



CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION SERVICE ANNUAL REPORT 2016

R.84/2017

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 ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS

I am very pleased to commend the Jersey Customs and Immigration Annual Report for 2016, a Service that has a wide range of diverse responsibilities across the areas of law enforcement, revenue and goods control and immigration and nationality.

As Assistant Minister for Home Affairs I have had responsibility for Customs and Immigration since October 2014 and I continue to be impressed with the way staff balance the requirements to comply with legislation whilst providing an efficient and effective service to the public of our Island.

I believe that the activities and results described in this Annual Report again demonstrate how Officers work hard to protect our Island from the threats posed by illegal immigration, the smuggling of prohibited goods such as controlled drugs and the fraudulent evasion of duties, however it must also be remembered that the demands on the Service continue to increase.

As I mentioned in my speech to the States Assembly during the debate on the Draft Medium Term Financial Plan Addition for 2017 – 2019, whilst these are financially challenging times for all areas of the public service I consider it vital that Customs and Immigration remain properly resourced with the appropriate level of funding to continue to keep us, and all Islanders, safe and secure.

Connétable Deidre Mezbourian
Assistant Minister for Home Affairs

FOREWORD

FOREWORD BY THE HEAD OF SERVICE

I am pleased to present the Jersey Customs and Immigration Service Annual Report for 2016, another productive year but once again filled with sadness following the death in May of our friend and colleague Julie Howard.

As in previous years, I commend all my colleagues for their support, professionalism and dedication. Their work, which includes collecting revenue, controlling illegal immigration, issuing passports and detecting prohibited importations such as controlled drugs, continues to make a significant and important contribution to keeping Jersey the safe place it is.

Whilst the following report describes in detail the work of all sections of the Service during 2016, I will briefly highlight the more significant activities for the year:

- **Customs and Excise System for Administration of Revenue**

The Customs payment system CAESAR, which allows individuals and businesses to pay Customs duties and import GST online, was upgraded in 2016. The project was funded by eGov and sought to address the issue of an outdated user interface and to provide accessibility for mobile devices. As a consequence of the enhancements the user experience has been improved, freight companies benefit from not having to warehouse detained items for lengthy periods and the number of enquiries has reduced.

- **Immigration Enforcement**

A total of 17 foreign nationals were refused entry at the ports, 2 travelling on forged or counterfeit identity documents. An illegal immigrant was discovered concealed in the boot of a vehicle driven by a British subject. Both were convicted of immigration offences.

- **Drugs Seizures**

The value of controlled drugs seized by the Service in 2016 was in excess of £3.7 million, almost double the 2011 – 2015 average, of £1.9m.

FOREWORD

- **Cash Seizures**

£375,815 seized by officers and 10 individuals were charged with offences under the Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999.

- **Revenue**

As was correctly forecast, the Service collected a total of £62.3m in customs and excise duties and import GST, an increase of almost 6.5% or just over £4m when compared with the revenue collected by the Service in 2015.

- **Brexit**

Looking forward to 2017, the following areas have been identified as key Brexit work streams for the Islands' authorities:

Immigration
Customs Union (Goods)
Agricultural and Fisheries (sub-set of Customs Union)
Financial Services
Transport
Communications

The first two involve the movement of people and goods and are central to the remit of Customs and Immigration.

The implications of the UK's withdrawal from the EU is therefore likely to have a significant impact on the operations of the Service in terms of its objectives and processes.

The Service has two Officers dedicated to work on Brexit related projects which currently involves scenario planning, stakeholder engagement, data analysis and cross departmental liaison. Senior Managers are also engaged in workshops with UK departments such as the Home Office, HMRC and the Department for Exiting the EU.

FOREWORD

These workshops, also attended by the other Crown Dependencies, consider the implications of withdrawal and offer the opportunity for the Service to highlight significant issues and needs the Island may have in terms of the future movement of people in and out of the Common Travel Area and also the movement of goods between the UK, the EU and the rest of the world.

The Service is also liaising with HM Passport Office to consider the future format of the Island variant passport of which there are 80,000 currently in circulation

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 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 (SoJP), Guernsey Border Agency (GBA), Direction Nationale du Renseignement et des Enquêtes Douanières (DNRED), and the National Crime Agency (NCA).

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 based in the Joint Financial Crimes Unit (JFCU), will 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.

In addition, officers in the Frontier Teams will look to enforce the powers granted to them under the Customs and Excise (Jersey) Law 1999, the Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999 and the Proceeds of Crime (Cash Seizure) (Jersey) Law 2008 to both seize cash and prosecute those individuals who are attempting to benefit from the proceeds of crime.

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

Immigration

There were 17 refusals at the ports during 2016.

15 were refused for failing to meet the requirements of the Jersey Immigration Rules and 2 were refused because they were travelling on forged or counterfeit identity documents.

In 2016 officers encountered, for the first time, an illegal immigrant concealed in the boot of a vehicle driven by a British subject. In this particular case the intended destination of the illegal immigrant was the UK and Jersey was being used as a transit point in the journey. The alleged immigrant subsequently made a claim for asylum. He was, however, also charged with an offence under Article 24(1) of the Immigration (Jersey) Order 1993 which related to him, not being a British Citizen, knowingly entering the Island without leave. The individual was subsequently sentenced in the Magistrate's Court to 10 weeks imprisonment, suspended for 12 months. The driver of the vehicle was charged with an offence, under Article 25(1) of the Immigration (Jersey) Order 1993. This offence relates to securing or facilitating the entry into the Island of a person who the person knows or had reasonable cause for believing to be an illegal immigrant. The person concerned was subsequently sentenced in the Royal Court to 312 hours of Community Service.

In the early part of 2016, information was received from the French authorities that they had intercepted a number of attempts by migrants trying to make their way to Jersey in a small craft. As a result of these attempts, the Service put in place a contingency plan which would allow officers to manage a scenario where a number of migrants arrived in Jersey from the French coast. In drafting the plan, officers in the Service worked closely with and received support from colleagues in both the public/private sector and charities together with the French authorities. The Service is very appreciative of the support and assistance given by all concerned.

In light of the above, it is very important for the Service to maintain the immigration controls to a high standard and ensure that the Island is not perceived to be a 'weak link' within the Common Travel Area.

To achieve this, the Service undertakes to do the following:

- Ensure that officers continue to receive specialist forgery training from the National Document Forgery Unit

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Ensure that officers continue to undertake secondments to UK ports to further enhance their immigration expertise
- Continue to exchange intelligence with both the French and UK authorities regarding illegal immigration and allocate resources according to the risk.

It is inevitable that recent events both locally and in Europe will have an impact on the immigration control that has to be conducted in Jersey. At times in the last 12 months, this has resulted in officers in the Service being the subject of complaints regarding the length of time it takes to pass through the immigration control. It is timely to remind the travelling public that the current situation in Europe means that it is highly likely that the queues for the immigration control in the Island will be longer than has been experienced in previous years.

Drug Seizures

During 2016, 32 people were prosecuted for a range of offences that included the importation of drugs and possession with intent to supply drugs.

153 separate drug seizures were made and the total value of the drugs seized was £3,778,673 (see chart for comparison with previous years).

Cannabis seizures made up approximately 72% (£2,728,492) of the total drug seizures in 2016, with Ecstasy seizures representing 23% (£856,075) of the total. It should be noted that the number of seizures of New Psychoactive Substances reduced significantly in 2016. The value of seizures dropped to just over £55,000 a reduction of 46% on 2015 figures. This valuation figure, however, was significantly inflated by one particularly large seizure towards the end of 2016, which had a value of £50,000. The reduction in seizures can be attributed to the multi-agency approach regarding the dangers of taking these substances involving not only law enforcement, but also Health and Social Services, Education and the Prison Me No Way programme, together with the introduction of the Psychoactive Substances Act in the UK in May 2016.

Cash Seizures

By virtue of the Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999 and the Proceeds of Crime (Cash Seizure) (Jersey) Law 2008, officers in the Service made 8 seizures of cash during 2016. This money represents the proceeds from the sale of drugs in the Island and totalled £375,815. As a result of these seizures, 10 people were charged with offences under the Proceeds of Crime (Jersey) Law 1999.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Cigarette/Tobacco

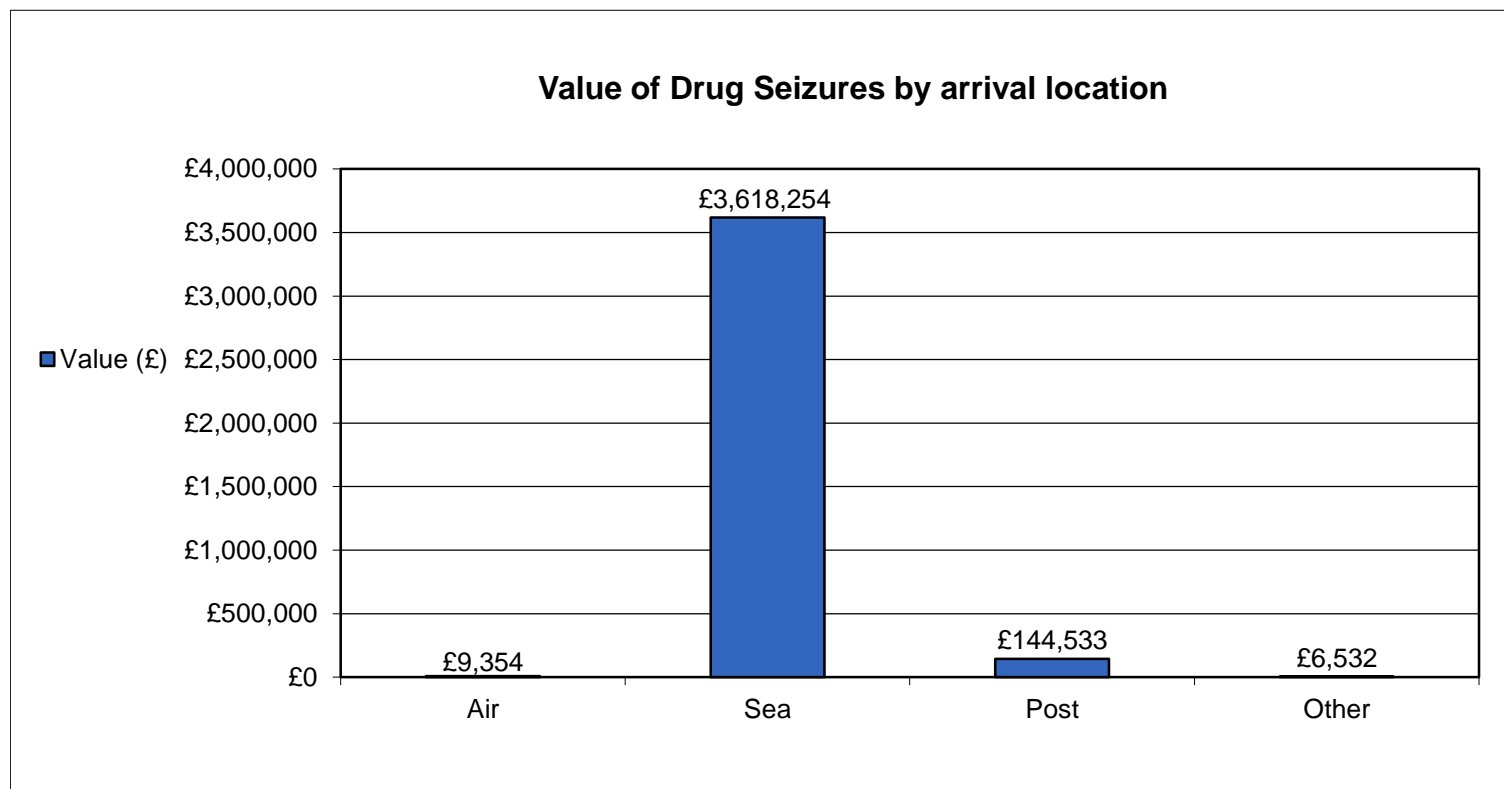
There were 1,034 occurrences in 2016 where officers encountered passengers exceeding their duty free allowance. The majority of these occurrences related to infractions of the tobacco duty free allowance. In total 186,000 cigarettes and 112 kgs of hand rolling tobacco were seized. The potential duty evasion (excise/GST) equates to approximately £92,000.

These results reflect the trend of previous years where there is a frequent abuse of the duty free allowance by a small number of passengers, but where commercial cigarette/tobacco smuggling continues to be low risk. In 2016 there were only 2 commercial tobacco smuggling cases encountered. In both cases the individuals were charged with the fraudulent evasion of excise duty.

Drug Trafficking Proceeds Seizures

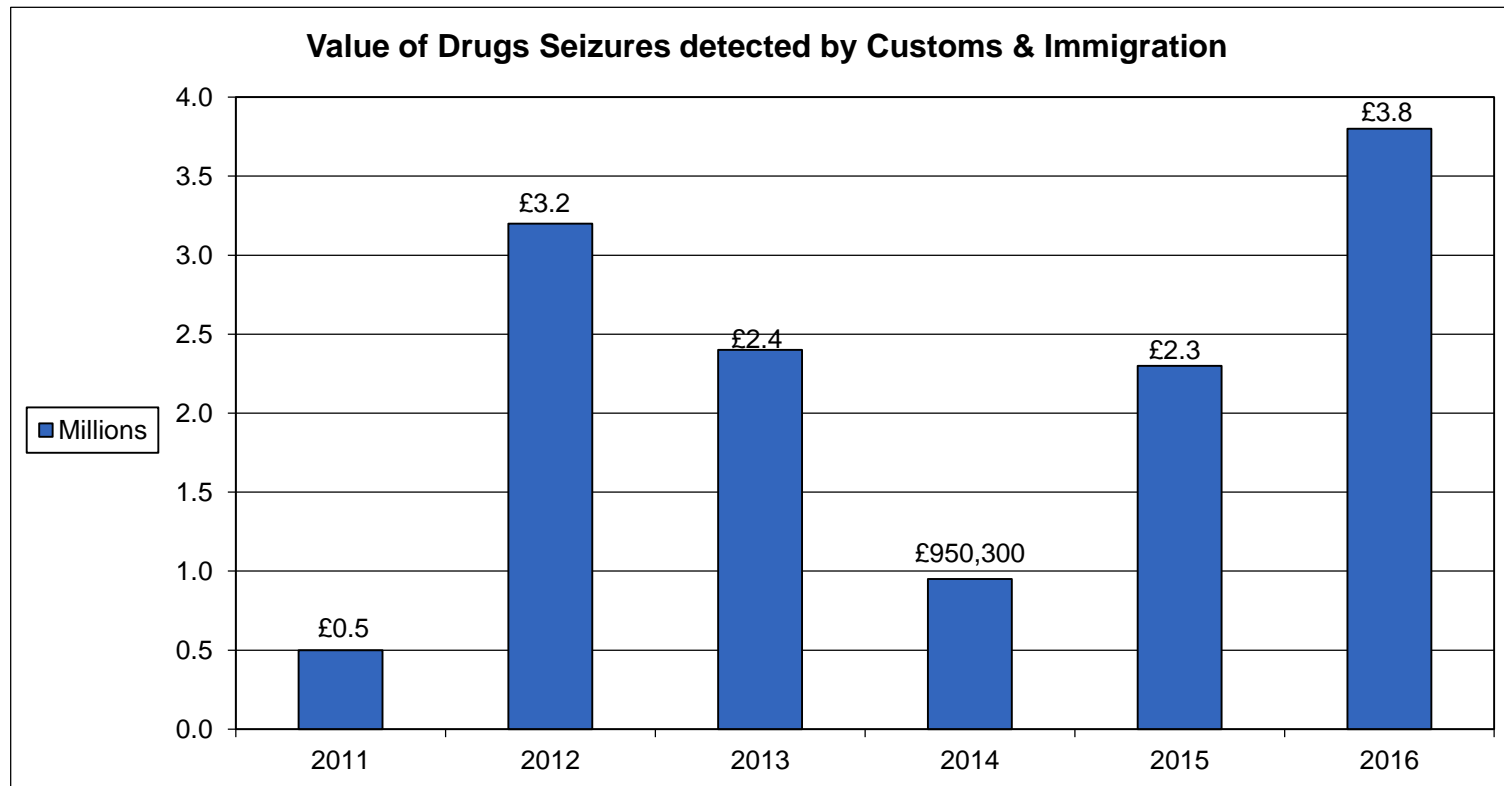
The Customs and Immigration officers in the Joint Financial Crimes Unit (JFCU) were responsible for concluding 36 drug trafficking cases, 5 money laundering cases and 3 cash seizures during 2016. These and previous other outstanding investigations resulted in the combined Confiscation and Criminal Justice Forfeiture Orders of £121,564 and a cash forfeiture figure totalling £39,190.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

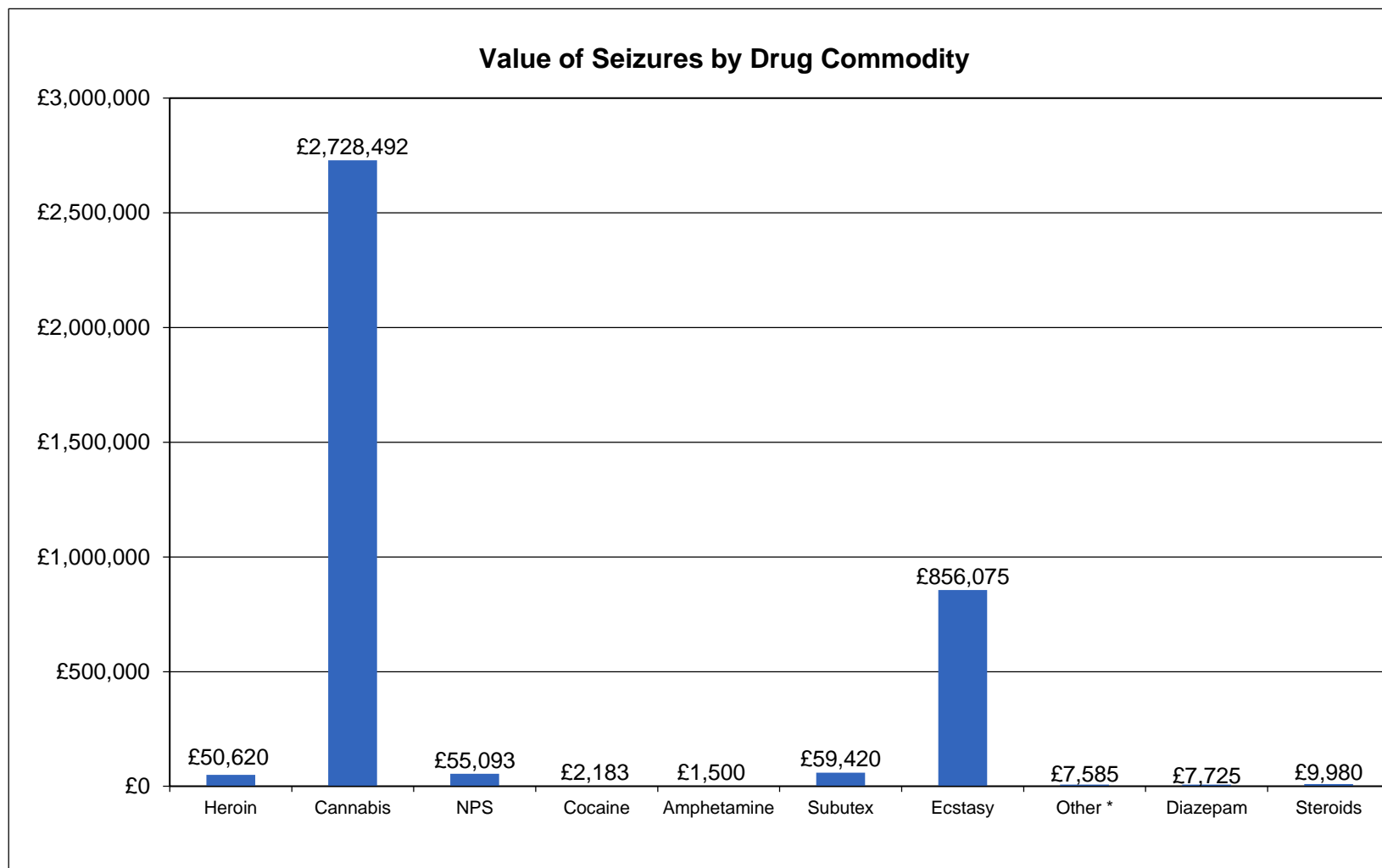


* Other includes seizure off Island i.e. the French coast and inland

LAW ENFORCEMENT



LAW ENFORCEMENT



*A number of less familiar controlled substances

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

INTRODUCTION TO REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

Officers in the Revenue and Goods Control Section are responsible for:

- the collection of customs duty on goods imported into the Island from outside the customs area of the EU
- the collection of impôts duty on excise goods imported into or produced in the Island
- the collection of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on goods imported by individuals and businesses not registered for GST with the Taxes Office
- ensuring compliance with both local and EU legislation for all goods imported into/exported outside the Island.

REVENUE

Impôts

Impôts (excise duty) is applied to tobacco, alcohol, road fuel and vehicle emissions. The total revenue yield for 2016 (including GST) totalled £62,339,766. The impôts yield (without GST and customs duty) was £58,235,533.

In December, the 2017 Budget was debated by the States Assembly and proposals for impôts increases on alcohol, tobacco and vehicle emissions duty were agreed. The increases were as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| • Spirits | 1.52% |
| • Wines | 1.30% |
| • Standard Beer/Cider | 2.72% |
| • Strong Beer/Cider | 1.59% |
| • Tobacco | 8.06% |
| • Hand rolling tobacco | 10.0% |
| • Fuel | 2.08% |

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

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

- A litre bottle of spirits £14.04
- A bottle of table wine £1.49
- A pint of beer £0.36
- 20 cigarettes £5.75
- A litre of unleaded petrol or diesel £0.47

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All goods arriving in Jersey must be properly declared to the Customs and Immigration Service 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 approved traders who are also registered entities for GST is that there is no requirement 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 309 businesses and individuals have been granted approved trader status and benefit from 'fast-track' clearance procedures, with a further 2,031 approved traders that are also GST registered.

Approximately 1,269,954 separate consignments were processed, 69,954 more than in 2015 and approximately 305,000 more consignments than the previous 5 year average. As a consequence, over 86,137 separate declarations were made electronically by importers, 6,137 more than in 2015, and approximately 8,600 more than the previous 5 year average.

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

GST collected by the Service during 2016 on importations of goods by non-registered entities (import GST) was £3,928,647.

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 2016 was £175,586.

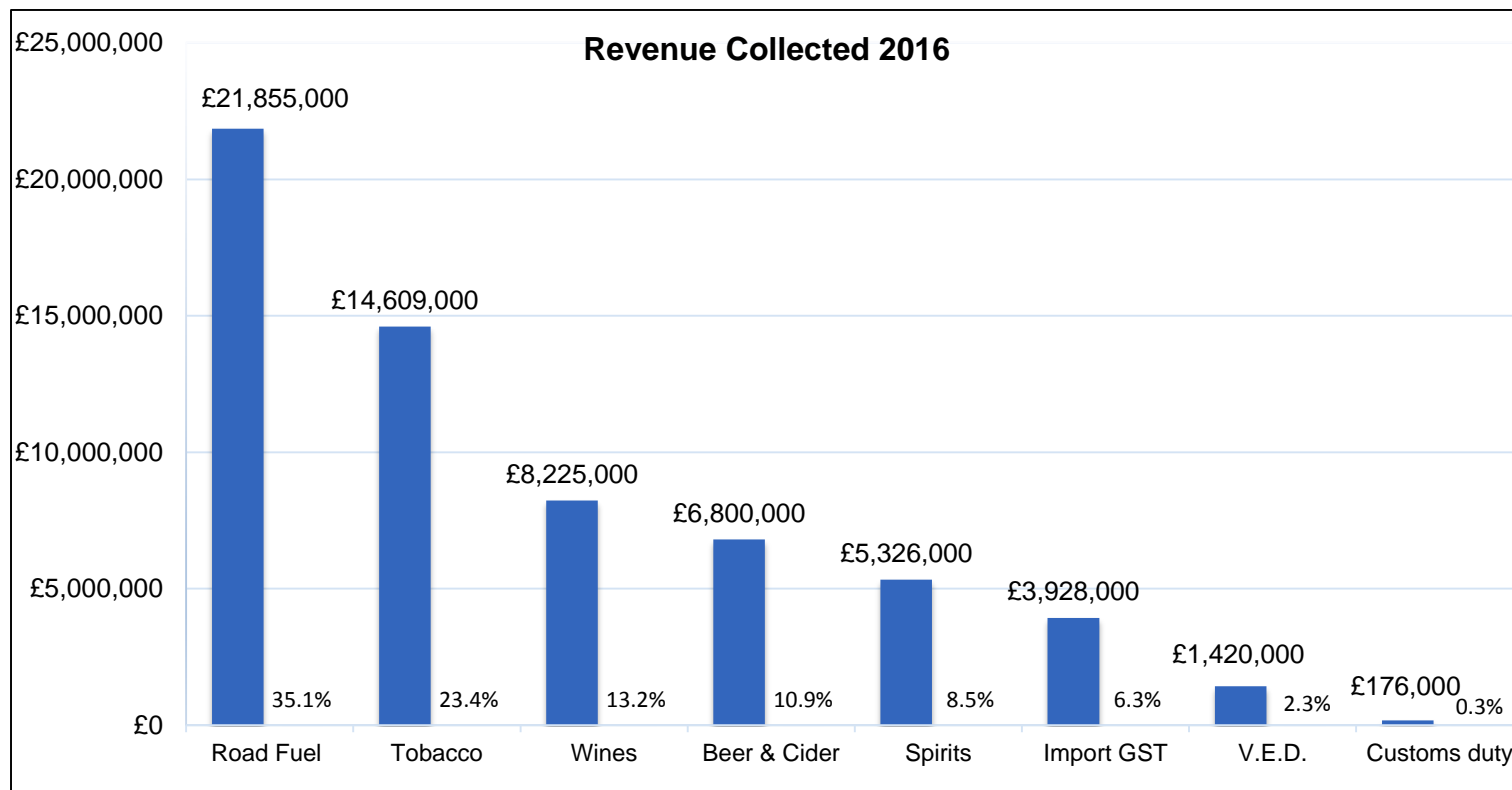
REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

REVENUE RECEIPTS £ MILLIONS

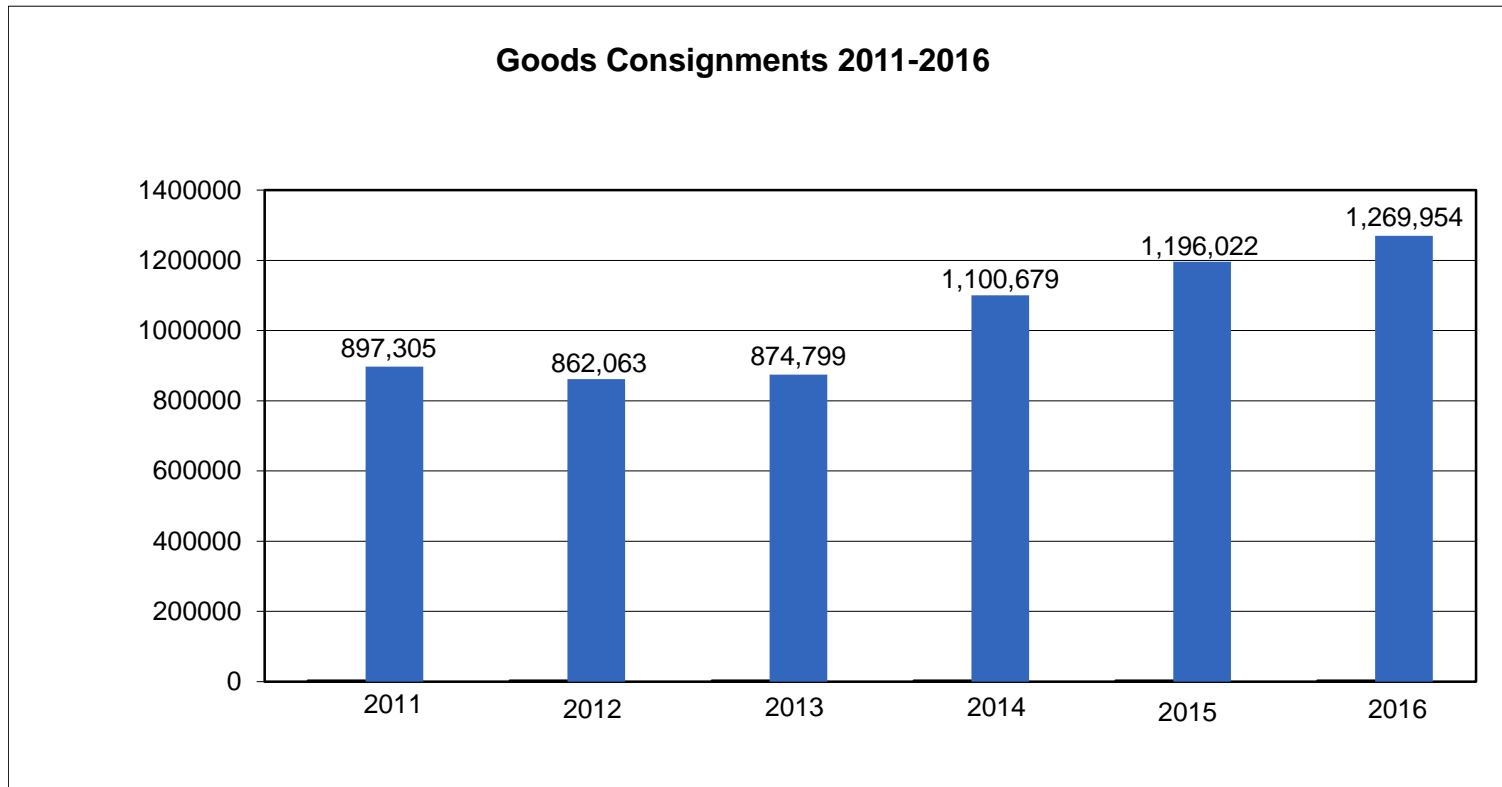
	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*
Spirits	3.928	4.008	4.172	4.038	4.018	4.091	4.510	4.801	4.529	5.326
Wine	5.661	5.863	6.340	6.158	6.465	6.783	7.231	7.615	7.638	8.225
Cider	0.710	0.742	0.870	0.814	0.917	0.927	0.986	0.988	1.003	1.034
Beer	4.961	5.094	5.324	5.184	5.379	5.047	5.087	5.285	5.078	5.766
Tobacco	12.672	12.715	13.856	12.638	12.479	15.825	15.048	13.788	13.606	14.609
Fuel	19.876	20.469	20.685	20.250	20.866	20.396	20.385	20.708	21.406	21.855
VRD/VED	5.836	0.674	-	0.192	0.894	0.839	0.839	0.761	0.743	1.420
Customs	0.193	0.235	0.125	0.139	0.148	0.328	0.234	0.161	0.144	0.176
Import GST	-	0.861	1.628	1.636	2.394	2.923	3.161	3.281	4.154	3.928
TOTAL	53.837	50.661	53.000	51.049	53.560	57.159	57.481	57.388	58.301	62.339

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

REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL

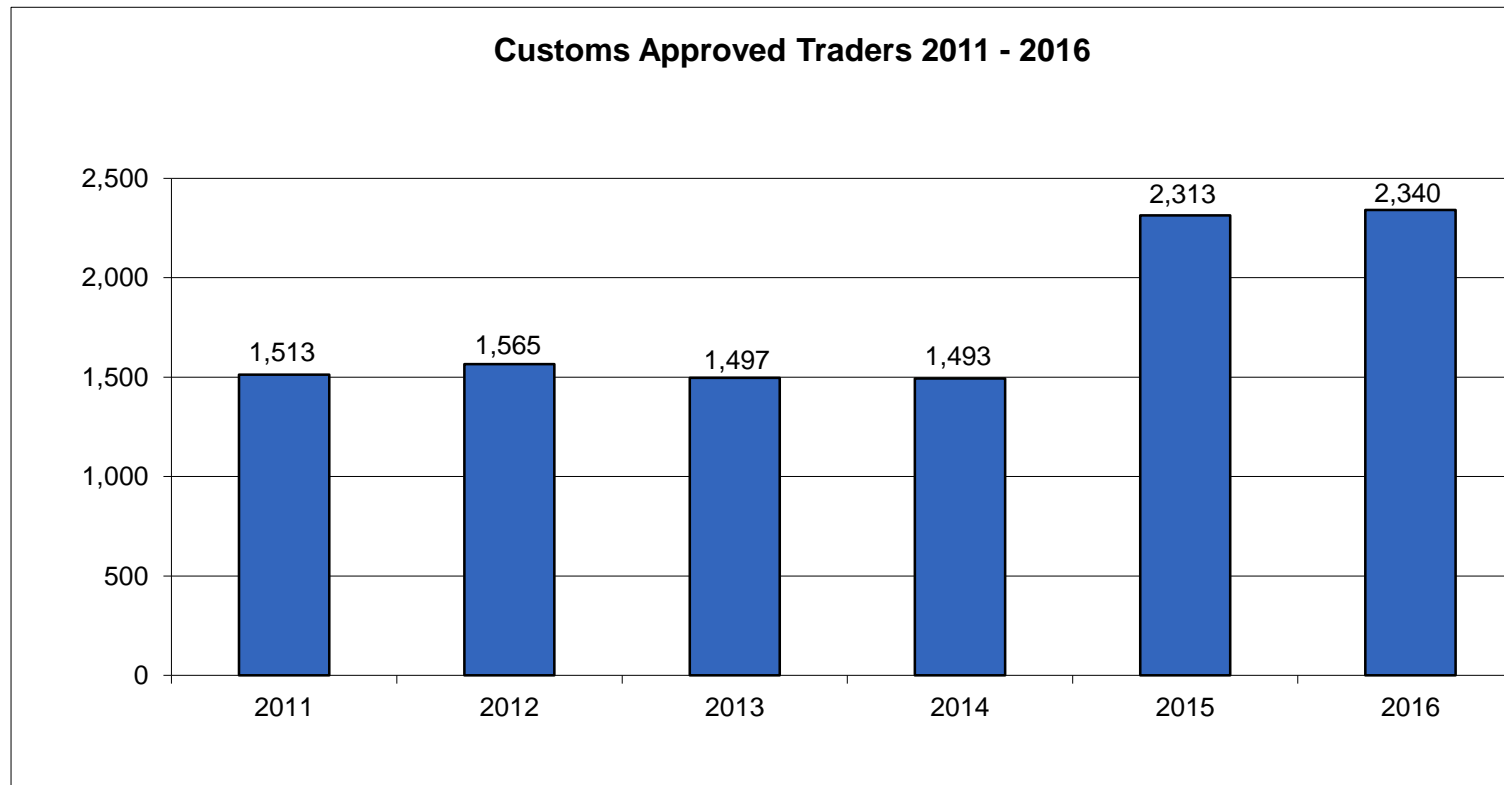


REVENUE AND GOODS CONTROL



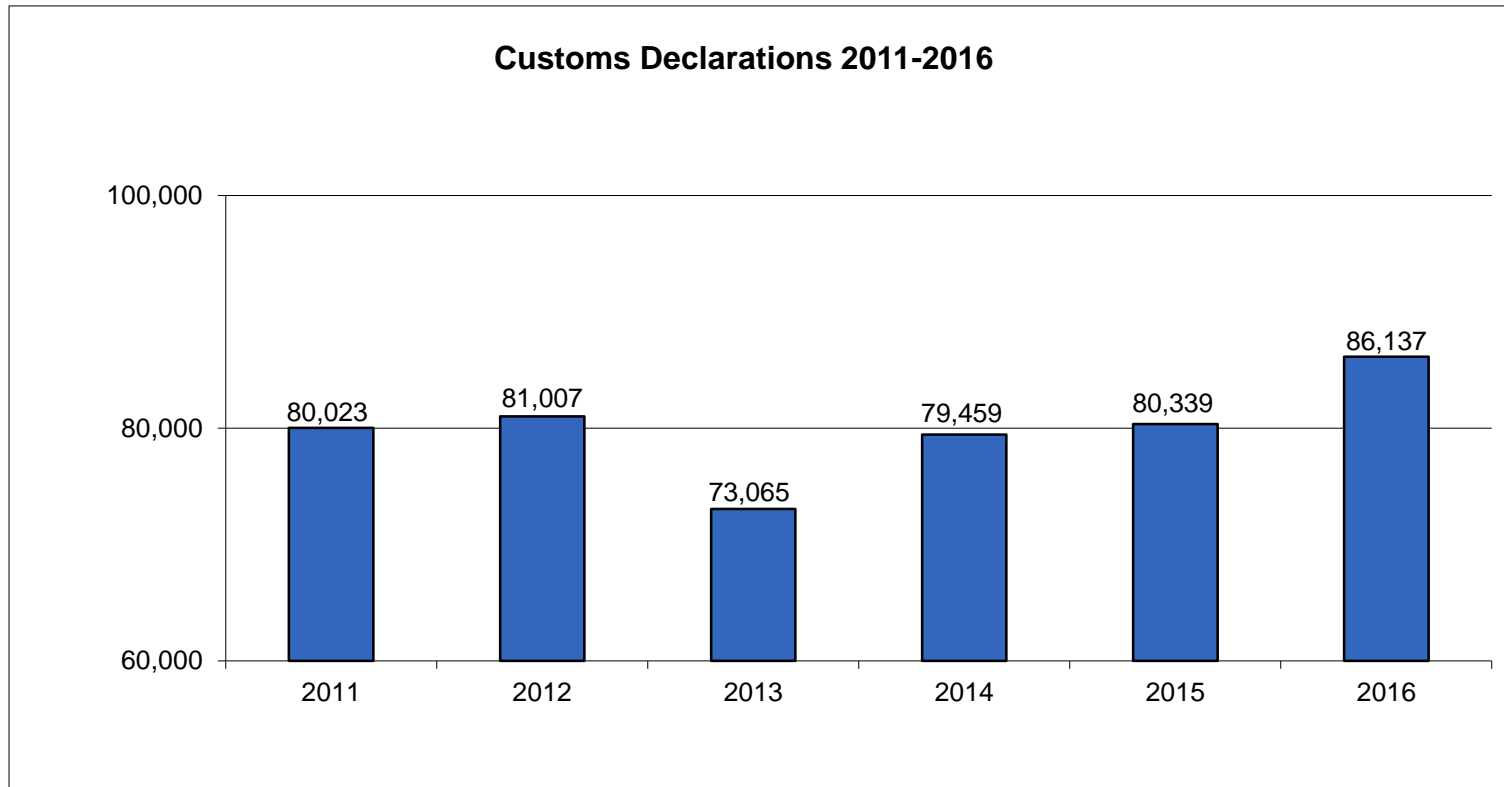
These figures represent the total number of freight consignments manifested and imported into the Island by air and sea. (un-manifested postal traffic is included in this total).

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 4,515 postal packets
- Examination of 410 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 approximately £100,818 in GST and £11,662 in excise and customs duty and also led to the following goods being seized:

- 10 separate seizures of milk
- 2 separate seizures of counterfeit goods

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 3 roadside checks together with the Honorary Police and officers from DVS. 66 vehicles were checked but no infractions were discovered. Officers also conducted 154 red dye end-user inspections but no infractions were discovered.

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.

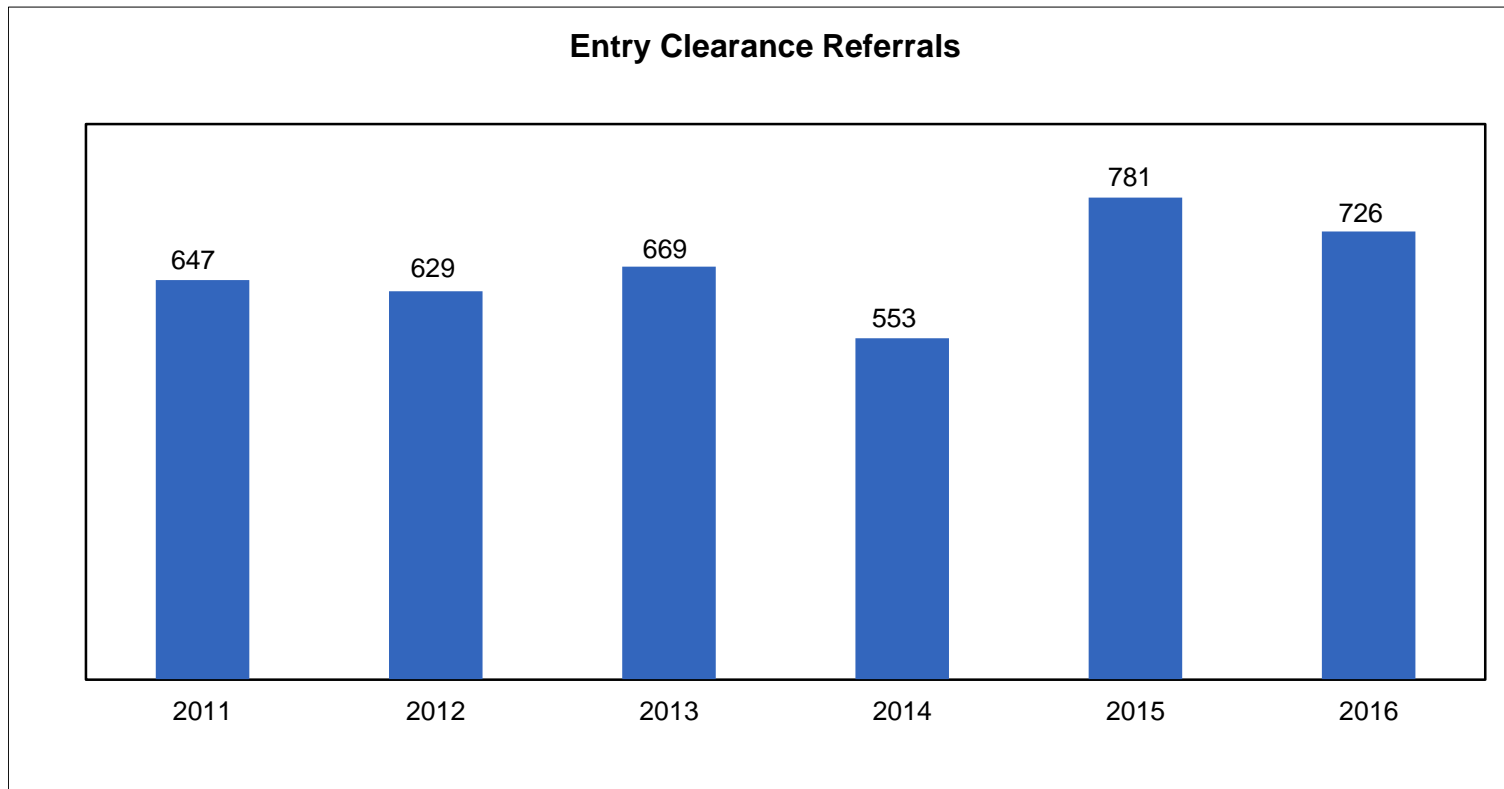
IMMIGRATION CASEWORK

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 Jersey Immigration Rules.

726 entry clearance referrals were made to the Jersey Customs and Immigration Service from British Diplomatic Posts overseas during 2016 of which the issue of 686 were authorised and 40 were refused.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY



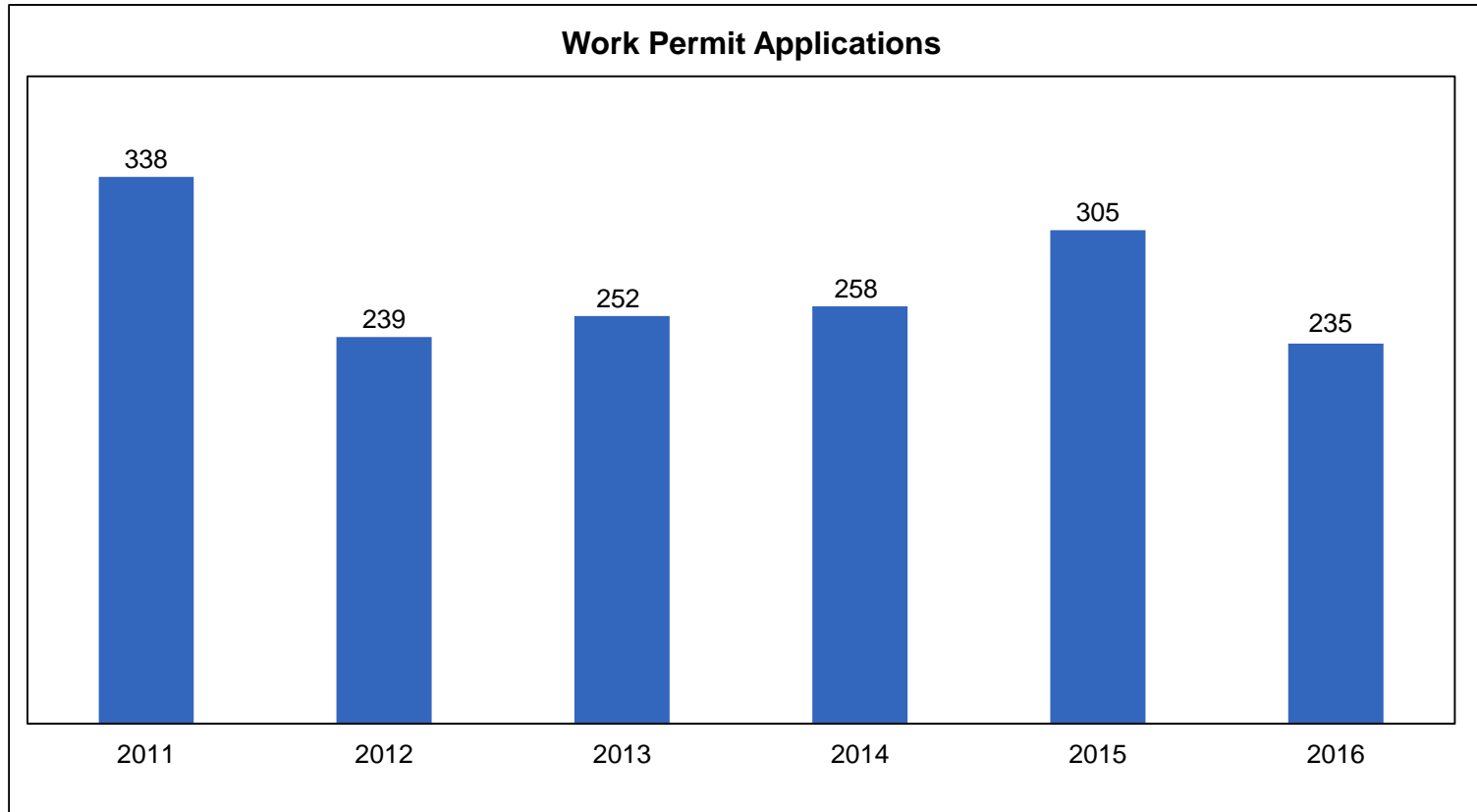
IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

Work Permits

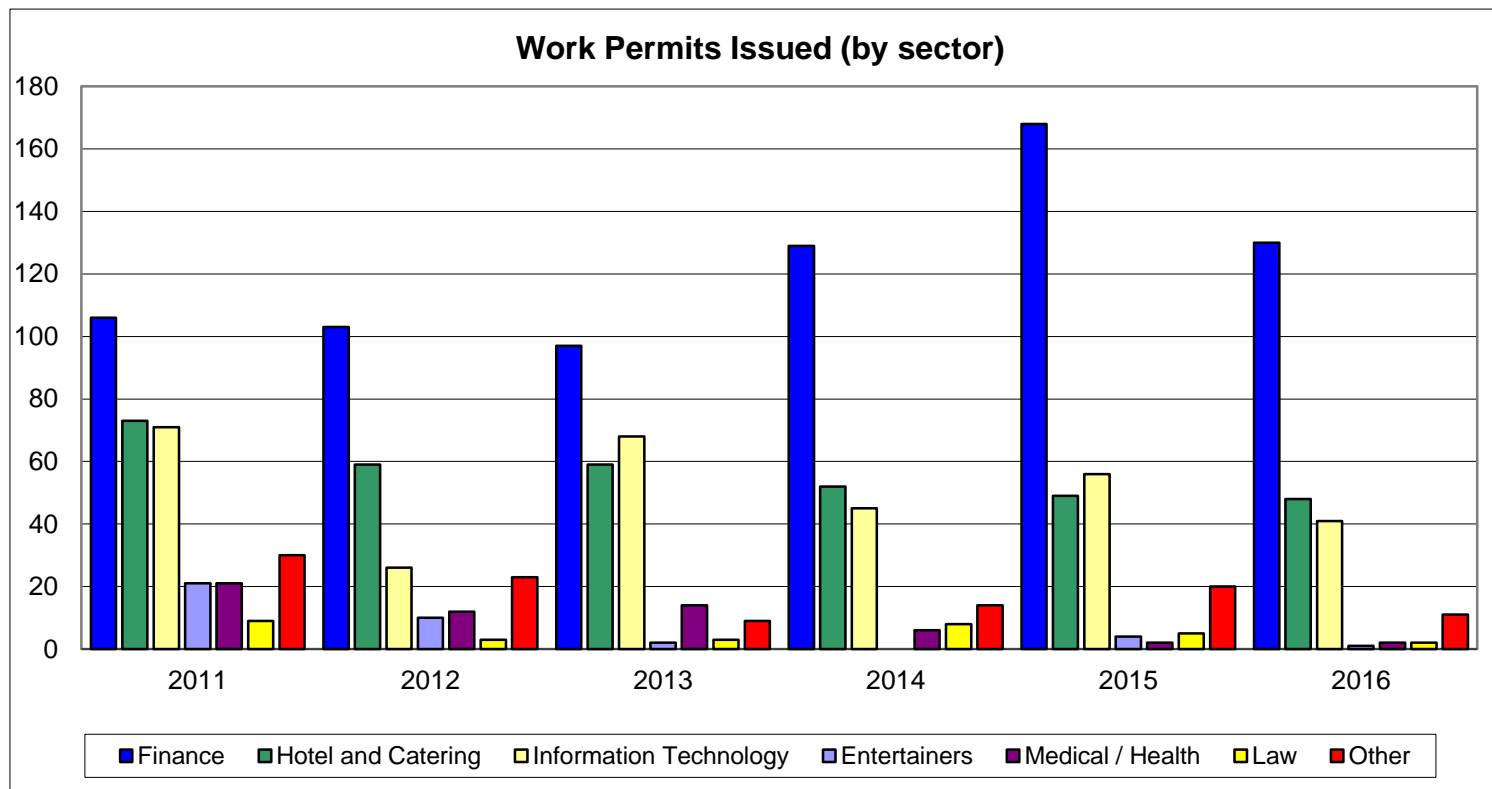
The Immigration (Work Permits) (Jersey) Rules 1995 are administered by the Jersey Customs and Immigration Service under the delegated authority of the Minister for Home Affairs. A work permit is issued to a specific employer and allows them to employ a person of non-European Economic Area (EEA) nationality 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.

The number of work permit applications received by the Service in 2016 totalled 235. This is 70 less than 2015; this represents a decrease of 43 on the previous 5 year average (278).

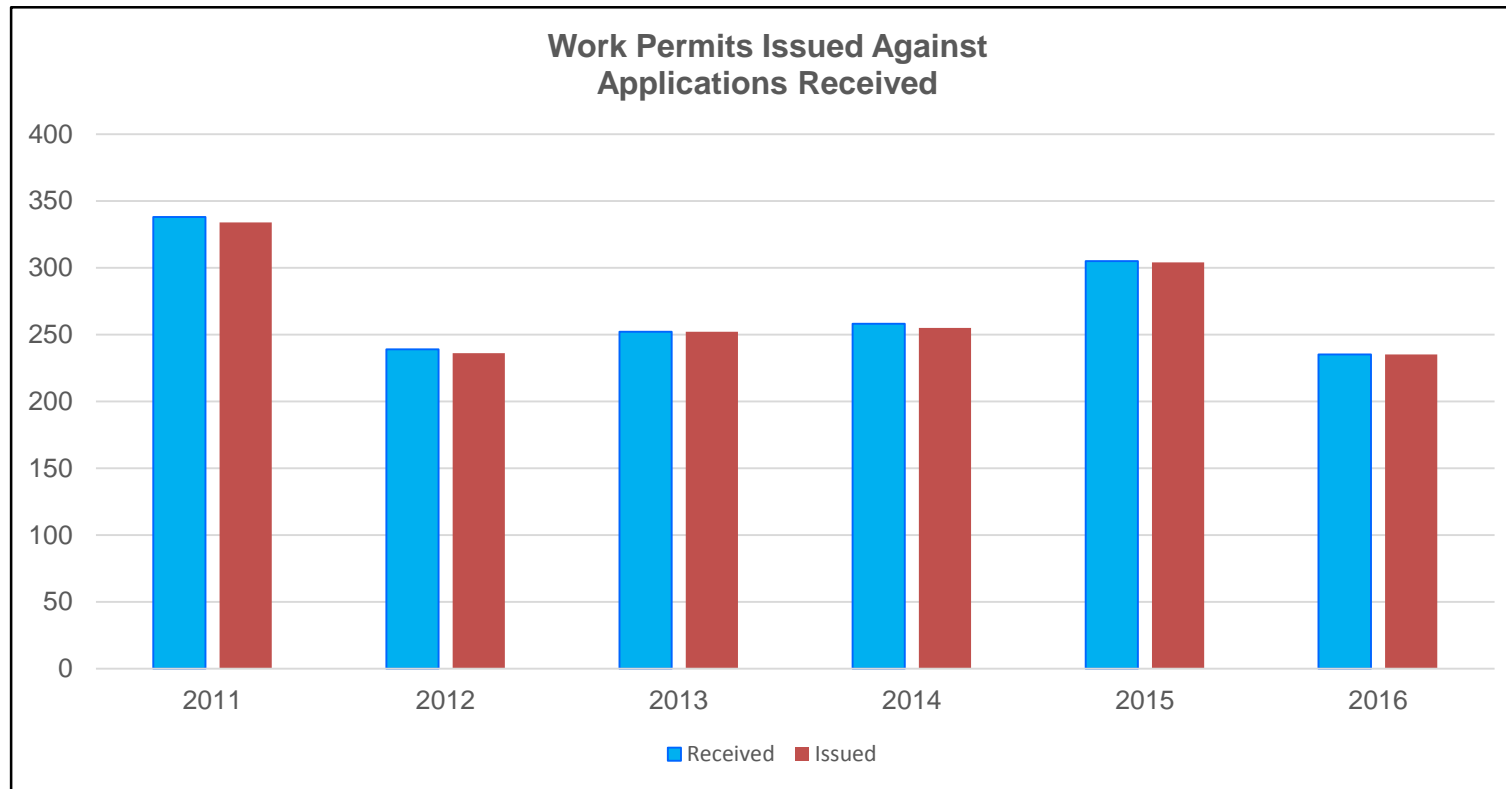
IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY



IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY



IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY



N.B. The difference in some years is when applications have been refused.

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 Jersey Customs and Immigration Service 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 11 people were deported in 2016, (6 Portuguese, 3 Polish, 1 Romanian and 1 Irish).

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

NATIONALITY

Passports

10,236 British passports were issued by the Jersey Customs and Immigration Service during 2016. This is 404 less than 2015 but is in line with the average for the previous 5 years (10,347 p.a.).

Legalisation of Documents

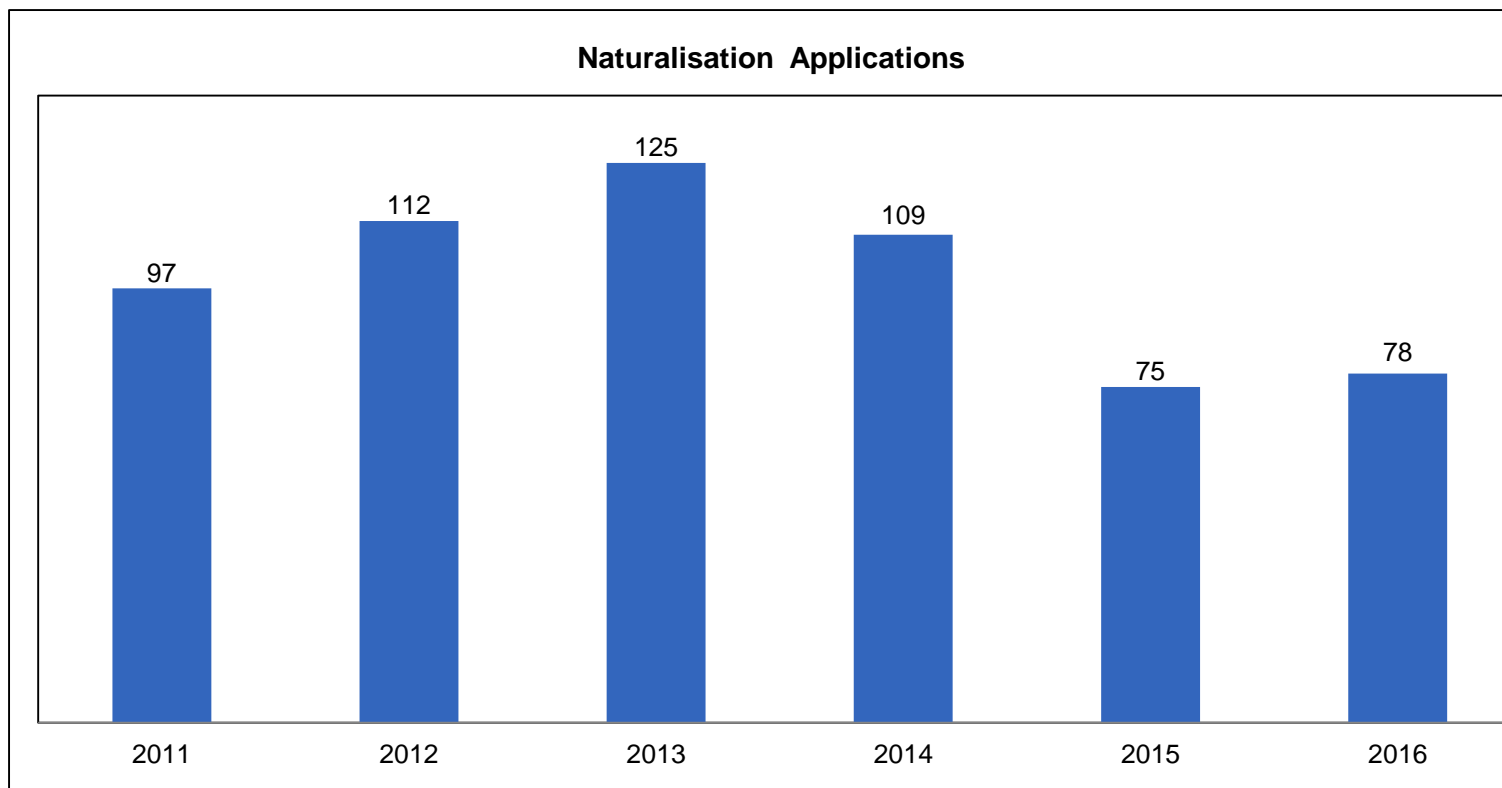
The Passport Office undertakes the role of legalising locally originating documents for use abroad. Legalisation is the official confirmation that a signature, seal or stamp on a document is genuine. This role is fulfilled by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in the United Kingdom and was taken on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

7,230 documents were legalised in 2016 compared to 8,375 in 2015; this is a reduction of approximately 14% on the average of the previous 5 years (8,397 p.a.). 5,873 documents were legalised at the Standard Service rate of £30 per document and 1,357 documents were legalised at the Premium Service charge of £75 per document.

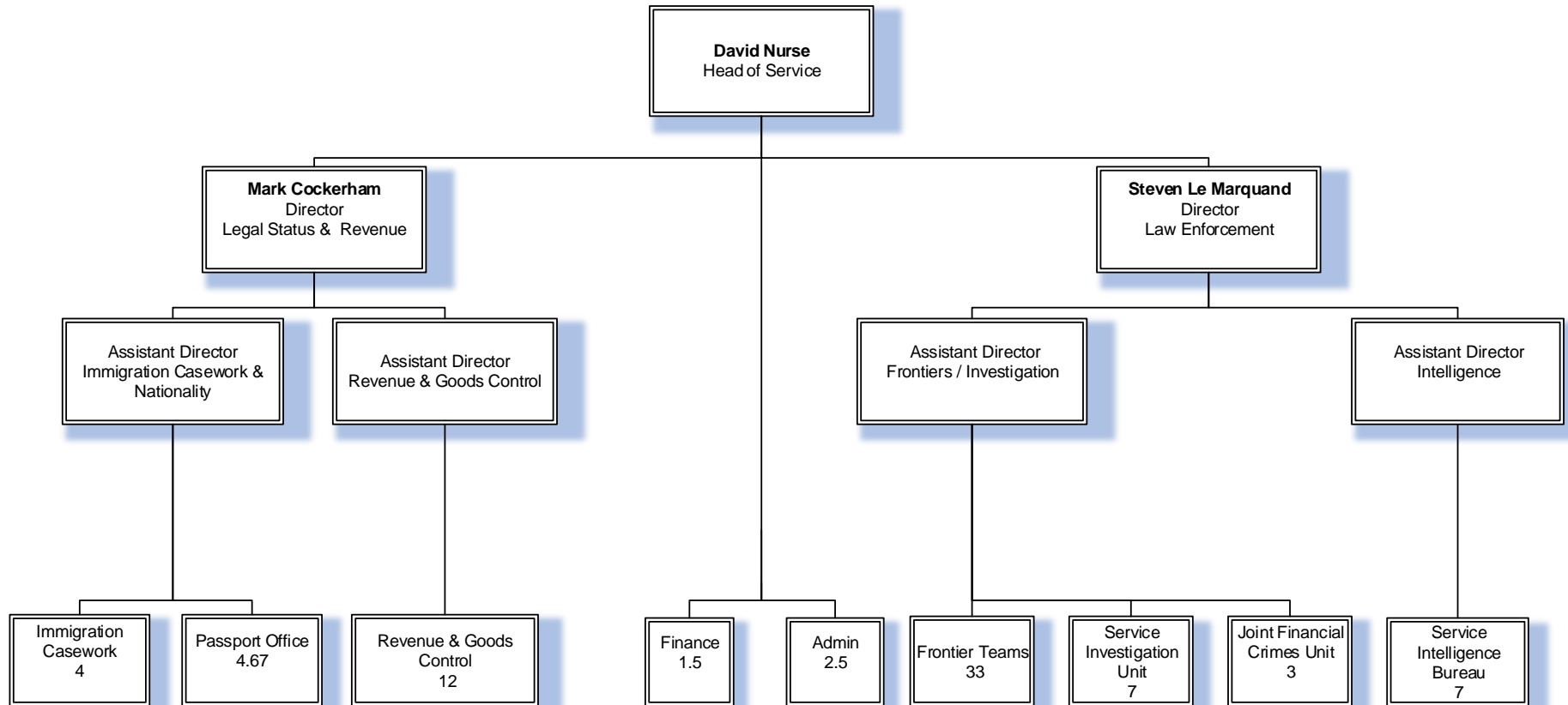
Naturalisation

Applications for British citizenship are considered by the Jersey Customs and Immigration Service on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor. 78 applications for naturalisation were received during 2016, an increase of 3 on 2015 but a reduction of 27 on the previous 5 year average of 105.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY



RESOURCES



RESOURCES

STAFF COMPLEMENT AT END OF 2016

Posts	No
Head of Service	1
Directors ¹	2
Assistant Directors ¹	4
Senior Customs and Immigration Officers ¹	9
Customs & Immigration Officers ^{1,2}	41
Trainee Customs and Immigration Officer	3
Assistant Customs and Immigration Officers ^{1,3}	6
Dog Handler (Sponsored)	1
Immigration Casework Officer	1
Training and Compliance Officer	1
Revenue and Goods Control Office Assistants	3
Passport Officers	4.67
Finance Manager	1
Finance Officer	.50
Personal Assistant to the Head of Service	1
Administrative and Secretarial Assistants	1.5
Technical Support Officer	1
Posts not filled: .33 Postal Compliance Officer	.33
Total posts (FTE) ⁴	82.00

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 82.0 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 2016

Revenue Collection		Total
Staff	£868,015	
Premises	£59,948	
Supplies and Services	£134,478	
Administrative	£30,938	£1,093,379
Enforcement		
Staff	£3,508,188	
Premises	£240,540	
Supplies and Services	£251,095	
Administrative	£39,377	
Court & Case Costs	£96,319	
<u>less: Income</u> ¹	(£30,621)	£4,104,898
External Obligations		
Staff	£928,767	
Premises	£90,800	
Supplies and Services	£139,730	
Administrative	£340,946	
Court and Case Costs	£24,080	
<u>less: Income</u> ²	(£1,516,040)	£8,283
		<u>£5,206,560</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.