

Notes to help you complete the questionnaire

1. What your annual business survey questionnaire should cover

All activities carried out in Jersey. Any activity outside of Jersey lasting more than one year should be **excluded** from this questionnaire. Any work done in connection with overseas contracts where employees travel abroad regularly for short periods should be **included** and any overseas activity which is deemed to be capital expenditure in that country should be **excluded**.

2. Period covered by the return

Your return should be made for the each of the years ending 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2023. If no figures are available for those periods, the return may be made for your business year. If business year figures are supplied the return should relate to a business year ending on any date between 6 April 2022 and 5 April 2023 for 2022, and 6 April 2023 and 5 April 2024 for 2023.

If you commenced trading during either 2022 or 2023, then your return should cover the period from the commencement of your business until 31 December of that year, or alternatively any date up to 5 April of the following year.

If you ceased trading during either 2022 or 2023, then your return for that year should cover the period 1 January to the date you ceased to trade, or alternatively, from the beginning of your last business year up to the cessation date.

3. Income (excluding GST)

3.1 Total Turnover

Turnover consists of total takings or invoiced sales and receipts of the business in connection with the sale of goods and services. Interest and similar income, “other operating income” and extraordinary income should be **excluded** from the total turnover figures as should net proceeds on sales of capital items.

Include:

- All sales of goods (except fixed capital assets), including exports and goods purchased and resold without processing (i.e. merchanted or factored goods)
- Progress payments received for Work in Progress on long-term contracts which have not been identified as stocks on the balance sheet
- Income derived from the renting of property
- Income from sub-contracted activities
- For commission work, the commission / fee is to be included but not the full transaction price;

Exclude:

- GST
- Income recorded as extraordinary income in your accounts
- Income recorded as “Other Operating Income” in your accounts
- The sale of capital assets during the period; include these in section 5
- Interest payments received and other similar income
- Grants / subsidies from any source
- Value of insurance claims received
- Income derived from the renting of land (if recorded separately within your accounts)

4. Expenditure

4.1 Employment Costs

(b) Gross Wages and Salaries

Wages and salaries are defined as the total compensation in cash or in kind payable to all employees. State the amount paid before deductions.

Include:

- All overtime payments, bonuses, commissions
- Payments to those temporarily absent (e.g. on holiday, sick or on maternity leave etc.)
- The cost to the employer of all expenses and benefits in kind
- Accrued holiday pay

Exclude:

- Payments to working proprietors, partners and executive directors not in receipt of a regular salary, fee or commission
- Travelling and subsistence expenses; include these in 4.2
- Amounts paid to sub-contractors; include these in 4.2

(c) Employers' social security contributions

Exclude:

- Employees' social security contributions

(d) Contributions to pension funds

Employers' pension contributions should represent actual net amounts rather than notional values.

4.2 Purchases of Energy, Goods, Materials and Services

State the net cost of purchases made during the period of this return whether or not they were used or resold during that period. Valuation should be at full delivered cost. **Exclude** employment costs, stock variation, bad debts or depreciation, all interest payments, amounts charged to capital account and capitalised building repairs. Deductible GST should be **excluded** from the cost but non-deductible GST should be **included**. In the case of imports the cost should **include** import and excise duties (less drawback).

4.3 Taxes, Duties and Levies Paid

Total amount payable in taxes, duties or levies to government.

Include:

- Parish and Island-wide rates
- Impôts/excise duties (e.g. on alcohol, petrol etc.) paid **directly** to the government by your business
- Vehicle registration duty

Exclude:

- GST
- Taxes already included in the purchase of goods, materials and services
- Corporation tax
- Income tax

5. Capital Expenditure

The amounts entered should include the **purchase costs** and **disposal proceeds** of fixed assets.

Include:

- Land and buildings, including major refurbishment costs
- Non-produced assets, e.g. licences, contracts and patents
- Vehicles
- Computer hardware and software
- Office equipment and furniture
- Tools and special purpose equipment, including plant machinery
- Intellectual Property

Values should include non-deductible GST but exclude deductible GST.

6. International trade in services; Exports and Imports

This section relates to imported / exported services only. Exclude the value of any goods imported / exported. Any transactions with individuals, enterprises or other organisations domiciled outside of Jersey are regarded as international transactions. A subsidiary or parent of your company situated in another country is regarded as an international resident and hence transactions in services with these entities should be regarded as international trade in services. Values should already have been included as part of your figures in Sections 3 and 4.2.

Include:

- Consultancy services
- Royalties and licence fees
- Computer services (excluding hardware)
- Management fees
- Insurance and finance services

Exclude:

- Trade in goods; include these in section 7
- Dividend or interest payments
- Transactions in financial assets or liabilities

7. International trade in goods; Exports and Imports

This section relates to imported / exported goods only. Exclude the value of any services imported / exported. Any transactions with individuals, enterprises or other organisations domiciled outside of Jersey are regarded as international transactions. A subsidiary or parent of your company situated in another country is regarded as an international resident and hence transactions in goods with these entities should be regarded as international trade in goods. Values should already have been included as part of your figures in Sections 3 and 4.2.

Goods are specific, tangible commodities.

Include:

- Semi and finished manufactured goods
- Foods, beverages and tobacco
- Basic materials

Exclude:

- Trade in services; include these in section 6