

As answered on the Website "38Deputies.gg"

Candidate Name: Jonathan Crossan

Category	Issue	DESCRIPTION	Opinion	Notes
Healthcare	Increase pay for Nurses	Agreement that nurses need better pay and more resources	Slightly For (+2)	I would like to say simply "For". They certainly have my sympathy and they have been under-recognised in pay and conditions for some time. However, the resources implications of correcting the imbalance all at once are enormous, and at this juncture it is impossible to give pledges. Some of the points of their claim could be addressed earlier than others, such as improved training and appointment of a Chief Nurse. The specific pay points may need to be phased in over time, based on the other budgetary demands.
Healthcare	Affordable Healthcare for all	Including reduced fees for doctor visits, densistry and prescriptions	For (+3)	As with nursing, there are enormous resources implications to a comprehensive solution all at once. However, various proposals for schemes could be investigated and explored - for example, insurance-based public-supported schemes similar to the specialist health care scheme (MSG).
Healthcare	UK health deal	Reciprocal health agreement with UK	Slightly For (+2)	It is not urgent given the de facto restrictions on movement, but it has been outstanding for some time and is a deterrent to free interchange. Jersey and (I believe) the Isle of Man have renegotiated their agreements, so the precedent is there, although it will no doubt come with costs.
Healthcare	Assisted Dying	For the legalisation of assisted dying, as proposed to the States in 2018	Against (-3)	Voluntary euthanasia or assisted dying in certain very difficult cases could be permitted once there are proper robust legal safeguards in place, but the provisions are so far inadequate - Guernsey still has no legislation for enduring powers of attorney, for instance. It should be permitted only once palliative care and other options have been exhausted, and the legislation would need to ensure that no duress or undue influence has been exerted.
Healthcare	Forced property loans for elderly care	Rejecting this implies finding an alternative to elderly people needing to sell their homes to pay for care	Slightly Against (-2)	Solutions will vary depending on the situation. Where possible, people should be encouraged to stay in their own homes with the proper support and adaptation - public resources may be needed. Equally many elderly people are in unsuitable large homes and need help to move to more suitable accommodation. However, some will need full-time residential care in an institution. There may be more creative ways of raising the funds for support, such as a trust of the property as security for a loan that if paid off devolves the property to the family, but on default becomes forfeit. But each situation is different and forced loans may be needed in some situations.
Healthcare	Better mental health	Increase funding for and improve the islands mental health provision	Slightly For (+2)	Mental health provision needs to improve - undiagnosed and/or inadequately treated mental health conditions cause severe impacts on the individual, particularly their life chances, but also in wider society. However, improving provision and increasing funding must be considered against the broader background of the public finances - and demands in the next term will be considerable.
Healthcare	More resources for Carers	More resources in general for social workers, struggling parents and carers	Slightly For (+2)	We face serious budget pressures from the rising costs of health and social care. The Partnership of Purpose and the Supported Living & Ageing Well Strategy will spread some of the load, but with an ageing population and more expensive medical care costs will rise. We will need to be quite creative about how we meet those costs - more and better home nursing care to release the burden of the unpaid non-professional carer, i.e. the family. It may need to be linked to initiatives such as help to down-size from properties that have become too large and costly for their owners and refitting homes to help people maintain independence and mobility. Again, an insurance-based scheme may need to be considered to meet some of these costs, similar to MSG.

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Healthcare	Medicinal cannabis	This is a separate issue to legalising cannabis for recreation	Slightly For (+1)	For forms of medicinal cannabis that are properly licensed and medically proven to give beneficial effects and minimal side-effects.
Education	2 School Model	The two-school model is the States' agreed plans to reform secondary education, combining the existing four secondary schools into two 11-18 colleges	Slightly Against (-2)	The two-school model would in an ideal world have met secondary-education requirements for Guernsey, but unfortunately the environmental impact seems to be too great in the limited land area available. Some form of three-school model with separate Sixth-Form College will probably have to be adopted. The Guernsey Institute could also deliver some of the further or advanced secondary education to post-16 - technical, vocational and/or academic - I believe some limited cross-institutional provision in certain subjects is being trialed.
Education	3 School model (irrespective of 6th form)	The three-school model involves opting for three 11-18 schools on island, rather than two or the existing four.	Slightly For (+2)	I would have favoured the two-school model were it not for the environmental impact. Some form of three-school model with separate Sixth-Form College seems preferable, because splitting the Sixth-Form provision across three sites could limit range and combinations of subjects - it is important to attract the appropriate teachers. A separate Sixth-Form would be better placed to deliver the offering. The Guernsey Institute could also deliver some of the further or advanced secondary education to post-16 - technical, vocational and/or academic - (very) limited trials ongoing.
Education	Dedicated 6th form center		For (+3)	A separate Sixth-Form would be better placed to deliver range and combinations of subjects, attracting the required calibre of teaching staff. The Guernsey Institute could also supplement some of the further or advanced secondary education for post-16 - technical, vocational and/or academic.
Education	Creation of the Guernsey Institute		For (+3)	The Guernsey Institute brings together further and advanced to higher education for post-16 and adult - professional, technical, vocational and/or academic. It has existing collaboration with academic institutions and professional organisations to deliver practical training and advanced professional qualifications - all of which are essential in a knowledge-based economy.
Education	States sponsored scholarship for Colleges		Against (-3)	By "Colleges" I presume you mean the grant-supported secondary education colleges. It should be up to those who wish to pay for them to provide the means beyond the current grant maintenance. Public resources would be better applied to provision of the best possible public secondary education.
Environment	Renewable Energy Strategy	Increase energy independence for the island through investing in Renewables	Strongly For (+5)	The interruption to the fixed link to France in 2018 showed us our vulnerability of supply. A direct fixed link to the European Grid is great, but it still means reliance on external energy supplies. The recently approved Energy Policy Climate Change Policy & Action Plan will also encourage on-Island renewable energy generation - offshore wind, tidal and solar power. To achieve these policy objectives the Future Guernsey Plan could include not only large-scale projects (offshore wind farms and tidal arrays) but also realistic revision of the planning and building laws for both housing and the built environment for roof-mounted solar panels, insulation of homes and electrification of heating systems; electrification of private transport, including public recharging points; and also financial support for households, such as means-tested grants, soft loans and tax relief.

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Environment	Free Up Vineries	Free up vineries for development	For (+3)	Yes. Former horticultural land often lies idle and unfit for use. Various schemes could be devised - long-leases to the States on condition of sub-letting to allotment gardeners, etc., but the risks and costs and demand would need to be scoped. The type of development must be carefully considered. Guernsey is already short of truly green space and often creation of private gardens leads to loss of habitat and the resident species. Moreover, much of the land in the north of the Island has been built over to a potentially dangerous degree, especially with the neglect of sea defences.
Environment	Decrease Reliance on Imported Food	Decrease reliance on imported food by investing in growing locally	Slightly For (+2)	Especially topical with the end of the Brexit transition period. I would favour more local growing, and encouragement to do so - allotment schemes might help. However, it can only make a small contribution to the overall food requirements, so we will be quite dependent on imports.
Environment	Subsidise Solar Panels	Subsidise Solar Panels for private houses	Strongly For (+5)	Yes. Soft loans, tax relief and part-grants, together with relaxation and revision of the planning laws to make it happen.
Environment	Electric Vehicle Strategy	Encourage and support Electric Vehicle usage with investment	Strongly For (+5)	Fossil fuels and the internal combustion engine are 19th century technology and they are on the way out, so: - soft loans and tax breaks to make it easier to purchase and retrofit electric vehicles; - recharging points; But also: - encourage wider use of public transport and - active travel: walking, cycling, etc. - a low-cost alternative with health benefits.
Environment	Leale's Yard	Leale's Yard development needs to progress	For (+3)	Yes, if it can be done sustainably and respecting the environment. But the north of the Island is reaching saturation. Unused land should, however, not continue to lie idle. Could it be developed as a community amenity with environmentally sensitive housing instead of more redundant retail space?
Environment	Safer Roads	Safer roads for Pedestrians/Cyclists/Horses	Strongly For (+5)	Yes, by and large, although it is difficult to accommodate all road users on such a dense network of narrow roads with peaks of quite heavy traffic. But the safer it becomes to cycle, walk or ride a horse, the more people might be encouraged to adopt or return to these activities. I think of all these means as active travel, which has cost and environmental benefits too. Sometimes the road infrastructure could be improved - variable kerbs and width of footpaths, street lighting, junctions difficult to navigate for non-motorists, but I accept that there will be limits.
Environment	Marine Conservation	Pro marine conservation initiatives	Strongly For (+5)	The States have approved a Plan for Nature with a biodiversity strategy. Biodiversity loss is a concern, particularly in face of initiatives to develop the eastern seaboard, but there are limited data for marine species, and this is a project that should be addressed so as to ascertain the extent of the problem. Any infrastructure development under "Revive & Thrive" must take account of the Plan. The Plan itself should be constantly reviewed to ensure that it contains the necessary detail and measures.
Infrastructure	Invest in Retail Infra	Invest in Retail infrastructure (such as Town, Bridge, Sea front)	For (+3)	There is already quite an amount of redundant retail space which should be repurposed to residential use if possible (not always suitable). Nevertheless, it depends on the type of retail development and the associated infrastructure. There are some items that cannot be suitably sourced from the internet - e.g., bespoke clothing and footwear, but online shopping will become permanent, not only for convenience but also for cost and range. I could not support the creation of speculative property developments that simply never reach capacity. Better home deliveries on-Island could be an attractive option that might need local wholesale or "break-bulk" distribution and dispatch depots.

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Infrastructure	Safer Cycling	Through improving cycling infrastructure, and encouraging more people on the roads	Strongly For (+5)	Yes, by and large, although it is difficult to accommodate all road users on such a dense network of narrow roads with peaks of quite heavy traffic. Sometimes the road infrastructure could be improved - variable kerbs and width of footpaths, street lighting, junctions difficult to navigate for non-motorists, but I accept that there will be limits. But the safer it becomes to cycle, the more people might be encouraged to adopt or return to cycling - it's active travel, which has cost and environmental benefits too.
Infrastructure	Improve Sea Defenses	Excluding the controversial L'Anresse Tank Wall	Strongly For (+5)	The other sea defences sorely need attention and resources should be applied to them - Fermain for example. Climate change will undoubtedly lead to sea-level rise, not to mention increasing storms, so it is vital soon to reinforce sea defences in low-lying coastal areas, many of them in the overbuilt North where flooding risk is real.
Infrastructure	More Facilities for Youth/Tourists	Invest in recreational infrastructure for young people and to attract tourists)	For (+3)	Either or both of these would be attractive amenities - youth tend to be neglected once out of school. An improved tourist offering would help to maintain a diverse economy.
Infrastructure	More Parking in Town	There are various options being suggested to solve this issue, some more extreme than others	Slightly For (+1)	It is important to be clear about what parking. There are some ill-considered parking arrangements, such as the bottleneck at the bottom of Cornet Street, which continues even though the tax office has long ago vacated the site. Lines of parked cars, especially the "chicane" / "slalom" system are downright dangerous. I would favour more parking if it meant a "rationalising" development, such as a multi-storey development near to but not in the centre, particularly that would relieve the seafront car parking areas which are the sort of temporary arrangement that becomes permanent (and unsatisfactory).
Infrastructure	Access for ALL	Invest in making retail/hospitality accessible to all islanders	For (+3)	Public spaces should be as accessible as possible for everyone, although some situations will just simply be impossible or prohibitive - small retail places in the older parts of Town. Sometimes adaptations can be made simply and cheaply - appropriate colour schemes for the visually impaired, better internal layout, and so on.
Infrastructure	Fibre Optic Broadband	Every house to have access to fibre optic broadband	Strongly For (+5)	We need to improve telecommunications generally and fibre-optic gives the best capacity. Fibre-optic to the desk would be a great economic enabler. It would enable us to install a full-scale digital infrastructure that could magnify our financial services and digital offering - particularly in face of falling demand for air travel and increased flexible and remote working.
Infrastructure	Introduce 5G		Slightly For (+2)	I favour fibre-optic over 5G, but 5G could cover the "blind spots" and "tight spots" or act as a stop-gap while fibre-optic is rolled out. It is easier and cheaper to install but needs more ongoing maintenance.
Infrastructure	Repair L'Anresse Tank Wall		Strongly Against (-5)	The anti-tank wall should be demolished as proposed and replaced with a modern defence. (The debate over this issue is a good example of bad governance.) Other sea defences sorely need attention and resources should be applied to them - Fermain for example.
Housing	Reform IDP	Issues include: Easier/cheaper planning, review regulations, speedier responses and a fairer process	Strongly For (+5)	Yes, but it is important to be clear - what reform? Planning laws could be relaxed to encourage environmentally sound development on existing properties, particularly energy-saving measures. For example, a presumption in favour of permission for domestic insulation, electrification of heating systems, and especially roof-mounted solar panels, where these are caught at present. Such developments could enjoy tax relief, while empty properties could be subject to tax.

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Housing	More Rental Properties	Increase the number of States rental properties through new builds and redevelopment	Slightly For (+2)	More rental properties seem to be needed because demand has increased for private rentals and that forces up prices and puts suitable (or even any) housing out of reach for many. Even so, this puts a burden on the taxpayer, although some outlay will be recouped in rents, and developments need to take account of environmental pressures - location, density, etc., etc.
Housing	Locals on the Ladder	Government aid to get locals on the housing ladder	Slightly Against (-1)	Some assistance is necessary, hence my answer. The danger with all these schemes - public or private - is that help for first-time buyers - locals or incomers - just pushes up house prices again. Developers have also avoided building affordable housing. There are too many competing and conflicted interests. We need to consider a more joined-up approach - if possible, involve government, builders, community associations and lenders to develop a housing policy that will give as many people as possible a fair chance.
Housing	Energy Efficient Homes	Grants/loans for energy efficiency Home Improvements	Strongly For (+5)	This is so long overdue - why are we still just heating the sky?! Much of the housing stock here is still stuck in the mid-20th century and many are so strapped for cash with high rents and mortgage repayments they cannot afford to do or commission the work. A range of assistance is needed - means-tested grants and/or soft loans and tax relief for domestic insulation, roof-mounted solar panels, double- and triple-glazing installation and replacement. A domestic energy efficiency programme would also provide much needed work for the construction sector in these difficult economic circumstances - it should become part of "Revive & Thrive".
Housing	The North is overdeveloped	The North is already over-developed, spread the number of new builds more equally over the island	For (+3)	At one time it made sense to build in the low-lying northern areas and reserve the south as green belt. However, development in the North has reached tipping point - it is not only the pressure of density and on the supply services - fresh and foul drainage, electricity, traffic congestion, etc. - but also the danger of flooding risk in areas often at or below sea level when the sea defences are in want of repair. More creative approaches are required - repurposing of redundant retail or commercial space - but that ties into planning reform and the dysfunctional property development market.
Economy	CBD Industry on Island	Encourage CBD cultivation as an industry (separate issue to legalisation of cannabis)	Neutral (0)	Unfortunately, despite the horticultural expertise on Island and much redundant growing land, CBD cultivation is unlikely to become a major industry because it is difficult to compete with other cultivators (e.g., in South America) because of the scale and length of growing season. However, I would not wish to discourage anyone from pursuing a viable business in the cultivation of lawfully licensed, environmentally and sustainably grown and properly tested products with medically proven benefits and minimal side-effects.
Economy	Reduce Overseas Aid	Concentrate on investing in the Island as a priority	Against (-4)	This is a false choice. It is acting as a good global citizen to provide funds for the Overseas Aid Committee. Donations are now subject to tests of viability, value and impact. We can also contribute by supporting initiatives such as Fairtrade, which improve the life of others overseas as well creating a market for trade with consumers in better-off countries like ours. The amount spent on Overseas Aid will be dwarfed by what will be spent in recovering from the continuing impact of the crises (COVID, Brexit, climate change, ageing population) and ongoing initiatives (education reform and health and social care).
Economy	Transparent Spending	Transparent presentation of public accounts	For (+4)	The public should see what is being spent on their behalf.

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Economy	Universal Basic Income	Introduce some form of universal basic income in a way that can feasibly be paid for	Slightly For (+1)	This will depend on the type of scheme. It may be administratively easier to administer a scheme that covers what are now various forms of in-work and out-of-work benefits and minimum wage provisions. However, for those in work that earns above a threshold there should / could be a claw-back of UBI (as now with benefits) through employer payroll or form part of a personal tax allowance. Indeed, it will depend on public finances how it can be met, if at all, and at what level.
Economy	Green Finance/ Fintech	Invest in Green Finance/FinTech initiatives to promote and grow Guernsey's main industry	Strongly For (+5)	Guernsey needs to diversify its economy, but that can be within the finance sector as well as into other sectors. Without a doubt green finance will be the future. Guernsey could have a huge indirect impact on tackling climate change by continuing to expand as a centre of expertise and excellence for green finance - we have already made an excellent start with the GFSC-regulated green fund, adopting the EU green taxonomy, through the promotional work of Guernsey Finance, and acting as lead for green finance at the British-Irish Council. Investors will need flexible low-cost vehicles and expert services to facilitate finance for the environmental transition. These can be supported and enabled by FinTech developments. As a green finance pioneer with a robust but flexible regulatory regime for professional investors, Guernsey is in an excellent position not only to benefit internally from green finance, but also to make a big contribution to the solutions for the wider world.
Economy	Locally Grown Food Strategy	Through investment/ tax benefits, build resilience into local food supplies to both improve the economy and protect against future external disasters	Slightly For (+2)	If the case can be made, I would favour more locally grown food for reasons of diversification and reduction of environmental impact - and making better use of our limited land, but there is a limit to what can be grown cheaply and sustainably so we will continue for some foreseeable time to depend on food imports.
Economy	Government to Borrow	It is appropriate for the Island to increase borrowing for purposes of investing locally/ paying for the effects of the pandemic	For (+4)	It is appropriate and it may be necessary - the rest of Europe seems to be suffering a second wave and the impact may reach us, even if we stay COVID-free, through a worldwide economic slump. Lockdown will have had costs - unemployment has fallen slightly, but is still the highest for decades. Besides simple loans or credit facilities, while our credit rating is still reasonably good, we could explore bond issues for both overseas and domestic investors.
Taxation	Introduce GST	For implementing a Goods and Services Tax to increase tax revenue	Against (-4)	It should be considered as a last resort because of its regressive effects on the lower-paid.
Taxation	Internet Purchases Tax	Introduce a Internet Purchases Tax to help pay for investments on Island	Slightly For (+2)	I do not wish to discourage e-commerce because of its lower carbon footprint, but given the low overheads and the impact on local business, it could replace some missing revenue from decreased local sales. Again the revenues may be on the low side.
Taxation	General Tax Increases	It is OK that taxes (not specific) may need to increase help with a recovery strategy	Slightly For (+1)	Tax increases may be necessary, but I would prefer to introduce tax bands with a burden proportionate to ability to pay.
Taxation	Help Small Business	Tax breaks or financial aid for Small businesses	For (+3)	Some relief could be provided for small businesses that have a low environmental impact or favour environmentally friendly business initiatives.
Taxation	Review Zero/Ten		Slightly Against (-2)	The finance sector is the motor of our economy and it supports many other industries, such as its ancillary services - legal, accountancy, hospitality, etc. I would be very careful in any review of zero-ten to discourage business, but there may be scope for varying the application of the tax across the band itself - many entities are simply at zero.

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Taxation	Tax Empty Properties	Tax Empty/Derelict properties	Strongly For (+5)	Sometimes properties are simply kept, banked and effectively "squatted" on speculatively, when they could be developed far earlier. Leaving them untaxed encourages this behaviour.
Taxation	No Increases for <50K	No tax increases for those people earning £50k or less	For (+4)	Some tax increases will be required as well as borrowing to fund the recovery and general taxation. They should be deferred at the beginning of the term to enable economic activity to recover. Those earning under £50K p.a. are likely to be most affected, and with a view to the longer term tax bands could be introduced - this could be a way of introducing that measure.
Taxation	No to Inheritance tax		Slightly For (+2)	Inheritance tax after allowing for an exemption for owner-occupied dwelling and spouse exemption, charitable offsets - tends to bring in little revenue, if UK experience is anything to go by.
Taxation	Tax White Van Man	Introduce a tax or permit systems for visiting traders to benefit local tradesman and keep the money on island	Slightly For (+1)	Yes, this could be a source of revenue, but I wonder how much and how it could be enforced. I suspect that this is a "visible" problem where the mischief has a minor impact, but it can be demoralising for local businesses in difficult times.
Taxation	Reduce TRP	Reduce TRP for low/middle income earners	Slightly Against (-1)	I would prefer to keep property taxes and income taxes separate. A tax rebate or relief could be introduced for genuine hardship. Remember - mortgage tax relief persists, but tenants have no relief from rising rents. The danger is that reductions in TRP may fuel house price inflation - that is the real evil steadily squeezing income at risk of choking the economy. If anything, TRP should increase and income tax be more fairly apportioned with relief available depending on circumstances.
Taxation	Increase Minimum Wage	Increase minimum wage or increase personal allowances	Neutral (0)	Is this meant to be a binary choice? We may need to do both to target the rising cost of living. Raising personal allowances could be offset by introducing income tax bands. Those below the tax threshold, however, are more likely to be reliant on an increase in minimum wage.
Taxation	More for the elderly	Increase the States pension/ increase allowances for elderly	Slightly Against (-2)	Some pensioners are suffering genuine hardship, while others are quite well-off, better off than many working families. The problem is the imbalance in the population. An increase across the board could be very costly. Many pensioners are asset-rich but income-poor - their houses are too large for them and steadily deteriorating, but they do not have the means to maintain them or to downsize to more suitable housing. Assistance would be more valuable here, perhaps tied into SLAWS as part of a "SLAWS+" programme.
Taxation	Paid Parking	For introducing paid parking to the island	Neutral (0)	Do I understand that paid parking is envisaged in the form of a tax? Generally I am in favour of paid parking as a principle, but I do not see it as a priority. I might consider it if revenue would go towards a "rationalising" development, such as a multi-storey development near to but not in the centre, that would relieve the seafront car parking areas.
Government	Smaller Government	Reduce the size and/or cost of government	Slightly For (+1)	Where reductions can be found and on merit. However, we must be careful not to make false economies or cuts for the sake of them. With all the challenges we face - post-COVID and post-Brexit costs, dealing with climate change, restoring the neglected infrastructure, stimulating the economy, and addressing the urgent needs of education, health and social care, if anything, Government will play a bigger part in our lives. Savings are likely to be made rather by involving the private sector in the recovery programme, say in public-private partnerships.

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Government	Engage with Public	Better engagement with public via petitions/voting perhaps enabled by technology	Slightly For (+2)	Petitions can bring matters to the attention of government and public consultations may canvass public opinion, but they are not always representative of public opinion as a whole and do not always achieve consensus. I am impressed with some of the results of citizens' assemblies in other countries, which have apparently produced informed and considered outcomes with widespread support. This approach could be tried in Guernsey for such emotive subjects. Modern information technology does sometimes assist the process, but for me the focus should be to ensure that the opinions are considered opinions.	
Government	Island Wide Voting	In support of the change to island wide voting	Slightly For (+1)	I was most inclined towards a limited move to Island-wide voting - basically, Option C or something similar to it - a mix of local and Island-wide voting. To elect all 38 deputies out of a field of nearly 120 in a single round is proving to be quite a task for voters and candidates alike. I expect that the system will be refined - if not reformed, for the next election in 2024.	
Government	Population Control	For keeping Guernsey's population capped at current or lower limits	Slightly For (+2)	Guernsey has a very high population density and most of us feel the environmental impact in some way every day. Guernsey legislation effectively prioritises local jobseekers over migrant labour. However, certain sectors are simply dependent on migrant labour - hospitality, social care and ancillary services, and certain specialist areas of financial services and education. Such labour demand will continue and possibly increase. Above all it is important for the population control regime to be flexible.	
Government	Less External Consultation	Champion utilising local consultants instead of expensive external advice	Slightly For (+1)	Local consultants should be preferred for the simple practical reason not only of cost but also particularly their knowledge of local conditions. That should not preclude the engagement of off-Island consultants - in some cases it would be more suitable to have a mixed panel of local consultant(s) with some additional outside input.	
Government	Transparent Government	Increased transparency of government	For (+3)	The broad aim should be to make government transparent and so more accountable. There may be sensitive issues, however, where transparency is not advisable or inappropriate - and that may in some cases depend on timing, but the default setting should be a presumption of transparency, eventually supported by "freedom of information" legislation.	
Law	Legalisation of Cannabis	For the legalisation or decriminalisation of cannabis	Slightly Against (-2)	I would favour legalisation for approved legitimate medical purposes. But not for recreational purposes until it can be proven safe to use (mental health impacts) and under a strict regulatory framework (licensing, market controls).	
Law	Introduce MOT	Introduce an MOT style test in Guernsey	Strongly For (+5)	It is almost inevitable with the end of the Brexit transition period that MOT-style testing will need to be introduced. I think I am not alone in welcoming mandatory roadworthiness standards but it could be a good opportunity to deal with certain long-standing problems such as dirty and noisy exhausts and perhaps to encourage motorists to switch to electric - MOTs at a lower rate for electric vehicles, which anyway have fewer moving parts - no gears, clutch, engine block or exhaust pipe.	

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Law	Reduce Regulations	Reduce regulations to support business recovery post COVID	Against (-3)	This will depend on what business and what regulation. The financial services sector must comply with international standards to remain competitive, viable and command confidence with customers and clients, and especially to enjoy the support of the international community. Over the last decades Guernsey has built up a solid reputation based on its expertise and sound regulation. International standards are only likely to become more rigorous and the pressure to adopt them will increase. More pragmatically, relaxation of standards can introduce scope for sophisticated financial crime. In other sectors, again, conformity to international standards is often required or expected in order to remain competitive - but I have less experience to comment here. Certain local regulations could be delayed, but anti-discrimination legislation is already being phased in, so it is difficult to see where the scope lies to reduce regulations.
Law	Restorative Justice	Restorative justice and rehabilitation of offenders	For (+3)	I have limited knowledge of how these operate and how effective they are, but the principles seem sensible, particularly because these actually try to deal with the after-effects of crime and with the causes of criminal behaviour. If offenders can be successfully rehabilitated - and it will not work in all cases - then there will be long-term benefits and cost-savings to society, and society should become more human in the process.
Law	Guernsey for All	Champion Anti-Discrimination legislation	For (+3)	Although there will be some cost to business, which is important to consider in aiding economic recovery - the anti-discrimination legislation is being phased in, so allowing businesses to adapt. It is the right thing to do in order to become a humane and respectful society, and to enhance our reputation in the wider world.
Law	Full Justice Debate	Engage the public and pursue change. Protect the most vulnerable and prosecute more evenly and fairly	For (+3)	Law reform is best achieved when it enjoys public support. Sometimes reforms are needed in spite of public objection or scepticism in order to become a modern society. Humanity should mean protection of the vulnerable. A rational justice system should already behave fairly and prosecute only in the public interest. Again, to engage in change for justice, I might favour citizens' assemblies, which in other countries have apparently produced informed and considered outcomes with widespread support.
Law	Reform Bankruptcy	Modify the law to make it easier for individuals to declare bankruptcy	For (+4)	Bankruptcy or insolvency can cause great personal hardship, not only for the individual but also more widely for their families, which become at risk of breakdown, and their businesses and/or employment, and the impacts are not simply immediate but can last a long time, even a lifetime. Because, unlike for companies, there is no statutory procedure, individuals are particularly vulnerable, and a statutory individual bankruptcy law would make some desperate situations at least manageable and give bankrupt individuals a chance to recover themselves.
Law	Protect Local Waters	Increase protections for fisheries and local waters	For (+3)	Unfortunately fishing has much declined in importance. Even so, it is important to preserve some fishing activity, especially where that can be combined with conservation of marine species. The end of the Brexit transition process exposes not only fishermen but also territorial controls to a delicate set of difficult circumstances and it is vital to ensure that local waters are protected not only for local fishing but also to reinforce and defend territorial autonomy and the constitutional position.
Travel and Tourism	Aurigny Review and Reform	Costings, reliability, travel fares and destinations	Slightly For (+2)	My knowledge here is limited. Aurigny is a lifeline and we would be in a sorry state without it. The core "public service" obligations must be supported (Gatwick, Southampton and Alderney), but the other routes could be legally separated and run on a commercial basis, perhaps as a national brand.

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Candidate Name: Jonathan Crossan				
Category	Issue	DESCRIPTION	Opinion	Notes
Travel and Tourism	Open Borders	Find a way to open Guernsey's borders to travel and stop isolating from the world	Against (-3)	The hospitality sector, especially tourism, must understandably be worried by the current situation, but the local population in general will be largely worried by the prospect of open borders since much of the UK and Europe are now in a second wave and otherwise the island can operate more or less freely. Business tunnels have been created to enable essential business travel and the air bridge with the Isle of Man proved a success, but free movement without quarantine still seems some way off. As it is, many places in the UK and elsewhere have reintroduced measures such as social distancing, group size limits, self-isolation and working from home, which impose restrictions within the destination.
Travel and Tourism	Improve Sea Links	Improve sea connectivity, the reliability/choice of travel off island, and address the fragile supply chain for goods	For (+3)	Sea connectivity for passengers does need to improve. However, Condor now faces difficult circumstances and both Bailiwicks may need to co-ordinate and co-operate to resolve the situation. The fragile supply chain also faces the challenge of the end of Brexit transition. It may be that cargo and certain passenger routes will need public support in some form. Vulnerable routes in certain communities have had to be nationalised to maintain the service - such as with the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company and CalMac in Scotland.
Travel and Tourism	Reform Bus Service	Make the bus service more fit for the island, and greener	Slightly For (+1)	Despite a difficult period during lockdown, the bus service is pretty successful and much improved from the previous decade. I understand that in the last fleet procurement round electric vehicles were considered, but the costs were high. The replacements chosen are more fuel efficient and smaller. It is to be hoped that in a future round the costs of electric vehicles will have fallen to a more affordable level.
Travel and Tourism	Attract More Visitors	Invest in attracting more visitors to support local industry	Slightly For (+1)	Normally I would favour more visitors to support tourism and local business, but in present circumstances the scope is limited. Guernsey is a high cost destination, so the growth is likely to be in specialist offerings - with historical or cultural interest.
Travel and Tourism	Runway Extention	The runway extension will be of benefit and should be pursued	Against (-3)	The case for runway extension seems weak in the current state of the aviation market. The wider impact on the environment must also be considered against the gains - it would mean compulsory purchase and demolition of property and may affect local habitat. I remain open to persuasion, but at present I would vote against.