

ANNEX TO FINANCIAL  
REPORT AND ACCOUNTS 2015





States  
of Jersey

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**ANNEX TO FINANCIAL  
REPORT AND ACCOUNTS  
2015**





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## Introduction to the Annex

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*The principal accounts document is the Financial Report and Accounts, which includes high level financial summaries and the Minister's and Treasurer's reports. The aim of the Financial Report and Accounts has been to produce a concise annual report which will appeal to the majority of users of the accounts.*

*This supplementary accounts document sets out more details about figures in the accounts, which should be read in conjunction with the Financial Report and Accounts. The information contained within this annex is unaudited.*

*The Treasury and Resources Department hopes that readers will find the information in this annex of benefit and would encourage any queries in relation to the annex to be addressed to the relevant Department.*

*A copy of the 2015 Financial Report and Accounts can be found on the States of Jersey website ([www.gov.je](http://www.gov.je)); alternatively a hard copy can be obtained from the States Assembly Information Centre at the following address:*

*Morier House  
St. Helier  
Jersey  
JE1 1DD*

*The Treasury and Resources Department thanks all departments for their cooperation in providing the information to allow this annex to be produced.*





## Explanation of the contents of Department/Fund Pages

The detailed information also includes narrative information on the key financial results in a format that is comparable between Departments/Funds. However, some variation is necessary due to the differing nature of the entities. The table below shows which sections apply to each type of entity

### Key Results

This section examines the highlights for the entity's performance. For Departments and Trading Operations this will normally consider performance against the Budget approved by the States, and changes from the previous year.

Special Funds may focus instead on the financial position at the end of the year and will also consider the performance of investments held in the Common Investment Fund (CIF).

Participants in the CIF recognise all income and gains on these investments as gains or losses on the units held, and so when considering the performance of these funds it is important to consider the performance of its investments in the CIF as well as the results in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. Further information about how information is presented is given in the next section.

### Service Analysis

This section looks at where the expenditure in a department/trading operation was spent (and income received), and what the key variances from budget and changes from the previous year were. Near-Cash and Non-Cash items are separately identified.

### Staff Full Time Equivalent Employees

This considers how many Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees the department/trading operation had at the end of the year. It also compares this to the position at the previous year end.

From 2013 FTE figures have been reported without exemptions that were previously part of the Regulations of Undertakings Law (e.g. covering exempt students and absence cover). Employees without a fixed working pattern are not included in these figures.

### Financial Statements

These statements are similar to those included for the whole States of Jersey in the main accounts for individual entities, but are shown gross of internal charges to allow a proper comparison against budget. Non-cash items are shown separately in the Statements of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

### Trading Fund Balance

Under the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2005, Trading Operations must maintain a Trading Fund that does not form part of the Consolidated Fund. The Fund balance for each operation is calculated on the same basis as the Consolidated Fund (see the Consolidated Fund section for details), and shown in this section.

	Department	Trading Operation	Special Funds
Key Results	✓	✓	✓
Service Analysis	✓	✓/x	x
Staff FTE	✓	✓	x
Financial Statements	✓	✓	✓
Trading Fund Balance	x	✓	x





## Note on the performance of Investments held in the Common Investment Fund

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During 2010 a Common Investment Fund was created to allow funds (both inside and outside of the States accounting boundary) to pool funds for investment purpose. The CIF is an administrative arrangement, not a separate fund, and provides a simple cost effective way of pooling funds for investment purposes. The aim of the CIF is to provide greater investment opportunities, economies of scale and minimise fees and costs.

In operation, participant funds buy “units” in various CIF pools. Each pool will then buy individual investments in line with agreed strategies. This means that individual participants do not own investments, but rather units in the relevant CIF pool. As a result, participants recognise gains or losses based on the units held rather than the underlying investments.

The amount of income, expenditure, gains and losses incurred in the CIF attributable to each participant is tracked, and the results included in the participants pages in the Annex. These amounts are equivalent to those that would have been included in the financial statements of the participant if they held the investments directly, and it is important to consider these results in conjunction with those in the SoCNE.

## Effect of changes to Accounting Standards

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Accounting Standards evolve with time, and the Minister has a policy of annually updating the Accounting Standards used by the States of Jersey. In 2015 there have been several changes in the Accounts, and details of these changes are given in Section 6 and Note 9.3 of the main Accounts document. Previous years’ figures have been restated in both the main Accounts and Annex to ensure consistency between years and compliance with IAS 8 and IAS 10.

## Final Approved Budgets

### Revenue Approvals

Whilst the following departmental pages compare actual results against budget at a detailed level, the States approve only the total departmental budget.

The final approved budget for each department may vary from that approved in the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) for several reasons, including additional budget

allocations during the year, transfers between revenue and capital heads of expenditure and other transfers between departments (which are approved by formal Ministerial Decisions).

A summary is set out in the table below. (The MTFP budgets included in this table are those approved in the Annual Update to the MTFP Department Annex for 2015):

Department	MTFP 2015 Total NRE Near Cash	Carry Forward from 2014	Allocation of Contingency	Allocation of Additional Funding	Transfers between capital and revenue	Departmental Transfers	2015 Final Approved Budget Near Cash	2015 Final Approved Budget Non Cash	2015 Final Approved Budget
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Ministerial Departments</b>									
Chief Minister	21,539	830	8,964	(94)	871	987	33,097	1,290	34,387
Grant to the Overseas Aid Commission	10,284	147	–	–	–	–	10,431	–	10,431
Economic Development	18,430	332	178	(117)	–	(181)	18,642	3	18,645
Education, Sport and Culture	108,591	2,882	1,814	(665)	869	112	113,603	293	113,896
Department of the Environment	5,743	252	314	(36)	–	–	6,273	384	6,657
Health and Social Services	200,255	2,611	2,057	(1,272)	–	(300)	203,351	3,307	206,658
Home Affairs	48,557	686	981	(300)	(169)	154	49,909	710	50,619
Housing	675	–	–	(675)	–	–	–	–	–
Social Security	190,463	588	291	(2,121)	–	374	189,595	–	189,595
Transport and Technical Services	26,651	1,415	2,414	(169)	(1,661)	–	28,650	19,016	47,666
Treasury and Resources	28,723	1,984	(356)	8	2,450	(1,226)	31,583	19,470	51,053
<b>Non Ministerial States Funded Bodies</b>									
Bailiff's Chamber	1,627	96	172	–	–	270	2,165	–	2,165
Law Officers' Department	7,784	588	590	–	–	312	9,274	9	9,283
Judicial Greffe	6,786	60	107	–	–	17	6,970	19	6,989
Viscount's Department	1,387	90	–	–	–	(368)	1,109	67	1,176
Official Analyst	626	–	–	–	–	–	626	88	714
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	714	110	42	–	–	37	903	4	907
Office of the Dean of Jersey	26	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	26
Data Protection Commission	227	57	–	–	–	–	284	5	289
Probation Department	2,161	40	–	–	–	(202)	1,999	21	2,020
Comptroller and Auditor General	761	241	–	–	–	–	1,002	–	1,002
<b>States Assembly and its services</b>	<b>5,138</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7,342</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>12,480</b>
<b>Allocations for Contingencies</b>	<b>33,483</b>	<b>9,966</b>	<b>(24,910)</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32,553</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>32,553</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>720,631</b>	<b>22,975</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8,559</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>754,525</b>	<b>44,686</b>	<b>799,211</b>



## Notes:

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### ***1. Carry Forwards from 2014***

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Carry Forwards from 2014 were approved by Ministerial Decision (MD-TR-2015-0045: "2014 Year End Carry Forwards"), which approved the carry forward of £13.0 million of departmental underspends from 2014 to 2015 and the carry forward of £10.0 million to Allocations for Contingencies in 2015.

### ***2. Allocations for Contingency***

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Contingency Expenditure is approved by the States in the Medium Term Financial Plan, and the Public Finances Law allows the Minister for Treasury and Resources to approve transfers from contingency expenditure to heads of expenditure under Article 17.

### ***3. Additional Funding Approved in Year***

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The Public Finances Law allows the approval budgets in addition to those approved in the Medium Term Financial Plan, under specific circumstances. These are:

- Article 9(2) allows the States to amend an expenditure approval on a proposition lodged by Council of Ministers if a state of emergency has been declared or on the grounds that there is an urgent need for expenditure and no expenditure approval is available.
- Article 20 allows the Minister for Treasury and Resources to approve an expenditure approval where a state of emergency has been declared or where the Minister is satisfied that there otherwise exists an immediate threat to the safety of all or any of the inhabitants of Jersey. In this case the Minister must lodge a proposition seeking expenditure approval.

In addition, amounts previously approved may be reallocated by the Treasury Minister under Article 18(1).

### ***4. Transfers between Capital and Revenue and Transfers between departments***

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From 2010, every effort has been made to prepare Business Plans/Medium Term Financial Plans to accurately estimate the split of Capital and Revenue budgets according to GAAP. However, where variations to these estimates occur in year, adjustments may still be required. Capital approvals in previous years were not necessarily fully GAAP compliant, and where these included approvals for revenue expenditure in 2015, budget adjustments have been required to bring the budget into line with accounting definitions.

These are approved by a Treasurer's Delegated Decision, and reported to the States as part of the six monthly Budget Management Report.



## Capital Approvals

The table below shows how total Capital Approvals within the Consolidated Fund have changed during the year.

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
<b>Previous Approvals</b>	<b>97,257</b>	<b>101,140</b>
In Year Approval	74,844	65,192
Revenue to Capital Transfers	(2,360)	3,143
Other Transfers	(931)	(16,473)
Disposal Receipts Applied	–	2,400
Capital Expenditure	(45,609)	(51,735)
Amounts Returned to Consolidated Fund	(1,627)	(6,400)
<b>Unspent Capital Approvals Carried Forwards</b>	<b>121,574</b>	<b>97,267</b>





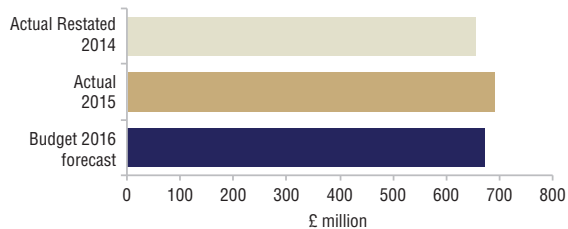
# The Consolidated Fund

*This is the fund through which the majority of the States' income and expenditure is managed.*

## Key Results

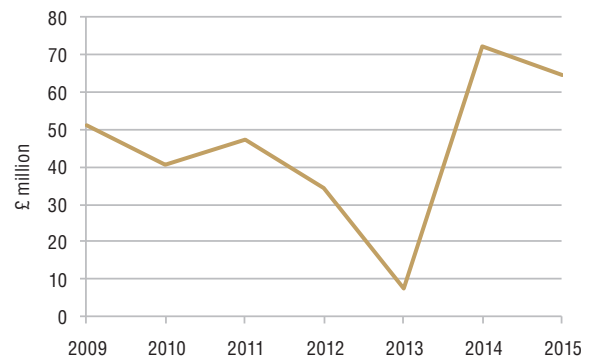
### NET GENERAL REVENUE INCOME

**£691.7 million**



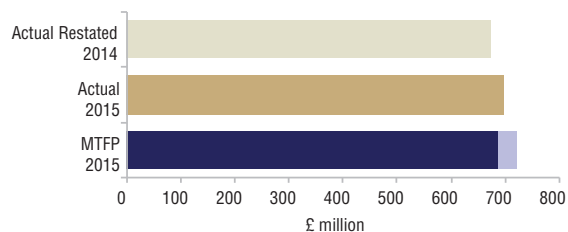
### AVAILABLE CONSOLIDATED FUND BALANCE

**£64.7 million**



### DEPARTMENTAL NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NEAR CASH)

**£697.0 million**





## Consolidated Fund – Aggregated Statements

### Aggregated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2015 Actual £'000	Restated 2014 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Taxation Revenue	(544,247)	(526,195)
Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(105,372)	(100,990)
Sales of Goods and Services	(79,782)	(96,963)
Investment Income	(18,508)	(18,198)
Other Income	(47,757)	(52,853)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(795,666)</b>	<b>(795,199)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Social Benefit Payments	176,065	177,298
Staff Expenditure	367,183	362,721
Other Operating Expenditure	203,620	209,635
Grants and Subsidies Payments	42,929	49,828
Impairments of Financial Assets	2,030	1,616
Finance Costs	(5,485)	17,304
Foreign Exchange Loss	147	118
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>786,489</b>	<b>818,520</b>
<b>Net Revenue (Income)/Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>(9,177)</b>	<b>23,321</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>		
Investment Income	–	417
Donations of Property, Plant and Equipment	(153)	(116)
Staff Expenditure	324	205
Other Operating Expenditure	(406)	2,735
Depreciation and Amortisation	44,676	59,233
Impairments of Property, Plant and Equipment	26,030	18,909
Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	12,878	146
Movement in Pension Liability	10,008	28,375
<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>93,357</b>	<b>109,904</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>84,180</b>	<b>133,225</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(91,343)	(30,326)
Gain on Revaluation of Strategic Investments during the period	(45,200)	(3,900)
Reclassification adjustments for gains/losses included in Net Revenue Expenditure	–	–
Loss on Revaluation of Other AFS Investments during the period	(22)	(229)
Reclassification adjustments for gains/losses included in Net Revenue Expenditure	–	(428)
Actuarial Gain in respect of Defined Benefit Pension Schemes	(136)	(637)
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(136,701)</b>	<b>(35,520)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure</b>	<b>(52,521)</b>	<b>97,705</b>



## Aggregated Statement of Financial Position

	31 Dec 2015	Restated 31 Dec 2014	Restated 1 Jan 2014
	Actual £'000	Actual £'000	Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,226,215	2,175,217	2,855,572
Intangible Assets	6,847	8,225	9,440
Loans and Advances	3,201	3,572	3,209
Strategic Investments	1,061,071	1,015,871	333,800
Other Available for Sale investments	326	304	15,408
Investments held at Fair Value through profit or loss	98,076	178,562	181,731
Derivative Financial Instruments expiring after more than one year	–	–	–
Trade and Other Receivables	4,386	6	7
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>3,400,122</b>	<b>3,381,757</b>	<b>3,399,167</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Non-Current Assets classified as held for sale	–	–	3,987
Inventories	7,969	7,504	6,339
Loans and Advances	478	806	435
Derivative Financial Instruments expiring within one year	–	–	174
Trade and Other receivables	121,800	121,244	109,782
Cash and Cash Equivalents	51,741	36,648	67,946
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>181,988</b>	<b>166,202</b>	<b>188,663</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,582,110</b>	<b>3,547,959</b>	<b>3,587,830</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(100,281)	(93,264)	(86,243)
Balance due to Other States Funds	(4,830)	(67,433)	(81,691)
Finance Lease Obligations	(1,185)	(1,030)	(930)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	(989)	(512)	(1,471)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(107,285)</b>	<b>(162,239)</b>	<b>(170,335)</b>
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>3,474,825</b>	<b>3,385,720</b>	<b>3,417,495</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Finance Lease Obligations	(3,513)	(4,698)	(5,728)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	(5,275)	(5,541)	(2,648)
PECRS Pre-1987 Past Service Liability	(246,359)	(254,599)	(218,856)
Provision for JTSF Past Service Liability	(108,062)	(104,452)	(101,057)
Defined Benefit Pension Schemes Net Liability	(6,731)	(7,065)	(10,488)
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(369,940)</b>	<b>(376,355)</b>	<b>(338,777)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>3,104,885</b>	<b>3,009,365</b>	<b>3,078,718</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	2,291,526	2,321,920	2,221,750
Revaluation Reserve	519,196	438,504	612,584
Investment Reserve	294,163	248,941	244,384
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>3,104,885</b>	<b>3,009,365</b>	<b>3,078,718</b>





## Consolidated Fund Balance

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The Consolidated Fund balance is calculated in a way to represent funds available to be spent in future years, and includes:

- Financial Assets (Advances and Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss).
- Net Current Assets or Liabilities (adjusted for elements of Pension, Finance Lease, and other obligations, which will be included in future expenditure approvals).
- Provisions for liabilities and charges.

The Consolidated Fund excludes:

- Assets which cannot be easily converted into cash (Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Strategic Investments).
- Other Long Term Liabilities – which will be settled from future expenditure approvals.

## Available Consolidated Fund Balance

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The balance calculated does not take into account withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund that have already been approved (and so are not available to spend). The balance must be adjusted for these to give the balance available, at the end of the year. With the move to three year planning under the MTFP, elements of this balance may be allocated by the States to fund expenditure in future years. 2016 expenditure has already been approved by the States in the MTFP 2016– 2019.

Capital projects are approved on an allocation basis and so any unspent amounts are removed from the available balance. Similarly, amounts approved for specific purposes but that have not yet been allocated to departments, and property receipts that will be used to purchase assets under Article 18(5) of the Law are also removed. Finally, an adjustment must be made for amounts that will be included in a future revenue head of expenditure through the carry forward process.



## Available Consolidated Fund Balance

Restated 2014 Actual £'000		2015 Actual £'000
182,140	Available Non-Current Financial Assets	105,678
3,963	Net Current Assets	74,703
–	Less: NCA Held for Sale	–
(5,541)	Less: Non-Current Provisions	(5,275)
2,735	Add Back: Provision for Financial Guarantee	2,329
2,080	Add Back: Provision for Decommissioning	2,080
1,030	Add Back: Current Finance Lease Liabilities	1,185
5,345	Add back: Current Pension Liabilities	7,206
3,245	Add back: Accruals for untaken leave	3,569
–	Add back: Currency Fund Infrastructure Investment	25,494
<b>194,997</b>	<b>Consolidated Fund Balance</b>	<b>216,969</b>
(97,267)	Unspent Capital	(121,574)
(2,387)	Voted amounts to be allocated	(1,593)
(13,011)	Departmental Carry forwards	(19,073)
(9,966)	Carry forward of Contingency	(10,075)
<b>72,366</b>	<b>Unallocated Consolidated Fund Balance</b>	<b>64,654</b>



## Reconciliation of Movement in Available Consolidated Fund Balance

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>72,366</b>	<b>67,091</b>
Net General Revenue Income	691,744	657,033
Net Revenue Expenditure – Near Cash	(697,031)	(674,163)
Transfer of Housing Underspend to Andium	–	(2,265)
Add Back: Carry Forwards from 2013/2014	22,977	38,217
Add Back: Additional Allocations	234	1,033
Remove: Transfers between Capital and Revenue		
Rephasing of Capital	–	7,820
Other	2,360	(10,963)
Approvals Carried Forward:		
Departmental Carry forwards	(19,073)	(13,011)
Carry forward of Contingency	(10,075)	(9,966)
Capital Approval in the Year	(74,844)	(65,192)
Transfer to Jersey Fleet Management for Asset Replacement	(300)	(1,500)
Other Capital Funding Sources		
Funding from the Central Planning Vote	1,500	500
Funding from Strategic Reserve for new Hospital	22,700	10,200
Funding from Currency Fund	25,494	3,000
JPH Receipts Applied	3,015	2,874
Return from Andium	–	38,490
Transfers from:		
Dwelling House Loan Fund	–	6,914
Insurance Fund	–	2,500
Stabilisation Fund	–	1,058
Currency Fund	–	3,500
Jersey Car Parking	–	2,635
Housing Development Fund	6,120	–
Strategic Reserve	14,000	–
Returns to the Consolidated Fund		
COCF Funding previously spent from Consolidated Fund	215	6,400
Unspent Capital	1,627	–
Other Movements	1,625	161
<b>Fund Movement</b>	<b>(7,712)</b>	<b>5,275</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>64,654</b>	<b>72,366</b>



## Chief Minister's Department

*The Chief Minister's Department is at the centre of government and provides the leadership and co-ordination of strategic planning across the States.*

### Summary Snapshot

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

**£31,310,905**

**0.5% increase**  
from 2014

**£1,786,516**

**5.4% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the Department is part funded by charges raised, with the balance being funded from tax revenues.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
<b>£21.5</b> million	<b>£11.6</b> million	<b>£33.1</b> million

In 2015 adjustments totalling £11.6 million were made to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan. The most significant variations were due to £4.0 million in respect to transfers from the eGovernment, Enterprise Systems and Computer Development capital projects to ensure compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Further transfers were made from centrally held funds in support of non-recurring initiatives including £1.8 million from the Restructuring Provision for the Public Sector Reform Programme and £2.9 million from the Central Contingency to enable implementation of the Freedom of Information Law and meet the costs resulting from the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry.

A further £1.2 million increase arose from the transfer of responsibility for the Tax Office Information Services Team from the Treasury and Resources Department.

Other adjustments totalling £1.7 million are detailed in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£2.5</b> million	<b>£1.5</b> million	<b>£1.0</b> million

The majority of departmental income is derived from recharges to other States Departments for the provision of centralised business support services including Human Resources and Information Services.

Alongside various small income variances a major external income stream in 2014 related to Population Office fees, which has now transferred to the Social Security Department. As a result, income was lower in 2015 by £1.0 million.

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Support to Departments	(979)
Airport payment to the Directorate of Civil Aviation	(139)
Other minor income streams	(390)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(1,508)</b>

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue Expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£31.2</b> million	<b>£31.3</b> million	<b>£33.1</b> million



## KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

	£'000
Public Sector Reform	967
Chief Executives Office	(576)
Human Resources	572
Information Services	371
Financial Services	389
Other Variances	63
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>1,786</b>

### Public Sector Reform

Underspends of £1.0 million within Public Sector Reform (PSR) arose following delays to the Workforce Modernisation process, which subsequently impacted other workstreams. Underspent funds will contribute towards funding the various PSR initiatives in 2016.

### Chief Executive's Office

The overspend of £0.6 million in the Policy Unit results from cost pressures within the Joint Safeguarding Board primarily in relation to the funding of serious case reviews and payment to Social Security in relation to the production of Island wide Registration Cards. Additional costs also arose from major office re-organisations within Cyril Le Marquand House and unfunded research work.

### Human Resources

Human Resources underspend of £0.6 million is mainly due to staff savings following a restructuring process. In addition savings have been made within the Modern Management Programme owing to delays in selecting a new provider and the subsequent design of work involved.

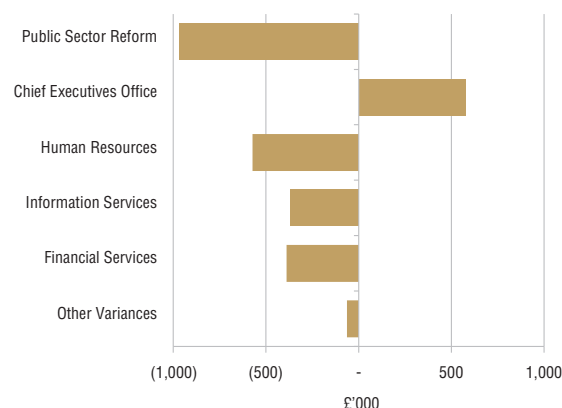
### Information Services

Information Services reduced expenditure by £0.4 million in 2015 as non capital hardware purchases were kept to a minimum in anticipation of a replacement of key infrastructure in 2016 and the potential risk of software incompatibilities. Training was also restricted in order to enable expanding training spend in 2016 to support the restructure of the service.

### Financial Services

Financial Services actively sought to reduce expenditure by £0.4 million in order to meet an expected increase in demand for services in 2016 and in response to unforeseen costs elsewhere within the Department.

## Underspend Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end, the department employed 222.1 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees.

This represents a decrease of 39.7 FTE (15.2%) on 2014. Transfers to other departments represent a significant proportion of these changes, 16.7 FTE in the Population Office were transferred to the Department for Social Security and a further 1.5 FTE in the Emergency Planning Office moved to the Department of Community and Constitutional Affairs.

Staffing in HR reduced by 8.7 FTE whilst 7.3 FTE of temporary posts within ISD was to support Freedom of Information implementation which came to an end in 2015. Other minor variances of 5.5 FTE relate to vacancies not recruited to in 2015.

The States operated a voluntary release scheme in 2015 which meant a number of the post reductions received redundancy payments. This has resulted in actual staff costs for 2015 being higher than 2014.

## Fixed Assets

The department holds fixed assets including corporate storage servers, air conditioning units and uninterruptible power supply units as well as intangible assets in the form of software applications.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.



## NON CASH EXPENDITURE

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£0.6 million	£1.0 million	£1.3 million

Non cash expenditure increased by £0.4 million in 2015. £0.6 million is accounted for by the transfer of the Tax Office Information Services Team, from the Treasury and Resources Department, including the Income Taxes software and hardware systems (ITAX). Overall non cash expenditure on other assets was down due to the transfer of the Population Office to the Department for Social Security.

Non cash expenditure was lower than budget in 2015 by £0.3 million as a result of delays to the implementation of the Enterprise Systems capital project and because the non cash budget associated with the newly transferred ITAX software application assumed higher levels of capital enhancements than had taken place both within 2015 and in previous years.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of near cash amounts represents the usage of resources by the Department.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>31,163</b>
Information Services	3,026
Public Sector Reform	1,780
Policy Unit	(3,718)
Other Variances	(940)
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>31,311</b>

Chief Minister's Department net revenue expenditure increased marginally in 2015 by £0.1 million. Despite the small overall variation there was significant change to some of the service lines.

#### Information Services

Costs in Information Services increased by £3.0 million during the year. This increase was primarily driven by the transfer of £1.2 million from the Treasury and Resources Department in respect of the Tax Office Information Services Team. A further £1.3 million was reallocated from capital projects to revenue expenditure as part of the routine accounting processes that ensure compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

#### Public Sector Reform

Expenditure on Public Sector Reform increased following transfers to revenue of £2.3 million from the eGovernment capital project to comply with IFRS. Spend on other Reform projects in 2015 was lower than 2014 by £0.4 million as a result of delays to the Workforce Modernisation workstream.

#### Policy Unit

The Policy Unit showed a reduction in spend of £3.7 million principally because a one-off grant of £3.6 million was made in 2014 to the National Trust to enable the purchase of the Plémont headland.

#### Other Variances

Other variances include a reduction in expenditure of £0.7 million in External Relations and £0.5 million in Human Resources, which are partly offset by a £0.2 million increase in Law Drafting spend and a reduction in income of £0.8 million due to the transfer of the Population Office to the Social Security Department.



## 2. What we have spent funding on

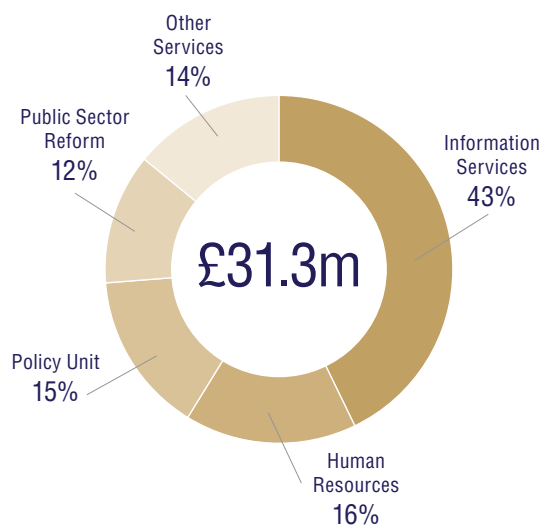
### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Policy Unit</b>				
1,466	3,044	Chief Executive's Office	6,469	3,699
229	223	Communications Office	192	183
229	–	Population Office	778	–
441	432	Statistics	550	446
411	402	Economics	411	359
10	9	Legislation Advisory Panel	5	–
<b>2,786</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>Policy Unit</b>	<b>8,405</b>	<b>4,687</b>
<b>2,063</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>External Relations</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>1,925</b>
<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,271</b>
<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>Law Drafting Department</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,215</b>
<b>9,553</b>	<b>13,775</b>	<b>Information Services</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>13,405</b>
<b>5,345</b>	<b>5,574</b>	<b>Human Resources</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>5,001</b>
<b>233</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>PSR</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>3,807</b>
<b>(486)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>Reduction in funding for 2% savings</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>21,539</b>	<b>33,097</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>31,163</b>	<b>31,311</b>





## NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN



## Information Services

Information Services supports departmental business change through the use of technology, and manages the corporate IT services such as the network infrastructure, PC management, data centres, and provides the framework for managing IS projects and business projects with an IS element

In 2015 key activities included:

- Initiating the IS Transformation programme including reviewing services and market testing to get the function fit for the future;
- Starting the move of the function to Jubilee Wharf to take advantage of colocation; collaboration and agile working.
- Delivery of Departmental IT business strategies and projects;
- Delivery of eGov [foreground] projects, such as Track My Bus;
- Discovery/design of 2016 eGov [foreground] projects such as online sports bookings and Love Jersey;
- Completing integration of Income Tax and Health IT teams into the function;
- Completing the upgrade of PCs/Laptops to Microsoft Windows 7 and Office 2010;
- Creating a Clinical Desktop pilot for Health and Social Services to enable mobile working so users can easily move between wards and remote locations to access and update clinical systems. The Clinical Desktop is due to be rolled out to 2,000 Health users in 2016;
- Introduction of a new corporate storage solution to provide departments with a secure and cost effective system to store departmental data;

- Introduction of the Freedom of Information (FOI) Law and transfer to operational service;
- Developing Information Security Roadmap;
- Developing and implementing Corporate Records Management Programme – strategy, toolkit and delivery model.

## Human Resources

The central Human Resources function provides strategic and transactional people management support to States Departments to deliver both organisational and departmental objectives:

In 2015 key activities included:

- Continued harmonisation of policies;
- Introduction of a suite of organisational change policies and toolkits;
- Introduction of formal vacancy management processes across the organisation;
- Delivery and implementation of a Voluntary Redundancy programme;
- Enhanced management information, monitoring and reporting on people metrics;
- Continued job evaluation of all States Services roles to inform the creation of a new reward framework;
- Provision of organisational development consultancy including the delivery of leadership and engagement events;
- Procurement of a preferred supplier in replacement of the human resources information system (HRIS) and payroll (Cyborg) system;
- Procurement of a preferred supplier to deliver a new leadership development programme;
- Continued reshaping and transformation of HR to support the future structure of the States organisation;
- Delivery and implementation of formal succession planning across the organisation.

## Public Sector Reform

The Public Sector Reform Portfolio has a mandate to prepare the States of Jersey public services for unprecedented economic, social and environmental changes; providing a public service that is wrapped around the Customer and sustainable for the future. In addition, financial pressures have increased the pace of change required to meet organisation budget



requirements; however, the fundamental purpose of the Reform Portfolio remains unchanged.

The Organisation has been undertaking extensive reviews of existing services to enable the development of new, affordable models of public service delivery, which may include: outsourcing, reduction of service provision and/or collaborative working with private and voluntary providers.

Numerous Reform programmes, projects and initiatives are currently underway across States departments to support the delivery of the Portfolio.

## External Relations

The Ministry for External Relations seeks to ensure Jersey's international responsibilities are fulfilled and the Island's unique constitution and autonomy are protected.

Through offices in Jersey, Brussels, London and Normandy, the Ministry develops beneficial relations with other jurisdictions and promotes the Island's international identity and good reputation in accordance with the Common Policy on External Relations agreed by the Council of Ministers.

The past year has been notable for a number of achievements particularly the transfer of the sea bed and foreshore as a gift from the Crown to the public of Jersey; the extension of three major international conventions to Jersey, covering the Rights of the Child, Transnational Organised Crime, and the Proceeds of Crime and Financing Terrorism; the securing of recognition within the UK government of Jersey's interests in the EU, the UK elections franchise and the European Convention on Human Rights; and furthering Jersey's market access to the EU, China, Middle East and other markets.

## Policy Unit

The Policy Unit coordinates the development and implementation of Government Policy as well as providing specialist professional support and advice to the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers. The Unit consists of the Chief Executive's Office, Communications Office, Statistics, Economics and the Safeguarding Partnership Board.

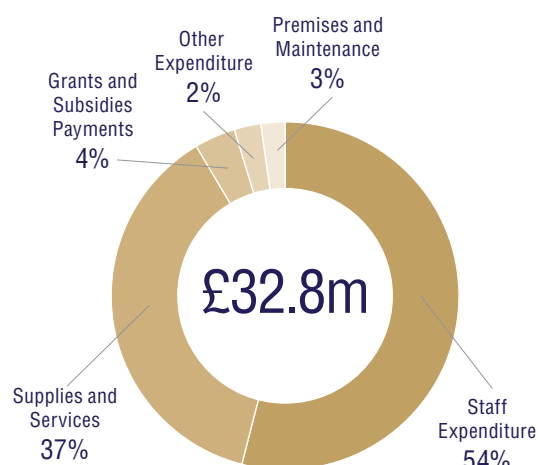
## Other Services

The Financial Services Team works to protect and promote Jersey's financial services industry. During the year Financial Services was given additional funding

to take forward the recommendations of the Financial Services Industry Policy Framework.

The Law Draftsman's Office drafts all legislation to be made by the States Assembly or a Minister. The Office also maintains the Revised Edition of the Laws of Jersey.

## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



Staff expenditure accounted for just over half of all spending in the Chief Minister's Department as the principal functions of the Department relate to the provision of professional support services to all other States Departments.

Supplies and Services is the second largest category of expenditure. Included in this are software maintenance costs, licence fees, travel costs and purchase of computer hardware hence it amounts to the operational budget of the Department.

Also included in supplies and services are professional fees, legal fees and hired services, many of which relate to the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry.

Grants are another important area of expenditure for the Chief Minister's Department, and during 2015 grants were awarded to Jersey Financial Services Commission, Channel Islands Brussels Office, Government of Jersey London Office and Bureau des Iles Anglo-Normandes.

Other expenditure includes operating expenses such as rents, electricity and other overheads.



### 3. What we have achieved

#### Policy Unit

##### MTFP OBJECTIVE

Key Objective 1: The co-ordinated development and implementation of States policies.

##### PERFORMANCE

- (i) 2015–18 Strategic Plan agreed
- (ii) New long term strategy framework produced to inform development of a long term vision and align delivery strategies;
- (iii) Corporate Delivery Programme developed to track Strategic Plan change projects
- (iv) 17 new laws registered, 172 Regulations and Orders made
- (v) Busiest year for Council of Ministers and Chief Minister on States Assembly business since introduction of Ministerial Government

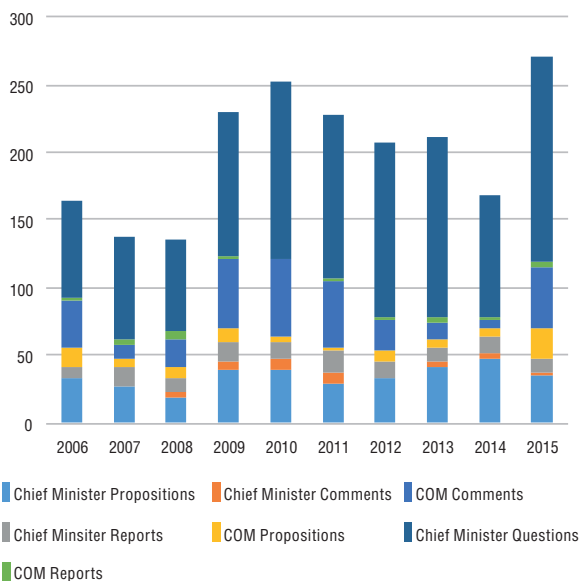
##### MTFP OBJECTIVE

Key Objective 3: Decision-making improved and debate better informed through the provision of accurate and timely professional advice and information.

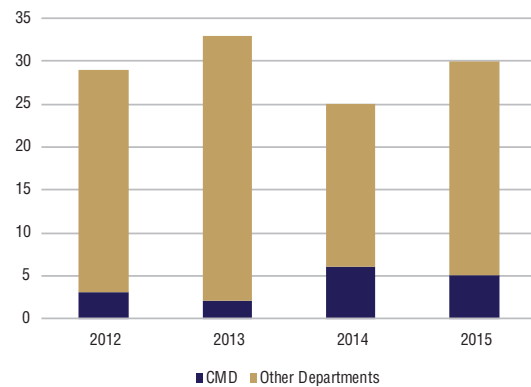
##### PERFORMANCE

- (i) 39 statistical reports produced independently to pre-announced release dates
- (ii) 691 Freedom of Information requests processed.
- (iii) New Ministerial Code of Conduct introduced
- (iv) 30 public consultations supported in 2015
- (v) New code of practice for official statistics introduced
- (vi) New Fiscal Framework introduced
- (vii) Economics Unit supported 2 independent innovation and competition reviews and 2 Fiscal Policy Panel reports

#### CHIEF MINISTER AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS – STATE BUSINESS 2006–2015



#### PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS





## Human Resources

### *MTFP OBJECTIVE*

Key Objective 2: An efficient and effective public sector fit for the purpose of delivering the Council of Ministers' strategic vision and priorities.

### *PERFORMANCE*

- (i) Over 92% of staff roles matched in new job evaluation system
- (ii) 711 staff trained as Lean practitioners – cumulative value of £698k in savings from completed projects.
- (iii) Community and Constitutional Affairs department created
- (iv) External Relations, Economic Development and Financial Services co-located to provide coordinated advice

## External Relations

### *MTFP OBJECTIVE*

Key Objective 6: Jersey's international responsibilities fulfilled and beneficial relations advanced with the United Kingdom, other countries and International organisations.

### *PERFORMANCE*

- (i) Extension of major international conventions covering Proceeds of Crime and Financing of Terrorism, Rights of the Child and Transnational Organised Crime
- (ii) Amendment to the Terrorist Asset Freezing (Jersey) Law
- (iii) Secured support within UK Government relating to Jersey's interests on UK/EU Referendum, European Convention on Human Rights and UK's Votes for Life
- (iv) Transfer of Sea Bed and Foreshore from Crown agreed as gift to public of Jersey



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(312)	–	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(583)	–
(1,452)	(832)	Sales of Goods and Services	(1,695)	(1,314)
(131)	(131)	Other Income	(181)	(194)
<b>(1,895)</b>	<b>(963)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(2,459)</b>	<b>(1,508)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
14,927	17,410	Staff Expenditure	17,574	17,724
6,572	14,217	Supplies and Services	9,260	12,296
519	541	Administrative Expenditure	765	730
534	454	Premises and Maintenance	752	814
1	1	Other Operating Expenditure	12	3
1,367	1,437	Grants and Subsidies Payments	5,256	1,252
–	–	Finance Costs	3	–
(486)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>23,434</b>	<b>34,060</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>33,622</b>	<b>32,819</b>
<b>21,539</b>	<b>33,097</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>31,163</b>	<b>31,311</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
455	1,290	Depreciation and Amortisation	620	1,001
–	–	Impairments of Property, Plant and Equipment	3	–
<b>455</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1,001</b>
<b>21,994</b>	<b>34,387</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>31,786</b>	<b>32,312</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,620	3,675	2,578
Intangible Assets	2,010	1,648	2,751
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>4,630</b>	<b>5,323</b>	<b>5,329</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	553	376	309
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>5,638</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(2,116)	(2,165)	(1,820)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(2,116)</b>	<b>(2,165)</b>	<b>(1,820)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>3,818</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	3,067	3,534	3,818
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>3,818</b>





## Jersey Overseas Aid Commission

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*The JOAC is an independent aided body within the responsibilities of the Chief Minister. The objectives of JOAC are to manage and administer the monies voted annually by the States of Jersey for overseas aid.*

### Summary Snapshot

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NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

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**£10,424,829**

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**6.4% increase**  
from 2014

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**£6,190**

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**0.1% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget





## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the department is funded from tax revenues.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
£10.3 million	£0.1 million	£10.4 million

In 2015 adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £0.1 million were made. Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission is held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£9.8 million	£10.4 million	£10.4 million

In 2015 Jersey Overseas Aid Commission were on budget.

### Staffing

At the year end the department employed the equivalent of 1.5 full time employees. There is no change from 2014.

### Fixed Assets

The Commission does not hold any fixed assets.

It holds current liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the department such as Trade Payables.

### Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by the Commission.

#### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

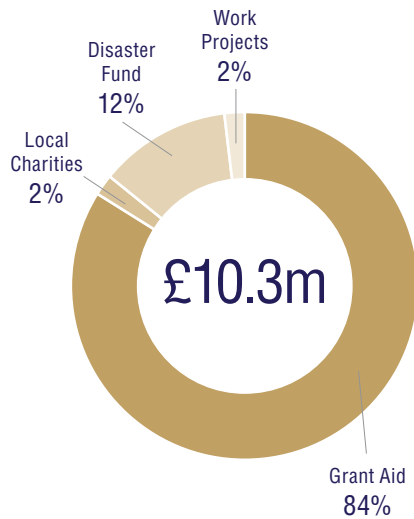
	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>9,798</b>
Grants payments	615
Other Variances	12
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>10,425</b>

Grants totalling £10.3 million were made during the year, an increase of £0.6 million compared with 2014. This was mainly due to an increase in grants in 2015 paid to UK based approved agencies (Grant Aid) offset against a reduction in grants paid to emergency relief projects (Disaster Fund) and other minor reductions.



## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Total Grants Awarded



Community Work Projects were organised to Bangladesh, Uganda and Zambia, involving 32 volunteers at a net cost inclusive of materials and equipment of £0.2 million.

Fifteen applications totalling £0.2 million were approved for grants made to local organisations for aid projects overseas. Some charities, with an established record of project implementation with the Commission, were awarded grants covering the total funding required, whilst others were awarded grants on the basis of matching on monies fundraised by the submitting organisation itself.

Other operating costs remained low at £0.1 million, 1.1% of the total States grant awarded.

Majority of the expenditure in 2015 was by way of direct grants to UK based approved agencies, with all grants provided on the individual merits of projects covering clean water, health, sanitation, education, income generation, agriculture, gender equality and environmental schemes. This amounted to £8.7 million.

The Commission allocated just under £1.2 million (net of refunds) to emergency relief projects and made exceptional grants to its standard policy in response to those displaced following the Syrian Crisis in Jordan.



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
79	79	Staff Expenditure	79	81
13	13	Supplies and Services	12	11
2	2	Administrative Expenditure	6	17
10,190	10,337	Grants and Subsidies Payments	9,701	10,316
<b>10,284</b>	<b>10,431</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>9,798</b>	<b>10,425</b>
<b>10,284</b>	<b>10,431</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>9,798</b>	<b>10,425</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	72	–	–
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(385)	(805)	(1,343)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(385)</b>	<b>(805)</b>	<b>(1,343)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>(313)</b>	<b>(805)</b>	<b>(1,343)</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	(313)	(805)	(1,343)
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>(313)</b>	<b>(805)</b>	<b>(1,343)</b>





## Economic Development Department

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*Economic Development works to increase the performance of the local economy, encourage economic diversification and improve job opportunities for local people.*

### Summary Snapshot

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NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

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**£18,260,880**

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**23.7% decrease**  
from 2014

**£381,584**

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**2.1% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the department is part funded by charges raised, with the balance being funded from tax revenues.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approved (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
£18.4 million	£0.2 million	£18.6 million

In 2015 adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £0.2 million were made. Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£1.9 million	£1.8 million	£2.2 million

The small underachievement against budget is mainly due to a loss of income arising from the transfer of Tourism to Visit Jersey Ltd.

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Broadcasting (Ofcom)	(796)
Licence Fees	(354)
Trading Standards	(144)
Shipping Registry	(191)
Other	(308)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(1,793)</b>

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£23.9 million	£18.3 million	£18.6 million

### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

	£'000
Economic Growth and Diversification	(115)
Policy and Regulation	508
Rural Support	(168)
Skills	179
Other Variances	(23)
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>381</b>

Overall the department had a net underspend of £0.4 million (2.0%) against Near Cash Final Approved Budget. This is mainly due to:

#### Economic Growth

Grants paid through Events Jersey of £0.1million which were not included in the MTFP. These events included the Island Games and support for the Fete de Noué.

#### Policy and Regulation

Additional unanticipated income received from Ofcom in respect of Wireless Telegraphy Licence fees of £0.5 million.

#### Rural Support

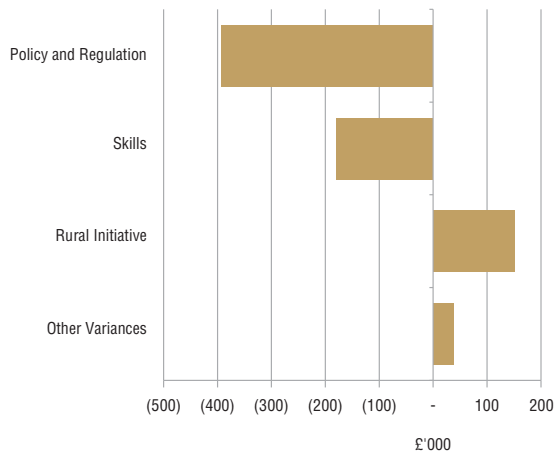
Increase in grants paid under the Rural Initiative Scheme of £0.2 million.

#### Skills

An underspend of £0.2 million was due to the various schemes winding down as the Skills budget is transferring to the Education Department in 2016 where the schemes will be changing.



## Underspend Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end the department employed the equivalent of 29.6 full time employees. This is a decrease of 25.1 (45.9%) from 2014, and is mainly due to a reduction of 20 staff in Tourism.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>23,932</b>
Jersey Innovation Fund	(5,000)
Tourism	(529)
Economic Growth and Diversification	571
Policy and Regulation	(474)
Skills	(183)
Other	(56)
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>18,261</b>

The decrease in Net Revenue Expenditure (NRE) from 2014 to 2015 was £5.7 million (23.7%). This was mainly due to:

### Jersey Innovation Fund

The Jersey Innovation Fund (JIF) was set up in 2014 and the department was allocated an additional £5.0 million for onward grant to the JIF in 2014. There was no additional funding for the JIF in 2015.

### Tourism

There was a decrease in expenditure compared with 2014 (£0.5 million) which was mainly due to additional advertising in 2014 and the development of Visit Jersey.

### Economic Growth and Diversification

There was an increase of £0.6 million compared to 2014, mainly due to £0.3 million additional funding to Digital Jersey Limited and £0.3 million additional funding to Jersey Business Ltd.

### Policy & Regulation

This was primarily due to additional costs of £0.1 million for the setting up of the Jersey Aircraft Registry and £0.1 million in redundancy payments offset by additional income in Broadcasting from Ofcom of £0.5 million.

### Skills

The various Apprenticeship and Grant Schemes were winding down in 2015 as the Skills budget is transferring to Education Department in 2016 where the schemes will be changing.





## 2. What we have spent funding on

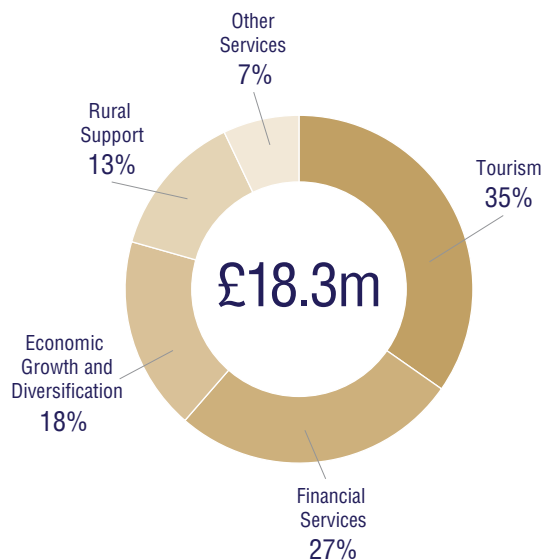
### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Economic Growth and Diversification</b>				
600	720	Enterprise Support	607	863
1,978	2,455	Investment and Diversification	2,112	2,427
<b>2,578</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>Economic Growth and Diversification</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>3,290</b>
<b>Tourism</b>				
–	–	Visit Jersey	–	2,585
1,109	1,136	Joint Marketing	975	454
3,860	3,570	Destination Marketing and Communication	4,251	2,116
663	695	Events	736	500
124	124	Research and Statistics	94	31
402	292	Visitor Services	313	154
500	500	Tourism Development	500	500
<b>6,658</b>	<b>6,317</b>	<b>Tourism</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>6,340</b>
<b>Policy and Regulation</b>				
300	300	Competition Law	345	300
712	867	Consumer Affairs/Trading Standards	671	751
–	–	Rural Sector*	–	–
776	337	Policy Development	454	(55)
<b>1,788</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>Policy and Regulation</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>996</b>
<b>4,970</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>4,870</b>
<b>Rural Support</b>				
893	864	Single Area Payment	828	755
420	588	Dairy Service Support Payment	756	721
320	414	Rural Initiative	390	566
404	436	General Support*	373	428
<b>2,037</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>Rural Support</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>2,470</b>
<b>Skills</b>				
819	474	Training and Workforce Development	478	295
<b>819</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>Skills</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>295</b>
<b>Jersey Innovation Fund</b>				
–	–	Jersey Innovation Fund	5,000	–
–	–	<b>Jersey Innovation Fund</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>–</b>
(420)	–	<b>Reduction in funding for 2% savings</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>18,430</b>	<b>18,642</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>23,932</b>	<b>18,261</b>

\* Rural Sector (Policy and Regulation) has been transferred to General Support (Rural support)



## NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN



## Tourism

Visit Jersey started operating in April 2015 and leads on the promotion of Jersey as a destination for all visitors. They also provide information about events, activities, attractions, restaurants and accommodation.

There was a decrease in expenditure compared with 2014 (£0.5 million) which mainly arose from additional advertising in 2014 and the development of Visit Jersey.

## Financial Services

The department manages the day to day relationship between the States of Jersey and Jersey Finance Limited (JFL) ensuring a clear understanding between the Minister and JFL in relation to the States strategic aims and the role of JFL in helping the Financial Services industry to play a full part in realising those aims.

A new Financial Services policy framework was published in 2014 which outlines the policies that are vital to the Financial Services Industry for future success and to prioritise growth and diversity of the industry. Work continued in 2015 under the policy framework.

There was a decrease of £0.1 million grant paid to JFL compared with 2014 mainly as part of the 2% savings required.

## Economic Growth and Diversification

The 2014–15 Enterprise Action Plan had a specific focus on supporting high growth and high value businesses with the aim of creating new businesses resulting in employment for local job seekers.

Key areas of investment were:

- Locate Jersey;
- Jersey Business Limited; and
- Digital Jersey Limited.

These areas are investing to grow the economy and promote Jersey by encouraging creation and growth of local enterprises and promoting Jersey as a destination for high value business.

## Policy and Regulation

Policy and Regulation is responsible for the development and administration of a diverse range of law, policy and the undertaking of regulatory activity in areas of competition policy, Intellectual Property Rights, hospitality and maritime legislation, together with the development and enforcement of consumer protection laws.

Key areas of development in 2015 were:

- Launch of the Channel Islands Financial Ombudsman (CIFO).
- Intellectual Property – The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works was extended to Jersey, a consultation on the registered intellectual property rights took place and drafting was underway to produce a law on plant variety rights.
- Broadcasting, Communication and Digital Policy – The Jersey Competition Regulatory Authority made its recommendation to Ofcom on the allocation of 4G spectrum licences in July. Initial work on Jersey's cyber security capability was advanced and a green paper concerning aspects of the Electronic Communications law was at an advanced stage of development.
- Ports Incorporation – The Draft Air and Sea Ports (Incorporation) (Jersey) Law 201- (P.5/2015) was debated and passed by the States Assembly in June.



## Rural Support

Rural Support is responsible for the development and implementation of strategies, legislation and policy that will ensure a viable future and growth for the rural economy, including the agriculture and fisheries industries based on the principles of sustainable development. Activities include:

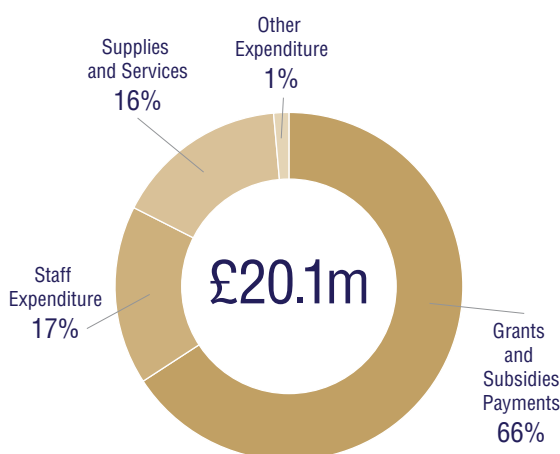
- the development of export markets;
- promotion of locally produced food through the Genuine Jersey brand; and
- protecting and promoting the Jersey Royal brand.

The Rural Development programme provides direct and indirect aid through the:

- Single Area Payment scheme;
- Quality Milk Payment scheme;
- Rural Initiative Scheme; together with
- grant funding to the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the provision of Artificial Insemination and Milk Recording services. One major project in 2015 was providing support for cattle exports in achieving compliance with EU legislation.

Ongoing growth in the rural economy will be consistent with the philosophy that the future is increasingly about the public sector facilitating greater self-reliance and independence.

## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



## Grants and Subsidies

A large proportion of the department's budget (66%) is invested in growing and diversifying the economy through a combination of grants and subsidies.

There was a decrease in grants paid compared to 2014 of £2.4 million net.

This was mainly due to a grant given Jersey Innovation Fund of £5.0 million in 2014 but not repeated in 2015 and a reduction of grants paid to:

- Skills grants £0.2 million;
- Jersey Finance Ltd. £0.1 million; and
- Tourism grants £0.1 million.

offset by additional funding for following:

- Digital Jersey £0.3 million;
- Jersey Business Ltd. £0.3 million;
- Visit Jersey Ltd £2.6; and
- Rural Initiative Scheme £0.2 million.

The overspend in grants against budget of £3.3 million was mainly due to changes in expenditure recognition after the final budget was approved. The change in recognition reflects the move of Tourism away from a fully integrated function and the creation of the grant funded body Visit Jersey Ltd which started operating in April 2015. Most tourism related expenditure in previous years was budgeted and recognised in other areas such as Supplies and Services or Staff and Administrative Expenses. The element that relates to Visit Jersey is now recognised as a grant totalling £2.6 million in 2015. There was also additional funding for Route Development (£0.2 million), Dairy Service Support (£0.2 million) and Rural Initiative Scheme.

## Supplies and Services

The reduction of £3.0 million compared to 2014 and underspend of £2.8 million is due to the changes in Tourism and the creation of Visit Jersey Ltd. (as discussed in Grants and Subsidiaries previously).

## Staff Expenditure

The reduction of £0.2 million compared to 2014 and underspend of £0.3 million is mainly due to the changes in Tourism and the creation of Visit Jersey Ltd. (as discussed in Grants and Subsidiaries previously).



### 3. What we have achieved

#### *The number of High Net Worth Individuals (HNWI) moving to Jersey*

*MTFP OBJECTIVE*

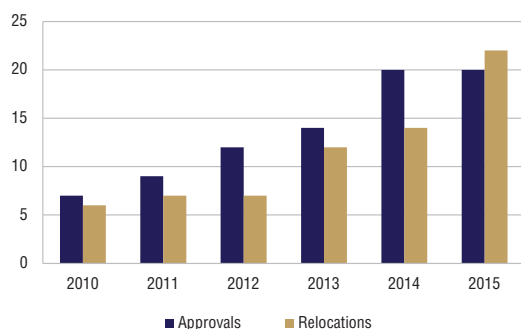
Key Objective 3: Create new businesses and employment in high-value sectors.

*PERFORMANCE*

Attracting economically active high net worth individuals forms part of the inward investment strategy. In addition to the income tax paid HNWI contribute to the local economy through stamp duty, indirect taxes, spend in the community, and investment into local enterprise

In 2015 the number of high net worth approvals was 20 and in that year, 22 HNWI individuals relocated to the island. The figures confirm that there is substantial interest in Jersey for relocating individuals which is of significant benefit to the economy.

#### HNWIS MOVING TO JERSEY



*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

Advertising and promotion is used to promote Jersey as a destination for HNWI individuals who are then helped through the application process and encouraged to invest in Jersey.

#### *Number of business licences granted to inward investment companies and the number of jobs created. (all sectors including finance)*

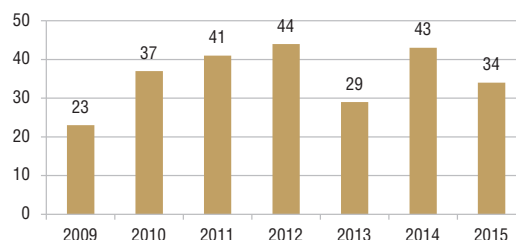
*MTFP OBJECTIVE*

Key Objective 3: Create new businesses and employment in high-value sectors.

*PERFORMANCE*

Attracting foreign investment to Jersey is a key priority to improving Jersey's prosperity, creating new jobs and helping to diversify the economy.

#### BUSINESS LICENCES GRANTED – ALL SECTORS



*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

Advertising and promotion is used to promote Jersey as a destination for high value business who are then helped through the application process and encouraged to invest further in Jersey.



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(668)	(1,153)	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(660)	(1,152)
(981)	(981)	Sales of Goods and Services	(1,116)	(596)
(75)	(75)	Other Income	(148)	(45)
<b>(1,724)</b>	<b>(2,209)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(1,924)</b>	<b>(1,793)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
3,493	3,652	Staff Expenditure	3,566	3,339
6,153	6,008	Supplies and Services	6,245	3,232
252	252	Administrative Expenditure	259	40
354	354	Premises and Maintenance	267	236
701	639	Other Operating Expenditure	(109)	2
9,621	9,946	Grants and Subsidies Payments	15,628	13,200
–	–	Impairments of Financial Assets	–	4
–	–	Finance Costs	–	1
(420)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>20,154</b>	<b>20,851</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>25,856</b>	<b>20,054</b>
<b>18,430</b>	<b>18,642</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>23,932</b>	<b>18,261</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
3	3	Depreciation and Amortisation	1	1
<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>18,433</b>	<b>18,645</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>23,933</b>	<b>18,262</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1	–
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	104	91	–
Trade and Other Receivables	62	845	170
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	3	2
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(1,353)	(2,069)	(754)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,353)</b>	<b>(2,069)</b>	<b>(754)</b>
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,182)</b>	<b>(1,129)</b>	<b>(582)</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	(187)	–	–
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(187)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,369)</b>	<b>(1,129)</b>	<b>(582)</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	(1,369)	(1,129)	(582)
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>(1,369)</b>	<b>(1,129)</b>	<b>(582)</b>





## Education, Sport and Culture Department

*Education, Sport and Culture provides educational, sporting and cultural opportunities which begin at nursery and continue into retirement. This supports our commitment to encourage lifelong learning to enable everyone to realise their potential.*

### Summary Snapshot

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

**£111,890,675**

**1.4% decrease**  
from 2014

**£1,712,493**

**1.5% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget





## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the department is part funded by charges raised, with the balance being funded from tax revenues.

The States approve the amount a department can spend on revenue expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the MTFP Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original MTFP.

MTFP approval	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
£108.6 million	£5.0 million	£113.6 million

In 2015 adjustments to the original budget voted in the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £5.0 million were made. Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

The most significant changes were:

- Approval of carry forwards of £2.9 million
- Funding for Voluntary Release Scheme of £0.8 million
- Additional funding for Sports Strategy of £0.8 million
- Additional funding for Jersey Heritage Trust of £0.3 million
- Additional funding for Prince's Trust of £0.2 million
- Transfer from capital for IT Strategy of £1.2 million
- Other minor capital transfers of £0.1 million
- Contribution towards Springfield pitch of (£0.4 million)
- Transfer back to Consolidated Fund of (£0.9 million)

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£18.5 million	<b>£20.4</b> million	£19.6 million

Income from fee-paying provided schools increased by £0.6 million (6.4%) compared to 2014 due to annual school fee increases at Victoria College, Victoria College Prep, Jersey College for Girls and JCG Prep. Pupil numbers across these schools remained unchanged from 2014 at around 2,100.

Highlands College fees increased by £0.25 million (9.4%) compared to 2014 due to annual fee increases for full and part time vocational, higher education and adult education courses. A new income stream was introduced in September 2015 following the launch of Café Connect. Student numbers across all courses total around 6,000 each year with more than half of these taking adult education courses.

#### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Fee-Paying Provided Schools	(10,452)
Sports Division	(4,099)
Highlands College	(2,888)
Other	(2,969)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(20,408)</b>

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£113.5 million	<b>£111.9</b> million	£113.6 million



## KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

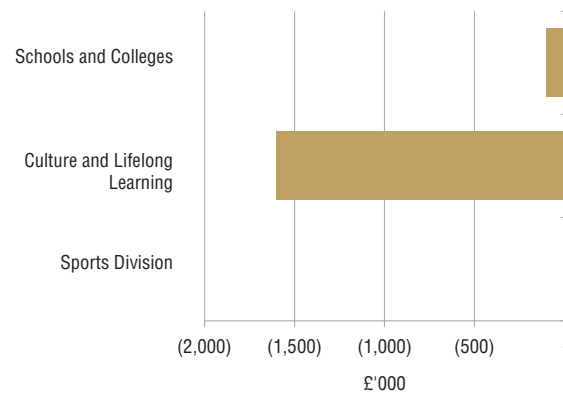
	£'000
Schools and Colleges	
Non Fee-Paying Provided – Primary	77
Non Fee-Paying Provided – Secondary	96
Fee-Paying Provided	282
Culture and Lifelong Learning	
Higher Education	1,427
Other Variances	(170)
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>1,712</b>

The underspend in schools and colleges reflects the Delegated Financial Management arrangement that allows non fee-paying provided primary and secondary schools to carry forward funds to manage the differential between the academic and financial year. School funding is determined largely by pupil numbers which can fluctuate and have a significant impact on budgets. Allowing schools to carry forward underspends enables them to more effectively manage these changes over a longer period and plan for one-off minor capital projects.

Fee-paying provided schools comprise Victoria College and Jersey College for Girls and their respective preparatory schools. The same Delegated Financial Management arrangement applies to these schools, which, together with prudent planning and spending, provides the schools with the ability to manage minor school improvement works and minimise fee increases in future years.

Higher Education university grant payments are dependent on a combination of factors including the number of students opting to attend university, courses and universities chosen, and financial considerations including the level of household income. The underspend of £1.4 million against budget reflects changes in these factors with the total number of students accessing higher education showing a downward trend in recent years (1,182 in 2015 compared to 1,363 in 2011) and more people opting to study for degrees on-island (504 in 2015 compared to 396 in 2011). A significant saving also arises from the UK government's decision in 2012 to cap tuition fees at £9,000 per annum for UK universities, which has remained in place for three successive years. The MTFP provided for fee growth of £2.3 million in 2015 in anticipation of the relaxation of this cap which the UK government has recently announced could rise with inflation from 2017–18.

## Underspend Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end the department employed the equivalent of 1,655.3 full time staff. This is an increase of 51.4 (3.2%) from 2014 and is mostly due to the transfer of staff on zero-hour contracts, such as supply teachers, evening lecturers and lunchtime supervisors, to permanent employment status.

## Fixed Assets

The department holds fixed assets of £5.0 million including plant, machinery, furniture and fittings (£3.0 million), antiques and works of art (£0.8 million) and assets under the course of construction (£0.7 million). Capital project expenditure of £2.8 million, in relation to the Sport Strategy 'Fit for the Future 2014–2018', was transferred from assets under the course of construction to plant, machinery, furniture and fittings during the year following completion of phase 1 and 2 of the strategy.

The department also holds current assets and liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the department such as trade receivables and trade payables.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.



## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>113,527</b>
2% Efficiency Savings	(2,649)
Voluntary Release Scheme	851
Other Variances	162
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>111,891</b>

As part of the measures adopted by the States to balance the consolidated fund in 2015, departments were asked to identify £12 million or 2% recurring efficiency savings. The department's allocation of £2.6 million was delivered through efficiency savings across all service areas including higher education, skills, heritage, libraries, sport and support areas. The impact of these savings on schools and frontline services was mitigated as much as possible.

A Voluntary Release (VR) scheme was introduced in 2015 to provide a mechanism for all employees wishing to volunteer to leave the organisation through redundancy or early retirement to receive a redundancy payment or immediate pension. The department only approved applications which did not impact on the continued delivery of frontline services. The total cost of VR packages was £0.9 million and will achieve recurring savings of £0.6 million per annum.



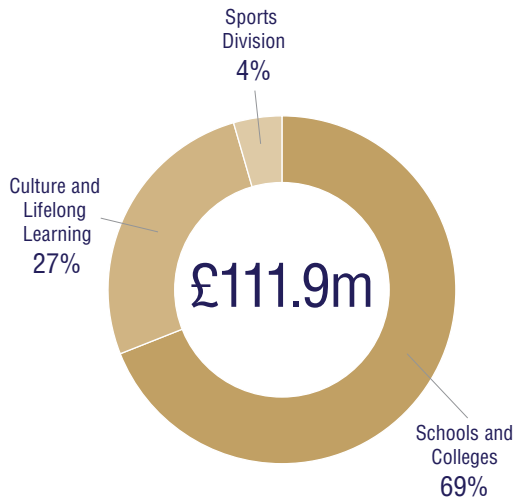
## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Schools and Colleges</b>				
Non Fee-Paying Provided Schools				
3,832	4,029	Pre-School Education	4,011	4,144
26,366	27,304	Primary Education	26,878	27,227
24,850	26,058	Secondary Education	25,456	25,962
8,276	8,414	Special Educational Needs and Special Schools	8,533	8,515
579	817	Jersey Music Service	860	955
5,486	5,904	Fee-Paying Provided Schools	5,731	5,622
4,799	4,788	Non Provided Schools	4,877	4,788
<b>74,188</b>	<b>77,314</b>	<b>Schools and Colleges</b>	<b>76,346</b>	<b>77,213</b>
<b>Culture and Lifelong Learning</b>				
Further and Higher Education				
11,574	12,030	Further, Vocational and Tertiary Education	11,806	12,101
11,614	9,629	Higher Education	9,194	8,202
Youth, Careers and Child Care Support				
1,468	1,860	Youth Service	1,765	1,849
906	778	Careers Jersey	907	760
389	389	Child Care Support	386	389
Culture, Heritage and Libraries				
1,741	1,708	Public Libraries	1,711	1,656
2,778	2,892	Heritage (Grant to the JHT)	3,377	2,892
1,902	1,968	Culture (including the Grant to the JAT)	1,975	1,802
<b>32,372</b>	<b>31,254</b>	<b>Culture and Lifelong Learning</b>	<b>31,121</b>	<b>29,651</b>
<b>Sports Division</b>				
1,627	1,466	Sports Centres	1,825	1,795
1,355	1,225	Playing Fields and Schools Sports	1,317	1,251
515	969	Sport Development	968	915
913	1,156	Grants and Advisory Council	1,422	1,191
166	36	Playschemes and Outdoor Education	181	38
104	183	Minor Capital Expenditure	347	(163)
<b>4,680</b>	<b>5,035</b>	<b>Sports Division</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>5,027</b>
<b>(2,649)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Reduction in funding for 2% savings</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>108,591</b>	<b>113,603</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>113,527</b>	<b>111,891</b>



## NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN



## Service Area

### Non Fee-Paying Provided, Fee-Paying Provided and Non Provided Schools

The States schools, both non fee-paying and fee-paying, comprise 24 primary schools, 17 with nursery classes, seven secondary and three special needs schools. The service also includes nine special provisions and the Jersey Music Service. There are also nine private schools, both primary and secondary.

The Education Business Plan 2015–2018 identified four key priorities to improve education:

**Standards** – raising standards and improving outcomes for Jersey’s children and young people;

**Curriculum** – to reshape the Island’s curriculum so that children and young people can not only achieve recognised qualifications but also understand and learn from Jersey’s history and culture, and benefit from a vocational programme aligned to the Island’s economy and economic needs;

**Families** – to focus resources, energy, and services to support families, particularly vulnerable families, to intervene early and ensure that all children are able to engage with learning, make progress and succeed;

**Autonomy** – to secure the freedoms and autonomy schools need to be imaginative, confident and ambitious in the strategies they adopt to raise standards over a

sustained period and empower headteachers to lead rather than manage their schools.

These projects support the priorities of the States of Jersey Strategic Plan to ‘Improve Education’ and have been allocated additional funding for the period of the next Medium Term Financial Plan 2016–2019.

The Jersey Premium initiative, which aims to provide extra support for vulnerable children from less affluent backgrounds to improve their progress and attainment at school, will be trialled from early 2016 in selected primary and secondary schools before being rolled out across the Island in 2017.

The overall number of pupils in all the Island’s education system totals around 14,500 and this has steadily increased in recent years primarily due to a rise in the number of births and pupils choosing to stay on in education. It is predicted that 400 new primary school places will be required in the non fee-paying sector between 2016 and 2020. These additional places will be accommodated in six of the existing primary schools through additional classes as part of primary school building programmes which started with d’Auvergne and Mont Nicolle in September 2015.

In September 2015 a new one form entry primary school building with nursery was opened in St Martin to accommodate its 212 pupils. The purpose-built facility, which was delivered for £6.8 million, provides spacious classrooms, flexible learning areas and state-of-the-art resources and technology. With energy savings in mind, this is the first public building using solar energy.

A public consultation on site options for a new Les Quennevais secondary school was completed in November 2015 with 67% of the 1,353 responses in favour of Option 2 (fields south of Rue Carrée). The current school opened in 1965 to serve a maximum of 450 pupils in the west of the Island however with the building falling into a greater state of disrepair, facilities becoming more and more out of date and the school now accommodating nearly 700 pupils, £40 million has been reserved in the Medium Term Financial Plan 2016–2019 to create a new school on a separate site. Subject to planning permission the new school could open in January 2019.

The Jersey Music Service provides music tuition to approximately 900 pupils in schools and operates music centres that involve activities and ensembles in a large range of genres for children of all ages. It has strong partnership links with the Jersey Academy of Music, Jersey Chamber Orchestra and the Jersey Symphony Orchestra and offers tuition in 21 different instruments. Charges for services commenced in September 2014.



## Further, Vocational and Tertiary Education

Further Education includes: Highlands College, Skills Jersey and the Trackers Apprentice Scheme.

Highlands College provides 31 full time and 60 part time vocational courses, 11 higher education on-island degree courses and approximately 450 adult education leisure classes for around 6,000 students. A major development this year has been the launch of an online prospectus for adult education courses providing the ability to enrol and pay online. In its first term 600 user accounts were created and around 30% of enrolments were made online. This is expected to grow over the next academic year.

Trackers supports islanders aged 16 years and over in their chosen apprenticeships, through mentoring and funding, across 17 different industries. Funding provides training and qualifications specific to the industry as well as a dedicated mentor to effectively coach the student using such techniques as; personal reflection, performance review, goal setting and action planning. The scheme has been hugely popular since its launch in December 2012, successfully mentoring 89 apprentices to Level 2 and 19 apprentices to Level 3 qualifications. The first Foundation apprenticeship, designed for students who are reluctant to engage with traditional education pathways, has also been highly successful with 13 apprentices achieving Level 2 qualifications before moving into paid work, traditional apprenticeships or full time college courses.

## Higher Education

There has been a decline in the number of students attending UK and overseas universities and an increase in the cheaper on-island provision offered by the University College Jersey at Highlands. Of the 1,200 registering with Student Finance, 84% are in the UK, 13% on Island and 3% overseas. Student loan debt is currently at approximately £3 million and although there has been much public debate on the financing options for students it is unlikely that the existing loan system (of up to £1,500 a year towards tuition fees) will be expanded to mirror the UK system due to the high cost required. A range of other options is being explored, including increasing the number of degree courses available at the University College Jersey.

## Youth Service

The Youth Service provides a broad range of personal and social development opportunities targeted at young people aged 9 to 25 with the core focus aimed at the 12 to 18 age group. There are 21 projects in total including 14 centre-based youth projects, Crabbé Activity Centre, St Aubin's Fort, Move on Café, Special Needs Youth Work and the recently refurbished St James Centre for Youth Arts and a new headquarters for the Youth Service. In addition the Youth Service is the delivery partner for all Prince's Trust programmes, which support young people aged 16 to 25, and the Duke of Edinburgh Award programmes available to 14 to 24 year olds. The YES (Youth Enquiry Service) project is also supported by the Youth Service and provides information, advice, and counselling to anyone aged 14 to 25. The Youth Service has partnerships with the 12 parishes which contribute around £300,000 per annum towards the funding of youth work staff. The Youth Service also has partnerships with other trusts and charities which also contribute to the funding of youth work staff. There were approximately 40,000 visits by young people to the various youth projects throughout the year.

## Careers Jersey

Careers Jersey offer impartial advice and guidance free of charge to people of any age and consists of three teams.

**Advice and Guidance:** The team of qualified advisers offer one-to-one careers advice and guidance appointments regardless of age, qualification or career stage. The team help with career planning and decision making and also provide information on training and skills courses, advice on CVs and application forms and support with interview preparation. The team also provide outreach support to several different organisations including The Bridge, Prison, Prince's Trust and States of Jersey departments. The team held around 1,350 one-to-one careers guidance appointments in 2015.

**Education Liaison:** The team's main objective is to develop effective links between schools, colleges, universities, training providers and industry. This team provide information to students, parents and teachers on careers within a variety of industry sectors. The team are also responsible for delivering career sessions in schools, meeting regularly with careers teachers from each of the Island's secondary schools and advising on appropriate opportunities to graduates through email and social media.

**Work Related Learning:** The team organise a wide range of activities to ensure that young people are able to make informed choices about their study options



leading to future employment, gain essential employability skills and give them a taste of the work place whilst still in education. These include Trident work experience, the Young Enterprise Company programme and work shadowing schemes (Institute of Directors, marketing and construction).

## Public Libraries

Around 400,000 visits were made during the year to the Islands three public libraries, which are the main Town Library, the Les Quennevais Branch and the Mobile library. More than 400,000 items were borrowed. As well as traditional books this includes the Library's growing online collection of e-books, e-audio books and digital magazines. The Town Library has undergone significant modernisation during 2015 including the introduction of self-service kiosks for borrowing, returning and renewing items, reorganisation of the main lending floor and creation of a public meeting room and gallery space in the Library. In June the Town Library's regular opening hours were increased by two and a half hours a week, providing better access to all the services, including an extensive reference library, free computer use and Wi-Fi. These changes have enabled the Library to develop new and existing services to support literacy, digital skills and life-long learning. Jersey Library now runs daily literacy sessions for pre-school children, and is expanding its programme of school and author visits. In 2015, approximately 2,500 primary school children took part in the Summer Reading Challenge, which 75% completed in full – compared to 59% in the UK. During 2015 Jersey Library expanded its support for digital skills, establishing itself as a test centre for the European Computer Driving Licence, launching weekly Digital Library training sessions for the public and through hosting regular Raspberry Pi coding workshops for adults. The Library has continued to develop its work within the community, growing its House and Homes delivery service and assisting in the staffing and development of the library at La Moye Prison. The changes within the Town Library have enabled the Library Service to play a more significant role in the cultural life of the Island. The Library hosted the opening night and a range of other events during the inaugural Jersey Literary Festival and organises an ongoing series of cultural talks, performances and events.

## Heritage

The Jersey Heritage Trust is funded partly by the States of Jersey annual grant in addition to sponsorship, donations and membership fees. Jersey Heritage sites remain the most visited attractions in Jersey with the coin

hoard exhibition at La Hougue Bie and Ice Age Jersey at the Jersey Museum, in particular, continuing to attract much attention. Other popular sites include Elizabeth Castle, Mont Orgueil Castle, Hamptonne Country Life Museum, the Jersey Archive, the Maritime Museum and La Hougue Bie. Visitors to Jersey Heritage sites totalled 188,881 in 2015 including 137,750 tourists and 51,131 local residents. Jersey Heritage memberships increased to 11,063 during the year and volunteer hours exceeded 16,600. In December 2015 the States Assembly approved the transfer of Heritage to the Economic Development Department from 1 January 2016.

## Culture

Arts organisations, which comprise the Jersey Arts Trust, the Jersey Opera House and the Jersey Arts Centre, are funded by the States through an annual revenue grant and self-generated income from a variety of sources including ticket sales and sponsorship.

The Jersey Arts Trust works with artists of all forms and develops the arts in the Island by providing small grants to individuals and organisations. Working locally and through competitions, events and programmes, it encourages participation in the arts and opportunities for artists to develop skills. In 2015 the Arts Trust ran six arts development projects in which more than 260 people participated, including 35 non-local participants.

The Island's two main theatres, the Jersey Opera House and Jersey Arts Centre, host a wide range of genres from mainstream to alternative. Specifically, the Jersey Opera House provides quality drama, dance, ballet, concerts, musicals, opera, comedy, pantomime and children's shows and the Jersey Arts Centre a wide range of contemporary and classical performances and visual arts including theatre, exhibitions, music, film, workshops and courses, presentation and events. In December 2015 the States Assembly agreed to transfer Culture to the Economic Development Department from 1 January 2016.

## Sports Division

The Sports Division includes three of Jersey's main sports centres – Fort Regent, Les Quennevais and Springfield – plus a variety of other sports facilities and playing fields spread throughout the Island. The division also has responsibility for sports development, grants, and community sports.

The NatWest Island Games was held in Jersey during the year with 3,000 competitors from 24 Islands taking part



in 14 different sports. Jersey topped the medal table with 133 medals (50 gold, 54 silver and 29 bronze). The Games were heralded as a great success and should provide a legacy for sport in the Island for many years to come.

Active Card sports membership provides unlimited use of gyms, pools and classes at all three sports centres. Membership options include flexible monthly, six monthly and annual packages as well as the ability to freeze membership for a time. The Active card remains very popular with Island residents with 5,634 members at the year end.

Fort For All Day has become an annual event in the sporting calendar and aims to promote and celebrate the wide range of sports, activities and clubs that use Fort Regent and to offer Islanders the opportunity to try out a sport or activity through free taster sessions. In excess of 3,000 Islanders took part in the third Fort for all Day's activities.

A number of capital projects were completed in 2015 as a result of funding received through the Fit for The Future sports strategy in preparation for the NatWest Island Games and as a legacy for the Island. Facilities included a new 3G football pitch at Springfield Stadium, new tennis courts at Grainville, 3G sports pitches at Samarés and Haute Vallée schools and the refurbishment of the athletics track at FB Fields.

The contract to operate the AquaSplash swimming pool was re-negotiated with savings over the period of the new five-year contract, commencing 1 January 2015, in the region of £500,000. This will mean the States subsidy per head is reduced by 15% compared with previous years. The Waterfront pool had 192,997 visitors during the year.

A new nine-year lease was signed in 2015 for the Havre des Pas bathing pool cafe. The Sport Division has worked closely with Jersey Property Holdings throughout the year to renew a number of other leases with sports clubs and associations.

Many of the States wide Eco-Active initiatives have been embraced by the Sports Division in 2015 with electricity usage in particular being a big focus. Usage for 2015 was 196,978 less kilowatts representing a decrease of 6.5% on 2014. This is equivalent to 35 average Jersey homes.

The Sports Division employs Development Officers to deliver the aims of the Fit for the Future sport strategy. These include a Swimming Officer, Community Sports Officer, Health and Fitness (Schools) Officer and a PE Team.

The Sports Division also supports and co-funds Sports Development Officers for a wide range of sports including

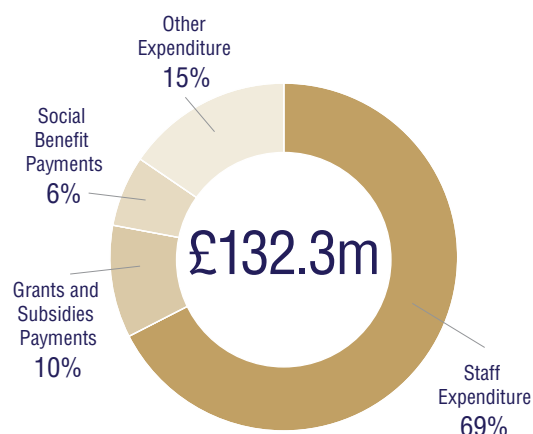
badminton, cricket, football, netball, rugby, squash and table tennis. These are line managed by their own associations but the department has input to their work programmes through regular meetings.

The Jersey Clubmark award scheme, designed to support sports clubs with various aspects of organisation and training, took off in 2015 and 10 local clubs and associations have met the standards and achieved the award.

Exercise Referral is an exercise programme in which health professionals, including GP's, refer up to 1,000 people per year for guidance and support in exercise and physical activity to help their recovery from illness or operations and improve their health.

In December 2015 the States Assembly approved the transfer of the Sports Division to the Economic Development Department from 1 January 2016.

## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



The majority of the department's expenditure budget (69%) is spent on staff. Of this, 95% is spent on staff working predominantly with young children and the general public (teachers, teaching assistants, lecturers, student finance officers, youth workers, careers advisers, trackers mentors, librarians, community and sports development officers, leisure assistants etc.) or who provide direct support services such as educational psychologists, education welfare officers and school caretakers.

Grants and subsidies payments represent payments to Culture and Heritage organisations as described previously as well as private schools (Beaulieu Convent, De La Salle, FCJ Convent Primary), sports organisations and a one-off grant for the NatWest Island Games 2015.





Social benefit payments include student grants for university tuition fees and maintenance to help towards living expenses, accommodation, travel, food and books. Funding is based on a means-tested assessment and covers around 1,200 students.

Supplies and services costs account for most of the remaining spend by the department and includes items such as computer hardware and software purchases, sports equipment purchases, teaching materials and hired services.



### 3. What we have achieved

**MTFP KEY OBJECTIVE 1**

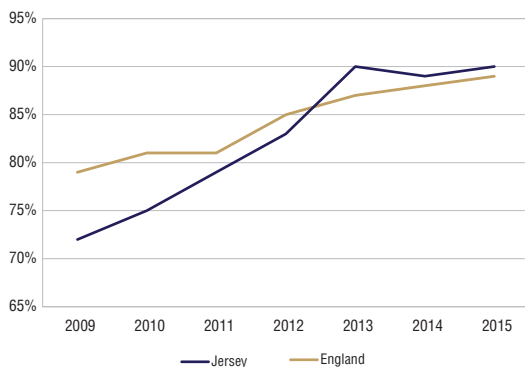
Provide opportunities for all learners to succeed.

#### Primary School Performance

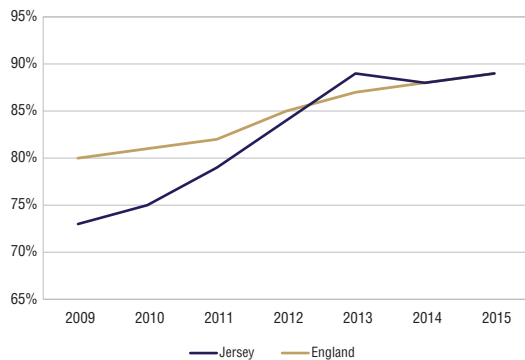
**PERFORMANCE**

Primary school pupils continue to perform well in core subjects. Performance of 11 year old pupils in Jersey in both English and Mathematics is similar to that of their counterparts in England on the key measure of Level 4 or better.

##### ATTAINMENT IN ENGLISH AT THE END OF KEY STAGE 2



##### ATTAINMENT IN MATHS AT THE END OF KEY STAGE 2



**ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR**

- The Professional Partner and Standards and Achievement teams were strengthened through new appointments;

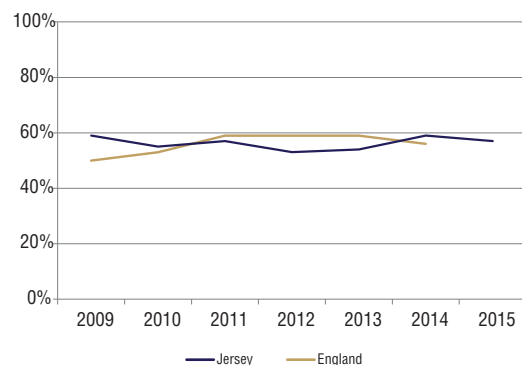
- A new assessment framework was launched to reflect the changes made to the National Curriculum and, as a result, the revised Jersey Curriculum;
- The moderation process had been used to help embed the new assessment framework in schools and increase rigour in teacher assessments;
- A new Management Information System (MIS) for schools is being procured which will contribute to the raising of standards.

#### Secondary School Performance: GCSE and A-Level Results

In 2015, a marginal decrease was recorded on the primary measure of GCSE performance being ‘the percentage of pupils attaining 5+ A\* to C including English and Maths’. This was predominantly due to performance in English in the latest year. In 2015, 57% of pupils attained 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C including English and Maths compared to 59% of pupils in 2014.

The percentage of pupils that attained 5 or more A\* to C grades in any subjects was identical to the previous year at 71%.

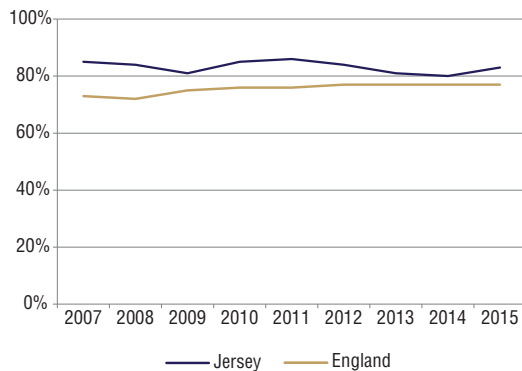
##### % STUDENTS WITH 5+ A\*-C GCSEs INCLUDING ENGLISH AND MATHS



Provisional A-level results suggest that performance has been sustained in 2015, with a higher proportion of examinations resulting in grades A\* to C in Jersey compared to those sat in England in the latest year.



### % OF A-LEVEL EXAMINATION ENTRIES WITH A\*–C PASSES



#### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

- The Professional Partner and Standards and Achievement teams were strengthened through new appointments with a significant increase in the support available to secondary schools;
- A new assessment framework for KS3 and KS4 has been developed;
- Subject specialist support was increased;
- A new Management Information System (MIS) for schools is being procured which will contribute to the raising of standards.

#### MTFP KEY OBJECTIVE 1

Provide opportunities for all learners to succeed.

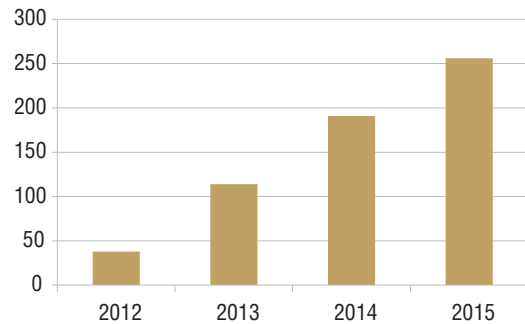
## Trackers Apprentice Scheme

#### PERFORMANCE

Trackers was launched in December 2012 with 38 apprentices in nine traditional industry areas including construction and hairdressing. Its target was to have 120 apprentices and 85 health care apprentices by the end of 2015 but it reached this milestone well ahead of schedule.

By December 2015, there were 256 apprentices (including 49 for the health care sector) in the scheme working with mentors. Health care apprentices remain on track to exceed the target set, with 50 having completed the scheme and 49 currently being mentored. Retention rates for apprentices were 100% in 2013, 96% in 2014 and 98% in 2015.

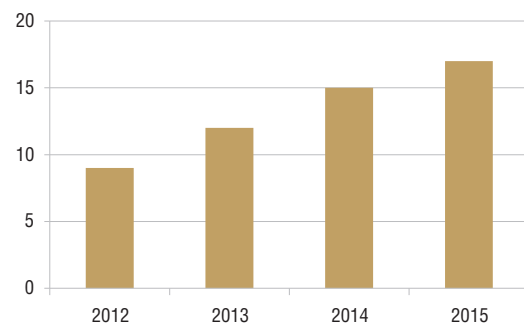
### NUMBER OF TRACKERS APPRENTICES



#### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

Trackers has expanded the opportunities for apprentices and industries and now includes health care, dental nursing, green keeping, hospitality management and brewing as well as the recently launched digital pilot. The foundation apprenticeship continues to flourish with the second year foundation programme now also up and running.

### NUMBER OF INDUSTRY AREAS COVERED BY TRACKERS



The number of mentors on a full time equivalent basis has increased by two to 15 in 2015 to facilitate the expansion of the Trackers Apprenticeship Programme.



**MTFP KEY OBJECTIVE 2**

Promote social inclusion and equal opportunity for all.

**Special Educational Needs (SEN) and Education Support Team (EST)**

**PERFORMANCE**

The Education Support Team (EST) has successfully delivered on the following key initiatives during 2015:

- Extension of Sensory Services to include 0 to 3 year olds;
- Review and redesign of the role and contribution of school based counselling services;
- Established SEN Advisory teacher to support the operational function of the SEN service;
- Formulation of the Education Other Than At School (EOTAS) policy for the 32 children now being home schooled;
- Introduction of the Early Help Approach alongside a review and redesign of Island wide Multi-Agency Support Teams (MASTs) to ensure co-ordinated, multi-agency needs-led approach to supporting vulnerable learners, schools and the community;
- Established the Autism and Social Communication Inclusion Team (ASCIT) to support school placement stability for learners with this profile of need;
- Introduced and established Maybo training as a new Island wide approach to supporting learners with high level challenging behaviour;
- Overall improvement in attendance rates for pupils in States primary and secondary schools.

**ATTENDANCE RATES FOR PUPILS IN STATES SCHOOLS**

Year	Primary	Secondary
2014/2015	96.1%	93.2%
2013/2014	96.1%	91.0%
2012/2013	95.5%	90.7%
2011/2012	95.9%	90.8%
2010/2011	95.3%	89.8%
2009/2010	95.3%	89.1%
2008/2009	95.6%	89.6%
2007/2008	95.6%	89.8%

**MTFP KEY OBJECTIVE 3**

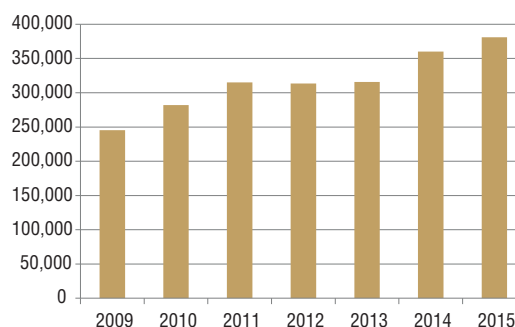
Work in partnership with local and national organisations, promote healthy lifestyles and to increase opportunities for the local community to participate in sport, leisure and cultural activities.

**Sport Centre Visitors**

**PERFORMANCE**

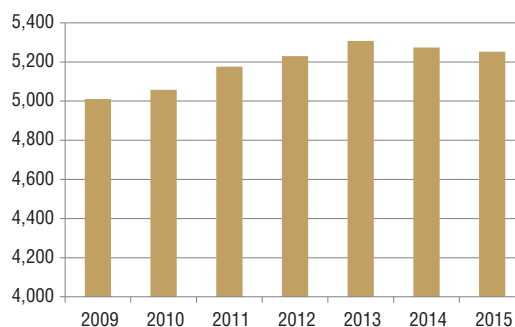
Despite continuing challenging economic conditions and increasing competition, visits to the Islands 3 sports centres remained stable at around 1.3 million. Gym swipes (representing number of gym visits) increased by 5%.

**NO OF ACTIVE CARD SWIPES**



Active card paying membership has remained static at around 5,300.

**NO OF ACTIVE CARD MEMBERS**





*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

A number of initiatives were introduced including:

- Improvements to gym floors and equipment mix using the GYMetrix study to make data led decisions;
- Capture of real time feedback using iPads;
- Update of the health and safety management system using Plan – Do – Check and Act.

## Community and School Sports Development (CSSD)

*PERFORMANCE*

CSSD focussed on three main areas during the year:

### Education, Health and Wellbeing

Projects delivered included after school clubs, PE lessons, lunchtime clubs, health and fitness days, sports festivals and in-service training which through the provision of positive role models has contributed to improving self-esteem, academic attainment and reduced truancy.

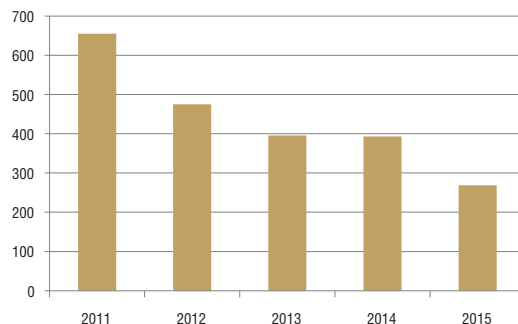
- 27 sports festivals with 975 children participating;
- 330 after school club sessions;
- 2,500 PE lessons;
- 80% of teachers felt better equipped to deliver PE;
- 92% of teachers confirmed an improvement in pupil performance in the classroom.

### Crime Prevention

Projects delivered included Friday night leagues and trampoline sessions to hotspot areas to reduce anti-social behaviour and improve relationships between the police, local residents and young people.

- 35 late night sports sessions held
- 80 participants on average at each project;
- 393 calls to police regarding anti-social behaviour by young people, a statistic which has been maintained at a low level since the CSSD was formed in 2001.

## NUMBER OF CALLS TO POLICE REGARDING ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

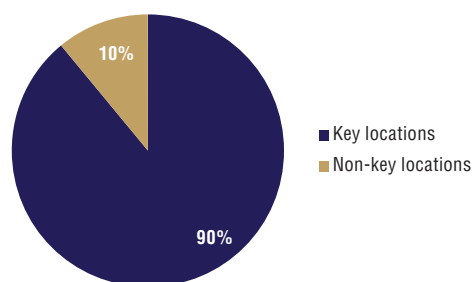


### Community Development

Social inclusion projects delivered through holiday courses and neighbourhood sports targeted at key locations in the community. Some sessions were delivered in partnership with local sports associations and clubs to encourage young people to participate in and benefit from the values within sport.

- 172 holiday sports sessions were delivered;
- 81% of Kick Off (football initiative) participants were from identified schools;
- 90% of participants at neighbourhood sports projects live in 'key locations'.

## PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPANTS AT NEIGHBOURHOOD SPORTS PROJECTS WHO LIVE IN KEY LOCATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY



*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

As a result of ongoing funding for the Sport Strategy 'Fit for the Future', the department was able to retain the full time community sports coaches and fund sports clubs to work in schools and the community and generally deliver an increase in provision across the 3 areas of focus for the year.

## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(22)	(22)	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(24)	(25)
(18,795)	(18,795)	Sales of Goods and Services	(18,068)	(19,684)
(342)	(752)	Other Income	(373)	(699)
<b>(19,159)</b>	<b>(19,569)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(18,465)</b>	<b>(20,408)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
11,169	9,369	Social Benefit Payments	8,706	7,750
88,010	89,506	Staff Expenditure	89,054	91,796
10,293	12,457	Supplies and Services	12,229	11,038
919	970	Administrative Expenditure	508	622
6,920	7,420	Premises and Maintenance	7,574	7,735
26	26	Other Operating Expenditure	95	82
13,038	13,400	Grants and Subsidies Payments	13,814	13,238
–	–	Impairments of Financial Assets	(13)	7
24	24	Finance Costs	25	31
(2,649)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>127,750</b>	<b>133,172</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>131,992</b>	<b>132,299</b>
<b>108,591</b>	<b>113,603</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>113,527</b>	<b>111,891</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
293	293	Depreciation and Amortisation	138	242
–	–	Donations of Property, Plant and Equipment	–	(117)
–	–	Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	4	2
<b>293</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>108,884</b>	<b>113,896</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>113,669</b>	<b>112,018</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,533	2,648	4,809
Intangible Assets	223	247	205
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>5,014</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	4,457	4,457	5,284
Cash and Cash Equivalents	34	34	28
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>5,312</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>6,247</b>	<b>7,386</b>	<b>10,326</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(6,530)	(7,974)	(7,513)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(6,530)</b>	<b>(7,974)</b>	<b>(7,513)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>(283)</b>	<b>(588)</b>	<b>2,813</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	(283)	(588)	2,813
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>(283)</b>	<b>(588)</b>	<b>2,813</b>



## Department of the Environment

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*The Department of the Environment is responsible for the Island's built and natural environment and is divided into 2 sections: the Planning and Building section and the Environment section.*

### Summary Snapshot

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NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

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**£5,920,298**

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**2.2% decrease**  
from 2014

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**£352,938**

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**5.6% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget





## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the department is part funded by charges raised, with the balance being funded from tax revenues.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
<b>£5.7</b> million	<b>£0.6</b> million	<b>£6.3</b> million

In 2015 adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £0.5 million were made. Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£4.6</b> million	<b>£4.4</b> million	<b>£4.5</b> million

The majority of income raised by the Department relates to Planning and Building application fees. These fees offset the costs of providing these regulatory functions, and are largely dependent on the volume of development and construction work taking place.

The next largest income stream comes from the provision of meteorological information, which is mostly made up from Service Level Agreements with Ports of Jersey, as well as Guernsey Airport.

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Planning application fees	(1,570)
Building application fees	(1,191)
Meteorological information	(755)
Other	(891)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(4,407)</b>

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£6.1</b> million	<b>£5.9</b> million	<b>£6.3</b> million

### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

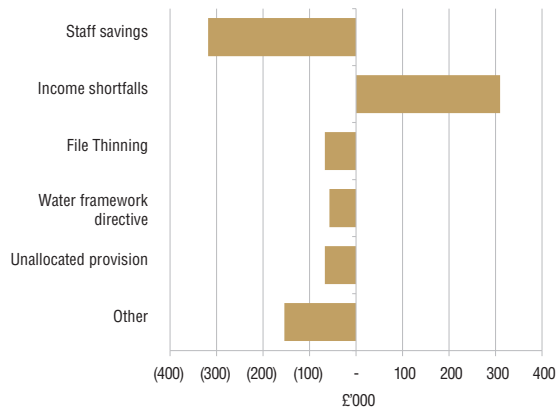
	£'000
Staff savings across the department	318
Development control income shortfall	(100)
Building control income shortfall	(210)
File Thinning underspend	67
Water framework directive underspend	57
Unallocated provision underspend	67
Other	154
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>353</b>

The main individual contributor to the underspend against budget is from staff savings due to vacancies during the year.

Though the department suffered income pressures in relation to Planning and Building, there were a number of other non-staff savings across the Department.

The Department maintains a "Departmental unallocated provision" to provide for unexpected costs, such as income shortfalls and court costs.

## Underspend Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end the department employed the equivalent of 107.2 full time employees. This is a decrease of 3.0 (2.7%) from 2014, and is due to staff taking up voluntary release schemes during the year.

## Fixed Assets

The department holds non-current assets, which are primarily specialised software for Planning and Building, the Marine enforcement vessel (the Norman Le Brocq) and the Meteorological radar.

It also holds current assets and liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the department such as Trade Receivables and Trade Payables.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.

## NON CASH EXPENDITURE

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£0.1 million	£0.1 million	£0.4 million

The main reason for a variance in the year is due to the timing of spend on Countryside Infrastructure, a new rolling capital program that started in 2014.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>6,054</b>
Planning application fees	91
VR costs	314
Island Plan review	(95)
Water framework directive	(72)
Reduction in non-staff expenditure across the department	(279)
Other	(93)
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>5,920</b>

The main difference to 2014 is the cost of implementing voluntary release schemes.

The second largest difference from the prior year relates to a general reduction in non-staff expenditure across the Department.

Other differences between 2015 and 2014 included a reduction in the work on the Water Framework Directive, though this is expected to pick up again in 2016, the fact that there was no update to the Island Plan, and an increase in planning application fees.



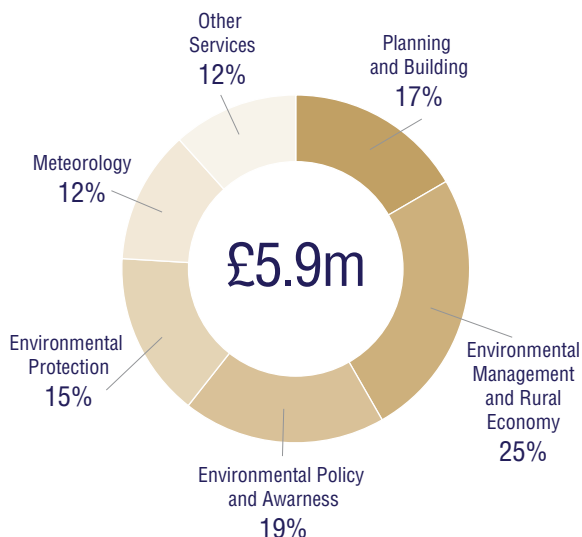
## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Planning and Building</b>				
(100)	(20)	Development Control	(40)	2
(76)	62	Building Control	69	213
970	959	Policy and Projects	910	769
<b>794</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>Planning and Building</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>984</b>
<b>Environment</b>				
1,634	1,573	Environmental Management and Rural Economy	1,643	1,486
1,255	1,141	Environmental Policy and Awareness	1,208	1,118
956	1,008	Environmental Protection	994	908
463	534	Fisheries and Marine Resources	488	442
280	269	States Veterinary Officer	280	249
566	747	Meteorology	502	733
<b>5,154</b>	<b>5,272</b>	<b>Environment</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>4,936</b>
(205)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>5,743</b>	<b>6,273</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>6,054</b>	<b>5,920</b>



## NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN



## Planning and Building

Planning and Building is made up of three main sections:

**Development Control** – responsible for the regulation of the development and use of land in the Island. This involves the consideration of development plans in line with established policies including the Island Plan, Planning Guidance and comments from interested parties, as well as investigating and enforcing controls regarding planning and building legislation.

**Building Control** – sets and monitors the standards for the design and construction of buildings in the Island, ensuring that they are safe, healthy, accessible and sustainable for current and future generations.

**Policy, Projects and the Historic Environment** – responsible for the development and maintenance of the Island Plan, the policy framework that underpins the planning system in Jersey. This section is also responsible for the designation of buildings and places of special architectural, archaeological and historic interest.

## Environment Management and Rural Economy

The Environmental Management and Rural Economy section performs various functions that support farmers, growers, the dairy and agriculture industries and other government departments, including both advisory and scientific services.

As well as this, this section protects and champions the Island's biodiversity, marine resources and ecosystems in line with international and local commitments.

The section also manages the 70 km of footpaths, 10 km of bridle paths, 12 car parks and access tracks, and paths that cover the 550 hectares of public land managed within the Natural Environment team's portfolio.

This section is also responsible for regulating the commercial and leisure fishing activities that take place in the 800 square miles of Jersey's waters.

## Environmental Policy and Awareness

Environmental Policy and Awareness are responsible for developing environmental policy, to meet both Jersey and international requirements.

The section is also responsible for the delivery of environmental awareness programmes, such as the eco active campaign, encouraging environmentally responsible behaviour across all sectors.

This section also administers the Energy Efficiency Service, providing energy efficiency advice and the Community Buildings Programme, a grant funded scheme to improve energy efficiency in charities and non-for-profit organisations that provide services to vulnerable members of the community.



## Other Services

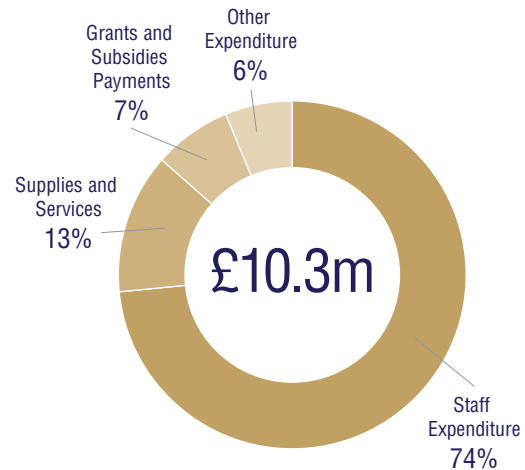
The other main areas of the Department include:

**Environmental Protection** – responsible for regulating the Island's use of pesticides, waste management regulation, pollution control, agricultural inspections and management of the Island's water resources.

**Veterinary Services** – responsible for promoting animal health and welfare practices across all sectors, as well as the control and prevention of notifiable animal diseases.

**Meteorological Services** – responsible for the provision of meteorological services in the Channel Islands, meeting the specific requirements of the Airports and Harbours in both Jersey and Guernsey.

## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



The majority of the Department's costs are staff costs, in common with many other States Departments. This is not unexpected in light of the Department's remit of policy development and regulation.



### 3. What we have achieved

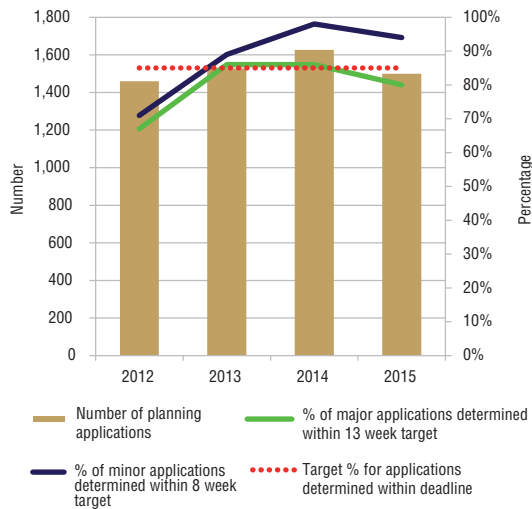
#### Percentage of Development Control Bye-Law applications determined within target deadlines

*MTFP OBJECTIVE*

Improve the customer and stakeholder experience of Department of the Environment services.

*PERFORMANCE*

During 2015, 80% (2014: 86%) of major applications were determined within 13 weeks, and 94% (2014: 98%) of minor applications were determined within 8 weeks. This represents a shortfall against targets set, and was the result of vacancies in the section.



*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

The Department has redesigned its internal structure, to enable the staff savings required under the MTFP. This will hopefully result in the department achieving its target in 2016.

#### Percentage of Building Control Bye-Law applications determined within target deadlines

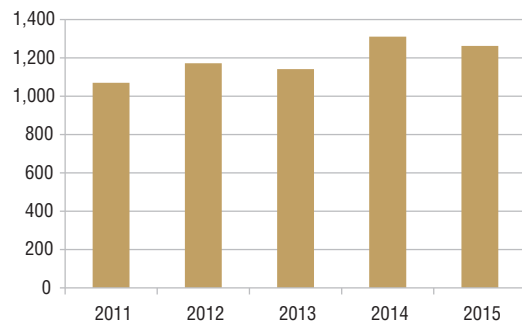
*MTFP OBJECTIVE*

Improve the customer and stakeholder experience of Department of the Environment services.

*PERFORMANCE*

During 2015, 1,262 (2014: 1,310) building bye-law applications were processed, and 99.8% (2014: 99.8%) of these were processed within 5 weeks of receipt, against a target of 100%. This was achieved with existing resources.

#### NUMBER OF BUILDING BYE-LAW APPLICATIONS



*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

The Department continues to review its processes and benefits from ongoing continual improvement.



## Home Energy Scheme (HES) – completed property improvements

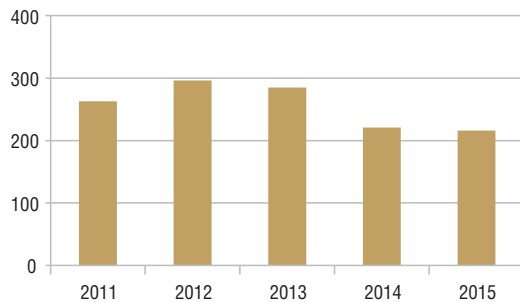
### MTFP OBJECTIVE

Promote environmentally conscious decision-making in all sectors.

### PERFORMANCE

In 2015 the scheme remained highly popular, continuing to be oversubscribed with 216 (2014: 221) property improvements completed in the year. The reduction in completed property improvements is due to an increased average spend per property.

### HOME ENERGY SCHEME (HES) – COMPLETED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS



### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

To achieve the savings required under the MTFP, the Department made the decision to close the Home Energy Scheme. 2015 was the last year that the Home Energy Scheme operated (except those improvements that commenced in 2015 and will finish in 2016).

## Bathing and Drinking Water Quality

### MTFP OBJECTIVE

Manage and regulate the natural and built up environment.

### PERFORMANCE

**Bathing Water** – Bathing water quality is measured weekly at 16 coastal sites between mid-May and the end of September (20 weeks). In 2015 all 16 bathing waters passed the mandatory European Imperative Standard and 13 bathing waters (81.25%) passed the stricter European Guideline Standard. 2015 was the first assessment of bathing water against standard compliance of EU 2006 Directive Standard as this required four years' worth of data. The result of this was 62.5% excellent, 31.3% good with just 6.2% as sufficient.

**Drinking Water** – Approximately 14,000 water quality analyses were carried out during 2015 for compliance purposes from the supply points and within the supply zone. 99.99% of these analyses complied with the Water (Jersey) Law 1972, which is in line with 2014.

### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

During the year the Department continued the development of The Integrated Water Management Plan. It is intended that this be presented to the States in early 2016.



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(3,559)	(3,587)	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(3,328)	(3,252)
(850)	(849)	Sales of Goods and Services	(844)	(848)
(40)	(42)	Other Income	(433)	(307)
<b>(4,449)</b>	<b>(4,478)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(4,605)</b>	<b>(4,407)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
7,477	7,945	Staff Expenditure	7,321	7,585
1,427	1,478	Supplies and Services	1,595	1,348
106	98	Administrative Expenditure	111	97
366	369	Premises and Maintenance	629	506
–	–	Other Operating Expenditure	97	42
1,021	861	Grants and Subsidies Payments	905	749
–	–	Impairments of Financial Assets	1	–
<b>10,192</b>	<b>10,751</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>10,659</b>	<b>10,327</b>
<b>5,743</b>	<b>6,273</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>6,054</b>	<b>5,920</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
384	384	Depreciation and Amortisation	106	116
<b>384</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>6,127</b>	<b>6,657</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>6,036</b>





## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,053	1,281	1,539
Intangible Assets	117	88	58
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,597</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	185	271	292
Cash and Cash Equivalents	–	1	149
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>441</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>2,038</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(3,556)	(3,781)	(3,709)
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	(20)	(70)	–
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(3,576)</b>	<b>(3,851)</b>	<b>(3,709)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>(2,221)</b>	<b>(2,210)</b>	<b>(1,671)</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	(2,221)	(2,210)	(1,671)
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>(2,221)</b>	<b>(2,210)</b>	<b>(1,671)</b>



## Health and Social Services Department

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*Health and Social Services aims to enable Islanders to live longer, healthier and more productive lives by ensuring the provision of safe, sustainable, affordable and integrated services that are delivered in partnership with others.*

### Summary Snapshot

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NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

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**£202,733,369**

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**3.1% increase**

from 2014

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**£617,522**

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**0.3% underspend**

against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the department is part funded by charges raised, with the balance being funded from tax revenues.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP (update) approval	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
<b>£200.3</b> million	<b>£3.1</b> million	<b>£203.4</b> million

In 2015 adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £3.1 million were made. Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

The most significant changes were:

- Approval of non-recurrent carry forward of £2.2 million
- Additional savings target of (£1.2 million)
- Voluntary redundancy and voluntary early retirement of £1.1 million
- Public Sector reform funding of £0.5 million
- Pay award funding of £0.4 million
- Other transfers of £0.1 million

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£30.1</b> million	<b>£31.0</b> million	<b>£25.3</b> million

#### Major Income Streams

The most significant difference between the budgeted income and actual income is as a result of the introduction of Long Term Care Benefit (LTCB). The budget was set in 2012 and LTCB was introduced in 2014. This accounts for £4.0 million of the difference.

Total income received increased by £0.9 million compared to 2014. Long Term Care Benefit income has increased by £4.2 million, offset by a reduction in fees charged to private long stay patients of £2.0 million. Grants received have reduced by £0.8 million largely due to a one-off grant received in 2014 from the Criminal Offences Confiscation Fund. Other income streams have reduced by £0.5 million.

#### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Patient Charges	(11,594)
Health Insurance Fund	(6,000)
Long Term Care Benefit	(7,046)
Grants	(850)
Rental Income	(1,319)
Other	(4,213)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(31,022)</b>



## Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£196.7 million	£202.7 million	£203.4 million

### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

	£'000
Children's services IT system	400
Fire Alarms Project	456
Other Variances	(238)
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>618</b>

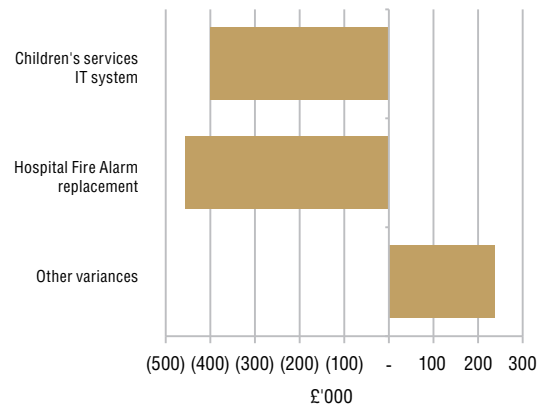
Underspends in 2015 have been as a result of delays to specific projects.

In 2015, £0.4 million was received as a carry forward to fund a replacement IT system for Children's services. This project has been ongoing throughout 2015, with completion expected in 2016.

The Hospital Fire Alarm system has reached the end of its life. In 2015 the department identified £0.7 million of funding from H&SS to fund this high priority project. The replacement has commenced and will be completed in the first half of 2016.

Other operational areas of the department have overspent in 2015, reflecting the significant challenge of delivering £7.6 million of savings during the year. Of the £7.6 million delivered, £3.8 million was achieved by re-phasing P.82/2012 projects.

## Underspend Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end the department employed the equivalent of 2,373.2 full time employees. This is a decrease of 62.6 (2.6%) from 2014, and is due to voluntary redundancies, challenges in recruiting to senior posts and recruitment management to enable the redeployment of staff from the Limes in 2016. Furthermore some short term service requirements have been delivered through agency staffing rather than permanent employees.



## Fixed Assets

The department holds fixed assets with a value of £11.9 million.

It also holds current assets and liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the department such as Trade Receivables and Trade Payables.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure (depreciation charges).

### NON CASH EXPENDITURE

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£2.6 million	£2.7 million	£3.3 million

The underspend against budget of £0.6 million is primarily due to the phasing of the Department's capital equipment projects resulting in a lower depreciation charge than anticipated when the budget was set. In particular the project to replace the MRI scanner, scheduled in 2012 for completion in 2015, will now be completed in 2016.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>196,670</b>
Additional P.82/2012 spend	2,303
Additional drugs costs	1,384
Voluntary redundancy	1,114
Robin Ward refurbishment	835
Pay awards for doctors and nurses	365
Other changes	62
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>202,733</b>

As part of the P.82/2012 programme of service developments additional funds were spent on Rapid Response and Reablement services, Informatics developments, Community Mental Health Services, Jersey Talking Therapies and Children's respite and care coordination.

Drug costs rose significantly in 2015 (approximately 12%) in particular due to the introduction of a new treatment for Hepatitis C and increased costs for HIV therapies. This trend is higher than for previous years (7–8%) and is expected to continue in 2016 and beyond.

The department agreed 23 voluntary redundancies and severances, which cost £1.1 million in 2015. This was funded from central allocations.

As part of the response to the 2014 Scrutiny review of Children's services, it was identified that refurbishment of Robin Ward and provision of facilities for teenagers were urgently required. These works were funded through carry forwards and completed in 2015.

Pay award offers have been made to doctors and nurses, which are included in the year end costs and will have an ongoing impact in 2016.



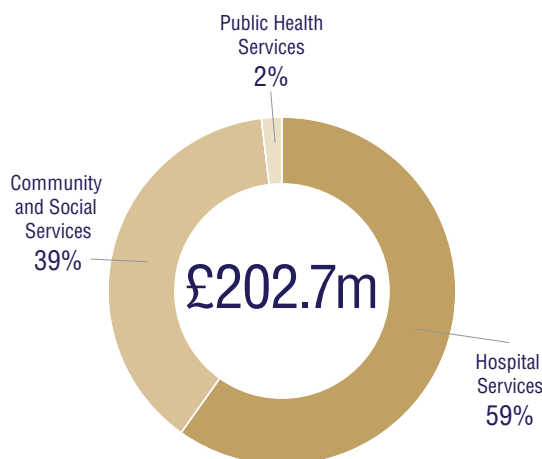
## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
4,030	3,890	<b>Public Health Services</b>	3,737	4,014
<b>Hospital Services</b>				
28,764	28,789	Hospital Inpatient Services	27,642	28,249
16,253	16,338	Theatres	15,757	15,176
11,248	12,177	Women and Children	12,026	13,247
7,373	7,375	Unscheduled and Emergency Care	9,295	9,480
18,312	18,313	Day Stay and Outpatient Services	16,176	15,487
13,176	13,176	Tertiary Care	10,662	11,046
20,434	20,502	Clinical Support	21,242	22,318
4,910	4,899	Ambulance Emergency Services	4,858	4,867
<b>120,470</b>	<b>121,569</b>	<b>Hospital Services</b>	<b>117,658</b>	<b>119,870</b>
<b>Community and Social Services</b>				
27,264	22,936	Older Peoples Services	24,156	24,489
28,314	28,525	Adults Services	27,627	29,164
16,819	18,077	Children's Services	16,206	17,530
8,060	8,143	Therapy Services	7,199	7,566
<b>80,457</b>	<b>77,681</b>	<b>Community and Social Services</b>	<b>75,188</b>	<b>78,749</b>
–	211	<b>Primary Care Review</b>	87	100
(4,702)	–	<b>Reduction in funding for 2% savings</b>	–	–
<b>200,255</b>	<b>203,351</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>196,670</b>	<b>202,733</b>



## NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN



### Public Health

Public Health delivers childhood immunisation programmes, environmental health services, health promotion programmes (such as Help 2 Quit) and the community contraceptive clinic service. It also provides the administration for the breast cancer screening programme and regulates the island’s professional care providers.

A range of childhood vaccinations are supported by the directorate in line with UK guidelines. In 2015, a new meningitis B vaccine was introduced for babies, the nasal flu vaccine was extended to a further two primary school year groups and the Men ACWY vaccine was added to the routine vaccination programme for year 9 pupils. In addition, an emergency Men ACWY vaccination programme was delivered to 3,336 pupils in school years 10–13 and to 585 eighteen year olds/University Freshers to protect against meningococcal W meningitis and septicaemia, which is a relatively new disease threat that has been escalating rapidly in the UK.

In 2015, the Public Health immunisation budget funded 23,071 vaccines being administered to 9,830 children/ students aged from one month to 18 years via a total of 13,328 vaccination consultations.

The smoking cessation team helped more than 509 people to successfully quit smoking in 2015, and 1,023 people set a quit date through the Stop Smoking Service.

The environmental health team is responsible for a wide range of public protection and community health duties including training, licensing and inspection of food

outlets, investigation of pollution and statutory nuisances, and providing a range of advice. During 2015 the team increased the Eat Safe scheme participation to over 1,000 businesses, and helped over 99% of food businesses to meet the “generally compliant” status (compared to 93% in UK). The team carried out over 200 infectious disease investigations, issued 61 food export certificates and dealt with over 150 nuisance complaints and over 200 complaints about housing.

4,888 women had breast screening mammography in 2015 resulting in 100 women recalled for assessment with 29 cancers detected.

578 eligible sixty year olds undertook flexi-sigmoidoscopy bowel screening in 2015 resulting in the removal of 186 polyps (growths in the bowel that can sometimes develop into cancer if they’re not removed).

7,253 cervical screening smear tests were processed in 2015 with 276 women being referred to the Colposcopy or Gynaecology clinic for further investigations.

### Hospital Inpatient Services and Theatres

Hospital inpatient services provide surgical and medical care and include theatres and wards for medical, surgical, maternity and paediatric patients, and clinical support services.

This service performed approximately 5,480 main theatre procedures in 2015 and managed approximately 15,400 inpatient episodes of care (medical and surgical). 1,021 babies were delivered in 2015.

In 2015 there were 55,000 X-rays, 10,700 CT scans and 7,700 MRI scans.

### Unscheduled and Emergency care (including Ambulance Services)

This service line includes the Emergency Department, Ambulance Service, Emergency Assessment Unit (EAU) and GP out of hours service.

There were 37,510 Emergency Department attendances in 2015.

In 2015 the Ambulance service completed 9,480 journeys, including 8,220 emergency journeys. A further 16,020 journeys were undertaken by the Patient Transport Service.



## Tertiary Care

H&SS spent approximately £11.0 million in 2015 on specialist acute treatments and services provided in the UK. This includes radiotherapy services as well as a range of specialist care not available on island.

In 2015 H&SS referred 1,890 patients for off-island treatment resulting in 3,370 appointments. Approximately 63% of these appointments were outpatient attendances.

The services provided off-island include consultations, diagnostic tests, treatment and follow ups for a range of healthcare requirements that cannot be safely provided on island.

In addition to the amount the department spends with off-island healthcare providers, a further £1.5 million was spent in 2015 on subsidised travel arrangements for islanders.

## Day Stay and Outpatient Services

The speciality services provided in day stay and outpatient services include oncology, neurology, cardiology, diabetes care, renal care, dermatology, ophthalmology, pharmacy and dental services.

This service provided 203,700 outpatient appointments in 2015 including both new consultations (23%) and follow up appointments for patients after they have received treatment (77%). Approximately 10% of all of these appointments are missed by patients.

In 2015 the pharmacy dispensed 114,539 items to outpatients in addition to 66,641 items for patients being discharged. The pharmacy also supplied 257,085 items to wards and 3,200 chemotherapy treatments.

A range of procedures are carried out in day surgery and outpatients including ophthalmology, fertility treatment, renal, dermatology, audiology and endoscopy. In 2015 4,860 day surgery and 4,920 endoscopy procedures were carried out.

## Community – Adults' and Older Adults' Services (including Therapy Services)

These services provide social care and services to adults and older people within the community. This includes those individuals with mental health problems and

special needs. The service also provides care for those affected by alcohol and drugs, and works with third party organisations such as Shelter Trust and the Citizen's Advice Bureau.

Adults' social services operate a Single Point of Referral (SPOR), and during 2015, the first full year of operation, 3,360 referrals were received through this point of access.

In 2015 H&SS provided 54 continuing care beds for older adults at the Limes (26) and Sandybrook (28), 42 beds for long term mental health care at Clinique Pinel and 53 beds for older people with age-related illnesses at Rosewood House.

Towards the end of 2015, a decision was taken to close the Limes. Patients will be transferred to alternative providers in the early part of 2016.

The Speech and Language Therapy service provided 2,334 contacts for adults.

The Occupational Therapy service received 6,912 referrals and discharged 6,787 cases in 2015. Approximately 3,000 cases are active in each quarter. The service carried out 10,179 home visits in 2015, and on average carried out 200 out-patient sessions and 500 inpatient therapy sessions per month.

Following service redesign in Learning Disability Services (formerly the Special Needs Service), there are now 12 clients supported in residential homes, 17 clients supported in their own homes and approximately 140 in the community.

The Alcohol Liaison Nurses have seen 837 patients during 2015. There were 71 patients taking part in the Home Detox programme. 115,600 needles were distributed through the needle exchange.

As part of the redesign of health and social care, Jersey Talking Therapies (JTT) was launched in September 2014. This is a joint project between Health and Social Services, GPs and the charity MIND and enables adults suffering from common mental health issues to talk to professional therapists either in their doctor's surgery, at a central hub in St Helier, or over the phone. In 2015, reporting has been introduced and standardised. In quarter 2 and quarter 3 there were 436 and 1,345 referrals respectively.

## Community – Children's Services

Children's Services includes residential facilities and day services, mental health services, support services and fostering and adoption.



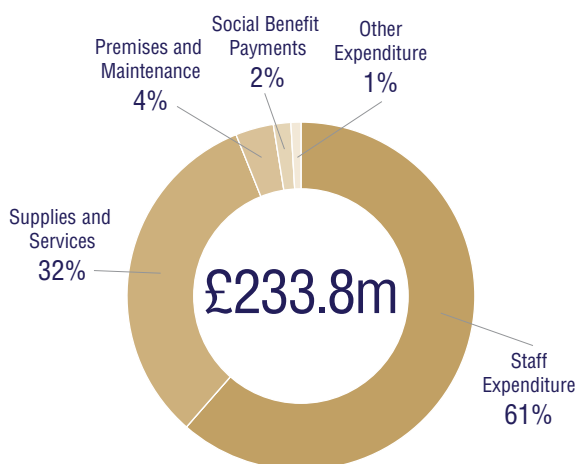


At the end of 2015 there are 98 looked after children supported by Children's Services of whom 17 are supported in UK placements. 88 children are on the Child Protection register.

The service provided 5,971 speech and language therapy appointments in 2015.

331 children were referred to the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) and assessed during the year and a further 66 were signposted to other agencies.

## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



The majority of the department's expenditure budget (61%) is spent on staff. Of this, 92% is spent on staff working predominantly with patients (nurses, doctors, allied health professionals etc.) or who provide support services such as catering, cleaning, engineering and portering. The total spend on staff has increased by 1.9% in comparison to 2014 which reflects investment in services developed through P.82/2012 funding (£1.0 million), and investment in the children's service (£1.4 million).

The department also commissions a range of services from external suppliers including UK hospitals and other healthcare facilities, local care service providers and the voluntary and community sector in Jersey. In total this accounts for approximately £37.6 million of departmental spend on supplies and services. Other supplies and services costs include drugs (£11.8 million), and surgical and medical supplies (£9.6 million).



### 3. What we have achieved

#### Public Health – Childhood Immunisation Rates Performance

*MTFP OBJECTIVE*

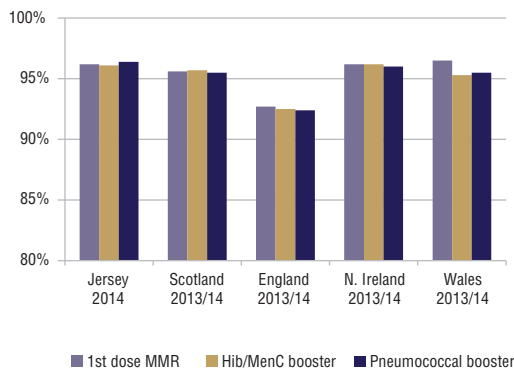
Objective 2: Improved health outcomes by reducing the incidence of mortality, disease and injury in the population.

*PERFORMANCE*

Childhood vaccinations are a key part of the island’s public health strategy. It is important to achieve a good level of coverage to ensure that island wide immunity to disease is maintained.

Coverage for all vaccinations has remained high with an uptake of over 95% for all vaccines. Jersey rates are in line with the highest UK rates and higher than rates across England.

#### UPTAKE OF CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATIONS BY 2ND BIRTHDAY



*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

The department has worked with GPs to make pre-school immunisations as accessible as possible for Jersey parents and the public health team helps busy parents by sending them reminders when their children’s vaccinations are due.

#### Public Health – Life expectancy at birth

*MTFP OBJECTIVE*

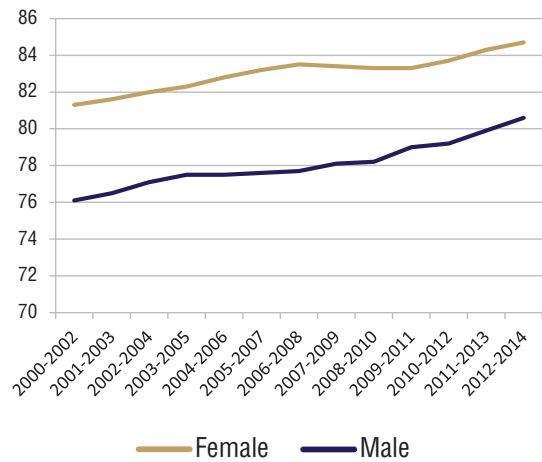
Objective 2: Improved health outcomes by reducing the incidence of mortality, disease and injury in the population.

*PERFORMANCE*

A fundamental indirect measure of health is life expectancy. Life expectancy is impacted by healthcare, income, lifestyle, education, nutritional standards and housing quality.

Life expectancy continues to increase year on year and now stands at 84.7 years for women and 80.6 years for men.

#### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN JERSEY



*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

Life expectancy is impacted by the actions of a number of departments as well as other factors. In particular, the Health and Social Services department has:

- extended and introduced new community based services in line with the strategic direction approved by the States in 2012;
- invested in additional vaccination programmes;
- continued to ensure standards are maintained comparable to neighbouring jurisdictions; and
- focused on early child health through investment in Early Intervention services such as the Sustained Home Visiting programme.



## Ambulance and Emergency Services – Ambulance Response Times

### MTFP OBJECTIVE

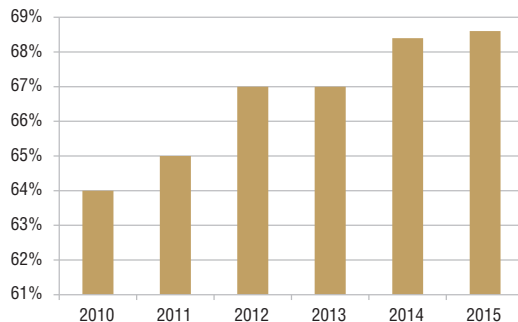
Objective 2: Improved health outcomes by reducing the incidence of mortality, disease and injury in the population.

Objective 3: Improved consumer experience of Health and Social Services

### PERFORMANCE

A key measure of performance for emergency services is how quickly they are able to respond to the most serious 999 calls (Category A calls). The measure for the service is the number of calls responded to within 8 minutes.

#### % OF CATEGORY A CALLS WITHIN 8 MINUTES



### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

In 2015 the department introduced a permanent intermediary paramedic crew to assist with patient discharges, charter flights and low acuity calls (green level emergency calls) thereby reducing demand on frontline crews.

In Autumn 2015 the department agreed to fund further investment in the call centre and paramedics in order to support the service as it faces an increasing number of emergency calls.

## Hospital Inpatient Services – Hospital Infection Rates

### MTFP OBJECTIVE

Objective 2: Improved health outcomes by reducing the incidence of mortality, disease and injury in the population.

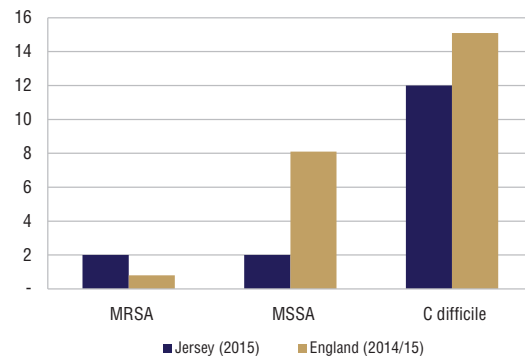
Objective 3: Improved consumer experience of Health and Social Services

### PERFORMANCE

The rate of hospital acquired infections is a measure of safety and effectiveness for the hospital.

Jersey continues to deliver infection rates below UK comparatives and despite the challenges of old infrastructure. This has a direct positive outcome for patients, and reflects effective infection control measures in the hospital.

#### HOSPITAL ACQUIRED INFECTION RATES PER 100,000 BED DAYS



### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

Additional funding was allocated in the year for infection control staffing and new equipment which has ensured infection rates remain low.



## Day Stay and Outpatient Services – Waiting Times

### MTFP OBJECTIVE

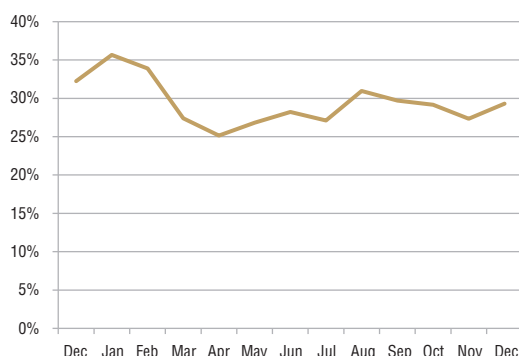
Objective 2: Improved health outcomes by reducing the incidence of mortality, disease and injury in the population.

Objective 3: Improved consumer experience of Health and Social Services

### PERFORMANCE

The total percentage of people waiting longer than 90 days for a hospital outpatient appointment has fallen from 32.3% in December 2014, to 29.3% at the end of December in 2015.

### % OF OUTPATIENTS WAITING LONGER THAN 90 DAYS



### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

The Department continues to use the successful text messaging reminder service to reduce the numbers of those who do not attend an outpatient appointment.

## Hospital Inpatient Services – Waiting Times

### MTFP OBJECTIVE

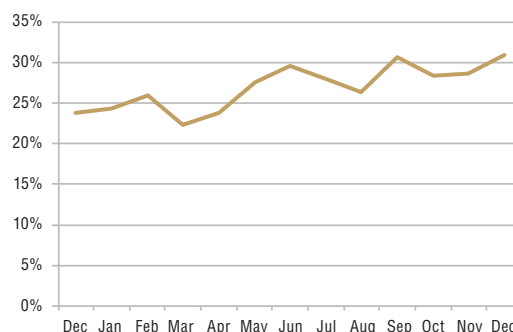
Objective 2: Improved health outcomes by reducing the incidence of mortality, disease and injury in the population.

Objective 3: Improved consumer experience of Health and Social Services

### PERFORMANCE

The percentage of inpatients waiting longer than 90 days has increased from 23.8% at the end of December 2014 to 30.9% at the end of December 2015.

### PERCENTAGE OF INPATIENTS WAITING LONGER THAN 90 DAYS



### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN YEAR

The Department faces significant pressure on inpatient services which has led to increased waiting times. In part this is due to improved access to outpatient appointments in 2015 (approximately 20,000 extra patients were seen). This has however led to more patients being added to surgery waiting lists.

The department has and will continue to review processes, systems and procedures in order to improve efficiencies and deliver reductions in waiting times.

Theatre capacity is also a limiting factor on the number of operations that can be performed. Work is ongoing to deliver refurbished theatres and increase the number of theatres available. This will be completed in the second quarter of 2017. The department's ability to deliver additional theatre sessions and impact waiting lists will then be dependent on the approval of appropriate additional funding in the MTFP for staff and other costs associated with opening an additional theatre.



## Community – Older People’s Services Inpatients

### MTFP OBJECTIVE

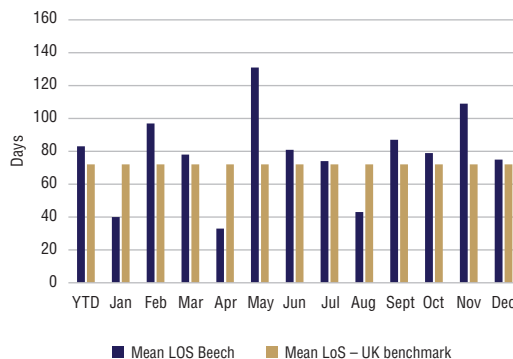
Objective 3: Improved consumer experience of Health and Social Services

### PERFORMANCE

The following charts indicate mean and median total length of stay benchmarked against UK for Older Adult Mental Health wards. Length of stay on older adult wards is generally longer in older adult services than for acute adult services, and links to the conditions being managed and the prevalence of longer stay patients on older people’s wards.

The average length of stay on Beech ward is higher than the UK benchmark for 2014. This is likely to be due to the casemix of the patients seen on the ward compared to those in UK hospitals. On Cedar ward, the average stay is lower than the UK benchmark.

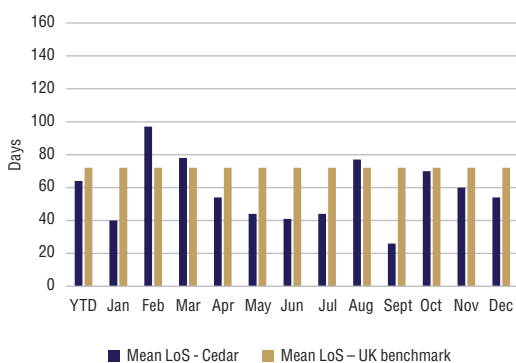
TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) - BEECH - MEAN COMPARED WITH UK BENCHMARKING (2014)



### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN YEAR

In 2015 the department introduced reporting and benchmarking for mental health wards.

TOTAL LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) – CEDAR – MEAN COMPARED WITH UK BENCHMARKING (2014)





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(4)	(4)	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(9)	(21)
(16,420)	(16,420)	Sales of Goods and Services	(21,626)	(23,346)
(8,908)	(8,908)	Other Income	(8,439)	(7,655)
<b>(25,332)</b>	<b>(25,332)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(30,074)</b>	<b>(31,022)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
1,028	1,028	Social Benefit Payments	3,670	5,869
146,590	146,321	Staff Expenditure	139,302	142,068
71,231	69,127	Supplies and Services	73,653	75,360
1,167	1,427	Administrative Expenditure	1,385	1,475
8,009	8,516	Premises and Maintenance	8,028	8,345
13	13	Other Operating Expenditure	222	87
2,217	2,217	Grants and Subsidies Payments	332	325
–	–	Impairments of Financial Assets	144	217
34	34	Finance Costs	8	9
(4,702)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>225,587</b>	<b>228,683</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>226,744</b>	<b>233,755</b>
<b>200,255</b>	<b>203,351</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>196,670</b>	<b>202,733</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
3,306	3,306	Depreciation and Amortisation	2,699	2,725
–	–	Donations of Property, Plant and Equipment	(116)	(36)
–	–	Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	21	19
<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>2,708</b>
<b>203,561</b>	<b>206,657</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>199,274</b>	<b>205,441</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	7,809	8,543	10,195
Intangible Assets	2,708	2,298	1,722
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>10,517</b>	<b>10,841</b>	<b>11,917</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	4,258	4,941	5,074
Trade and Other Receivables	5,804	8,085	5,285
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	8	10
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>10,073</b>	<b>13,034</b>	<b>10,369</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>20,590</b>	<b>23,875</b>	<b>22,286</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(9,413)	(16,961)	(18,119)
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	(404)	–	(520)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(9,817)</b>	<b>(16,961)</b>	<b>(18,639)</b>
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>10,773</b>	<b>6,914</b>	<b>3,647</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	(380)	(1,133)	(1,300)
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(380)</b>	<b>(1,133)</b>	<b>(1,300)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>2,347</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	10,393	5,781	2,347
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>2,347</b>



## Home Affairs Department

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*The Home Affairs Department aims to improve the quality of life of everyone living in Jersey by helping create a safe, just and equitable society. The Department oversees the criminal justice policy and the Building a Safer Society strategy.*

### Summary Snapshot

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NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

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**£49,397,884**

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**43.4% increase**  
from 2014

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**£511,329**

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**1.0% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget





## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the department is part funded by charges raised, with the balance being funded from tax revenues.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
<b>£48.6</b> million	<b>£1.3</b> million	<b>£49.9</b> million

In 2015 adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £1.3 million were made. Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

The most significant adjustments were required to reflect additional funding of £0.9 million received to fund the States of Jersey Police costs in respect of the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry (IJCI)

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£17.8</b> million	<b>£2.9</b> million	<b>£2.3</b> million

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Passport Fees	(778)
Immigration Fees, Work Permits and Registration Fees	(344)
Legalisation of Documents	(268)
Prison Sales	(276)
Grants from COCF	(215)
Property Rentals	(144)
Other income	(884)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(2,909)</b>

Passport fees and immigration fees are linked to UK fee levels.

In 2015 the Jersey Customs and Immigration Service introduced an express service for legalisation of documents in response to customer feedback which resulted in additional income.

Income of £0.2 million was received from the Criminal Offences Confiscation Fund (COCF) to provide a grant to the Freedom for Life Ministries as agreed by the States in P.123/2014.

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£34.4</b> million	<b>£49.4</b> million	<b>£49.9</b> million

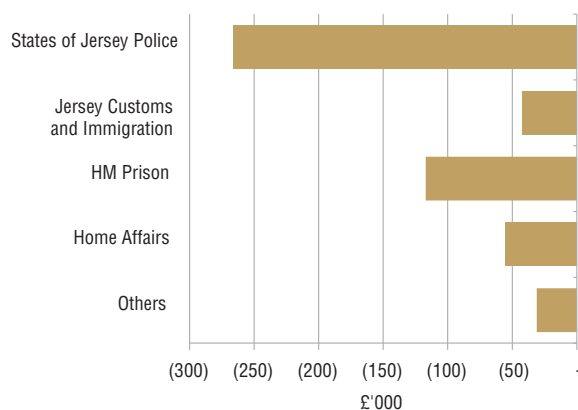
### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

	£'000
States of Jersey Police	266
Jersey Prison Service	117
Jersey Customs and Immigration	42
Home Affairs	55
Other Variances	31
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>511</b>



The Minister has approved a transfer of £0.3 million from revenue to capital to provide for the development of a joint control room at the new States of Jersey Police Headquarters (MD-HA-2015-0077). Once this transfer has been actioned the net underspend is equal to 0.4% of the Department's near cash final approved budget.

## Underspend Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end the department employed the equivalent of 640.1 full time employees. This is a reduction of 20.1 (3.0%) from 2014, and is due to managing staff vacancies in order to deliver savings during 2015 and 2016.

## Fixed Assets

The department holds fixed assets of £4.7 million. The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.

It also holds current assets and liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the department such as Trade Receivables and Trade Payables.

## NON CASH EXPENDITURE

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£0.7 million	£0.7 million	£0.7 million

Depreciation charges have remained constant since 2014.

There has been a small gain on disposal of non-current assets due to the disposal of vehicles by the States of Jersey Police.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

## KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>34,442</b>
States of Jersey Police	84
Jersey Fire and Rescue Service	(108)
Jersey Customs and Immigration	(106)
Jersey Prison Service	(36)
Emergency Planning	146
Policy Unit	99
COCF Plemont/Police Headquarters	14,775
Other Variances	102
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>49,398</b>

The Department's NRE increased by £15.0 million between 2014 and 2015, an increase of 43.4%.

However, this is mainly due to income of £14.8 million received in 2014 from the COCF. Excluding the impact of this income the Department's NRE has increased by £0.2 million (0.4%) between 2014 and 2015.

While there are changes in some individual areas expenditure on services has not changed significantly between 2014 and 2015. Service Heads review the allocation of budgets and expenditure to match operational requirements on an ongoing basis.



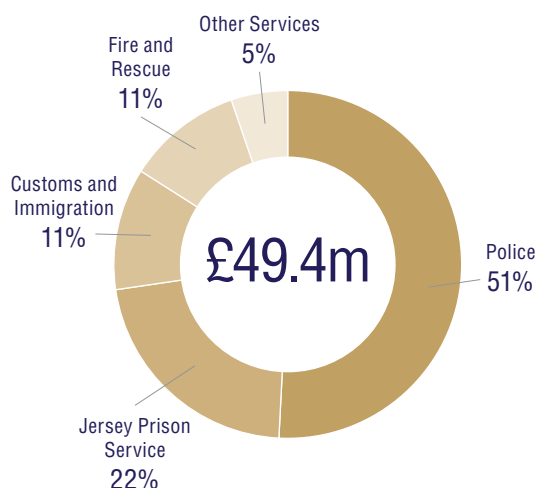
## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Home Affairs</b>				
82	82	Explosives Officer/Explosives Licensing	77	77
18	18	Statutory and Legislative Provisions	26	31
125	125	Communications Data (Police and Customs)	128	88
300	300	Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme	231	333
100	100	Police Authority	40	51
–	34	TETRA	18	34
67	86	Grants	117	76
189	182	Superintendent Registrar	141	136
<b>881</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>Home Affairs</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>826</b>
–	<b>99</b>	<b>Policy Unit</b>	–	<b>99</b>
<b>Police</b>				
11,528	11,373	Response and Reassurance Policing	11,188	11,154
4,496	5,241	Specialist Crime Investigation	4,647	5,226
1,393	1,098	Manage Offenders through Custody	1,453	1,107
2,079	2,205	Supporting the Criminal Justice System	2,218	2,232
1,735	1,989	Manage Intelligence	1,896	1,954
2,088	2,115	Financial Crime Investigation	2,033	2,083
1,547	1,356	National Security Policing	1,592	1,355
<b>24,866</b>	<b>25,377</b>	<b>Police</b>	<b>25,027</b>	<b>25,111</b>
<b>Fire and Rescue</b>				
4,672	4,698	Emergency Response	4,777	4,684
404	400	Fire Protection	421	411
233	231	Community Safety	242	237
<b>5,309</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>Fire and Rescue</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>5,332</b>
–	<b>149</b>	<b>Emergency Planning</b>	–	<b>146</b>
<b>Customs and Immigration</b>				
1,114	1,106	Revenue Collection	1,066	1,124
4,520	4,403	Enforcement	4,426	4,394
197	97	External Obligations	178	46
<b>5,831</b>	<b>5,606</b>	<b>Customs and Immigration</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>5,564</b>
<b>Jersey Prison Service</b>				
8,234	7,759	Residential Accommodation	7,721	7,773
1,306	1,256	Prisoner Activity	1,324	1,237
1,577	1,864	Operations and Administration	1,753	1,752
<b>11,117</b>	<b>10,879</b>	<b>Jersey Prison Service</b>	<b>10,798</b>	<b>10,762</b>
<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>Jersey Field Squadron</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,096</b>
<b>502</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>Building a Safer Society</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>462</b>
–	–	<b>Income from COCF Plemont/Police HQ</b>	<b>(14,775)</b>	–
<b>(1,033)</b>	–	<b>Reduction in funding for 2% savings</b>	–	–
<b>48,557</b>	<b>49,909</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>34,442</b>	<b>49,398</b>



## Near Cash by Service Area Breakdown



## States of Jersey Police

The States of Jersey Police (SoJP) is here to support an Island where residents, businesses and visitors are safe and feel secure.

The overall crime levels for 2015 remain broadly similar to 2014. Whilst overall crime levels may have remained broadly the same, Police activity has increased considerably in non-crime areas – in particular with missing persons and dealing with concerns for people’s welfare – reinforcing our broader responsibility towards community safety. Community policing is an essential platform to help SoJP better understand local issues and concerns, and ensure all sections of the community have a voice and can be heard.

In preparation of the Medium Term Financial Plan (2016–2019) the SoJP have developed a new operating model to ensure that it provides an affordable way of policing and remains efficient and responsive to the needs of those they serve and any changes in demand.

The Jersey Police Authority engaged more fully with the public in 2015. This involved carrying out a public survey in which almost 600 Islanders took part and expressed their views on the services delivered by the SoJP. The results of the Survey have been taken into account in developing the policing plan for 2016.

## Jersey Prison Service

The Jersey Prison Service provides a healthy, safe, secure and stimulating environment for all who live and work within the Prison. Prisoners are encouraged to address their offending behaviour and to become involved in education and work-related training, which will enable them to live a law-abiding and purposeful life in custody and after release.

Supportive relationships with families are facilitated in order to maintain the positive links that will ensure a successful return to the community. In partnership with other agencies, the Prison provides effective ways to reduce crime and its resultant social and economic costs.

## Jersey Fire and Rescue Service

The States of Jersey Fire and Rescue Service is the States’ lead department for responding to, and reducing, fires and other emergencies. This is achieved through an Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) that uses the following proactive and reactive strategies:

- Prevention (community safety education and engagement);
- Protection (fire safety regulation and enforcement);
- Preparation (emergency planning, training and exercising);
- Response (responding to and dealing with a wide range of fire and other emergencies).

The Service closely resembles UK Fire and Rescue Services in every aspect other than scale.

## Jersey Customs and Immigration Service

The Customs and Immigration Service is committed to providing a strong and effective border control in order to protect Jersey from the threats of:

- illegal immigration and the movement of prohibited or restricted goods, and
- loss of government revenue from evasion of the Customs and Excise duties and import GST.

The Service is required to honour the Island’s external Customs, Immigration, Passport and Nationality obligations and, wherever practical, meet the principles of free movement for people and goods.



The phased introduction of a newly designed British passport started in October 2010 in the United Kingdom. The new-style passport features various design improvements, including additional security measures.

The introduction of the new generation passport in the Crown Dependencies and centralised printing commenced in February 2015. Applications continue to be accepted in Jersey but the passports, a variant of the standard UK passport marked 'British Islands, Bailiwick of Jersey', are printed in the UK.

## Other Services

Other Services include the Home Affairs Executive, Jersey Field Squadron, Building a Safer Society and the Superintendent Registrar.

### Home Affairs Executive

The Home Affairs Executive's function is to provide the Policy Centre and Secretariat for the Minister and Assistant Minister for Home Affairs and co-ordination of the Finance function for the whole of Home Affairs.

### Jersey Field Squadron

The Jersey Field Squadron RE (M) (The Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey), is an Army Reserve Unit within the British Army Order of Battle. It is also the Island's Defence Contribution to the UK.

### Building a Safer Society

Working in partnership is increasingly acknowledged as key to generating solutions to problems that single agencies cannot solve, improving the services that users receive, and enhancing the coordination of services across organisational boundaries. Since 2005, the Building a Safer Society (BaSS) strategy, (and prior to this, in different guises) has been working across agencies in the public, private and voluntary sectors to provide comprehensive and workable solutions to some very serious social and community safety issues. It is an excellent example of a multi-agency commitment to co-operate in partnership to tackle serious social issues.

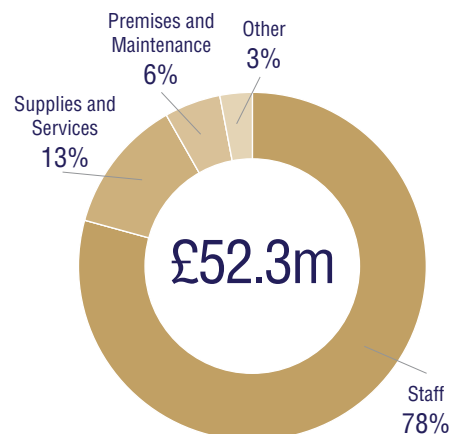
Community safety matters greatly to local people and the Council of Ministers has committed to deliver better lives for Islanders as detailed in the Strategic Plan 2015–2018.

## Superintendent Registrar

The Office of the Superintendent Registrar oversees the accurate registration of births and deaths, marriages and civil partnerships in the Island in accordance with the Marriage and Civil Status (Jersey) Law 2001 and the Civil Partnership (Jersey) Law 2012. Other laws also have a significant bearing on the work of the office, including the Legitimacy (Jersey) Law 1973 and the Adoption (Jersey) Law 1961.

The Service is at the centre of the e-Government 'Tell Us Once' project being the custodian of key life event records, ie: births, deaths and marriages.

## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



Staff costs represent an average of 78% of the Department's gross expenditure; this amount increases to 87% in the Jersey Fire and Rescue Service.

The Department gave grants of £0.4 million to organisations within the voluntary and private sectors which support partnership working.

The balance of expenditure is on supplies, services, premises and maintenance to support the provision of emergency services and to deliver the Department's core function, to ensure the safety of our community.

The split of expenditure by type has not changed significantly since 2014.



### 3. What we have achieved

#### MTFP Objective 2 – Underpin the vision of a safe and caring community by providing:

##### (a) States of Jersey Police

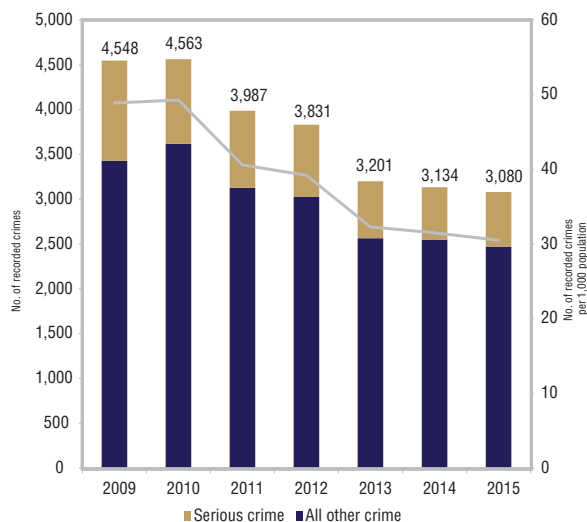
a Police Service which will work in partnership to:

- protect our community from harm.
- bring offenders to justice.

##### PERFORMANCE

#### LEVELS OF RECORDED CRIME

3,080 crimes were recorded in Jersey last year. This figure represents a 2% reduction on 2014 and is the lowest crime rate since modern records were started in 1981.

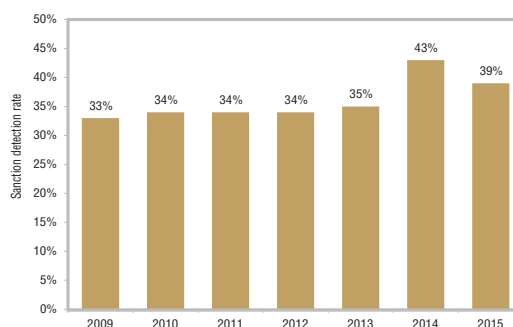


#### CRIME DETECTION RATES

Detected crime can be divided into two categories: sanction and non-sanction detections. If a crime has received a sanction detection it means that the offender has appeared in court or attended parish hall enquiry. An administrative detection means the police have a suspect but the case does not progress further. An example of this would be where the victim may not wish to proceed with a prosecution.

Jersey's overall 'clear up' rate (sanction plus administrative detections) was 39%; the reduction since 2014 reflects the changes to detection calculations.

#### SANCTION DETECTION RATE



##### (b) Jersey Fire and Rescue Service

a Fire and Rescue Service which will work in partnership to:

- eliminate preventable fire casualties,
- reduce the effect of fire,
- respond effectively to emergency calls,
- assist in safeguarding property and the environment.

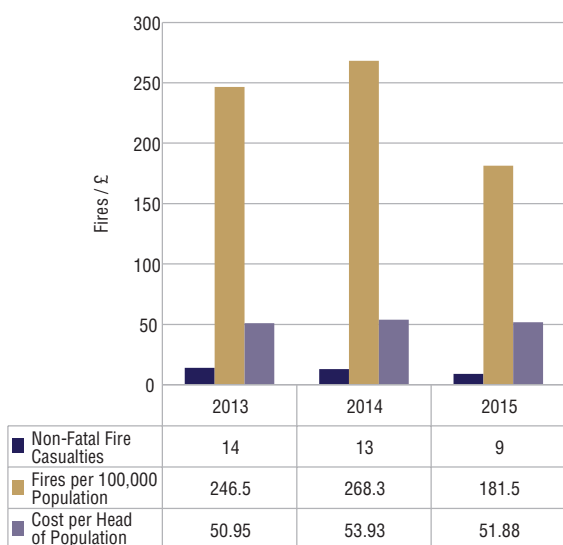


PERFORMANCE

**FIRES AND FIRE INJURIES PER 100,000 POPULATION**

This indicator relates to the first two elements the Fire and Rescue Service input to this objective to eliminate preventable fire casualties and reduce the effect of fire.

ACTIVITY AND EXPENDITURE



ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

Preventing fires in order to protect people is always the priority and so it is pleasing to report that, as in 2014, nobody lost their life in a fire in Jersey in 2015. The number of people non-fatally injured in fires in Jersey also dropped notably in 2015. The overall number of fires occurring in Jersey in 2015 also dropped and was just over 30% lower than in 2014. Whilst fires and their impact remain our priority, fires actually only account for around a fifth of the Service's operational responses in most years; such is the breadth of the Service's modern role.

**(c) Customs and Immigration**

a Customs and Immigration Service which will work in partnership to:

- protect Jersey from the threat of illegal immigration and the import/export of prohibited or restricted goods,
- collect Customs and Excise duties, including import Goods and Services Tax GST, while preventing loss of government revenue from fraud or evasion, honour the Island's external Customs, Immigration, Passport and Nationality obligations.

PERFORMANCE

**EFFECTIVE BORDER CONTROL**

Description	Average: 2011–2014	Actual 2015
Value of Drugs Seized	£1.8m	£2.3
Refusals (commercial transport)	18	21
Entry Clearance Referrals	625	781
Revenue Collected	£56.4m	£60.2m
Passports Issued	10,275	10,640
Document Legalised	8,403	8,375

The Service is committed to providing a strong and effective border control in order to protect Jersey from the threats of:

- Illegal immigration and the movements of prohibited goods; and
- Loss of government revenue from the evasion of import tax or duty;

Whilst honouring the island's external Customs, Immigration, Passport and Nationality obligations and, wherever practical, meeting the principals of free movement for people and goods.

**(d) Jersey Prison Service**

Prison Service which will work in partnership to:

- Keep in custody those persons committed to the Prison by the Courts in a safe, decent and healthy environment.
- reduce re-offending by providing constructive regimes for prison inmates, which address offending behaviour and improve educational and work skills

PERFORMANCE

**PRISONER ESCAPES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Prisoner Escapes	0	0	0	0	0

ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

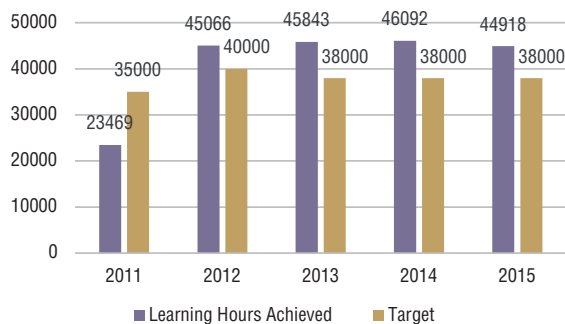
The Jersey Prison Service contributes to providing a safe society by ensuring that those committed to custody



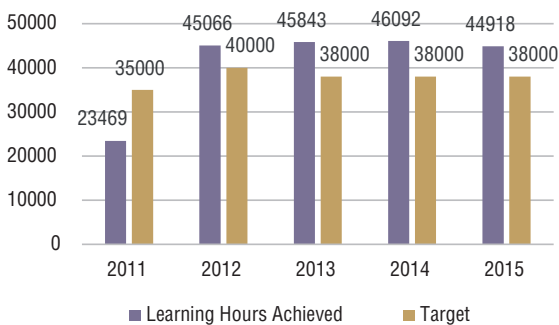
remain in custody until the sentence is served or they are released by order of the Courts. The target of no escapes has been consistently achieved over the above period.

### PROVISION OF CONSTRUCTIVE REGIMES TO ADDRESS OFFENDING BEHAVIOUR

#### HMP LA MOYE – LEARNING HOURS



#### HMP LA MOYE – ACCREDITED CERTIFICATES



#### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

The Jersey Prison Service is committed to providing opportunities for prisoners' personal development in both practical skills and educational or vocational qualifications. This is in order that they may make a more positive contribution to society.

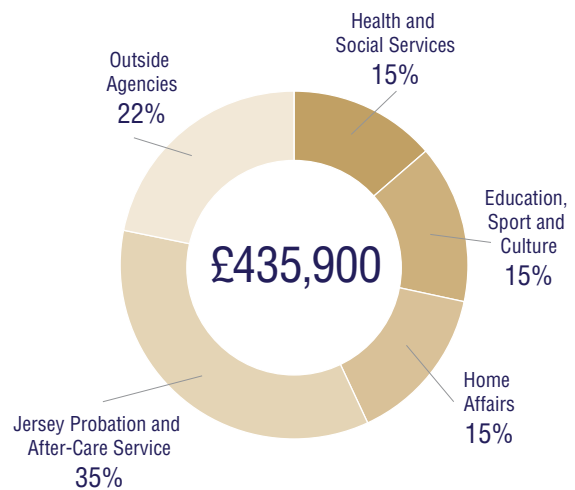
### MTFP Objective 3 – To ensure effective development and delivery of partnership agreements

#### PERFORMANCE

### REDUCE THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON THE COMMUNITY

The below graph shows grants provided by BaSS during 2015.

#### TOTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION OF £435,900



#### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

The Building a Safer Society Strategy (BaSS) is designed to reduce the impact on our community caused by crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse. To this end it provides grants to fund evidence based initiatives in both the public and voluntary sector which meet the outcomes expected for the strategy. These initiatives are monitored and evaluated and can prove success. At least 6 of these grants go towards funding full-time posts.



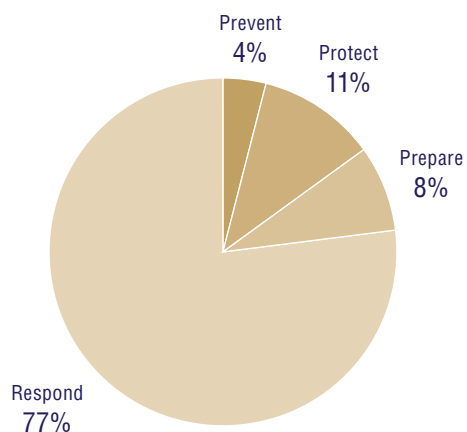


**MTFP Objective 6 – To ensure that staff and resources are managed so as to deliver high standards of performance and provide value for money**

*PERFORMANCE*

**DELIVER VALUE FOR MONEY**

**% BUDGET ALLOCATION**



*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

The Jersey Fire and Rescue Service continued to pursue its key risk management strategies of Prevent, Protect, Prepare and Respond throughout 2015. As can be seen from the chart above, the notional allocation of budget across the key service areas is very heavily balanced toward the core, emergency response function because dealing with emergencies requires a large number of trained firefighters and a wide range of expensive equipment. This allocation notwithstanding, officers from all areas of the Service, particularly operational, shift based personnel continue to deliver a large amount of activity in all areas. Additionally, all the officers working in the Prevent, Protect and Prepare functions are also fully operational firefighters who can – and routinely do – respond to emergencies. On any typical day or night shift officers may be training to ensure they are ready to deal with any emergency, delivering safety education to school children, assisting colleagues in other departments in assessing and improving the safety of vulnerable people, visiting home owners to provide advice and assistance in staying safe, enforcing fire safety laws or fire safety parts of other legislation such as licensing laws, providing training for local businesses or dealing with an emergency on land or at sea.



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(1,377)	(1,377)	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(1,330)	(1,466)
(723)	(737)	Sales of Goods and Services	(819)	(953)
(27)	(185)	Other Income	(15,692)	(490)
<b>(2,127)</b>	<b>(2,299)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(17,841)</b>	<b>(2,909)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
41,745	41,265	Staff Expenditure	41,441	40,832
5,271	6,368	Supplies and Services	6,536	6,690
1,512	1,472	Administrative Expenditure	1,076	1,138
2,704	2,410	Premises and Maintenance	2,736	2,917
309	309	Other Operating Expenditure	215	318
164	372	Grants and Subsidies Payments	260	382
–	–	Impairments of Financial Assets	–	3
12	12	Finance Costs	19	27
(1,033)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>50,684</b>	<b>52,208</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>52,283</b>	<b>52,307</b>
<b>48,557</b>	<b>49,909</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>34,442</b>	<b>49,398</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
710	710	Depreciation and Amortisation	680	675
–	–	Gain on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	(4)	(6)
<b>710</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>669</b>
<b>49,267</b>	<b>50,619</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>35,118</b>	<b>50,067</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3,853	4,468	4,767
Intangible Assets	447	312	167
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>4,934</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	54	55	61
Trade and Other Receivables	65	354	158
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	3	5
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>224</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>4,421</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>5,158</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(2,868)	(3,359)	(3,984)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(2,868)</b>	<b>(3,359)</b>	<b>(3,984)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,174</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	1,553	1,833	1,174
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,174</b>



## Social Security Department

*The Social Security Department helps people achieve and maintain financial independence through social and employment schemes.*

### Summary Snapshot

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

£176,606,090

**1.5% decrease**  
from 2014

£12,988,910

**6.9% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the department is funded from tax revenues with recharges made to the Social Security, Health Insurance and Long Term Care Funds (the 'Funds') for staff employed by the States to administer the Funds.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
£190.5 million	(£0.9) million	£189.6 million

In 2015 adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £0.9 million were made, and include a return of £2.1 million of income support underspends during the year. (Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.)

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£3.9 million	£5.2 million	£4.8 million

The majority of Departmental Income is the charge to the Social Security Funds in respect of staff employed by the States to administer these Funds. During 2015, the Population Office was transferred to the Social Security Department and as a result fees and charges for the control of housing and work, including registration card income, business license fees, and housing applications are also received.

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Staff Costs Charged to Funds	4,364
Population Office Income	821
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>5,185</b>

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£179.4 million	<b>£176.6</b> million	£189.6 million

### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

	£'000
Income Support	(10,920)
States Grant to LTCF	1,400
Contingency	(1,062)
Other Variances	(2,407)
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>(12,989)</b>

Income Support underspent by £10.9 million, of which £8.0 million was a result of Weekly Benefit claim numbers being consistently lower than budgeted. At the time budgets were agreed the poor economic situation combined with the anticipated impact of the removal of Low Value Consignment Relief resulted in budgets based on forecasts including high levels of unemployment. Actual unemployment experienced was not as severe as anticipated and has been mitigated by the work of the Back to Work teams.

The department transferred £1.4 million of this underspend to the Long Term Care Fund (LTCF). A transfer of £6.4 million was agreed in P.99/2013, but reduced by

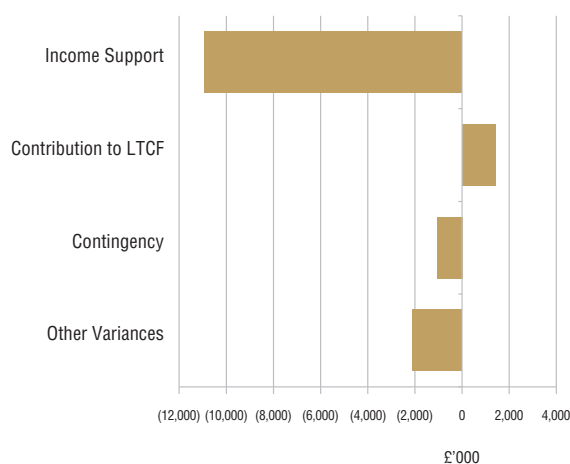


£5 million which was agreed would be returned to the Consolidated Fund.

Contingency of £1.0 million was not required as the Income Support budget was not fully spent.

The remaining variance mostly relates to underspends in Staff and Administration, caused by vacancies not filled in the year, lower level of Back to Work grants and other underspends on administrative costs. There were also some small underspends in other benefits.

## Underspend Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end the department employed the equivalent of 236.8 full time employees against an MTFP budget of 260.5. This is an increase of 15.2 (6.9%) from 2014, and is due to additional permanent staff who transferred to the department when the Population Office moved to Social Security.

## Fixed Assets

The only fixed asset the Department holds is the software relating to the Population Office.

It holds current assets and liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the department such as Trade Receivables and Trade Payables.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>179,378</b>
Income Support Residential Care	(9,000)
States Grant to LTCF	6,119
States Grant to SSF	1,600
Income Support	(1,290)
Other Variances	(201)
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>176,606</b>

Net Revenue Expenditure (NRE) reduced by £2.8 million from 2014 with a reduction in Income Support of £10.3 million offset by an increase in the States Grants and other variances.

The net decrease in Income Support was mainly a result of a reduction in Residential Care spend of £9.0 million following the transfer of the majority of the remaining claimants to the new Long Term Care Benefit which commenced payment of benefit from 1 July 2014. This was directly offset by an increase in the States Grant made to the Long Term Care Fund which now includes 90% of what had previously been the Income Support Residential Care budget for a full year as well as £1.4 million of the Department benefit underspend. The 2014 contribution only included half a year of the Residential Care budget.

There was also a small decrease in other Income Support benefits of £1.3 million, and the States Grant to the Social Security Fund increased by £1.6 million in accordance with the formula set by P.110/2011.



## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

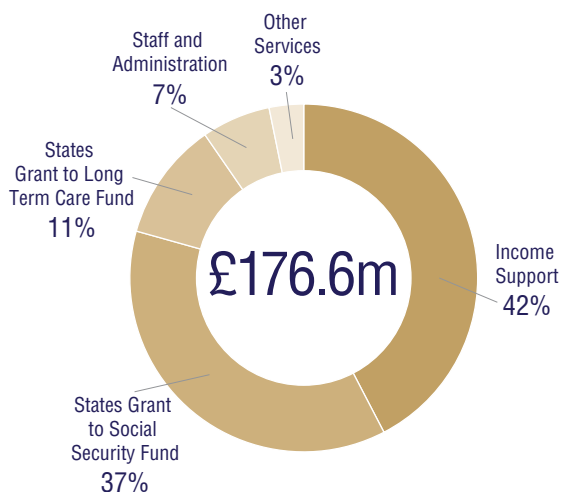
2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
65,300	65,300	States Grant to Social Security Fund	63,700	65,300
18,084	18,102	States Grant to Long Term Care Fund	13,383	19,502
<b>Income Support</b>				
82,676	80,975	Weekly Benefit	73,844	73,024
1,505	1,505	Special Payments	1,570	1,196
2,009	2,009	Residential Care	8,865	(135)
725	725	Cold Weather Payments	417	398
533	533	Transitional Relief	421	344
<b>87,448</b>	<b>85,747</b>	<b>Income Support</b>	<b>85,117</b>	<b>74,827</b>
<b>Other Benefits</b>				
1,542	1,542	Christmas Bonus	1,521	1,574
453	453	Food Cost Bonus	307	302
392	392	Cold Weather Bonus	132	218
345	345	Jersey 65+ Health Plan	304	308
264	264	TV Licence Benefit	299	295
20	20	Non Contributory Death Grant	30	17
56	56	Home Adaptation Grants	21	36
56	56	Child Care Support	39	26
107	107	Dental Benefit Scheme	122	117
<b>3,235</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>Other Benefits</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>2,893</b>
<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>Contingency</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>12,499</b>	<b>13,314</b>	<b>Staff and Administration</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>11,321</b>
<b>553</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>Health and Safety at Work</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>456</b>
<b>2,282</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>Grant Aided Bodies</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>2,307</b>
<b>190,463</b>	<b>189,595</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>179,378</b>	<b>176,606</b>

#### Note

The Service Analysis has been restated to reflect the latest presentation in the MTFP 2016. As part of the introduction of the LTCF, 90% of the budget for Income Support Residential Care was reallocated to be a contribution to the LTCF. The names of a number of benefits have been updated, and the Cold Weather Bonus separated from the Food Cost Bonus. Grants to Third Parties such as JET and JACS are now separately identified, and all staff and administrative costs are shown in a single line to clearly show the costs of the department's tax funded activities.



## NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN



## Income Support

The majority of spending on Income Support is used to provide a weekly benefit to eligible local families. Funding is also available to help with one-off costs such as rental deposits and white goods and some households continue to receive payments based on their entitlement under the previous benefit system.

Income Support is a household benefit and is dependent on various factors. For example, the amount paid to an individual household depends on the number of people in the household, where they live, their specific needs, and the income and capital assets of the household.

Income Support is available to households in which at least one adult meets a residence test (of at least five years residence in Jersey). Income Support claimants aged 65 and above are not subject to a work test but every adult aged under 65 must meet a work test by either being in full time work or being included in an exempt category.

The Income Support system also supports individuals living in care homes who are unable to meet the full cost of their own care. In addition to assistance with the care home fees, claimants receive a personal allowance.

On 1 July 2014 the new Long Term Care scheme was introduced and the vast majority of Income Support Residential Care claimants were transferred to the LTC benefit.

## Other Benefits

The department also operates a number of other benefits which are aimed to address social risks of particular groups of islanders. More information about each of these benefits is available on the States Website and in the department's Annual Report.

## Other Benefits

As well as administering benefits, the department is also responsible for the administration of the Control of Housing and Work Law, and provides a wide range of employment support and services.

In late 2011, existing employment support teams were brought together to form the Back to Work programme. It was established to strengthen the government's response to rising unemployment and complements the benefits system, which is designed to make work pay, and is a key part of government's strategy of getting people back to work.

The aim of the Back to Work programme is to support people who are actively seeking work back into paid employment.

Over the course of 2015, the Back to Work programme has continued to enhance its existing provision in order to provide a swift and flexible response to the needs of both jobseekers and employers. Its role is to:

- Co-ordinate the work of all government employment schemes
- Develop targeted schemes to support locally qualified jobseekers
- Build a partnership with employers to provide sustainable job opportunities for locally qualified islanders

The aim of the Back to Work programme is to get unemployed Islanders working, keep people in work and create new employment opportunities through sustainable economic growth. Employers can benefit from an increase in support and financial incentives and jobseekers have access to training and support to improve their confidence, skills and motivation to move into the workplace.

Funding is provided to the Jersey Employment Trust (JET) a charitable trust whose primary role is to assist people with a severe disability or long term health condition to find and sustain employment. JET provides a range of employment support services, from pre-vocational education courses, work tasters in their own vocational



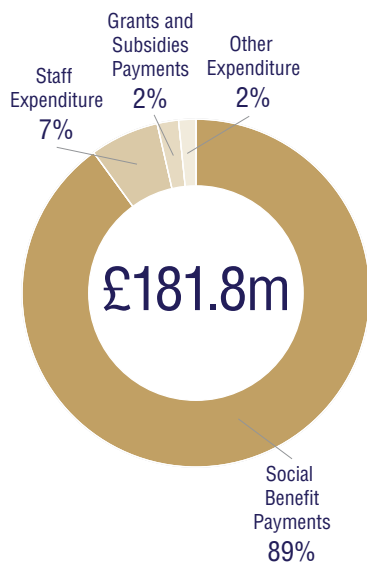


training areas (Acorn Enterprises and Oakfield Industries) and work experience placements in other commercial settings.

Funding is provided to the Jersey Advisory and Conciliation Service (JACS), an employment relations service that helps employers, employees and trade unions work together for the prosperity of Jersey business and the benefit of employees.

The Health and Safety Inspectorate carries out a wide range of activities aimed at ensuring that people at work and others who could be affected by working activities are not exposed to risks to their health or safety.

### Near Cash by Expenditure Type



Social Benefit payments, including States grants to the Social Security Fund and Long Term Care Fund represent 89% of the department's expenditure.

Staff expenditure increased by £1.5 million (12.4%) due to the transfer of Population Office staff from the Chief Minister's Department and the payment of voluntary redundancies from within the Department to deliver savings from 2016.

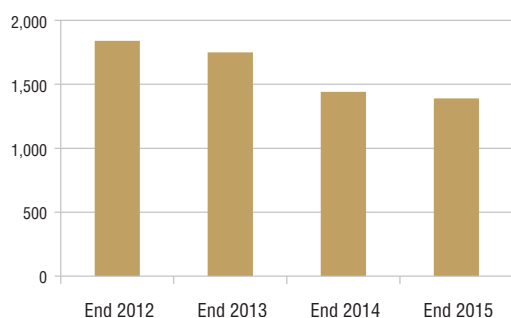


## What we have achieved

### Back to Work

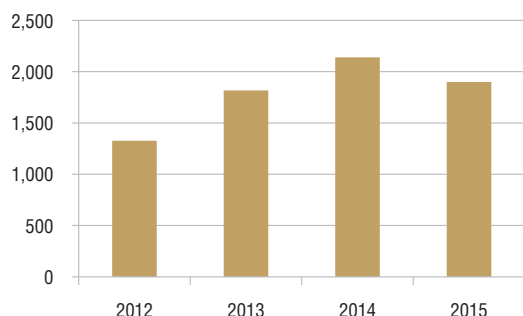
During 2015 the number of individuals registered as Actively Seeking Work (ASW) fell from 1,440 at the beginning of the year to 1,390 at the end; a fall of 50 (3%).

#### TOTAL NO. OF INDIVIDUALS ASW



The Back to Work teams helped to secure 1,900 job starts.

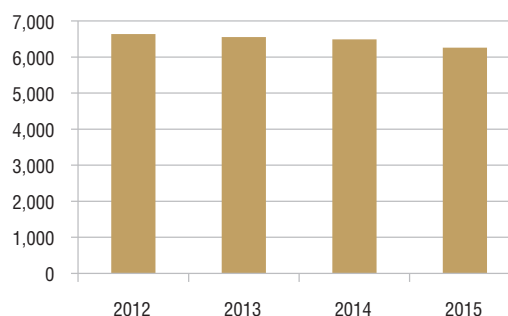
### JOB STARTS



### Income Support

Approximately 6,300 households were receiving Income Support at the end of 2015, a reduction of over 200 households from the end of 2014. The reduction included the impact of the change approved in the MTFP in which under 25s could not claim income support in their own right (143 claims, of which 66 moved to a parent's claim).

### INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMS



A wide variety of households have Income Support claims, including pensioners, single parents, families, and single people.

Other than a small drop in the number of claims for adult/s without children, the number of claims by household type has remained consistent over the past three years. The States removed under 25 jobseekers as separate claimants during 2015.

There has been an 11% increase in the number of claims between 2012 and 2015 where at least one adult has been in employment.

For the 6,300 Income Support claims in payment on 31 December 2015, the average (mean) weekly claim rate was just over £220.



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
–	(877)	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	–	(821)
(3,938)	(3,962)	Sales of Goods and Services	(3,895)	(4,364)
<b>(3,938)</b>	<b>(4,839)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(3,895)</b>	<b>(5,185)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
174,067	172,384	Social Benefit Payments	164,921	162,446
11,847	13,151	Staff Expenditure	11,782	13,243
1,684	1,691	Supplies and Services	2,078	2,124
191	224	Administrative Expenditure	241	252
125	211	Premises and Maintenance	302	395
215	215	Other Operating Expenditure	307	79
5,531	5,486	Grants and Subsidies Payments	3,641	3,240
–	–	Impairments of Financial Assets	(9)	(96)
10	10	Finance Costs	10	108
1,062	1,062	Contingency	–	–
(331)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>194,401</b>	<b>194,434</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>183,273</b>	<b>181,791</b>
<b>190,463</b>	<b>189,595</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>179,378</b>	<b>176,606</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
–	–	Depreciation and Amortisation	–	187
–	–	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	–	<b>187</b>
<b>190,463</b>	<b>189,595</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>179,378</b>	<b>176,793</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Intangible Assets	–	–	547
Trade and Other Receivables	–	–	2,881
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,428</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	9,144	8,592	7,743
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>9,144</b>	<b>8,592</b>	<b>7,743</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>9,144</b>	<b>8,592</b>	<b>11,171</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(1,106)	(736)	(2,385)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,106)</b>	<b>(736)</b>	<b>(2,385)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>8,038</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>8,786</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	8,038	7,856	8,786
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>8,038</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>8,786</b>





## Transport and Technical Services Department

*Transport and Technical Services is responsible for the provision of sustainable and efficient waste management facilities; development and operation of schemes for waste minimisation and recycling; provision, management and maintenance of the foul and surface water drainage system; treatment and disposal of the Island's liquid waste; management of the main road network; monitoring and management of public transport; management of traffic systems; ensuring motor vehicles are roadworthy and drivers competent; maintenance and cleaning of public spaces, amenities, structures and sea defences; and the provision and maintenance of formal parks, gardens, open spaces and amenity areas.*

### Summary Snapshot

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

**£25,489,311**

**3.9% increase**  
over 2014

**£3,161,018**

**11.0% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the Transport and Technical Services Department (“TTS” or the “Department”) is part funded by charges raised, with the balance being funded from tax revenues.

The States approves the amount a Department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
£26.7 million	£2.0 million	£28.7 million

In 2015 adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £2.0 million were made. Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£18.2 million	£18.5 million	£17.0 million

The Department has a significant income from recharges to operational areas within TTS and other States Departments. This is shown as ‘Recharge income’ and includes recharges to Ports of Jersey for the Harbours engineering service, recharges for works by the cleaning and parks and gardens sections, and recharges to capital projects for works undertaken by in-house staff on both project delivery and project management.

In 2015, higher than expected inert waste tipping generated income substantially in excess of budget, however, this was offset by poor returns from generation of electricity at the Energy From Waste plant (the ‘EFW’), due to a lower than expected unit rate received.

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Recharge income	(10,474)
Solid Waste tipping fees	(2,588)
External electricity sales	(1,170)
Other	(4,316)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(18,548)</b>

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£26.5 million	£25.5 million	£28.7 million

### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

	£'000
Tipping fee income	1,239
Staff savings and capital recharges	1,484
External electricity sales	(1,188)
Other Variances	1,626
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>3,161</b>

Tipping fee income in 2015 was £1.2 million greater than budgeted, mainly due to several large construction projects which resulted in a substantial amount of inert waste being delivered to La Collette waste disposal site.

A program of vacancy management across the Department, coupled with increased use of our own staff on the delivery of capital schemes, resulted in staff savings against budget of £1.5 million.

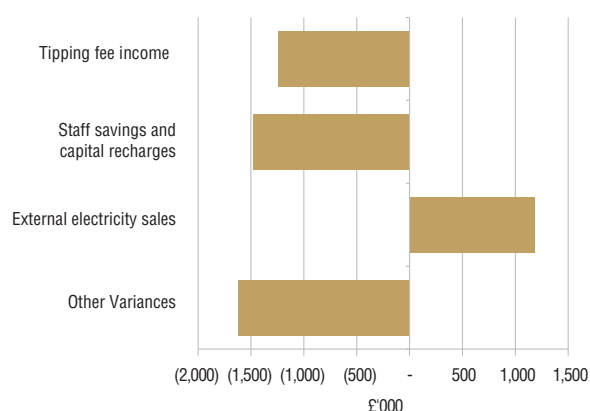
The carry forward from 2014 in relation to the long term disposal of asbestos remained unspent at the year end, as a result of a review of the disposal options being



required following the planning permission granted in 2013 requiring the waste to be extracted from the ground after 5 years (which is believed to be technically difficult, expensive and potentially hazardous).

The unit rate received for electricity generated by the EFW plant remains disappointingly low, resulting in a shortfall against budget of £1.2 million.

## Underspend Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end the Department employed the equivalent of 419.5 full time employees. This is a decrease of 48.0 (10.3%) from 2014, and is due to a freeze on recruitment due to ongoing service reviews.

## Fixed Assets

The Department holds £1,050.2 million of fixed assets, including infrastructure assets (roads, drainage and sea defences), major plant and equipment including the sewage treatment works, energy from waste plant and pumping stations. The Department also holds intangible assets, which represents specialised software used throughout the Department.

It also holds current assets and liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the Department such as Trade Receivables and Trade Payables.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.

## NON CASH EXPENDITURE

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£37.1	£19.1	£19.0
million	million	million

The variance from the prior year is mostly due to the catch up depreciation charged in 2014 as a result of a review of the componentisation of the EFW.

The interim infrastructure valuation update in 2015 resulted in a gain on revaluation of £76.1 million.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

## KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>26,537</b>
Ash handling costs	(377)
Resurfacing contributions	(411)
DVS income	(364)
Other Variances	104
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>25,489</b>

Following the export of legacy Air Pollution Control residues (APCr) which commenced in 2014, the Department finished this early in 2015. The Department continued to export newly produced APCr from the EFW plant as produced, though the lower levels exported resulted in reduced costs of £0.4 million.

The Department received £0.4 million from third parties in the year as contributions to resurfacing schemes in lieu of the third parties reinstating the roads themselves.

During 2015 Driver and Vehicle Standards (DVS) commenced the reservation of non-unusual licence plates over the counter. Coupled with an increase in an uptake of the existing services provided by DVS, this has resulted in an increased income of £0.4 million over 2014.





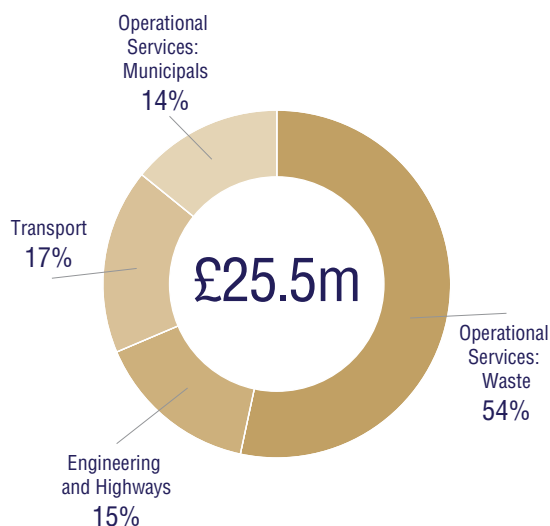
## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Operational Services: Waste</b>				
7,022	7,074	Liquid Waste	6,366	6,622
6,425	9,026	Solid Waste	7,794	7,203
<b>13,447</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>Operational Services: Waste</b>	<b>14,160</b>	<b>13,825</b>
<b>Operational Services: Municipals</b>				
1,829	1,843	Cleaning	1,771	1,734
2,276	2,383	Parks and Gardens	2,238	2,242
(208)	(217)	Jersey Harbours	(252)	(423)
<b>3,897</b>	<b>4,009</b>	<b>Operational Services: Municipals</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>3,553</b>
<b>4,570</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>Engineering and Highways</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>3,840</b>
<b>5,555</b>	<b>4,578</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>4,271</b>
<b>(818)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Reduction in funding for 2% savings</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>26,651</b>	<b>28,650</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>26,537</b>	<b>25,489</b>



## NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN



### Operational Services: Waste

The Operational Services: Waste division of TTS manages the solid and liquid waste infrastructure of the Island, including EFW, Sewage Treatment Works (STW), drainage network and pumping stations.

The 2016–19 MTFP included references to possible user pay charges for services such as solid and liquid waste. Initial work to recommend the way forward for Waste Services, including the potential charging mechanism, commenced in the second half of 2015. It is intended that a proposition be taken to the States during early 2017.

Recycling of various materials continued during the year, with a particular focus on metals, batteries and other potentially harmful waste streams such as Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).

During the year a contract was tendered and awarded for the Early Contractor Involvement phase in the delivery of the new STW. The contractor will work with officers in partnership, feeding into the detailed designs for the £53.0 million scheme.

### Operational Services: Municipals

The Operational Services: Municipals division is mainly concerned with rechargeable and public services such as cleaning, Parks and Gardens and the Ports of Jersey harbour maintenance contract.

The Parks and Gardens section maintains the States run parks and gardens across the Island, as well as providing grounds maintenance services for a number of other States departments including Education, Sport and Culture, Andium Homes Limited and Ports of Jersey. With the forestry team, and the mobile gangs, the section also work on maintaining States owned land, and land with public access agreements. This includes woodlands, cliff paths and headlands.

The cleaning section also undertakes work for a number of States departments, mainly Jersey Property Holdings, Ports of Jersey and Andium Homes Limited, as well as cleaning the public highways, promenades, beaches, toilets and other public areas.

### Engineering and Highways

The Engineering and Highways section is responsible for the maintenance and replacement of States owned highways and sea defences.

Phases 1 and 2 of the resurfacing works from Trinity to Gorey were completed in 2015, as well as the second of the village enhancement schemes at St Mary.

In addition to major resurfacing schemes, the Department also has a programme of highways inspection, monitoring and repair. In 2015, 2,835 patches, pothole and other repairs were undertaken on the main roads in the Island.

Many of the issues with the condition of the main roads stem from trench reinstatement and works by the various utility companies on the Island. Inevitably, breaking into the surface of the highway and reinstatement is never going to be as good as the original surface, and weathering and settlement reduce the ride quality and structure of the road. The Department continues to work with the utility companies to minimise the inconvenience to the motoring public whilst ensuring that the Island's essential power, drainage and water networks are maintained appropriately.

### Transport

The Transport section includes DVS, Transport planning and advice and the bus contract management and subsidy.

DVS is responsible for the regulation of drivers, vehicles and public service licenses for taxi and bus drivers. The Department aims to recover its costs through charges for driving tests, registration of vehicles and testing and



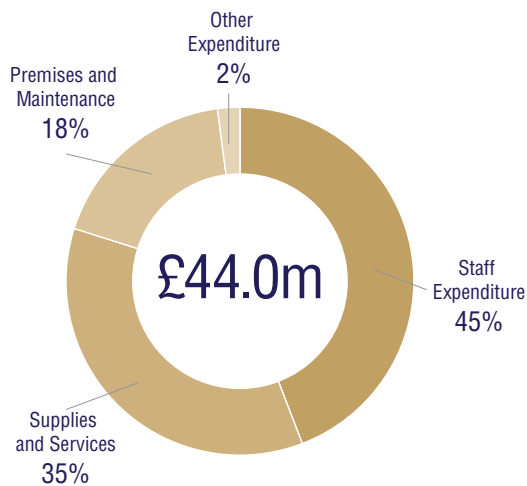
regulation of public service and heavy goods drivers and vehicles. During 2015 a consultation on future regulation of the taxi industry commenced.

The bus service contract with CT Plus (Jersey) Ltd (the bus operator) is producing benefits for the travelling public, as demonstrated by the increasing ridership (up 6% in 2015). In addition, the contract also achieves savings for the States and investment in the local community, as the corporate structure of the bus operator parent organisation, HCT Group, has community benefits as a strategic objective.

The section is responsible for the States Sustainable Transport Policy (STP) development and implementation. Developments include STP funding for additional bus shelters, cycle routes, pedestrian safety schemes and enhancement to the bus network, all contributing to encouraging “modal change” (encouraging the motoring public to reduce reliance on private cars and seek alternative forms of transport).

Premises and Maintenance costs account for most of the remaining spend by the Department and includes external service agreements and in-house maintenance work by the Department’s staff. In addition, the Department spent in excess of £1.6 million on electricity, of which approximately £1.2 million relates to the liquid waste operational areas of the STW and pumping stations.

## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



The major cost incurred by the Department relates to staff costs. Many of these staff are involved in work for other sections, States departments and incorporated bodies in addition to their work on running and maintaining the essential infrastructure of the Island.

Spend by the Department on supplies and services includes materials, chemicals, hired services including waste disposal costs and transport costs including vehicle hire and lease and the bus contract.



### 3. What we have achieved

#### Solid Waste produced including recycling rates

*MTFP OBJECTIVE*

Improvement in solid waste and recycling processes.

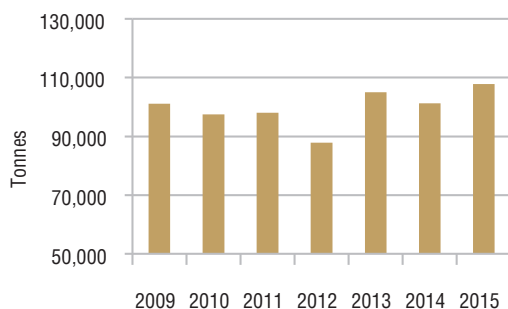
*PERFORMANCE*

A slight increase in the amount of non-inert waste generated by the Island was recorded in 2015. This was due to an increase in the tonnage of green waste received for composting and an increase in the material received for energy recovery direct from the private sector and 'bulky waste' (large items requiring shredding prior to incineration).

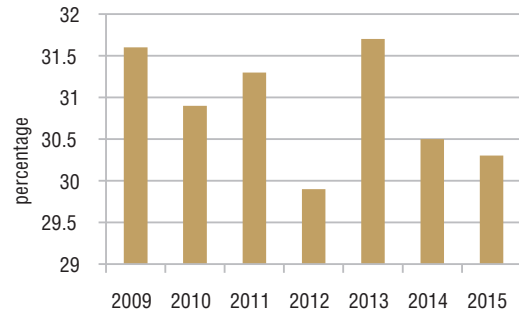
A recycling rate of 30.3% was recorded in 2015 compared with a rate of 30.5% in 2014. Despite this very small decrease in overall rate, the tonnage of recyclables that were received increased in 2015, notably the tonnage of household batteries increased by 6 tonnes and the tonnage of electrical items increased by 400 tonnes although this includes the export of some recyclables received in 2014 and exported for specialist recycling in 2015.

It is important to note the increases in the collection of specific recyclables in addition to the overall recycling rate as the Department is focusing on increasing the recycling of specific materials such as batteries and electricals which should not be sent to the Energy from Waste facility as residual waste.

#### SOLID WASTE GENERATED BY THE ISLAND



#### RECYCLING RATE



*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

The Department began preparing a new Island Solid Waste Strategy for release in 2016. Work has included the review of a reporting mechanism that will allow the environmental impact of Jersey's waste to be calculated and monitored and the review of the application of the internationally agreed Waste Hierarchy to ensure the Island continues to follow sustainable waste management practice.

Planning permission was granted for the Recycling Park at La Collette. This will enable the Department to consolidate its waste and recycling operations on one site, maximising efficiencies and providing an improved customer experience. Public recycling facilities will move into the Park from Bellozanne during 2016 to make way for the development of the new Sewage Treatment Works.

A report was submitted to the States Assembly recommending a mechanism to achieve island-wide household recycling collections known as 'kerbside'. The Department will work with the 6 parishes that have not yet taken steps to implement their own kerbside schemes in 2016 to agree an action plan.

The Department has supported the Parish of St Brelade with the design of a household kerbside recycling scheme that will be implemented in 2016.

The Recycle for Jersey engagement programme has continued with the Department working with schools, businesses, community groups and the general public to generate awareness and increase participation in sustainable waste management behaviours. The team work closely with the Eco Active programme and have provided many combined events in 2015.



## Liquid Waste volume treated and quality of effluent

### MTFP OBJECTIVE

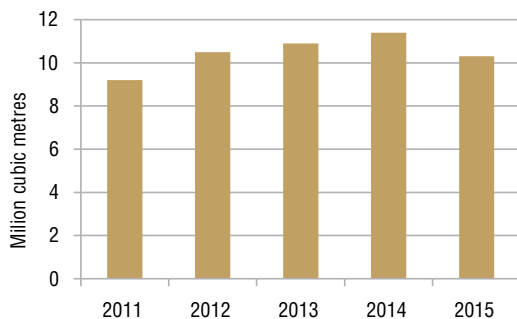
Liquid waste treated and disposed of in a manner that minimises the impact on the environment.

### PERFORMANCE

There was a 4.6% increase in the volume of sewage the network pumped and conveyed to Bellozanne for treatment. This continues the upward trend and is due to the rise in population and rainfall.

The treated effluent passed the requirements set by the Waste Regulator with regard to suspended solids, chemical oxygen demand and biochemical oxygen demand but failed to meet the total nitrogen standard, however this does not represent a risk to health.

### WASTE WATER RECEIVED AT SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS



### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

The major drainage project at Philips Street was completed at the end of 2014. With this phase complete, work started on separation schemes to connect into the Philips Street Shaft, separating foul and surface water drainage in the local area. This will enable the realisation of the reduced risk of flooding in the West's Centre area of town. It will also reduce the amount of waste water coming to Bellozanne, as surface water is diverted to the sea.

Early Contractor Involvement on the new Sewage Treatment Works commenced. This work will enable the Department to ensure it hits environmental standards and obtain the best value for money.

Construction of the Sludge Digester finished in late 2015, though handover has not been completed as the commissioning phase continues. The new plant includes energy recovery measures designed to power part of the Sewage Treatment Works.

## Travel – The volume of traffic and methods of transport

### MTFP OBJECTIVE

Sustainable on-Island transport for Jersey.

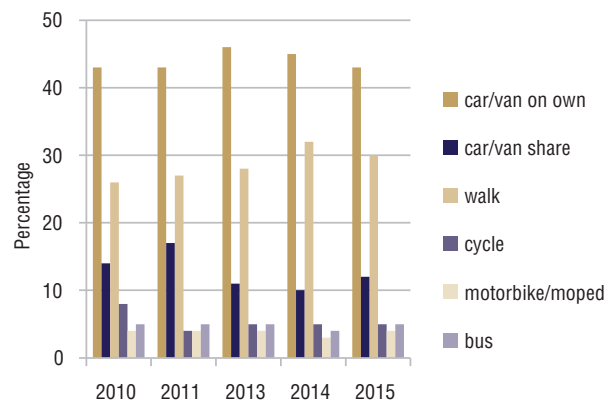
### PERFORMANCE

Congestion is not currently measured in Jersey, however the information obtained from the Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS) on the way people travel to work gives a year on year indication on the level of car use in the Island.

The figures show what people stated was their normal mode of travel and this showed no significant change from previous years. However, bus passenger numbers are up by 6% on the previous year, which may indicate that more people are occasionally switching to bus use.

Another indicator is traffic flow counts which are monitored automatically on 9 main routes for vehicles heading towards St Helier. It can be seen that the total number of vehicles on those key routes has reduced between 2010 and 2015 (1.6% over 5 years).

### TRAVEL TO WORK MODES





Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average traffic flow towards St Helier on 9 main routes (7am–9am)	10,761	10,713	10,710	10,601	10,574	10,428	10,544
% Reduction on 2009 base		-0.4%	-0.5%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-3.1%	-1.6

**ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR**

In 2015, TTS made further progress in the enhancement and encouragement of sustainable travel. Works commenced on a shared footpath and cycle route in St Peter’s valley and in Grouville to extend the eastern cycle network. The village enhancement scheme in St Mary has provided significant road safety improvements and better walking facilities, with a reduction in speed through the village and school areas.

Continued improvements have been made to the bus service in partnership with the operator, and TTS installed a further 12 bus shelters.

TTS also continued to promote cycling and walking by running a cycle challenge programme and the annual schools green travel fortnight.

**Public feedback on the cleanliness of municipal areas**

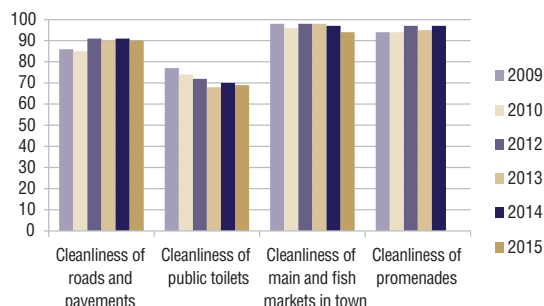
*MTFP OBJECTIVE*

Well maintained public spaces and amenities.

*PERFORMANCE*

In order to find out what the public think of the cleaning services, TTS asks questions in the Jersey Annual Social Survey. In 2015 the range of questions was altered, with specific questions about the cleanliness of public toilets in multi-storey car parks, the main and fish markets in town, and other toilets in the island. The cleanliness of promenades was not included in the JASS 2015. The chart shows the percentage of people who rated the cleanliness of the specified areas as either good or very good, proportionate to responses excluding don’t know. It can be seen that there are broadly consistent and high satisfaction levels with services provided, though the cleanliness of public toilets remains consistently weaker. The Department does, however, receive a number of compliments from holiday makers on the cleanliness of the toilet facilities compared to the UK.

**POSITIVE FEEDBACK**



**ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR**

The Cleaning section continues to review its services to improve efficiency and reduce costs, in the provision of well-maintained public spaces and amenities.

States administered public parks were used for several successful public events in 2015, including the inaugural Reasons Festival in Coronation Park, as well as Howard Davis Park being used as the Games Village for the 2015 NatWest Island Games.

**Highway resurfacing**

*MTFP OBJECTIVE*

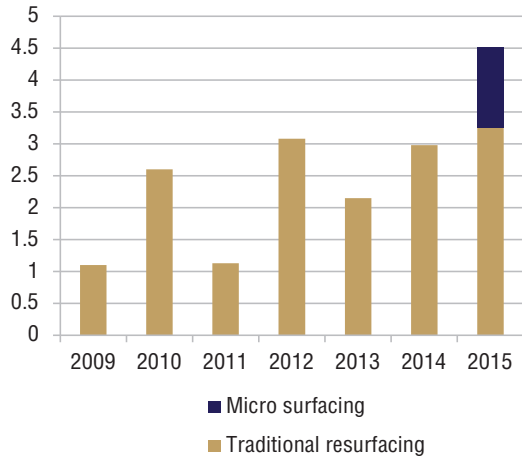
The highway network maintained to maximise the lifespan of highways and associated infrastructure.

*PERFORMANCE*

TTS resurfaced just over 4.5 miles (6 metre width) of the 165.5 mile road network in 2015, which is an increase of 53% over 2014. Of this total, 1.25 miles was resurfaced with a trial micro-resurfacing product which, though it has a shorter life than traditional resurfacing, provides an economical alternative.



MILES OF ROAD RESURFACED



**Actions taken by Department in the year**

The main road resurfacing projects in 2015 were:

- Trinity to Gorey phases 1 and 2
- Micro-resurfacing trials on Rue du Mont Mado



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(902)	(902)	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(862)	(989)
(16,750)	(15,365)	Sales of Goods and Services	(15,888)	(16,315)
(1)	(1)	Investment Income	(2)	(1)
(163)	(749)	Other Income	(1,449)	(1,243)
<b>(17,816)</b>	<b>(17,017)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(18,201)</b>	<b>(18,548)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
20,610	21,246	Staff Expenditure	19,759	19,763
15,876	16,256	Supplies and Services	15,990	15,361
266	266	Administrative Expenditure	260	260
8,444	7,780	Premises and Maintenance	8,066	7,779
42	(11)	Other Operating Expenditure	620	758
–	83	Grants and Subsidies Payments	–	83
1	1	Impairments of Financial Assets	9	2
46	46	Finance Costs	34	31
(818)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>44,467</b>	<b>45,667</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>44,738</b>	<b>44,037</b>
<b>26,651</b>	<b>28,650</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>26,537</b>	<b>25,489</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
19,016	19,016	Depreciation and Amortisation	25,306	18,910
–	–	Impairments of Property, Plant and Equipment	11,840	(224)
–	–	(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	(6)	10
<b>19,016</b>	<b>19,016</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>37,140</b>	<b>18,696</b>
<b>45,667</b>	<b>47,666</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>63,677</b>	<b>44,185</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>				
–	–	Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(3,145)	(75,711)
–	–	<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(3,145)</b>	<b>(75,711)</b>
<b>45,667</b>	<b>47,666</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive Expenditure/(Income)</b>	<b>60,532</b>	<b>(31,162)</b>





## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	989,576	975,208	1,050,154
Intangible Assets	590	476	406
Trade and Other Receivables	7	6	5
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>990,173</b>	<b>975,690</b>	<b>1,050,565</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	1,908	2,374	2,810
Trade and Other Receivables	1,382	1,766	2,248
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	5	5
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>5,063</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>993,474</b>	<b>979,835</b>	<b>1,055,628</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(7,174)	(6,293)	(5,677)
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	(1,047)	(35)	(35)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(8,221)</b>	<b>(6,328)</b>	<b>(5,712)</b>
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>985,253</b>	<b>973,507</b>	<b>1,049,916</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	(2,080)	(2,080)	(2,080)
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(2,080)</b>	<b>(2,080)</b>	<b>(2,080)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>983,173</b>	<b>971,427</b>	<b>1,047,836</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	793,929	779,038	779,372
Revaluation Reserve	189,244	192,389	268,464
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>983,173</b>	<b>971,427</b>	<b>1,047,836</b>



## Treasury and Resources Department

*Treasury and Resources Department looks after the Island's finances and assets, ensuring the protection and good use of public funds.*

### Summary Snapshot

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

**£30,226,237**

**9.9% decrease**  
from 2014

**£1,356,846**

**4.3% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the department is part funded by charges raised, with the balance being funded from tax revenues.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
<b>£28.7</b> million	<b>£2.9</b> million	<b>£31.6</b> million

In 2015 adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan were made. These represented the Department's contribution to the two percent savings and unallocated Corporate Procurement savings resulting in a reduction in budget totalling £1.9 million.

Other changes included service transfers and other departmental savings and also 2013–2014 pay provisions. Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

During 2015 the MTFP updated budget was increased by £2.9 million in overall. £2.0 million was carried forward from 2014, primarily to offset the budget reduction in respect of the final tranche of Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) and to continue multi-year projects.

### CARRY FORWARDS FROM 2014

	£'000
Unallocated CSR savings	994
Procurement Transformation Project	528
Procurement Category Manager	109
Taxes Transformation Programme	181
IFRS Property Valuation	100
PECRS Pre-1987 Debt	50
Office Modernisation Project	22
<b>Total Carry Forwards</b>	<b>1,984</b>

In 2015 Jersey Property Holdings (JPH) transferred £2.5 million from Capital to Revenue Heads of Expenditure in order to comply with States accounting policy.

£2.0 million was transferred from PECRS Pre-1987 back to Contingency in accordance with the approved 2015 States Budget and to assist balancing the Consolidated Fund.

Other transfers of £0.4 million were a consequence of Transfer of Taxes Information Services to the Chief Minister's Department, legal fees and ex-gratia payments in relation to the Historic Abuse Redress Scheme, transfers of maintenance budget from Contingency and Health and Social Services Department (H&SS) and 2015 Voluntary Release payments.

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£9.9</b> million	<b>£9.4</b> million	<b>£7.5</b> million

The Treasury and Resources income was lower than in 2014 by £0.5 million but was better than budget by £1.9 million.

£5.1 million of the Department's income was received by Jersey Property Holdings (JPH). This income was made up of rents from third parties under leases and licenses, internal property charges, and rechargeable works/items.

JPH's income was £0.5 million lower than in 2014 and under budget by £0.7 million. £0.2 million of this was due to one off back rental income received in 2014.



The remaining amount was due to a number of variations across JPH's property portfolio and in relation to amounts recharged.

Recharges to Funds and other Departments of £1.9 million were higher than in 2014 by £0.4 million and better than budget by £0.7 million. The recharges were in line with services provided and costs incurred in 2015 by the Treasury and Resources Department.

The Treasury and Resources Department acts as a party to insurance premiums contracts on behalf of all Departments. The insurance premium was settled via the Insurance Fund and costs directly attributable to other departments were then recharged in full.

Insurance recharges of £1.5 million were lower than in 2014 by £0.2 million due to a change of insurer. There was no income budget against the recharges.

Other recharges were lower than in 2014 by £0.2 million but better than budget by £0.4 million and included internal Taxes Office recharges of costs associated with the Long Term Care (LTC) and Taxes Transformation Project (TTP) as well as internal recharges to other States Departments in respect of costs paid centrally by the Treasury and Resources Department.

## MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Property rentals and facility charges	(5,110)
Recharges to Funds	(1,935)
Insurance Recharges	(1,481)
Other	(898)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(9,424)</b>

## Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£33.5 million	£30.2 million	£31.6 million

## KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

	£'000
Pensions	421
States Treasury	337
Taxes Office	336
Jersey Property Holdings	227
Other Variances	36
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>1,357</b>

In 2015 net revenue expenditure was under budget by £1.4 million and lower than in 2014 by £3.3 million.

### Pensions

Pensions were under budget by £0.4 million. Of this £0.3 million was mainly due to fewer pensions paid than originally budgeted in 2012 for each year of the 2013–2015 MTFP period. The remaining £0.1 million of underspend was attributable to lower than expected 2015 indexation used to calculate Pre-1987 Debt repayments and carry forwards from 2014.

### States Treasury

States Treasury budget underspend was £0.3 million.

In 2015 States Treasury reviewed the amount of services provided to other Departments including Separately Constituted Funds and Pensions Schemes.

Review of these services, and an increase in operational costs associated with those services, resulted in an increase in recharges of £0.4 million. States Treasury net budget underspend was due to increase in recharges and also staff vacancies during the year.

The favourable budget variance of £1.0 million overall was partly offset by increase in consultant fees in relation to Jersey Telecoms advisory work and operational costs recharged to the Funds of £0.7 million in total.

### Taxes Office

£0.3 million underspend by Taxes Office has been managed by delaying recruitment including some senior posts through staff acting up and unbudgeted income to cover the costs incurred for ongoing multi-year TTP and LTC projects.

### Jersey Property Holdings

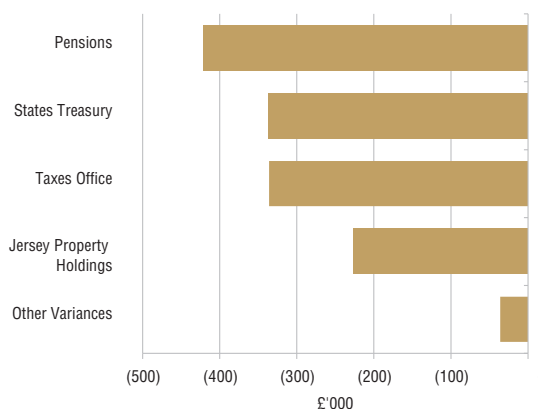
Last year JPH received one off back rental of £0.2 million on telephone mast licenses. A further £0.1 million (c3%) reduction in income which represents a number of



variations across JPH's income portfolio such as the reduction in public markets income due to changes in the terms of their leases.

Other budget and 2014 variances were mainly within Corporate Procurement.

## Underspend Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end the department employed the equivalent of 233.3 full time employees (FTE). This was a decrease of 12.5 FTE (5.1) from 2014.

Permanent reduction in budget and delivery of 2015 2% savings resulted in a loss of 6 FTEs. The decrease from 2014 was also due to a combination of vacancies and new posts in 2015 across all Treasury and Resources Departments.

## Fixed Assets

The department holds through Jersey Property Holdings, a diverse spectrum of property assets, occupied by various departments, external organisations and private tenants.

It also holds current assets and liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the department such as Trade receivables and Trade payables.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.

## NON CASH EXPENDITURE

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£20.2	£59.8	£19.5
million	million	million

Non-cash expenditure increased from 2014 by £39.6 million and was greater than budget by £40.3 million.

In 2015 Non Cash Expenditure can be broken down into three areas: depreciation and amortisation, impairments as a result of the 2015 valuation of fixed assets, and gains/losses on disposals of fixed assets. T&R only have a budget for the first of these items.

Depreciation has increased from £20.1 million in 2014 to £20.7 million in 2015. The increased charge in 2015 compared to 2014 is largely due to increased depreciation charges on assets that have had improvement works completed in 2015.

In 2015 an interim valuation was carried out on States of Jersey land and building assets in line with States accounting policies, this resulted a £26.3 million impairment of land and building assets, partially offset by a £15.6 million upwards revaluation of land and building assets. The net result of the revaluation is a 1% reduction in the value of assets held by JPH. JPH is not allocated a budget in relation to this as it is not possible to accurately predict the outcomes of the valuation.

A loss on disposal of fixed assets of £12.9 million is largely as a result of assets transferred to parishes and other public sector bodies (£8.1 million) together with the disposal of an asset for a delayed consideration (£3.5 million). As the exact amount of the consideration cannot be predicted a prudent amount of income has been recognised in 2015, any further income will be reflected in the appropriate year. T&R is not allocated a budget in relation to this.



## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>33,536</b>
Taxes Office	(2,023)
States Treasury	(989)
Insurance	(524)
Other Variances	226
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>30,226</b>

The Treasury and Resources Department net revenue expenditure decreased from 2014 by £3.3 million.

#### Taxes Office

Taxes Office had a net decrease of £2.0 million.

£1.2 million of the decrease is due to the transfer of the Taxes Office Information Services department, along with their budget and associated costs, to the Chief Minister's Department as of September 2015.

The Transformation Project saw a decrease of £0.5 million in 2015 compared to 2014, mainly as a result of a reduction in costs incurred for both the TTP) and LTC projects.

Support Services saw a decrease of £0.2 million in 2015 compared to 2014, mainly as a result of releasing two staff positions to the 2015 savings targets and a restructure that financially resulted in the equivalent of 1.5 staff moving to different departments. Additionally 2015 saw minor decreases for Support Services in various areas including supplies and services.

Business Taxes saw a decrease of £0.2 million in 2015 compared to 2014, mainly as a result of staff vacancies throughout 2015 managed through staff acting up.

#### States Treasury

Treasury had a net decrease in expenditure of £1.0 million.

Savings were made in supplies and services by reduction of costs of hired services and costs of contractors. The majority of the costs of the pensions review and actuarial fees were incurred in 2014 resulting in lower spend in

the following year (2015). The favourable variance was also down to lower staff costs incurred in 2015 and staff vacancies; partly offset by Voluntary Release payments and higher 2014 costs.

#### Insurance

Expenditure decreased from 2014 by £0.5 million. Savings of £0.2 million were achieved by changing of insurance provider and £0.3 million were due to fewer legal costs incurred in 2015 in relation to the Historic Abuse Redress Scheme.

#### Other Variances

Treasury and Resources had a net increase of £0.2 million with the biggest variance being in PECRS Pre-1987 Debt repayment due to inflation.



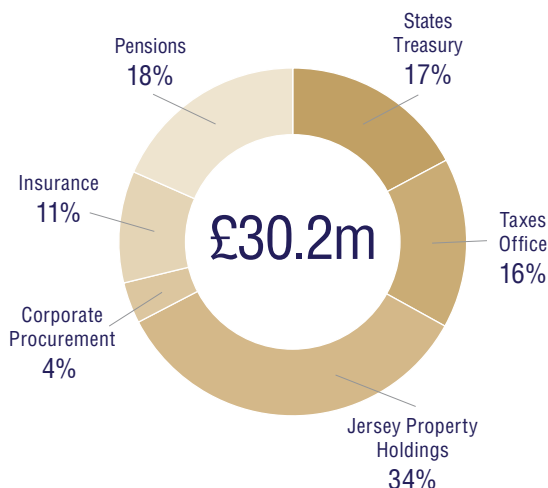
## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
5,901	5,540	States Treasury	6,193	5,203
6,411	5,120	Taxes Office	6,806	4,784
7,455	10,604	Jersey Property Holdings	10,290	10,377
487	1,194	Corporate Procurement	1,168	1,158
2,310	3,143	Insurance	3,666	3,143
7,932	5,982	Pensions	5,413	5,561
(779)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
(994)	–	Unallocated Corporate Procurement Savings	–	–
<b>28,723</b>	<b>31,583</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>33,536</b>	<b>30,226</b>



## NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN



## States Treasury

The States Treasury manages the Island's finances ensuring the protection and good use of public funds.

The various functions within the department include Treasury Operations and Investments, Internal Audit, Accounting Services (including Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, Cashiers and Currency and Pension Administration) and Financial Planning and Performance (including Decision Support).

In addition to business as usual, the department supports other departments in achieving their strategic aims in the move to longer term financial planning and the delivery of the Medium Term Financial Plan. The department's role also includes the Tax Policy function and preparation of the annual Budget.

The department is also responsible for reviewing and managing pension schemes for public sector employees.

## Taxes Office

The Taxes Office is responsible for the collection of income tax, goods and services tax and other taxes and administration of the taxation system in Jersey. The Taxes Office is also responsible for the collection of the LTC charge, and dealing with associated tax payer queries, on behalf of the Social Security Department.

The Taxes Office collects tax from around 45,000 personal tax payers and 3,000 taxpaying companies.

It is also responsible for the administration of Jersey's Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEA) with countries around the world. The Taxes Office undertakes compliance activities and the investigation of taxpayers who try to evade tax due under the Income Tax and Goods and Services Tax Laws.

The Taxes Office provides advice to the Treasury and Resources Minister on proposed amendments to the Income Tax and Goods and Services Tax Law and implements the policies agreed. It also provides information on in year taxation forecasts to the Income Tax Forecasting Group.

## Jersey Property Holdings

JPH acts as the Landlord function for the States of Jersey property portfolio, which comprises of over 500 buildings as well as areas of land in public ownership.

The portfolio includes a diverse spectrum of property assets, broadly split into those occupied by States departments, those occupied by external business and those occupied by private tenants.

JPH manage maintenance and improvement works, as well as providing professional support to the delivery of other property related disciplines such as Estates and Asset Management.

JPH's activity is focused on the following key areas:

- To provide fit for purpose, safe and affordable accommodation that meets the operational requirements of the States of Jersey. This is achieved through the ongoing maintenance and facilities management of the States property portfolio.
- To improve and enhance the property portfolio through the design, management and delivery of capital project works.
- To progress a phased programme of rationalisation and consolidation of the States' property portfolio, with the objective of reducing the cost to the public, enabling greater efficiency of occupation, and release of latent assets for alternative use or disposal.
- To seek to maximise rental income from those properties within the public estate that are let on commercial terms to third parties.
- To maintain and preserve the Public realm and administer land held in Public ownership for non-commercial uses, such as environmental protection, and enjoyment by the public in line with the requirements of the Island Plan.





## Corporate Procurement

The Department provides professional procurement advice to all States Departments to help them to secure savings and achieve better value for money.

The Department is responsible for all corporate procurement contracts and projects that deliver cash and efficiency savings across the States.

Corporate Procurement promotes best practice with regard to supplier management and development of local supplier's capacity and takes a part in improving of procurement skills at departmental and operational level in individual departments.

During 2015 Corporate Procurement implemented in most States Departments an online modern web based procurement system called Supply Jersey. The new system will improve compliance with Financial Directions, improve user satisfaction and payment processes leading to reduced order and payment times and overall increased efficiencies and effectiveness across the States Departments.

## Insurance

The Treasury and Resources Department manages insurance risks and actively manages contract terms.

By reviewing contract terms and changing insurer in 2015' this resulted in savings made during the year on the premium paid by the States.

The Treasury department is a party to the insurance contract, arranges insurance on behalf of other States Departments and manages any self-insurance arrangements, through the Insurance Fund.

## Pensions

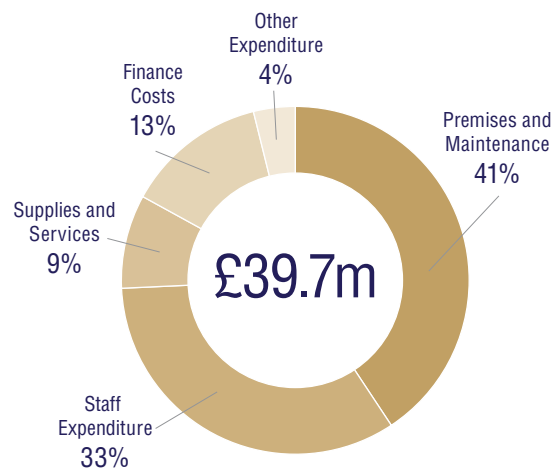
Pensions within the States Treasury Department relate to past service liabilities and payments to pensioners under Pre-1967 and Pre-1987 Schemes.

Pre-1987 Scheme was created in 1987 as a result of changes proposed to Jersey's public sector pension arrangements. Public Employees Contribution Retirement Scheme (PECRS) took on the liability for paying increases accrued in respect of services prior to 1987. The increase could not be funded by the States and created a liability in pensions. To eliminate that liability the States agreed that from 1 January 2002 the employer's contribution rate of

15.6% of pensionable earnings will be split into 13.6% to cover the cost of future benefits and 2% would be allocated to paying off the Pre-1987 Debt. It is expected that in this way the debt will be eliminated over an 82 year period.

The payment towards the pension schemes was £5.6 million (2014: £5.4 million).

## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



## Premises and Maintenance

Premises and Maintenance increased from 2014 by £1.5 million and were over budget by £2.2 million.

The cost of the insurance premium was lower by £0.2 million compared to 2014 but over budget by £1.5 million due to a change of insurer.

JPH saw higher costs in 2015 due to feasibility costs on the Health Portfolio. 2015 premises and maintenance expenditure for JPH was over budget by £0.7 million and increased from 2014 by £1.7 million.

JPH operates various types of maintenance categories including compliance and mandatory works, cyclical and reactive works. JPH also has a rolling back log maintenance programme covering both JPH and Health managed properties.

JPH incurred cost of £11.8 million on maintenance, £8.4 million of this was spent on rolling backlog maintenance and project works. £3.3 million was spent on cyclical and reactive works to comply with health and safety standards.



JPH continues to manage its total budget by service area rather than type of expenditure to ensure that departmental aims are achieved.

## Staff Expenditure

Staff expenditure decreased from 2014 by £0.9 million and was under budget by £2.6 million.

The decrease of £0.8 million, compared to 2014, in the Taxes Office which was mainly due to the transfer of the Taxes Office Information Services function to Chief Minister's Department and consolidation with Information Services Department and not recruiting to a senior tax post.

The favourable budget variance of £0.5 million in staff costs was netted of by the adverse variance in computer software and maintenance under supplies and services.

States Treasury expenditure decreased by £0.3 million and was lower than budget by £0.3 million as a result of posts being vacant during 2015 and higher one-off payments in 2014.

Pensions expenditure was under budget by £0.3 million due to natural decrease in pensions paid.

In JPH the increase from 2014 was £0.2 million but was lower than budget by £1.5 million. The increase in staff expenditure in 2015 was as a result of redundancy payments made to staff leaving the organisation under the Voluntary release scheme.

The reduction against budget was as a result of a 2014 change in accounting treatment for staff costs. Under the new treatment recharges of staff time to capital projects are netted off against staff costs, under the old treatment they were included as income. The 2015 budget was loaded prior to the changes being implemented. The actual staff costs have been recognised in line with the new policy.

## Finance Costs

Finance costs increased from 2014 by £0.2 million as a result of cost of living increases applied for calculating Pensions Pre-1987 debt repayments. The increase was included in the 2015 budget.

## Supplies and Services

Supplies and services decreased from 2014 by £3.3 million but were over budget by £0.8 million.

JPH supplies and services reduced from 2014 by £1.6 million and were over budget by £0.1 million. In 2014 JPH financed two pieces of work that incurred external costs, the Office Modernisation Project, and the Fort Regent Masterplan. £0.4 million was incurred against these projects in 2014, as the projects have progressed and the use of external suppliers has dramatically reduced in 2015. Further to this the split of maintenance project work between supplies and services and premises and maintenance has varied between the two years as different projects with differing requirements have been undertaken.

Actual spend for supplies and services compared with budget was broadly in line.

The decrease from 2014 by £1.0 million in Taxes Office was due to a transfer out of Information Services to Chief Ministers' Department.

The adverse budget variance of £0.5 million in computer software and maintenance was netted of against the budget variance in staff costs.

States Treasury expenditure was lower than in 2014 by £0.4 million mainly due to a decrease in actuarial costs, consultancy costs, communication and marketing. The changes from 2014 were already included in the budget.

States Treasury supplies and services expenditure was over budget by £0.4 million due to mainly increased operational costs which were recharged to the Funds.

Insurance expenditure was lower than in 2014 by £0.3 million due to less legal costs incurred in 2015 in relation to the Historic Abuse Redress Scheme. The favourable budget variance of £0.2 million is netted of against the adverse variance in other expenditure for the same amount.

## Other Expenditure

Other expenditure decreased from 2014 by £1.2 million but was over budget by £0.2 million.

JPH operating expenditure decreased from 2014 by £0.7 million and was under budget by £0.1 million. This spend related to one-off items in each year; in 2014 £0.5 million, together with a commensurate budget sum, was transferred from capital to revenue for the Sea Cadets and £0.4 million was incurred for the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry (this was recharged to the Inquiry). In 2015 £0.2 million was transferred from capital to revenue for the Police Relocation project and for the Limes, both with commensurate budget sums.



Taxes Office operating expenditure decreased from 2014 by £0.3 million and was under budget by £0.1 million. This was due to a number of small variances including legal fees and utility costs.

Insurance other expenditure decreased from 2014 by £0.2 million due to lower costs of legal fees in relation to the Historic Abuse Redress Scheme and was over budget by £0.2 million.

States Treasury other expenditure was over budget by £0.2 million due to increased costs of services provided to other Departments. The increase was netted off by the increase in recharges.



### 3. What we have achieved

#### *Long Term Tax Policy and effective Tax Administration*

##### *MTFP OBJECTIVE*

Key Objective 6: Long Term Tax Policy and efficient and effective tax administration and collection.

##### *PERFORMANCE*

The Taxes Office collected £604 million in 2015 to fund Jersey's public services. Excluding the additional £70 million collected as a result of the change in accounting policy in relation to the recognition of current year basis assessments, this is an increase of £17 million (3.3%) over 2014. The vast majority of this revenue was voluntarily declared and paid to the Taxes Office by taxpayers. Tax officers investigated or audited the affairs of over 300 businesses and individuals in 2015 which contributed around £2.3 million to that total.

In addition to tax collected, 2015 was the first year Taxes Office collected the LTC charge on behalf of the Social Security Department. With the introductory rate of 0.5 percent a total of £7.5 million was collected and transferred to the Social Security Department.

More than one hundred requests for exchange of information on request under Jersey's network of TIEA and other exchange of information mechanisms were received and dealt with in the year.

The Taxes Office also supported the Minister for Treasury and Resources in the delivery of his 2016 Budget. The Minister's Budget contained a number of measures (e.g. phasing out of mortgage interest tax relief; limiting the growth in the cohort of taxpayers entitled to claim the age enhanced exemption thresholds) that will assist in the delivery of the Council of Ministers' strategic priority of sustainable public finances.

##### *ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

The Taxes Office underwent a number of organisational changes during the year to improve its efficiency. With the planned transfer of the Tax Policy Unit from the Treasury to the Taxes Office, senior posts were reduced and reorganised reducing the number of most senior posts by two. The Comptroller is now supported by one Deputy Comptroller overseeing policy and international work

and transformation; and by one Assistant Comptroller overseeing domestic tax operations.

Tax Officers coped well with significant changes to their processes and procedures, whilst dealing with and old and increasingly fragile computer system, to ensure that the charge was collected and paid over to the Minister for Social Security.

Work began in the autumn to plan to replace the Taxes Office financial system and to build a programme of transformation around that. The Taxes and Social Security contributions programme (TSS) will see, over the next three years, the replacement of Taxes Office systems and make possible the next generation of innovations in the way taxes are managed. The Treasury Minister announced in his Budget Statement that we would look to provide online filing and assessment for individual taxpayers and to aim to collect social-security contributions through the same process.

The Taxes Office Modernisation Programme (TOMP) will deliver other important changes to modernise the way taxes are administered in Jersey. This work will involve modernisation of tax law; reviews of aspects of tax administration (for example, how we use civil and criminal penalties and sanctions); and closer working with other departments to deliver better customer service and outcomes.

#### *Corporate Procurement Services*

##### *MTFP OBJECTIVE*

Key Objective 13: A single Corporate Procurement function across the States.

##### *PERFORMANCE*

During 2015 Supply Jersey has been implemented in all departments with the exception of H&SS, Transport and Technical Services (TTS) and Social Security (SSD). This has required the Supply Jersey team to get on board over 2,000 suppliers to Supply Jersey, upload and maintain over 200 catalogues and train over 1,000 users of the system.

During this first year over 11,000 orders totalling a value of £25.5 million have been processed using Supply Jersey. In addition to the internal users of the system we have



worked closely with our suppliers and have in place a supplier forum which enables direct face to face feedback. This is used to inform training, system development and content of our communications. Plans are in place to complete the roll out to the remaining departments by the end of 2016.

The Category Management approach to procurement in which procurement professionals are responsible for spend across departmental boundaries has been successful and over 70 contracts awarded during the year. These include: a joint contract with Guernsey for the provision of computer hardware, e-Gov, technical advisors for large infrastructure projects, including sewage treatment works, and the new hospital. Other contracts include the Tenancy Deposit Scheme, laundry equipment for sterile services and dental hospital surgical rooms' refurbishment. In the Health category alone over 200 procurement activities relating to the purchase of equipment were undertaken and from a committed equipment budget across all categories of £3.5 million actual expenditure was £3 million allowing additional investment in equipment.

#### *ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

During 2015 the Corporate Procurement department has been focused upon:

- Implementing Supply Jersey to all Departments.
- Embedding the Category Management Approach to spend, contract execution and contract management across the following categories – Information Services, Health and Social Services, Infrastructure, capital projects and Professional Services.
- Updating and improving advice, guidance and template documents available on the States Intranet.
- Development of key performance indicators and metrics to measure progress and delivery of objectives.
- Implementation and management of corporate contracts.
- Preparation of a refreshed Strategy for Procurement.

The corporate team have also been engaged in business as usual activity that requires the proactive management of the States' corporate contracts such as the managed print and HRG travel services, removals, shredding services, temporary labour and office furniture. In order to improve and embed best practice procurement across all areas of spend the procurement toolkit has been updated and improved in accordance with Controller a Auditor General recommendations and best practice. A draft

Strategy for Procurement was presented to Corporate Management Board for their review towards the end of 2015 with the intention of being finalised in early 2016.

## *Financial Management and Financial Processing Services*

### *MTFP OBJECTIVE*

*Key Objective 5: Efficient and effective financial management and financial processing services.*

### *PERFORMANCE*

In 2015 Accounting Services have continued to support the key Treasury objective to provide efficient and effective financial management and financial processing services. During the year the business as usual included the:

- Allocation of 178,000 income receipts for service departments and the Taxes Office;
- Processing of 88,000 payroll forms for service departments and paying over 13,000 individuals (employees and pensioners), including the running of payrolls for 3 external organisations;
- Processing of 189,000 invoice payments in relation to goods and services used by Departments to support front-line services;
- Collecting £47 million of income from invoices raised by service departments;
- Provision of public service pensions to over 17,000 scheme members across 30 admitted bodies
- Performance against operational targets in relation to financial processing have been managed through the year and the following KPI's achieved
- 92% of accounts receivable debt collected within 90 days, compared to a target of 90%;
- Supplier invoices paid in an average of 30 days in line with target;
- 96% of pension administration tasks for the Public Employees Contributory Retirement Scheme (PECRS) completed within 5 days, compared to a target of 90%;
- 90% increase in the volume of tax payments made on-line following promotional activity against a target to continually increase take-up of on-line payments.



**ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR**

Accounting Services have progressed the reform of the Public Employees Contributory Retirement Scheme (PECRS) with the aim of ensuring that public service pension provision is affordable, sustainable and fair. In November 2015, the scheme regulations were agreed by the States Assembly which will mean that in the future benefits accrued in the main public service pension scheme in Jersey will be based on career average revalued earnings (CARE) rather than final salaries. Employees will contribute more towards their pensions and work for longer before receiving benefits. These changes have been implemented for new employees from 1 January 2016 with the majority of existing employees transferring to the new CARE scheme from 1 January 2019.

Throughout the year system developments have been supported and progressed. The Accounts Payable Team have been supporting the roll-out of Supply Jersey across Departments. In addition work has been progressed to tender for a combined Payroll and HR system which has the potential to deliver operational efficiencies across the organisation.

**Delivery of allocated savings**

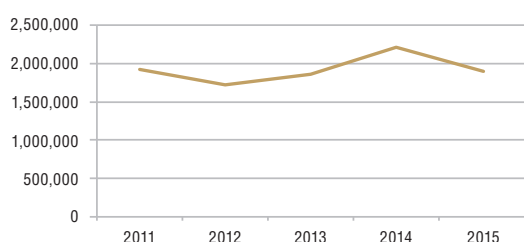
**MTFP OBJECTIVE**

*Key objective 8: Deliver allocated savings to contribute to achieving the £65 million Comprehensive Spending Review savings target by 2013 and deliver outline budget reduction programme for 2014 and 2015.*

**PERFORMANCE**

JPH actively manages properties within the Public portfolio which represent a mixture of leased or licenced commercial and community uses, which assist in reducing net operating costs. External property income provides an external income to the States of Jersey, which is used to fund the cost of managing and safely maintaining the property portfolio.

**JPH EXTERNAL PROPERTY INCOME**



External property fell by £0.3 million compared to 2014 due to Market rents being reduced as part of a review. In 2014 JPH also received one off back rental of £0.2 million on telephone mast licenses.

**ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR**

A Market rent review was carried in 2014 resulting in partial rent changes for 2014, a full year of the change in rental is now captured in 2015. JPH continues to maintain yearly rent reviews ensuring properties are managed in line with Retail and Market Indexed Rates.

**Jersey Property Holdings Disposal Programme**

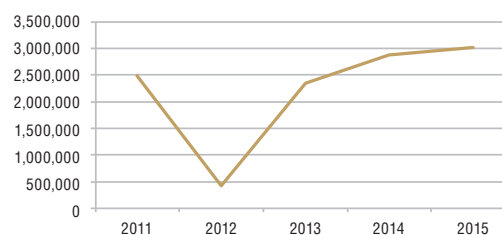
**MTFP OBJECTIVE**

*Key Objective 9: A Disposal Programme which reduces the States Property Portfolio to a size which is affordable and efficient, and releases capital proceeds for re-investment.*

**PERFORMANCE**

Jersey Property Holdings continues to work with third party agents to review and dispose of the States property portfolio, which generate proceeds to fund the capital programme.

**JPH PROPERTY DISPOSAL PROCEEDS**



£3.0 million in revenue funds from disposals was generated in 2015, compared with £2.8 million during 2014. 19 properties were disposed of by JPH compared to 16 properties in 2014.

**ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR**

The receipts from the 19 disposals are returned to the Consolidated Fund to support the States wide future capital investment programmes.



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(7,317)	(7,317)	Sales of Goods and Services	(9,391)	(9,085)
(226)	(226)	Other Income	(466)	(339)
<b>(7,543)</b>	<b>(7,543)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(9,857)</b>	<b>(9,424)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
15,437	15,935	Staff Expenditure	14,177	13,315
3,097	2,664	Supplies and Services	6,767	3,458
456	447	Administrative Expenditure	450	398
11,510	13,921	Premises and Maintenance	14,662	16,133
185	704	Other Operating Expenditure	2,205	1,014
–	50	Grants and Subsidies Payments	65	50
118	118	Impairments of Financial Assets	54	72
7,236	5,287	Finance Costs	5,013	5,210
(779)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
(994)	–	Unallocated Corporate Procurement Savings	–	–
<b>36,266</b>	<b>39,126</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>43,393</b>	<b>39,650</b>
<b>28,723</b>	<b>31,583</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>33,536</b>	<b>30,226</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
20,305	19,470	Depreciation and Amortisation	20,093	20,694
–	–	Impairments of Property, Plant and Equipment	–	26,435
–	–	Losses on disposal of Fixed Assets	132	12,854
<b>20,305</b>	<b>19,470</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>20,225</b>	<b>59,983</b>
<b>49,028</b>	<b>51,053</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>53,761</b>	<b>90,209</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>				
–	–	Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(22,812)	(15,682)
–	–	Gain on Revaluation of Other AFS Investments during the period	(1)	(22)
–	–	<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(22,813)</b>	<b>(15,704)</b>
<b>49,028</b>	<b>51,053</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive Expenditure</b>	<b>30,948</b>	<b>74,505</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,163,822	1,179,530	1,149,584
Intangible Assets	2,778	2,623	493
Other Available for Sale Investments	303	304	326
Trade and Other Receivables	–	–	1,500
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>1,166,903</b>	<b>1,182,457</b>	<b>1,151,903</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Non-Current Assets classified as held for sale	22	–	–
Trade and Other Receivables	1,104	1,373	1,483
Cash and Cash Equivalents	138	88	78
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,561</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,168,167</b>	<b>1,183,918</b>	<b>1,153,464</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(8,246)	(8,658)	(5,179)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(8,246)</b>	<b>(8,658)</b>	<b>(5,179)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>1,159,921</b>	<b>1,175,260</b>	<b>1,148,285</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	935,497	928,841	896,812
Revaluation Reserve	224,121	246,115	251,147
Investment Reserve	303	304	326
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>1,159,921</b>	<b>1,175,260</b>	<b>1,148,285</b>







## Non Ministerial Departments

*The Non Ministerial Departments are those that are necessarily independent of, or peripheral to, executive government.*

### Summary Snapshot

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

**£22,645,940**

**6.5% increase**  
from 2014

**£1,712,045**

**7.0% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the Non Ministerial Departments are part funded by charges raised, with the balance being funded from tax revenues.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
<b>£22.1</b> million	<b>£2.3</b> million	<b>£24.4</b> million

In 2015 adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £2.3 million were made. This included £1.3 million carried forward from the 2014 Non Ministerial Departments' underspend and allocations from Contingency of £0.6 million were made for Historical Child Abuse Inquiry (HCAE), events associated with the Centenary Anniversary of WW1 and to fund the role of Cadet Military Support Officer.

Departmental transfers of £0.4 million were made including a transfer from the Home Affairs Department relating to Court and Case Costs. Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£4.0</b> million	<b>£3.5</b> million	<b>£5.2</b> million

The underachievement of income against final approved budget was due to no call being made on the Criminal Offences Confiscation Fund (COCF) relating to Court and Case Costs (£2.2 million available).

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Recovered Costs	(1,444)
Staff Recharges	(657)
Fines	(290)
Désastre Commissions and Checks	(149)
Other	(963)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(3,503)</b>

The main source of income is recovered costs from Treasury and Resources for income received for stamp duty within the Court Services.

During the year £0.7 million of Staff recharges were received by the Non Ministerial Departments, mainly in respect of Law Officers' time charged to other States departments.

Désastre Commission has been sporadic through the year, charges for Désastre Checks were increased in 2015 and payments are received on a monthly basis.

There are other various minor income streams across other Non Ministerial Departments.



## Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£21.3 million	£22.6 million	£24.4 million

### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

	£'000
Law Officer's Department	556
Judicial Greffe	397
Comptroller and Auditor General	245
Viscount's Department	168
Other Variances	346
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>1,712</b>

Law Officers' Department favourable variance relates to staff cost recharges (£0.4 million), non-staff recharges (£0.1 million) and additional unspent project budget (£0.3 million) due to delays in revising the Réglant la Procédure Criminelle, but these positive variances are offset by a staff overspend of £0.3 million.

Judicial Greffe did not pay a grant of £0.1 million to Jersey Legal Information Board (JLIB) or pay for their project manager which had been budgeted for. The Department also received £0.1 million more than budgeted income relating to search fees, recovered costs and trademark fees. Additional savings of £0.2 million were made through vacancy management and a delay in the succession plan.

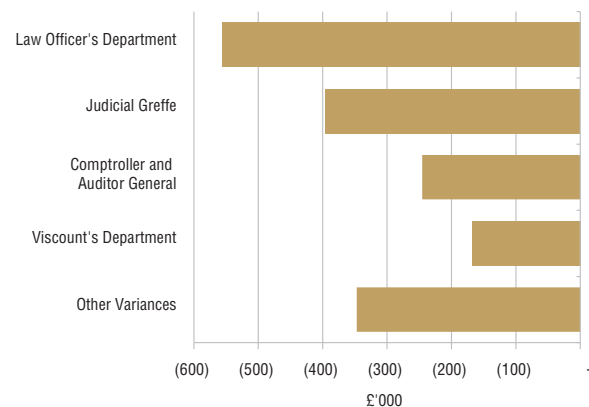
Carry forward from 2014 for the re-structure of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) was not fully spent in 2015 as elements were undertaken more economically than envisaged when the carry forward request from 2014 was made. There were also delays in the establishment of a Board for the Office of the C&AG and delays in completion of some elements of 2015 project work.

Viscount's Department underspend relates to unspent carry forward and additional income received. This is a result of a delay in the succession plan of the Viscount role. This underspend will be requested as a carry forward to 2016 for full implementation. Additional income from

Désastre Commissions and Checks also contributes to the favourable variance.

There were other small departmental variances throughout the year and Court and Case Costs was on budget in 2015.

## Underspend Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end the Non Ministerial Departments employed the equivalent of 190.9 full time employees. This is an increase of 7.7 FTE (4.2%) from 2014, and is due to vacancies from 2014 being filled offset against savings made in year through effective vacancy management.

## Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets within the Non Ministerial Departments consist of Plant and Machinery (£0.4 million) and Software (£0.2 million).

The Official Analyst holds the majority of fixed assets within the Non Ministerial Departments, which is their £0.4 million laboratory equipment.

Software totalling £0.1 million is held by the Viscount's Department, Law Officers' Department and Data Protection.

The Viscount's Department hold Software under the course of construction totalling £0.1 million.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.



## NON CASH EXPENDITURE

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£0.1 million	£0.1 million	£0.2 million

Overall there was no change in Non Cash Expenditure from 2014.

There is a £0.1 million favourable variance against budget due to some assets not being available for use until later than originally forecast.

There was an increase in Court and Case Costs expenditure during the year of £1.4 million. During 2015 £1.0 million was recovered between a reimbursement of monies obtained from bankruptcy and reimbursement of legal costs relating to children's law case, which kept Court and Case Costs within budget.

There were other minor variances across the Non Ministerial Departments from 2014 to 2015.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by the Non Ministerial Departments.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>21,255</b>
Staff Costs	558
Fall in Income	478
Court and Case Costs	392
Other Variances	(37)
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>22,646</b>

A combination of income decreasing by £0.5 million in the year and near cash expenditure increasing by £0.9 million, has meant an overall effect of £1.4 million increase in NRE from 2014.

Other income decreased by £0.9 million mainly due to 2014 being an exceptional year with receiving £1.2 million, including £0.5 million to the Law Officers' Department to revise the Réglant la Procédure Criminelle and £0.2 million to the Official Analyst to purchase forensic equipment. There was also an increase in recovered Court and Case Costs of £0.4 million.



## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

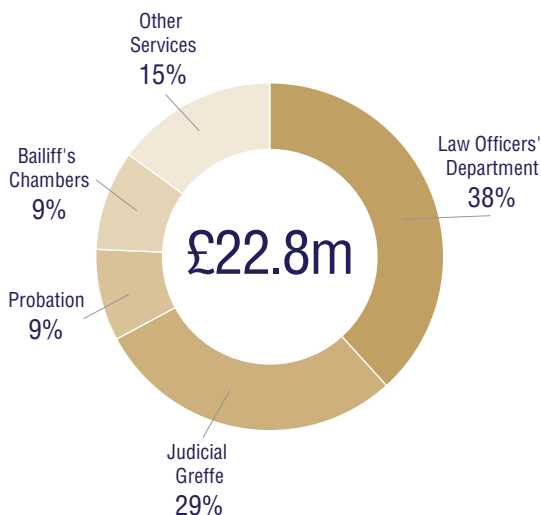
2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Bailiff's Chambers</b>				
1,346	1,577	Bailiff's Chambers General	1,445	1,527
318	588	Court and Case Costs	345	588
(37)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>1,627</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>Bailiff's Chambers</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>2,115</b>
<b>Law Officers' Department</b>				
5,946	6,998	Law Officers' General	5,673	6,442
2,042	2,276	Court and Case Costs	2,772	2,276
(204)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>7,784</b>	<b>9,274</b>	<b>Law Officers' Department</b>	<b>8,445</b>	<b>8,718</b>
<b>Judicial Greffe</b>				
2,825	2,904	Judicial Greffe General	2,721	2,508
4,122	4,066	Court and Case Costs	3,796	4,065
(161)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>6,786</b>	<b>6,970</b>	<b>Judicial Greffe</b>	<b>6,517</b>	<b>6,573</b>
<b>Viscount's Department</b>				
1,174	1,238	Duties of the Viscount	918	1,070
252	(130)	Court and Case Costs	(426)	(130)
(39)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>Viscount's Department</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>940</b>
<b>Official Analyst</b>				
639	626	Official Analyst	324	570
(13)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>626</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>Official Analyst</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>570</b>
<b>Office of the Lieutenant Governor</b>				
731	866	Office of the Lieutenant Governor	779	724
–	37	Court and Case Costs	26	37
(17)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>714</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>Office of the Lieutenant Governor</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>761</b>
<b>Office of the Dean of Jersey</b>				
26	26	Office of the Dean of Jersey	28	26
–	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Office of the Dean of Jersey</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>



2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Data Protection Commission</b>				
235	284	Data Protection Commission	202	243
(8)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>227</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>Data Protection Commission</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Probation</b>				
1,972	1,959	Probation and Aftercare Service	1,933	1,903
242	41	Court and Case Costs	(29)	40
(53)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>2,161</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>Probation</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>1,943</b>
<b>Comptroller and Auditor General</b>				
777	1,002	Comptroller and Auditor General	748	757
(16)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>761</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>Comptroller and Auditor General</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>757</b>
<b>22,099</b>	<b>24,358</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>21,255</b>	<b>22,646</b>



## NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN



### Law Officers' Department

The Law Officers' Department provides the criminal prosecution service for the Island and legal advice to the Crown and States, including Ministers and States' Departments.

As with any in-house legal department, the majority of spend is on salary and staff costs of the in-house lawyer and support team (61%). This reduces the amount spent on external lawyers at private practice rates, although due to the volume of work, and specialisation in certain areas, using external lawyers is still a requirement. The department's external court and case costs are the second largest area of spend (25%). The external costs have been kept down by maintaining the hourly fee paid to external lawyers agreed in 2010, and from July 2015 onwards by introducing fixed costs to cover trials. 2015 also included spend on the Committee of Inquiry – HCAE, with £0.5 million spent on external fees. Income from Petty Debts and Conveyancing was higher than in the previous year but below the budget set at the beginning of the MTFP.

### Judicial Greffe and Viscounts Department

The Judicial Greffe is responsible for the provision of judicial, secretarial, administrative, and interlocutory support for the Island's Courts and Tribunals. The Viscount's Department is the executive arm of the Island's Courts and of the States Assembly. The constitution

of both Departments is defined in the Departments of the Judiciary and the Legislature (Jersey) Law, 1965. Unofficially, the Departments are referred to collectively as the Court Service. Following retirement, new appointments were made to the offices of Judicial Greffier (in May) and Viscount (in July).

During 2015, the Departments also continued to contribute towards the work of the Criminal Justice Systems Board, the Jersey Legal Information Board and a working group to manage expenditure on Court and Case costs. Throughout the year, both Departments continued to maintain their Investors in People gold award status, and to work towards achieving the Customer Service Excellence award.

A new planning appeals system was introduced in March 2015, administered by the Judicial Greffe.

### Jersey Probation and After Care Service (JPACS)

2015 was a successful year for the service in a number of different ways. There were strong positive results in terms of quality and outcomes for clients; a local trainee Probation Officer was appointed as a Délégué (Probation Officer) by the Royal Court; the department has been able to successfully agree terms to reduce expenditure through more efficient management within Court and Case Cost budget. A preferred supplier was appointed for the upgrade of the case management and management information system. JPACS' achievements continued to attract considerable interest from the wider Probation and Criminal Justice world.

### Other Services

During the year the Freedom of Information (Jersey) Law 2011 created the need for increased resources for some Non Ministerial Departments, in particular Data Protection and the Law Officers' Department.

The States of Jersey continued to undertake a programme of public sector reform in 2015, in which the Non Ministerial Departments participated in associated initiatives.

In 2015 the Island marked the 70th Anniversary of its Liberation on 9 May and a large civic and community event was held attended by HRH The Countess of Wessex. This was led by the Bailiff Chambers in consultation with others. A new Bailiff, Mr William Bailhache, was sworn into office following the retirement of Sir Michael Birt. A new Deputy Bailiff, Mr Timothy Le Cocq, was also sworn into

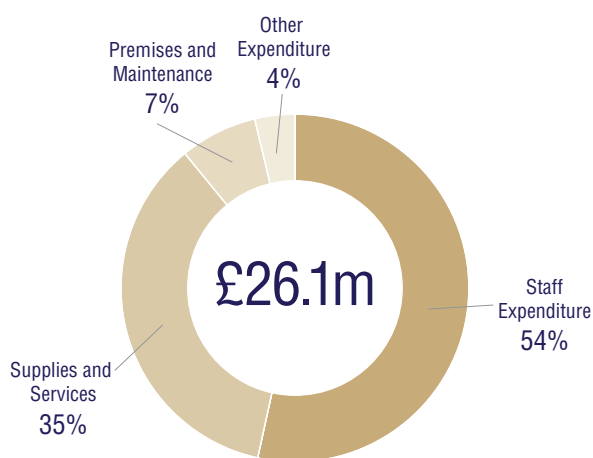




office. The Bailiff and Deputy Bailiff continued to support their busy functions in the Royal Court, States Assembly and Island community.

Carry forward from 2014 for the re-structure of the C&AG team hasn't been fully spent in the current year, an element of the unspent carryforward will be requested for 2016 to cover the initial set-up costs of the Board to the C&AG.

## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



The Non Ministerial Departments main expenditure was Staff (£14.0 million). In 2015 Staff expenditure was underspent against final approved budget by £0.3 million, the main reason for this is due to a delay in the project to revise the Réglant la Procédure Criminelle. Other minor outturn differences exist across the Non Ministerial Departments, including some staff vacancies.

Supplies and Services were underspent (£3.0 million) against final approved budget mainly due to £2.2 million of unspent budget in court and case costs which is net off against an unachieved income target within court and case costs and other departmental expense lines.

The underspend of £0.3 by the Comptroller and Auditor General is attributable to undertaking work more effectively than envisaged, delays in establishment of a Board for the Office of the C&AG and delays in completion of some elements of 2015 project work. In addition £0.2 million due to some unspent carry forwards as a result of managing expenses effectively within existing budgets or returning carry forward budget to central contingency and lower than expected conference, course and professional fees and £0.3 million in other minor variances across the Non Ministerial Departments.

Premises and Maintenance were underspent against final approved budget by £0.2 million mainly due to delays in office modernisation and refurbishment projects which will continue in 2016 within the Law Officers Department and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.



### 3. What we have achieved

#### Probation and After Care Service

*MTFP OBJECTIVE*

Key Objective 1: Provide information and assessment to the Parish Halls, Criminal and Family Courts, Lt Governor and prisons which are accurate, timely and aid decision making.

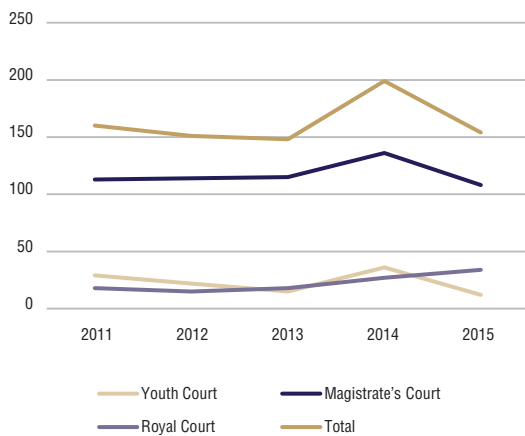
Key Objective 2: To provide supervision services to Parish Halls, Courts and Prisons which assist people effectively to make positive changes in their lives which reduce re offending.

*PERFORMANCE*

**Probations Supervision:**

New Probation Orders are down overall by 23%. The number of Orders from Youth Court is a third lower than last year.

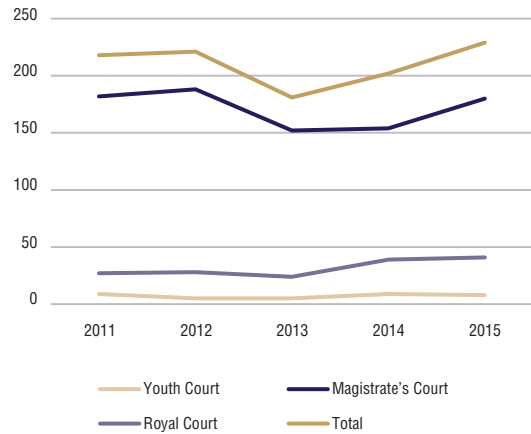
#### NEW PROBATION ORDERS



**Community Service Orders:**

In 2015 there was a 12% increase in the number of Community Service Orders imposed, compared to 2014, the increases being most prominent in Royal and Magistrate's Court.

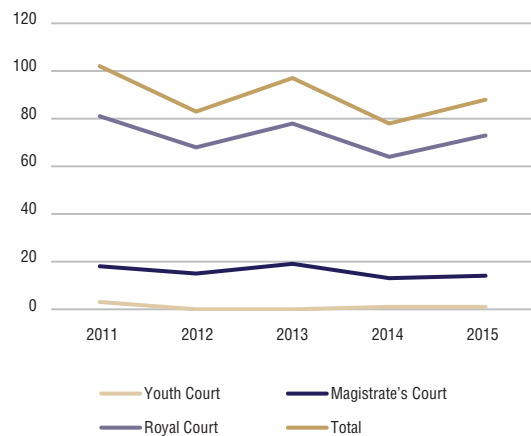
#### NEW COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS



**Custodial Supervision:**

New custodial supervisions have risen by 20% to the previous year, predominantly from Royal Court:

#### CUSTODIAL SUPERVISION



These figures reflect the use of community penalties and custody by the Jersey Courts.

*ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR*

Published updated evidence based standards for supervision which reflect the expectations of the Centeniers, Courts and the Prison authorities.



All members of staff received appropriate training, resources and supervision.

More detailed information and statistics can be found in the JPACS Annual Report and Business Plan on [www.probation.je/reports](http://www.probation.je/reports)

## Law Officers' Department

### MTFP OBJECTIVE

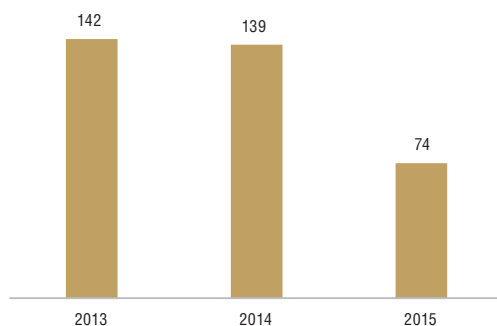
Key Objective 1: Objective strategic advice provided to the States of Jersey directly or through the Council of Ministers having regard to constitutional and legal developments.

Key Objective 2: Objective legal advice of a high quality provided within reasonable timescales to the Crown, the States of Jersey and all others it serves.

### PERFORMANCE

The average number of days taken between requests for assistance being received in 2015 and final resolution of the request within the year has improved further in 2015. Extended periods of delay may occur when further information and undertakings for documentation have to be sought from the Requesting authority, yet even when this is taken into account, figures available for 2015 show an improvement on 2014 and 2013.

### AVERAGE NO. OF DAYS TAKEN



### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

The Attorney General was thanked by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the 'valuable expertise' provided by the Law Officers' Department in training officers in Central Asia on the Recovery of Proceeds from Organised Crime in 2015. The expertise of the Law Officers' Department in this regard has been recognised by the United Nations.

In January 2015 the Attorney General signed an Asset Sharing Agreement in Jersey with representatives from the United States Department of Justice. The agreement recognises the international efforts of both the US and Jersey in the fight against financial and other cross-border crimes, including the targeting of terrorism and money laundering. It provides that where one party has assisted another in facilitating a forfeiture or confiscation of assets in criminal or civil proceedings, such assets may be shared between the parties. On signing the agreement, the United States Deputy Assistant Attorney General stated: "The consistent and reliable cooperation we receive from our counterparts in Jersey has been indispensable to our efforts to recover many millions of dollars in criminal assets from abroad.

Because a number of pending U.S. investigations and prosecutions involve assets located in this important international financial centre, today's agreement can be expected to serve as a useful tool for asset recovery and sharing in the future." Up until the signing of the agreement, asset sharing had been on a case by case basis; with the agreement now in place, asset sharing applies to all US agencies.



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(714)	(714)	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(871)	(694)
(904)	(904)	Sales of Goods and Services	(764)	(1,315)
(1)	(1)	Investment Income	(1)	(1)
(3,165)	(3,541)	Other Income	(2,345)	(1,493)
<b>(4,784)</b>	<b>(5,160)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(3,981)</b>	<b>(3,503)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
13,799	14,352	Staff Expenditure	13,486	14,044
11,185	12,290	Supplies and Services	8,996	9,275
467	674	Administrative Expenditure	705	733
1,779	1,980	Premises and Maintenance	1,815	1,808
93	114	Other Operating Expenditure	6	183
100	100	Grants and Subsidies Payments	223	95
–	–	Impairments of Financial Assets	–	4
8	8	Finance Costs	5	7
(548)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>26,883</b>	<b>29,518</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>25,236</b>	<b>26,149</b>
<b>22,099</b>	<b>24,358</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>21,255</b>	<b>22,646</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
212	212	Depreciation and Amortisation	102	124
<b>212</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>22,311</b>	<b>24,570</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>21,357</b>	<b>22,770</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	147	105	442
Intangible Assets	272	290	219
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>661</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	14	44	25
Trade and Other Receivables	467	821	731
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	2	2
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>758</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,419</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(1,384)	(1,508)	(2,260)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,384)</b>	<b>(1,508)</b>	<b>(2,260)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>(482)</b>	<b>(246)</b>	<b>(841)</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	(482)	(246)	(841)
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>(482)</b>	<b>(246)</b>	<b>(841)</b>



## States Assembly

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*The States Assembly is the highest decision-making authority of the Island and makes decisions about new laws or major policy changes. The States Greffe provides an independent administrative support service to the States Assembly and its members, whether they are serving in scrutiny, the executive or in their capacity as private members.*

## Summary Snapshot

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NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE – NEAR CASH

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**£12,124,801**

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**16.1% increase**  
from 2014

---

**£354,882**

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**2.8% underspend**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget



# 1. What resources we have used

## Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the department is part funded by charges raised, with the balance being funded from tax revenues.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
£5.1 million	£7.4 million	£12.5 million

In 2015 adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £7.4 million were made, this additional budget relates to the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry. Details of the changes are set out in the States Accounts as part of the Notes to the Statement of Outturn Against Approvals.

## Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£0.1 million	£0.1 million	£0.1 million

In 2015 income dropped just below £0.1 million this is due to less work being received by the reprographic section from other departments.

## Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

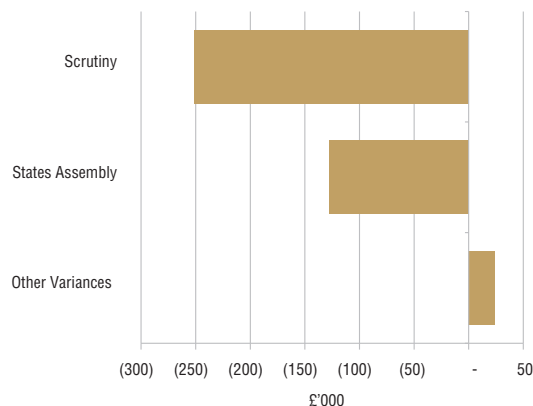
Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£10.4 million	£12.1 million	£12.5 million

### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

	£'000
Scrutiny	251
States Assembly	128
Other Variances	(24)
<b>Net Underspend</b>	<b>355</b>

The two key reasons for the variances were that, firstly, Scrutiny's underspend was due to less work than budgeted being undertaken by the panels as well as staff savings in the area. Secondly, there were fewer States meetings in 2015 than predicted: 32 meetings in 2015 compared to 48 in 2014.

## Underspend Breakdown





## Staffing

At the year end the department employed the equivalent of 25.3 full time employees. This is a reduction of 2.5 from the number employed in 2014, due to vacant posts not yet being filled.

## Fixed Assets

The department does not hold any fixed assets.

It holds current assets and liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the department such as Trade Receivables and Trade Payables.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE (NRE) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>10,441</b>
Independent Jersey Care Inquiry	2,123
States Assembly	(242)
Members remuneration	(136)
Other Variances	(61)
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>12,125</b>

Independent Jersey Care Inquiry increased expenditure from 2014, as an increased workload was required by the Inquiry in 2015

In 2014 the States Members Remuneration Review Body recommended an increase to States Members remuneration. Despite this increase total expenditure for Members Remuneration has reduced in 2015 due to a reduction in States members. However, from 2016 the overall effect of this increase presents an unfunded cost pressure which the States Assembly has agreed to absorb.

Other minor variances and outturn difference were seen in some of the smaller business areas within States Assembly.





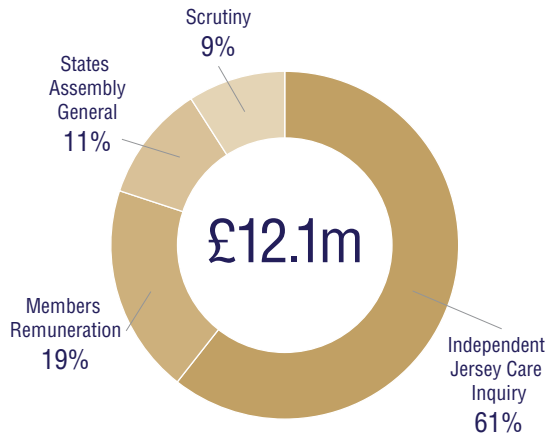
## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
1,452	1,446	States Assembly General	1,560	1,318
1,378	1,350	Scrutiny	1,160	1,099
2,406	2,336	Members Remuneration	2,496	2,360
–	7,348	Independent Jersey Care Inquiry	5,225	7,348
(98)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
5,138	12,480	Net Revenue Expenditure	10,441	12,125



## NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN



## Independent Jersey Care Inquiry

On 6 March 2013 the States adopted P.118/2012 (Committee of Inquiry: Historical Child Abuse) by 43 votes to 0, and agreed that a Committee of Inquiry should be established to investigate historical abuse in Jersey.

To date a total budget of £12.6 million has been allocated and spent by the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry and additional funding has been allocated in 2016 in order that the Inquiry may reach its conclusion.

## Members' Remuneration

This provides a budget for States members' remuneration and expenses.

The Budget is set to provide the correct amount of remuneration in accordance with the recommendations of the States Members' Remuneration Review Body.

In 2014 States Members remuneration increased by £600 per annum (from £42,000 to £42,600). With no addition budget allocated within the MTFP for the increase it was agreed that the States Assembly would absorb this additional cost.

Until November 2014 the amount per States Member per annum consisted of £42,600 remuneration and £4,000 expenses. Since November 2014, as recommended by the States Members' Remuneration Review Body, the sum per States Member per annum is defined as a single figure of £46,600.

## States Assembly General

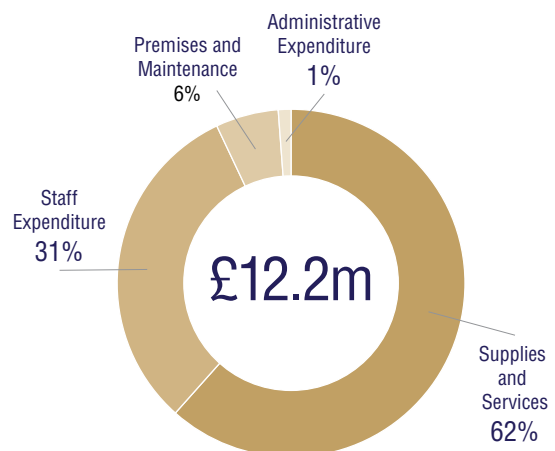
A number of support services and facilities are provided to enable the States Assembly to operate as Jersey's legislature:

- States Business is administered according to the Standing Orders;
- All States Members are supported in the delivery of their functions to agreed standards;

## Scrutiny

The purpose is to maintain an effective and efficient Scrutiny function. Scrutiny helps improve the delivery of public services by ensuring that decisions are soundly based on evidence and people are encouraged to submit their views on matters being considered by the panels.

## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



States Members' Remuneration expenditure comprises 62% of Staff expenditure. Professional fees paid to panel members and lawyers for the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry form 95% of the total expenditure on supplies and services.



### 3. What we have achieved

#### Meetings of the States Assembly

**Key Objective 1 – States Assembly able to operate efficiently.**

##### PERFORMANCE

The States Assembly met on 32 days in 2015 for a total of just over 159 hours. This compares to the totals in recent years as follows:

Year	Sitting days	Total hours
2011	64	366h 31m
2012	36	183h 03m
2013	42	223h 35m
2014	48	264h 11m
2015	32	159h 46m

312 written questions and 209 oral questions with notice were answered during the year. This compares to the totals in recent years as follows:

Year	Written questions	Oral questions with notice
2011	395	270
2012	355	310
2013	389	306
2014	284	224
2015	312	209

It is of interest to note that although the time spent on public business was considerably less than in 2014, the amount of time spent on oral questions with notice and oral questions without notice was almost the same.

157 separate propositions were debated during the year in debates that lasted 112 hours and 05 minutes. This compares to the totals in recent years as follows:

Year	Number of propositions debated	Time taken for debates
2011	189	276h 48m
2012	131	119h 21m
2013	155	158h 02m
2014	183	190h 30m
2015	157	112h 05m

The decrease in the number of debates and the time taken when compared to 2014 arose because of fewer backbench propositions coming forward

**Key Objective 4 – Public kept well-informed about the work of the Assembly**

##### SUCCESS CRITERIA

- (i) Public information services provided by the States Greffe enhanced;
- (ii) Visits to States Chamber by all Year 5 primary school children continued and increased engagement with young people;
- (iii) Wide range of information published on revised States Assembly website and on social media sites.

##### PERFORMANCE

In 2014 30 Year 5 classes with a total of 845 children visited the States Chamber. This increased to 39 Year 5 Classes with a total of 1,100 children visiting the Chamber in 2015.

Proceedings of the States Assembly will be filmed and broadcast live on the internet. After a stringent tender process a preferred supplier has been identified and broadcasting is due to begin after Easter 2016.



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(95)	(95)	Sales of Goods and Services	(132)	(79)
<b>(95)</b>	<b>(95)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(132)</b>	<b>(79)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
3,986	3,919	Staff Expenditure	4,119	3,831
552	7,636	Supplies and Services	4,725	7,516
181	205	Administrative Expenditure	180	144
612	815	Premises and Maintenance	1,549	713
(98)	–	Reduction in funding for 2% savings	–	–
<b>5,233</b>	<b>12,575</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>10,573</b>	<b>12,204</b>
<b>5,138</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>10,441</b>	<b>12,125</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	–	3	1
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(56)	(2,193)	(1,097)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>(2,193)</b>	<b>(1,097)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>(2,190)</b>	<b>(1,096)</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	(56)	(2,190)	(1,096)
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>(2,190)</b>	<b>(1,096)</b>



## General Revenue Income

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### Summary Snapshot

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NET GENERAL REVENUE INCOME

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**£691,744,000**

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**5.3% increase**  
from 2014

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**£18,456,000**

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**2.7% more**  
than the Budget 2016 forecast



## Key Results

### Performance against Budget 2016 forecast

#### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET 2016 FORECAST

	£'000
<b>2016 Budget GRI</b>	<b>(673,288)</b>
Net Income Tax	(14,583)
GST	(1,285)
Other Income	(2,400)
Other Variances	(188)
<b>2015 GRI</b>	<b>(691,744)</b>

Net income tax restated was £14.6 million or 3.3% more than the 2016 Budget Forecast formulated in September 2015 and prepared under the old recognition basis.

As such Personal Tax accounts for the majority of the favourable variance at £12.8 million, of which £6.7 million is due to the effects of recognising CYB one year earlier than forecast. Business Tax accounts for the remaining £1.8 million of the variance.

GST overachieved against the forecast in Budget 2016 by £1.3 million. Just over £1.0 million of the budget variance was due to the reduction in the provision for bad and doubtful debts which was not budgeted for and a further £0.9 million from some one-off high value items being imported. The remaining variance is mostly in line with the increase in RPI.

Other Income was £2.4 million or 4.7% higher than the Budget 2016 forecast due to additional dividends received which were planned but not assumed in the Budget 2016 partly offset by an under-achievement of investment income.

### Performance compared to 2014

#### KEY VARIANCES IN GROSS REVENUE INCOME (GRI) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 GRI</b>	<b>(657,033)</b>
Net Income Tax	(12,851)
Other Income	(13,912)
GST	(4,816)
Other Variances	(3,132)
<b>2015 GRI</b>	<b>(691,744)</b>

Restated for the new policy, net Income Tax for 2015 was £457.6 million which is £12.9 million, 2.9%, more than 2014. Within this, Business Tax increased by £4.3 million and Personal Tax £8.6 million, of which, £6.7 million was due from the 2015 estimated assessments for current year basis tax payers reflecting the year on year increase in the number of CYB tax payers.

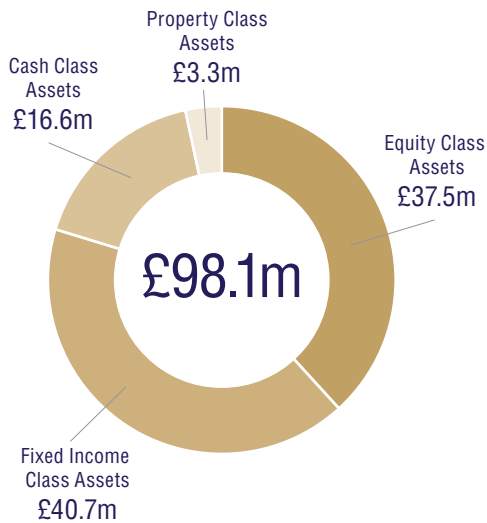
Fines and Other Income was £13.9 million or 34.7% higher than 2014. This is mainly due to a £13.9 million increase in the income from Andium Homes representing a full year of income compared to 6 months in 2014 following incorporation.

Income from GST was £4.8 million or 6.0% higher than 2014 due to a combination of the reduction in the provision for bad and doubtful debts and net increases in activity across sectors. In particular import GST saw a £0.9 million increase year on year due to a low number of one-off high value items being imported into the Island.

Other variances included a £3.0 million increase in Stamp Duty which reflects the continued upturn in the housing market and a number of higher value property transactions, two of which contributed £1.0 million in Stamp Duty each.

## Performance of CIF Investments

The Consolidated Fund participates in a range of CIF pools. Investments are held by the CIF, which recognises income, expenditure and gains/losses on Investments. The Fund recognises only gains or losses on the units held in the CIF.

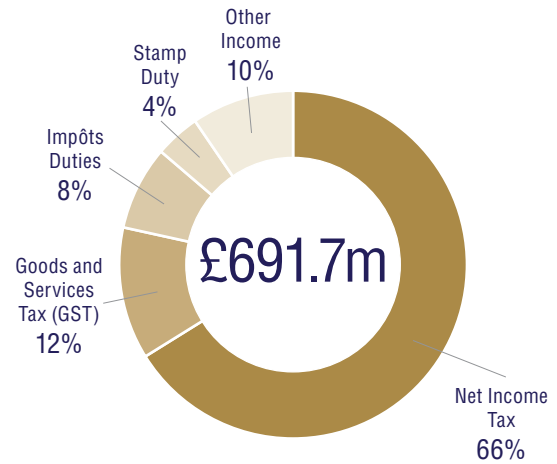


The table below shows the share of transactions in the CIF attributable to Fund

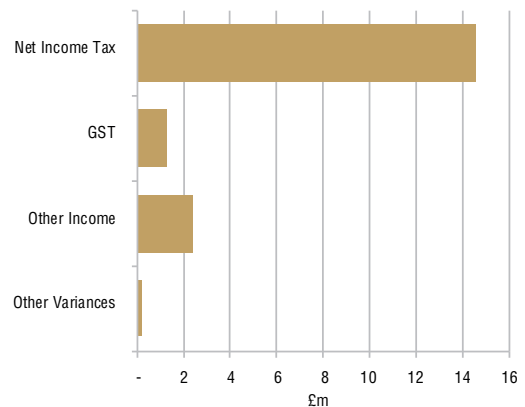
### CIF AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE CONSOLIDATED FUND

	2014 £'000	2015 £'000
Income	(2,028)	(1,758)
Expenditure	665	555
Gains on Investments	(7,791)	(1,850)
<b>Total Gains recognised</b>	<b>(9,154)</b>	<b>(3,053)</b>

## Net Revenue Income by Area



## Variance Breakdown







## Service Analysis

Restated 2014 Actual £'000		Budget 2016 Forecast £'000	2015		
			Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Actual £'000
<b>Income Tax</b>					
(362,247)	Individuals	(358,000)	(370,810)	4	(370,806)
(83,429)	Companies	(86,000)	(89,456)	19	(89,437)
944	Provision for Bad Debts	1,000	–	2,660	2,660
<b>(444,732)</b>	<b>Net Income Tax</b>	<b>(443,000)</b>	<b>(460,266)</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>(457,583)</b>
<b>(80,226)</b>	<b>Goods and Services Tax (GST)</b>	<b>(83,757)</b>	<b>(83,985)</b>	<b>(1,057)</b>	<b>(85,042)</b>
<b>Impôts Duties</b>					
(4,801)	Spirits	(4,621)	(4,529)	–	(4,529)
(7,615)	Wines	(7,610)	(7,638)	–	(7,638)
(988)	Cider	(1,130)	(1,003)	–	(1,003)
(5,285)	Beer	(5,375)	(5,078)	–	(5,078)
(13,788)	Tobacco	(14,730)	(13,606)	–	(13,606)
(20,704)	Motor Fuel	(21,570)	(21,406)	–	(21,406)
(161)	Goods Imported	(145)	(144)	–	(144)
(760)	Vehicle Emissions Duty	(761)	(743)	–	(743)
<b>(54,102)</b>	<b>Impôts Duties</b>	<b>(55,942)</b>	<b>(54,147)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(54,147)</b>
<b>Stamp Duty</b>					
(21,988)	Stamp Duty	(23,486)	(25,821)	–	(25,821)
(2,735)	Probate	(2,098)	(1,883)	–	(1,883)
(1,254)	Land Transactions Tax	(1,362)	(1,328)	–	(1,328)
<b>(25,977)</b>	<b>Stamp Duty</b>	<b>(26,946)</b>	<b>(29,032)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(29,032)</b>
<b>Fines and Other Income</b>					
(9,683)	Net Investment Income	(3,466)	(5,769)	1,409	(4,360)
(8,283)	Dividends and Returns	(13,260)	(14,023)	–	(14,023)
(3,802)	Jersey Financial Services Commission Fees	(3,795)	(3,852)	–	(3,852)
(1,691)	Returns from States Trading Operations	(1,706)	(1,706)	–	(1,706)
(13,581)	Return from Andium Homes	(27,506)	(27,483)	–	(27,483)
(1,648)	EUSD Retention Tax	(657)	(662)	2	(660)
(896)	Income Tax Penalties	(760)	(1,491)	221	(1,270)
(516)	Miscellaneous Income	(462)	(658)	–	(658)
<b>(40,100)</b>	<b>Fines and Other Income</b>	<b>(51,612)</b>	<b>(55,644)</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>(54,012)</b>
<b>(11,896)</b>	<b>Island Rate</b>	<b>(12,031)</b>	<b>(11,928)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(11,928)</b>
<b>(657,033)</b>	<b>Net General Revenue Income</b>	<b>(673,288)</b>	<b>(695,002)</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>(691,744)</b>



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Taxation Revenue	(526,195)	(544,247)
Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(93,323)	(96,952)
Investment Income	(18,068)	(18,505)
Other Income	(23,157)	(35,292)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(660,743)</b>	<b>(694,996)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Other Operating Expenditure	60	54
Impairments of Financial Assets	1,406	1,818
Finance Costs	2,131	1,239
Foreign Exchange Loss	118	147
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>3,258</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(657,028)</b>	<b>(691,738)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Gain on Revaluation of Strategic Investments	(3,900)	(45,200)
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(3,900)</b>	<b>(45,200)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(660,928)</b>	<b>(736,938)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	Restated 2013 Actual £'000	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	3,209	3,572	3,201
Strategic Investments	333,800	337,700	382,900
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	181,731	178,562	98,076
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>518,740</b>	<b>519,834</b>	<b>484,177</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	435	806	478
Trade and Other Receivables	82,345	89,135	93,554
Cash and Cash Equivalents	67,745	36,504	51,461
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>150,525</b>	<b>126,445</b>	<b>145,493</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>669,265</b>	<b>646,279</b>	<b>629,670</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(27,460)	(27,150)	(34,483)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(27,460)</b>	<b>(27,150)</b>	<b>(34,483)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>641,805</b>	<b>619,129</b>	<b>595,187</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	397,068	370,492	301,350
Investment Reserve	244,737	248,637	293,837
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>641,805</b>	<b>619,129</b>	<b>595,187</b>



## Other Consolidated Fund Items

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*The statements below relate to Consolidated Fund items not recorded in other pages in this Annex. These are assets, liabilities, income and expenditure that fall outside of the scope of the budget approval process, for example Defined Benefit scheme pension liabilities, past service liabilities, finance lease liabilities and consolidation adjustments such as amounts due from other funds.*



## Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Sales of Goods and Services	(1,407)	(1,883)
Investment Income	(127)	–
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(1,534)</b>	<b>(1,883)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Staff Expenditure	(239)	(115)
Other Operating Expenditure	2,751	(406)
Finance Costs	8,144	(12,148)
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>10,656</b>	<b>(12,669)</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>9,122</b>	<b>(14,552)</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>		
Movement in Pension Liability	28,375	10,008
<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>28,375</b>	<b>10,008</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure/(Income)</b>	<b>37,497</b>	<b>(4,544)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Actuarial Loss in respect of Defined Benefit Pension Schemes	(637)	(136)
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(637)</b>	<b>(136)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Expenditure/(Income)</b>	<b>36,860</b>	<b>(4,680)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Derivative Financial Instruments expiring within one year	174	–	–
Trade and Other Receivables	2,676	5,165	4,543
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>5,165</b>	<b>4,543</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(10,081)	(9,608)	(11,956)
Balance due to Other States Funds	(81,690)	(67,433)	(4,830)
Finance Lease Obligations	(930)	(1,030)	(1,185)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	–	(406)	(434)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(92,701)</b>	<b>(78,477)</b>	<b>(18,405)</b>
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(89,851)</b>	<b>(73,312)</b>	<b>(13,862)</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Finance Lease Obligations	(5,728)	(4,698)	(3,513)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	–	(2,329)	(1,894)
PECRS Pre-1987 Past Service Liability	(218,856)	(254,599)	(246,359)
Provision for JTSF Past Service Liability	(101,057)	(104,452)	(108,062)
Defined Benefit Pension Schemes Net Liability	(10,488)	(7,065)	(6,731)
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(336,129)</b>	<b>(373,143)</b>	<b>(366,559)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>(425,980)</b>	<b>(446,455)</b>	<b>(380,421)</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	(425,980)	(446,455)	(380,421)
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>(425,980)</b>	<b>(446,455)</b>	<b>(380,421)</b>





# Trading Operations

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## **Ports of Jersey: Jersey Airport and Jersey Harbours**

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## What we have achieved

### Indicator 1

#### MTFP OBJECTIVE

*Keep the Ports open, safe and secure*

#### PERFORMANCE

The following audits were completed in 2015 with no significant non-conformities:

- Air Traffic Services
- Aerodrome Certification
- Aviation Security
- ISO9001:2008

The Ports of Jersey retains the following certificates and licenses:

- ISO9001:2008
- Aerodrome Operators License
- '3rd Country' Recognition by European Commission for Aviation Security compliance
- Air Navigation Services certification and derogation to operate air traffic services into French airspace

#### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

The Ports of Jersey Risk Management Policy has continued to be proactively developed in 2015 with each internal department producing a register of key risks and identifying mitigating actions.

Updates and changes to these registers are collated, and reported to the Risk Committee on at least a quarterly basis.

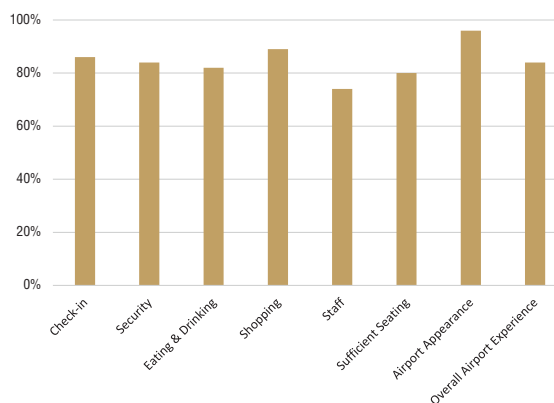
### Indicator 2

#### MTFP OBJECTIVE

*Satisfy all current and prospective demand for commercial and community services and facilities.*

#### PERFORMANCE

#### JERSEY AIRPORT PASSENGER SATISFACTION SURVEY



#### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

Ports of Jersey is acutely aware that customer satisfaction among our travelling public is key to the success of the business. With this in mind the 'Your View Counts' customer engagement programme was introduced in March 2013 at Jersey Airport, with the aim of gauging the level of satisfaction among our departing air passengers.

The initiative constitutes both an online and hard copy survey, which focuses on ascertaining levels of satisfaction in relation to issues during the passenger's departure experience, including 'check-in' and 'choice of shopping facilities', as well as asking for suggestions on how the overall journey experience could be enhanced.

The 12-month trial period proved very successful and the decision was taken to continue the initiative until further notice. Responses are collated on a quarterly basis and are in turn communicated to all Ports staff as part of regular 'Town Hall' briefing sessions to ensure any enhancements or ideas generated from the survey, or areas requiring attention are effectively communicated and acknowledged by everyone within the organisation.



A similar customer satisfaction survey was launched by Jersey Marinas in spring 2014 targeting local Jersey boat owners and seeking their comments and feedback on the level of service and facilities provided at the marinas and outlying harbours. This survey was repeated at the end of 2015, the results of which will be published early 2016.

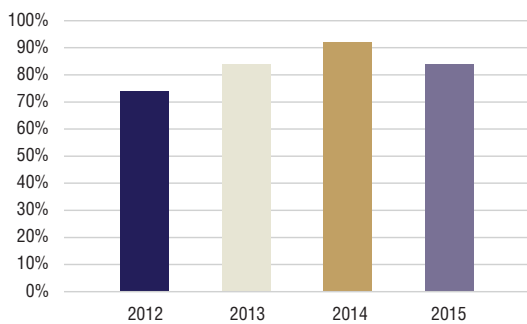
### Indicator 3

#### MTFP OBJECTIVE

*Improve operational and commercial efficiency through restructuring the organisation, and investment in personal and professional development of staff.*

#### PERFORMANCE

#### EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT SURVEY RESPONSE



#### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

Staff engagement remained a firm priority at the Ports of Jersey in 2015. Senior managers received results from the 2014 Employee Engagement survey, which achieved a response rate of 92%, in early 2015.

Significant efforts to act on feedback attained during the course of 2015 have taken place, including staff briefings, facilitated staff meetings, and a series of communications to update staff on actions taken as a result of the survey during the year.

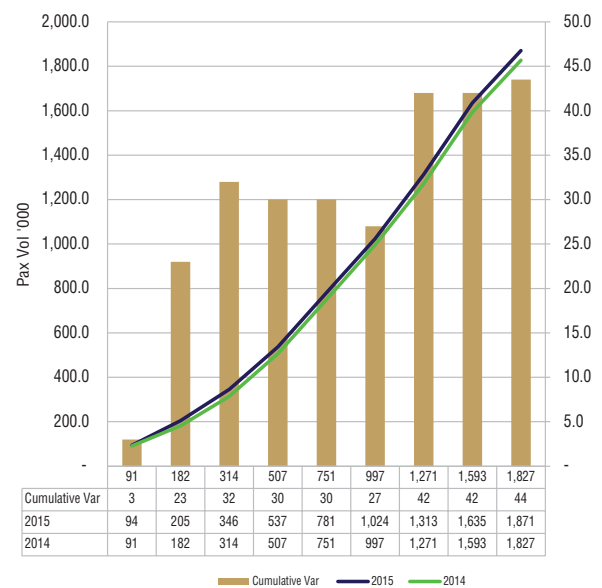
### Indicator 4

#### MTFP OBJECTIVE

*Work with the Economic Development Department to grow passenger numbers whilst sustaining existing services*

#### PERFORMANCE

#### SEA AND AIR PASSENGERS (000'S)



#### ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT IN THE YEAR

The total number of Air and Sea Passengers increased by 44,000 compared to the same period in 2014.

The increase is due to the combined effect of increased volume available on air routes and the effect of the Island Games being held in Jersey in 2015.





## Ports of Jersey: Jersey Airport

*The Ports of Jersey encompasses the Jersey Airport and Jersey Harbours Trading Operations and is consequently a vital strategic asset and an absolute necessity for the well-being of the Island's economy.*

*To this end the Ports of Jersey's goal is to ensure we are valued as an essential service provider to the Island whose success is measured by our business performance, customer experience and the quality of our people.*

### Summary Snapshot

NET REVENUE INCOME – NEAR CASH

**£9,785,200**

**214.3% increase**

from 2014

**£15,305,708**

**277.3% underachievement**

against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget

TRADING FUND BALANCE

**£12,986,645**

**56.0% decrease**

from 2014



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by department is wholly funded by revenue raised from Jersey Airport activities.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
£8.1 million	(£2.6) million	£5.5 million

In 2015 an adjustment to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £2.6 million was made.

The adjustment was due to the incorporation of the Ports of Jersey on the 1 October 2015, which required the ports to return budget not used by Jersey Airport as a Trading Department of the States of Jersey to the department's Trading Fund.

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£30.2 million	£21.4 million	£21.4 million

Due to the Ports of Jersey incorporating on the 1 October 2015, the actual 2015 departmental income reported only relates to the first 9 months of the year, and is the principle reason for variances when comparing year-on-year results.

Also due to incorporation, budgets were revised to match actual income and expenditure in order to return unused budget allocation to the trading fund. As a consequence there are no budget variances relating to income to report.

### Major Income Streams

Aeronautical income is derived mainly from the charges generated from passenger and aircraft throughput. The first 9 months of 2015 saw over 1.2 million passengers and 18,000 commercial aircraft movements. This represents an increase of 47,000 (4.0%) in passenger numbers when compared to the same period in 2014.

Commercial income relates to concessional income coming from a variety of retail services offered throughout the airport.

Channel Islands Control Zone (CICZ) is income from a States contract with the French and UK governments to provide air traffic control services to aircraft passing through the CICZ.

Property income is derived from rentals of property assets and associated recharges.

Other Income in the first 9 months of 2015 is mainly comprised of internal recharges for engineering work conducted within the organisation.

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Aeronautical Income	(9,264)
Commercial Income	(6,176)
Channel Islands Control Zone	(3,548)
Property	(1,101)
Other	(1,271)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(21,360)</b>



## Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£8.6 million	<b>(£9.8)</b> million	£5.5 million

Due to the incorporation of the Ports of Jersey within the Financial Year, budgets were revised to match Actual Income and Expenditure in order to return unused budget allocation to the trading fund.

Consequently as at the 30 September 2015, the only budget variance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget was related to the payment of £15.3 million relating to settlement of the Public Employees Contributory Retirement Scheme (PECRS) pre-1987 debt prior to incorporation, which could not be accommodated within operational budgets allocated in the MTFP.

## Staffing

At the year end the department employed the equivalent of 166.54 full time employees. This is a decrease of 2.7 (1.6%) from December 2014, and is due to the department managing vacancies within current resources and voluntary redundancies during the period.

## Fixed Assets

At the 30 September 2015, the department held £129.3 million of non-current assets, predominantly consisting of land, buildings, infrastructure and plant and machinery. All assets were transferred to the new company (Ports of Jersey Limited) on the 1 October 2015.

The Department also held current assets and liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the department such as Trade Receivables and Trade Payables.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.

## Non Cash Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£6.6 million	<b>£4.9</b> million	£4.9 million

Depreciation charges for the first 9 months of 2015 were broadly consistent with 2014. The annual variance is therefore a reflection of the shorter accounting period reported for 2015 and £0.6 million of impairments which took place in 2014, not being repeated in 2015.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE (INCOME)/ EXPENDITURE (NRI/E) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRI</b>	<b>(8,559)</b>
Pre-1987 PECRS Repayment	15,306
Reduced accounting period due to Incorporation	3,038
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>9,785</b>

The principle cause of the shift from a Net Revenue Income to Net Revenue Expenditure position is due to the settlement of the Public Employees Contributory Retirement Scheme (PECRS) pre-1987 debt prior to incorporation.

The remaining variance is principally a consequence of the short accounting period being reports in 2015.





## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
(8,178)	(5,521)	Jersey Airport	(8,371)	9,785
71	–	Communication Services	(188)	–
(8,107)	(5,521)	Net Revenue (Income)/Expenditure	(8,559)	9,785

### Jersey Airport

Jersey Airport is an essential service provider for people wishing to travel to and from the Island. Its aim is to provide an Airport that meets the economic and social needs of the Island whilst meeting the expectations of passengers and airlines by providing a safe and secure environment.

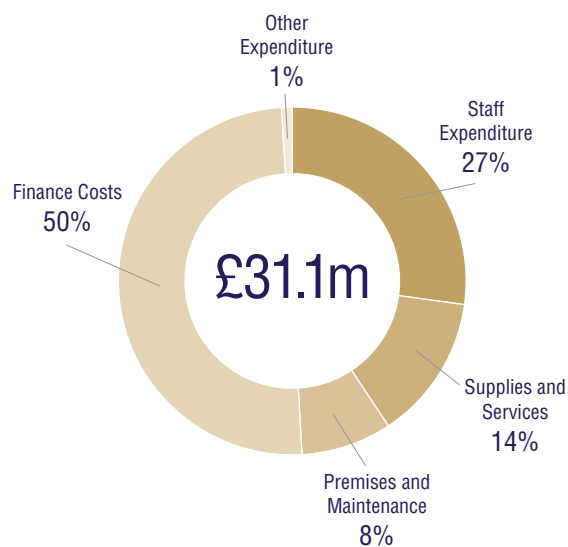
As outlined in the previous pages, year on year, the main variances for Jersey Airport are in relation to payment of the Pre-1987 PECRS debt, as well as the reduced accounting period.

### Communications Services

In 2014, a separate division of Jersey Airport trading as Communications Services provided radio communication goods and services to other States of Jersey Departments and external customers.

In 2015, a restructure of the department was undertaken which saw Communication Services staff, costs, and income integrated into core Jersey Airport activities. On this basis, Communication Services is no longer reported as a separate Service Area.

### Near Cash by Expenditure Type



Finance costs are almost exclusively the cost associated with settling Jersey Airport's proportion of the pre-1987 pension debt to enable Ports of Jersey Limited to be considered as an admitted body to PECRS.

Staff costs are the direct expenditure on staff salaries, which, due to the customer facing nature of Jersey Airport's activities as well as the intensive level of onsite support needed to maintain the extensive infrastructure, remains a significant cost to the business.

Supplies and Services relates to the procurement of specialist advice and services related to Airport Operations.



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	9 Months to 30 September 2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(29,712)	(21,388)	Sales of Goods and Services	(28,721)	(21,388)
(89)	301	Investment (Income)/Expense	(1,130)	310
(818)	(273)	Other Income	(322)	(273)
<b>(30,626)</b>	<b>(21,360)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(30,173)</b>	<b>(21,351)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
12,256	8,465	Staff Expenditure	10,938	8,465
5,222	4,205	Supplies and Services	5,292	4,205
201	157	Administrative Expenditure	239	157
4,264	2,626	Premises and Maintenance	3,920	2,626
222	16	Other Operating Expenditure	759	16
–	90	Grants and Subsidies Payments	110	90
–	37	Impairments of Financial Assets	(5)	37
354	234	Finance Costs	360	15,540
–	9	Foreign Exchange Loss	–	–
<b>22,519</b>	<b>15,839</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>21,613</b>	<b>31,136</b>
<b>(8,107)</b>	<b>(5,521)</b>	<b>Net Revenue (Income)/Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>(8,560)</b>	<b>9,785</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
5,970	4,372	Depreciation and Amortisation	6,044	4,372
–	509	Impairments of Property, Plant and Equipment	524	509
<b>5,970</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>4,881</b>
<b>(2,137)</b>	<b>(640)</b>	<b>Net Revenue (Income)/Expenditure</b>	<b>(1,992)</b>	<b>14,666</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>				
–	–	Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,694)	–
<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(1,694)</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>(2,137)</b>	<b>(640)</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive(Income)/Expenditure</b>	<b>(3,686)</b>	<b>14,666</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	128,582	127,441	129,264
Intangible Assets	–	70	81
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>132,859</b>	<b>128,582</b>	<b>129,345</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	346	378	351
Derivative Financial Instruments expiring within one year	–	–	(328)
Trade and Other Receivables	2,345	2,926	6,199
Cash and Cash Equivalents	24	22	22
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	24,767	29,384	25,815
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>27,482</b>	<b>32,710</b>	<b>32,059</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>156,064</b>	<b>160,221</b>	<b>161,404</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(1,600)	(3,223)	(19,071)
Finance Lease Obligations	(1,152)	(1,213)	(1,213)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(2,752)</b>	<b>(4,436)</b>	<b>(20,284)</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Finance Lease Obligations	(1,212)	–	–
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,212)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>152,100</b>	<b>155,785</b>	<b>141,120</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	123,572	125,563	110,898
Revaluation Reserve	28,528	30,222	30,222
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>152,100</b>	<b>155,785</b>	<b>141,120</b>



## Trading Fund Balance

	Trading Fund Balance £'000
<b>Balance Brought forward</b>	<b>29,487</b>
Net Revenue Income – Near Cash	(9,785)
Capital Expenditure	(6,715)
Other Balance Sheet Movements	–
<b>Trading Fund Balance 30 September 2015</b>	<b>12,987</b>
Comprising:	
Net Current Assets	11,775
Add Back: Finance Lease Current Liabilities	1,212
<b>Trading Fund Balance 30 September 2015</b>	<b>12,987</b>
Less: Unspent Capital Approvals	–
<b>Available Trading Fund Balance 30 September 2015</b>	<b>12,987</b>





## Ports of Jersey: Jersey Harbours

*The Ports of Jersey encompasses the Jersey Airport and Jersey Harbours Trading Operations and is consequently a vital strategic asset and an absolute necessity for the well-being of the Island's economy.*

*To this end the Ports of Jersey's goal is to ensure we are valued as an essential service provider to the Island whose success is measured by our business performance, customer experience and the quality of our people.*

### Summary Snapshot

NET REVENUE INCOME – NEAR CASH

£2,012,044

**145.1% decrease**

from 2014

£5,448,682

**158.5% underachievement**

against Near Cash Final Approved  
Budget

TRADING FUND BALANCE

£8,184,005

**36.7% decrease**

from 2014



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by the department is wholly funded by revenue raised from Jersey Harbours activities.

The States approves the amount a department can spend on Revenue Expenditure during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
£3.6 million	(£0.2) million	£3.4 million

In 2015 an adjustment to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan totalling £0.2 million was made.

The adjustment was due to the incorporation of the Ports of Jersey on 1 October 2015, which required ports to return budget not used by Jersey Harbours as a Trading Department of the States of Jersey to the department's Trading Fund.

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£15.8 million	£12.2 million	£12.2 million

Due to the Ports of Jersey incorporating on 1 October 2015, the actual 2015 departmental income reported only relates to the first 9 months of the year, and is the principle reason for variances when comparing year-on-year results.

Also due to incorporation, budgets were revised to match actual income and expenditure in order to return unused budget allocation to the trading fund. As a consequence there are no budget variances relating to income to report.

Jersey Harbour's income is derived mainly from the harbour dues generated from passenger and freight throughput. There were over 772,000 sea passenger and 131,000 vehicle movements during the first 9 months of 2015. In addition 475,000 tonnes of freight, including fuel, came into and out of the Island, a slight increase of 2.2% on 2014. Income is also generated from Pilotage work assisting with vessels entering and leaving the Commercial Port.

Marine Leisure income mainly comes from a diverse range of berthing spaces and ancillary services offered to local and visiting boat owners available in the St Helier marinas and outlying harbours.

Property Rentals is income generated from a wide portfolio estate of commercial and private tenants.

Other income includes Trading Fund returns (interest) and income from Island promoting events such as the Jersey Boat Show.

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Harbour Dues	(6,360)
Marina / Mooring Income	(3,007)
Property Rentals	(2,137)
Other	(721)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(12,225)</b>

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£4.5 million	(£2.0) million	£3.4 million

Due to the incorporation of the Ports of Jersey within the Financial Year, budgets were revised to match Actual



Income and Expenditure in order to return unused budget allocation to the trading fund.

Consequently as at 30 September 2015, the only budget variance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget was related to the payment of £5.4 million relating to settlement of the Public Employees Contributory Retirement Scheme (PECRS) pre-1987 debt prior to incorporation, which could not be accommodated within operational budgets allocated in the MTFP.

## Staffing

At the period end the department employed the equivalent of 69.1 full time employees. This is an increase of 2.7 (3.8%) from December 2014, and is due to the department managing vacancies within current resources and some voluntary redundancies during the period.

## Fixed Assets

At 30 September 2015, the department held £230.8 million of non-current assets, predominantly consisting of land, buildings, marine structures and plant and machinery. All assets were transferred to the new company (Ports of Jersey Limited) on 1 October 2015.

The Department also held current assets and liabilities relating to the day-to-day operation of the department such as Trade and Trade Payables.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.

## Non Cash Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£4.2 million	£3.6 million	£3.6 million

Depreciation charges for the first 9 months of 2015 were broadly consistent with 2014, the annual variance is therefore a reflection of the shorter accounting period report for 2015.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash amounts represents the usage of resources by department.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE (INCOME)/ EXPENDITURE (NRI/E) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRI</b>	<b>(4,465)</b>
Pre-1987 PECRS Repayment	5,449
Reduced accounting period due to Incorporation	1,028
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>2,012</b>

The principle cause of the shift from a Net Revenue Income to Net Revenue Expenditure position is due to the settlement of the Public Employees Contributory Retirement Scheme (PECRS) pre-1987 debt prior to incorporation.

The remaining variance is principally a consequence of the short accounting period being reports in 2015.





## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
(2,540)	(3,160)	Port of Jersey	(3,254)	536
(138)	835	Jersey Coastguard	278	1,137
(892)	(1,111)	Marine Leisure	(1,489)	339
(3,570)	(3,436)	Net Revenue Income	(4,465)	2,012

### Port of Jersey

Port of Jersey is responsible for the administration of harbours and territorial waters, the loading and discharging of cargo, regulation of vessel movements and the maintaining of order and control of movements of persons and vehicles on any harbour.

Port of Jersey returned a Net Revenue Expenditure of £0.5 million compared to a Net Revenue Income of £3.2 million in 2014. As previously discussed, this is due to the combined effect of a short accounting period and the pre-1987 debt repayment apportioned to this business area.

### Jersey Coastguard

Unlike other jurisdictions, Jersey Harbours is also responsible for the role of coastguard services. The Jersey Coastguard is charged with the provision of 24/7 responsibility for safer seas, along with the security and protection of our maritime environment. It also operates as the receiver of wrecks and salvage under the Shipping (Jersey) Law 2002.

Jersey Coastguard's Net Revenue Expenditure increased to £1.1 million from £0.2 million as a result of the pre-1987 debt repayment apportioned to this business area.

### Marine Leisure

Marine Leisure offers over 1,000 berthing spaces and a range of ancillary services to local and visiting boat owners in the St Helier marinas and outlying harbours. For the tenth consecutive year, Jersey Marinas has retained its prestigious '5 Gold Anchors' status, awarded by The Yacht Harbour Association.

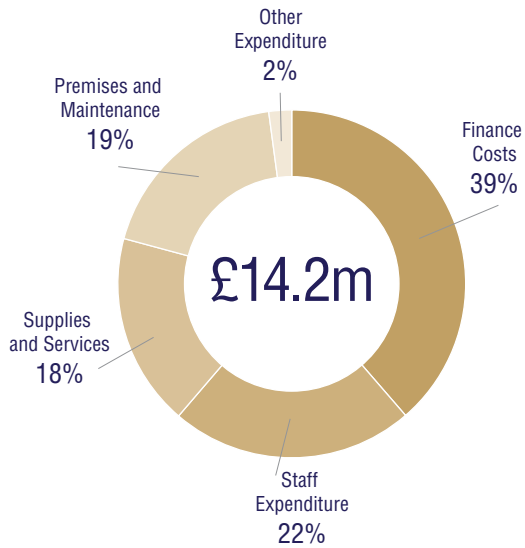
In May the eighth Jersey Boat Show continued on the strong foundations of previous shows with positive local, national and international media coverage, continued support from key political and business leaders, impressive visitor numbers, increased interior exhibitor space and wider features programme.

Jersey Marinas returned a Net Revenue Expenditure of £0.3 million compared to a Net Revenue Income of £1.5 million in 2014.

As with Jersey Harbours' other business areas, this is due to the combined effect of a short accounting period and the pre-1987 debt repayment apportioned to this business area.



## Near Cash by Expenditure Type



Finance costs are almost exclusively the cost associated with settling Jersey Harbours' proportion of the pre-1987 pension debt to enable Ports of Jersey Limited to be considered as an admitted body to PECRS.

Staff costs are the direct expenditure on staff salaries, which are due to the customer facing nature of Jersey Harbours' activities as well as the intensive level of onsite support needed to maintain the extensive infrastructure, remains a significant cost to the business.

Supplies and Services relates to the procurement of specialist advice and services related to Harbour Operations.



## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		Restated 2014 Actual £'000	9 Months to 30 September 2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(27)	(21)	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(34)	(21)
(15,381)	(12,094)	Sales of Goods and Services	(14,883)	(12,094)
(83)	(7)	Investment Income	(568)	(7)
(41)	(103)	Other Income	(286)	(103)
<b>(15,532)</b>	<b>(12,225)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(15,771)</b>	<b>(12,225)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
4,186	3,222	Staff Expenditure	4,203	3,222
2,947	2,552	Supplies and Services	2,886	2,552
117	64	Administrative Expenditure	100	64
4,354	2,659	Premises and Maintenance	3,712	2,659
56	(1)	Other Operating Expenditure	20	(1)
23	11	Grants and Subsidies Payments	8	11
–	153	Impairments of Financial Assets	178	153
279	54	Finance Costs	68	5,502
–	75	Financial Return	100	75
–	–	Foreign Exchange Loss	31	–
<b>11,962</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>11,306</b>	<b>14,237</b>
<b>(3,570)</b>	<b>(3,436)</b>	<b>Net Revenue (Income)/Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>(4,465)</b>	<b>2,012</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
3,570	3,649	Depreciation and Amortisation	4,168	3,649
<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>3,649</b>
–	213	<b>Net Revenue (Income)/Expenditure</b>	<b>(297)</b>	<b>5,661</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>				
–	–	Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	(4,467)	–
–	–	<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(4,467)</b>	<b>–</b>
–	213	<b>Total Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure</b>	<b>(4,764)</b>	<b>5,661</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	Restated 2013 Actual £'000	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	30 September 2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	199,526	206,947	230,794
Intangible Assets	39	23	11
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>199,565</b>	<b>206,970</b>	<b>230,805</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	1,814	1,564	2,300
Cash and Cash Equivalents	66	230	3
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	15,375	12,762	12,992
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>17,255</b>	<b>14,556</b>	<b>15,295</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>216,820</b>	<b>221,526</b>	<b>246,100</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(1,679)	(1,620)	(7,111)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,679)</b>	<b>(1,620)</b>	<b>(7,111)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>215,141</b>	<b>219,906</b>	<b>238,989</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	101,950	102,248	97,633
Revaluation Reserve	113,191	117,658	141,356
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>215,141</b>	<b>219,906</b>	<b>238,989</b>



## Trading Fund Balance

	Trading Fund Balance £'000
<b>Balance Brought forward</b>	<b>12,936</b>
Net Revenue Income – Near Cash	(2,012)
Capital Expenditure	(2,740)
Other Balance Sheet Movements	–
<b>Trading Fund Balance 30 September 2015</b>	<b>8,184</b>
Comprising:	
Net Current Assets	8,184
Less: Net Current Assets held for sale	–
Add Back: Finance Lease Current Liabilities	–
<b>Trading Fund Balance 30 September 2015</b>	<b>8,184</b>
Less: Unspent Capital Approvals	–
<b>Available Trading Fund Balance 30 September 2015</b>	<b>8,184</b>



## Jersey Car Parking

*Jersey Car Parking is responsible for the provision and management of public parking facilities (including Public Car Parks, On-Street Parking, Enforcement and Charging Policy)*

### Summary Snapshot

NET REVENUE INCOME – NEAR CASH

**£1,675,049**

**19.6% increase**  
from 2014

**£323,781**

**24% overachievement**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget

TRADING FUND BALANCE

**£14,729,856**

**1.5% increase**  
from 2014



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by Jersey Car Parking (JCP) is wholly funded by its trading operations.

The States approves the amount of Net Revenue Income during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
<b>(£1.4)</b> million	<b>£0.0</b> million	<b>(£1.4)</b> million

In 2015 no adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan were made.

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£6.5</b> million	<b>£6.7</b> million	<b>£6.8</b> million

The main income stream for JCP is from parking charges, which includes sales of parking cards (paycards and UniTickets), season tickets and parking and site rental. Car parking charges increased on 1 February 2015 in line with the September 2014 RPI(Y) increase of 1.8%. RPI(Y) is the Retail Prices Index excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (e.g. GST and Impôts duties).

The next major stream is from parking fines, for the breach of public parking legislation both on-street and in car parks administered by JCP.

The third largest source of income is from land and site rental and includes income from the placement of telecoms masts on car parks, and agreements with retailers for rental of spaces on public car parks to enable free parking for customers.

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Parking Charges	(5,970)
Fines	(494)
Land and site rentals	(132)
Other	(126)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(6,722)</b>

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>(£1.4)</b> million	<b>(£1.7)</b> million	<b>(£1.4)</b> million

### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

	£'000
Underachievement of income	(106)
Premises and maintenance costs	169
Credit card charges	105
Other Variances	156
<b>Net Overachievement</b>	<b>324</b>

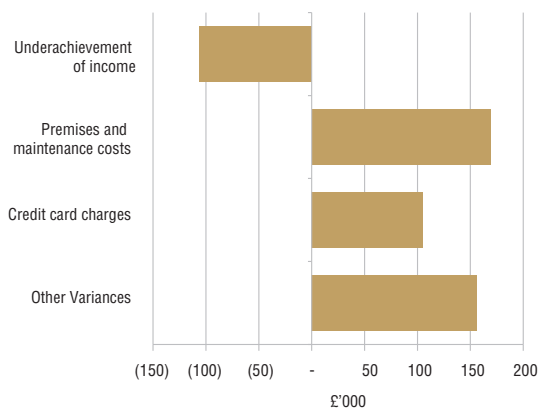
The underachievement of income is primarily due to the difference in parking unit price increases since 2012, when the budgets were set, compared to the assumptions at that time, which were a 2.5% increase each year.

The saving on premises and maintenance relate to maintenance savings on the various car parks administered by JCP.

The saving on credit card charges is due to the non-rollout of ANPR to other multi-storey car parks.



## Underachievement of Income Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end JCP employed the equivalent of 16.0 full time employees. This is a decrease of 3.0 (15.8%) from 2014, and is due to several vacancies at year end.

## Fixed Assets

The trading operation holds fixed assets, being the building costs of the six multi-storey car parks.

It also holds current assets and liabilities relating to day-to-day operations such as Trade Debtors and Trade Creditors.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.

## NON CASH EXPENDITURE

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£0.9 million	£1.0 million	£0.9 million

During the year, an interim revaluation of the multi-storey car parks took place, resulting in an increase in their carrying value of £3.1 million.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash Net Revenue Income represents the generation of resources by the trading operation. As a self-funding entity JCP needs to generate surpluses to meet long term financial requirements.

## KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE INCOME (NRI) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRI</b>	<b>(1,401)</b>
Parking income	(196)
Staff costs	(78)
Financial return	40
Other Variances	(40)
<b>2015 NRI</b>	<b>(1,675)</b>

The main variances from 2014 were an increase in parking income, due to the increase in parking charges in February 2015, the impact of staff vacancies, and the increase in the financial return to the consolidated fund.

The Other Variances figure is made up of many small variances.





## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Jersey Car Parking

Jersey Car Parking is responsible for the provision and management of public parking facilities around Jersey. This includes the six multi-storey car parks in and around St Helier, as well as a large number of pay and non-pay surface car parks around the island.

As well as managing the maintenance of the car parks, JCP is also responsible for the enforcement of parking legislation. This includes both car parks and on-street parking around Jersey.

JCP contributes £1.6m as a financial return to the States of Jersey.

### Near Cash by Expenditure Type

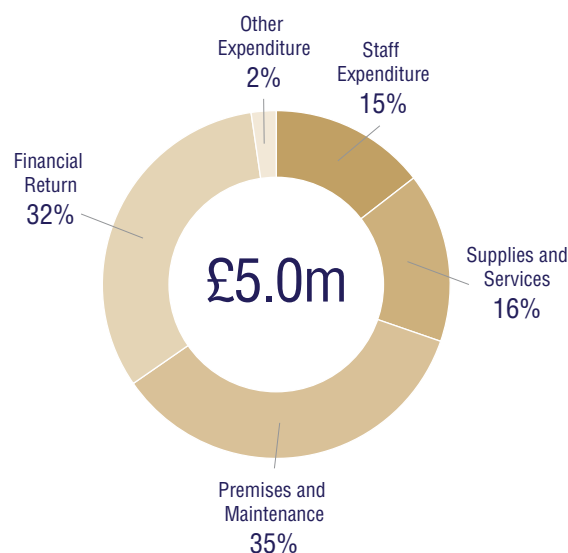
Staff costs make up approximately a sixth of the costs for JCP, and this covers the costs of JCP administration staff as well as parking control officers.

Supplies and services also make up about a sixth of the costs for JCP and this includes paycard printing and commission costs, as well as a contribution towards shared overheads costs with the Transport and Technical Services department.

Approximately a third of the costs of the car park relate to premises and maintenance costs, which cover the day-to-day maintenance of the car parks as well as the rental costs for the esplanade car park, payable to the States of Jersey Development Company Ltd.

JCP makes a financial return to the States Consolidated Fund, which makes up approximately a third of the expenditure of JCP.

### NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(374)	(374)	Duties, Fees, Fines and Penalties	(511)	(494)
(6,255)	(6,255)	Sales of Goods and Services	(5,886)	(6,103)
(149)	(149)	Investment Income	(84)	(76)
(50)	(50)	Other Income	(59)	(49)
<b>(6,828)</b>	<b>(6,828)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(6,540)</b>	<b>(6,722)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
813	813	Staff Expenditure	810	732
860	860	Supplies and Services	836	797
21	21	Administrative Expenditure	25	31
1,939	1,939	Premises and Maintenance	1,788	1,770
–	–	Other Operating Expenditure	1	–
63	63	Impairments of Financial Assets	15	22
150	150	Finance Costs	73	64
1,631	1,631	Financial Return	1,591	1,631
<b>5,477</b>	<b>5,477</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>5,047</b>
<b>(1,351)</b>	<b>(1,351)</b>	<b>Net Revenue Income: Near Cash</b>	<b>(1,401)</b>	<b>(1,675)</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
922	922	Depreciation and Amortisation	876	973
<b>922</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>973</b>
<b>(429)</b>	<b>(429)</b>	<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(525)</b>	<b>(702)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>				
–	–	Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	–	(3,089)
<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(3,089)</b>
<b>(429)</b>	<b>(429)</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(525)</b>	<b>(3,791)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	40,550	40,801	44,367
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>40,550</b>	<b>40,801</b>	<b>44,367</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	409	458	478
Cash and Cash Equivalents	32	25	35
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	16,837	14,621	14,580
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>17,278</b>	<b>15,104</b>	<b>15,093</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>57,828</b>	<b>55,905</b>	<b>59,460</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(412)	(599)	(363)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(412)</b>	<b>(599)</b>	<b>(363)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>57,416</b>	<b>55,306</b>	<b>59,097</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	40,735	38,625	39,327
Revaluation Reserve	16,681	16,681	19,770
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>57,416</b>	<b>55,306</b>	<b>59,097</b>



## Trading Fund Balance

	Trading Fund Balance £'000
<b>Balance Brought forward</b>	<b>14,505</b>
Net Revenue Income	702
Capital Expenditure	(110)
Depreciation and Disposals (NBV)	973
Other Balance Sheet Movements	(1,340)
<b>Trading Fund Balance 31 December 2015</b>	<b>14,730</b>
Comprising:	
Net Current Assets	14,730
<b>Trading Fund Balance 31 December 2015</b>	<b>14,730</b>
Less: Unspent Capital Approvals	(10,962)
<b>Available Trading Fund Balance 31 December 2015</b>	<b>3,768</b>





## Jersey Fleet Management

*Jersey Fleet Management is responsible for the management and maintenance of fleet vehicles on behalf of States Departments.*

### Summary Snapshot

NET REVENUE INCOME – NEAR CASH

£1,564,294

**30.0% increase**  
from 2014

£191,129

**13.9% underachievement**  
against Near Cash Final  
Approved Budget

TRADING FUND BALANCE

£2,644,572

**18.6% increase**  
from 2014



## 1. What resources we have used

### Financial Inputs – Near Cash Approvals

Spending by Jersey Fleet Management (JFM) is wholly funded by its trading operations.

The States approves the amount of Net Revenue Income during a year through the Medium Term Financial Plan. This is updated each year in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan Annex to reflect any permanent changes in approvals since the original Medium Term Financial Plan.

MTFP approval (Updated)	Additional Approvals	Final Approved Budget
<b>(£1.4)</b> million	<b>£0.0</b> million	<b>(£1.4)</b> million

In 2015 no adjustments to the budget presented in the Annual Update to the Medium Term Financial Plan million were made.

### Departmental Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>£4.4</b> million	<b>£4.6</b> million	<b>£5.5</b> million

The main source of income is from the provision of vehicle and plant hire to other States Departments. This has increased year-on-year, as JFM takes on the role of lessor for more and more States vehicles.

The next highest source of income is for maintenance work on vehicles, when not covered by the annual lease charge. This applies to wear and tear on vehicles in excess of what might be reasonably expected, and work done on vehicles owned by other States Departments.

The third highest source of income is from the provision of fuel for States vehicles at Bellozanne and La Collette. This is available to all States Vehicles, and is more cost effective than using an external provider.

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Vehicle and plant hire	(3,212)
Vehicle maintenance	(848)
Fuel sales	(416)
Other	(75)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(4,551)</b>

### Performance against Near Cash Final Approved Budget

Near Cash Net Revenue expenditure is the amount that Accounting Officers are held Accountable for.

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
<b>(£1.2)</b> million	<b>(£1.6)</b> million	<b>(£1.4)</b> million

### KEY VARIANCES FROM BUDGET

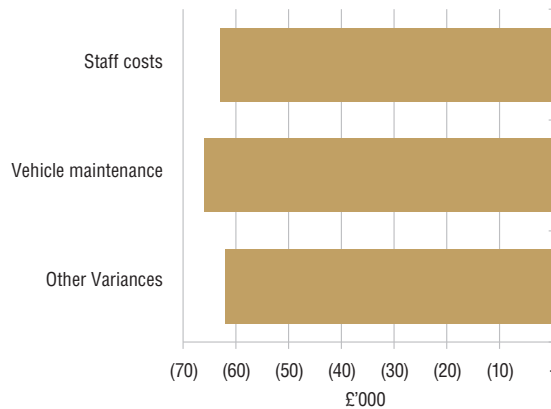
	£'000
Staff costs	63
Vehicle maintenance	66
Other Variances	62
<b>Net Overachievement</b>	<b>191</b>

The staff cost savings relate to vacancies in the workshops.

The variance on vehicle maintenance is due to reduced maintenance costs on newer vehicles.



## Underachievement of Income Breakdown



## Staffing

At the year end JFM employed the equivalent of 26.0 full time employees. This is an increase of 1.0 (4.0%) from 2014, and is due to the filling of a vacancy during the year.

## Fixed Assets

The trading operation holds fixed assets, representing the stock of vehicles and plant that are leased to other States Departments.

It also holds current assets and liabilities relating to day-to-day operations such as Trade Receivables and Trade Payables.

The cost of using Fixed Assets is recorded through Non-Cash Expenditure.

## NON CASH EXPENDITURE

Actual 2014	Actual 2015	Budget 2015
£1.1 million	£1.2 million	£1.1 million

The increase in Non-Cash Expenditure is due to the increased number of vehicles owned by JFM and leased to other States Departments, which results in an increased depreciation charge, coupled with lower gains on disposals.

## Changes in Expenditure

The total of Near Cash Net Revenue Income represents the generation of resources by the trading operation. As a self-funding entity JFM needs to generate surpluses to fund vehicle and plant replacement.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE INCOME (NRI) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRI</b>	<b>(1,203)</b>
Vehicle and plant hire income	(221)
Vehicle purchase	(86)
Other Variances	(54)
<b>2015 NRI</b>	<b>(1,564)</b>

The key differences from 2014 are due to the increased number of vehicles leased to other States Departments, resulting in more income, coupled with the impact of fewer of the vehicles purchased by JFM being under the capitalisation threshold of the States, and therefore expensed.





## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Jersey Fleet Management

Jersey Fleet Management is responsible for the management and maintenance of fleet vehicles on behalf of many States Departments.

JFM has its own fleet of vehicles, which it leases to Departments on both long term and short term arrangements, as well as managing third party lease arrangements for standard fleet vehicles.

Following the decision in 2011 that the management, procurement and maintenance of all States vehicles should be the responsibility of JFM, more and more vehicles have been procured and leased through JFM, as other Departmental vehicles come to be replaced. This has resulted in increased lease income as well as increased depreciation.

As well as managing the procurement of replacement vehicles, JFM also maintains its own workshops and fuel pumps, which are available for all States Departments.

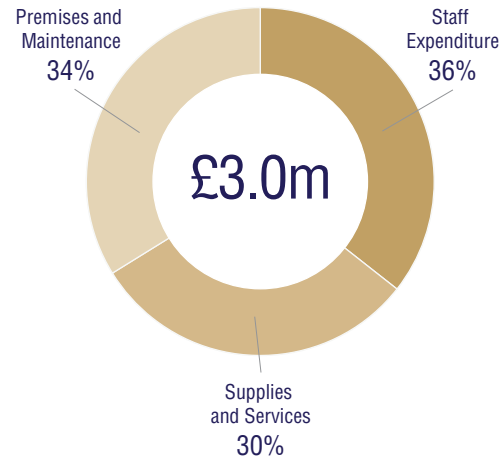
### Near Cash by Expenditure Type

JFM's expenditure is split fairly evenly between staff, supplies and services and premises and maintenance.

The staff costs and premises and maintenance costs relate primarily to the sections workshops, that are responsible for all standard servicing and repair works on JFM owned vehicles.

The supplies and services costs are primarily fuel costs, but also include the costs relating to the third party leasing arrangements.

### NEAR CASH BY SERVICE AREA BREAKDOWN





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

2015 MTFP (Updated) £'000	2015 Final Approved Budget £'000		2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>				
(5,526)	(5,526)	Sales of Goods and Services	(4,414)	(4,540)
(15)	(15)	Investment Income	(7)	(10)
–	–	Other Income	–	(1)
<b>(5,541)</b>	<b>(5,541)</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(4,421)</b>	<b>(4,551)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>				
1,125	1,125	Staff Expenditure	1,057	1,062
1,077	1,077	Supplies and Services	1,134	912
1	1	Administrative Expenditure	4	4
1,965	1,965	Premises and Maintenance	1,016	1,009
–	–	Other Operating Expenditure	(6)	(14)
–	–	Finance Costs	13	14
<b>4,168</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>2,987</b>
<b>(1,373)</b>	<b>(1,373)</b>	<b>Net Revenue Income: Near Cash</b>	<b>(1,203)</b>	<b>(1,564)</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>				
1,150	1,150	Depreciation and Amortisation	1,136	1,174
(55)	(55)	Gain on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	(71)	(24)
<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,150</b>
<b>(278)</b>	<b>(278)</b>	<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>(414)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6,085	6,506	6,731
Intangible Assets	9	5	–
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>6,511</b>	<b>6,731</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	58	52	31
Trade and Other Receivables	167	117	149
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	825	2,198	2,729
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>2,909</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>7,144</b>	<b>8,878</b>	<b>9,640</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(121)	(216)	(264)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(121)</b>	<b>(216)</b>	<b>(264)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>7,023</b>	<b>8,662</b>	<b>9,376</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	7,023	8,662	9,376
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>7,023</b>	<b>8,662</b>	<b>9,376</b>



## Trading Fund Balance

	Trading Fund Balance £'000
<b>Balance Brought forward</b>	<b>2,151</b>
Net Revenue Income	714
Capital Expenditure	(1,514)
Depreciation and Disposals (NBV)	1,294
<b>Trading Fund Balance 31 December 2015</b>	<b>2,645</b>
Comprising:	
Net Current Assets	2,645
<b>Trading Fund Balance 31 December 2015</b>	<b>2,645</b>
Less: Unspent Capital Approvals	(2,208)
<b>Available Trading Fund Balance 31 December 2015</b>	<b>437</b>





# **Special Funds Named in the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2005**

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## Strategic Reserve Fund

*Established under the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2005, as a permanent reserve. The policy for the reserve was agreed by the States under P.133/2006, stating that it is to be used only in exceptional circumstances to insulate the Island's economy from severe structural decline (such as the sudden collapse of a major island industry) or from major natural disaster. The States have subsequently approved P.122/2013 which defined the Fund balance of £651,216,000 as at 31 December 2012 as the capital value of the Fund and that, for future years, the capital value be maintained in real terms by increasing the capital value in line with increases in Jersey RPI(Y). P.76/2015 then proposed that the Minister for Treasury and Resources is requested to bring forward proposals for the use of income earned on the Strategic Reserve above that required to maintain the capital value.*

### Summary Snapshot

FUND POSITION	NET REVENUE INCOME
<b>£771,381,976</b>	<b>£21,559,892</b>
<b>1.9% decrease</b> from 2014	<b>59.8% decrease</b> from 2014



## 1. Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£53.7</b> million	<b>£21.6</b> million

The Strategic Reserve Fund continues to pursue its investment strategy through investment in the Common Investment Fund. The Fund's portfolio includes a balance of return seeking assets and assets seeking capital preservation. The year end holdings are illustrated per the diagram under 'Performance of CIF Investments'.

During 2015 the Strategic Reserve generated gains on its investments of £21.6 million, this represented a net performance of 2.8%. Variation in the Funds level of earnings is expected as the return seeking assets, whilst generating higher yields, are also subject to greater short term volatility. The long term net return of the Fund, measured over three years, shows annualised performance of 8.9%, in excess of both the Funds benchmark and the Fund's expected long term return of 5%.

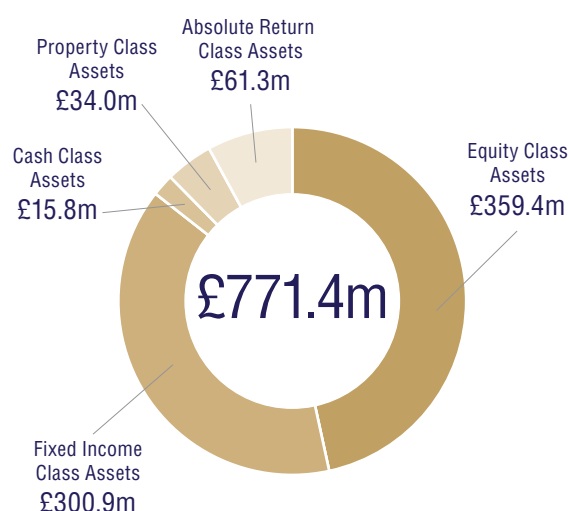
During the year the majority of the performance of the Fund was generated by the equity class investments which contributed £16.3 million to the total Fund return. Of the remaining £5.3 million, the property pool contributed £3.5 million with the other classes returning the balance of £1.8 million.

2015 saw considerable volatility in the Fund returns driven primarily by movements seen in the underlying equity markets. The first quarter saw the equity market return 7.0%, which was reversed by losses seen in the second and third quarter; by the end of the third quarter returns for the year to date were negative 2.9%. Subsequent recovery in the fourth quarter saw the full year return from equity rise to 2.8%. The fixed income and cash class assets generated consistent but low returns during the year reflecting the continuing low rate environment.

In December the Investment Strategy of the Fund was amended to include an allocation to Absolute Return class assets, this allocation was funded from the equity classes. The Absolute Return Pool, split across nine Investment Managers, is a return seeking class. The Pool however is expected to provide a more consistent, lower volatility return combined with greater downside protection relative to the equity classes.

### Performance of CIF Investments

The Strategy Reserve Fund participates in a range of CIF pools. Investments are held by the CIF, which recognises income, expenditure and gains/losses on Investments. The Fund recognises only gains or losses on the CIF units it holds.



The table below shows the share of transactions in the CIF attributable to the Fund

#### CIF AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE STRATEGIC RESERVE FUND

	2014 £'000	2015 £'000
Income	(16,531)	(15,240)
Expenditure	4,401	4,098
Gains on Investments	(41,545)	(10,491)
<b>Total Gains recognised</b>	<b>(53,675)</b>	<b>(21,633)</b>



## 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
£0.1 million	£0.1 million

Assets held within the CIF recognise income, expenditure and gain/losses on investments within the CIF pool. The Fund recognises these movements through gains or losses on the CIF units held.

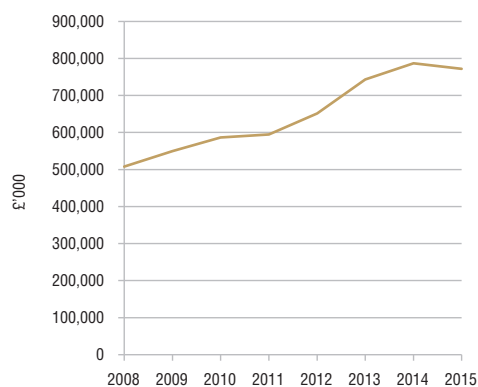
Some expense relating directly to the Strategic Reserve cannot be paid by the CIF Pool and are charged to the Fund directly. These fees remain low and in line with the prior year.

## 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014	Fund Balance 2015
£786.5 million	£771.4 million

The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Fund decreased from £786.5 million to £771.4 million over 2015, a decrease of £15.1 million (1.9%). The movement reflects net earnings of £21.6 million but drawings of £36.7 million. Drawings on the Fund were approved in the 2016–19 Medium Term Financial Plan; £10.0 million related to funding for the Independent Jersey Care Inquiry, £22.7 million to the Hospital Replacement Project and £4.0 million for re-profiled redundancy provisions.

### STRATEGIC RESERVE FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME



## 4. Protected value of the Fund

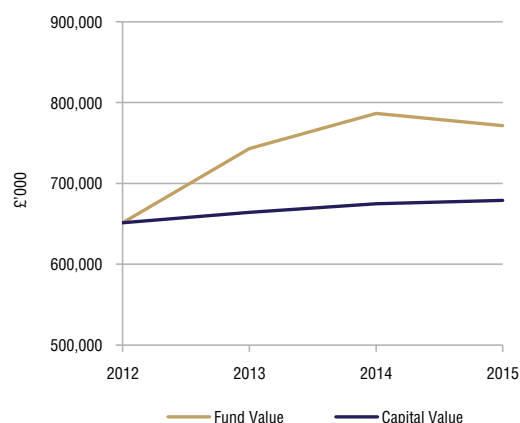
Fund Capital Value 2014	Fund Capital Value 2015
£674.9 million	£678.9 million

P.122/2013 defined the Fund balance of £651,216,000 as at 31 December 2012 as the capital value of the Fund and that, for future years, the capital value be maintained in real terms by increasing the capital value in line with increases in Jersey RPI(Y).

P.76/2015 allowed for the use of income earned on the Strategic Reserve above that required to maintain the capital value on lodgement of successful propositions by the Minister for Treasury and Resources.

The Capital Value of the Fund was inflated by an RPI(Y) of 0.6% over 2015 rising to £678.9 million from £674.9 million at the end of 2014. Relative to the year end Fund value of £771.4 the excess holding of the Fund was therefore £92.5 million.

### STRATEGIC RESERVE FUND VALUE VS CAPITAL VALUE





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(53,688)	(21,646)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(53,688)</b>	<b>(21,646)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Supplies and Services	77	85
Finance Costs	17	1
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(53,594)</b>	<b>(21,560)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	743,068	786,543	771,373
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>743,068</b>	<b>786,543</b>	<b>771,373</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	16	–	–
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	25	28
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	52	–	–
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>743,137</b>	<b>786,568</b>	<b>771,401</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(9)	(10)	(12)
Balance due to the Consolidated Fund	–	(36)	(7)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>(19)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>743,128</b>	<b>786,522</b>	<b>771,382</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Protected Capital Value	664,240	674,868	678,931
Excess Earnings	78,888	111,654	92,451
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>743,128</b>	<b>786,522</b>	<b>771,382</b>





## Stabilisation Fund

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*Established under the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2005, the purpose of this Fund is to provide a reserve which can be used to make Jersey's fiscal policy more countercyclical in order to create a more stable economic environment. The Fund receives cash allocations in more buoyant economic conditions and makes payments at times of anticipated economic downturn.*

### Summary Snapshot

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FUND POSITION	NET REVENUE INCOME
<b>£6,199</b>	<b>£17</b>
<b>0.3% increase</b> from 2014	<b>99.7% decrease</b> from 2014



## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2013	Actual 2014
<b>£5,468</b>	<b>£21</b>

The Stabilisation Fund was used in the 2009–2011 period to provide fiscal stimulus funding. The remaining balance, following the transfer in 2014 to the Consolidated Fund in accordance with the provisions of Article 4A(2) of the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2005, is £6,199. It is intended that this Fund will be rebuilt once the economy recovers sufficiently. The 2015 income reflects the low balance of the Fund.

### Performance of CIF Investments

Stabilisation Fund no longer participates in the CIF pools due to the low balance held.

#### CIF AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE STABILISATION FUND

	2014 £'000	2015 £'000
Income	(4)	–
Expenditure	1	–
(Gains)/Losses on Investments	(2)	–
<b>Total Gains recognised</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>–</b>

### 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£374</b>	<b>£4</b>

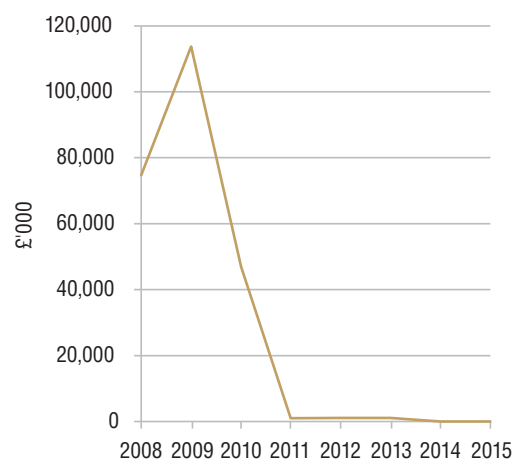
The Fund expenditure was effectively nil, reflecting the low balance of the account. No activity outside the management of the nominal cash holding occurred over 2015.

### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014	Fund Balance 2015
<b>£6,182</b>	<b>£6,199</b>

The Net Asset Value (NAV) increased from £6,182 to £6,199 during 2015, an increase of 0.3%.

#### STABILISATION FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(5)	–
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>–</b>





## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1,058	1	–
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	1	6
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	–	4	–
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	1,059	6	6
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>



## Jersey Currency Fund

*Established under the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2005, the Currency Notes (Jersey) Law 1959, and the Decimal Currency (Jersey) Law 1971, the Fund holds assets that match the value of Jersey currency notes and coinage in circulation, such that the holder of Jersey currency could be repaid on request. It also produces and issues currency notes and coins, and administers the currency in issue.*

### Summary Snapshot

FUND POSITION	NET REVENUE INCOME
<b>£1,763,994</b>	<b>£896</b>
<b>0.1% increase</b> from 2014	<b>99.8% decrease</b> from 2014



## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014

**£3.3**  
million

Actual 2015

**£1.9**  
million

Jersey Currency Fund generates its returns through a combination of investments through the States of Jersey Common Investment Fund (CIF) (£72.4 million), cash held outside the CIF through the States Cash Manager (£28.1 million) and through its portfolio of Infrastructure Investments (£10.8 million).

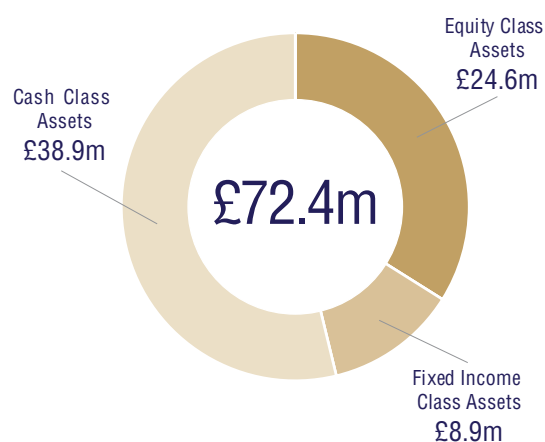
The purpose of the Fund is to back the value of Jersey currency in circulation; its value fluctuates during the year in line with the cyclical demands for Jersey currency of the general public, peaking in December during the Christmas period.

The majority of the Fund income was generated by equity held through the CIF. CIF investments generated returns of £1.2 million, of this balance equity contributed £0.9 million, down from £1.9 million generated in 2014. The lower return reflected market conditions with the underlying markets showing considerable volatility over the year. Although generating much of the return only a small proportion of the total Fund value is invested in equity reflecting an investment strategy focused on capital preservation. The majority of the Fund value is held in fixed income and cash investments, these assets generated a consistent but low return reflecting the ongoing low interest rate environment.

Other significant sources of income for the Fund include the return from infrastructure investments, included within Investment Income, which returned £0.3 million in line with 2014. Earnings from the issue of commemorative coins, included as other income returned £0.4 million, also in line with returns from 2014.

### Performance of CIF Investments

Jersey Currency Fund participates in a range of CIF pools. Investments are held by the CIF, which recognises income, expenditure and gains/losses on Investments. The Fund recognises only gains or losses on the CIF units it holds.



The table below shows the share of transactions in the CIF attributable to the Fund

#### CIF AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE JERSEY CURRENCY FUND

	2014 £'000	2015 £'000
Income	(949)	(1,091)
Expenditure	241	244
Gains on Investments	(1,799)	(329)
<b>Total Gains recognised</b>	<b>(2,507)</b>	<b>(1,176)</b>

The above table shows the income and expenditure paid within the CIF pools apportioned to the Jersey Currency Fund through the movement in value of CIF units held. These values represent the share of income and expense if the Fund's assets were held directly. The majority of the fall in earning was attributable to lower returns from the equity portion of the Portfolio, which reflected less favourable market conditions. Expenditure is attributable mostly to investment management fees.



The remaining investment income is generated outside the CIF through the Fund's holdings of infrastructure investments and cash invested by the States Cash Manager.

## 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014

**£2.9**  
million

Actual 2015

**£1.9**  
million

The total expenditure of the Jersey Currency Fund was £1.9 million, £1.0 million lower than 2014. The largest component of the expenditure is the financial return of £1.3 million. The financial return relates to the transfer to the Consolidated Fund of profits made by the Fund in excess of those required to back the currency in circulation. The fall in the financial return reflects the lower earnings of the Fund.

Remaining expenditure of £0.6 million relates to the cost of issue of currency and services relating to the administration of currency, such as transport, storage and counting of notes by a third party contractor. These costs remained largely unchanged from the prior year.

## 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014

**£1.8**  
million

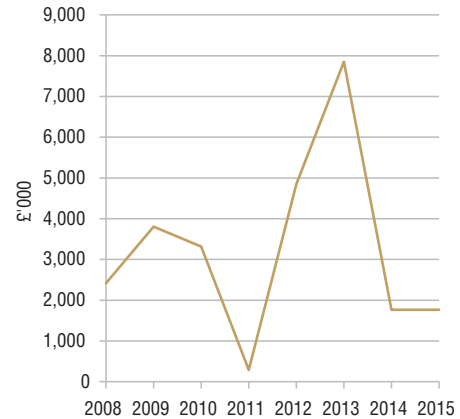
Fund Balance 2015

**£1.8**  
million

The Net Asset Value (NAV) remained unchanged from the prior year. The NAV of the Fund equals the holdings of the fund in excess of the currency in circulation.

The Medium Term Financial Plan (2016–19) allocated £25.5 million of the Fund portfolio for investment in the Sewage Treatment Works; as at the year end no money had yet been drawn to fund that investment.

## JERSEY CURRENCY FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Sales of Goods and Services	(4)	(7)
Investment Income	(2,889)	(1,520)
Other Income	(373)	(403)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(3,266)</b>	<b>(1,930)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Supplies and Services	626	608
Administrative Expenditure	3	3
Premises and Maintenance	18	15
Other Operating Expenditure	9	4
Finance Costs	4	3
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>633</b>
Depreciation and Amortisation	10	10
<b>Net Revenue Income (before Financial Return)</b>	<b>(2,596)</b>	<b>(1,287)</b>
Financial Return to Consolidated Fund	2,183	1,286
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(413)</b>	<b>(1)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	74	64	54
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	68,762	71,269	72,447
Infrastructure Investment	14,896	10,000	10,750
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>83,732</b>	<b>81,333</b>	<b>83,251</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	1,712	1,511	1,240
Trade and Other Receivables	109	243	222
Cash and Cash Equivalents	26,451	24,712	28,137
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>28,272</b>	<b>26,466</b>	<b>29,599</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>112,004</b>	<b>107,799</b>	<b>112,850</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(1,620)	(94)	(237)
Currency in Circulation – Notes	(92,265)	(95,116)	(100,646)
Currency in Circulation – Coinage	(8,344)	(8,644)	(8,942)
Balance due to the Consolidated Fund	(1,925)	(2,182)	(1,261)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(104,154)</b>	<b>(106,036)</b>	<b>(111,086)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>1,764</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	6,100	13	14
Circulation Reserve	1,750	1,750	1,750
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>1,764</b>





## Insurance Fund

*The States of Jersey manages the cost of insurance by operating a level of self-insurance with reserves accumulated in a Special Fund to provide a buffer against possible future insurance claims.*

*The Fund was formally established in 2013 under the terms of the Public Finances Law.*

### Summary Snapshot

FUND POSITION	NET REVENUE INCOME
<b>£5,865,138</b>	<b>£189,573</b>
<b>3.3% increase</b> from 2014	<b>59.8% increase</b> from 2014





## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014

**£1.2**  
million

Actual 2015

**£1.4**  
million

Income for the Insurance Fund reflects recharges made to departments and other insured bodies which enjoy cover under States of Jersey arrangements. The level of recharge is based upon the anticipated drawings upon the Fund which were expected to remain broadly in line with the prior year.

### 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014

**£1.1**  
million

Actual 2015

**£1.2**  
million

The Insurance Fund saw an increase of expenditure in 2015 of £0.1 million. The increase was attributable to a number of offsetting movements. Ex-gratia costs attributable to storm damage were incurred in 2014 and did not reoccur. This reduction was offset by movements in a number of provisions, most significant was an increase in the level of the provisioning relating to medical malpractice claims which could potentially require settlement by the Fund.

### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014

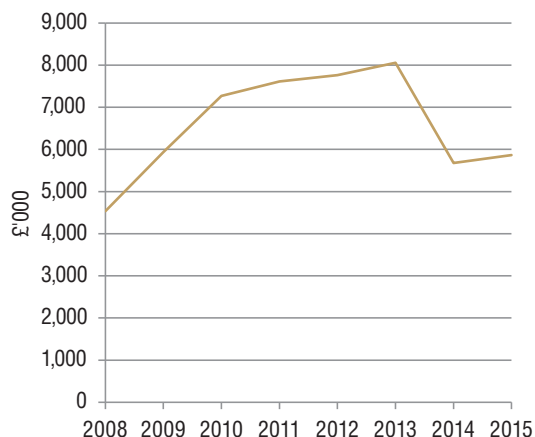
**£5.7**  
million

Fund Balance 2015

**£5.9**  
million

The movement from 2014 to 2015 is attributable to a £0.2 million surplus of income generated over expenditure, primarily due to an increase in the level of insurance recharging to parties within the insurance programme.

#### INSURANCE FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Other Income	(1,238)	(1,429)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(1,238)</b>	<b>(1,429)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Supplies and Services	6	126
Premises and Maintenance	599	1,113
Other Operating Expenditure	514	–
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,239</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(119)</b>	<b>(190)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	–	106	–
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	10,651	7,890	9,015
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>10,651</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>9,015</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>10,651</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>9,015</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(463)	(13)	(286)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(463)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(286)</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	(2,131)	(2,307)	(2,864)
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(2,131)</b>	<b>(2,307)</b>	<b>(2,864)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>8,057</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>5,865</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	8,057	5,676	5,865
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>8,057</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>5,865</b>



# Special Funds for Specific Purposes





## Dwelling Houses Loan Fund

*The Fund was established in 1950 to enable residentially qualified first-time buyers who have never owned residential freehold property in Jersey to purchase a Jersey home.*

### Summary Snapshot

FUND POSITION

£4,526,634

**5.9% increase**  
from 2014

NET REVENUE INCOME

£252,047

**54.5% decrease**  
from 2014

## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£0.6</b> million	<b>£0.3</b> million

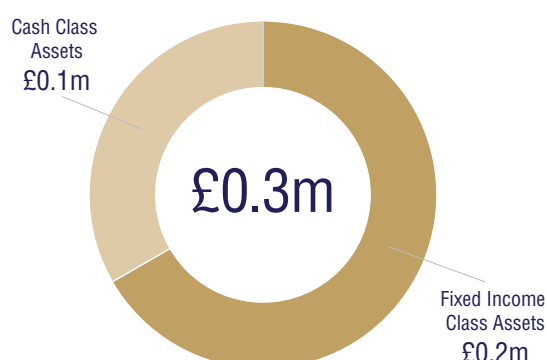
Loan interest received in 2015 was £287,779 a decrease of £253,135, (46.8%), from 2014. This was attributable to capital repayments and a decrease in the average interest rate being applied to loans.

Gains on Common Investment Fund investments of £1,451 were earned during the year.

Returns from investments remain low reflecting the low risk portfolio and continuing low interest rate environment.

### Performance of CIF Investments

The Dwelling Houses Loan Fund participates in two CIF Pools. Investments are held by the CIF, which recognises income, expenditure and gains/losses on Investments. The Fund recognises only gains or losses on the CIF units held.



The following table shows the income and expenditure paid within the CIF pools apportioned to the Dwelling Houses Loan Fund through the movement in value of CIF units held. These values represent the share of income and expense if the Fund's assets were held directly.

### CIF AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE DWELLING HOUSES LOAN FUND

	2014 £'000	2015 £'000
Income	(93)	(8)
Expenditure	2	0
Losses on Investments	40	7
<b>Total Gains recognised</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

### 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£0.05</b> million	<b>£0.04</b> million

Supplies and Services were charged to the Fund of £41,961, a decrease of 16.9%. The fall was attributable to a write off of loan interest in 2014, no write offs were incurred during 2015.

### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014	Fund Balance 2015
<b>£4.3</b> million	<b>£4.5</b> million

The Fund increased during 2015 as a result of gains on investments and receipts of loan interest.

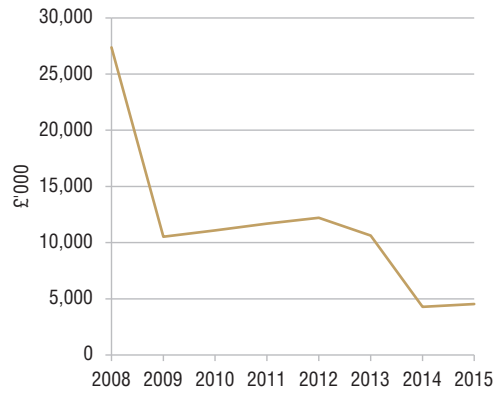
No new loans were issued by the Fund in 2015.

For clarity any arrears have been split out from the Loans and Advances and are included in Trade and Other Receivables. Any overpayments have been recorded in Trade and Other Creditors.

The 2013 and 2014 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments.



DWELLING HOUSES LOAN FUND NET ASSET VALUE  
OVER TIME







## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(604)	(294)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(604)</b>	<b>(294)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Supplies and Services	35	42
Other Operating Expenditure	14	–
Finance Costs	2	–
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(553)</b>	<b>(252)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	Restated 2013 Actual £'000	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	3,757	3,169	2,556
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	3,653	270	271
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>2,827</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	397	374	414
Trade and Other Receivables	61	41	39
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	2,841	472	1,308
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1,761</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>10,709</b>	<b>4,326</b>	<b>4,588</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(74)	(51)	(61)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(74)</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>(61)</b>
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>4,527</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>4,527</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	10,635	4,275	4,527
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>4,527</b>





## Assisted House Purchase Scheme

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*Established in 1977 to aid the recruitment of staff from the UK, facilitating the purchase of suitable properties by the States on behalf of the employee.*

### Summary Snapshot

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FUND POSITION

---

**£2,191,392**

---

**0.8% increase**

from 2014

NET REVENUE INCOME

---

**£18,068**

---

**23.5% decrease**

from 2014



## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£0.03</b> million	<b>£0.03</b> million

Loan interest received was £22,952 in 2015, a decrease of £8,828 (28.1%), attributable to a lower loan capital balance following repayments.

Interest received on financing for the balance due from the Consolidated Fund was £2,751, an increase of 240.9% on 2014 due to an increase in the balance due from the Consolidated Fund of £384,165. This is due to capital repayments and net income and expenditure movement during the year.

### 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£0.01</b> million	<b>£0.01</b> million

Supplies and Services of £8,778 were charged to the Fund in line with the 2014 charge.

### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014	Fund Balance 2015
<b>£2.2</b> million	<b>£2.2</b> million

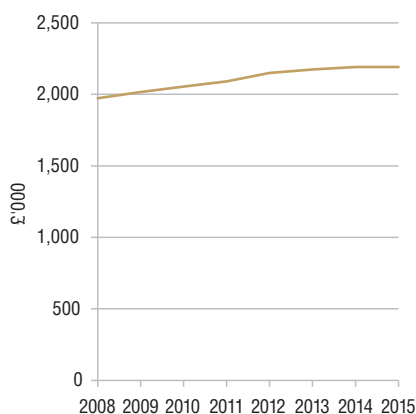
The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Fund increased by £18,068 (0.8%).

During the year the Fund did not issue any new loans. Loans and Advances decreased by £366,799 (22.3%) due to capital repayments.

For clarity any arrears have been split out from the Loans and Advances and are included in Trade and Other Receivables.

The 2013 and 2014 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments.

#### ASSISTED HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(33)	(27)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>(27)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Supplies and Services	9	9
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>(18)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	Restated 2013 Actual £'000	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	2,025	1,497	1,142
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,142</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	261	149	137
Trade and Other Receivables	14	2	2
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	–	526	910
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1,049</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,191</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Balance due to the Consolidated Fund	(151)	–	–
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(151)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,191</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	2,149	2,174	2,191
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,191</b>



## 99 Year Leaseholders Fund

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*To lend to individuals offering leasehold property as security when there was no share transfer or flying freehold legislation.*

### Summary Snapshot

---

FUND POSITION	NET REVENUE INCOME (BEFORE TRANSFER)
<b>£830,372</b>	<b>£15,824</b>
<b>No change</b> from 2014	<b>2.1% decrease</b> from 2014





## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
£0.02 million	£0.02 million

Loan interest received was £12,682 in 2015 a decrease of £413 (3.2%).

Interest received for the balance due from the Consolidated Fund was £3,396, an increase of £71 (2.1%) on 2014.

### 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
£0.02 million	£0.02 million

A Financial Return was charged to the Fund of £15,824 during the year, representing a decrease of £346 (2.1%) in 2015. Surplus revenue income is transferred to Jersey Property Holding's cash limit at the end of each year and is presented as a Financial Return.

### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014	Fund Balance 2015
£0.8 million	£0.8 million

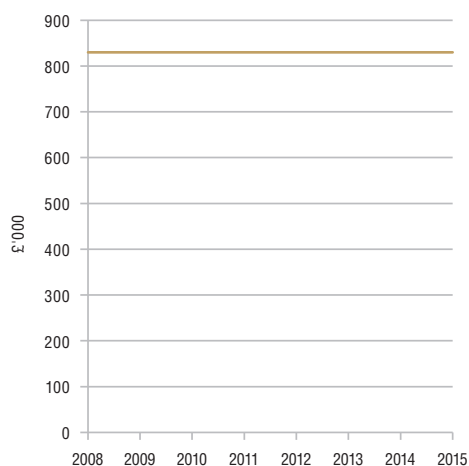
During the year the Fund did not issue any new loans.

Loans and advances reduced by £8,136 due to capital repayments.

There is no change in the Net Asset Value (NAV) from 2014 as surplus revenue income is transferred to Jersey Property Holding's cash limit at the end of each year and is presented as a Financial Return.

For clarity any arrears have been split out from the Loans and Advances and are included in Trade and Other Receivables. The 2013 and 2014 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments.

#### 99 YEAR LEASEHOLDERS FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(16)	(16)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>(16)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Financial Return	16	16
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

## Statement of Financial Position

	Restated 2013 Actual £'000	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	150	143	118
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	(1)	(2)	15
Trade and Other Receivables	12	15	18
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	669	674	679
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>712</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>830</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	830	830	830
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>830</b>



## Agricultural Loans Fund

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*To authorise lending to bona fide inhabitants of Jersey who are wholly or mainly in work of an agricultural nature in Jersey for specific purposes.*

### Summary Snapshot

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FUND POSITION

---

**£519,980**

---

**6.4% increase**  
from 2014

NET REVENUE INCOME

---

**£31,096**

---

**27.5% decrease**  
from 2014



## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£0.05</b> million	<b>£0.04</b> million

Loan interest received was £41,051 in 2015, a decrease of £12,792 (23.8%) due to capital repayments received from borrowers.

### 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£0.01</b> million	<b>£0.01</b> million

Supplies and services were charged to the Fund of £9,162, in line with the 2014 charge.

Interest paid on the balance due to the Consolidated Fund was £794, a decrease of £1,175 (59.7%), this was attributable to repayments made to the Fund.

### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

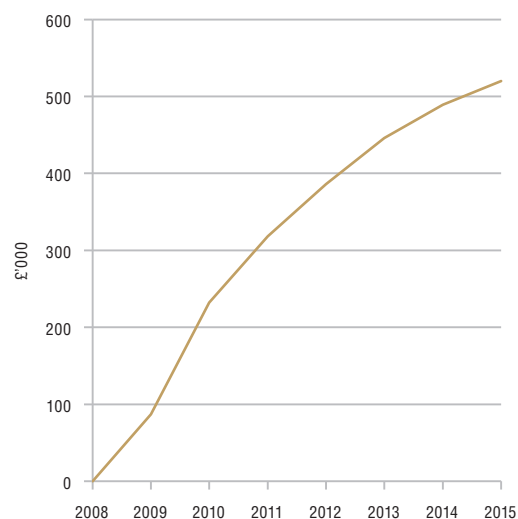
Fund Balance 2014	Fund Balance 2015
<b>£0.5</b> million	<b>£0.5</b> million

During the year the Fund did not issue any new loans.

Loans and advances decreased by £315,690 (45.5%) due to capital repayments by borrowers.

Payments are received into the Consolidated Fund which resulted in a movement of £361,206 in the intercompany balance moving from a balance due, to a balance owed by the Consolidated Fund.

#### AGRICULTURAL LOANS FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(54)	(41)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(54)</b>	<b>(41)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Supplies and Services	9	9
Finance Costs	2	1
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(43)</b>	<b>(31)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	888	624	320
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	119	69	58
Trade and Other Receivables	40	30	15
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	–	–	127
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>520</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Balance due to the Consolidated Fund	(601)	(234)	–
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(601)</b>	<b>(234)</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>520</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	446	489	520
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>520</b>



## Tourism Development Fund

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*The Tourism Development Fund (TDF) was established by the States in December 2001. The aim of the Fund is to stimulate investment in the tourism industry and infrastructure in order to improve Jersey's competitiveness and sustain the industry as a second pillar of the economy.*

### Summary Snapshot

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FUND POSITION

---

**£654,829**

---

**21.0% decrease**

from 2014

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE

---

**£173,877**

---

**48.9% increase**

from 2014





## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
£0.5 million	£0.5 million

The Fund received a grant of £0.5 million from the Economic Development Department to allow the TDF Panel to continue further rounds of grant allocations during 2015 and beyond.

### 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
£0.6 million	£0.7 million

There was an increase of £0.1 million (9.8%) in grants paid compared to 2014. Grants from the Fund are considered and recommended to the Minister by a committee comprising business leaders and senior officers from the Economic Development Department. The amount paid in grants each year is dependent upon the number and financial amounts of applications received and approved by the committee.

Full details of grants paid by the fund in 2015 of over £75,000 are shown in note 9.12 of the Financial Report and Accounts. Grants under £75,000 are shown in Appendix A to this Annex.

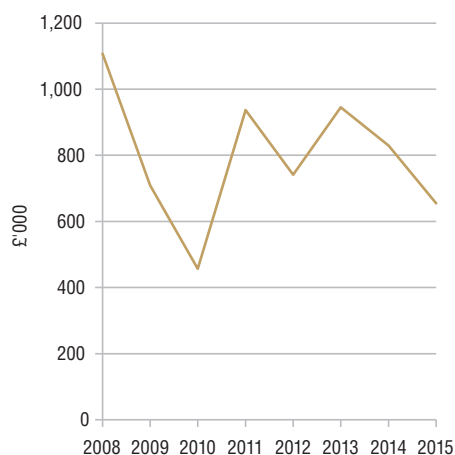
The Panel recommended £543,851 grants in 2015 of which £382,361 will be paid in 2016.

### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014	Fund Balance 2015
£0.8 million	£0.7 million

The decrease of £0.1 million was mainly due to the payment of grants (£0.7 million) offset by the receipt of a grant of £0.5 million from the Economic Development Department.

#### TOURISM DEVELOPMENT FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(6)	(4)
Other Income	(500)	(500)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(506)</b>	<b>(504)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Supplies and Services	8	3
Grants and Subsidies Payments	615	675
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>678</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>174</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	1,130	1,057	711
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>711</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>711</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(185)	(228)	(56)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(185)</b>	<b>(228)</b>	<b>(56)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>655</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	945	829	655
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>655</b>



## Jersey Innovation Fund

*Established in 2013 with funding commencing in 2014, to support innovation, which will include a wide range of activities, from direct business support to strategic infrastructure investments, in the private, public and third sectors.*

*The Jersey Innovation Fund is an important element of the States of Jersey's Economic Growth and Diversification Strategy.*

### Summary Snapshot

FUND POSITION	NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE
£4,305,152	£683,667
<b>13.7% decrease</b> from 2014	<b>113.7% change</b> from 2014



## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£5.0</b> million	<b>£0.1</b> million

In 2014 a grant of £5.0 million was received from the Economic Development Department to provide initial funding which was not repeated in 2015.

In 2015 loan interest of £0.1 million was received and four new loans totalling £1.1 million were issued (three loans in 2014).

### 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£0.03</b> million	<b>£0.79</b> million

Total operating expenses in 2015 were £0.8 million which includes the Board's costs and administration costs. The increase is due to a full year's operating costs in 2015 which were not charged in full during 2014.

The remaining £0.69 million relates to the decision taken in 2015 to make a provision against doubtful loan and interest repayments. This is within the expectation of the level of risk anticipated in Proposition 124/2012 that there is a probability of up to 50 percent chance of business failure which may result in a loan not being repaid.

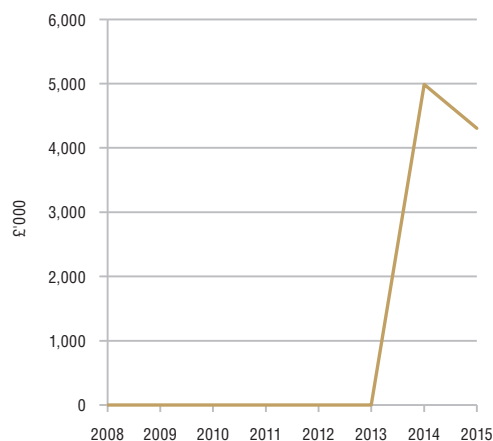
### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014	Fund Balance 2015
<b>£5.0</b> million	<b>£4.3</b> million

The Net Asset Value (NAV) was £4.3 million.

During the year, the Fund issued four loans totalling £1.1 million.

#### JERSEY INNOVATION FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(14)	(104)
Other Income	(5,000)	–
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(5,014)</b>	<b>(104)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Staff Expenditure	18	39
Supplies and Services	5	57
Administrative Expenditure	2	692
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>788</b>
<b>Net Revenue (Income)/Expenditure</b>	<b>(4,989)</b>	<b>684</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Loans and Advances	850	1,445
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1,445</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Loans and Advances	61	453
Trade and Other Receivables	14	3
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	4,066	3,094
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>4,141</b>	<b>3,550</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>4,995</b>
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>4,995</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		
Trade and Other Payables	(2)	–
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	–	(690)
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(690)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>4,305</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>		
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	4,989	4,305
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>4,305</b>

The Jersey Innovation Fund is in its second year, as such, there are no comparative figures presented for 2013.



## Channel Islands Lottery (Jersey) Fund

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*The purpose of the Channel Islands Lottery (Jersey) Fund is to promote and conduct public lotteries in aid of good causes.*

### Summary Snapshot

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FUND POSITION

---

**£100,000**

---

**44.5% decrease**  
from 2014

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE

---

**£80,172**

---

**80.5% decrease**  
from 2014





## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£11.3</b>	<b>£12.9</b>
million	million

Ticket sales and Guernsey's contribution to the prize fund accounted for the overwhelming majority of income at £12.8 million (99.2%). The Christmas Draw and Super Red Hot 7s contributed the most revenue jointly accounting for £8.2 million (64.1%) of sales. Other income from investment returns and time expired prizes amounted to £0.1 million (0.8%).

Jersey sales grew by £1.7 million (15.2%) in 2015. Sales of Super Red Hot 7s recorded the greatest increase at £1.2 million, whilst the Red Hot 7s sales grew by £0.4 million. Income from investments was in line with 2014 whilst time expired prizes declined by £0.1 million (58.4%) reflecting an increase in the proportion of prizes being claimed, particularly in relation to the Christmas Lottery.

### Performance of CIF Investments

The Channel Islands Lottery (Jersey) Fund participates in a range of CIF pools. Investments are held by the CIF, which recognises income, expenditure and gains/losses on Investments. The Fund recognises only gains or losses on the units held in the CIF.



The table below shows the share of transactions in the CIF attributable to Fund

### CIF AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE CHANNEL ISLANDS LOTTERY (JERSEY) FUND

	2014 £'000	2015 £'000
Income	(1)	(1)
Expenditure	–	–
Losses on Investments	–	–
<b>Total Gains recognised</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

### 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£11.7</b>	<b>£13.0</b>
million	million

Prize payments and commission to distributors were the principle costs in 2015. Together they accounted for expenditure of £10.9 million (84.1%) and £1.3 million (9.7%) respectively.

Overall expenditure grew by £1.3 million (10.8%) in 2015. Prize payments showed the largest absolute increase at £1.4 million (15.1%) whilst other increases were offset by a decline in the amounts paid to the Association of Jersey Charities (AJC).

Total amounts paid to the AJC declined by £0.7 million (59.2%) in 2015. Payments in 2014 were higher as a result of a distribution from reserves of £0.4 million, which accounts for the majority of this decrease. The remaining difference is the result of accounting adjustments made in 2015, which are partly offset by a further extraordinary distribution to the AJC of £0.1 million.



### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014

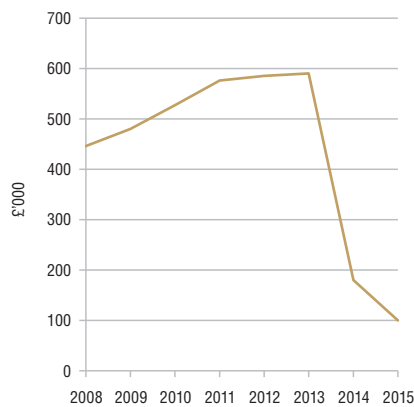
**£0.2**  
million

Fund Balance 2015

**£0.1**  
million

The Channel Islands Lottery (Jersey) Fund maintains a positive net asset value in order to protect against the financial risk associated with running public lotteries. As a result of changes to the sales approach, which reduced the Fund's risk exposure, a special distribution of £0.4 million was made to the Association of Jersey Charities (AJC) in 2014. After further analysis, it was determined that an additional extraordinary distribution of £0.1 million should be made to the AJC reducing in the net asset value to £0.1 million

#### CHANNEL ISLANDS LOTTERY (JERSEY) FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Sales of Goods and Services	(11,139)	(12,833)
Investment Income	(11)	(14)
Other Income	(176)	(73)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(11,326)</b>	<b>(12,920)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Supplies and Services	1,113	1,607
Other Operating Expenditure	9,508	10,939
Grants and Subsidies Payments	1,112	454
Impairments of Financial Assets	3	–
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>11,736</b>	<b>13,000</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>80</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	142	143	144
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	1,117	1,816	1,905
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	1,636	2,683	1,222
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>4,499</b>	<b>3,127</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>3,271</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(2,305)	(4,462)	(3,171)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(2,305)</b>	<b>(4,462)</b>	<b>(3,171)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	590	180	100
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>





## Housing Development Fund

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*Established in 1999 to fund social rented and first time buyer housing development programs. The terms of the Fund in Budget 2014 were extended to allow for commercial borrowing through the Fund and lending to Housing Trusts/Associations/Companies or bodies with the same purpose registered in Jersey.*

### Summary Snapshot

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FUND POSITION

**(£1,468,681)**

**116.2% decrease**

from 2014

NET REVENUE INCOME

**£4,409,388**

**234.5% decrease**

from 2014



## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014

**£8.7**  
million

Actual 2015

**£5.1**  
million

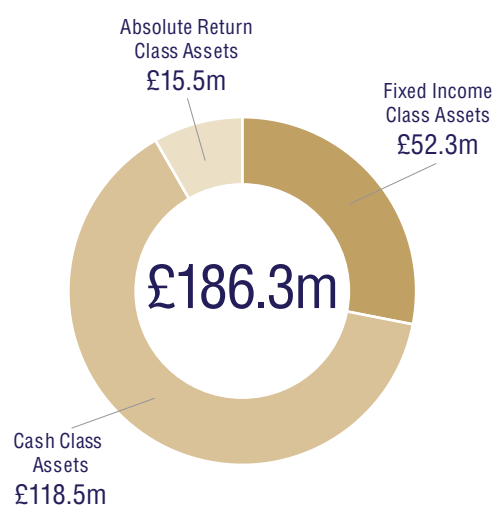
On 9 June 2014 the States of Jersey issued a £250.0 million Bond at a coupon rate of 3.75% with a 40 year maturity. The cash received from the Bond (£243.8 million) was transferred into the Housing Development Fund and is being used to lend money to affordable housing providers in the Island, in particular Andium Homes Limited, in order to finance a comprehensive programme of investment in affordable homes for Jersey's future.

The proceeds of the Bond are invested in the Common Investment Fund ('CIF') until they are drawn down as loans on commencement of housing projects in line with the aims of the Fund described above. As at the 31 December 2015 a total of £71.9 million (2014: £52.8 million) in loans had been committed and £59.5 million (2014: £40.6 million) had been drawn.

During the year the Fund generated a total return of £5.1 million; £2.3 million earned through loan interest with the remaining £2.8 million generated via investment returns from the CIF. CIF returns fell significantly from £6.8 million in the prior year, the fall reflected a lower investment balance as Funds are drawn down for loans, but also a more conservative investment strategy. The change to the investment strategy is necessary due to the need to meet significant short term drawdowns as a greater proportion of the Fund's assets are committed to loans to fund housing projects. Loan interest received rose significantly from £0.3 million earned in 2014 to £2.3 million in 2015, the rise was attributable to a higher value of loans drawn by Andium Homes Limited.

### Performance of CIF Investments

The Housing Development Fund participated in a range of CIF pools in 2015, investing the Bond proceeds until they are lent out. Investments are held by the CIF, which recognises income, expenditure and gains/losses on investments. The Fund recognises only gains or losses on the units held in the CIF.



The table below shows the share of transactions in the CIF attributable to the Fund.

#### CIF AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND

	2014 £'000	2015 £'000
Income	(1,874)	(2,508)
Expenditure	232	491
Gains on Investments	(5,188)	(834)
<b>Total Gains recognised</b>	<b>(6,830)</b>	<b>(2,851)</b>



## 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014

**£5.4**

million

Actual 2015

**£9.5**

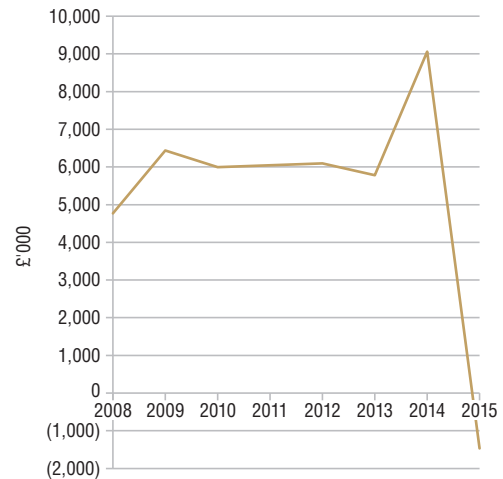
million

Two payments of £4.7 million Bond interest is paid to investors at the coupon rate of 3.75% on 9 June and 9 December.

The Bond discount (which is the difference between the Bond value of £250.0 million and the cash received of £243.8 million) and Bond issuance costs are amortised over the life of the Bond (40 years).

Virtually all expenses incurred in 2015 related to the States Bond, including both coupon payments and the amortisation of the Bond discount and issuance costs using an effective interest rate.

## HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME



## 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014

**£9.1**

million

Fund Balance 2015

**(£1.5)**

million

During the year £6.1 million was transferred to the Consolidated Fund. The transfer was authorised as part of funding arrangements authorised within the 2014 Budget but was delayed until 2015.

The remaining movement is attributable to excess bond coupon payments over investment earnings during 2015. This drawdown was anticipated in the early days of the Fund as in the initial years, following the bond issuance, a high proportion of Fund assets must be held in low volatility, low risk investments pending loan drawdown. During this period the Fund is anticipated to yield a negative short term return, however once a sufficient proportion of the Fund is issued as loans, returns from interest receipts are projected to exceed coupon payments and the Fund value will recover.





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(7,499)	(5,136)
Other Income	(1,190)	–
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(8,689)</b>	<b>(5,136)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Supplies and Services	132	67
Finance Costs	5,279	9,478
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>5,411</b>	<b>9,545</b>
<b>Net Revenue (Income)/Expenditure</b>	<b>(3,278)</b>	<b>4,409</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	–	39,625	56,569
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	–	206,428	186,253
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>246,053</b>	<b>242,822</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Loans and Advances	–	927	1,967
Trade and Other Receivables	–	–	11,192
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	6,129	5,138	–
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>6,129</b>	<b>6,065</b>	<b>13,159</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>6,129</b>	<b>252,118</b>	<b>255,981</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	–	(27)	(2)
Balance due to the Consolidated Fund	–	–	(14,335)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(14,337)</b>
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>6,129</b>	<b>252,091</b>	<b>241,644</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Derivative Financial Instruments expiring after more than one year	(346)	–	–
Other Financial Liabilities	–	(243,030)	(243,113)
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(346)</b>	<b>(243,030)</b>	<b>(243,113)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>5,783</b>	<b>9,061</b>	<b>(1,469)</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	5,783	9,061	(1,469)
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>5,783</b>	<b>9,061</b>	<b>(1,469)</b>





## Criminal Offences Confiscations Fund

*This fund was established under the Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999 to hold amounts confiscated under law. These funds are then distributed in accordance with the relevant legislation.*

### Summary Snapshot

FUND POSITION	NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE
<b>£3,019,365</b>	<b>£7,195</b>
<b>0.2% decrease</b> from 2014	<b>99.9% decrease</b> from 2014



# 1. Fund Performance

## 1. Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£4.6</b> million	<b>£0.5</b> million

Income into the Fund is made up of amounts recovered under, or in satisfaction of, confiscation orders, or received under assets-sharing agreements for offences against the Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999. Bank interest is also earned on bank account balances.

Total confiscations of £0.5 million were received in 2015 (2014: £4.5 million). £0.3 million of this amount related to one confiscation which forms part of an asset sharing agreement with the United States of America.

## 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£18.7</b> million	<b>£0.5</b> million

Expenditure must be used to promote or support measures that prevent, suppress or otherwise deal with criminal conduct, that deal with the consequences of criminal conduct or facilitate in the enforcement of any enactment dealing with criminal conduct. Funds may also be used to discharge Jersey's obligations under asset-sharing agreements and to meet the expenses of administering the Fund.

In 2015 grants totalling £0.2 million (2014: £16.9 million) were made to the Home Affairs Department.

£0.1 million (2014: £1.9 million) was paid out in respect of an asset sharing agreements, with a £0.3 million provision being raised for possible future asset sharing agreements.

## 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014	Fund Balance 2015
<b>£3.0</b> million	<b>£3.0</b> million

Overall there has been very little movement in the Net Asset Value of the Criminal Offences Confiscations Fund (COCF) between 2014 and 2015.

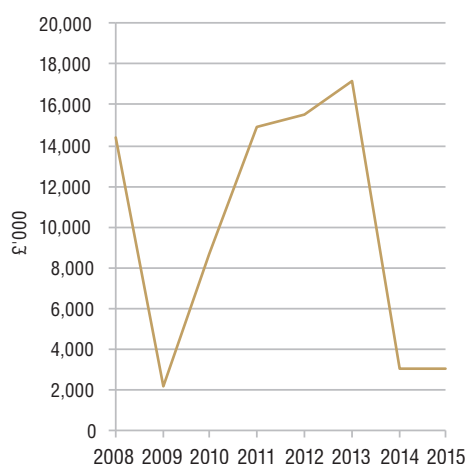
During the year total confiscations of £0.5 million were received. Of this total, a provision has been made for £0.3 million for asset sharing agreements.

The cash position has fallen due to the timing of the payment to the Police Relocation project, however this has also had a similar impact on the balance due to the consolidated fund.

Payables have reduced due to a grant to the Health and Social Services Department being paid out during the course of the year.

During 2014 the Proceeds of Crime and Terrorism (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Law 2014 repealed the Drug Trafficking Offences (Jersey) Law 1988 and prescribed that any monies remaining in the Drug Trafficking Confiscations Fund (DTCF) be transferred to the Criminal Offences Confiscations Fund. As such the DTCF no longer exists and the remaining balance of £1.2 million was transferred into the COCF.

### CRIMINAL OFFENCES CONFISCATIONS FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(59)	(16)
Other Income	(4,505)	(452)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(4,564)</b>	<b>(468)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Staff Expenditure	–	–
Supplies and Services	3	3
Other Operating Expenditure	1,889	398
Grants and Subsidies Payments	16,986	241
Foreign Exchange Gain	(176)	(167)
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>18,702</b>	<b>475</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>14,138</b>	<b>7</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	191	137	110
Cash and Cash Equivalents	18,990	16,144	6,313
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>19,181</b>	<b>16,281</b>	<b>6,423</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>19,181</b>	<b>16,281</b>	<b>6,423</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(8)	(722)	(96)
Balance due to the Consolidated Fund	(137)	(9,534)	–
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(145)</b>	<b>(10,256)</b>	<b>(96)</b>
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>19,036</b>	<b>6,025</b>	<b>6,327</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	(1,871)	(2,998)	(3,308)
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,871)</b>	<b>(2,998)</b>	<b>(3,308)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>17,165</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>3,019</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	17,165	3,027	3,019
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>17,165</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>3,019</b>



## Civil Asset Recovery Fund

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*This fund was established under the Civil Asset Recovery (International Cooperation) (Jersey) Law 2007 to enable Jersey to co-operate with other countries in external civil asset recovery proceedings and investigations and for related purposes.*

### Summary Snapshot

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FUND POSITION	NET REVENUE INCOME
<b>£208,777</b>	<b>£7,793</b>
<b>3.9% increase</b> from 2014	<b>93.3% decrease</b> from 2014





## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014

**£0.1**  
million

Actual 2015

**£0.0**  
million

The Fund's main source of income is from seizures made by Customs and Immigration during the year. In 2015 seizures amounted to £9,760 (2014: £116,435)

### 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014

**£0.0**  
million

Actual 2015

**£0.0**  
million

Administration recharges of £830 (2014: £800) were made during the year, with a loss on foreign exchange of £1,099 recognised (2014: gain of £1,182) on US Dollars held by the Fund.

### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014

**£0.2**  
million

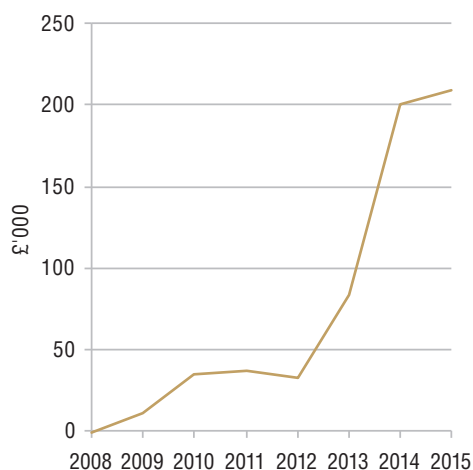
Fund Balance 2015

**£0.2**  
million

The net asset value of the fund increased by £7,793.

This increase is due to the Net Revenue Income earned by the Fund.

CIVIL ASSET RECOVERY FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Other Income	(117)	(10)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(117)</b>	<b>(10)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Staff Expenditure	–	–
Supplies and Services	1	1
Grants and Subsidies Payments	–	–
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss	(1)	1
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(117)</b>	<b>(8)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	19	23	22
Balance due from the Consolidated Fund	173	289	292
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>314</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>314</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(108)	(111)	(105)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(108)</b>	<b>(111)</b>	<b>(105)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	84	201	209
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>209</b>



# Social Security Funds

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## Social Security Fund

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*The Social Security Fund is administered by the Social Security Department and receives contributions from employers, working age adults and general tax revenues and provides contributors with benefits at times when they are unable to work and pensions when they reach a certain age.*

### Summary Snapshot

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FUND POSITION

---

**£88,472,329**

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**25.9% increase**  
from 2014

NET REVENUE INCOME: NEAR CASH

---

**£17,884,748**

---

**21.1% increase**  
from 2014

## 1. What resources we have used

### Fund Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£226.2</b> million	<b>£235.4</b> million

Income within the Social Security Fund has increased by £9.2 million over the prior year.

Contribution income for the year increased by £7.5 million (4.6%) and the States Grant has increased by £1.6 million (2.5%).

Contributions to the fund are paid by working age adults (5.2% of earnings) and their employers (5.3%) up to the Standard Earnings Limit (SEL) of £48,240 per annum.

Contributors with earnings below the SEL, but above the Lower Earnings Limit (LEL) of £10,176 per annum, normally receive a supplement to bring their contributions up to the SEL. This is in order to protect pensions and benefit entitlement.

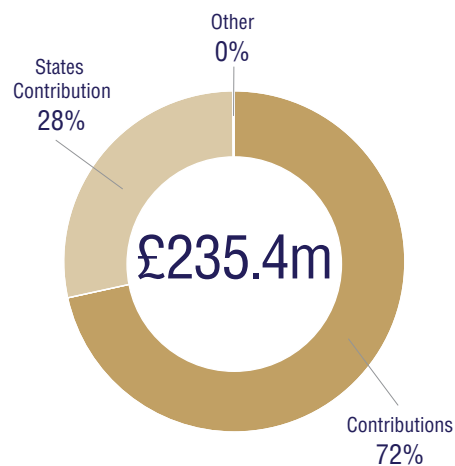
Income from Contributions is recognised in the period in which the earnings they relate to were earned, and as a result an estimate of the contributions due relating to last quarter of the year that had not been received at the year-end must be made. In previous periods this estimate has been overstated, meaning that there has been an over-recognition contributions income. This has been corrected in these accounts, and previous periods restated. As a result contributions income for 2014 has increased by £1.7 million compared to figures previously reported.

The States provide an annual contribution to the Fund, which partly covers the cost of supplementation. The 2015 grant was £65.3 million, £1.6 million higher than 2014 and is recorded as expenditure in the Social Security Department pages of this Annex. The amount is governed by a formula and was set for the period of the MTFP. The formula reflects that the fund received contributions 2% payable on earnings by employers and Class 2 contributors between the SEL and the Upper Earnings Limit (UEL) of £159,624 per annum. This was introduced in 2012, and the States Contribution reduced as a result.

In 2014 the actual cost of supplementation was £72.2 million, and in 2015 it is forecast to be £77.1 million.

### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Contributions	(169,659)
States Grant	(65,300)
Other	(395)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(235,354)</b>



### Fund Position

The Fund saw a current year surplus of £17.9 million, an increase of £3.1 million (21.1%) compared to 2014

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE INCOME (NRI) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRI</b>	<b>(14,766)</b>
Contributions	(7,534)
Social Benefit Payments	6,284
States Grant	(1,600)
Other Variances	(268)
<b>2015 NRI</b>	<b>(17,884)</b>



Fund Balance 2014

**£70.3**

million

**Fund Balance 2015**

**£88.5**

million

The balance on the Fund has increased by 25.9% (£18.2 million) as a result of the net income in the Fund.

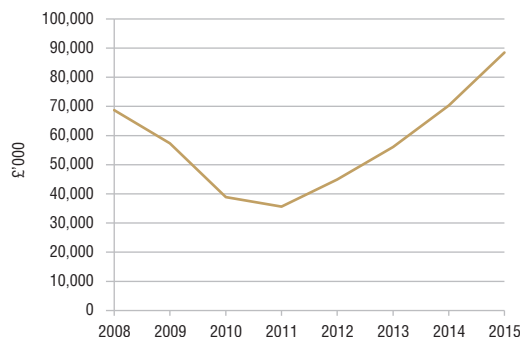
The 2014 opening fund balance has been restated to correct a historic over recognition of income in previous years (discussed above). As a result the opening balance reduced from £76.2 million to £56.1 million.

Over the next few years the States contribution will be frozen from 2016–19 (reducing the total amount over the period by £20 million) and benefits are expected to increase faster than contributions. Therefore, it is projected that the fund will move to a deficit position in the next five years at which point the fund balance will begin to reduce.

The regular tri-ennial actuarial review of the Social Security Fund as at 31 December 2015 will be undertaken during 2016. In addition, a review of the sustainability of the fund will be carried out, to identify possible changes which could be made to address pressures caused by the aging population, including potential use of investment returns, and eventually capital in the SSRF.

Assets are mainly receivables for contributions along with fixed assets including the buildings which house the department and working cash balances. The debtor balance in 2015 is lower than 2014 due to the adjustment to contributions. The fund invests its surplus in the Social Security Reserve Fund which sets aside funds for the future provision of pension benefits for those in employment so as to reduce the impact of pensions in future generations, as well as to smooth contributions for Social Security benefits over time.

### SOCIAL SECURITY FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME







## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

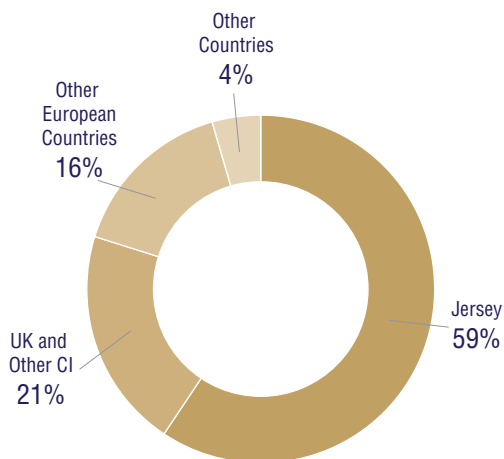
	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>States Grant to Social Security Fund</b>	<b>(63,700)</b>	<b>(65,300)</b>
<b>Social Security Contributions</b>	<b>(162,125)</b>	<b>(169,659)</b>
<b>Contributory Benefits</b>		
Old Age Pensions	160,464	166,746
Long Term Incapacity Benefit	14,858	15,515
Invalidity Benefit	8,087	7,289
Short Term Incapacity Benefit	12,413	12,315
Survivors Benefit	4,592	4,550
Maternity Benefit	2,092	2,340
Maternity Grant	495	618
Death Grants	459	522
Home Carers Allowance	1,938	1,872
Redundancy Protection	59	(26)
<b>Contributory Benefits</b>	<b>205,457</b>	<b>211,741</b>
<b>Administration</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>5,334</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure – Near Cash</b>	<b>(14,766)</b>	<b>(17,884)</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>564</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>(14,170)</b>	<b>(17,320)</b>



## Fund Expenditure

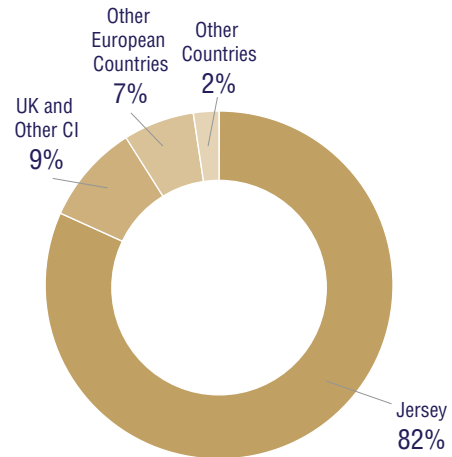
Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£211.4</b> million	<b>£217.5</b> million

Expenditure has increased by £6.1 million (2.9%) during 2015, including an increase in social benefits payments of £6.3 million, mainly due to an increase in Pensions in line with expectations, offset by a decrease in other costs of £0.2 million.



The lower levels of pensions paid abroad reflect Jersey's history of high levels of migrant labour where non Jersey born nationals have worked in Jersey for a relatively short period before leaving the island.

### WHERE PENSIONERS ARE PAID



41% of Old Age Pensions are paid outside of Jersey but only 18% of the total value of Old Age Pensions is paid to these pensioners.

### Old Age Pensions £166.7 million

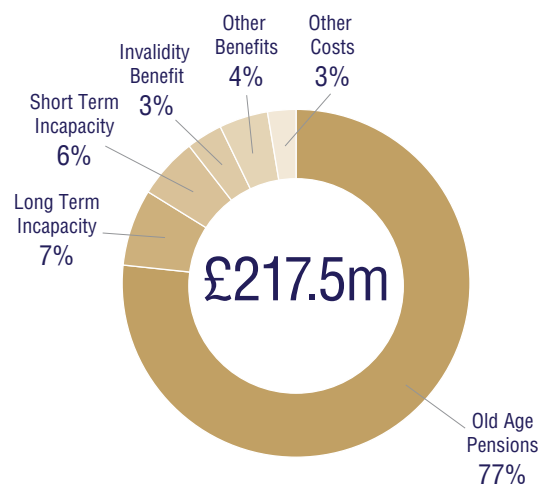
Just over three-quarters of Social Security benefit expenditure is in respect of old age pensions. This cost is growing year on year as the number of pensioners increases.

The value of the pension depends on the number of years of contributions with the maximum, full rate of pension being paid to those with a contribution record of 45 years or more.

In October 2015 the standard rate of pension increased by 1.3% from £197.40 to £199.99 per week.

Pensioners living in Jersey have typically paid more Social Security contributions having lived and worked for more years in Jersey, and therefore receive a larger pension.

### VALUE OF PENSIONS PAID





### ***Long Term Incapacity Allowance (LTIA) and Invalidation Benefit (INV) £22.8 million***

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LTIA was introduced in October 2004 to replace Invalidation Benefit and Disablement Benefit.

Invalidation Benefit was payable as a result of a permanent illness and designed as 'income replacement', and did not allow claimants to undertake work whilst claiming.

Disablement Benefit was payable as a compensation for a permanent disability as a result of an accident, and allowed claimants to undertake work whilst claiming.

£7.3 million was paid out in Invalidation and Disablement Benefits in 2015. These benefits are no longer open to new claimants as they are directed towards LTIA therefore numbers and cost are steadily reducing.

The LTIA benefit (£15.5 million in 2015) compensates people for their loss of faculty, regardless of whether it is as a result of an illness or injury. It is assessed as a percentage of the standard rate of benefit based on their loss of faculty and is an in work benefit. LTIA allows people to gradually return to work, or work when able to do so, whilst still receiving a benefit which provides some financial support.

### ***Short Term Incapacity Allowance (STIA) £12.3 million***

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Short Term Incapacity Allowance (STIA) is usually authorised by GPs and paid to working age claimants who satisfy the necessary contribution conditions for periods of incapacity lasting between 2 and 364 days. Most STIA claims are paid at the standard rate of benefit.

## **Other Benefits**

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### ***Survivor's Benefits £4.6 million***

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Two types of survivor's benefits are paid; Survivor's Allowance and Survivor's Pension. These benefits are paid on a percentage basis to survivors based on the contribution record of their deceased spouse or civil partner and are mainly paid to survivors while they are of working age.

### ***Maternity and Adoption Benefits £3.0 million***

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A Maternity Grant (or Adoptive Parent Grant) is paid to help with the initial general costs of having a baby. The Grant is available as a lump sum to either the father or mother who satisfies the contribution conditions. A weekly Maternity Allowance can also be payable to the mother. This can be paid for up to 18 weeks, at the same rate as STIA, but based on only the mother's contribution record before she became pregnant. In 2015 changes came into place which made maternity allowance more flexible, allowing mothers more choice as to when they initiate their 18 week benefit period.

### ***Home Carer's Allowance (HCA) £1.9 million***

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This benefit is similar to the previous Invalid Care Allowance, and is in place to help people who give up employment to take on a caring commitment for a person who needs a high level of personal care.

### ***Death Grants £0.5 million***

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A contributory Death Grant is available in respect of most deaths in Jersey. Grants are also paid in respect of individuals living outside Jersey at the time of their death, if they were receiving a full-rate benefit, such as a 100% old age pension rate, immediately prior to the date of death or their departure from Jersey was less than six months prior to the date of death.



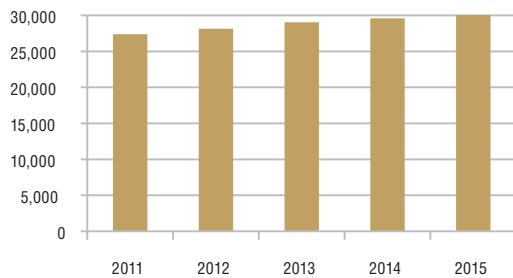
### 3. What we have achieved

#### Old Age Pensions

The number of Old Age Pensions in payment continues to increase each year in line with the growing population of this age group and increased life expectancy.

As of 31 December 2015 over 30,000 old age pensions were in payment; with payments being made to pensioners living in 60 different counties across the world.

NO OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN PAYMENT AT YEAR END 2011–2015

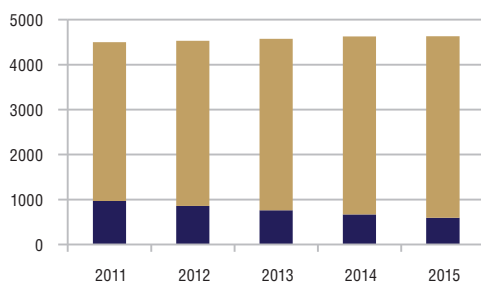


#### Long Term Incapacity Allowance (LTIA) and Invalidity Benefit (INV)

As Invalidity Benefits are gradually phased out, new claimants receive LTIA benefit; the combined total number of claimants of these benefits has remained quite consistent over the last five years.

As of 31 December 2015 just over 4,600 claims for these benefits were in payment.

LTIA AND INV BENEFITS IN PAYMENT AT YEAR END 2011–2015

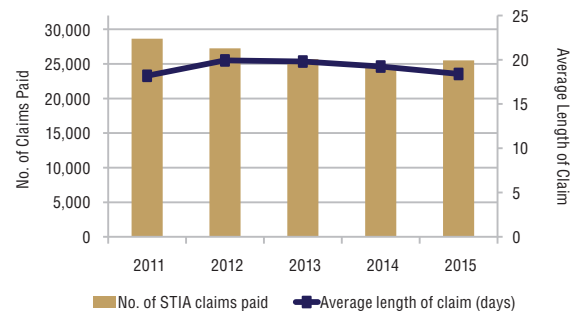


#### Short Term Incapacity Allowance (STIA)

There has been a gradual decline in the number of STIA claims per year and since 2012 there has also been a slight fall in the average length of a claim.

In 2015 over 25,000 STIA claims were paid.

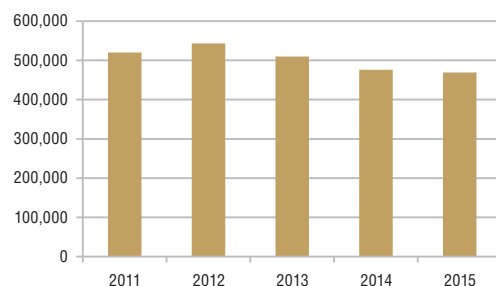
NO. OF STIA CLAIMS PAID AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF CLAIM 2011–2015



The number of claims paid has been decreasing each year since 2010, but now appears to be leveling out.

The combined effects of a reduction in the number of claims and average length of claim from 2012 onwards, have resulted in year on year decreases in the number of STIA days paid since 2012.

NO. OF DAYS PAID





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Contributions	(162,125)	(169,659)
States Grant	(63,700)	(65,300)
Sales of Goods and Services	(150)	(130)
Investment Income	(189)	(265)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(226,164)</b>	<b>(235,354)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Social Benefit Payments	205,457	211,741
Supplies and Services	4,431	4,677
Administrative Expenditure	411	358
Premises and Maintenance	175	141
Other Operating Expenditure	–	(23)
Impairments of Financial Assets	885	540
Finance Costs	39	36
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>211,398</b>	<b>217,470</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income: Near Cash</b>	<b>(14,766)</b>	<b>(17,884)</b>
<b>Non Cash Amounts</b>		
Depreciation and Amortisation	596	564
<b>Total Non Cash Amounts</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>564</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(14,170)</b>	<b>(17,320)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	–	(884)
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(884)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(14,170)</b>	<b>(18,204)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	Restated 2013 Actual £'000	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6,735	6,291	6,757
Intangible Assets	1,110	1,110	625
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>7,845</b>	<b>7,401</b>	<b>7,382</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	38,683	39,007	41,223
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,758	25,223	24,863
Balance due from the Consolidated and Other Funds	3,351	–	15,394
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>49,792</b>	<b>64,230</b>	<b>81,480</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>57,637</b>	<b>71,631</b>	<b>88,862</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(1,539)	(1,268)	(390)
Balance due to the Consolidated and Other Funds	–	(95)	–
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,539)</b>	<b>(1,363)</b>	<b>(390)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>56,098</b>	<b>70,268</b>	<b>88,472</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	52,792	66,962	84,282
Revaluation Reserve	3,306	3,306	4,190
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>56,098</b>	<b>70,268</b>	<b>88,472</b>





## Health Insurance Fund

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*The Health Insurance Fund is administered by the Social Security Department and receives contributions from employers and working age adults and subsidises GP visits, pathology costs and drug and dispensing costs of prescriptions for Jersey residents.*

### Summary Snapshot

---

FUND POSITION

---

**£75,680,478**

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**7.3% decrease**

from 2014

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE

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**£5,936,231**

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**£0.6 million**

in 2014





# 1. What resources we have used

## Fund Income

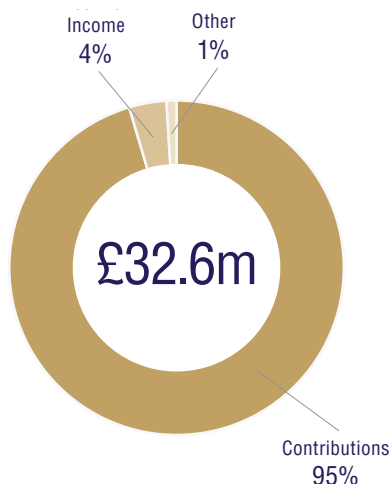
Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£35.6</b> million	<b>£32.6</b> million

The Health Insurance Fund receives the majority of its income from contributions paid by working age adults (0.8% of earnings) and their employers (1.2%) up to the Standard Earnings Limit (SEL) of £48,240 per annum and investment returns.

Income within the Fund has decreased by £3.0 million (8.4%) from the prior year due to a £4.6 million reduction in investment income, offset by a £1.5 million increase in contribution income. The underlying increase is due to an increase in the number of contributors and an increase in the earnings limits. 2014 income has also been restated to reflect the overstatement of contributions estimates in previous periods, reducing by £0.3 million compared to figures previously reported. Both of these matters are discussed in more detail in the Social Security Fund pages of this Annex.

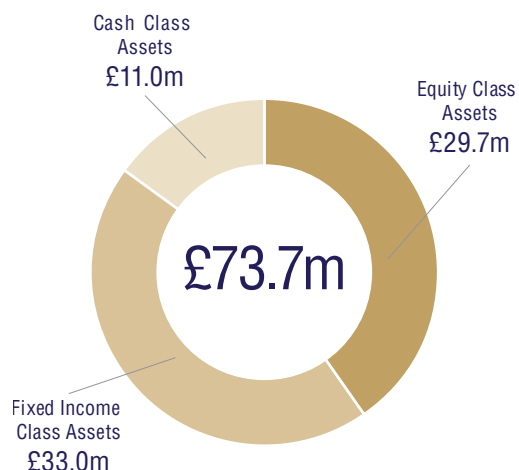
### MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Contributions	(31,130)
Investment Income	(1,175)
Other	(315)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(32,620)</b>



## Performance of CIF Investments

The investment portfolio of the Health Insurance Fund is held through the Common Investment Fund (CIF) and managed in accordance with an investment strategy aligned to the HIF's strategic objectives. At the year end the Fund remained invested in line with its investment strategy and remained in line with its strategic ranges throughout the year. The asset allocation as at 31 December 2015 is shown below.



The Health Insurance Fund participates in a range of CIF pools. Investments are held by the CIF, which recognises income, expenditure and gains/losses on Investments. The Fund recognises only gains or losses on the units held in the CIF. The table below shows the share of transactions in the CIF attributable to Fund.

### CIF AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE HEALTH INSURANCE FUND

	2014 £'000	2015 £'000
Income	(985)	(802)
Expenditure	496	410
Gains on Investments	(5,287)	(783)
<b>Total Gains recognised</b>	<b>(5,776)</b>	<b>(1,175)</b>



During the year the Net Asset Value of the Fund's investment portfolio decreased by £4.8 million; from £78.5 million in 2014 to £73.7 million by the end of 2015. The fall reflected drawings of £6.0 million, transferred to H&SS to fund Primary Care, being only partially offset by the current year's investment returns of £1.2 million.

The reduced investment returns were a result of lower returns on the equity portion of the portfolio relative to the significant gains seen in prior years. Although only 40% of the portfolio, equity generated the majority of the total Fund return (£0.8 million). The returns from equity saw increased levels of volatility during the year, with rises in the first and fourth quarter offsetting falls in the second and third.

The fixed income and cash assets, making up the remaining 60% of the portfolio, generated consistent returns (£0.4 million) reflecting the ongoing low interest rate environment.

Returns over 2015 reflected movements in the overall market with the underlying investment managers performing in line with their market benchmarks however long term returns over 3 years remain in excess of benchmark.

## Fund Position

The deficit of £0.6 million in 2014 increased to £5.9 million in 2015 because of the following variances in income and expenditure.

### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRE</b>	<b>593</b>
Decrease in Investment Income	4,601
Increase in Social Benefit Payments	2,323
Increase in Contributions	(1,502)
Other Variances	(79)
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>5,936</b>

Investment income decreased by £4.6 million compared with prior year. Contributions paid to the department increased by £1.5 million, and Social Benefit Payments increased by £2.3 million.

Fund Balance 2014

**£81.6**  
million

Fund Balance 2015

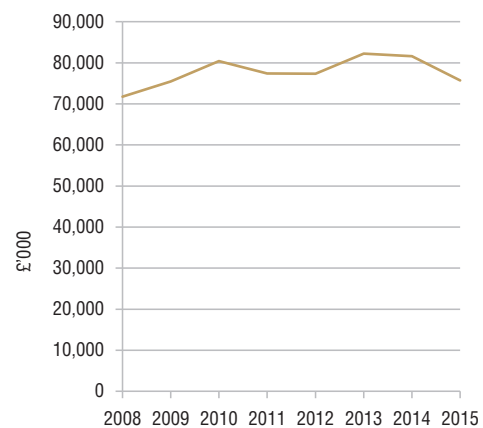
**£75.7**  
million

Net Asset Value decreased by £5.9 million (7.3%) in 2015, predominantly due to Net Revenue Expenditure, which includes a £6.0 million transfer to the Health and Social Services department.

The 2014 opening fund balance has been restated to correct a historic over recognition of income in previous years (discussed above). As a result the opening balance reduced from £86.1 million to £82.2 million.

Assets are predominantly investments held through the Common Investment Fund (CIF) of £73.7 million which are managed in accordance with an investment strategy aligned to the HIF's strategic objectives. Trade receivables of £6.0 million are contributions due or accrued.

### HEALTH INSURANCE FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## 2. What we have spent funding on

### Near Cash by Service Area

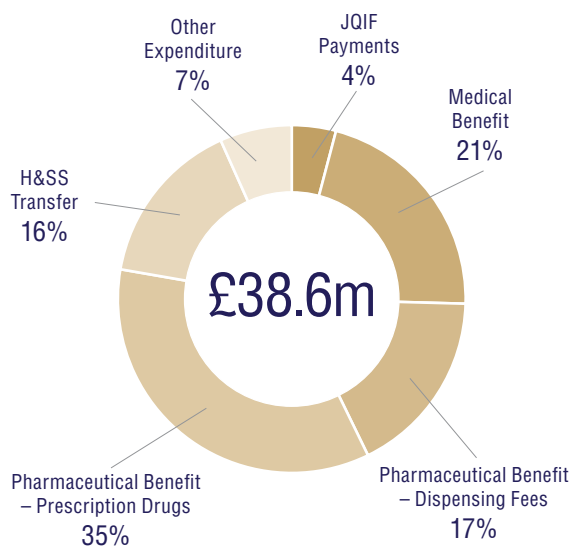
	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Social Security Contributions</b>	<b>(29,628)</b>	<b>(31,130)</b>
<b>Net Investment Returns</b>	<b>(5,770)</b>	<b>(1,169)</b>
<b>Contributory Benefits</b>		
Medical Benefit	8,837	8,222
Pharmacy Benefit	18,861	20,166
Gluten Free Vouchers	279	329
<b>Contributory Benefits</b>	<b>27,977</b>	<b>28,717</b>
<b>Jersey Quality Improvement Framework</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,583</b>
<b>Grant to Health and Social Services</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>Administration</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>1,935</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure – Near Cash</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>5,936</b>



## Fund Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
£36.2 million	£38.6 million

Expenditure has increased by £2.4 million (6.5%) during 2015. This was mostly due to an increase in social benefit payments (£2.3 million after adjusting for the introduction of JQIF payments to GP practices).



### Pharmaceutical Benefit **£20.2 million**

Pharmaceutical benefit covers the full cost of prescription drugs prescribed by GPs (£13.5 million) and includes a dispensing fee paid to community pharmacists (£6.7 million) in respect of each item dispensed. The Minister for Social Security is responsible for maintaining the list of drugs that are available on prescription from GPs.

### Medical Benefit **£8.2 million**

A standard benefit is paid in respect of each GP consultation covered by the Health Insurance Fund. The separate benefit, paid at the same rate, previously available in respect of the cost of a letter of referral written by a GP to a hospital consultant or other specialist, was withdrawn in line with the introduction of the JQIF contract payments.

Throughout 2015 the value of the benefit was set at £20.28 per consultation.

In January 2010 the Health and Social Services Department introduced a charge for analysing blood samples provided by GPs. A new benefit was set up within the Social Security Department, funded through the Health Insurance Fund, to ensure that this cost was not passed on to the patient. The benefit covers blood samples taken for haematology testing and for clinical chemistry testing and was introduced at a standard rate of £10.00 before being increased to £10.35 in June 2012.

### JQIF Payments to GP Practices **£1.6 million**

The Jersey Quality Improvement Framework (JQIF) contained 34 clinical and organisational measures describing the standards and activities which GP surgeries should achieve. These include, for example, the creation of a register of patients with diabetes and measures regarding specific interventions for this condition. Payments were made to GP practices according to their level of activity against each measure totalling £1.6 million, which is recorded within Supplies and Services.

### Primary Care Services – H&SS **£6.0 million**

In 2015 there was a £6.0 million transfer from the Health Insurance Fund to Health and Social Services to fund primary care services provided by that Department.

## Other Benefits

### Gluten-free Scheme **£0.3 million**

Individuals who require a gluten-free diet can receive vouchers towards the cost of purchasing gluten-free products. The current value of the vouchers is £14 per beneficiary per week.

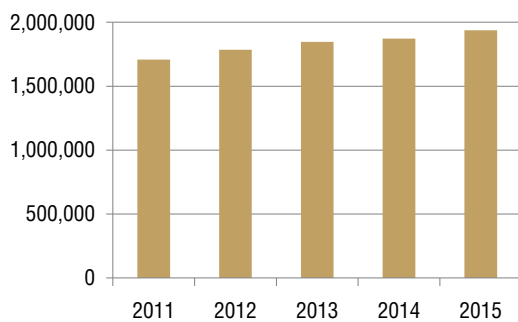


### 3. What we have achieved

#### Pharmaceutical Benefit

The long-term growth in numbers of prescriptions continued in 2015 with over 1.9 million items being prescribed.

NO. OF ITEMS PRESCRIBED 2011–2015



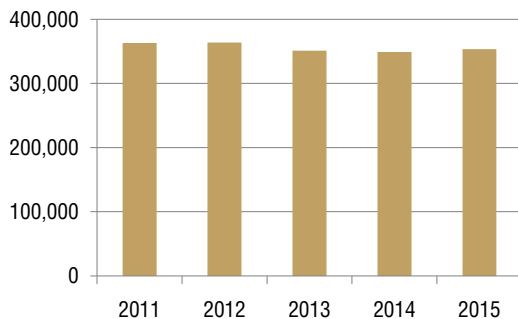
There has been an average rate of increase in the number of items prescribed during the last five years of 3.2%.

There were an average of 19 items prescribed per head of population in 2015, a similar number to that in 2014.

#### Medical benefit – GP Consultations

In 2015 medical benefit was paid in respect of 350,000 consultations from the health fund.

NO. OF GP CONSULTATIONS 2011–2015

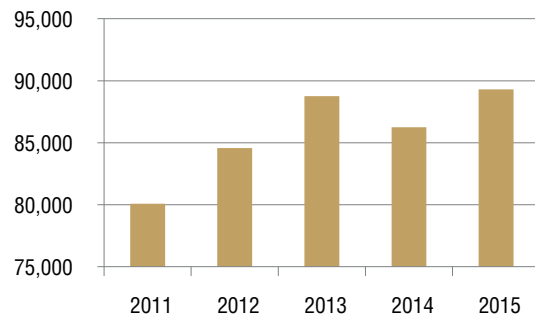


The number of GP consultations has remained quite stable over the past five years.

#### Medical Benefit – Pathology Laboratory Benefit

In 2015, almost 90,000 Pathology Laboratory Benefit claims were paid.

PATHOLOGY LABORATORY BENEFIT CLAIMS 2011–2015





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Contributions	(29,628)	(31,130)
Sales of Goods and Services	(138)	(244)
Investment Income	(5,776)	(1,175)
Other Income	(55)	(71)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(35,597)</b>	<b>(32,620)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Social Benefit Payments	27,977	28,717
Supplies and Services	1,844	3,596
Administrative Expenditure	183	129
Premises and Maintenance	17	17
Other Operating Expenditure	6,000	6,000
Impairments of Financial Assets	169	97
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>36,190</b>	<b>38,556</b>
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>5,936</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	Restated 2013 Actual £'000	Restated 2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	78,739	78,514	73,689
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>78,739</b>	<b>78,514</b>	<b>73,689</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	5,281	5,805	5,952
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	1	–
Balance due from the Consolidated and Other Funds	193	–	–
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>5,952</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>84,214</b>	<b>84,320</b>	<b>79,641</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(1,989)	(1,975)	(2,396)
Balance due to the Consolidated and Other Funds	–	(728)	(1,565)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,989)</b>	<b>(2,703)</b>	<b>(3,961)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>82,225</b>	<b>81,617</b>	<b>75,680</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	82,225	81,617	75,680
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>82,225</b>	<b>81,617</b>	<b>75,680</b>



## Social Security (Reserve) Fund

*Established under the Social Security (Jersey) Law 1974, the Fund sets aside funds for the future provision of pension benefits for those in employment so as to reduce the impact of pensions in future generations, as well as to smooth contributions for Social Security benefits over time.*

### Summary Snapshot

FUND POSITION	NET REVENUE INCOME
<b>£1,288,338,024</b>	<b>£35,410,237</b>
<b>2.8% increase</b> from 2014	<b>63.3% decrease</b> from 2014





## Fund Performance

### 1. Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£95.5</b> million	<b>£35.2</b> million

At the beginning of 2015 the Social Security (Reserve) Fund held a range of investments both within the Common Investment Fund ('CIF') and outside. The assets outside the CIF were held with Legal and General and were invested in a range of passive vehicles; during the year these assets were transferred into the CIF.

The Social Security (Reserve) Fund continues to pursue an investment strategy focused on growth, reflecting the longer term investment horizon of the Fund. The majority of the Fund's assets are invested in return seeking assets and specifically equity type investments, the year end holdings are illustrated per the diagram under 'Performance of CIF investments'.

The total return of the Fund was £35.2 million in 2015, £29.2 million was generated by the CIF and £6.0 million by the assets held outside. Of the assets held within the CIF the majority of the Fund performance was delivered by the equity class investments, these contributed £23.5 million to the total Fund return; the next largest contributor was the property class which contributed £5.5 million of the Fund return. Of the remaining earnings of £0.2 million, gains of £1.1 million in the absolute return bond class were offset by losses of £1.2 million in the absolute return pool with cash generating £0.3 million. Assets outside the CIF related to passively managed Funds held with Legal and General, of these assets virtually the entire £6.0 million return was generated by passive equity. These holdings were liquidated before the year end and transferred into the CIF.

2015 saw considerable volatility in the Fund returns driven primarily by movements seen in the underlying equity markets. The first quarter saw the equity market return 7.3%, which was reversed by losses seen in the second and third quarter; by the end of the third quarter returns for the year to date were negative 2.9%. Subsequent recovery in the fourth quarter saw the full year return from equity rise to 2.8%. In December the Investment Strategy of the Fund was amended to include an allocation to absolute return class assets, this allocation was funded from the equity classes. The absolute return pool, split across nine Investment Managers, is a return seeking class. The pool however is expected to provide a more consistent, lower

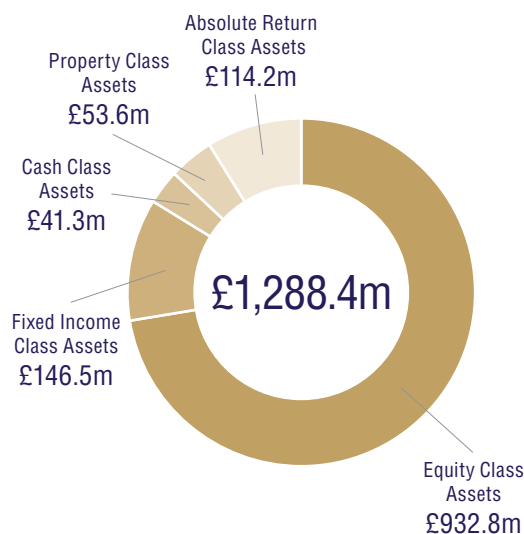
volatility return combined with greater downside protection relative to the equity classes.

The income generated by the Fund was significantly lower than in 2014, variation in the Funds level of earnings is expected as the return seeking assets, whilst generating higher returns, are also subject to greater short term volatility. Due to short term volatility, the returns of the Fund are best reviewed over a long term investment horizon. Investment returns from the CIF investments of the Fund equated to an annualised yield of 11.8%, measured over three years. Over that period performance of the Fund is in excess of the Funds benchmark and the expected long term return assumed by the Funds actuarial valuation.

### Performance of CIF Investments

Social Security (Reserve) Fund participates in a range of CIF pools. Investments are held by the CIF, which recognises income, expenditure and gains/losses on Investments. The Fund recognises only gains or losses on the units held in the CIF.

The table below shows the share of transactions in the CIF attributable to Fund.





## CIF AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY (RESERVE) FUND

	2014 £'000	2015 £'000
Income	(19,955)	(22,668)
Expenditure	6,813	8,033
Gains on Investments	(71,818)	(14,572)
<b>Total Gains recognised</b>	<b>(84,960)</b>	<b>(29,207)</b>

The above table shows the income and expenditure paid within the CIF pools apportioned to the Social Security (Reserve) Fund through the movement in value of CIF units. These values represent the share of income and expense if the Fund's assets were held directly. Income and gains on investment are generated by the performance of the managers; the expenditure represents a combination of administrative fees, such as custodian fees and transactional charges and the manager's fees. Manager fees are expected to be higher in the CIF than outside due to the greater costs to active management. Fees charged during the year have risen due to the higher value of Fund assets held within the CIF.

## 2. Expenditure

Actual 2014

**£0.0**

million

Actual 2015

**£0.0**

million

Investments held in the CIF recognise income, expenditure and gain/losses on investments within the CIF pool. The Fund recognises only gains or losses on the units held in the CIF.

Expenses incurred by the Social Security (Reserve) Fund within the CIF are charged to the CIF pools and are therefore recognised within the unrealised gain or loss on the Units held by the Social Security (Reserve) Fund.

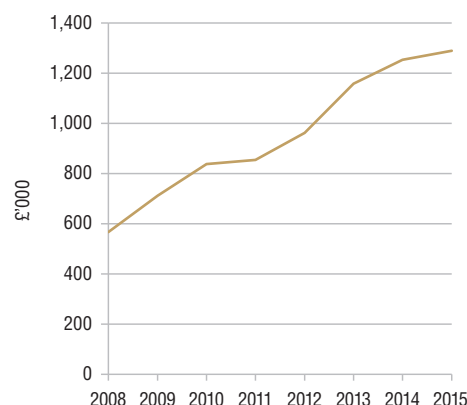
Fees paid outside the CIF are recognised directly by the Social Security Fund. These expenses equated to £0.2 million and relate mostly to management fees charged directly to the Fund by the Investment Manager of the assets held outside the CIF and associated custodian fees.

## 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

Fund Balance 2014	Fund Balance 2015
<b>£1,253.2</b> million	<b>£1,288.4</b> million

The Net Asset Value (NAV) increased from £1,253.2 million to £1,288.4 million during 2015, an increase of £35.2 million (2.8%).

### SOCIAL SECURITY (RESERVE) FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Investment Income	(95,476)	(35,168)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(95,476)</b>	<b>(35,168)</b>
<b>Net Revenue Income</b>	<b>(95,476)</b>	<b>(35,168)</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1,157,731	1,253,208	1,288,372
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>1,157,731</b>	<b>1,253,208</b>	<b>1,288,372</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	148	80	11
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,157,879</b>	<b>1,253,288</b>	<b>1,288,383</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	(63)	(111)	–
Balance due to the Consolidated and Other Funds	(122)	(8)	(45)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(185)</b>	<b>(119)</b>	<b>(45)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>1,157,694</b>	<b>1,253,169</b>	<b>1,288,338</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	1,157,694	1,253,169	1,288,338
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>1,157,694</b>	<b>1,253,169</b>	<b>1,288,338</b>





## Long-Term Care Fund

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*The Long-Term Care Fund is a ring fenced Fund administered by the Social Security Department. This is funded by the new Long-Term Care Charge payable by local residents and a grant from the States. The Fund pays benefits to adults with long-term care needs.*

### Summary Snapshot

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FUND POSITION

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**£11,184,701**

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**5.1% decrease**

from 2014

NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE

---

**£598,704**

---

**£82,208 surplus**

in 2014



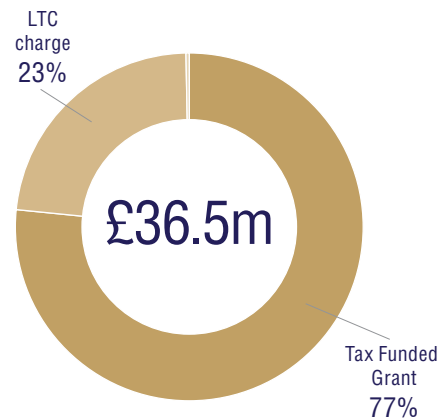
# 1. What resources have we used

## Fund Income

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
£18.2 million	£36.4 million

Income within the Long-Term Care Fund (LTCF) consists of both a grant from the States, (which reflects budgets relating to Long-Term Care previously held by the Health and Social Services Department and Social Security Departments) and the LTC charge, 0.5% of taxable income up to the Upper Earnings Limit.

Income has increased by £18.2 million from 2014. The introduction from 1 January 2015 of the new LTC charge raised £8.4 million of income. There was also a £9.8 million increase in the Grant made by the States, reflecting a full year of operation of the benefit.



## MAJOR INCOME STREAMS

	£'000
Tax Funded Grant	18,084
LTC charge	8,443
Contributions from SSD and H&SS	9,897
Other Services and Revenue	111
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>36,535</b>

## 2. What we have spent funding on

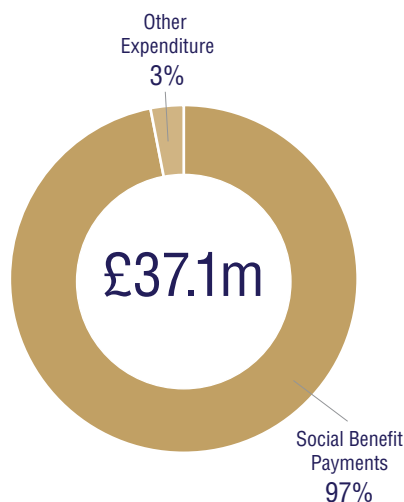
### Near Cash by Service Area

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
States Grant to Long-Term Care Fund	(18,155)	(27,981)
Long-Term Care Charge	–	(8,443)
Long-Term Care Benefit	16,899	35,993
Administration	1,174	1,030
<b>Net Revenue Expenditure - Near Cash</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>599</b>

### Fund Expenditure

Actual 2014	Actual 2015
<b>£18.2</b>	<b>£37.1</b>
million	million

Expenditure on benefits from the LTCF in total amounted to £36.0 million during 2015. This compares to spend for the first 6 months of the scheme in the second half of 2014 of £16.9 million. Net expenditure of £1.1 million was incurred on Administration including staff to operate the Scheme.



### Long-Term Care Benefit

From 1 July 2014 individuals with long term care needs have been able to claim benefits from the new long term care scheme. The value of the benefit depends on the assessed care level of the individual and where the care is being received. Claimants can receive care in their own home, in a specialist group home or in a residential home.

A means tested benefit is available from the start of the care for those with lower income and assets. Property loans are available which are secured against the value of the family home. Once standard care costs have reached a certain level all claimants are entitled to a benefit which covers their standard care costs.





### 3. Changes in Fund Net Asset Value

#### Fund Position

The Fund position has reduced by £0.6 million (5.1%), as benefits exceeded income. This compares to a small surplus in 2014.

#### KEY VARIANCES IN NET REVENUE (INCOME)/ EXPENDITURE (NRI/E) FROM 2014

	£'000
<b>2014 NRI</b>	<b>(82)</b>
Social Benefit Payments	19,094
New LTC charge	(8,443)
States Grant (full year)	(9,826)
Other Variances	(144)
<b>2015 NRE</b>	<b>599</b>

Fund Balance 2014

**£11.8**

million

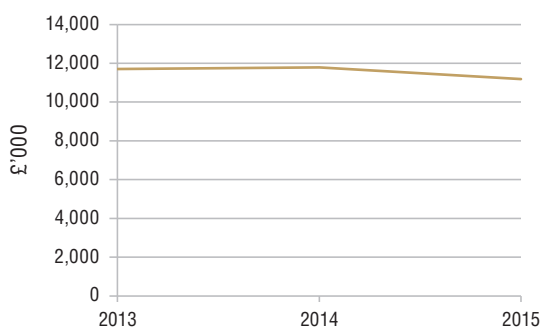
Fund Balance 2015

**£11.2**

million

The Net Asset value of the Fund at 31 December 2015 stood at £11.2 million. Debtors include £4.9 million due from Health and Social Services (finalised in January 2016), and creditors are for accrued benefit. At the year end the Fund was holding a cash balance, but amounts are due to the Social Security Fund (SSF) for benefits paid through the SSF, and were paid in January 2016.

#### LONG-TERM CARE FUND NET ASSET VALUE OVER TIME

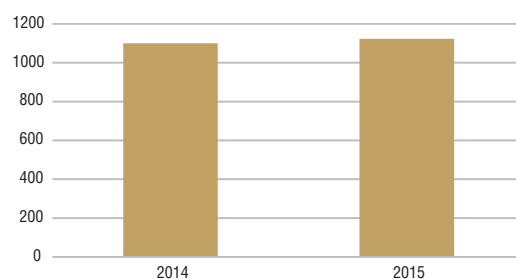


### 4. What we have achieved

On the 1 July 2014 600 claims were transferred from the previous Income Support system into the new long term care system. A further 500 individuals joined the scheme, resulting in just over 1,100 people being supported.

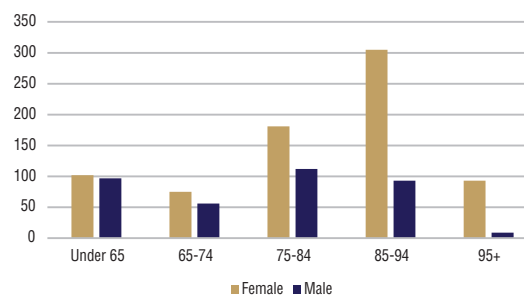
The number of new entrants has closely matched the number of individuals exiting the scheme. As a result the overall number of individuals being supported by the scheme has remained relatively static through 2015.

#### INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTED THROUGH LTC SCHEME



There are almost twice as many women on the scheme as there are men, and this proportion grows with age.

#### AGE AND GENDER OF LTC CLAIMANTS





## Financial Statements

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		
Long-Term Care Charge	–	(8,443)
States Grant	(18,155)	(27,981)
Investment Income	(77)	(111)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>(18,232)</b>	<b>(36,535)</b>
<b>Expenditure: Near Cash</b>		
Social Benefit Payments	16,899	35,993
Supplies and Services	1,220	1,660
Administrative Expenditure	23	13
Premises and Maintenance	8	6
Other Operating Expenditure	–	(538)
<b>Total Expenditure: Near Cash</b>	<b>18,150</b>	<b>37,134</b>
<b>Net Revenue (Income)/Expenditure</b>	<b>(82)</b>	<b>599</b>



## Statement of Financial Position

	2013 Actual £'000	2014 Actual £'000	2015 Actual £'000
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Trade and Other Receivables	–	–	658
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>658</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Non-Current Assets classified as held for sale	–	–	–
Trade and Other Receivables	–	4,558	8,759
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,701	10,463	22,939
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>15,021</b>	<b>31,698</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>15,021</b>	<b>32,356</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	–	(1,785)	(1,414)
Balance due to the Consolidated and Other Funds	–	(1,453)	(19,757)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(3,238)</b>	<b>(21,171)</b>
<b>Assets Less Liabilities</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>11,783</b>	<b>11,185</b>
<b>Taxpayer's Equity</b>			
Accumulated Revenue Reserves	11,701	11,783	11,185
<b>Total Taxpayer's Equity</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>11,783</b>	<b>11,185</b>



# Glossary of Terms

This glossary aims to explain some of the terms commonly used in the Accounts, and covers both accounting terms and terminology relating specifically to the States. The definitions given here are intended to assist the user of the accounts, and it should be noted that some terms may have specific legal meaning or more precise definitions under accounting standards. The reader should also refer to the States Accounting Policies in Note 9.1 of the Accounts, which include some definitions for accounting purposes and give more detail on the accounting treatments for various items.

## Accounting Officer

The Accounting Officer is the person responsible for the proper financial management of a States' funded body in accordance with the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2005. In general, the Chief Officer of a department is also the Accounting Officer.

## Accounting Period

This is the length of time covered by the accounts. For the States of Jersey this is a period of twelve months commencing on 1 January. The end of the accounting period is the balance sheet date, 31 December.

## Accruals Basis

This is one of the main accounting concepts. Income and expenditure are shown in the accounting period that they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

## Accrued Pension

This is the amount of the annual pension an officer is entitled to as at the year end, i.e. the amount that they would receive if they carried out no further service.

## Annual Budget Statement

The States' Annual Budget sets out the taxation measures and the expected level of States income.

## Annual Business Plan (ABP)

An annual plan detailing the resources to be allocated to each States department together with the objectives of each department. Before 2013 it was through the Annual Business Plan debate that the States Assembly allocated funding to Departments' Net Expenditure Limits (budgets) from the Consolidated Fund.

## Asset

An asset is something that the States of Jersey owns; assets are sub-divided into fixed assets, financial assets

and current assets. Property, Plant and Equipment assets are assets which the States of Jersey has bought or constructed to provide services over a period of time. Property, Plant and Equipment will have a life of more than one year; Non-Current Financial assets are investments such as bonds or equities, loans made to third parties, or strategic investments. These assets are expected to be held for longer than one year and typically provide a return for the States; Current assets are assets typically sold or otherwise redeemed within one year of the end of the accounting period (e.g. inventory and receivables).

## Audit of Accounts

An audit is an evaluation of the accounts by an independent expert. Please refer to the Auditor's Report for details of the work carried out.

## Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

This category includes all Financial Assets that do not fall into one of the other categories (FVTPL, Held to Maturity or Loans and Receivables). Despite the name, it may be intended that the States holds these Assets indefinitely. Movements in the value of these investments are recorded in Taxpayers' Equity rather than income and expenditure for the year.

## Balance Sheet

Under UK GAAP this is a primary accounting statement that shows the assets, liabilities and reserves of the States of Jersey at the end of the accounting period. The equivalent IFRS statement is the Statement of Financial Position.

## Budget (Approval)

A budget approval is the amount agreed either as the expected level of States Income (approved through the Annual Budget Statement), or the amount of expenditure a department may incur (approved through the Medium Term Financial Plan). Variations to these amounts may



also be approved during the year. These accounts report two budget approval figures:

- 2015 MTFP: This is the original budget set and approved by the States Assembly in the 2015 Update to the MTFP;
- Final Approved Budget: This is the final budget after taking account of authorised changes during the year.

### Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition or construction of noncurrent assets that will be used to provide services beyond the current accounting period or expenditure that adds value to an existing fixed asset.

### Cash Equivalent Transfer Values (CETV)

A cash equivalent transfer value (CETV) is a lump sum value in today's terms of the rights accrued within a member's pension scheme. It assumes the member is leaving service and makes a pension transfer from the pension fund to an alternative pension arrangement.

### Cash Flow Risk

The risk that the States' available cash will not be sufficient to meet its financial obligations.

### Common Investment Fund (CIF)

The Common Investment Fund is an administrative arrangement that allows States Funds (including those outside of the States of Jersey Accounting Boundary) to pool investments to benefit from greater investment opportunities and economies of scale.

### Consolidated Fund

This is the fund through which the majority of the States' income and expenditure is managed. More detail on this fund is given in the Annex to the Accounts.

### Contingent Liability

A contingent liability is a possible liability, as explained in Note 9.1 to the Accounts.

### Corporate Bonds

Corporate bonds are issued by companies to raise capital. They are an alternative to issuing new shares on the stock market (equity finance) and are a form of debt finance.

### Creditor

The UK GAAP term for a payable is a party who the States of Jersey owe money to at the end of the accounting period for goods or services provided within the accounting period.

### Debtor

The UK GAAP term for a receivable. A debtor is a party who owes the States of Jersey money at the end of the

accounting period for goods or services provided by the States of Jersey within the accounting period.

### Departmental Income

Departmental Income is income derived from charges made for services provided by departments.

### Derivative Financial Instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract whose value changes in response to the change in an underlying variable (e.g. interest rates, equity share prices, exchange rates etc.), and will be settled at a future date.

### Equities

Equities are instruments that signify an ownership position in a corporation, and represent a claim on its proportionate share in the corporation's assets and profits

### Financial Instruments

A contract that gives rise to either cash, equities or a contractual right to receive either cash or another financial instrument.

### Foreign Exchange Risk

The risk of loss stemming from exposure to adverse foreign exchange rate movements.

### Full Time Equivalents (FTE)

FTE represents the equivalent number of Full Time Employees a department has, taking into account any part-time and other flexible working arrangements. For example, if an employee works 75% of normal hours they would be recorded as a FTE of 0.75.

### General Revenue Income

General Revenue Income comprises taxation, duties, the Island rate, and other income to the Consolidated Fund covered by the Annual Budget Statement.

### Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) are a standard framework of guidelines for financial accounting used in any given jurisdiction; generally known as Accounting Standards. GAAP includes the standards, conventions, and rules accountants follow in recording and summarising transactions, and in the preparation of financial statements. Variations include UK GAAP (used by the States in 2010 and 2011), and IFRS. The States of Jersey follows GAAP, as interpreted by the Jersey Financial Reporting Manual.

### Grants and Subsidies

Grants and subsidies are assistance from a States entity in the form of transfers of resources to an individual or organisation in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions.



### Gross Departmental Expenditure

This is revenue expenditure incurred by States departments in the course of providing public services, before taking account of Departmental Income.

### Head of Expenditure

A head of expenditure is either the annual net revenue expenditure limit of a States funded body, or an amount allocated for a capital project.

### Impairment

Where the value of an asset (as shown in the Statement of Financial Position) exceeds its actual value to the States of Jersey, the amount included on the balance sheet for the asset is reduced. This reduction is recognised as a cost in the Operating Cost Statement, and is called an Impairment.

### Income

This is the amounts that the States of Jersey receives or is entitled to in the accounting period.

### Interest Rate Risk

This is the financial risk to which a portfolio or institution is exposed to if interest rates change.

### International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

IFRS refers to a GAAP framework developed by the International Accounting Standards Board. The States of Jersey has adopted IFRS for the first time in the 2012 Accounts. The States of Jersey follows IFRS, as interpreted by the Jersey Financial Reporting Manual.

### Inventory

These are items that the States of Jersey has purchased, or is developing, but has not yet used in the provision of services. For example, supplies held in a store prior to being issued for use.

### Investments held at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

The States of Jersey has designated Investments held in the Common Investment Fund as part of this category, as they are managed as a portfolio reported at Fair Value. Changes in the value of these investments are reported in income and expenditure in the year they occur, even if these gains/losses haven't yet been realised.

### Jersey Financial Reporting Manual (JFRm)

The Jersey Financial Reporting Manual interprets GAAP for the public sector in Jersey, and is based on the UK Government version of the same document.

### Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are Accounting Officers (except those of smaller departments exempted by the Treasury and Resources Minister through a formal

decision), members of the Council of Ministers,, and Assistant Ministers.

### Leases

A lease is a financial arrangement that provides for the use of an asset without direct ownership. For accounting purposes leases can be either:

*Finance leases:* A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards associated with owning the asset to the lessee (in these accounts the States of Jersey). Typically finance leases are entered into to finance large capital projects, or

*Operating Lease:* A lease where the risks and rewards of ownership are not borne by the lessee. Operating leases are entered into for a range of assets such as vehicles or plant and machinery.

### Liability

A debt or obligation owed by the States of Jersey to another party.

### Liquidity Risk

The risk that an organisation may not have, or may not be able to raise cash funds when needed.

### Market Risk

The risk of losses resulting from adverse changes in market prices or other market rates.

### Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP)

The States approved changes to the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2005 in July 2011 to introduce longer term financial planning and the approval of a three-year Medium Term Financial Plan from 2013. This replaces the Annual Business Plan. The MTFP extends the States budgeting period from one to three years, and fits with the existing political cycle, where each Council of Ministers is elected for a three-year term.

### Ministerial Department

A Ministerial Department is one for which a Minister is responsible to the States for its administration and funding.

### Near-Cash

Near Cash income or expenditure refers to items that will turn into cash flows soon, for example expenditure incurred that will be paid for within 30 days.

### Net Revenue Expenditure (NRE)

NRE is the net of gross departmental expenditure and departmental Income. If income exceeds expenditure it is reported as Net Revenue Income.

### Net Revenue Income (NRI)

See Net Revenue Expenditure.



### Non Cash

Income and Expenditure are now recorded in line with GAAP, and so includes amounts to reflect the use of assets even where no cash flow occurs (for example depreciation). Non Cash amounts are recorded to ensure that expenditure reflects the full economic cost of activities, even where there is no direct cash flow

### Non-Ministerial Department

A non-Ministerial Department is one for which no Minister is responsible to the States for its administration or funding.

### Operating Cost Statement (OCS)

Under UK GAAP this was a primary accounting statement showing the income and expenditure for the States in the current accounting period. The IFRS equivalent is the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

### Payable

A payable is an amount owed by the States of Jersey at the end of the accounting period for goods or services provided within the accounting period.

### Primary Accounting Statements

The four primary accounting statements within the States of Jersey accounts are the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity.

### Provision

This is an amount set aside in the accounts (included in liabilities on the balance sheet) for probable payments due after the end of the accounting period that relate to events that have taken place in the current, or previous, accounting period.

### Related Party

Related Parties are more fully defined in International Accounting Standard 24 – Related Party Transactions, but in terms of the States are parties that are controlled or significantly influenced either by the States directly or indirectly through its strategic investments, or by a member of Key Management Personnel.

### Retail Price Index (RPI)

The Jersey Retail Price Index is a measure of inflation compiled by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit.

### RPI(X)

RPI(X) is the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments, often considered as a measure of underlying inflation

### Receivable

A receivable is an amount owed to the States of Jersey at the end of the accounting period for goods or services provided by the States of Jersey within the accounting period.

### Revaluation

Accounting Standards require Property, Plant and Equipment Assets to be held at "Current Value", and so regular revaluations of certain asset classes are required (as explained in Note 9.1 to the Accounts).

### Revenue Expenditure

The day to day expenses associated with the provision of services, including the cost of employing staff, purchasing supplies and services and holding and using fixed assets.

### Revenue Expenditure Limit

Revenue expenditure limits are approved by the States Assembly (through the Medium Term Financial Plan, or previously the Annual Business Plan), and are the key measure against which Accounting Officers are held to account for delivering services within an allocated expenditure limit.

### Revenue Levied by the States of Jersey

Income such as taxes, duties or fines, raised by the States of Jersey where no or nominal consideration is provided in return. Whilst the States of Jersey does provide a range of services to islanders, it does not do so directly in consideration for payments received.

### Special Funds

These are funds with a specific purpose and are usually established by legislation or a States' decision. They are also sometimes referred to as "Separately Constituted Funds".

### Statement of Cash Flows

A primary accounting statement that explains actual movements in cash balances that have occurred in the year. This contrasts to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure which reports accrued income and expenditure. This is covered in more detail in Section 6 of the Accounts – "Introduction to the Accounts".

### Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity (SoCiTE)

This is a primary statement that gives details of the movements in Taxpayers' Equity. Under UK GAAP this information was included in the Reserves Note.

### Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SoCNE)

This is a primary accounting statement showing the income and expenditure for the States in the current accounting period. It also includes "Other Comprehensive Income", which includes Gains and Losses not recorded in income and expenditure, such as unrealised gains such as those arising from the revaluation of Property Plant and



Equipment. Under UK GAAP this information was included in the Operating Cost Statement and the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses.

#### Statement of Financial Position (SoFP)

This is a primary accounting statement that shows the assets, liabilities and taxpayers equity of the States of Jersey at the end of the accounting period. This is covered in more detail in Section 6 of the Accounts – “Introduction to the Accounts”. Under UK GAAP this is referred to as a Balance Sheet.

#### Statement of Outturn against Approvals (SoOaA)

The State's accountability statements. Shows a comparison of outturn against the approval for each head of expenditure for both net revenue expenditure and capital expenditure.

#### Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses (STRGL)

Under UK GAAP the STRGL is a primary statement that includes all gains and losses made in the accounting period whether realised or unrealised. Under IFRS this is incorporated into the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

#### Stock and Work in Progress

The UK GAAP term for Inventory. These are items that the States of Jersey has purchased, or is developing, but has not yet used in the provision of services. For example, supplies held in a store prior to being issued for use.

#### Strategic Investments

Companies in which the States has a majority shareholding but which are not consolidated into the States' accounts as their inclusion would distort the presentation of the States' financial results.

#### Taxpayers' Equity

Equal to Net Asset Value, Taxpayers' Equity result from the accumulation of surpluses, deficits, revaluations of assets and other surplus sums.

#### Trading Operation

These are areas of operation of the States of Jersey, designated by the States to be a States Trading Operation. As at 31 December 2015 there are two States Trading Operations: Jersey Fleet Management and Jersey Car Parking. Prior to incorporation in October 2015 Jersey Airport and Jersey Harbours were also Trading Operations.

#### Trading Fund

Trading Operations do not form part of the Consolidated Fund, and so each maintain a separate Trading Fund balance. This is calculated using the same method as the Consolidated Fund balance, as detailed in the Consolidation Fund section of the Annex to the Accounts.

### Summary of Acronyms and Initialisations

<b>BP</b>	Business Plan
<b>CETV</b>	Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (Pensions)
<b>CIF</b>	Common Investment Fund
<b>CSR</b>	Comprehensive Spending Review
<b>CSS</b>	Civil Service Scheme
<b>DPS</b>	Discretionary Pension Scheme
<b>EUSD</b>	European Union Savings Directive
<b>FSR</b>	Fiscal Strategy Review
<b>FTE</b>	Full Time Equivalent
<b>GAAP</b>	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
<b>GST</b>	Goods and Services Tax
<b>IFRS</b>	International Financial Reporting Standards
<b>IJCI</b>	Independent Jersey Care Inquiry
<b>JFReM</b>	Jersey Financial Reporting Manual
<b>JPOPF</b>	Jersey Post Office Pension Fund
<b>JTSF</b>	Jersey Teachers' Superannuation Fund
<b>MTFP</b>	Medium Term Financial Plan
<b>NRE</b>	Net Revenue Expenditure
<b>NRI</b>	Net Revenue Income
<b>PECRS</b>	Public Employees' Contributory Retirement Scheme
<b>SoCF</b>	Statement of Cash Flows
<b>SoCiTE</b>	Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity
<b>SoCNE</b>	Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure
<b>SoFP</b>	Statement of Financial Position
<b>SOJ</b>	States of Jersey
<b>SOJDC</b>	States of Jersey Development Company Limited
<b>SoOaA</b>	Statement of Outturn against Approvals
<b>VER</b>	Voluntary Early Retirement
<b>VR</b>	Voluntary Redundancy
<b>VS</b>	Voluntary Severance
<b>WEB</b>	Waterfront Enterprise Board







## Appendix A – Grants under £75,000

Full details of significant Grants and Subsidies awarded to any individual or organisation are given in Note 9.12 to the Accounts. This Appendix gives the detail of grants awarded under States of Jersey Grant Schemes and also summarises grants and subsidies of less than £75,000 made by the States of Jersey in 2015.

### *Details of significant grants awarded under States of Jersey Grant Schemes*

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Name of Scheme	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Energy Efficiency Service – Various recipients	Initiative to assist low-income and vulnerable households reduce their energy bills and keep warmer through the winter	562,784
Countryside Enhancement Scheme – Various recipients	Environmental financial support to land owners for the benefit of the Island's population	162,263
<b>Total payments under Significant Schemes – Department of the Environment</b>		<b>725,047</b>

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Name of Scheme	Reason for Grant	Amount £
<b>Area Payments</b>	Support a base level of farming activity in the countryside	
Area Payments to Individuals		81,449
Woodside Farms Ltd		59,585
Meleches 2007 Ltd		34,278
Master Farms Ltd		30,327
Fosse Au Bois Growers Ltd		30,263
T H Barette Ltd		24,650
Somerleigh Farms 1996 Ltd		23,332
La Ferme Ltd		15,954
J & S Growers (2009) Ltd		14,337



Name of Scheme	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Lodge Farm Ltd		14,129
Cowley Farm Ltd		13,942
Amal-Grow Limited		13,138
R Le B Ltd		11,998
Labey Farms Ltd		11,628
Trinity Manor Farm Ltd		11,563
Chalet Jersey Ltd		11,102
Classic Herd Ltd		10,915
Didier Hellio Ltd		10,198
Meadow Vale Farm Ltd		9,484
Freedom Farms Ltd		7,398
St Lawrence Growers Ltd		7,167
Le Gresley Farms Ltd		6,702
AMW (Jersey) Ltd		6,544
Bel Val Farm Ltd		5,970
Gold Leaf Farm Ltd		4,621
Les Cotils Farms Ltd		4,384
D J Farming Ltd		4,288
J E Perchard Ltd		4,196
The Reserve		4,183
Cross Cottage Farm Ltd		4,027
Printemps Farm Ltd		3,919
Jersey Dairy		3,581
Anneville Farm Ltd		3,487
Devon Villa (1991) Ltd		3,213
Le Sech Farms Ltd		3,008
Vermont Farm Ltd		2,947
La Robeline Cider Company Ltd		2,114
Person & Freire Ltd		1,844
Potage Farm Ltd		1,477
Le Rendu & Son Ltd		1,476
Bayview Livery Ltd		1,389
Ocean Dream Ltd		1,312
Le Pav Ltd		1,105
La Mare Vineyards Ltd		1,076
Bon Air Stables		939
Douet Farm		921
CAF Engineering Limited		911
Vers Les Monts Organic Farm		626
East Riding Ltd		474
<b>Total Area Payments</b>		<b>527,571</b>



Name of Scheme	Reason for Grant	Amount £
<b>Quality Milk Payments</b>	Transitional support to allow the industry to implement their Dairy Industry Recovery Programme	
Quality Milk Payments to individuals		58,195
La Ferme Ltd		37,764
R Le B Ltd		33,713
Chalet Jersey Ltd		31,476
Lodge Farm Ltd		30,527
T H Barette Ltd		30,254
Cowley Farm Ltd		27,864
Trinity Manor Farm Ltd		25,284
Meadow Vale Farm Ltd		24,096
Master Farms Ltd		13,872
Gold Leaf Farm Ltd		12,912
Freedom Farms Ltd		12,818
AMW (Jersey) Ltd		11,856
Le Gresley Farms Ltd		10,212
Les Ormes Farm Ltd		9,282
Classic Herd Ltd		7,800
Cross Cottage Farm Ltd		6,923
J E Perchard Ltd		6,238
Jersey Dairy		2,090
<b>Total Quality Milk Payments</b>		<b>393,176</b>
<b>Rural Initiative Scheme</b>	Rural Initiative Scheme provides support for innovation and business diversification	
Jersey Oyster Company Ltd		25,000
La Ferme Ltd		16,391
Rural Initiative Scheme payments to individuals		13,100
Jersey Sea Farms		9,900
La Robeline Cider Company Ltd		8,720
Valley Foods Ltd		7,000
R Le B Ltd		5,132
The Jersey Royal Company LTD		3,900
D A Richardson Ltd		2,340
Lodge Farm Ltd		2,000



Name of Scheme	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Freedom Farms Ltd		1,170
Hi-Ho Growers Ltd		1,170
Labey Farms Ltd		1,170
Melechès 2007 Ltd		1,170
<b>Total Rural Initiative Scheme</b>		<b>98,163</b>
<b>Skills Accelerator Grant</b>	To provide skills training to employees with the aim of making a difference to the sustainability or development of their employer's business	
Skills Accelerator Grant to Individuals		67,612
<b>Total Skills Accelerator Grant</b>		<b>67,612</b>
<b>Total payments under Significant Schemes – Economic Development Department</b>		<b>1,086,522</b>

## EDUCATION, SPORT AND CULTURE DEPARTMENT

Name of Scheme	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Nursery Education Fund	Provide pre-school learning through the Nursery Education Fund	1,964,448
Grants to individuals (Jersey College for Girls)	Assist students in the payment of fees	133,616
Grants to individuals (Victoria College)	Assist students in the payment of fees	54,726
<b>Support for travel to participate in sports events</b>	Support individuals, clubs and associations in travel to participate in sports events	
Jersey Rugby Association		48,000
Jersey Netball Association		29,000
Jersey Hockey Association		22,600
Jersey Spartan Athletic Club		22,000
Channel Island Lawn Tennis Association		14,000
Jersey Football Association		13,010
Jersey Motor Cycle & Light Car Club		12,000
Jersey Sports Association for Disabled		11,850
JHA Development Fund		9,200



Name of Scheme	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Tigers (Jersey) Swimming Club		9,100
Jersey Triathlon Club		9,000
St Catherine's Sailing Club		8,420
Jersey Table Tennis Association		7,800
Jersey Surfboard Club		7,500
Jersey Cycling Association Youth Academy		7,440
British Show Jumping Association		7,405
Bowls Jersey		6,000
Jersey Badminton Association		5,000
Jersey Squash Racquets Association		5,000
Jersey Gymnastics Club		4,790
Regent Gymnastic Club		4,750
Jersey Dressage Club		4,180
Jersey Irish G A A Club		4,000
Jersey Judo Association		4,000
Jersey Touch Rugby		4,000
Jersey Aquatic Rescue Club		3,000
Jersey Horse Driving Society		3,000
Jersey Agility Club		2,580
Jersey Cricket Board		2,450
Archers of Jersey		2,300
C I Freshwater Fishing Association		2,020
Jersey Fencing Club		2,000
Jersey Pétanque Association		2,000
Jersey Primary School Football		2,000
Jersey Riding Club		2,000
Jersey Smallbore Shooting Association		2,000
Jersey Softball Association		2,000
The Jersey Paddle Club		2,000
Young Enterprise		2,000
Jersey Rifle Association		1,715
Jersey Indoor Bowling Association		1,650
Jersey Freshwater Angling Association		1,500
Jersey Pistol Club		1,380
Jersey Ten Pin Association		1,050
Jersey European Agility Festival		900
Mr R McDonald		650
Jersey Youth Bowling Club		450



Name of Scheme	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Jersey Capoeira		200
The Kennel Club Of Jersey		200
Mr S Mottershaw		150
St Lawrence Charity Horse Show		150
Jersey Swimming Club		(1,200)
<b>Total support for travel to participate in sports events</b>		<b>320,190</b>
<b>Support for purchasing equipment and organising activities</b>	Support sport and leisure clubs and associations in purchasing equipment and organising activities	
Jersey Cricket Board		34,000
Jersey Football Association		30,000
Jersey Netball Association		30,000
Jersey Rugby Development Committee		20,000
Jersey Primary Schools Sports		17,797
Jersey Secondary School Sports Association		16,000
Jersey Squash Racquets Association		15,000
Jersey Table Tennis Association		15,000
St Saviour's Bowls Club		4,136
Commonwealth Games Association of Jersey		3,000
<b>Total support for purchasing equipment and organising activities</b>		<b>184,933</b>
<b>Total payments under Significant Schemes – Education, Sport and Culture Department</b>		<b>2,657,913</b>

## SOCIAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT

Name of Scheme	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Various employment schemes	The provision of a range of measures to encourage additional employment opportunities for the unemployed. Includes Back to Work, Enhanced Workzone and Advance Plus	858,069
<b>Total payments under Significant Schemes – Social Security Department</b>		<b>858,069</b>
<b>Total payments under Significant Schemes</b>		<b>5,327,551</b>



## Other Grants and Subsidies

### ANDIUM HOMES

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Vincent Court	Community Area enhancement	2,880
Faux Bie	Community Area enhancement	1,856
Le Marais Fete	Community event	1,255
Highbury Court	Community Area enhancement	570
Tenants Forum Admin Support – High Rise Panel	Temp for Tenants Forum	549
Clos Du Roncier Residents Group	Start up grant for residents group	250
St Helier Community in Bloom	Sponsorship	250
Clos Du Roncier Residents Group	Children's Christmas function	100
Grand Vaux	Community Area enhancement	30
Le Squez Residents Association	Relinquishment of Garage (Grant from 2014)	(40)
<b>Total – Andium Homes</b>		<b>7,700</b>

### CHIEF MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Jersey Voluntary & Community Services	To support some of initiative costs associated with the management of the Charities (Jersey) Law	70,000
Bureau des Îles Anglo-Normandes	Development of Jersey/France relations – promoting French language and culture	67,394
Alliance Française de Jersey	Development of Jersey/France relations – promoting French language and culture	10,000
<b>Total – Chief Minister's Department</b>		<b>147,394</b>

### DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
European Plant Protection Organisation	Contribution to plant research	21,492
Various recipients	Contribution to Guernsey fisheries licence appeal	2,500
<b>Total – Department of the Environment</b>		<b>23,992</b>





## ECOLOGY FUND

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
The Jersey Biodiversity Centre	Continuation of the Jersey Biodiversity Centre	1,000
Jersey Barn Owl Conservation Network	Refurbishment of Jersey's owl nesting boxes	868
Jersey Seasearch	Boat rental in relation to underwater survey of maerl seabed (Les Écréhous)	750
Annika Binet	Equipment and general expenses for survey concerning Jersey's bats	647
Mr Ian Buxton	Replacement netting equipment for an ongoing bird ringing project	483
Société Jersiaise	Plant identification training course	450
National Trust for Jersey	Seed for sustaining winter birds	399
Les Landes School	Equipment for their garden and nature area	395
De La Salle College	Creation of a vegetable garden	50
<b>Total – Ecology Fund</b>		<b>5,042</b>

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Parish of St Helier	La Fete de Noué Support	35,000
The Association of Jersey Architects	Sponsorship of Jersey Architecture week	23,778
Band of The Island of Jersey	Grant to assist the cost of Uniforms	20,000
2015 Island Games Organising Committee	Video Filming Costs	15,000
Parish of St Helier	Street Dressing Island Games	14,555
Parish of St Helier	Island Games 2015 – Street Lighting	5,000
Grant payment to Individual	Sponsorship of Street Pianos Project	2,976
Grants to Individuals	Grants to individuals who complete their apprenticeships	2,100
Parish of St Brelade	La Fete de Noué Sponsorship	1,000
Brady & Gallagher (1999) Ltd	Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	300
Kut & Kurls	Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	300
K C Engineering Ltd	Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	25
John Warrener Plumbing & Heating	Refund of 2014 Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	(17)
A A Rive Limited	Refund of 2014 Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	(35)
Air Heating & Manufacturing (1990) Ltd	Refund of 2014 Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	(275)



Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Aston Services Ltd	Refund of 2014 Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	(300)
C & J Carpenters & Builders Ltd	Refund of 2014 Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	(300)
Jersey Electricity Plc	Refund of 2014 Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	(300)
JPM Ironworks Services	Refund of 2014 Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	(300)
Raffray Ltd	Refund of 2014 Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	(300)
United Electrical Contractors	Refund of 2014 Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	(300)
JMEC Limited	Refund of 2014 Grant to employer in respect of apprentices employed	(600)
The Smokey Shed	Rural Initiative Scheme reduction of the 2014 grant	(611)
Butler Ltd	Rural Initiative Scheme reduction of the 2014 grant	(2,464)
<b>Total – Economic Development Department</b>		<b>114,232</b>

## EDUCATION, SPORT AND CULTURE DEPARTMENT

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Jersey Sport Foundation	To support programme of Strength and conditioning provided to high performance athletes	50,000
Victoria College Foundation	To support the operation of Victoria College foundation	34,400
Island Games Association of Jersey	To support the implementation of the Sports Strategy	30,000
Jersey Badminton Association	To support employment of Development Officer to deliver new programmes to young people	30,000
Brook (Jersey)	To support the operations of Brook (Jersey) and the 'Baby Think it Over' project	20,000
Grants to Students (Education)	To assist students in the payment of fees	17,161
Jersey Football Association	To support employment of Community Development Officer to work in Schools and at Springfield to develop new programmes of activity.	15,000
Victoria College – Combined Cadet Force	To support the operations of the Combined Cadet Force (CCF)	12,750
Commonwealth Games Association of Jersey	To support the implementation of the Sports Strategy	12,000
The Jersey Arts Trust	To support organisations involved in supporting the Council of Culture	11,700
Jersey Table Tennis Association	To support the implementation of the Sports Strategy	5,000
Jersey Guide Association	To support youth activities in the island	4,000
The Scout Association	To support youth activities in the island	4,000



Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Jersey Archery Society	To support the implementation of the Sports Strategy	3,000
Child Accident Prevention Jersey	To support the operation of Child Accident Prevention (CAP) in Jersey	2,610
Grants to individuals (Highlands College)	To assist students with educational visits	1,222
Jersey Heritage Trust	To support organisations involved in supporting the Council of Culture	1,109
Alliance Française de Jersey	To support organisations involved in supporting the Council of Culture	400
<b>Total – Education, Sport and Culture Department</b>		<b>254,352</b>

## JERSEY HARBOURS

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Channel Island Air Search	Support provision of a air search service	8,000
Jersey Variety Sailing Trust	Charitable Donation	2,735
<b>Total – Jersey Harbours</b>		<b>10,735</b>

## HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Prison! Me! No Way!!	Contribution to annual running costs	61,000
Victim Support Jersey	Contribution to annual running costs	30,000
Community Relations Trust	Contribution to annual running costs	27,500
Combined Cadet Force	Contribution to annual running costs	10,000
Jersey Air Training Corps	Contribution to annual running costs	10,000
Jersey Army Cadet Force	Contribution to annual running costs	10,000
Jersey Sea Cadets	Contribution to annual running costs	10,000
Community Relations Trust	One off funding to support a new programme of activity	8,300
Safer St Helier	Contribution to costs of Taxi Marshall Scheme	5,500
Fire and Rescue Service Cadets	Contribution to annual running costs	5,000
Jersey Search and Rescue	Replacement of equipment and protective clothing and training for new members	5,000
<b>Total – Home Affairs Department</b>		<b>182,300</b>



## HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Salvation Army	Provide support for the development of a Community Resource Centre.	50,000
Citizens Advice Bureau	Provide an online directory for key health contacts	21,000
Jersey Family Mediation Service	Provision of service to separating or divorced couples to assist in reaching agreements	12,238
Jersey Hyperbaric Treatment Centre	Contribution towards specific costs of the hyperbaric treatment centre	8,282
Jersey Arts in Health Care Trust	Provide therapeutic services through the promotion of the arts	4,438
<b>Total – Health and Social Services Department</b>		<b>95,958</b>

## JUDICIAL GREFFE

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Jersey Family Mediation Service	To assist with running costs	60,000
Institute of Law	To assist with running costs	30,000
<b>Total – Judicial Greffe</b>		<b>90,000</b>

## OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Army Cadet Force	Contribution to HMS Duke Visit	5,000
<b>Total – Office of the Lieutenant Governor</b>		<b>5,000</b>



## SOCIAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Jersey Council for Safety and Health at Work	Promote occupational health and safety in the work place	28,922
Subsidies Public Sector Scheme	To assist people with disabilities into employment within the Public sector where the employing department contributed to an appropriate level of the person's salary equating to the person's ability	8,866
	Adjustment – over accrual from previous year re VDS grant paid to Les Amis, MIND, Autism Jersey	(23,185)
<b>Total – Social Security Department</b>		<b>14,603</b>

## TOURISM DEVELOPMENT FUND

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Jersey International Motoring Festival	Marketing and attractions	57,906
2015 Island Games Organising Committee	Mobile spectator seating	40,190
Woodfire Limited	Installation and maintenance of sanitary facility	40,000
Jersey War Tunnels	Refurbishment of 'The OT Gallery'	30,000
Jersey Folklore Festival	Fund part of overall project	28,798
Literary Festival	Off-Island marketing campaign	24,695
Blue Badge Guides	Jersey Tourist Guide Association Training	20,900
Helping Jersey Charities Ltd	Marketing and promotion plan	20,000
Jersey Military Vehicle Club	Hospitality, Low loader and fuel costs	10,705
Jersey Heritage Trust	Neanderthal model	9,500
Secrets Beneath Productions Ltd	Marketing and promotion plan	8,884
BeachAbility	Marketing	5,330
Jersey Chess Club	Polar Capital Jersey Open Chess Tournament	4,500
Jersey Film Festival	Purchase of sound equipment	3,760
Jersey Classic & Modern Trials	International 2 day trail event	3,411
Luxury Jersey Hotels	New website	750
Jersey Agility Club	Overseas marketing	695
<b>Total – Tourism Development Fund</b>		<b>310,024</b>



## TREASURY AND RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Grantee	Reason for Grant	Amount £
Community Savings and Credit Limited	Grant to Community Savings	50,000
<b>Total – Treasury and Resources Department</b>		<b>50,000</b>
<b>Total other Grants and Subsidies</b>		<b>1,311,332</b>
Total payments under Significant Schemes		5,327,551
Total significant Grants and Subsidies – see Accounts Note 9.12		36,365,362
<b>Grand Total – Grants and Subsidies awarded in 2015</b>		<b>43,004,245</b>



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