

Enemy of the People

MAURICE SAATCHI



IN THE COURT OF PUBLIC OPINION FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

THE PEOPLE,

Plaintiff,

Conspiracy to enslave United Kingdom citizens by making them unnecessarily dependent on the State (Count One)

V.

Conspiracy to force United Kingdom nationals to claim benefits to pay higher taxes (Count Two)

NEW LABOUR,
Also known as "LABOUR"

Defendants.

Incitement of poor people to pay more tax than rich people (Count Three)

Solicitation of multiple tax revenues by stealth (Count Four)

FILED

9 July 2008

Attempt to obstruct, interfere, impair, impede and defeat the right of United Kingdom nationals to independence (Count Five)

Conspiracy to provide material support and resources to mesmerise and anaesthetise United Kingdom citizens (Count Six)

Attempt to conceal and/or falsely represent their true status as an enemy of the people (Count Seven)

THE AUTHOR

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ISBN No 978-1-905389-78-0

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57 Tufton Street, London SW1P 3QA

Printed by 4-Print, 138 Molesey Avenue, Surrey

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As always, to Jeremy Sinclair, for brutal simplicity of thought, and to Dr Peter Warburton, for his awesome knowledge of the UK tax/benefit system. To Ian Cruse and Alex Brocklehurst at the House of Lords Library for invaluable research; Matthew Elliott and Charlie Elphicke for timely input; Tim Knox, my long-time brilliant editor at the CPS; Simon Warden, for his elegant new pamphlet design; Monique Henry, who navigated many drafts. And to the legal profession, who know the weight of words in the scales of justice.

INDICTMENT

THE PEOPLE CHARGE THAT:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

The charges against these defendants are brought in the name of the people of the United Kingdom.

1. From in or about May 1997 until in or about May 2008, inside the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom, the defendants, “New Labour”, did engage in a conspiracy with others, known and unknown, to make the people of the United Kingdom financially dependent on the State, and acted in furtherance of the object of their plan by covert acts.
2. At all relevant times from in or about 1997 until the date of the filing of this Indictment, it was a part of the conspiracy that the defendants fiscally attacked millions of people who live below the official poverty line. In furtherance of the conspiracy, and to effect the object thereof, the defendants made the poorest 10% of people in the United Kingdom pay them up to 56% of their income in tax.
3. The evidence will show that this is a significant cause of the present misery of the poorest citizens.
4. It will further be shown that the Defendants rose to power by promising to combine “social justice” with “economic competence”.

5. Beginning in or about 1997, based on that promise, the defendants emerged as the dominant political force in the United Kingdom, and formed its Government.
6. But from in or about October 2007, to in or about May 2008, after 10 years of “New Labour New Speak”, the people realised that the defendants’ idea of “social justice” was to make more and more people dependent on the State.
7. It was part of the scope of the conspiratorial agreement that the defendants spoke the language of “social justice”. Yet, under their plan, the poorer people were, the more the defendants took from them.
8. The defendants and their associates, in a co-ordinated attack, ambushed and de-sensitised the people of the United Kingdom. They spread amnesia through fiscal incomprehensibility and complication.
9. The evidence will show that the victims of their offences are numbered in the millions. Few remain unscathed. Most of their victims were duped outright in the course of the treatment to which they were subjected.
10. For the most part they are nameless. To the defendants, these unfortunate people were not individuals at all; they were treated in wholesale lots, and made the victims of fiscal experiments. Their victims counted among the anonymous millions who met subjection at the hands of the defendants and whose fate is a warning to future generations.
11. It will be shown that the defendants knowingly conspired to subject citizens of the United Kingdom to years of economic emasculation. Their victims were reduced to the position of supplicants, obliged to seek the defendants’ aid. The defendants planned to make themselves masters; and turn the people into dependants. They conspired to use the complications of their tax/benefit/credit system as the chief instrument of their subjugation of the people.

12. At times material to this Indictment, the defendants did knowingly endeavour to obstruct and impede the human right to independence of the people of the United Kingdom.

Manner and means

13. The defendants' methods, in their warped hierarchy of dependence, were as ruthless as they were effective. They first attempted to get innocent victims hooked on dependency with "Class C" benefits like "Child Benefit"; then they encouraged them to move up to "Income Support", and then finally they administered highly addictive "Class A" benefits in the form of "Tax Credits". Exhibit J lists such benefits.

Covert acts

14. In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the object thereof, the defendants committed various covert acts, including the invention of new taxes called "stealth taxes", with the intention of duping the people into thinking that the benefits they received cost them nothing.
15. It was part of the conspiracy to devalue the English language, so that people's awareness of the defendants' actions was reduced. For example, the defendants instructed that their "spending" was always to be described in official documents as "investment". In this condition, the people were led to accept the defendants' plans which covertly raised £183 billion in higher taxes, forcing the people to claim benefits to pay the higher taxes.
16. The evidence will show that the defendants selected the poorest and most vulnerable victims to extract the greatest amount of tax.
17. It will be shown that these were not an assortment of unconnected events. On the contrary, they constituted a well integrated program in which the defendants planned and collaborated among themselves and with others.

“The Four-Stage Plan”

18. As set out in the covert acts alleged, and depicted in Exhibit A, the defendants concocted and put into execution a four-stage plan to secure power over the people:

Step 1 The victims pay more tax

Step 2 They receive “benefits” to pay the tax

Step 3 They are grateful for the “benefits”

Step 4 They vote for the defendants

19. At all relevant times from in or about 1997 until the date of the filing of this Indictment, the guiding strategy of the defendants was, “Dependence Good. Independence Bad”. It will be revealed that there was a sinister undercurrent which preached the supreme importance of the State and the subordination of the individual.

20. The people will show further that the ultimate plan was for the majority of people’s incomes to be reduced by tax to the point where people were obliged to call on the defendants for assistance.

21. The people will introduce the testimony of a witness, Professor J.K. Galbraith, who will testify to the power of money, or the lack of it, to make people dependent:

The greatest restriction on the liberty of the citizen is a complete absence of money.

22. Beginning on or about 2 May 1997, and continuing until the date of the filing of this Indictment, the defendants did knowingly, intentionally and wilfully conspire, combine and agree together and with others unknown, to raise taxes with the intent to cause United Kingdom citizens to require benefits to pay taxes to the defendants.

The Prime Minister's confession

23. The people will introduce a statement by the Prime Minister, Gordon Brown. The people incorporate by reference the statement he made to *The Times* newspaper on 1 May 2008. In this, he admitted his motive. In or about April 2007, he had personally authorised the doubling of the tax to be paid by the poorest people. In or about May 2008, when this came to light, he confessed to “mistakes”. As the statement referenced here shows, his confession did not concern the raising of the tax rate; only that he failed to provide sufficient State benefits to pay the tax:

We made two mistakes. We didn't cover as well as we should that group of low-paid workers who don't get the working tax credits and we weren't able to help the 60 to 64-year-olds who didn't get the pensioner's tax allowance.

24. At all times material herein, by preparing and assisting in the giving of misleading statements and information, the defendants caused to be concealed from United Kingdom citizens that people were receiving benefits from the defendants, so that they could pay tax to the defendants.
25. The evidence will show in Exhibit C1 that this is how the defendants vastly increased the percentage of people who are in receipt of State benefits or credits – up from 24% to 39% in ten years. The evidence will show that so far they made almost half the people in Britain economically beholden to the State.
26. It will be shown in Exhibit F, that at a time known as “the credit crunch”, the defendants drove the people into more debt, and therefore more dependence. From in or about 1997 to in or about 2007, the amount of debt owed by the average household more than doubled – from £23,000 to £56,000 per household; an increase in debt of £33,000.
27. The people will introduce witnesses who will confirm that much of this extra debt is the result of the extra tax they paid to the

defendants over the period. In Exhibits D and D2, it is shown how these higher tax payments to the defendants were the result of the new higher tax rates charged by the defendants – aptly named the “tax burden”.

28. The evidence will show that, understandably, citizens then claimed more state benefits to pay the tax – almost twice as many claim today than did ten years ago. And so as their plan unfolded, the defendants were claiming billions of pounds a year in taxes from citizens who also claimed billions of pounds a year in benefits from the Government.
29. The defendants collected around £36 billion a year in Income Tax and National Insurance contributions from 21 million citizens, to whom they also distributed around £36 billion in benefits. Exhibits C2 and C3 reveal how the defendants’ tax and benefit system transferred £36 billion each year in and out of the very same households.
30. It was part of the conspiracy to create a massive overlap between taxpayers and recipients of State-administered benefits and pensions. The defendants first taxed people on low incomes. Then offered them benefits to restore their income back to where it was before they paid the tax. Then, finally, they taxed some of the benefits. This process gave the defendants a much greater hold over individuals’ lives than they needed to achieve the same financial result. Exhibit B shows the result in the form of a United Kingdom Index of Dependence, and Exhibit C1, C2 and C3 provide the components of that Index.
31. It was part of the conspiracy that the State would increase in size and wealth. It will be shown that the growing wealth of the State under the defendants’ plan can be measured in several ways. First, by how many people the State could afford on its payroll. Exhibit G will show that the number of State employees rose by 1 million in the last 10 years. It will be shown that seven million of the people, one in four of the working population, worked directly for the defendants.

32. It will be asked, how could the defendants afford to pay so many? The defendants will claim that the money came from the rich. But the evidence will show that the poorer people were, the more the defendants took from them – the poorest people paid up to 56% of their income in tax.
33. The defendants will claim that the money came from the growth of the economy. But Exhibit D and D2 will show that £183bn per annum of the defendants' tax revenue was not the result of higher incomes, but the result of the defendants' higher tax charges on people's incomes.
34. It will be shown that the resulting loss of independence could be measured by calculating the proportion of a citizen's working year that was spent earning money to pay to the defendants.
35. The defendants and their associates would and did plan, direct, order, encourage, and facilitate a system in which poor people would have to work for most of the year solely in order to pay tax. In 2008, the poorest people worked until the end of July wholly and exclusively to pay tax to the defendants. Or to put it another way, for those seven months, they were working for nothing, which is the definition of a slave.
36. Exhibit E will show that in 2008, most of the people of the United Kingdom were forced to work entirely for the defendants for almost all of the first 5 months of the year until the middle of May – only to then be compelled to claim money back in benefits and credits.
37. Many questioned the defendants' methods. So why were the defendants not discovered and stopped sooner? There is one simple explanation. They took steps to hide the activities which are the subject of these allegations, and their overall plan to increase the people's dependence on the State.
38. For the purposes stated in paragraph twenty-two (22) above, the defendants and their co-conspirators did wilfully endeavour to obstruct, delay and prevent the uncovering of the true facts regarding the scope of their activities.

The attempt to induce amnesia

39. The people will introduce a statement by a former leader of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, who explained that:

Who controls the past controls the present. And who controls the present controls the future.

40. It was part of the conspiracy to use obfuscation and confusion as a weapon to achieve amnesia. The people will recite for example, the strange history of “Working Families Tax Credit”. The defendants announced their intention to introduce it in or about March 1998 to take effect on or about 6 April 2000. But before the first tax credit was paid by employers, the defendants announced in or about March 2000 that it was to be abolished and replaced by “Employment Tax Credit for Working Households”.
41. “The Working Families Tax Credit” had a longer life than the “Employment Tax Credit”, because it never even made it to the statute book, let alone the pay packet. In the defendants “Pre-Budget Statement”, they announced that the “Employment Tax Credit” was to become the “Working Tax Credit”.
42. But that was a model of consistency compared to the history of the “Child Tax Credit”. In or about March 1998, the defendants announced the introduction of the “Children’s Tax Credit”. That was to begin in April 2001.
43. But it never got there. In or about March 2000, the defendants announced that the “Children’s Tax Credit” was to be replaced by the “Integrated Child Credit”. So the “Children’s Tax Credit” had the distinction of being abolished before it was even introduced.
44. But sadly, then, the “Integrated Child Credit” disintegrated, and we were left with just the “Child Credit”.
45. So under the defendants, “Family Credit”, which had existed since 1988, was replaced by the “Working Families Tax Credit”, the “Employment Tax Credit”, the “Working Tax Credit”, the “Children’s Tax Credit”, the “Integrated Child Tax Credit” and the “Child Tax Credit”. The average life of a tax credit was 6 months.

The practice of mis-selling

46. At various times from in or about May 1997 to in or about May 2008, to mesmerise and anaesthetise British nationals, the defendants hailed many “great days”. In a typical such morning, they lifted 700,000 children out of poverty. Another day, they halved the inflation rate by lunchtime. On one afternoon, the defendants doubled the effectiveness of the NHS. How did they do it? By changing the definition of “poverty” all those children were saved at the stroke of a pen. By changing the definition of “inflation” the defendants reduced it. By changing the definition of “output” the defendants achieved an instant 100% improvement in the NHS.
47. Reliable statistics were not published, extensive use was made of misleading statistics and there was comprehensive pre-publication censorship. Public discussion was dominated by “the propaganda of success” that is, the suppression of “negative” facts and publication only of “positive” facts and also of purely imaginary achievements.
48. The evidence will show that one of the defendants’ “Pre-Budget Reports” ran to 345 pages from their “Treasury”, plus another 126 pages from their “Social Security Department”. The defendants’ “Finance Bills” grew to a record 570 pages in two volumes, taking their tax legislation to over 6000 pages, over a foot high. According to figures from the House of Commons library, even the number of basic tax rates more than doubled from 15 to 38 under the defendants. Tolley’s collection of “Tax Manuals”, the bible of tax accountants, increased from 2,529 in 1997 to 7,838 pages in 2008.
49. *The Financial Times* concluded on 2 March 2001 that:

Statistics have rarely been quoted on a consistent basis. There has been a continued tendency to classify the collection of revenue as anything other than taxation.

50. The people will introduce a witness statement by Professor Likierman, Chief Adviser to the Treasury on such matters, who said of the defendants' financial reports:

Reader understanding is sometimes felt by those who compile them to be a disadvantage.

51. The defendants and their associates ensured that any hint of lower State expenditure would be depicted as cutting the number of nurses and doctors available to the people. No citizen felt safe to propose any reduction in the advance of the defendants' State.
52. The result was general demoralisation. The people will provide the results of surveys of public opinion in the United Kingdom, which confirm that United Kingdom nationals felt that their country had "got worse" in the last five years, and would "not get any better" in the next five years.
53. The defendants and their associates coldly calculated that if 7 million citizens received their salary from the State, and almost half the population received a benefit payment from the State, their own positions would be safe.
54. At all relevant times from in or about 1997, until the date of the filing of this Indictment, this was the motive for the defendants' conspiracy, and helped achieve its ends.
55. The defendants were finally apprehended, when United Kingdom citizens refused to be further subjected to the defendants' innumerable schemes.

The will of the people was made clear in a succession of tests of public opinion:

Local Election Results – 1 May 2008

CON	44%
LAB	25%

London Mayoral Election Results – 1 May 2008

CON	42%
LAB	36%

Crewe and Nantwich By-Election Results – 22 May 2008

CON	49%	(+17%)
LAB	31%	(-18%)

Henley By-Election Results – 26 June 2008

CON	57%	(+3%)
LIB DEM	28%	(+2%)
GREEN	4%	(+1%)
BNP	4%	
LAB	3%	(-12%)

The people re-allege and herein incorporate by reference paragraphs one (1) through fifty-five (55) of the General Allegations of this Indictment.

VERDICT OF THE COURT

COUNT ONE

(Conspiracy to enslave United Kingdom citizens and make them unnecessarily dependent on the State)

GUILTY

COUNT TWO

(Conspiracy to force United Kingdom nationals to claim benefits to pay higher taxes)

GUILTY

COUNT THREE

(Incitement of poor people to pay more tax than rich people)

GUILTY

COUNT FOUR

(Solicitation of multiple tax revenues by stealth)

GUILTY

COUNT FIVE

(Attempt to obstruct, interfere, impair, impede and defeat the right of United Kingdom nationals to independence)

GUILTY

COUNT SIX

(Conspiracy to provide material support and resources to mesmerise and anaesthetise United Kingdom citizens)

GUILTY

COUNT SEVEN

(Attempt to conceal and/or falsely represent their true status as an enemy of the people)

GUILTY

JUDGEMENT OF THE COURT

It is the judgement of the Court that there was only one beneficiary from the defendants' scheme – the defendants themselves.

All along it had been the defendants' plan to reduce people's independence, increase the people's dependence on the State, and restrict the people's natural, human desire for self-determination. They put the plan into action by attempting to tax poor people so heavily that they were forced to come to the defendants for benefits to pay the taxes. They incited fear among the people that such benefits might be withdrawn if they failed to show sufficient gratitude. This was at the heart of the conspiracy, by which the defendants intended to be re-elected. That was the motive for their plan and they had the deliberate intent to carry it out.

The defendants showed no remorse. Indeed, in a brazen manner, they used their 'spin doctors' to further camouflage their misdeeds. They showed no mercy to their victims, and therefore this court will show none.

The defendants used amnesia as a weapon against others, but they forgot themselves that their own mentor, Karl Marx, had sought independence for the people. For example, he praised the Declaration of Independence by the United States of America because it provided:

The greatest possible development of the workers' aptitudes

Nor did the defendants pay sufficient attention to the claim of men and women, as Aristotle put it:

To be ruled by none, if possible

Or, if this is not possible, to be as independent as they reasonably can be. In doing so, the defendants by-passed ideals which are at the heart of Western civilisation.

The defendants were too much in thrall to the line of Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, who told a gathering of managers on 4 February 1931 to:

Interfere in everything

Importance of independence

The defendants' conspiracy ultimately failed because they failed to appreciate the importance of independence. They did not understand how the word 'independence' strikes a chord in humans everywhere. They underestimated the human instinct to be 'grown-up'; not to abdicate one's responsibilities to others, not to permit oneself to be treated as a child, or barter away one's freedom for the sake of security and comfort. The defendants' paternalist government, based on the benevolence of a ruler who treats his subjects as dependent children, is the greatest conceivable despotism because it stealthily destroys all freedom.

The wish of the people of the United Kingdom, shared with this Court, is that a free man or woman is able to say: 'I am the captain of my soul'. This judgement will help to ensure that this is possible for the poorest people in our society.

Future protection for chief victims of the conspiracy

The defendants corrupted the concept of 'the redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor'. It has been shown in evidence how the defendants twisted and distorted that fine ideal for their own ends; how the defendants ensured that it was the State that grew richer and the people poorer. Therefore, justice requires that the redistribution needed now is from the State to the people.

It is outrageous that people who live below the official poverty line should pay any tax at all. The result was that the defendants then handed out 'benefits' to help them pay their taxes.

The poorest 10% of people paid the defendants up to 56% of their income in tax. The least well-off paid the highest rate. That is unjust, unfair and violates basic human standards. Were it not for findings of this Court, the poorest people would spend most of their lives working for nothing.

The millions of people with below half average earnings, earning less than £10,000 a year, should be rescued first. They should stop paying income tax altogether. With higher after-tax incomes, their need for state benefits is reduced and their independence is increased. They will be the first to be freed as a result of the judgement in this case.

Ending the transfer payments system

To ensure that no future Government can exploit the people in the same way, a radical simplification is required in which the fiendish web of benefits, credits and allowances created by the defendants is simply exchanged for lower tax.

The result will be a dramatically more transparent and open system, understood by all. Not least by the millions who will stop paying income tax altogether.

A fundamental simplification of the transfer payments mechanism is required:

1. A reduction of the role of government in transferring incomes backwards and forwards in and out of the same households.
2. Exchanging the defendants' web of complex allowances for a lower tax burden by raising the statutory threshold for income tax.
3. Integration of the government departments that deal with transfers.

A transparent benchmark of taxation

The current over-complicated system allowed the defendants too much scope for invisible tax raising.

A new simple measure of the way Governments raise tax revenue is needed in order to focus public attention on the true levels of tax being paid. There was once a time when the public could look to the standard rate of income tax as the yardstick of whether their taxes were going up or down. But that was before the defendants perfected their skill in cutting visible taxes on voters, while raising invisible taxes elsewhere. This has rendered obsolete the old-fashioned measure of taxation.

The defendants' preferred replacement – 'net taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of GDP' – is incomprehensible to most people. It is also distorted by the introduction of tax credits.

A simple yardstick of taxation is required to focus attention on the true levels of tax paid. This will highlight the day of the year on which people stop working for the government and start working for themselves and their families. That day should be measured by an independent statistical body, and recorded for publication by Parliament.

The Judgement of the Court is intended to move towards the goal of greater independence for all – so that the people of the United Kingdom can enjoy their human right to independence, individuality and self-determination.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT

On the first Count (Conspiracy to enslave United Kingdom citizens by making them unnecessarily dependent on the State) and on all other Counts, the defendants are hereby sentenced to:

1. Participate for a minimum of five years in the “Face-To-Face Justice” scheme, in which the offenders will meet their victims, apologise for their offence, and comprehend the effect it had on their victims.

and

2. To reduce the risk of re-offending, an extended minimum period of years of Opposition will be required. The defendants will not be eligible for the “Early Release” scheme.

EXHIBIT A

THE DEFENDANTS' FOUR STAGE PLAN

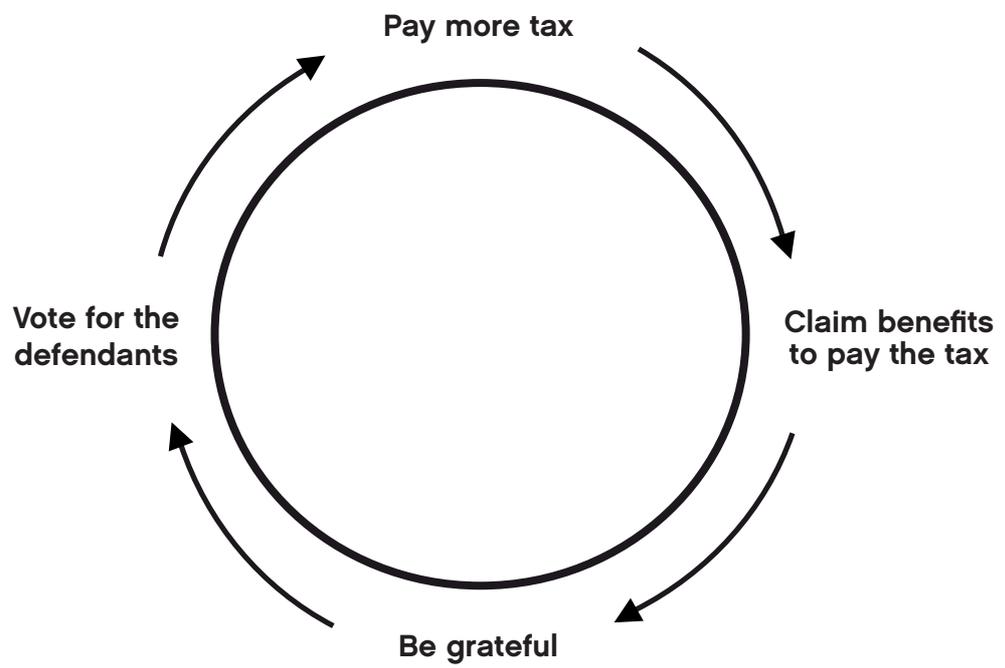
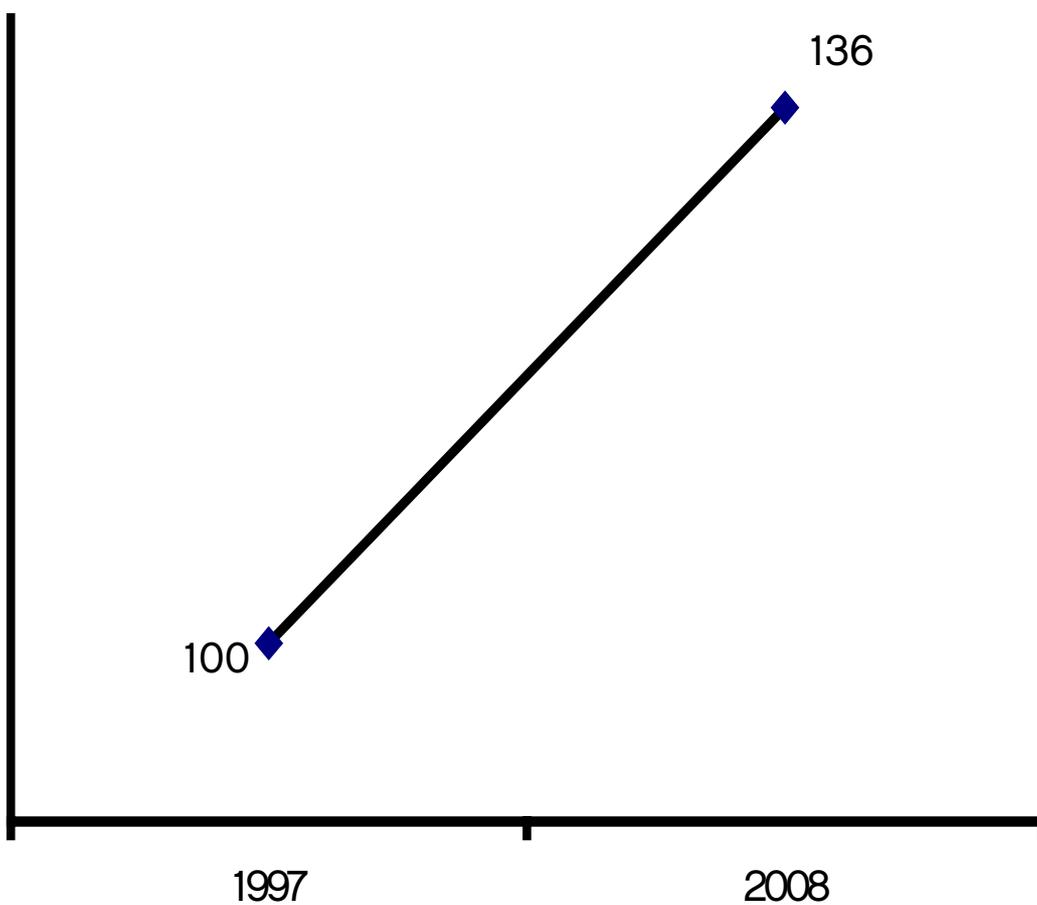


EXHIBIT B

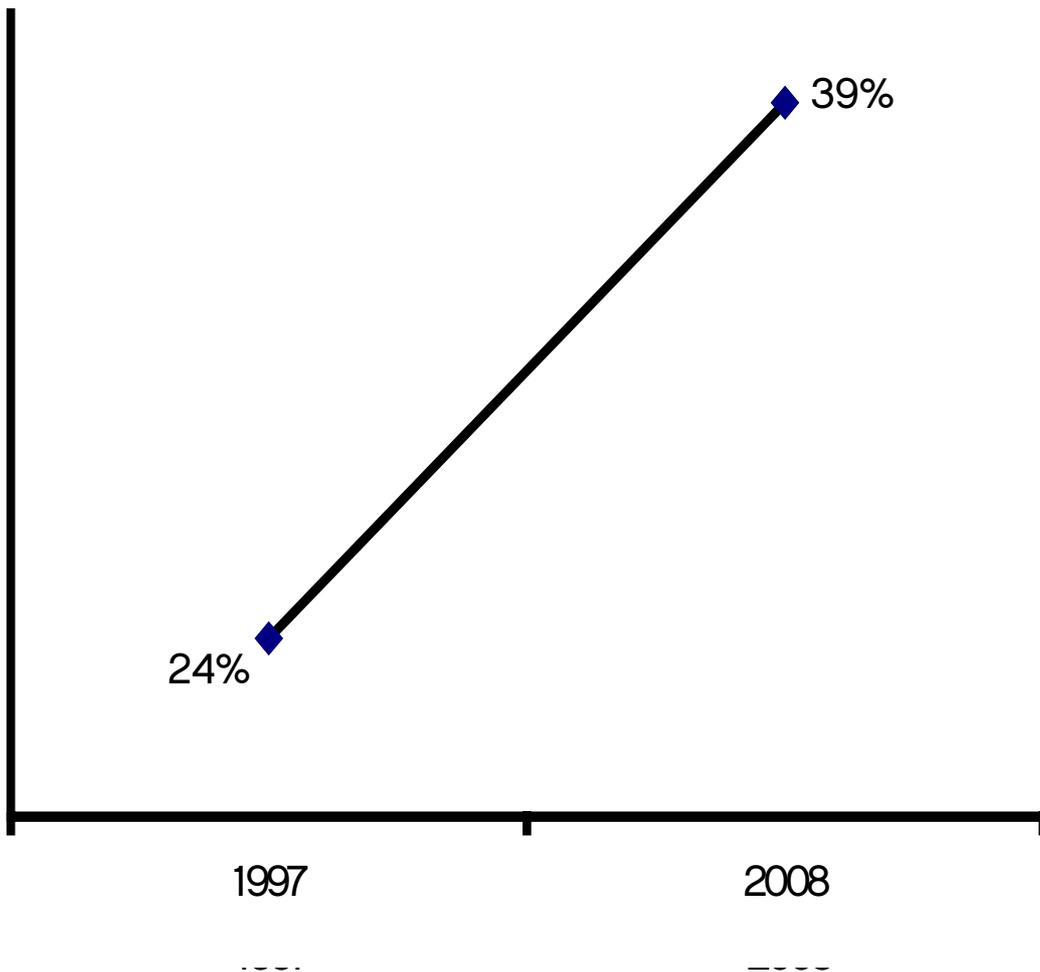
THE INDEX OF DEPENDENCE



Source: The Index of Dependence is the average percentage growth of Exhibits C1, C2 & C3. 1997/8 = 100

EXHIBIT C1

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING BENEFITS FROM THE DEFENDANTS

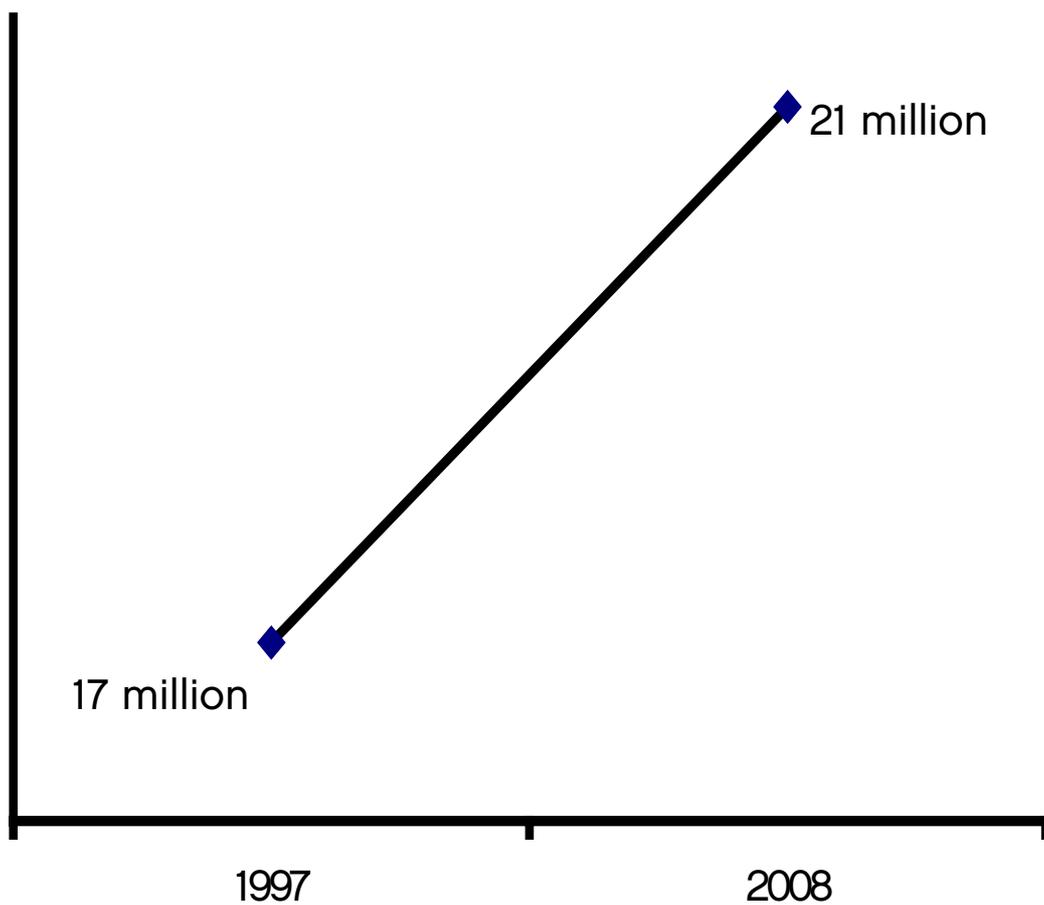


Sources: www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs/1998_99/table3.pdf
www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs/2006_07/chapter3.pdf
www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs/index/publications.asp

Note: Data for means-tested benefits only. State retirement pension not included.

EXHIBIT C2

NUMBER OF CITIZENS CLAIMING BENEFITS FROM THE DEFENDANTS TO PAY TAXES TO THE DEFENDANTS

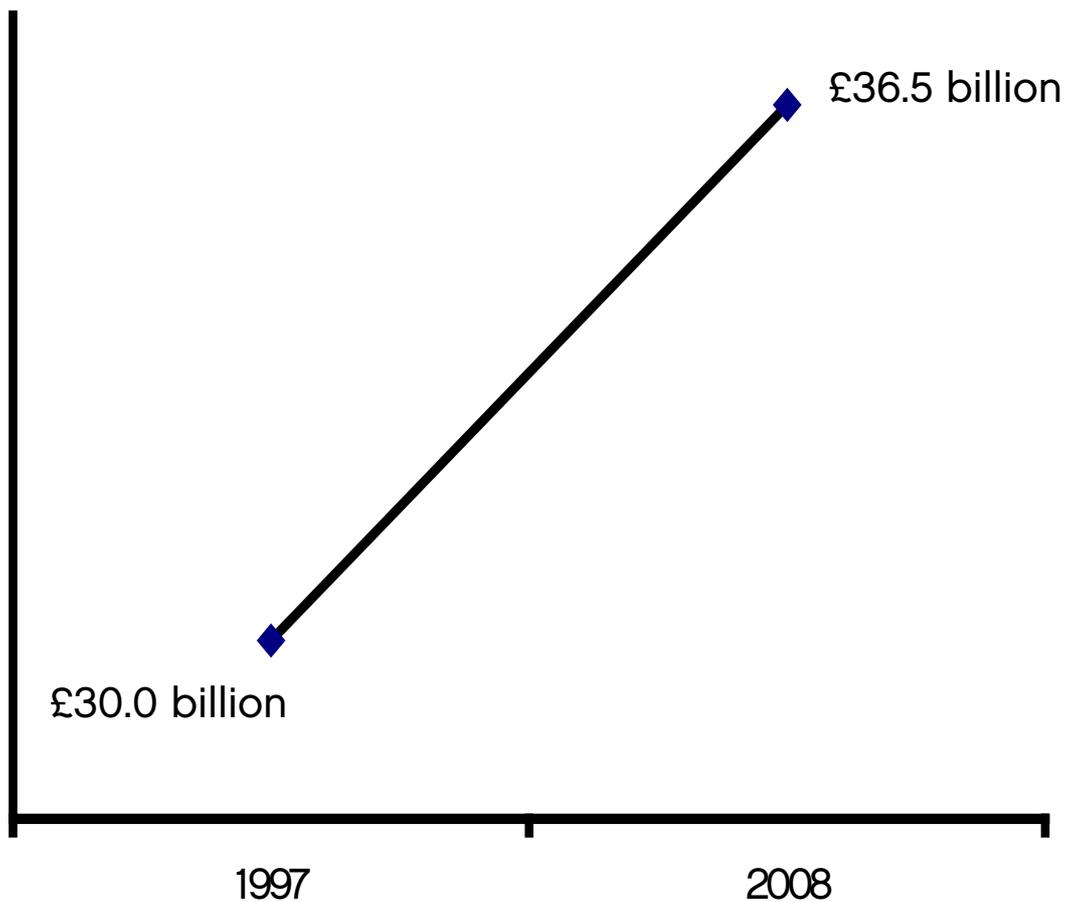


Source: www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats

21 million

EXHIBIT C3

AMOUNT OF BENEFITS CLAIMED TO PAY TAXES TO THE DEFENDANTS

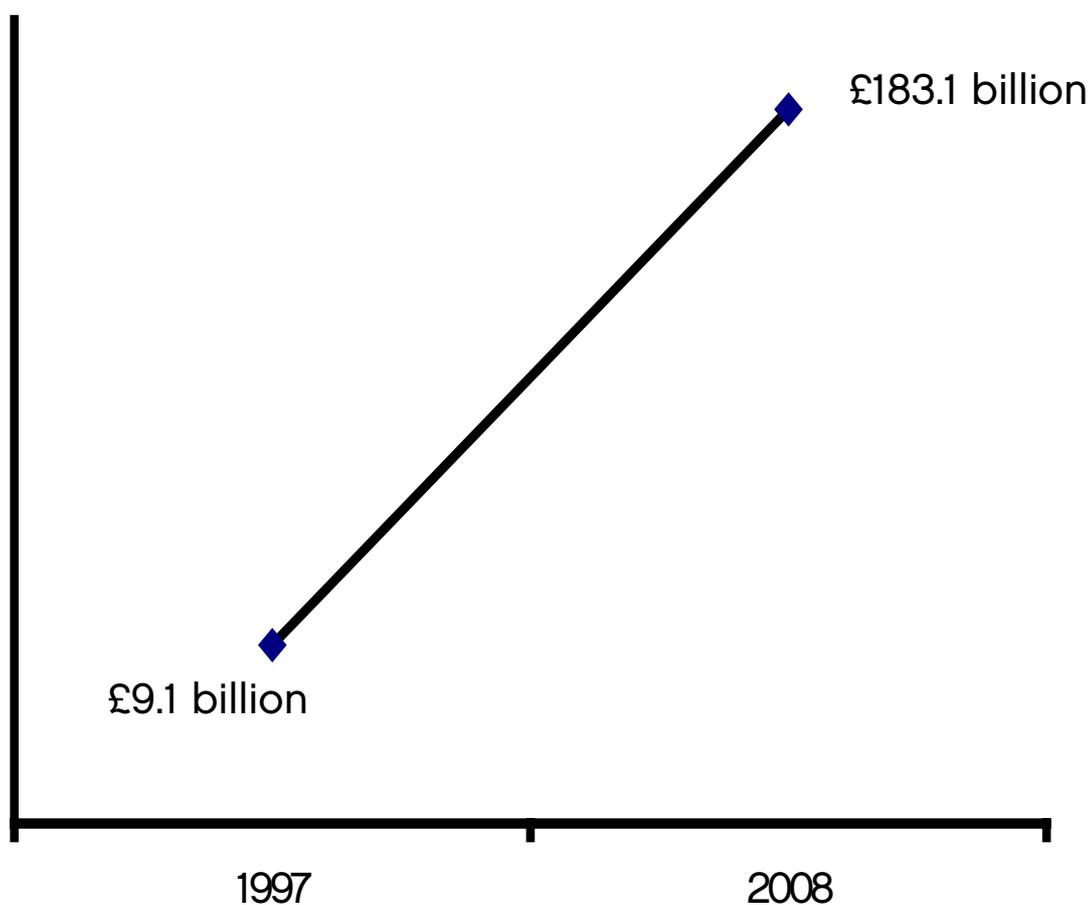


Source: Derived from Table 16, Appendix 1 of *The effects of taxes and benefits on household income 2005-06* published by National Statistics at: www.statistics.gov.uk/taxesbenefits

The chart illustrates the overlap of all direct taxation (income tax net of tax credits, employees national insurance, and local council taxes) with all cash benefits

EXHIBIT D

ADDITIONAL TAX PAID AS A RESULT OF DEFENDANTS' HIGHER TAX RATE



Source: Cumulative additional tax paid, calculated by Dr Peter Warburton using annual deviations from the 1996-97 ratio of net taxes and national insurance contributions to GDP (34.6%) – see Exhibit D2.

EXHIBIT D2

ANALYSIS OF TAX PAID AS A RESULT OF DEFENDANTS' HIGHER TAX RATES

	Annual GDP (£m)	Current market Tax- GDP ratio (FSBR 1998, table C14) %	Change in tax- GDP ratio	Value of additional taxation (£m)
1997 Q1	779,899	34.6		
1997 Q2	790,687			
1997 Q3	802,493			
1997 Q4	815,881			
1998 Q1	828,860	35.7	1.1	9,117
1998 Q2	841,314			
1998 Q3	854,005			
1998 Q4	865,710			
1999 Q1	876,772	36.1	1.5	13,152
1999 Q2	888,584			
1999 Q3	900,160			
1999 Q4	911,945			
2000 Q1	925,134	36.2	1.6	14,802
2000 Q2	937,370			
2000 Q3	948,250			
2000 Q4	958,931			
2001 Q1	970,779	37	2.4	23,299
2001 Q2	981,747			
2001 Q3	991,670			
2001 Q4	1,003,297			
2002 Q1	1,014,446	36.4	1.8	18,260
2002 Q2	1,027,623			
2002 Q3	1,042,431			
2002 Q4	1,055,793			
2003 Q1	1,069,692	35	0.4	4,279
2003 Q2	1,084,037			
2003 Q3	1,100,197			

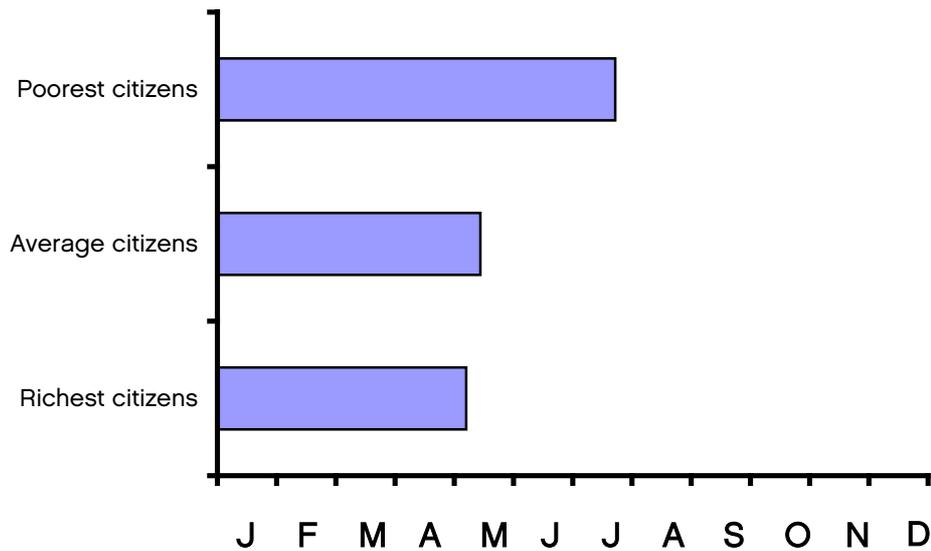
EXHIBIT D2

	Annual GDP (£m)	Current market Tax- GDP ratio (FSBR 1998, table C14) %	Change in tax- GDP ratio	Value of additional taxation (£m)
2003 Q4	1,118,245			
2004 Q1	1,134,204	34.9	0.3	3,403
2004 Q2	1,152,151			
2004 Q3	1,168,096			
2004 Q4	1,184,296			
2005 Q1	1,199,380	35.7	1.1	13,193
2005 Q2	1,211,620			
2005 Q3	1,222,194			
2005 Q4	1,233,976			
2006 Q1	1,249,245	36.6	2	24,985
2006 Q2	1,264,279			
2006 Q3	1,284,858			
2006 Q4	1,303,915			
2007 Q1	1,322,367	36.7	2.1	27,770
2007 Q2	1,345,302			
2007 Q3	1,365,020			
2007 Q4	1,384,823			
2008 Q1 (Est)	1,403,397	36.8	2.2	30,875
TOTAL ADDED				183,133

Source: Calculated by Peter Warburton using annual deviations from the 1996-97 ratio of net taxes and national insurance contributions to GDP (34.6%)

EXHIBIT E

PROPORTION OF THE 2008 YEAR SPENT ENTIRELY TO PAY TAX TO THE DEFENDANTS



Source: Average tax rate % (excluding tax credits and CT rebates).
Income equivalised for household composition.

Derived from table 14, 16, 18, 20 and 21 in Appendix 1 of *The effect of taxes and benefit on household income*, published by the Office of National Statistics. See www.statistics.gov.uk/taxesbenefits

EXHIBIT F

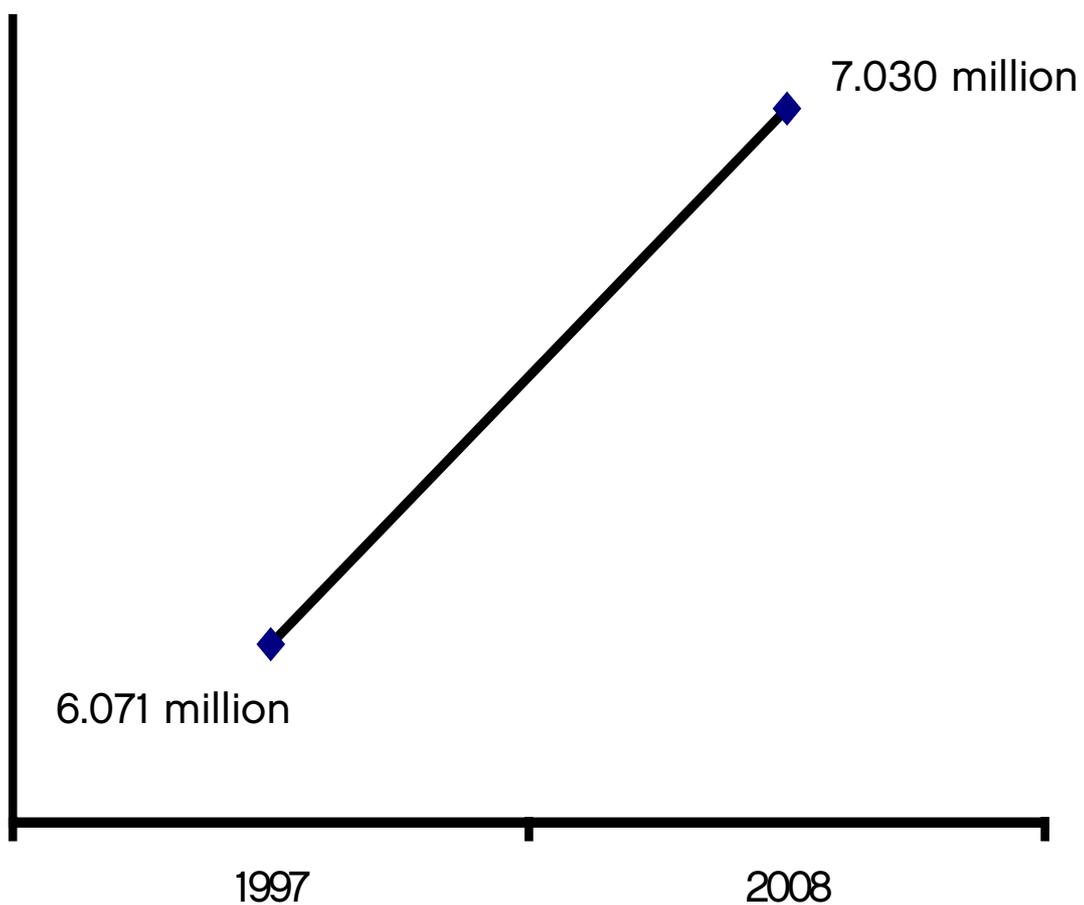
DEBT OWED BY THE AVERAGE UK HOUSEHOLD

Year	Total financial liabilities of households and non-profit institutions serving households (£m)	Total number of households in millions	Average Household Financial Liabilities (£'000)
1996	550,108	23.68	23,231
1997	586,659	23.80	24,650
1998	625,134	23.98	26,069
1999	675,599	24.08	28,056
2000	734,790	24.28	30,263
2001	810,665	24.43	33,183
2002	923,144	24.62	37,496
2003	1,046,913	24.68	42,419
2004	1,172,032	24.74	47,374
2005	1,249,393	24.83	50,318
2006	1,405,756	24.88	56,501

Source: www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=1904

EXHIBIT G

NUMBER OF UK CITIZENS EMPLOYED DIRECTLY BY THE DEFENDANTS



Source: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme-labour/lfshqs/table23.xls>

The exhibit illustrates the number of people, self-designated, who are working in the public sector.

EXHIBIT H

SCHEDULE OF TAX ALLOWANCES, RELIEFS AND EXEMPTIONS

Source: www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/tax_expenditures/tables1-5.pdf

INCOME TAX

Personal allowance

Double taxation relief

Age-related allowances

Reduced rate for savings

Exemption of:

- British Government securities where owner not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom
- Child benefit (including one parent benefit)
- Long-term incapacity benefit
- Industrial disablement benefits
- Attendance allowance
- Disability living allowance
- War disablement benefits

Relief for:

- Registered pension schemes
- Share Incentive Plan
- Approved savings-related share schemes
- Enterprise Management Incentives
- Approved Company Share Option Plans
- Personal Equity Plans
- Individual Savings Accounts
- Venture Capital Trusts
- Enterprise Investment Scheme
- Professional subscriptions
- Rent-a-room
- Seafarers' Earnings Deduction

Exemption of:

- First £30,000 of payments on termination of employment
- Interest on National Savings Certificates including index-linked certificates
- Premium Bond prizes
- Income of charities
- Foreign service allowance paid to Crown servants abroad
- Student Maintenance awards

- Short-term lower rate incapacity benefit
- Personal Tax Credits(7)

CORPORATION TAX

Small companies' reduced corporation tax rate

Exemption for gains on substantial shareholdings

Capital allowances, of which:

- First year allowances for SMEs
- Enhanced capital allowances for energy saving
- Technology

Accelerated capital allowances for Enterprise Zones

R & D Tax Credits

Income tax and corporation tax

Small budget film tax relief

Large budget film tax relief

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

Disregard for:

- Share Incentive Plan
- Approved savings-related share schemes
- Enterprise Management Initiatives
- Approved company share option plans
- Employer contributions to registered pension schemes
- Holiday pay schemes

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Exemption of gains arising on disposal of only or main residence

INHERITANCE TAX

Relief for:

- Agricultural property
- Business property
- Exemption of transfers to charities on death

EXHIBIT H

VALUE ADDED TAX

Zero-rating of:

- Food
- Construction of new dwellings (includes refunds to DIY builders)
- Domestic passenger transport
- International passenger transport (UK portion)
- Books, newspapers and magazines
- Children's clothing
- Water and sewerage services
- Drugs and supplies on prescription
- Supplies to charities (13)
- Ships and aircraft above a certain size
- Vehicles and other supplies to disabled people (14)

Reduced rate for: (14)

- Domestic fuel and power
- Certain residential conversions and renovations
- Energy-saving materials
- Women's sanitary products

Refunds to:

- Northern Ireland Government bodies of VAT incurred on non-business purchases under the Section 99 refund scheme
- Local Authority-type bodies of VAT incurred on non-business purchases under the Section 33 refund scheme (includes national museums and galleries under the Section 33A refund scheme)
- Central Government, Health Authorities and NHS Trusts of VAT incurred on contracted-out services under the Section 41 (3) refund scheme

Exemption of:

- Rent on domestic dwellings
- Supplies of commercial property
- Private education
- Health services
- Postal services
- Burial and cremation
- Finance and insurance
- Betting and gaming and lottery duties
- Small traders below the turnover limit for VAT registration

CLIMATE CHANGE LEVY

Reduced rate for participants in Climate Change agreements

Exemption of electricity generated from certain renewable resources

HYDROCARBON OILS DUTY

Rate differential for biofuels

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

Contracted-out rebate occupational schemes:

- Rebates deducted at source by employers
- Rebates paid by the National Insurance Contributions Office direct to the scheme

Contracted-out rebate personal and stakeholder pension schemes

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Indexation allowance and rebasing to March 1982

Taper relief

Exemption of:

- Annual exempt amount (half of the individual's
- exemption for trustees)
- Gains accrued but unrealised at death

PETROLEUM REVENUE TAX

Uplift on qualifying expenditure

Oil allowance

Safeguard: a protection for return on capital cost

Tariff receipts allowance

Exemption for gas sold to British Gas under pre-July 1975 contracts

INHERITANCE TAX

Nil rate band for chargeable transfers not exceeding the threshold

Exemption of transfers on death to surviving spouses and civil partners (25)

STAMP DUTY LAND TAX

Exemption of transfers of land and property where the consideration does not exceed the £120,000 threshold in 2005-06 and the £125,000 in 2006-07 and non-residential land and property where the consideration does not exceed the £150,000 threshold

Exemption of all residential transfers in designated disadvantaged wards where the consideration exceeds £120,000 in 2005 - 06 and £125,000 in 2006-07 but does not exceed £150,000

Transfers to charities

Group relief

Transfers to registered social landlords

Alternative property finance

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

Reduced contributions for self-employed not attributable

to reduced benefit eligibility (constant cost basis)

EXHIBIT H

OTHER EXEMPTIONS

Source: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats_expenditures/00ap_b2.htm

- Trade unions: investment income applied to provident benefits
 - Agricultural societies on profits of shows
 - Officials and agents of overseas governments etc
 - Visiting forces, other than UK citizens
 - Inter-governmental organisations
 - Unremitted income of taxpayers resident but not domiciled in the UK
 - Unremitted income of taxpayers' resident but not ordinary resident in the UK
 - Certain statutory and public bodies and local authorities
 - Funds held for reducing the National Debt
 - Income of Trustee Savings Banks from investments with the National Debt Commissioners
 - Discount element of certain gilts issues at discount
 - Accrued income of small investors whose nominal value of holding of securities does not exceed £5,000
 - First £8,000 of reimbursed relocation packages provided by employers
 - Subsidised canteen meals provided for an employer's staff generally
 - Benefit of living accommodation and associated costs proved to certain groups of employees
 - Beneficial loans below £5,000
 - Benefit of entertainment provided for employees by third parties
 - Car parking at or near an employee's place of work
 - Retraining expenditure
 - Outplacement counseling for redundant employees
 - Certain personal incidental expenses
 - Friendly society tax exempt policies
 - Gains (chargeable as income) on qualifying life insurance policies
 - Income element within immediate needs annuities
 - Annual payments under sickness or unemployment insurance policies
 - Futures and options – exemption for authorised unit trusts and pension schemes
 - Workplace nurseries
 - Unit trusts from full rate of corporation tax (reduced rate applies)
 - Company car accessories for the disabled
 - First employer provided mobile phone
 - 15p luncheon voucher
 - Provision of pension's advice up to £150 per annum
 - Medical check ups and health screening
 - Cycles and cycle safety equipment
 - Eye tests and special corrective appliances for VDU users
 - Works transport services
 - Support to public bus services
 - Annual parties and functions
 - Sporting or other recreational facilities on employer's premises
 - Small gifts from third parties
 - Long service awards
 - Suggestion awards
 - Welfare counseling
 - Employment costs relating to disabilities e.g. digital hearing aids
 - Late Night taxis
 - Miner's coal and allowances in lieu of coal
 - Certain pension and compensation payments to members of Armed Forces
 - Full-time education exemption for employees
 - 10% wear and tear allowance
- Allowances and reliefs for:
- Pre-trading expenditure
 - De-mergers
 - Industrial and Provident Societies
 - Co-operative associations
 - Housing associations

EXHIBIT H

- Company's purchase of its own shares
 - Qualifying interest on loans not for the purchase of owner occupied etc property
 - Employment income related expenses
 - Certain income of non-residents received through UK representatives
 - Lump-sum payments from foreign pension schemes
 - Lloyd's underwriters: special reserve fund arrangement
 - Interest paid by companies on quoted Eurobonds
 - Income tax relief for losses on unquoted shares in trading companies
 - Certain foreign travel expenses
 - Transfers of securities under approved stock lending arrangements
 - Payments to trustees for approved profit sharing schemes
 - Tax free bonus or interest received under a save as you earn contract
 - Payments to relevant scientific research associates
 - Payments for technical education relevant to a taxpayer's trade
 - Business contributions to Training and Enterprise Councils and Local Enterprise Councils
 - Employee priority allocations in public share offers
 - Payments to Employer Share Ownership Plan Trusts
 - Employer provided work related training
 - Payments for sickness and unemployment insurance policies
- Capital gains tax and company gains within corporation tax
- Exemption of:
- Unremitted gains of taxpayers resident but not domiciled in the UK
 - Gains of charities and other certain organisations e.g. museums
 - Gains of registered pension schemes
 - Gains of unit trusts for exempt unit-holders
- Actual and deemed gains of settlements on death of life tenant
 - Mortgaging or charging of asset
 - Compensation used to replace or restore damaged assets
 - Compensation of damages for wrong or injury in course of trade
 - Gains arising from gambling winnings
 - Life assurance pay-outs
 - Lettings relief
 - Personal Equity Plans and Individual Savings Accounts
 - Gifts to charities
 - Certain heritage works of art
 - Gifts to housing associations
 - Grants for giving up agricultural land
 - Wood/trees on commercial land
 - Visiting forces and agents
 - Foreign consular officers
- Gains arising on disposal of:
- Motor cars
 - Chattels which are wasting assets
 - Other chattels if value is £6,000 or less on disposal
 - Assets by way of gifts to the nation
 - Property settled to reduce national debt
 - Saving certificates and securities issued under the National Loan Act 1968
 - Decoration for valour
 - Interests under a settlement
 - Enterprise Investment Scheme shares
 - Venture Capital Trusts
 - Personal foreign currency and bank accounts for use outside UK
 - Qualifying Corporate Bonds
 - Gilts
- Allowances and reliefs for:
- Indexation allowance & rebasing to March 1982 for companies
 - Double taxation of capital gains realised by individuals or trustees

EXHIBIT H

- Losses on disposals of assets between spouses or civil partners (relief also continues up to one year after separation)
- Chattels exceeding £6,000 in value (marginal relief)
- Disposal by political party associations following boundary changes
- Halving relief
- Irrecoverable loans to traders
- Disposals where IHT is paid on transfer
- Vulnerable trusts
- Mineral rights

Rollover/holdover relief for:

- Gifts of assets
- Gifts where chargeable to IHT
- Transfer of businesses to companies
- Replacements of business assets
- Small part-disposals of land
- Small capital distributions in respect of shares
- Small reorganisations and company reconstructions (paper for paper transaction)
- Gains on disposals within a group of companies
- Gains on disposals of assets between spouses or civil partners (relief also continues up to one year after separation)
- Exit charge on company migration
- Enterprise Investment Schemes
- Land acquired by authorities with compulsory purchase powers
- Remittance of gains impeded by currency restrictions
- Payment by installments

Inheritance tax

Exemptions:

- Lifetime transfers between spouses and civil partners
- Annual exemption: gifts of £3,000 each year.
- Small gifts: £250 per donee
- Normal gifts out of income
- Gifts in consideration of marriage or civil partnership

- Lifetime transfers to charities
- Lifetime transfers to political parties
- Transfers to employee trusts
- Gifts for national purposes or for public benefit
- Gifts to housing associations
- Historic buildings maintenance funds.

Allowances/reliefs:

- Falls in value of property before death or after death

Other exclusions:

- Foreign pensions and foreign armed forces pay
- Certain savings by persons domiciled in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man
- Foreign currency bank accounts
- Reversionary interests
- Government securities owned by non-United Kingdom domiciled persons
- Accumulation and maintenance settlements
- Trusts for mentally or physically disabled
- Trade or professional compensation funds
- Charitable trusts
- Employee and newspaper trusts
- Protective trusts
- Superannuation schemes
- Lloyd's premium trusts
- Settled property passing to settlor, spouse or widow
- Estate duty surviving spouse settlements
- Waivers of dividends and remuneration
- Gifts for the maintenance of the family
- Cash options under approved annuity schemes
- Double charges

Stamp duty reserve tax

Exemption of:

- Purchases by issuing houses in connection with public issues
- Purchases by recognised intermediaries
- Purchases under stock borrowing and sale and repurchase arrangements

EXHIBIT H

- Purchases by charities

- Purchases of certain bearer instruments

Stamp duty

Exemption of:

- Transfers of stock on sale to recognised intermediaries

- Transfers of building society shares

- Issues or transfers of bearer instruments in foreign currencies

- Transfers of certain loan stocks

- Transfers to a Minister of the Crown

- Transfers under stock borrowing and sale and repurchase arrangements

- Transfers under schemes of company reconstructions and similar arrangements

- Transfer of share held in Treasury

Stamp Duty Land Tax

- Various minor stamp duty land tax exemptions and combinations of reliefs

Value Added Tax

Zero rating of:

- Bank notes

- Caravans and houseboats

- Construction of relevant residential buildings

- Imports, exports etc

- International services

- Protected buildings

- Talking books for the blind and disabled and wireless sets for the blind

- Tax-free shops

Exemption of:

- Fund raising events by charities and other qualifying bodies

- Investment gold

- Sport, sports competitions and physical education

- Supplies of goods where input tax cannot be recovered

- Subscriptions to trade unions, professional and other public interest bodies

- Works of art

Air Passenger Duty

- Young children without a seat

- Passengers travelling on connecting flights

- Passengers not carried for reward

- Military flights

- Visiting forces, NATO Military Headquarter personnel

Hydrocarbon Oils

- Aviation Turbine Fuel – a duty rate of zero applies to marked kerosene

Landfill tax

Exemption for:

- Dredging waste

- Mining and quarrying waste

- Waste used to restore landfill sites

- Waste from visiting overseas forces

Climate change levy

Exemption for supplies of energy:

- Not for burning or consuming in the UK

- Used to produce taxable commodities other than electricity (other than self supplies) to various categories of electricity producers including combined heat and power (CHP) schemes

- From certain CHP schemes

- Electricity producers that are self-supplies in specific circumstances

Aggregates levy

Exemption/relief for:

- Clay, soil and other organic matter

- Coal, lignite, slate and shale

- Processing waste resulting from the separation of coal, lignite, slate and shale from other aggregate after extraction

- Spoil, waste and other by-products from any industrial combustion process or metal smelting/refining

- Drill cuttings from the seabed

- Spoil from the processing after extraction of industrial minerals

- Building ('dimension') stone

- Production of lime or cement from limestone

- Aggregate used in an exempt process after the aggregates levy has been brought to account

- Aggregate used in a prescribed industrial or agricultural process

EXHIBIT J

SCHEDULE OF BENEFITS

ATTENDANCE ALLOWANCE

higher rate
lower rate

CARER'S ALLOWANCE

COUNCIL TAX BENEFIT

Personal allowances

single
- 18 to 24
- 25 or over
lone parent - 18 or over
couple - one or both 18 or over
dependent children
pensioner
- single / lone parent - 60 - 64
- couple - one or both 60 -64
- single / lone parent - 65 and over
- couple - one or both 65 and over

Premiums

family
family (lone parent rate)
child under 1
pensioner
- single
- couple
(all pensioner premiums (including 'higher' and 'enhanced') were equalised from April 2001)
disability
- single
- couple
- enhanced disability premium - single rate
- disabled child rate
- couple rate
severe disability
- single
- couple (lower rate)
- couple (higher rate)
disabled child
carer
Non-dependant deductions
aged 18 or over and in remunerative work
- gross income: £369.00 or more
- gross income: £296 - £368.99

- gross income: £172 - £295.99
- gross income less than £172.00
others aged 18 or over
Alternative maximum Council Tax Benefit
-second adult on IS, JSA(IB) or Pension Credit
- first adult(s) student(s)
- second adult's gross income :
-under £169.00
- £169.00 to £219.99
Capital
upper limit
amount disregarded
upper limit (claimant/partner 60 or over)
upper limit (entitled to Pension Credit guarantee credit)
child disregard
upper limit (living in a care home)
amount disregarded (living in a care home)
Tariff income -£1 for each £250 (or part of) between
amount of capital disregarded and capital upper limit
Tariff income (claimant/partner 60 or over) -£1 for
each £500 (or part of) between amount of capital
disregard and capital upper limit
Earnings disregards
where disability premium awarded
various specified employments
lone parent
where the claimant has a partner
single claimant
where carer premium awarded
childcare charges
childcare charges (2 or more children)
Other income disregards
maintenance disregard
war disablement pension and war widow's pension
Armed Forces Compensation Scheme
student loan
student's covenanted income
income from boarders : fixed amount (£20) plus 50% of

EXHIBIT J

the balance of that income
additional earnings disregard
Expenses for subtenants (£20 fixed from April 08)
furnished or unfurnished
where heating is included, additional

DEPENDENCY INCREASES

Adult Dependency Increases for spouse or person looking after children with;

- state pension on own insurance
- long term incapacity benefit
- unemployability supplement
- severe disablement allowance
- carers allowance
- short-term incapacity benefit (over state pension age)

maternity allowance/short-term incapacity benefit

Child Dependency Increases payable with; state pension, widowed mothers/parents allowance, short-term incapacity benefit (higher rate); long term incapacity benefit; carers allowance; severe disablement allowance; higher rate industrial death benefit; unemployability supplement; short-term incapacity benefit (over state pension age)

Note -The rate of child dependency increase is adjusted where it is payable for the eldest child for whom child benefit (ChB) is also paid. The weekly rate in such cases is reduced by the difference (less £3.65) between the ChB rates for the eldest and subsequent children.

DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE

Care Component

- Highest
- Middle
- Lowest

Mobility Component

- Higher
- Lower

EARNINGS RULES

Carers Allowance

Limit of earnings from councillor's allowance

Permitted work earnings limit

- higher
- lower

Industrial injuries unemployability supplement permitted earnings level (annual amount)

Adult dependency increases with; short-term incapacity benefit where claimant is

- under state pension age - over state pension age

maternity allowance

state pension; long-term incapacity benefit; severe disablement allowance;

unemployability supplement where dependant -is living with claimant -still qualifies for the tapered earnings rule

state pension, long-term incapacity benefit and unemployability supplement where dependant not living with claimant
severe disablement allowance where dependant not living with claimant
carers allowance

Child dependency increases - level at which increase is affected by earnings of the spouse or civil partner

- for first child

- additional amount for each subsequent child
Pension income threshold for incapacity benefit

HOUSING BENEFIT

Personal allowances

Single

16 to 24

25 or over

lone parent

under 18

18 or over

Couple

both under 18

one or both 18 or over

dependent children

Pensioner

- single / lone parent - 60 – 64

- couple - one or both 60 -64

- single / lone parent

- 65 and over – couple

- one or both 65 and over

Premiums

- family

family (lone parent rate)

child under 1

pensioner

single

couple

(all pensioner premiums (including 'higher' and 'enhanced') were equalised from April 2001)

disability

- single

- couple

- enhanced disability premium - single rate

- disabled child rate

- couple rate

severe disability

- single

- couple (lower rate)

- couple (higher rate)

disabled child

carer

Non-dependant deductions from rent rebates

EXHIBIT J

and allowances;
aged 25 and over in receipt of Income Support or income based Jobseeker's Allowance; aged 18 or over, not in remunerative work aged 18 or over and in remunerative work
- gross income: less than £116.00
- gross income: £116 to £171.99
- gross income: £172 to £222.99
- gross income: £223 to £295.99
- gross income: £296 to £368.99
- gross income: £369.00 and above
Service charges for fuel
heating
hot water
lighting
cooking
Amount ineligible for meals;
three or more meals a day
- single claimant
- each person in family aged 16 or over
over
- each child under 16
less than three meals a day
- single claimant
- each person in family aged 16 or over
over
- each child under 16
breakfast only - claimant and each member of family
Capital
upper limit
amount disregarded
upper limit (claimant/partner 60 or over)
upper limit (entitled to Pension Credit guarantee credit)
child disregard
upper limit (living in a care home)
amount disregarded (living in a care home)
Tariff income -£1 for each £250 (or part of) between
amount of capital disregarded and capital upper limit
Tariff income (claimant/partner 60 or over) -£1 for
each £500 (or part of) between amount of capital
disregard and capital upper limit
Earnings disregards
where disability premium awarded
various specified employments
lone parent
where the claimant has a partner
single claimant
where carer premium awarded
childcare charges

childcare charges (2 or more children)
Other income disregards
maintenance disregard
war disablement pension and war widow's pension
Armed Forces Compensation Scheme
student loan
student's covenanted income
income from boarders : fixed amount (£20) plus 50% of the balance of that income
additional earnings disregard
Expenses for subtenants (£20 fixed from April 08)
furnished or unfurnished
where heating is included, additional
Maximum rates for recovery of overpayments
ordinary overpayments
where claimant convicted of fraud

INCAPACITY BENEFIT

Long-term Incapacity Benefit
Short-term Incapacity Benefit (under state pension age)
lower rate
higher rate
Short-term Incapacity Benefit (over state pension age)
lower rate
higher rate
Increase of long-term Incapacity Benefit for age
higher rate lower rate
Invalidity Allowance (Transitional) higher rate
middle rate
lower rate

INCOME SUPPORT

Personal Allowances
single under 18 -usual rate
under 18 -higher rate payable in specific circumstances 18 to 24
25 or over
lone parent under 18 -usual rate
under 18 -higher rate payable in specific circumstances 18 or over
couple both under 18
both under 18 - one disabled
both under 18 - with responsibility for a child
one under 18, one 18-24 one under 18, one 25+
both 18 or over
dependent children
Premiums
family
family (lone parent rate)
pensioner
couple (all pensioner premiums (including 'higher' and 'enhanced') were equalised from April 2001)

EXHIBIT J

disability - single - couple - enhanced
disability premium - single rate - disabled
child rate
- couple rate
severe disability
- single
- couple (lower rate)
- couple (higher rate)
disabled child
carer
Housing cost deductions for non-dependants
aged 25 and over in receipt of Income
Support or
income based Jobseeker's Allowance; aged 18
or over
not in work.
aged 18 or over and in remunerative work
-gross income: less than £116.00
-gross income: £116 to £171.99
-gross income: £172 to £222.99
-gross income: £223 to £295.99
-gross income: £296 to £368.99
-gross income: £369.00 and above
Deduction for third party payments – arrears
of housing,
fuel, water charges, council tax etc. and
deductions for the
Eligible Loan Deduction Scheme and
Integration Loan
Scheme.
Deduction for child support, contribution
towards maintenance (CTM)
standard deduction
lower deduction
Arrears of Community Charge
court order against claimant
court order against couple
Third party deductions – amount for personal
expenses.
Third party deduction for fine or compensation
order
standard rate
lower rate
Maximum rates for recovery of overpayments
ordinary overpayments
where claimant convicted of fraud
Relevant sum for strikers
Capital
upper limit
amount disregarded
amount disregarded (living in a care home)
child's disregard limit
Tariff income - £1 for each £250 (or part of)
between amount
of capital disregarded and capital upper limit.
Disregards
standard earnings
couples earnings

higher earnings
war disablement pension and war widow's
pension
Armed Forces Compensation Scheme
student loan
student's covenanted income
income from boarders : fixed amount (£20)
plus 50% of
the balance of that income
Expenses for subtenants (£20 fixed from April
08)
furnished or unfurnished
where heating is included, additional

INDUSTRIAL DEATH BENEFIT

Widows pension
higher rate
lower rate
Widowers pension

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES DISABLEMENT BENEFIT

18 and over, or under 18 with dependants
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
Under 18
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
Maximum life gratuity (lump sum)
Unemployability Supplement
increase for early incapacity
- higher rate
- middle rate
- lower rate
Maximum reduced earnings allowance
standard earnings
couples earnings
higher earnings
war disablement pension and war widow's
pension
Armed Forces Compensation Scheme
student loan
student's covenanted income
income from boarders : fixed amount (£20)

EXHIBIT J

plus 50% of the balance of that income	under 18 18 to 24 25 or over
Expenses for subtenants (£20 fixed from April 08)	lone parent
furnished or unfurnished	under 18 - usual rate
where heating is included, additional	under 18 - where higher rate payable 18 or over
INDUSTRIAL DEATH BENEFIT	couple
Widows pension	both under 18
higher rate	both under 18 -one disabled
lower rate	both under 18 -where higher rate payable
Widowers pension	one under 18 and other 18-24 one under 18 and other 25 + both 18 or over
INDUSTRIAL INJURIES DISABLEMENT BENEFIT	dependent children
18 and over, or under 18 with dependants	Premiums
100%	family
90%	family (lone parent rate)
80%	pensioner
70%	single
60%	couple
50%	(all pensioner premiums (including 'higher' and 'enhanced') were equalised from April 2001)
40%	disability
30%	- single
20%	- couple
Under 18	- enhanced disability premium - single rate
100%	- disabled child rate
90%	- couple rate
80%	severe disability
70%	- single
60%	- couple (lower rate)
50%	- couple (higher rate)
40%	disabled child
30%	carer
20%	Housing cost deductions for non-dependants
Maximum life gratuity (lump sum)	aged 25 and over, in receipt of Income Support or
Unemployability Supplement	income based Jobseeker's Allowance; aged 18 or over,
increase for early incapacity	not in remunerative work.
- higher rate	aged 18 or over and in remunerative work
- middle rate	-gross income: less than £116.00
- lower rate	-gross income: £116 to £171.99
Maximum reduced earnings allowance	-gross income: £172 to £222.99
Maximum retirement allowance	-gross income: £223 to £295.99
Constant attendance allowance	-gross income: £296 to £368.99
exceptional rate	-gross income: £369.00 and above
intermediate rate	Deduction for third party payments
normal maximum rate	from income based Jobseeker's Allowance for
part-time rate	- arrears of housing, fuel, water charges, council tax
Exceptionally severe disablement allowance	etc. and deductions for the Eligible Loan Deduction
JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE	Scheme and Integration Loan Scheme.
Contribution based Jobseeker's Allowance -	-child support, contribution towards
personal rates	maintenance (CTM)
under 18	
18 to 24	
25 or over	
Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance -	
personal allowances	

EXHIBIT J

standard deduction
lower deduction
-arrear of Community Charge
court order against claimant
court order against couple
-third party deduction amount for personal expenses
from contribution based Jobseeker's Allowance for
- arrear of Community Charge, Council Tax, fines
and overpayment recovery
Age 16 - 17
Age 18 - 24
Age 25 +
-maximum deduction for arrears of Child Maintenance (CTM)
Age 16 - 17
Age 18 - 24
Age 25 +
- third party deduction for fine or compensation order
standard rate
lower rate
Maximum rates for recovery of overpayments in income
based Jobseeker's Allowance
ordinary overpayments
where claimant convicted of fraud
Prescribed sum for strikers
Capital
upper limit
amount disregarded
Amount disregarded (living in a care home)
child's limit
Tariff income -£1 for each £250 (or part of) between
amount of capital disregarded and capital upper limit.
Disregards
standard earnings
couples earnings
higher earnings
war disablement pension and war widow's pension
Armed Forces Compensation Scheme
student loan
student's covenanted income
income from boarders : fixed amount (£20) plus 50% of the balance of that income.
Expenses for subtenants (£20 fixed from April 08)
furnished or unfurnished
where heating is included, additional

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE

Standard rate
MA threshold

PENSION CREDIT

Standard minimum guarantee
single
couple
Additional amount for severe disability
single
couple (one qualifies)
couple (both qualify)
Additional amount for carers
Savings credit
threshold -single
threshold - couple
maximum - single
maximum - couple
Capital
Amount disregarded
Amount disregarded - care homes
Deemed income - £1 for each £500 (or part of) in excess of
the amount disregarded
Housing cost deductions for non-dependants aged 25 and over in receipt of Income Support or
income based Jobseeker's Allowance; aged 18 or over
not in work.
aged 18 or over and in remunerative work
-gross income: less than £116.00
-gross income: £116 to £171.99
-gross income: £172 to £222.99
-gross income: £223 to £295.99
-gross income: £296 to £368.99
-gross income: £369.00 and above
Amount for claimant and first spouse in polygamous
marriage
amount for additional spouse
Disregards
standard earnings
couples earnings
higher earnings
War disablement pension and War widows pension
Armed Forces Compensation Scheme
Widowed Parent's Allowance
Income from subtenants
income from boarders : fixed amount (£20) plus 50% of
the balance of that income
Deduction for third party payments – arrears of housing,
fuel, water charges, council tax etc. and deductions for the
Eligible Loan Deduction Scheme and Integration Loan
Scheme.
Deduction for child support, contribution

EXHIBIT J

towards maintenance (CTM)
standard deduction
lower deduction
Arrears of Community Charge
court order against claimant
court order against couple
Third party deductions – amount for personal expenses.
Third party deduction for fine or compensation order
standard rate
lower rate
Maximum rates for recovery of overpayments ordinary overpayments
where claimant convicted of fraud

PNEUMOCONIOSIS, BYSSINOSIS, AND MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES SCHEME AND THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (SUPPLEMENTATION)

Total disablement allowance and major incapacity allowance
(maximum)
Partial disablement allowance
Unemployability supplement
appropriate increases for early incapacity
- higher rate
- middle rate
- lower rate
Constant attendance allowance exceptional rate
intermediate rate
normal maximum rate
part-time rate
Exceptionally severe disablement allowance
Lesser incapacity allowance maximum rate of allowance
based on loss of earnings over

STATE PENSION Category A or B

Category B(lower) - husband's insurance
Category C or D -non-contributory
Category C(lower) - non-contributory
Additional pension
Increments to:-
- Basic pension
- Additional pension
- Graduated Retirement Benefit (GRB)
- Inheritable lump sum
Contracted-out deduction from Additional Pension in respect
of pre-April 1988 contracted-out earnings
Contracted-out Deduction from Additional Pension in
respect of contracted-out earnings from April 1988 to 1997
Graduated Retirement Benefit (unit)

Graduated Retirement Benefit (Inherited)
Addition at age 80

SEVERE DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCE

Basic rate
Age-related addition (from Dec 90)
Higher rate Middle rate
Lower rate

STATUTORY ADOPTION PAY

Earnings threshold Standard Rate

STATUTORY MATERNITY PAY

Earnings threshold Standard rate

STATUTORY PATERNITY PAY

Earnings threshold Standard Rate

STATUTORY SICK PAY

Earnings threshold Standard rate

WIDOW'S BENEFIT

Widowed mother's allowance
Widow's pension standard rate
age-related age 54 (49) 53 (48) 52 (47) 51 (46)
50 (45) 49 (44) 48 (43) 47 (42) 46 (41) 45 (40)
Note: For deaths occurring before 11 April 1988 refer to age-points shown in brackets

BEREAVEMENT BENEFIT

Bereavement payment (lump sum)
Widowed parent's allowance
Bereavement Allowance
standard rate
age-related age 54 53
52
51
50
49
48
47
46
45



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