



CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT 2013

MISSION STATEMENT

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 THE EVASION OF IMPORT TAX OR DUTY;

WHILST HONOURING THE ISLAND'S EXTERNAL CUSTOMS, IMMIGRATION, PASSPORT AND NATIONALITY OBLIGATIONS AND, WHEREVER PRACTICAL, MEETING THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE MOVEMENT FOR PEOPLE AND GOODS.

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FOREWORD

FOREWORD BY THE HEAD OF SERVICE

As the new Head of Service I am pleased to present the Customs and Immigration Service's Annual Report for 2013.

Whilst I believe that the significant results that are documented in this report speak for themselves, I would like to formally thank everybody in the Service for their continuing hard work, commitment and drive for success.

The current Public Sector Reform process, initiated by the Chief Minister, is now well underway and we remain focused on delivering the best results possible through a flexible and efficient use of resources.

Our Service is no stranger to this concept, as may be evidenced from efficiency measures already implemented and documented in previous reports and this work continued throughout 2013.

Our offices at Maritime House were redeveloped, resulting in a significant reduction of rental area used by the Service and the amalgamation of both public offices into one single area. A rationalisation of accommodation at the ports was also achieved with an associated reduction in rental costs.

In addition, one of our main, but ageing, specialist IT systems was replaced, resulting in a reduction of on-going revenue costs, increased outputs and greater resilience.

In furtherance to our existing high levels of partnership working we have received outstanding levels of cooperation and assistance from both national and international law enforcement agencies and have recently agreed with our colleagues from the States of Jersey Police to further sharing of equipment and training, maximising the benefits to the Island, both in costs and resources.

In conclusion, whilst I consider that our Customs and Immigration Service has a long track record of excellent staff development and is structured and run in a modern and effective manner, there is no room for complacency. There can always be room for improvement and we will continue to look for opportunities to further improve efficiency.

David A J Nurse
Head of Service

WHAT WE DO

Core Functions

- Countering the smuggling of prohibited, restricted and dutiable goods by the effective control of passengers and goods
- Preventing illegal immigration by maintaining border controls on persons arriving from outside of the Common Travel Area (UK, Republic of Ireland, Guernsey and the Isle of Man)
- Collecting and accounting for Customs and Excise duties, including import GST
- Investigating fully all offences against the Customs and Immigration Laws
- Preparing case files for HM Attorney General for the prosecution of major offences
- Maintaining an intelligence resource to detect serious organised criminality targeted against the Customs or Immigration controls
- Investigating drug financial crime and seizing the assets of drug traffickers, in partnership with the States of Jersey Police
- Administering the import and export licensing regimes for applicable goods
- Ensuring compliance with European Union rules on the commercial movement of goods
- Issuing British passports and managing the naturalisation of foreign nationals as British citizens
- Arranging the deportation of foreign nationals where the Lieutenant-Governor deems their presence not conducive to the public good
- Authorising entry clearance visas for persons wishing to travel to Jersey
- Issuing work permits to qualifying foreign nationals

LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Law Enforcement section of the Service consists of Customs and Immigration officers in the Frontier Teams, the Service Investigation Unit, the Joint Financial Crimes Unit and the Service Intelligence Bureau. The officers in these sections are responsible for investigating drug importations, financial crime aspects of drug trafficking, immigration offences and excise/import GST fraud. The strategy that will be adopted when investigating these types of offences is as follows:-

Drugs

The Service will investigate the illegal importation of all types of controlled drugs.

For this purpose the intelligence and investigation sections will work together and support each other in the development of target operations to arrest and prosecute the principals behind syndicates attempting to import controlled drugs into the Island.

Wherever possible, the Jersey Customs and Immigration Service (JCIS) will look to work jointly with other law enforcement agencies, both on and off Island, to achieve its aims in this area. For example (but not limited to) States of Jersey Police, Guernsey Border Agency, Direction Nationale du Renseignement et des Enquêtes Douanières (DNRED) and the Serious Organised Crime Agency, replaced in October 2013 by the National Crime Agency.

In such operations, officers of the Service will always look to effect arrests and make seizures where this will cause the greatest impact on the drug syndicate itself. If this means arranging for action to be taken by a law enforcement agency outside the Island, then that is the strategy that will be adopted. In this way the Service will meet its responsibilities under the Island's Criminal Justice Policy.

A significant part of the work of officers in the Frontier Teams is the identification of drug couriers. The role of the courier is usually at the lower level of the drug syndicate chain and such investigations are concluded over a short period of time in comparison with the target operations. Nevertheless the quantity/value of the drugs seized can often be large and effective at disrupting the Island's supply.

The identification, interception and prosecution of drug couriers, therefore, will continue to be an important part of the Service's daily drug investigation duties. The Service's investigation remit does not extend to drug street dealing/possession of drugs in the Island.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Financial Crime

Officers of the Service, who are in the Joint Financial Crimes Unit (JFCU), will continue to investigate the financial status of those individuals who are convicted of drug trafficking offences in Jersey, with a view to applying for a confiscation order to the Royal Court to seize any assets which are identified as the proceeds of drug trafficking.

The officers will also undertake financial investigations on behalf of Law Enforcement authorities from outside the Island particularly in relation to drugs/VAT/excise fraud.

Immigration

The Service will investigate illegal immigration both at the frontier (where persons attempt to enter the Island with false documents, by employing deception or entering clandestinely) as well as inland (where persons overstay or work in breach of their immigration conditions).

Again, the Service will look to work jointly with other law enforcement agencies, both on and off Island, wherever possible in such investigations.

Excise/Import GST Fraud

The investigation of offences into excise fraud and import GST fraud will also be undertaken by officers from the Service. Depending on the scale of the fraud, the resources of the Intelligence Section of the Service would be utilised in such investigations.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Drug Seizures

During 2013, 55 people were prosecuted for a range of offences that included the importation of drugs, possession with intent to supply drugs, evasion of duty, perverting the course of justice and money laundering. 16 people received custodial sentences totalling 43 years and 9 months.

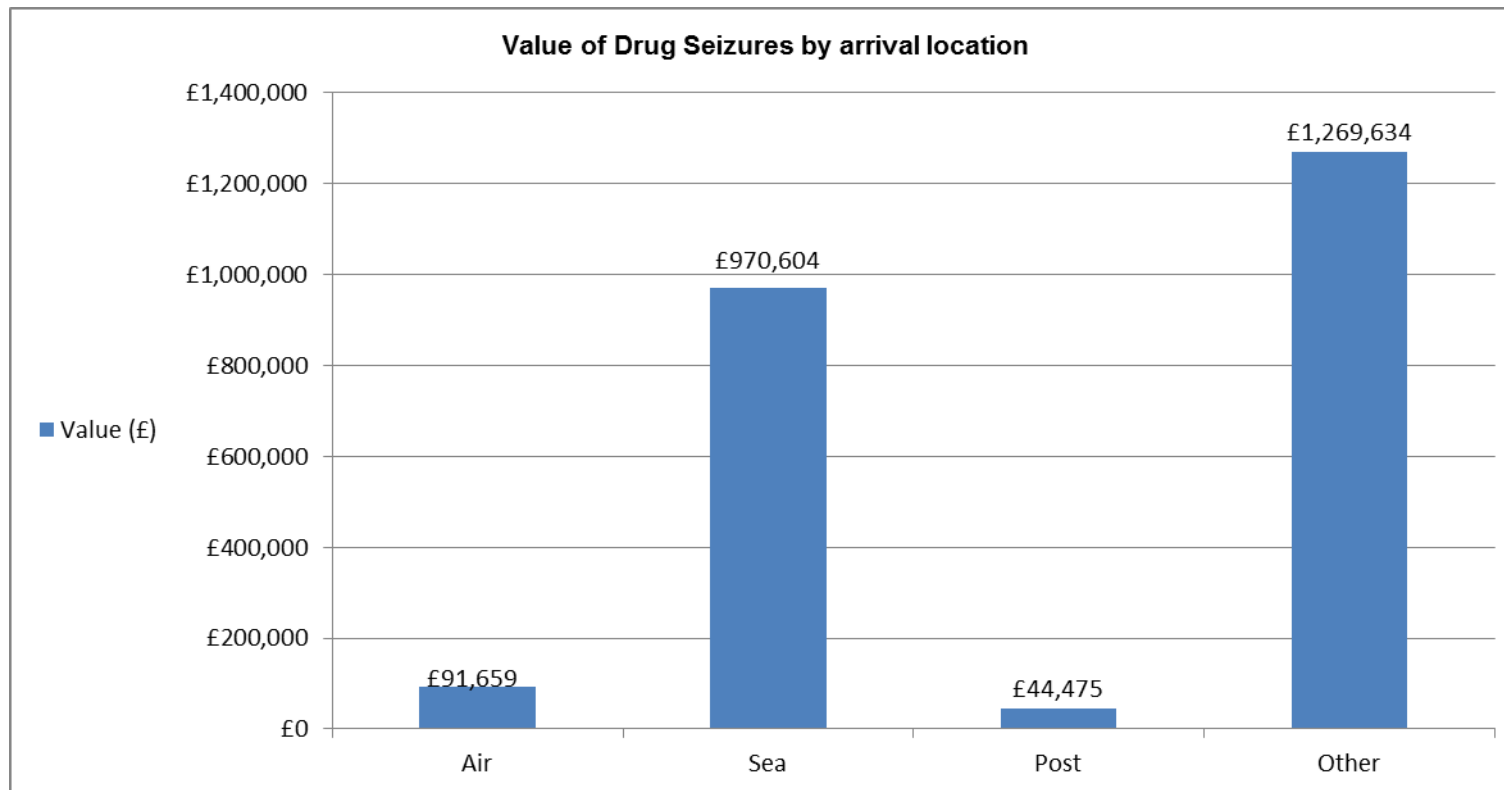
At the lower end of the sentencing scale, a total of £2,914 of fines was imposed and 1510 hours of community service ordered. 5 persons were bound over to leave the Island, 5 received written cautions and 7 were placed on probation. A further 15 people were issued with formal warnings relating to minor infractions.

130 separate drug seizures were made and the total value of the drugs seized was £2,376,343 with cannabis accounting for almost 91% of that total. Other substances seized included heroin, cocaine, amphetamine, Subutex, mephedrone and a wide range of prescription only drugs.

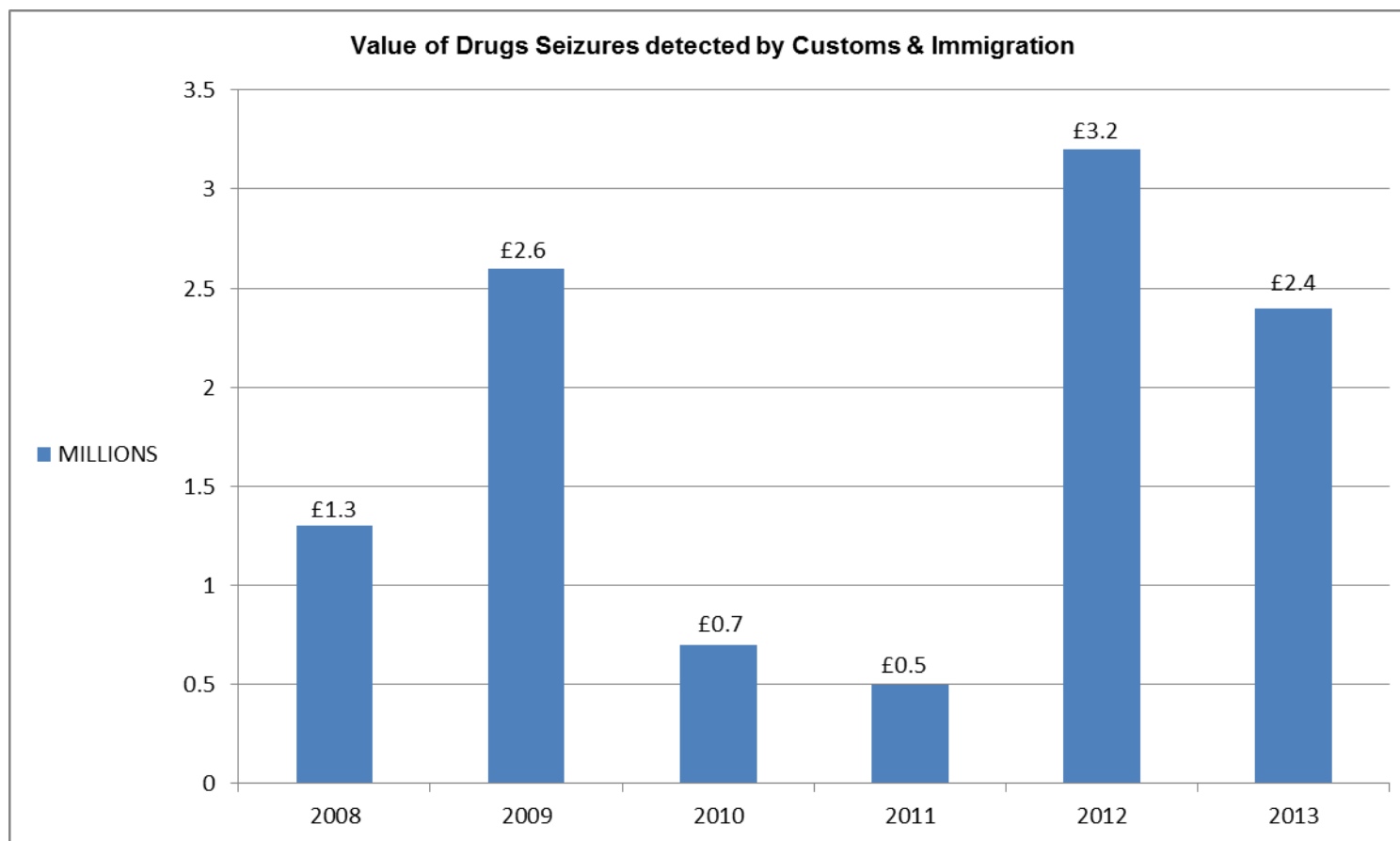
Target operations continue to have a significant impact on organised crime groups including one that resulted in the seizure of large commercial amounts of cannabis, amphetamine and Subutex. This investigation culminated with the successful prosecution of 3 people.

A worrying development in 2013 was the discovery of a replica hand gun capable of firing rubber bullets under the driver's seat of a vehicle that had been selected for examination at the Harbour. The search also resulted in the recovery of 18 kilos of cannabis. 2 persons were prosecuted.

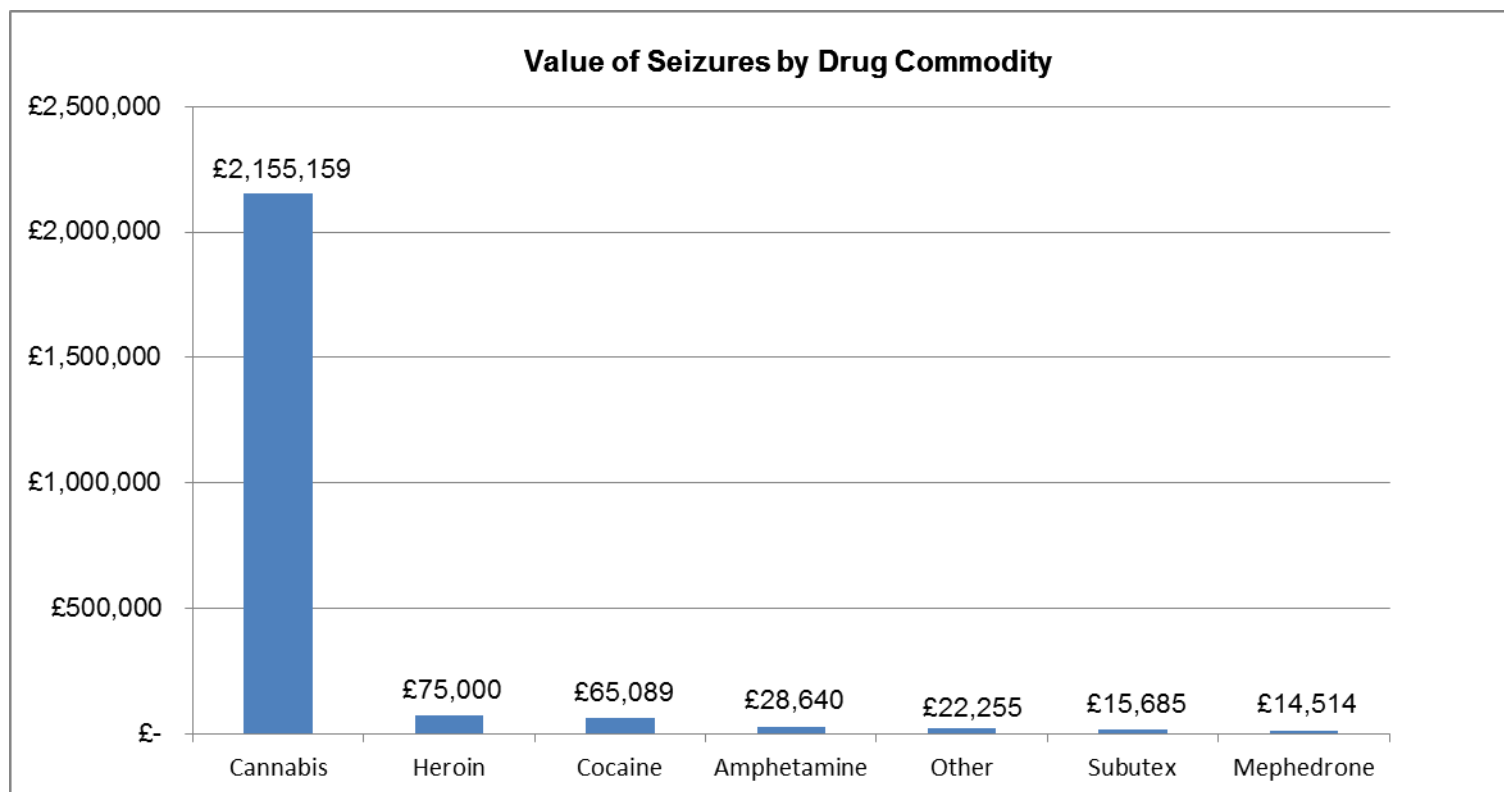
LAW ENFORCEMENT



LAW ENFORCEMENT



LAW ENFORCEMENT



LAW ENFORCEMENT

Drug Trafficking Proceeds Seizures

The Customs and Immigration officers in the Joint Financial Investigation Unit (JFCU) were responsible for the investigation of 35 drug trafficking cases in 2013. These investigations resulted in the confiscation of £133,711.67. In addition, the officers in the Unit managed 5 cash seizure cases which were suspected to be the proceeds of drug trafficking. These resulted in the forfeiture of £8,000 and €26,900.

During the same period, as a result of a long term target operation during 2012, 4 individuals were convicted of drug money laundering. This resulted in confiscation orders amounting to £3,050. The individuals were responsible for laundering approximately £180,676 through foreign exchange transactions and pre-paid currency cards. Investigations are still on-going with respect to this syndicate.

Cigarette/Tobacco/Alcohol Seizures

There were 625 instances in 2013 of persons exceeding their personal 'duty free' allowance:

- 586 related to cigarettes/tobacco which resulted in 182,000 cigarettes being seized and 51kgs of tobacco. The total excise duty that would have been evaded was £52,000.
- 39 seizures of alcohol totalling 124 litres.

Other Seizures

There were 17 other seizures consisting of flick knives, milk, fireworks and obscene/indecent material.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

TRAINING

During 2013 JCIS officers, together with officers from the Guernsey Border Agency, undertook an Immigration course hosted in Jersey and delivered by officers from the UK Border Agency which resulted in 3 Guernsey Border Agency officers and 6 JCIS officers successfully passing this nationally accredited course.

JCIS also hosted the Crown Dependencies Training Forum which is an annual gathering of enforcement agency representatives from across the Crown Dependencies together with UK Border Agency, HM Revenue and Customs, Serious Organised Crime Agency and the States of Jersey Police. A number of collaborative training strategies were discussed and initiatives put in place for future operational and investigative courses.

JCIS officers also attended courses at the National Document and Forgery Unit based at Status Park near Heathrow. These courses are high level forgery detection courses which enable JCIS to maintain a pro-active approach to identifying forged documents at the ports.

JCIS has also committed to delivering first aid training in-house to all its multi-functional officers as part of its Officer Safety Programme; this represents an annual saving of £6k by not outsourcing the training to an independent training provider.

JCIS has also been at the forefront of joint training opportunities and was pro-active in the selection of a driver training provider for Home Affairs.

JCIS has also committed to joint surveillance training initiatives with the States of Jersey Police as well as prisoner custody training which ensures that both Services maintain an equally high operational capability in both of these specialized areas.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

LOOKING FORWARD

EMERGING DRUG TRENDS

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Presently there is a noticeable trend within the local illicit drugs market where individuals are favouring New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) which are being purchased online. Whilst these drugs are being marketed as a 'legal' alternative to drugs such as ecstasy and cocaine, many of the substances encountered by the Service contain controlled drugs and any importation is subject to full investigation. This often leads to the importer being arrested and may result in drug trafficking charges and appearance before the Courts.

New varieties of NPS are emerging regularly and are sold as a variety of substances. The purchaser is typically aware of their real purpose which is for recreational drug use.

Toward the end of 2013, the Service allocated resources to target the importation of these substances over a three month period. During this time there were 57 seizures in total which were dealt with by charge or formal warnings. Only 4 cases were unresolved. Locally over 100 hours of interviews were conducted, 16 search warrants executed and approximately 1 kilo of drugs (£60,000) seized. Intelligence passed to UK enforcement agencies led to numerous arrests in the UK, 2 websites being dismantled and over 200 kilos of NPS seized.

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

INTRODUCTION TO REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

The Revenue and Goods Control Section of the Service is responsible for the collection of customs duty on goods imported into the Island from outside the customs area of the European Community, collection of impôts duty on excise goods imported into or produced in the Island and collection of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on goods imported by individuals and businesses not registered for GST with the Taxes Office; overall the revenue collected by the Service each year is equal to approximately 8% of the total revenue of the States of Jersey. A further responsibility of the section is to ensure that all licensing requirements are met concerning goods imported into or exported from the Island.

REVENUE

Impôts

Impôts duties (excise duty) is applied to tobacco, alcohol, road fuel and vehicle emissions. The total revenue yield for 2013 totalled £57,481,513. The impôts yield (without GST and customs duty) was £54,086,435.

The quantities of wine, cider, tobacco and fuel imported all showed a decrease on the 2012 quantities. Of these, tobacco and cider saw the most significant decreases at just over 19% and 12% respectively. Spirits, beer, wine and fuel saw small decreases in the quantities imported.

In December, the 2014 Budget was debated by the States Assembly and proposals for impôts duty increases on alcohol, tobacco and vehicle emissions duty were agreed. The increases were as follows:

- Spirits 11%
- Wines 5%
- Weak Beer/Cider 3%
- Strong Beer/Cider 11%
- Tobacco 11%
- Fuel 1.5%
- VED 5%

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

In addition a new duty banding was introduced for lower strength beer/cider and specifically those in the 1.2% abv to 2.8% abv category.

Following the budget the impôts duty on some common excise goods are:

- A litre bottle of spirits £12.76
- A bottle of table wine £1.43
- A pint of beer £0.34
- 20 cigarettes £4.76
- A litre of unleaded petrol or diesel £0.44

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All goods arriving in Jersey must be properly declared to the Customs and Immigration Service (JCIS) and, under normal circumstances, any revenue charges must be paid before the goods are released to importers. In addition to impôts duties and other tariffs, imported goods are subject to GST.

GST on imports is collected by the Service on behalf of the Comptroller of Taxes. However, in the interest of providing a fast and efficient service to importers and in keeping with the desire to keep the administration and collection of GST as simple as possible, special 'fast-track' clearance procedures are available for traders that are formally 'approved' by the Service to use this simplified procedure.

Customs approved traders may take immediate possession of imported goods before making a declaration and without paying revenue charges at the time of importation. They are allowed 30 days to make declarations and pay any customs and excise duties and/or GST.

An additional advantage for Customs approved traders who are also registered entities for GST is that they are not required to pay GST at import. These traders simply record the total GST exclusive value of their imports on their quarterly GST returns to the Taxes Office.

Currently 337 businesses and individuals have been granted Customs approved trader status and benefit from 'fast-track' clearance procedures, with a further 1,160 approved traders that are also GST registered.

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

Nearly 900,000 separate consignments were processed in 2013. As a consequence over 73,000 separate declarations were made **electronically** by importers.

GST collected by the Service during 2013 on importations of goods by non-registered entities (import GST) increased by just over 8% on 2012. The total GST collected by the Service in 2013 was £3,160,824.

Customs duty

Customs duty is applied to all goods that are imported into the Island from outside the EU. Whilst Jersey is not a member of the EU it is part of the Customs territory as a result of the terms of the Treaty of Accession of the UK and is obliged to impose the EU Customs duty rates. Customs duty in 2013 was £234,254.

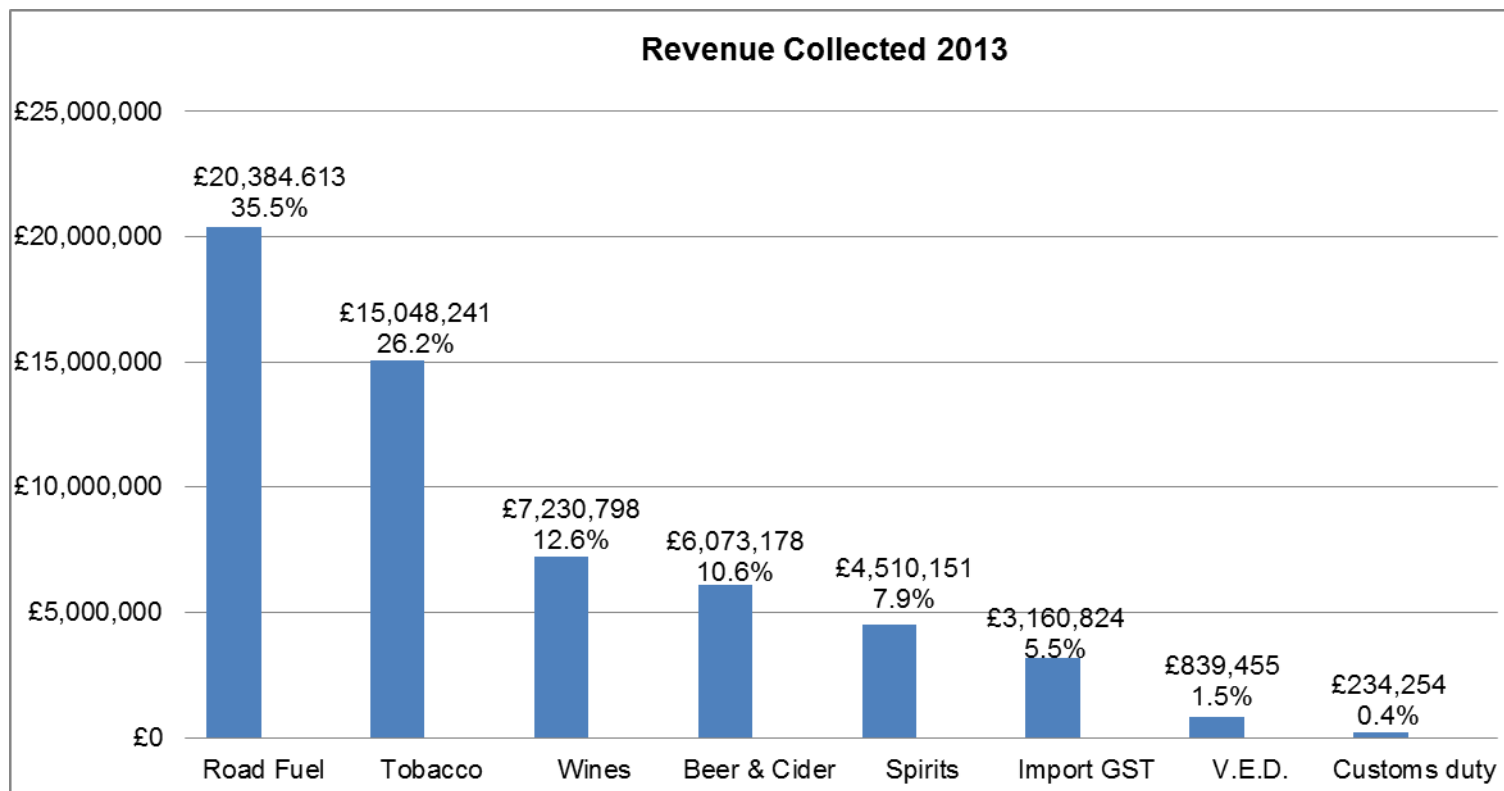
REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

REVENUE RECEIPTS £ MILLIONS

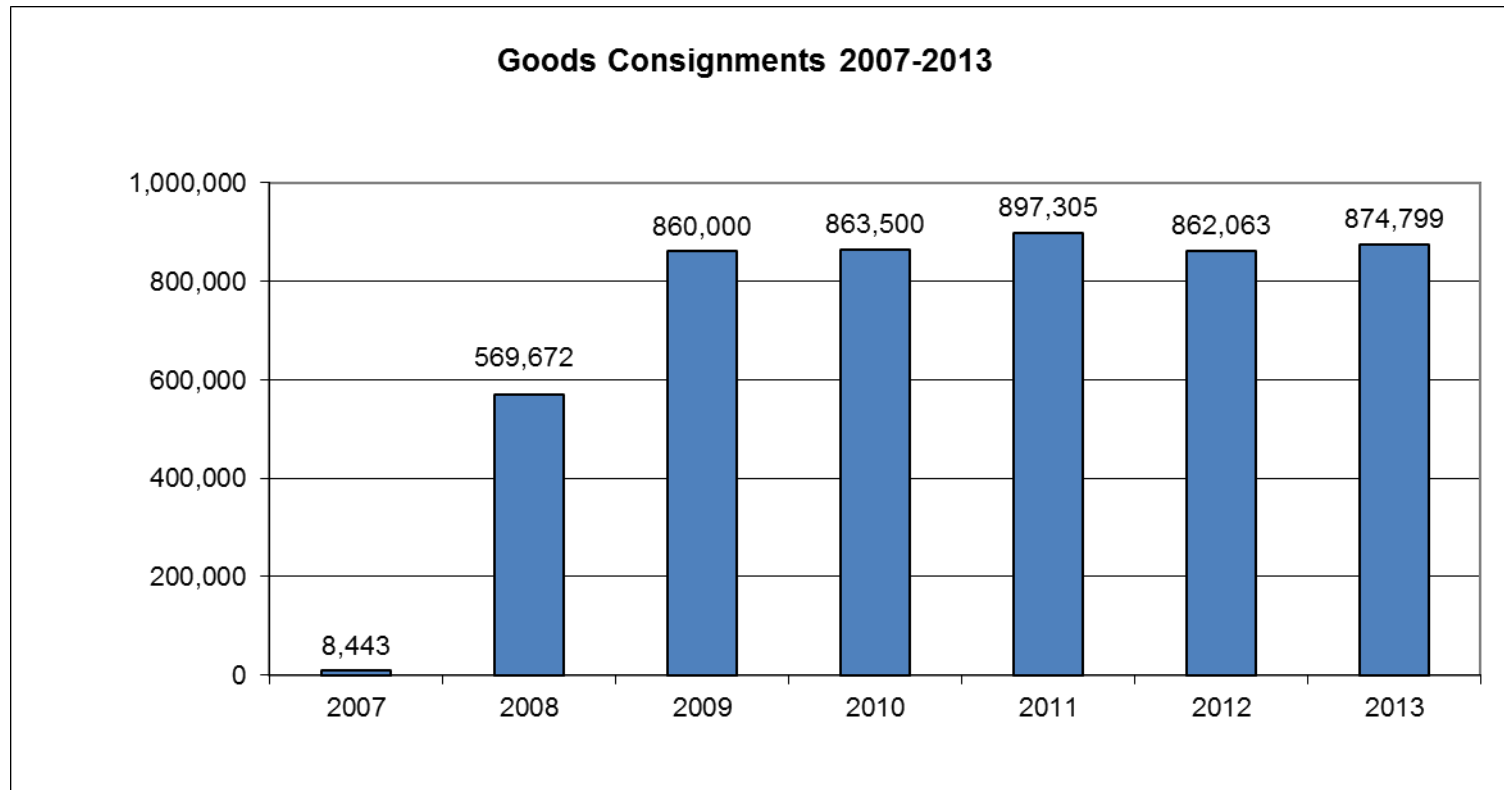
	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011*	2012*	2013*
Spirits	3.781	4.058	4.194	3.928	4.008	4.172	4.038	4.018	4.091	4.510
Wine	4.873	5.272	5.351	5.661	5.863	6.340	6.158	6.465	6.783	7.231
Cider	0.532	0.575	0.633	0.710	0.742	0.870	0.814	0.917	0.927	0.986
Beer	4.708	4.767	5.042	4.961	5.094	5.324	5.184	5.379	5.047	5.087
Tobacco	13.913	12.508	12.953	12.672	12.715	13.856	12.638	12.479	15.825	15.048
Fuel	18.660	18.452	19.051	19.876	20.469	20.685	20.250	20.866	20.396	20.385
VRD/VED	3.687	4.033	4.047	5.836	0.674	-	0.192	0.894	0.839	0.839
Customs	0.136	0.174	0.113	0.193	0.235	0.125	0.139	0.148	0.328	0.234
Import GST	-	-	-	-	0.861	1.628	1.636	2.394	2.923	3.161
TOTAL	50.290	49.839	51.384	53.837	50.661	53.000	51.049	53,560	57,159	57,481

*From 2007, figures include all accrual adjustments to comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Policies (GAAP)

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

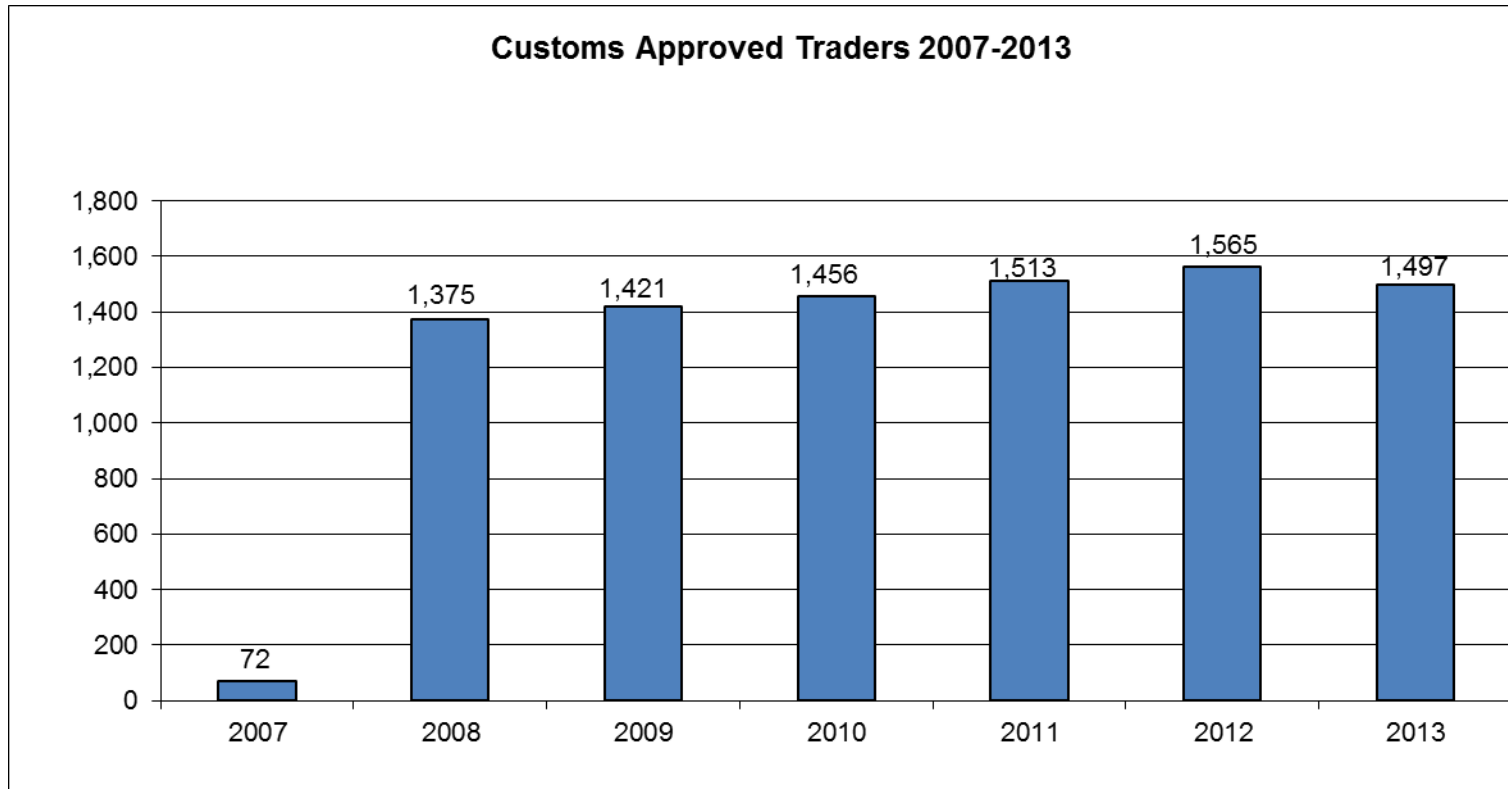


REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL



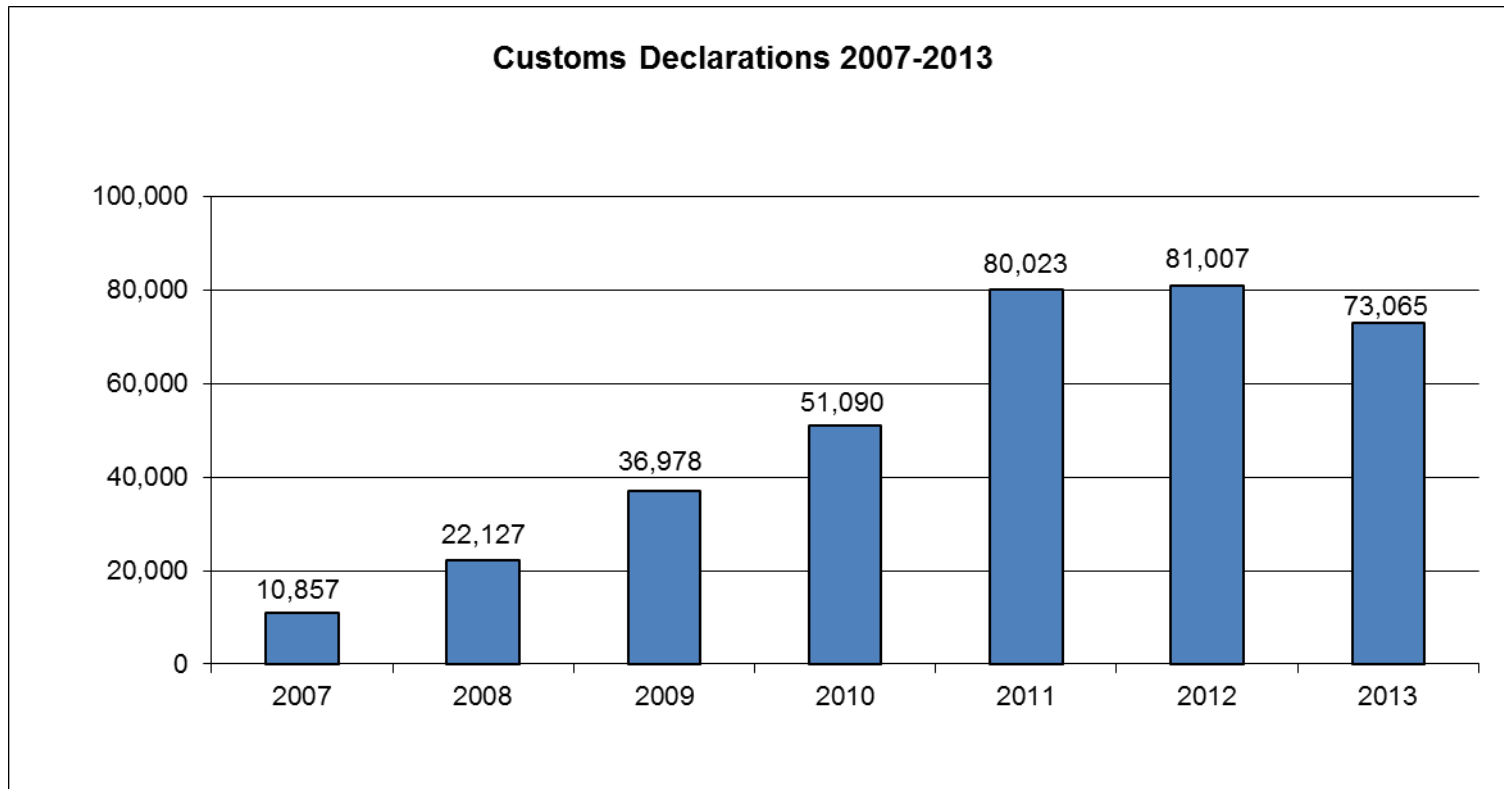
These figures represent the total number of freight consignments imported into the Island by air and sea subject to import duty or tax

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL



Goods imported by Approved Traders are released immediately and any import duty or tax is accounted for post importation

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL



These figures represent the total number of customs declarations for import duty or tax purposes processed by the Service

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

GOODS CONTROL

Import/Export of Freight

In addition to collecting revenue for the Treasury, officers in the Revenue and Goods Control Section of the Service have responsibility for monitoring the import/export of all freight into/out of the Island for the purpose of:

- Identifying and examining all consignments suspected of containing prohibited and restricted items
- Developing and enhancing relationships with local and UK freight carriers
- Acting on all information/intelligence related to freight movement
- Supporting the examination of consignments for tax/duty purposes
- Maintaining risk assessments of all carriers and ensuring that dutiable goods are not released when detained for payment

In that respect, during the year, officers in the section were responsible for the following:

- Examination of 3282 postal packets
- Examination of 2711 other freight consignments

In the main, these examinations verified that correct declarations of value and content had been made, but they also resulted in the collection of more than £65,000 in GST, more than £5,000 in excise and customs duty and also led to the following goods being seized:

- 2 concealments of excise goods (1 tobacco, 1 alcohol). In both cases the quantities involved were small
- 11 separate seizures of milk
- 1 seizure of Biltong
- 11 separate seizures of counterfeit goods - including electric toothbrushes, phone covers, phone parts, gaming controllers, memory sticks, and games memory cards.

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

Diesel Checks

Officers in the Service continued the enforcement of conditions attached to the use of fuels benefiting from relief of excise duty. Legislation allows the relief of excise duty in certain circumstances for example, on tractors, lifting vehicles and aircraft refuelling vehicles. Relief is not allowed for the sole use of propulsion of a vehicle on a public road. To ensure duty free fuel was not being used in road vehicles officers took part in 8 roadside checks together with the Honorary Police and officers from DVS. 264 vehicles were checked but no infractions were discovered. 14 drivers, however, were spoken to and given advice about regularising either GST or VED issues in relation to their vehicle.

VAT Accounting Scheme

2013 was the first full year without Low Value Consignment Relief (LVCR). The impact of the withdrawal of LVCR was that VAT had to be paid on all goods imported into the UK, though this could be prepaid as a result of a scheme operated by Jersey Post. The prepayment scheme minimised customs clearance delays for customers posting to the UK. In addition, it prevents the addition of a VAT collection charge of £8 which is levied by the Royal Mail if it is necessary to collect the tax due from the recipient.

The number of scheme members at the end of 2013 totalled 124. The total VAT collection under the scheme for 2013 was £5,011,190. This was significantly down on the 2012 total of £17,858,516.

Trader Compliance

In 2013, officers continued to conduct trader compliance visits and as with previous years the level of compliance was found to be good. The visits resulted in an extra £4,500 in GST being collected.

Resources were also allocated into identifying those pleasure boats that had been imported in the Island without payment of GST. This is an on-going project and during the course of 2013 resulted in £145,000 GST being collected from individuals who did not declare their boats at the time of importation.

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

LOOKING FORWARD

e-Government

A work stream of the current Public Sector Reform Programme is to make more payments online and to allow customers to interact with the States of Jersey securely online with an overall aim being to increase online transactions from the current 7.5% to 75%.

Since 2008, JCIS has engaged with its customers in this way. By accessing the CAESAR database members of the public, whether they be airline/shipping companies/approved traders/private individuals, can submit freight manifests, make customs declarations/pay duty/import GST 24 hours a day and never have the need to attend the public office at Maritime House. Recent research has shown that individuals are accessing the system using their mobile phone, tablet, and laptop. During the course of 2014, officers in the Revenue and Goods Control Section will work with colleagues in the Information Services Department with a view to further developing the public face of CAESAR and, in the process, making the system more user friendly.

Tobacco

Duty Free Allowances

The Treasury and Resources Minister has requested that officers in JCIS take the lead regarding a public consultation on the possibility of reducing the duty free allowances for tobacco with a particular emphasis being on reducing the cigarette allowance from 200 to 50.

Duty Free Tobacco Sales

Recent media reporting has indicated that the sale of duty free cigarettes outside bars/nightclubs in the Island is on the increase.

The Service's Intelligence Bureau was in receipt of intelligence which indicated that such sales were taking place. In addition, officers in this Service had become aware that such goods were being offered for sale on Facebook and the Jersey Insight website as well as in small corner shops. Officers were able to identify where such sales were taking place and visited the individuals/premises concerned. In all instances the

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

quantities involved were small and in the majority of cases equal to the duty free allowance itself. Advice was given that such sales were contrary to the Customs and Excise (Jersey) Law 1999 and further sales would result in prosecution.

As far as the sales outside bars/nightclubs were concerned, officers in the Service have liaised with the States of Jersey Police Licencing Unit. The Police Officers in the unit have confirmed that they have knowledge of such sales taking place, but stated that volumes are low. It has been agreed that where Police Officers encounter such sales in the future they will seize the goods.

Temporary Officers

Between the period June and August 2014, the Service will be employing 2 temporary officers whose sole purpose is to concentrate on challenging passengers coming through the Customs controls in excess of the duty allowance and in particular focussing on cigarettes. It is anticipated that the number of cigarettes seized/duty paid will more than compensate for the cost of the officers.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

INTRODUCTION TO IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

The Immigration Casework and Nationality Section is responsible for the issue of passports, the processing of applications for British citizenship (naturalisation and registration) and immigration case work including the administration of entry clearance (visa) applications, work permits, the enforcement of deportation orders, as well as immigration legislation and policy matters.

The Section is also responsible for providing a legalisation of documents service on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor.

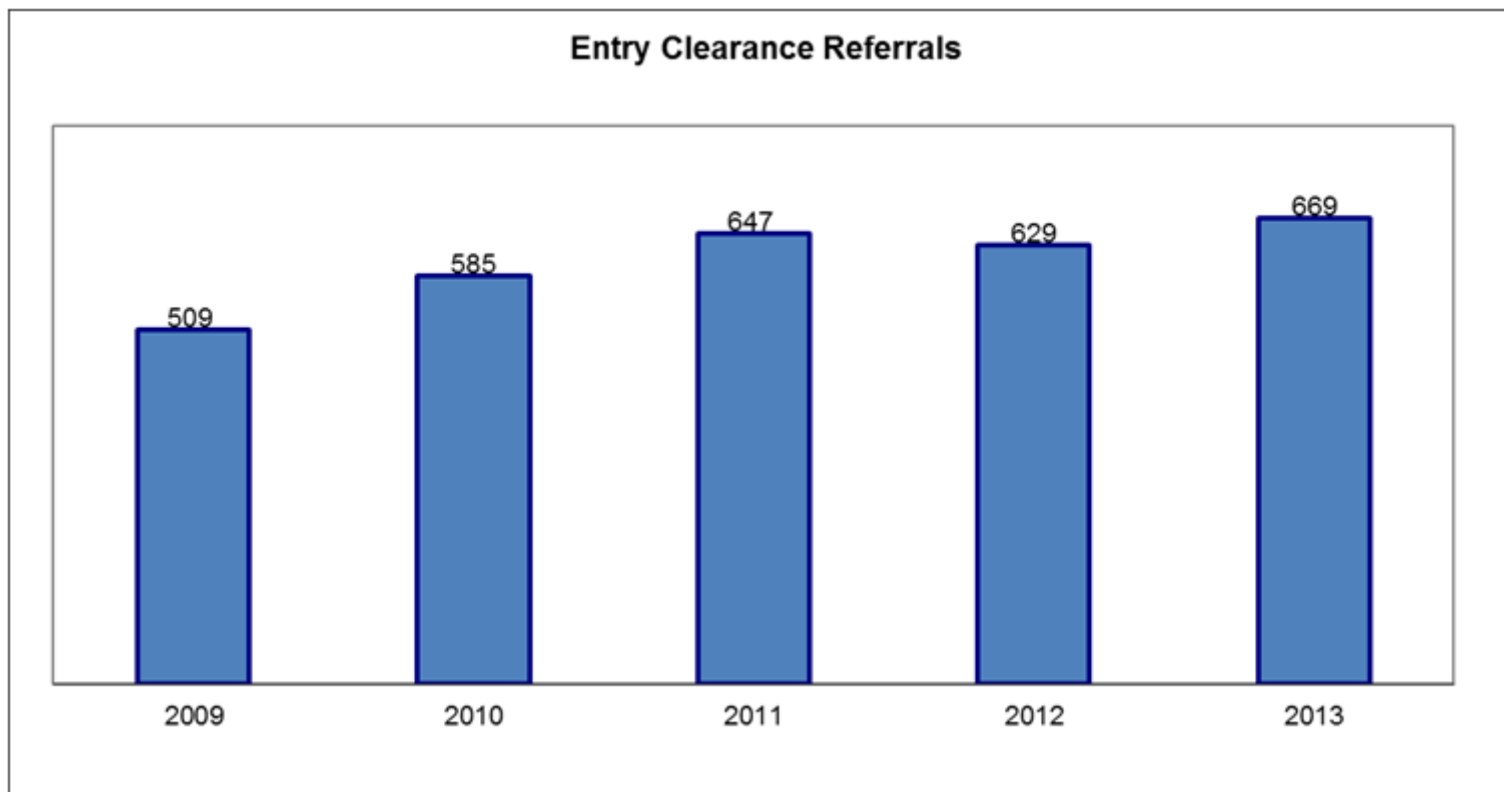
IMMIGRATION CASEWORK

Entry Clearance

The Casework Section is responsible for working in partnership with British Diplomatic Posts overseas to manage visa and entry clearance applications for foreign nationals seeking to enter the Bailiwick of Jersey. Applications are assessed against the criteria set out in the Directions of the Lieutenant-Governor.

669 entry clearance referrals were made to JCIS from British Diplomatic Posts overseas during 2013 of which the issue of 652 were authorised and 17 were refused. This is 40 more referrals than in 2012.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY



IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

Work Permits

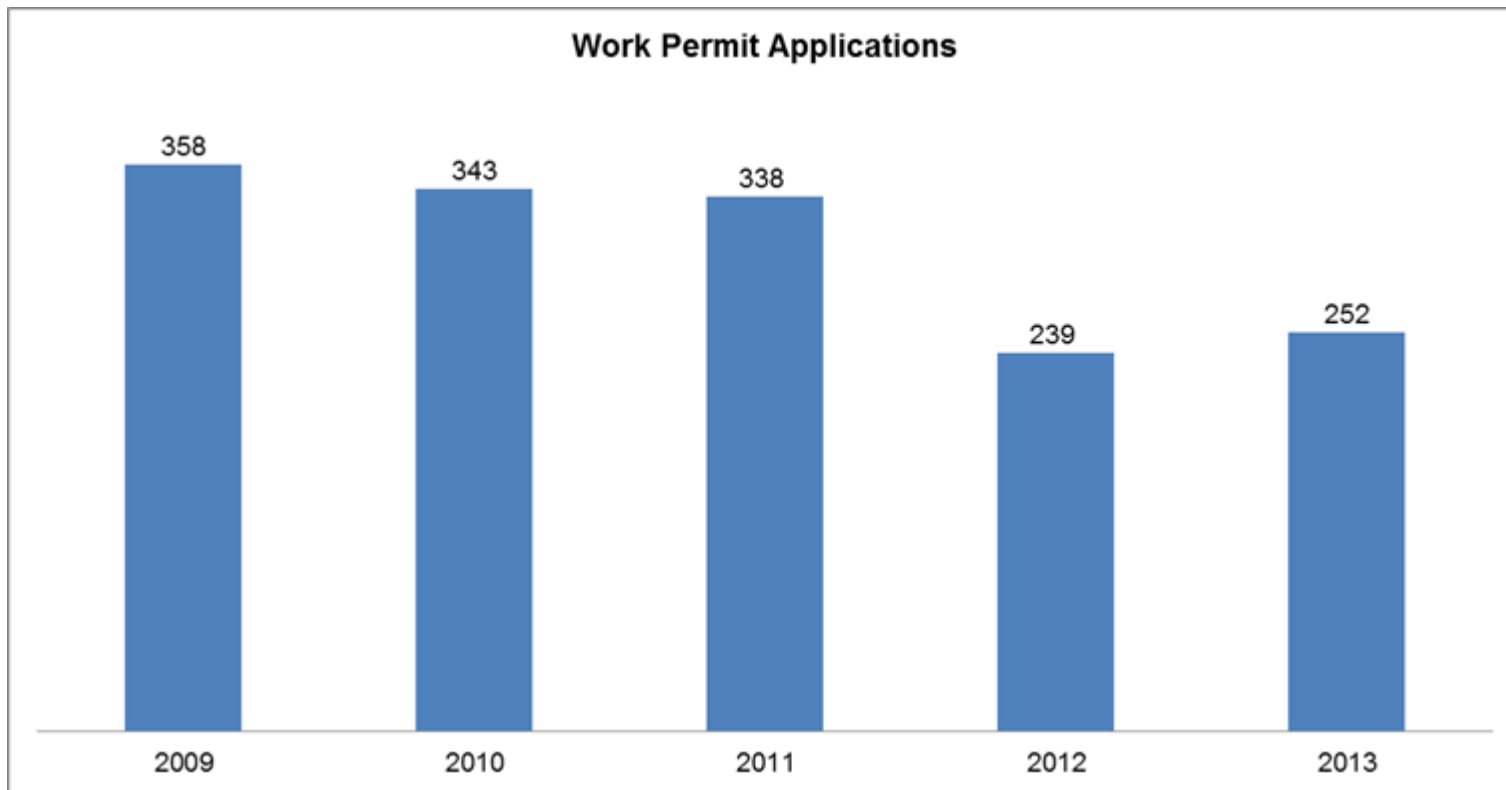
The Immigration (Work Permits) (Jersey) Rules 1995 are administered by JCIS under delegated authority of the Minister for Home Affairs. A work permit is issued to a specific employer and allows them to employ a person of non-European Economic Area (EEA) nationality for a limited period where it can be demonstrated that there is a shortage of particular qualifications and skills in the resident and permit free European labour market.

In 2013, the Minister for Home Affairs carried out a review of the hotel and catering occupations. He decided to adopt the same policy as the Home Office in respect of work permit applications for persons of non- EEA nationality by increasing the skill levels and pay thresholds for chefs. In respect of other hotel and catering occupations the new eligibility criteria is that the job is in a senior management role only, where it is at bachelor or higher degree level or equivalent, and the job is paid at or above the appropriate rate set by the industry.

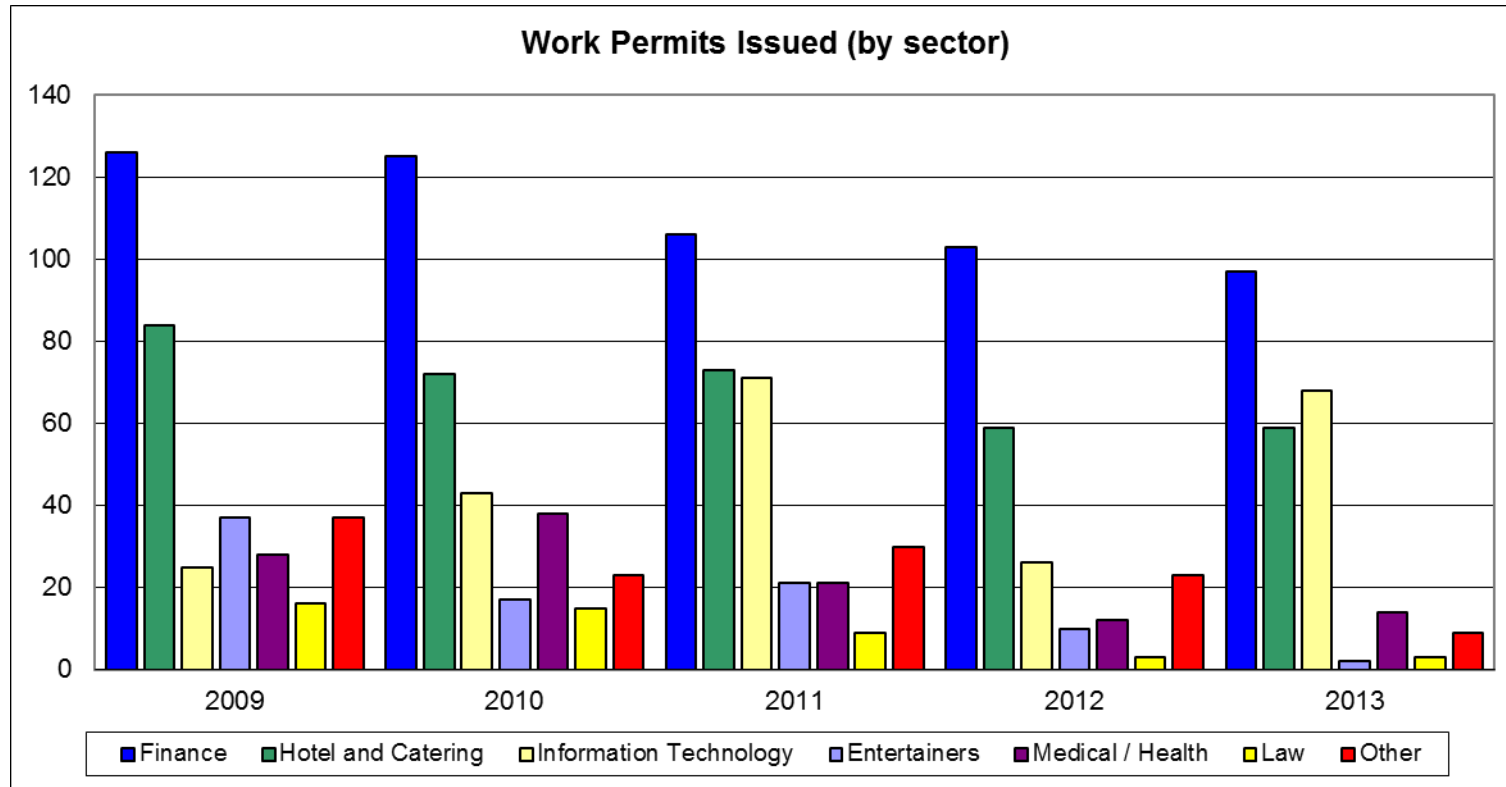
Under transitional arrangements, work permit holders who are living in Jersey before the change in policy will have applications to extend their employment assessed against the previous criteria.

The number of work permit applications received by the Service in 2013 totalled 252.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY



IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY



IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

Directions of the Lieutenant-Governor

The primary statement of the United Kingdom Government's immigration policy is the Immigration Rules, the statutory basis for which is found in the Immigration Act 1971, which is extended to Jersey. In Jersey, the equivalent of the United Kingdom Immigration Rules are known as the Directions of the Lieutenant-Governor and these are rules of practice for regulating the entry and stay of persons not having right of abode. From time to time the Lieutenant-Governor is asked to approve changes to these Directions so that the immigration control in Jersey is maintained to the same standard as the United Kingdom.

In 2013 the following changes were made to the Directions:

- On 1 July, following the accession of Croatia to the European Union, transitional arrangements were introduced to restrict the employment of Croatian nationals. Croatian nationals wanting to work in Jersey need permission to do so before starting employment, unless they are exempt from this requirement.
- On 15 October, changes were made to exempt diplomatic and special passport holders from Kuwait from the visa requirement for general visitors.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

Deportations

A deportation order requires a person to leave the Bailiwick of Jersey and authorises their detention until removal. It also prohibits the person from re-entering for as long as it is in force and invalidates any leave to enter or remain in the Bailiwick of Jersey before the order was made, or while it is in force.

The Immigration Act 1971 provides that a person may be deported where:

- the Lieutenant-Governor deems his/her deportation to be conducive to the public good; or
- where a person convicted of an offence has been recommended for deportation by the sentencing court.

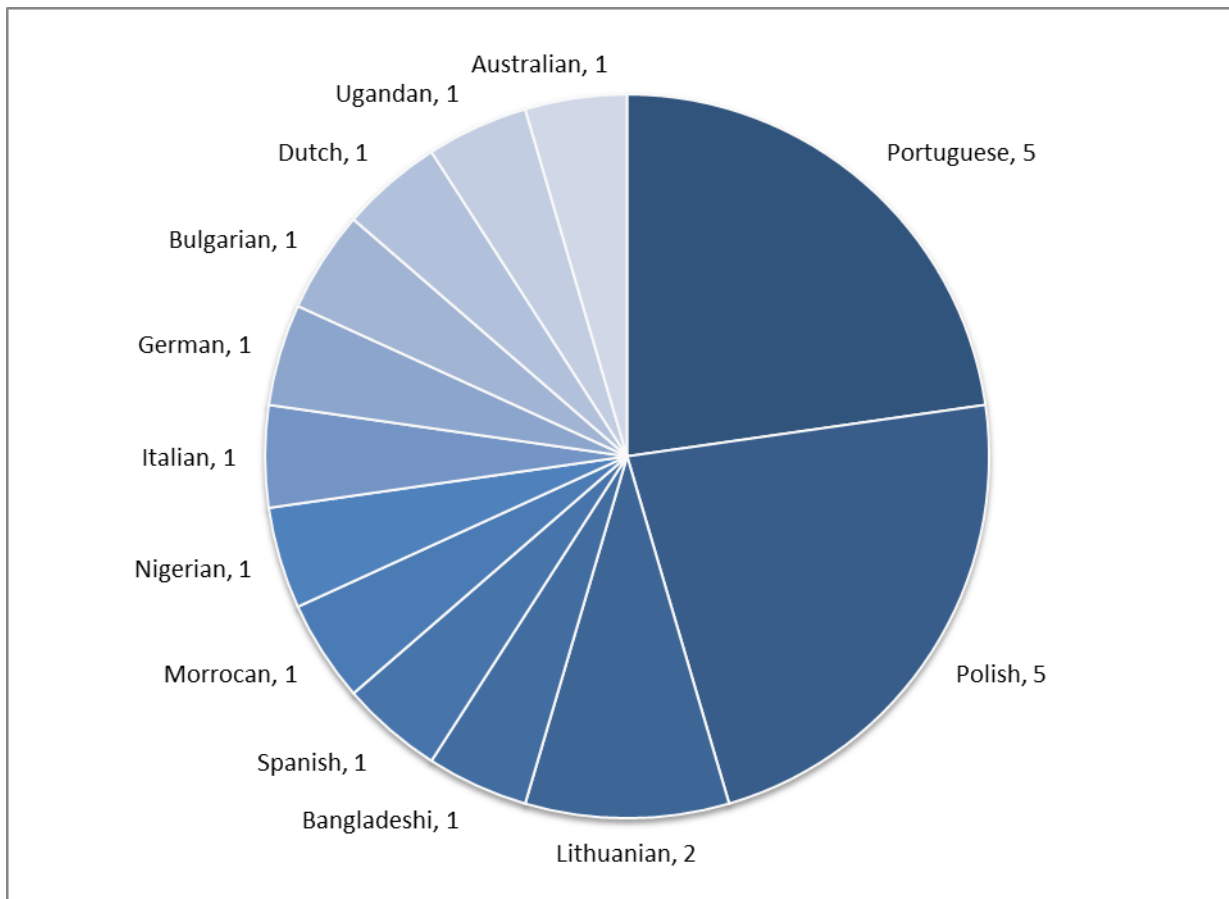
The Directions of the Lieutenant-Governor set out the general policy to be applied in deportation cases:

While each case will be considered on its merits, where a person is liable to deportation the presumption shall be that the public interest requires deportation. The Lieutenant-Governor will take into account all relevant factors in considering whether the presumption is outweighed in any particular case, although it will only be in exceptional circumstances that the public interest in deportation will be outweighed in a case where it would not be contrary to the Human Rights Convention and the Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to deport.

JCIS refers all cases to the Lieutenant-Governor for consideration where a foreign national has received a sentence of imprisonment of 12 months or more, either in one sentence or in two or three sentences over a period of five years. A total of 22 people were deported in 2013. The nationalities involved are shown in the diagram on page 31.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

Deportations by Nationality



IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

NATIONALITY

Passports

10,187 British passports were issued by JCIS during 2013, a 4% increase on 2012.

Legalisation of Document

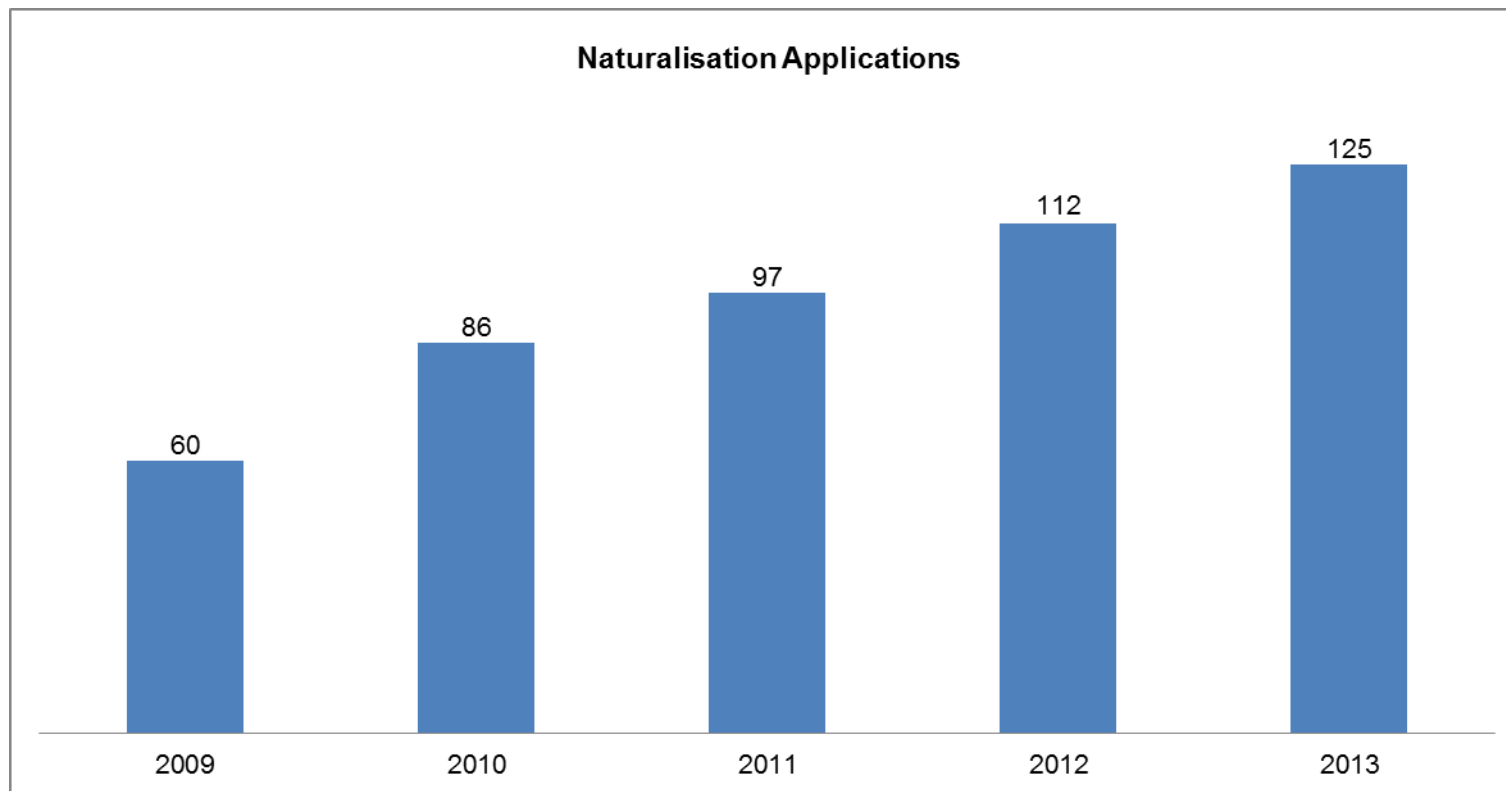
The Passport Office undertakes the role of legalising locally originating documents for use abroad. Legalisation is the official confirmation that a signature, seal or stamp on a document is genuine. This role is fulfilled by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in the United Kingdom and was taken on locally in 1990.

8,567 documents were legalised in 2013 compared to 8,152 in 2012.

Naturalisation

Applications for British citizenship are considered by JCIS on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor. 125 applications for naturalisation were received during 2013. Naturalisation applications have seen a steady increase over the last five years resulting in a rise in workload of 109% from 2009 to 2013.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY



IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

LOOKING FORWARD

Passports

In February 2015 the production of the new generation British passport will be centralised to the UK.

During the course of 2013, negotiations have taken place with both the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and H.M. Passport Office which have resulted in a contract being signed with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Service for the development of a database which will facilitate this process.

Development of this database is ongoing and should be complete by mid-May 2014. Testing will take place in September/October 2014 and the system will be ready to go live in early 2015.

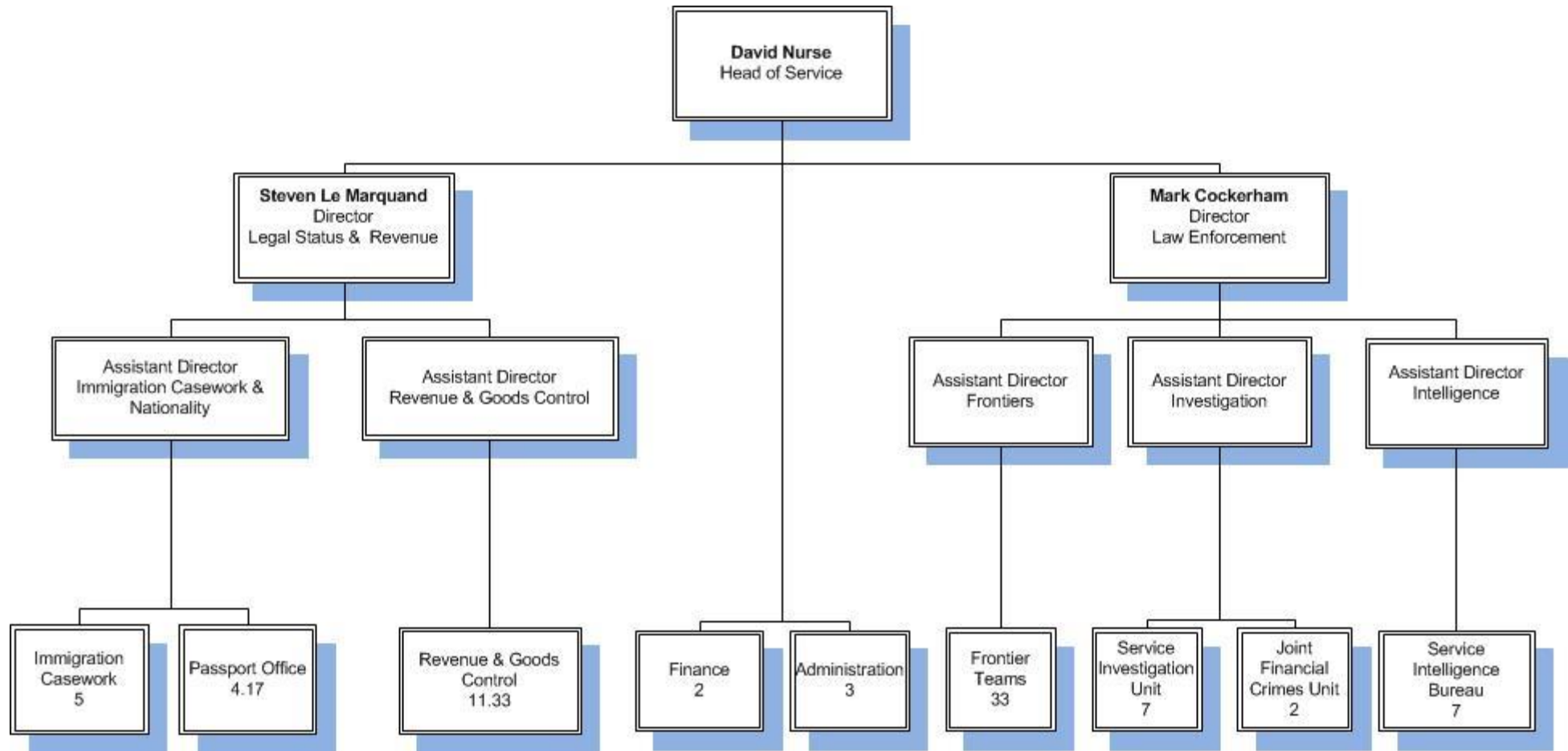
Following centralisation, Island residents will still apply to the Passport Office in Jersey for their passport, and following printing in the UK, the passport will be sent by secure delivery to the applicant in Jersey.

Provision will be made for applicants to obtain an Emergency Travel Document in circumstances where their current passport is lost, stolen or expired, and where they need to make an urgent journey overseas. It will, however, be especially important that members of the public allow sufficient time for passports to be issued prior to making travel arrangements. It is the intention to run a publicity campaign to ensure that this message is widely understood.

Legislation

In liaison with the Law Officers' Department, work is continuing on updating the Island's immigration legislation. The aim is to bring the Island's legislation into line with the United Kingdom Immigration Acts.

RESOURCES



RESOURCES

STAFF COMPLEMENT AT END OF 2013

Posts	No
Head of Service	1
Directors ¹	2
Assistant Directors ¹	5
Senior Customs and Immigration Officers ¹	8
Customs & Immigration Officers ^{1,2}	44
Trainee Customs and Immigration Officer	1
Assistant Customs and Immigration Officers ^{1,3}	5
Immigration Casework Officer	1
Training and Compliance Officer	1
Revenue and Goods Control Office Assistants	3
Passport Officers	3.67
Finance Manager	1
Finance Officer	1
Personal Assistant to the Head of Service	1
Administrative and Secretarial Assistants	2
Technical Support Officer	1
Compliance Officer, Postal Exports	0.33
Vacant	1.50
Total posts (FTE)⁴	82.50

Notes:

¹ These are multi-functional posts

² The Frontier Teams were reduced by two posts per shift in the 2005 Fundamental Spending Review, and only one post per shift has been subsequently returned

³ Includes the Drugs Dog handler

⁴ The figure of 82.50 was the number of FTE (Full Time Equivalent) posts in the Service. The actual number of staff, including part time and job shares, was 86.

RESOURCES

EXPENDITURE BY SERVICE AREA FOR 2013

Revenue Collection		Total
Staff	£837,032	
Premises	£58,570	
Supplies and Services	£95,519	
Administrative	£29,785	£1,020,906
Enforcement		
Staff	£3,468,649	
Premises	£435,270	
Supplies and Services	£200,757	
Administrative	£42,598	
Court & Case Costs	£174,694	
<i>Home Affairs executive</i>	£52,000	
<u>less: Income</u> ¹	(£131,794)	£4,242,174
External Obligations		
Staff	£1,027,982	
Premises	£92,420	
Supplies and Services	£112,019	
Administrative	£232,476	
Court and Case Costs	£43,673	
<u>less: Income</u> ²	(£1,347,570)	(£161,000)
		<u>£5,424,080</u>

Notes:

¹ Enforcement income is derived from miscellaneous administrative fines.

² External Obligations income is derived from passports, work permits, legalisation of documents, immigration fees and naturalisation fees.