on the Rural Initiative scheme”.

8 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £120,800 by removing the proposed increase in relation to Pre-School Education”.

9 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £70,884 by limiting the increase in expenditure on Secondary Education (Non Fee Paying) to 2%”.

10 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £9,800 by not increasing the expenditure on Fee Paying Education (Provided Schools)”.

11 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £188,438 by limiting the increase in expenditure on Fee Paying Education (Non-Provided Schools) to 2%”.

12 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £19,000 by not increasing the expenditure on the Instrumental Music Service”.

13 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £217,400 by not increasing the expenditure on Higher Education (Student Finance)”.

14 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be increased by £50,000 to provide additional funding for the Jersey Archive Service”.

15 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Health and Social Services Department shall be decreased by £145,600 by not increasing the expenditure on Patient Transport”.

16 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department shall be decreased by £300,000 by limiting the proposed increase in funding for Specialist Crime Investigations”.

17 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department shall be decreased by £250,000 by limiting the proposed increase in funding for Financial Crime Investigations”.

18 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department shall be decreased by £75,524 by limiting the proposed increase in funding for the Fire and Rescue Service to 2%”.

19 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department shall be decreased by £358,200 by reducing the proposed expenditure on H.M. Prison”.

20 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Planning and Environment Department shall be decreased by £500,000 by reducing the level of grants available”.

21 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Social Security Department shall be decreased by £1,822,000 by reducing the increase in funding for income support”.

22 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Treasury and Resources Department shall be decreased by £191,400 by not increasing the expenditure on Architects”.

23 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (a) –

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the States Assembly and its services shall be decreased by £44,400 by freezing the remuneration of elected members for 2011 at its 2010 level”.

24 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (b) –

After the words “make to the States consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the proposed gross expenditure of Jersey Harbours as set out in Summary Table B shall be reduced by £226,000 and the proposed income total of Jersey Harbours as set out in the Table shall be increased by £226,000”.

25 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £402,800 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Chief Minister’s Department (Grant to Overseas Aid Commission) (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

26 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £198,600 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department by reducing the proposed tourism marketing budget (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

27 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £500,000 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department by reducing the sum allocated to Jersey Enterprise (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

28 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £762,900 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department by reducing the proposed expenditure for the Finance Sector (Jersey Finance Ltd. and Jersey Financial Services Commission) (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

29 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £21,500 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department by maintaining expenditure in relation to the Regulation of Undertakings at its current level (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

30 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £112,400 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department by removing the proposed increase in support to the Rural Sector (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

31 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £100,000 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department by reducing expenditure on the Rural Initiative scheme (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

32 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £120,800 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department by removing the proposed increase in relation to Pre-School Education (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

33 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £70,884 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department by limiting the increase in expenditure on Secondary Education (Non Fee Paying) in 2011 to 2% (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

34 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £9,800 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department by not increasing the expenditure on Fee Paying Education (Provided Schools) (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

35 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £188,438 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department by limiting the increase in expenditure on Fee Paying Education (Non-Provided Schools) in 2011 to 2% (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

36 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £19,000 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department by not increasing the expenditure on the Instrumental Music Service (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

37 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £217,400 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department by not increasing the expenditure on Higher Education (Student Finance) (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

38 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be increased to reflect the recurring effect of the increase of £50,000 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department to provide additional funding for the Jersey Archive Service (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

39 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £145,600 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Health and Social Services Department by not increasing the expenditure on Patient Transport (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

40 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £300,000 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department by limiting the proposed increase in funding for Specialist Crime Investigations (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

41 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £250,000 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department by limiting the proposed increase in funding for Financial Crime Investigations (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

42 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £75,524 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department by limiting the proposed increase in funding for the Fire and Rescue Service in 2011 to 2% (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

43 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £358,200 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department by reducing the proposed expenditure on H.M. Prison (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

44 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £500,000 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Planning and Environment Department by reducing the level of grants available (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

45 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £1,822,000 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Social Security Department by reducing the increase in funding for income support (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

46 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £191,400 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the Treasury and Resources Department by not increasing the expenditure on Architects (with the figure increased for 2012 and 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for those years)”.

47 PAGE 2, PARAGRAPH (e) –

After the words “within these amounts” insert the words –

“except that the proposed total net revenue expenditure of the States funded bodies for 2012 and 2013 as set out in Summary Table E shall be decreased by £503,400 to reflect the recurring effect of the reduction of £44,400 for 2011 in the net revenue expenditure of the States Assembly and its services by freezing the remuneration of elected members for 2011 at its 2010 level and by making a further reduction of £459,000 in expenditure on States members remuneration in 2012 (with the sum of £44,400 increased for 2012 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for that year and the total sum of £503,400 increased for 2013 in accordance with the appropriate inflation-related increase being applied to expenditure for that year)”.

SENATOR B.E. SHENTON

REPORT

Introduction

“It’s time to allocate Ministers what they need, not what they want”.

Senator Ben Shenton

Without spending control taxes will rise, and the introduction of a generous welfare state and aging demographics will add to the fiscal burden. I doubt that the momentum of spending can be completely stopped – the party has gone on far too long for anyone to really believe that it may end – but we must at the very least attempt to slow it down. If tax burdens rise too high, the income generators will leave for more attractive jurisdictions and the big losers will be the low-income earners that the socialists claim they represent. This Island will not be able to afford even minimal social benefits if the taxpayers and entrepreneurs leave.

You will never convince some politicians that an immigrant paying £1,000,000 in tax over 10 years is more beneficial than one that drains over £200,000 from the taxpayer in benefits over the same period. The trouble with blinkered socialism is that it only works when you have someone to pay for it. The Income Support system is a growing monster that threatens to engulf us all as we inherit the worst excesses of a failed UK system. For goodness sake let’s stop asking consultants from a failing economy how to destroy our own! If we had Chief Officers that did not need to hide behind the recommendations of others they may start to deserve their pay.

If all these amendments fail, and we do not turn the tide, will the last person to leave please remember to turn off the lights.

Note – Members will no doubt be disappointed with the large number of amendments. However, the system has been carefully designed to deny the ability to question the headline figures contained in the Business Plan. It was published after the deadline for written questions at the last States Sitting before the summer recess – and amendments have to be lodged before the next Sitting. But that’s democracy for you!

Few would argue against the notion that change in the public sector takes significantly longer than in the private sector. This is for a number of reasons – not least the structure of the public sector and the fact that some areas provide essential services with strict minimum operational issues.

Furthermore, the private sector does not have the luxury of the taxpayer ‘tap’ – a constant source of funds that is available from taxation. If the private sector does not react quickly to a shortfall in income, it could quickly find itself in liquidation. The public sector does not have a similar sword of Damocles hanging over its head.

In its Annual Report (November 2009 update) the Fiscal Policy Panel notes that a higher fiscal deficit is forecast for 2011 as a consequence of higher planned States expenditure than previously envisaged. The Panel also noted the plan to use the Consolidated Fund to finance these larger deficits.

To quote from the document –

“The Panel urges the States to tackle the deficit and not to worsen the position further by increasing spending or reducing income.”

“The depleted balance in the Stabilisation Fund risks leaving Jersey unable to respond to a worsening of the current economic downturn or to the next slowdown.”

The Comptroller and Auditor General’s report: ‘States Expenditure Forecasts, February 2010’ – illustrates the growth in expenditure witnessed during recent years. Taking a pessimistic view, the States’ deficit would be of the order of £80 million by 2014. This would eliminate most of the Strategic Reserve if allowed to occur.

The PAC believes that we should act in a prudent manner today and not rely on over-optimistic economic forecasting to solve our problems. The structural deficit has been caused by a fundamental change in the mechanics of the local economy. The golden goose that allowed a Shangri-La existence of low taxation, coupled with high expenditure, has flown the nest, and is unlikely to return.

The Minister for Treasury and Resources has acknowledged that the current one-year planning process is flawed, as it does not engender long-term planning. The PAC agrees with these sentiments and looks forward to the introduction of a more suitable and robust system in due course.

The PAC noted that the 5 year expenditure forecasts, passed by the States Assembly in 2008, predicted a 2011 Net Revenue Expenditure figure of just £567 million. These are the expenditure levels that were considered achievable just 2 years ago. Yet despite a period of low inflation, rejection of this Proposition would allow expenditure at a much higher level.

It is the responsibility of every States Member to ensure that the economy is run in a manner that achieves longer-term sustainability. A reluctance to work to more stringent spending targets at this stage could lead to severe economic problems for future generations.

Contrary to the ill-conceived and worrying thoughts of some commentators – we do need to know the cost of our Public Sector and we must reward them with competitive, but not excessive, terms and conditions. The taxpayer will demand value for money and the practice of increasing taxation to overpay the inefficient is a long-term recipe for disaster. It is not the job of the taxpayer to provide charity to the greedy, nor is it the job of Government to exploit loyal Public Sector by failing to pay a fair day’s pay.

The alternative to this proposition is to remain a proliferative, greedy generation that is more than willing to pass extreme financial burdens to future generations. We should not be remembered as the ‘takers’ in society – but rather leave a legacy of prudence, honesty, and integrity.

Amendment 1 (and consequential amendment 25) – Overseas Aid

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Chief Minister’s Department (Grant to Overseas Aid Commission) shall be decreased by £402,800 by maintaining the grant at its 2010 level”.

Freeze Overseas Aid and look to introduce Gift Aid in 2012

Saving: £402,800

The generosity of the Jersey resident is well documented. They have been strong supporters of overseas aid and give generously at times of crisis. This amendment effectively empowers the individual to decide who they would like to help, and avoid causes that they do not agree with.

A considerable amount of funding in 2009 went to India – a country with a nuclear weapons programme, a space programme, and a significant overseas aid budget.

Indeed in the UK, the new Conservative Minister for aid is considering slashing Britain’s million aid contribution to India. The move comes after sustained criticism of giving aid to a country that spends billions of pounds on nuclear weapons and a space programme.

The case for continuing large-scale aid to India is that despite its huge economy, it is a poor country on a per capita measure; hundreds of millions still live in poverty, and this is likely to stay the case for years to come.

Against this are 2 arguments; opportunity cost and providing cover for the Indian government. The latter relates to the notion that foreign aid frees native governments from having to provide equivalent services from their own resources. For example, if Jersey is providing access to clean water for villages in the Punjab, the Punjabis will not bother to lobby their local politicians to provide this service. Thus the government will not be obliged to do so and the Punjabis will remain dependent on Jersey aid unless they are rich enough to fund it privately themselves.

The former, opportunity cost, is the next best thing the money could be used for; either tax cuts, national debt reduction, spending on other departments or aid to other countries. So if it was used for aid for other countries, would spending in, say, Ethiopia, be more effective than spending the same amount in India? There is no easy answer to this.

With the economy weak and taxes looking set to increase, local charities will find it increasingly difficult to raise funds. Furthermore, in many cases costs will continue to rise.

Therefore the amendment – as a counter-balance to the freezing of Overseas Aid – should look to introduce Gift Aid in 2012. This will significantly benefit local charities – after all, charity begins at home!

The benefits for all local charities are enormous. Do you really need Big Brother Government deciding where your donations will go?

There is no doubt that charities such as Jersey Hospice, Headway, Mencap, etc. would welcome this move. Local charities provide valuable services, many of which save the

taxpayer significant sums as the liability for service provision is removed from Government. The introduction of Gift Aid will increase funding at a time when fund-raising pressures are becoming increasingly tight. This is the right thing to do.

The following is an explanation of UK Gift Aid taken from the RNIB website. Jersey Gift Aid could be based on a similar system.

How can I sign up for Gift Aid?

All you need to do is complete our [online Gift Aid declaration form](#) or send in our [downloadable Gift Aid declaration form \(Word, 86K\)](#)

How does Gift Aid work?

Gift Aid is one of the easiest ways to make your donation tax effective. The charity you are supporting reclaims the basic rate tax from the Inland Revenue. There is no extra cost to you and the process is simple – all you have to do is make a Gift Aid declaration.

What does the Gift Aid declaration commit me to?

Absolutely nothing! It just ensures that if you choose to donate to RNIB, we can claim an extra 25* per cent back from the Inland Revenue.

*For any gift aided donations, which were made before 6 April 2008, we will be able to claim back 28 per cent.

What is a Gift Aid declaration?

It is simply a statement by an individual taxpayer that they want a charity to get back from the Inland Revenue the tax paid on their donation. This is a great way to add 28* per cent to the value of your gift to RNIB without it costing you a penny more!

*For any donations you make after 6 April 2008 it will be 25 per cent. The Government will pay RNIB an additional 3p on every £1 you give during the transitional relief period.

Gift Aid – do I qualify?

For every £1 you donate to RNIB in a financial year, you must have paid 28p* in income or capital gains tax in the same financial year to qualify for Gift Aid.

*For any donations you make after 6 April 2008 you must have paid 25p in income or capital gains tax in the same financial year to qualify for Gift Aid.

How do I know if I pay UK income or capital gains tax?

You pay these taxes if:

- income tax is taken from your wages or salary before you receive your pay
- you pay tax after filling in a self-assessment form each year
- you have any taxable savings (in a Building Society, for instance), or a pension plan, or investment income

- you have paid any capital gains tax, on the sale of a property or some shares, for instance.

If any of these applies to you, please complete and return your declaration so RNIB can reclaim the tax on your donations. NB Inheritance tax does not count as UK income or capital gains tax.

Why does it work out at 28* pence for every pound given?

Although basic rate tax is currently 22 per cent, the donation for £1 is treated as the net after tax from £1.28 (£1.28 minus 22 per cent is approximately £1). RNIB get back the 28 pence.

*When the basic rate tax changes to 20 per cent, the donation for £1 is treated as the net after tax from £1.25 (£1.25 minus 20 per cent is £1). RNIB get back the 25 pence.

What if I don't pay UK tax?

Then, unfortunately, you are not able to make a Gift Aid declaration.

What if I'm a pensioner?

You may still pay tax on a private pension plan or a savings account, or pay capital gains tax if you sell property or shares. If so, please tick the Gift Aid declaration.

What if I'm a higher rate taxpayer?

RNIB can only directly claim back at the basic rate but please complete and return the declaration anyway.

However, as a higher rate taxpayer, if you declare your donations on your tax return, you can claim a rebate based on the difference between the higher rate and the basic rate when you fill in your self-assessment form.

From April 2004 the self-assessment form covering returns for 2003/04 allows you to nominate a charity to receive any rebate that you are due. The Inland Revenue will pass the repayment directly to the charity. So please consider this simple way to add even more to your gift to RNIB.

For example, if a higher rate taxpayer makes donations totaling [sic] £100 over a year, on top of the £28 that RNIB claims back directly, you can reclaim as much as £23 from the taxman.

The relevant code for RNIB is RAJ58MG.

What if I'm a lower rate taxpayer?

If you pay a lower rate (10 per cent or 20 per cent), RNIB can still claim back 28p* for each £1 you donate, provided you pay enough tax to cover the claim in the tax year you make the gift(s).

*For any donations you make after 6 April 2008 it will be 25p.

What if I make my donations via CAF (Charities Aid Foundation)?

If you normally make donations via CAF, tax has already been reclaimed. However, please fill in the declaration anyway so that any separate donations you might make are tax effective as well.

What if I buy raffle tickets?

Purchases such as raffle tickets are not treated by the Inland Revenue as donations and so the Gift Aid declaration does not apply to them. However, please fill in the declaration to cover any additional or separate donations.

Can Gift Aid be applied to events sponsorship?

Yes, in most cases – please see sponsorship forms for more details. If you are being sponsored or sponsoring someone else, for example someone taking part in an RNIB abseil or running the London Marathon, please Gift Aid eligible contributions. Remember each sponsor needs to include their home address and postcode to enable RNIB to reclaim the tax.

How long does the declaration last for?

To simplify matters for both you and RNIB, the declaration wording normally covers present, future and past donations. We are able to claim on any gifts made since the Gift Aid scheme was revised on 6 April 2000, as long as you are eligible.

Who will have access to this information about me?

Only RNIB and the Inland Revenue. We will not share it with anyone else.

What should I do if my tax status changes or I want to cancel my declaration?

Please let us know by contacting us in one of the following ways:

XXXXXX

Amendment 2 (and consequential amendment 26) – Tourism marketing

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £198,600 by reducing the proposed tourism marketing budget”.

Saving – £198,600

This may appear at first a little short-sighted. The industry is struggling and during 2010 we have had to pump fiscal stimulus monies into Tourism advertising.

Yet there is something badly wrong, and throwing money at the problem is no solution. The budget remains meaningfully larger than that of Guernsey, yet our neighbours seem to get better results from their spend.

The keywords, a few years back, were – ‘route development’ and the subsidy of new aircraft routes such as Heathrow. Now we are moving away from this concept and

throwing money at joint marketing initiatives. Having travelled regularly on empty Heathrow flights I can understand why the route subsidy concept has been judged money badly spent.

When I last looked at the figures for Tourism I found a fat organisation where a large portion of the budget went on internal salary costs and overheads. There was certainly no air of lean and efficient Government about this Department.

You get the impression that there is no considered strategy, rather it's a case of let's try this and if it does not work try something else. The elephant in the room is that Jersey is an expensive place to get to, and this problem is not addressed by throwing money at advertising. Be realistic, accept what your market is, and budget accordingly.

No doubt the Minister will bounce to his feet to defend the increase in spending and I hope that this effort to curb States proliferation does not make him an 'Angry Man'.

Amendment 3 (and consequential amendment 27) – Jersey Enterprise budget

After the words "withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011" insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £500,000 by reducing the sum allocated to Jersey Enterprise”.

Saving – £500,000

What is a grant? It is effectively a gift, a hand-out of taxpayers' money, and something that should be closely controlled. As one Government department touted it – it is 'free money'.

There is no evidence to suggest that the funding of new Enterprises is working and, personally, I do not believe that this is the role of Government. However, the Jersey model of Government is like a giant octopus that wants to get its tentacles into everything. Many of the grants handed out that I'm aware of have been simply bonkers. Just because someone has 'always wanted' to do something does not mean that it is a sound business idea. I've seen promises of grants to millionaires to set up another speculative business, grants to existing businesses to allow previous owners the opportunity to exit and retire, grants to businesses that have closed within months.

Leave the enterprise provision to the Banks and professionals rather than throw taxpayers' money around in an amateurish and unaccountable way. If you want to help, look at tax breaks and other measures.

The PAC is looking at the controls on grant spending. Until this is done, the budget must be cut.

Free money anyone?

Grantee	Description	Amount
Institute of Law	Grant for set-up costs and Study Guide development – one-off grant funding	£120,000
A.A. Rive Limited	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,163
A.S.C. Builders	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,720
A.T.C. & Son	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Air Heating & Manufacturing	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£255
Alan Rive Builders	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,860
Alex McAulay Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£298
Amalgamated Facilities Management	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,478
A.P.R. Motor Repairs	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Artisan Plumbers	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£25
Aston Electrical	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,965
Bagot Road Garage Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£650
Bel Royal Motor Work Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£4,395
Benchmark Carpenters and Joinery	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,215
Brady & Gallagher (1999) Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£735
Brimbyrne Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,965
CAF Engineering Limited	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£3,750
Cafejac Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Cameron & Sons (Jersey) Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,965
Case Electrical Services	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,215
C.G. Lawless Electrical Contractor	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,318
Chapman Hugo Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,895
Chevron Motor Co.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£443
Chic Salon	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£4,145
Colin Quérée Carpenter & Build	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,853
D.I.S. Electrical Contractors	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£5,643
Dandara Jersey Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£6,233

Dean Burnouf Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,383
Design Dimensions Limited	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,965
Dodd Design & Build	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,500
Eastern Joinery	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,058
Eclipse Hair Salon	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,233
Elmina Lifestyle Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£5,878
F.J. De La Haye & Son Joinery	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,895
Feel Unique	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,075
Finn-Decor Limited	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£3,178
Fosse Construction Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Fuel Supplies (C.I.) Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£185
G4S Security Services (Jersey)	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,895
Gary Jegou Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Gelaires	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Gell Electrics Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£615
Hacquoil & Cook Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£680
Heritage Joinery	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,220
Houzé Construction Limited	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,235
J. Beamer Decorators Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Jacksons (C.I.) Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£5,860
J.D. & B.Mc. Decorators Limited	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,685
Jersey Gas Company Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,200
John McGranahan Electrical	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
K.&D. Builders (2008) Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
K.C. Engineering Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£555
Larsen Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£3,680
Leonard's Electrics	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£988
Les Ormes Golf & Leisure Club	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Lotheringtons Commercial Interiors	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,510

M. Thompson Plumbing and Heating	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Malzard & Le Vesconte Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,498
Mel Owers (Painter & Decorator)	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,905
Mercury Distribution Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Michael Moyse Hair Fashion	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,685
Michelle Hairstyles Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£5,448
MITIE Engineering Services	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,298
Moce Limited	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,963
Motor Mall	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Ontime Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,965
P. Genée Building Contractor Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£213
P.M.B. Decorators Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Planet Hair	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,120
Pomme d'Or Hotel	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Power Protection & Security	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Premier Service Marine Engineering	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£645
R. & D. Waller Builders Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£510
R. & S. Bouchard Plumbing Services	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,930
Raffray Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£8,770
Ray Wilkinson Builders Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,145
Richard Hervé Plumbing & Heating	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£795
Rio Hair Salon Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£6,510
Rylance Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,905
Salon Elmina Ltd	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,198
Salon Seven	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,500
Smail & Richards	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£4,923

Somerville Construction	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£750
Storm Hair	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,500
Syvret & Turner Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£1,500
The Creative Window & Conservatories	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£715
Toni & Guy Jersey Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£3,940
Trinity Joinery (2005) Ltd.	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£855
United Electrical Contractors	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£2,080
Apprenticeship Grants to individuals	Grants to employers in respect of Apprentices employed	£13,535
Tickets	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Abbey National International	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£2,250
All Pets	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£250
Alter Domus Services Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£625
A.M. Consultancy	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
B.D.K. Architects	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£875
BabyBarn	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Barnes & Collie	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£100
Beaumont Structural Consultancy	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
C5 Alliance Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Camerons Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£2,000
Careers Jersey	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
C.I. Travel Holdings	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£500
CPA Global	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£3,000

Creepy Valley Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Cronus Consultancy Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£2,000
D.J. Hartigan & Associates	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Derek Mason Architects	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Direct Input Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£750
EFG Offshore Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,500
Elmina Hair & Beauty	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£500
Geomarine Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Hall TV Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Image Group Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Jersey Arts Trust	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Jersey Careleavers Association	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£575
Jersey Dairy	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£750
Jersey Electricity Co. Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£10,642
Jersey Heritage Trust	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Jersey Hospitality Association	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Jersey Oak	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£2,175
La Mare Vineyards Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,500
Mevanna Management Services Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£625
Music In Action Ltd.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,250

National Trust For Jersey	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£2,000
Radisson S.A.S. Hotel	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Sanne Group	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
Grant to Individuals	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,000
St. Helier Town Centre Management	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£1,750
The Shelter Trust	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£875
Voisin & Co.	Individual graduate employed – maximum of £1,000 per employee	£875
Creative Jersey	Grants in respect of Marine Stewardship accreditation	£14,028
Jersey Hospitality Association	Bienvenue training costs for the Hospitality Sector employees	£50,000
Jersey Advisory and Conciliation Service (JACS)	Grant support for JACS to deliver Employment Law training to Jersey companies	£10,000
Jersey Business Venture (JBV)	Grant support to JBV to cover operational costs	£130,000
Jersey Finance Ltd.	Grant to market and promote the Finance Industry and provide technical assistance to Government	£2,089,975
Jersey Competition Regulatory Authority (JCRA)	Work with the JCRA to create a more competitive commercial environment through the application of the Competition (Jersey) Law, in line with the States Strategic Plan (1.2.1) (1.6.1) (1.7.1)	£280,000
Jersey Consumer Council (JCC)	The JCC was created by Act of the States. The Grant is awarded based on an annual business plan and it funds all functions and activities.	£130,000
Jersey Conference Bureau	Grant to support the operation of the Jersey Conference Bureau	£235,958
Bureau de Jersey	Grant for the operation of Bureau de Jersey in Caen	£75,000
Jersey Hospitality Association	Grant to support the Jersey Hospitality Association	£96,000
Battle of Flowers Association	Event Grant for (£145,000) plus (£50,000) for Meadowbank Roof	£195,000
International Air Display	Jersey International Air Display	£100,000
PGA European Tour	Jersey Seniors' Classic – PGA European Tour	£50,000
Payment to individuals	Glasshouse Replacement – Interest subsidy scheme	£216

Over Thirty Months Scheme – Compensation Payments to individuals	Compensation scheme for cows born before 1st August 1996 (Over Thirty Months Scheme) introduced as BSE compensation 1988	£593
Air Route Development	Various Grants to airlines to support new routes	£404,517
Jersey Export & Trade Initiative grants	Various Match Funding Grants to support and encourage local business to identify and grow export markets	£91,419
Jersey Innovation Initiative grants	Various Match Funding Grants to support the investment into innovation (products and services)	£56,148
Export Development – Economic Stimulus grant	Various Grants to local companies to help develop overseas exports, and international networks	£2,806
Enterprise Grants – Economic Stimulus	Various Grants to micro-businesses to support the set-up costs of a new enterprise	£27,869
Economic Development	Grants to other States Departments	£153,055
	Total Economic Development	£7,022,978

Amendment 4 (and consequential amendment 28) – Finance Sector

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £762,900 by reducing the proposed expenditure for the Finance Sector (Jersey Finance Ltd. and Jersey Financial Services Commission)”.

Saving – £762,600

As someone involved in the Finance Industry, I can fully understand the argument for and against these grant increases. However, all spending needs to be looked at dispassionately and the size of the increases in funding over recent years justifies debate.

However, this amendment is as much about process as it is about the desire to save money. The additional support to Jersey Finance Limited is due partly to the fact that they have taken over some responsibilities from Government – yet the balance decrease on the Government side in the Business Plan is not obvious. Also, the policy to pay the JFSC to extend its activities into non-financial service entities is something that should at the very least be debated by the States Assembly.

The concept in respect of the JFSC has historically been based on a ‘user pays’ self-funded model which has returned ‘dividends’ to the taxpayer. However, this move to extend anti-money laundering activities within the JFSC to non-financial services entities – funded by the taxpayer – opens up a number of questions – such as –

- How wide are the JFSC’s powers outside the finance sector?
- Why is the ‘user pays’ principle not being adopted in respect of non-financial services entities?
- Is there a risk that the financial services entities will eventually bear the brunt of funding the oversight of non-financial services entities?

- How has the initial contribution been calculated?
- Are we laying the seeds for an open-ended taxpayer liability for funding?
- Have Jersey Finance consulted their membership on the possibility that they may be required to subsidize, through fees to the JFSC, the extension of the remit of the Anti-Money Laundering unit to cover non-financial service entities?

The policy change to fund non-finance related activities via the JFSC has never been debated – until now. This amendment is about considering policy and having the ability to debate its desirability.

States’ Spending Review – Emerging Issues (R.48/2008)

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (May 2008)

“Jersey Finance

<i>Amount</i>	<i>£250,000</i>
<i>Timing</i>	<i>Long term</i>
<i>Type of reduction</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Certainty</i>	<i>Speculative</i>

App 3-2. At present, Jersey Finance is financed partly by the States and partly by the financial services industry. This option for reducing spending would lead to a balancing of the direct and ‘in kind’ contributions made by these two parties so that the States and the industry make equivalent contributions.”

Amendment 5 (and consequential amendment 29) – Regulation of Undertakings

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £21,500 by maintaining expenditure in relation to the Regulation of Undertakings at its 2010 level”.

Saving £21,500

This 5% increase in the budget is largely unexplained. It is difficult to understand how such a Department can warrant such a high budget. Explanation please.

What price the current immigration policy?

The 2009 cost estimate for Regulation of Undertakings was £380,600. The 2011 cost estimate is £452,500 – an increase of £71,900 or 18.9%. No sign of belt-tightening here.

Amendment 6 (and consequential amendment 30) – Rural Sector budget

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £112,400 by removing the proposed increase in support to the Rural Sector”.

Saving – £112,400

The level of grants handed out by the States fills me with dread. The Minister wants to increase the Rural Sector budget by over 45% – without any explanation.

This is significant at a time when we should be controlling costs. There is little evidence that the overall strategy works – and some of the funds are not being wasted.

It is a strategy that needs debate before funding. More scrutiny is required in the Chamber.

It is sometimes better to put businesses out of their misery rather than keep them on life-support until their inevitable demise.

Amendment 7 (and consequential amendment 31) – Rural Initiative Scheme

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Economic Development Department shall be decreased by £100,000 by reducing expenditure on the Rural Initiative scheme”.

Saving – £100,000

Economic Development:

(Taxpayer handouts)

Millionaire Farmers please form an orderly queue.

Grantee	Description	Amount
Area Payments to Individuals	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside. Financial details supplied under conditionality	£189,957
Bizzy Lizzy Nurseries Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£491
Clamer Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£629
La Mare Vineyards Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£788
Fauvic Nurseries Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£833

Ocean Dream Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£1,178
Bon Air Stables	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£1,232
CAF Engineering Limited	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£1,246
Le Rendu & Son Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£1,707
Bayview Livery Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£1,729
East Riding Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£1,936
Happy Hens Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£2,010
Person & Frière Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£2,227
La Pompe Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£2,567
Beuvelande Enterprises Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£2,752
Aigretmont Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£2,886
Rondel Farms Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£3,119
C.S. Conservation	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£3,552
Devon Villa (1991) Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£4,226
Vermont Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£4,411
Homefield Growers Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£4,812
Cross Cottage Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£4,925
Cross Cottage Farm Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£8,046
Cowley Farm Ltd.	Farming activity payments, support in the countryside	£17,690

Cowley Farm Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£31,028
Rozel Farms Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£5,260
Les Côtils Farms Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£5,724
Anneville Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£6,141
D.A. Richardson Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£6,508
Bel Val Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£6,991
D.J. Farming Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£7,259
D.J. Farming Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£5,609
Gold Leaf Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£7,324
Gold Leaf Farm Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£15,208
La Ferme Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£7,360
La Ferme Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£49,953
Freedom Farms Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£8,842
Freedom Farms Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£16,134
Printemps Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£8,982
Le Gresley Farms Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£9,415
Le Gresley Farms Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£12,179
Le Gresley Farms Ltd.	Compensation scheme for cows born before 1st August 1996 (Over Thirty Months Scheme) introduced as BSE compensation 1988	£73
J. & S. Growers (2009) Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£9,709

Didier Hellio Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£10,158
C. & A. Jersey Royals Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£10,251
St. Lawrence Growers Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£11,184
Trinity Manor Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£11,439
Trinity Manor Farm Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£31,014
Trinity Manor Farm Ltd.	Compensation scheme for cows born before 1st August 1996 (Over Thirty Months Scheme) introduced as BSE compensation 1988	£146
Meadow Vale Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£13,904
Meadow Vale Farm Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£30,568
Labeys Farms Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£14,261
Classic Herd Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£14,527
Classic Herd Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£9,692
Chalet Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£15,948
Chalet Jersey Ltd.	Compensation scheme for cows born before 1st August 1996 (Over Thirty Months Scheme) introduced as BSE compensation 1988	£73
Chalet Jersey Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£45,334
Lodge Farm Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£16,117
Lodge Farm Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£38,272
Lodge Farm Ltd.	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£350
Somerleigh Farms 1996 Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£26,034

Melechtes 2007 Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£29,317
Master Farms Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£30,198
Master Farms Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£16,104
Master Farms Ltd.	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£18,621
Master Farms Ltd.	Compensation scheme for cows born before 1st August 1996 (Over Thirty Months Scheme) introduced as BSE compensation 1988	£73
Fosse Au Bois Growers Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£38,137
Woodside Farms Ltd.	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£41,143
Woodside Farms Ltd.	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification for Island Use	£50,000
Woodside Farms Ltd.	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£94,888
Amal-Grow Limited	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£41,273
The Jersey Royal Company	Area Payments support to underpin a base level of farming activity in the countryside	£302,799
Royal Jersey Agricultural & Horticultural Society	Sales Level Agreement in place for services to support the dairy industry (bull proving, artificial insemination, etc.)	£227,652
R. Le B. Ltd.	Farming activity payments, support in the countryside	£18,422
R. Le B. Ltd	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£41,894
R. Le B. Ltd	Compensation scheme for cows born before 1st August 1996 (Over Thirty Months Scheme) introduced as BSE compensation 1988	£73
Le Hurel Farm (Trinity) Ltd.	Quality Milk Payment – to support Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£24,288
Quality Milk Payments to individuals	Quality Milk Payment – transitional support to allow the industry to implement their Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	£284,179
Jersey Dairy	Provision of milk to primary schools. Sales Level Agreement in place	£168,791

Jersey Products Promotion Ltd.	Support for promoting Jersey products, e.g. Genuine Jersey. Sales Level Agreement in place	£134,642
Brooklands Farm	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£8,911
Grass Roots Organic	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£5,751
Hamptonne Farm Hens Ltd.	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£42,468
Jersey Fisherman's Association	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£11,048
Jersey Honeybee Development	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£3,753
Magic Touch	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£148
Promotional Fabrics Ltd.	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£3,632
Opex Exhibition	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£906
Stanco	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£1,627
Vegware	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£354
Recovery Management Services Ltd.	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£8,000
Southern Rocks Fisheries Ltd.	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	£32,352
Meadow Vale Farm Ltd.	Compensation scheme for cows born before 1st August 1996 (Over Thirty Months Scheme) introduced as BSE compensation 1988	£218

Amendment 8 (and consequential amendment 32) – Pre-school education

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £120,800 by removing the proposed increase in relation to Pre-School Education”.

Saving – £120,800

The Education Department, in their wisdom, have decided to give 30 hours’ free nursery to all pupils of States nurseries – despite the understanding by many States Members that 20 hours was the desired aim.

It is therefore of some concern that a Department that has decided that 30 hours’ free nursery is beneficial, should then come cap-in-hand to the States to say that it has a funding shortfall. We are now spending £3,500,000 on nursery care – a figure that exceeds Guernsey’s spend by £3,500,000. There is no statutory duty here – but the States in their wisdom decided that we should provide 20 hours’ free nursery care for the offspring of millionaires so I’ll abide by the decision.

The States did not vote on 30 hours free. If anything, the budget should be cut, sending the message that 20 hours is free and user pays above this amount.

Amendment 9 (and consequential amendment 33) – Secondary Education non-fee paying budget

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £70,884 by limiting the increase in expenditure on Secondary Education (Non Fee Paying) to 2%”.

Saving – £70,884

Again, another increase that deserves at least a small debate.

The Department, according to the summary, has saved £298,000 due to Schools and Colleges team redefinition and £33,000 part-share of savings from the grant to Durrell. So, add these “savings” to the proposed budget increase of £541,400 and you get a whopping increase of £872,400. If the “savings” are genuine – why the need to increase expenditure by 3.7%?

Answers on a postcard please.

This amendment ignores the savings which are difficult to confirm, and limits the overall increase to 2%.

Amendment 10 (and consequential amendment 34) – Fee paying education – provided schools

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £9,800 by not increasing the expenditure on Fee Paying Education (Provided Schools)”.

States’ Spending Review – Emerging Issues (R.48/2008)

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (May 2008)

“Fee-paying provided schools

<i>Amount</i>	<i>£800,000</i>
<i>Timing</i>	<i>Medium term</i>
<i>Type of reduction</i>	<i>User pays</i>
<i>Certainty</i>	<i>Speculative</i>

App 3-7. Certain schools owned and managed by the States (e.g. Victoria College and Jersey College for Girls) charge fees. Currently these fees are set by reference to the formula by which the funds provided to non-fee paying schools are calculated. This formula takes account of the staff and non-staff direct costs of schools (except property costs). Broadly, fees are set to cover at least 50% of these formula costs and thus do not cover the property costs incurred by the States in providing these schools. If the fees were to be increased to meet 50% of the property costs incurred, they would have to be increased by about £800,000.”

Amendment 11 (and consequential amendment 35) – Fee Paying Education (Non Provided Schools)

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £188,438 by limiting the increase in expenditure on Fee Paying Education (Non-Provided Schools) to 2%”.

Saving – £188,438

See amendment 9 above. The rationale for a 5.9% budget increase at a time of budget-tightening is not proven. Debate required.

Amendment 12 (and consequential amendment 36) – Instrumental music service

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £19,000 by not increasing the expenditure on the Instrumental Music Service”.

Saving – (initially) – £19,000

This service was originally highlighted as an area where savings can be made by the Chief Officers themselves. May I remind Members of the following comment from the C&AG –

States’ Spending Review – Emerging Issues (R.48/2008)

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (May 2008)

“Schools Instrumental Service

<i>Amount</i>	<i>£100,000</i>
<i>Timing</i>	<i>Short-term</i>
<i>Type of reduction</i>	<i>User pays</i>
<i>Certainty</i>	<i>Not speculative</i>

App 3-11 This service is a valued part of the department’s services and is believed to have contributed significantly to the enrichment of the Island’s cultural life.

App. 3-12 The service currently incurs costs of the order of approximately £600,000 per year.

No charges are made in respect of the loan of instruments. It is proposed that charges should be introduced in respect of the loan of instruments and that they should be calculated to achieve an income of approximately £100,000 per year in the first instance.”

Amendment 13 (and consequential amendment 37) – Higher Education Budget

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be decreased by £217,400 by not increasing the expenditure on Higher Education (Student Finance)”.

Another area of hand-outs (grants) where greater supervision is required. Having come across wealthy divorcees that contribute nothing to their offspring’s education and, incredibly, a situation whereby a parent offered to contribute but was refused as he had moved back to the UK.

As an employer I tend to get disheartened by the number of students that have wasted 3 years of their lives by getting a useless degree at a second-class university – funded by the taxpayer.

Everyone has the right to go to University if they are intelligent enough and it will be positive in terms of career goals. Many students would have been far better off going straight into employment and gaining both experience and, where necessary, relevant exams.

Maybe that is why the Government has to assist through graduate grants persons that have taken the University route.

Examples of degree and college courses currently available are available under **Appendix 2**.

In terms of Jersey Students, the following soft subjects are popular –

Philosophy – various colleges

Philosophy, like sociology and psychology, is one of those degrees that people do when they're not quite sure what vocation they want to follow. It's a fun-time 4 years, open to stoners, egocentrics and those that love the sound of their own voice, who will finish the course even more confused at what they want to do in life and probably end up working at a convenience store.

Media Studies

The following is from a recent article in The Spectator –

“There are plenty hard questions to ask. The main one is what I regard as a national scandal: young people being mis-sold useless degrees that benefit neither students nor society. They get fed this line, about how graduates earn more, and are led to believe that the letters MA after your name mean an extra £7k or more, for life. You can bet such studies merge together Oxford degrees in Science with media studies courses to claim that the degree – not the subject or institution – is what matters.

Media studies is a particular bugbear of mine. I was talking to the head of a large newspaper company the other day (not one I write for) who said that no media studies graduates worked anywhere in the whole company. In my own case, no employer has ever asked even if I have a degree – let alone if it was a 2:1 or what it was in. Two of The Spectator's (excellent) staff started out as PAs. Journalism is a trade, people are judged by their output. You really are only as good as your last story.

And yet you now get some unis offering an MA in Political Journalism – as if, armed with this degree, you go off to work in the lobby. Similar cons operate everywhere in higher education. The college heads pick a job people want to do, offer a course in it, all on the often false basis that a degree in the subject will better enable you to do the job.

I have yet to meet anyone with a BA in journalism in journalism. Even my own postgrad was useful only insofar as it taught you shorthand, and helped you break into the work experience cartel.

There are hundreds more such degrees, being mis-sold to young people who would be better off (and get further, faster) going straight into work.

Cutting these useless courses, for the benefit of all concerned, is the most logical response to the funding squeeze in higher education. And if we stop abusing the dreams of our young people in the process, so much the better.”

The truth is that higher education is producing too many graduates with useless degrees from poor quality universities, and this has been confirmed by employers in a study commissioned by the UK Government into the relationship between business and universities.

Many employers felt that declining standards in courses had resulted in graduates “lacking deep technical understanding”. Core scientific skills, in particular, were being sacrificed for “soft” skills such as communication, team working and business awareness.

There was a “proliferation of courses in media-based subjects, many of which would not be useful to a student choosing to embark on a career in the sector”. Some employers thought that standards of literacy and numeracy had fallen.

All employers agreed that work experience was an important way of developing employability skills, but questioned the value of the “more mundane” jobs undergraduates did.

Asked what they thought about the way universities were run, employers said they found them “slow moving and bureaucratic, difficult to navigate around and risk-averse”. Universities needed to transform themselves into more dynamic institutions, they said.

The value of the degree, and the value to the Island, must be taken into account when handing out funds.

Amendment 14 (and consequential amendment 38) – Jersey Archive Service

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Education, Sport and Culture Department shall be increased by £50,000 to provide additional funding for the Jersey Archive Service”.

What a conundrum.

Jersey Heritage Trust (JHT) – a heritage and transport organisation with statutory duties and a poor record of financial management.

I’m not sure how this amendment leaves JHT and ESC in respect of the funding proposition recently debated. Ultimately, the Archive should be funded outside of JHT and consideration should also be given to moving the grant provision to EDD, with the Archive moving out of the portfolio.

I am putting forward the suggestion that the grant in 2011 be increased by £50,000 and a total sum from the JHT grant be applied to the Jersey Archive. The usual increases based on inflation rate assumptions should be applied for future years.

I also ask the Council of Ministers to consider the following. In 2012, and thereafter, the grant to JHT be decreased by £375,000 and the grant to the Chief Minister’s Department be increased by £375,000 on the basis that the responsibility for funding

the Jersey Archive will be transferred to this Department in order that it can undertake its statutory duties without the risk that funding will be siphoned off by JHT to cover losses elsewhere in its portfolio.

Amendment 15 (and consequential amendment 39) – Patient transport

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Health and Social Services Department shall be decreased by £145,600 by not increasing the expenditure on Patient Transport”.

It is questionable whether the States with its high pay rates, restrictive work practices, and inability to operate rota systems efficiently, should be running this service at all.

Consideration should be given to the privatisation of the Patient Transport Service in order to gain greater efficiency. Furthermore the consideration of an acceptable charging structure should be considered.

The Guernsey model is one of an outsourced service which offers great value to the taxpayer.

The estimates quoted for 2010 in the Annex to the Draft Annual Business Plan 2010 differ substantially to the 2010 Estimate Budgets in the 2011 Annex.

An explanation for such major discrepancies is required as it makes a mockery of the whole Business Plan process.

Amendment 16 (and consequential amendment 40) – Specialist Crime Investigations

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department shall be decreased by £300,000 by limiting the proposed increase in funding for Specialist Crime Investigations”.

No case has been made for this – and certainly no cost analysis has been published.

The Minister wants a £421,700 increase in budget (+10.4%).

Debate please.

Amendment 17 (and consequential amendment 41) – Financial Crimes Investigations

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department shall be decreased by £250,000 by limiting the proposed increase in funding for Financial Crime Investigations”.

No case has been made for this – and certainly no cost analysis has been published.

The Minister wants a £588,600 increase in budget (+38.1%)

Debate please.

Amendment 18 (and consequential amendment 42) – Fire and Rescue Service

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department shall be decreased by £75,524 by limiting the proposed increase in funding for the Fire and Rescue Service to 2%”.

The individual remuneration within the Fire and Rescue Service is very high compared with their UK counterparts. We should therefore look at everything they do and retain only core activities. The apparent duplication of sea rescue services with the RNLI and the requirement to have an unmanned Western Fire Station should be examined.

States’ Spending Review – Emerging Issues (R.48/2008)

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (May 2008)

“Home Affairs Department: Fire & Rescue Service

Closure of the Western Fire Station

<i>Amount</i>	<i>£15,000</i>
<i>Timing</i>	<i>Short-term</i>
<i>Type of reduction</i>	<i>Efficiency</i>
<i>Certainty</i>	<i>Not speculative</i>

- App 3-30. The Western Fire Station would be closed and the retained fire fighters, currently associated with that fire station would either be associated with the principal fire station in St. Helier or replaced by retained fire fighters recruited in St. Helier. Incidental utility costs of approximately £5,000 per year would be avoided together with associated maintenance and supervision costs which may amount to approximately £10,000.
- App 3-31. The Jersey Fire Service has been experiencing difficulty in recruiting retained fire fighters for the Western Fire Station. The result is that, irrespective of spending pressures, it may prove necessary to close the Western Fire Station for operational reasons.
- App 3-32. Closure of the station would have some effect upon incident response times but appears unlikely to increase response times for incidents within the immediate vicinity of the station beyond response times experienced elsewhere in the Island.
- App 3-33. The estimate of reduction of expenditure does not take any account of the proceeds of sale of the fire station site.

Amendment 19 (and consequential amendment 43) – H.M. Prison

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Home Affairs Department shall be decreased by £358,200 by reducing the proposed expenditure on H.M. Prison”.

This expense is due to political failure and the granting of pay and conditions to prison staff that is way ahead of their UK counterparts. I suggest that the Minister for Home Affairs actually tries to achieve at least one thing during his 3 year term – and that should be the introduction of repatriation legislation.

Furthermore, the privatisation of the Prison should be reviewed to ascertain if it could be run more efficiently outside of the Public Sector. This review could extend to prisoner transport services, which is undertaken by the police currently.

Amendment 20 (and consequential amendment 44) – Planning and Environment grants

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Planning and Environment Department shall be decreased by £500,000 by reducing the level of grants available”.

What is the Ecology Trust Fund?

- the Jersey Ecology Fund is a financial resource available for whole or partial support of local environmental projects
- it was established in March 1991 by the States of Jersey with a sum of money received as an insurance settlement from the Amoco Cadiz oil tanker disaster of 1978
- the fund is invested by the States Treasury to generate an income that can be used in whole or partial support of local environmental projects
- the five Trustees of the fund meet regularly to consider applications received
- the annual income from the invested sum varies dependent on interest rates
- donations may also be made to the fund through the States Treasury

What kind of projects may be eligible for funding?

- practical conservation tasks, including scrub clearance, pond renovation and woodland management
- monitoring and survey programs, including studies and surveys of flora, fauna and vegetation
- surveys of marine environment, perhaps to be carried out as part of, or in conjunction with, undergraduate or postgraduate studies

- participation in British and European projects, such as biological studies
- other conservation tasks, not included above, which the trustees of the Fund believe to be of importance to the Island

Organisation	Project	Sum Granted
St. Luke's Primary School	Construct rectory nature garden	£2,400
Jersey Wildlife Activity Group	Earth Education Workshop	£825
Jersey Agile Frog Group	Construct enclosure	£750
National Trust for Jersey	Computer mapping programme	£404
Student	One year Ph.D. support	£7,300
Men of the Trees	Woodland management	£1,818
Marine Conservation Society	Marine identification course	£201

What is the Countryside Renewal Scheme?

The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population.

What are the Scheme's objectives?

- to improve the care of the Island's countryside, enhancing biodiversity, protecting wildlife and the landscape
- to minimise the risks of pollution from agricultural sources – primarily from slurry and nitrates
- to increase access to the countryside
- to enhance the image of farming
- to support the marketing of Jersey produce – based on environmentally friendly agriculture
- to improve the image of Jersey – with benefits for other industries

Who can apply?

- it is a voluntary scheme
- anyone responsible for the management of land (i.e. tenants and/or owner-occupiers and landowners) may apply

What type of work is supported?

- maintaining a green cover crop in fields following the harvest of maize
- long term grass habitat strips/areas

- annually cultivated habitat strips
- creation of species-rich grassland or heathland
- organic conversion
- organic production
- pollen and nectar for invertebrates
- annual crops for wildlife
- grassland management for wildlife
- heathland management – restoration and maintenance
- woodland management
- hedgerow creation and restoration
- permissive access – footpath, cyclepath and bridlepath creation
- production of management plan
- cider apple orchards
- special projects

CRS Year	Number of Applications Received	Applications approved by CRS Panel	Total Expenditure
2005	62	61	£166,087
2006	66	43	£519,214
2007	56	51	£584,636
2008	63	54	£528,586
2009	39	29	£525,168
TOTAL	286	238	£2,323,691

Planning and Environment Department:

Grantee	Description of Grant	Amount
Historic Building Grants to individuals	Historic Building Grants to individuals	£23,173
Classic Herd Ltd.	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£14,023

St. Lawrence Growers Ltd.	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£10,658
Master Farms Ltd.	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£107,164
National Trust For Jersey	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£32,174
Gold Leaf Farm Ltd.	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£40,487
St. Georges Preparatory School	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£11,518
The Jersey Royal Company	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£6,280
CS Conservation	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£18,116
Jersey Trees for Life	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£20,104
Cowley Wood Ltd.	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£28,071
Countryside Renewal Grants to individuals	The Countryside Renewal Scheme provides environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	£256,257
Energy Efficiency Grant to individuals	The Energy Efficiency Service is a States of Jersey initiative to assist low-income and vulnerable households reduce their energy bills and keep warmer through the winter	£516,972
Contribution to Research Fund		£23,089

Amendment 21 (and consequential amendment 45) – Income Support

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Social Security Department shall be decreased by £1,822,000 by reducing the increase in funding for income support”.

Reduce Income Support budget by £1,822,000 – to £97,633,700

In the draft Annual Business Plan the estimate cost was £79,334,000 for 2009. The 2011 figure is £99,455,700, an increase of £20,121,700 (+25.36%).

So we should perhaps base the increase on the detail in the Financial Summary on page 84.

The 2010 estimate figure was £93,828,700 – add £3.2 million for benefit uprating, £1.65 million for demographic and cost pressures on residential care, £1.0 million transfer of the Boarding-out Budget from Health and Social Services and £1.0 million allocated to increase Social Inclusion and Reduce Social Deprivation in the Island. This amounts to £100,678,700. Take away the savings as detailed of £3,045,000 and the amount required – per the Financial Summary – is £97,633,700. This is £1,822,000 less than the figure quoted, but still an uplift of 4.05% over 2010.

So where does the money go? This is based on an actual case, albeit names have been changed.

John is a Jersey-born and educated white-collar worker aged 31 and married with 2 young children (wife does not work). He earns £31,640 per annum, rents in the private sector, and pays £1,447.20 in income tax and £1,898.40 in Social Security annually.

His annual income after Tax and Social Security is £28,294.40.

Serge is from Eastern Europe and came to the Island 6 years ago. He is also 31, has 2 young children (wife does not work) and works in retailing. He earns £15,000 per annum.

Serge does not pay any Income Tax as his earnings are so low; in fact as he does not earn enough, the taxpayer picks up a supplementation charge of a few thousand pounds to cover his shortfall in Social Security earnings. Serge receives £16,540 in Income Support – putting his gross earnings up to £31,640.00. However, as he does not pay any tax, and much less Social Security, his net income is £30,740.00 – some £2,499.60 per annum higher than John’s (8.8%).

In order to incentivise Serge into getting a second job to provide for his family, the Income Support System ‘incentivises’ him by continuing to pay support well above his current income levels. If he gets a second job paying £16,540, he can claim £3,952 per annum income support – pushing his gross earnings up to £35,592 – albeit he will now be contributing in Income Tax.

With career benefit claimants on the Island, it is time to ask whether those on benefit should have a higher income than those that work.

Going forward by making benefits taxable, if the benefits take income above the tax thresholds, it would at least level the playing field. The Income Support bill has grown

by 25% in the past 2 years – if we don't get it right soon it could destroy our Island, and the biggest losers will be those that see their benefits slashed because the pot has been poorly targeted and recession means that it has to be drastically reduced.

Public Comments

A

“Having paid self-employed social security contributions for many years, I have grown to view social security liability as just another kind of tax anyway.

Last week I obtained an estimate from the Tax Office for my ITIS liability for 2011. It will be 6% with child allowance. 13% without.

A friend (aged 25) who has no children, has worked since the age of 16, never claimed benefits, and earns less than £19k gross p.a., has an ITIS liability of 17%. It will never be viable for her ever to buy her own home in Jersey as she has no family to help her and no margin to save anything. She is fully aware that financially her life would be easier if she had some kids (Income Support payments, rent paid plus no tax to pay), but she chooses not to. But a lot of people make a different choice and it's easy to see why.

Another friend (aged 40) worked full-time from age 16 until having a baby 2 years ago. She's on Income Support now. She doesn't want to be, but says she has no choice. She'd have to pay tax and where would she find the money for rent and bills and childcare on a low wage (she was a carer) when she has no partner or family help? She feels trapped. Her best option financially would be to have another baby ...on Income Support.”

B

“I have found out that my friend's son who is Jersey-born, has been away from Jersey for quite a few years can claim a lot of money from the States in the form of unemployment benefit and a percentage of his rent for his accommodation. His parents are pushing him to get a job but he now says he is better of not working and all his friends are doing this as well.

As the States are cost-cutting this does not seem right and as a taxpayer I would prefer the funds to go where they are needed.

Has this amount of benefit increased over the years as I remember when you had to work or go to the Parish Hall and plead your case.”

C

“I have 3 jobs and pay 10% tax. The couple across the road, both on benefits are going to Amsterdam at the weekend – this is their third holiday this year – it cannot be right.”

D

“I was told by Social that if I only spend three nights at my girlfriend's house, with our baby, she can get higher benefits. I'm doing this but feel it's wrong – why are you advising me to spend time away from my family? We need the money and Social say it's OK but I miss them. I cannot afford to move in full-time cause the benefits are too good.”

Amendment 22 (and consequential amendment 46) – Architects

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the Treasury and Resources Department shall be decreased by £191,400 by not increasing the expenditure on Architects”.

The case has not been made.

Architects within Property Holdings:

2009 estimate	£59,600	
2010 estimate	£183,400	+207%
2011 estimate	£374,800	+104%
2 year increase – 2009 to 2011		+528%

Amendment 23 and Amendment 47 – States members’ remuneration

After the words “withdrawn from the consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the net revenue expenditure of the States Assembly and its services shall be decreased by £44,400 by freezing the remuneration of elected members for 2011 at its 2010 level”.

It is my contention that the overall cost of political representation on the Island is too high. We have 53 Members representing a small Island at a cost of £2,477,000. In my opinion this does not represent value for money.

There is no recognition in the current structure of the workload or position held by the politician. Indeed it would be quite feasible for someone to pick up the income for very little work.

We talk of reducing the size of the States Assembly but never actually achieve this aim. The concept of reducing the budget from 2012 onwards is to push the current Assembly towards reform. If the decision is made to retain salaries at current levels, the number of Members will have to be reduced by 10. The proposed reduction in 2012 is by £459,000 to £1,973,600. With 53 Members this equates to £37,238 per Member – with 43 Members the remuneration will be at current levels if split equally.

Amendment 24 – Jersey Harbours

After the words “make to the States consolidated fund in 2011” insert the words –

“except that the proposed gross expenditure of Jersey Harbours as set out in Summary Table B shall be reduced by £226,000 and the proposed income total of Jersey Harbours as set out in the Table shall be increased by £226,000”.

This amendment seeks both an increase in income and a reduction in expenditure in order that the harbour should operate flat after depreciation. Overall income would need to increase by £226,000 with expenditure reduced by a similar amount.

Free parking for employees should be removed and a re-assessment of staffing levels undertaken. Regeneration aspects in respect of the property portfolio should be transferred to Property Holdings to eliminate duplication and assist joined-up Government.

Financial and manpower implications

The financial implications are self-explanatory. In all cases, with one exception, a decrease in proposed spending levels is recommended. The funding for Jersey Archive is increased by £50,000 as a stop-gap approach. Further work needs to be undertaken to determine exact funding requirements in this area. However, I feel that an injection is necessary at this stage to reduce a cataloguing backlog that is increasing to unacceptable levels.

In terms of manpower this is more difficult to determine. Most of the proposals relate to the cancellation of budget increases rather than reductions. These should be largely neutral in effect. However, the proposition also raises questions about remuneration and manpower levels, and in this respect the level of redundancies will be dependent on the willingness of various parties to take a flexible and pro-active approach over the issue. There could be manpower reductions through intransigence and an inability to adapt to a changing economic environment. In other words, the implication of some amendments will be manpower reductions – but this is not assured.

In respect of the Archive, an increase of up to 2 full- or part-time posts is anticipated.

As the savings have been carried forward, and savings increased in respect of States Members' remuneration, the net impact of these amendments is a saving in excess of £14,000,000 over a 2 year period.

Annual Business Plan Amendments							652,881,000	
APPENDIX 1								
Net Revenue Expenditure								
Amendment Number	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Business Plan Increase	Amendment Amount	Net Increase 2010	Page No. Annex	New Net Rev. Expenditure	Comments
1	8,055,000	8,457,800	402,800	-402,800	0	17	652,478,200	Freeze Overseas Aid - Look to introduce Gift Aid in 2012
2	710,600	1,494,600	784,000	-198,600	0	25	652,682,400	Freeze Marketing Budget - Tourism
3	1,859,300	1,923,700	64,400	-500,000	-435,600	25	652,381,000	Reduce Enterprise Budget - Not core Government Job - Wasted grants
4	2,251,500	3,014,400	762,900	-762,900	0	26	652,118,100	Freeze Jersey Finance Budget
5	431,000	452,500	21,500	-21,500	0	26	652,859,500	Freeze Regulation of Undertakings Budget
6	248,600	361,000	112,400	-112,400	0	26	652,768,600	Remove proposed increase in Rural sector Budget
7	342,600	348,500	5,900	-100,000	-94,100	26	652,781,000	Reduce handouts through rural initiative Scheme
8	3,562,000	3,682,800	120,800	-120,800	0	35	652,700,200	Remove increase in pre-school budget to encourage user pays over 20 hours
9	23,525,800	24,067,200	541,400	-70,884	470,516	35	652,810,116	Limit increase in Secondary Education non-fee paying budget to 2%
10	5,676,200	5,686,000	9,800	-9800	0	35	652,871,200	Remove increase in Secondary Education Provided Schools
11	4,848,100	5,133,500	285,400	-188,438	96,962	35	652,692,562	Limit increase in Secondary Education non-provided budget to 2%
12	738,700	757,700	19,000	-19,000	0	35	652,862,000	Freeze Instrumental Music Service Budget
13	8,458,500	8,675,900	217,400	-217,400	0	36	652,663,600	Freeze Higher Education Student Budget - Improve targeting
14	2,085,900	2,495,700	409,800	50,000	459,800	36	652,931,000	Increase by £50,000 for Jersey Archive Funding - Switch responsibility to CM from 2012
15	649,600	795,200	145,600	-145,600	0	49	652,735,400	Patient Transport - Look to outsource to private sector - freeze budget
16	4,044,000	4,465,700	421,700	-300,000	121,700	58	652,581,000	Limit increase in Specialist Crime Investigation Budget to £121,700
17	1,542,300	2,130,900	588,600	-250,000	338,600	58	652,631,000	Limit increase in Financial Crime Investigation Budget to £338,600
18	4,153,500	4,400,000	246,500	-75,524	170,976	59	652,805,476	Limit increase in Fire & Rescue Budget to 2%
19	7,306,800	7,665,000	358,200	-358,200	0	59	652,522,800	H.M. Prison to justify 4.9% increase in budget
20	5,307,300	5,267,800	39,500	-500,000	-539,500	78	652,381,000	Reduce level of grant funding
21	93,828,700	99,455,700	5,627,000	-1,822,000	3,805,000	83	651,059,000	Reduce Income Support Increase
22	183,400	374,800	191,400	-191,400	0	106	652,689,600	Justify Architects Increase excessive
23	2,432,700	2,477,100	44,400	-44,400	0	127	652,836,600	Freeze Pay of States Members + Reduce budget from 2012
24	949,200	452,000	-	-452,000	-452,000	147	652,429,000	Harbour to Operate Flat
							646,067,354	Overall Saving if all amendments accepted

Business Plan Increase on Items to be amended = £11,341,400 which represents an increase in spending of 6.2%
 With the amendments the increase in spending is reduced to 2.15%
 A £7 million saving is equivalent to a 0.5% increase in GST.

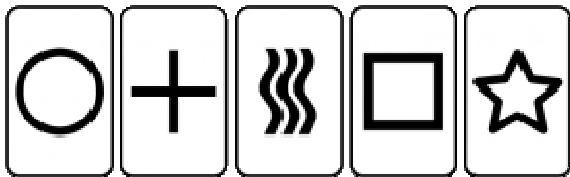
APPENDIX 2

Actual studies available worldwide to illustrate that not all degrees/courses are of similar value

David Beckham studies – Staffordshire University, UK

It might sound like a joke, but the squeaky-voiced soccer star actually has a degree course dedicated to him. The course, which is technically classed as “Football Culture”, has been defended by its founder, who argues that degree courses must keep with the times. Celeb-style degrees can also be found in the US, with Madonna studies injected into the Gender course at Harvard (no less) and Oprah Winfrey studies at Illinois.

Parapsychology – various colleges



This degree is perfect for starting a career with Ghostbusters. Oh wait, Ghostbusters are fictional – that’s 4 years wasted. Nevertheless, this course dedicated to the study of the paranormal (Slimer (*Ghostbusters movie character*) and haunted houses included) is popping up in universities and colleges worldwide. Coventry, Edinburgh, Northampton and Liverpool in the UK, plus Belford and Flamel in the US all offer the course, which makes you wonder if people are watching too many *Most Haunted* episodes.

Doctorate of Philosophy in Ufology – Melbourne University

In August this year, Aussie Martin Plowman became the first student to become a real Dr. Who after passing his studies of unidentified flying objects. After his major in culture and communications, he decided he wanted to do something a bit different, so he chose little green men. However, despite his new status, he remains open-minded about things: “When I meet someone who says they’ve seen something strange, that’s fair enough, because maybe they have. I don’t know what it is, though.”

The Phallus – Occidental College

It’s difficult to get to grips with the exact nature of this course – if you’ll pardon the pun. It’s cited as studies: “between the phallus and the penis, the meaning of the phallus, phallogocentrism, the lesbian phallus, the Jewish phallus, the Latino phallus, and the relation of the phallus and fetishism” but is actually a survey offered by this distinguished College’s Department of Critical Theory and Social Justice.

Surfing Studies – Plymouth/Melbourne

Gone are the days of dumb surfer dudes riding the waves without a care. Now, surfing means business. With Plymouth Uni in the UK offering a BSc (Hons) in Surf Science and Technology and Southern Cross University in Australia offering Surf and Sport Management, it seems the seaside slackers want to be taken seriously. What next? Wrestling degrees?

Philosophy – various colleges

Philosophy, like sociology and psychology, is one of those degrees that people do when they're not quite sure what vocation they want to follow. It's a fun-time 4 years, open to stoners, egocentrics and those that love the sound of their own voice, who will finish the course even more confused at what they want to do in life and probably end up working at a convenience store.

Queer Musicology – UCLA

Due to seemingly popular demand, the UCLA have actually combined queer theory – the study of gender, feminism and gayness – with the science of music, to produce a very open-minded course within their Herb Alpert School of Music. The LA Times reported that the course will introduce debates like: “the idea that if you're gay, then music by gay composers such as Benjamin Britten will sound different to you than it would if you were straight.”

Star Trek – Georgetown University in Washington

It's a degree, Jim, but not as we know it. The Georgetown faculty of Philosophy argues that “Star Trek is very philosophical. What better way, then, to learn philosophy, than to watch Star Trek, read philosophy, and hash it all out in class?” The Trekkies have also landed at Indiana University, who curiously combine their Star Trek Studies with religion. If only there were more vacancies for professional dorks...

Philosophy and Star Trek

PHIL-180 Philosophy and Star Trek

Fall only

Faculty:

[Wetzel, Linda](#)

Star Trek is very philosophical. What better way, then, to learn philosophy, than to watch Star Trek, read philosophy, and hash it all out in class? That's the plan. This course is basically an introduction to certain topics in metaphysics and epistemology philosophy, centered around major philosophical questions that come up again and again in Star Trek. In conjunction with watching Star Trek, we will read excerpts from the writings of great philosophers, extract key concepts and arguments and then analyze those arguments. The questions that we will wrestle with include:

- I. Is time travel possible? Could we go back and kill our grandmothers? What is the nature of time?
- II. Could reality be radically different from what “we” (I?) think? Could we be brains in vats?
- III. What is the relation between a person's mind and his functioning brain – are they separate substances or identical? Can persons survive death? Can computers think? Is Data a person?
- IV. What is a person? When do we have one person, and when do we have two (think of the episodes where people “split” or are “fused”)?

V. Do people have free will, or are they determined by the laws of nature to do exactly what they wind up doing, while believing they have free will? Or both? What is free will?

Course requirements: Four papers, 1000 words long, typed, double-spaced, on topics suggested a week in advance in class. Participation in discussions.

Golf Management – University of Birmingham/Florida Gulf Coast University

Here's another useless sport degree spreading through Universities across the world, but this one lands the number 2 position because it's not even fun. There's nothing much duller than playing golf apart from studying golf, so why these 2 Universities have offered courses covering the psychology of golf; equipment technology; financial performance and coach education, is a mystery.

Art History – various colleges

What career would you ever get with a degree in art history? Maybe an art gallery curator, but how many of those does the world actually need? Most art history courses consist of a selection of well-to-do teenagers and arty-hippy types deliberating over the same Dali and Magritte paintings for 4, even 5 years straight. It's time to move on!

The Science of Harry Potter – Frostburg University

Maryland's Frostburg University provides this honors seminar, which is really a physics class that investigates the supposed magic of Harry Potter. Seems like an excuse to watch the Harry Potter movies.

Learning from YouTube – Pitzer College

California's Pitzer College has added a class named: "Learning from YouTube". TechCrunch reports that "the class consists of students watching YouTube videos and then discussing them. They also leave comments on the videos themselves."