

THE STATES assembled on Tuesday,  
20th May 1997 at 9.30 a.m. under  
the Presidency of the Bailiff,  
Sir Philip Bailhache

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His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,  
General Sir Michael Wilkes, K.C.B., C.B.E,  
was present.

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All members were present with the exception of -

Senator Pierre François Horsfall - out of  
the Island  
Paul Francis Routier, Deputy of St.  
Helier - out of the Island  
Imogen Stephanie Nicholls, Deputy of  
Grouville - ill

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Prayers

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Distinguished visitors from Malaysia - welcome

The Bailiff welcomed to the Island Mr. Abd Halim bin Aman, the Official Assignee of Malaysia, and Mr. Abdul Halim Shah bin Abdul Murad, the Director General of the Legal Affairs Division of Malaysia.

Subordinate legislation tabled

The following enactment was laid before the States, namely -

St. Clement Fête (Jersey) Order  
1997. R & O 9086.

## Matters presented

The following matters were presented to the States -

1. Nuclear shipments: petition (P.102/95) - report - P.76/97.  
Presented by the Policy and Resources Committee.  
THE STATES ordered that the said report be printed and distributed.
  
2. States of Jersey Fire Service: report for 1996.  
Presented by the Defence Committee.

## Matters noted - land transactions

THE STATES noted an Act of the Finance and Economics Committee, dated 12th May 1997, recording the following decisions of the Treasurer of the States under delegated powers, in pursuance of Standing Orders relating to certain transactions in land -

- (a) as recommended by the Harbours and Airport Committee, an amendment of the existing lease to Island Yachts of Workshop Unit LF9A at La Folie, St. Helier Harbour, for a period of nine years from 1st March 1995, at a commencing annual rent of £5,427.02, subject to annual review, so as to place the lease in the registered name of the company, namely Bernard Amy (1985) Limited;
  
- (b) as recommended by the Harbours and Airport Committee, the renewal of the lease to Mr. Augusto Alberto De Aguiar Matos of the Sailors Rest Café (N9), New North Quay, St. Helier Harbour, for a period of one year from 1st April 1997, at an annual rent of £9,659.66, payable quarterly in advance;
  
- (c) as recommended by the Planning and Environment Committee, a Deed of Arrangement with Garaview Holdings Limited in respect of Gorseland, La Lande du Ouest, Corbière, St. Brelade, to cancel in their entirety all

previously agreed contractual boundaries between the property West View and the Gorseland land, including all relevant servitudes in relation thereto; and to set new boundaries following the erection of a wall between the two properties, on the basis that each party would be responsible for its own legal costs incurred in this transaction;

(d) as recommended by the Education Committee, a Deed of Arrangement with Mark House (Jersey) Limited in order to clarify the boundary of its property, known as Mark House, Le Breton Lane, St. Helier, with the adjoining St. James' Centre and to grant rights of access (as detailed in the Committee's Act No. 5, dated 9th April 1997), on the basis that the company would be responsible for the payment of the legal costs incurred by both parties;

(e) as recommended by the Health and Social Services Committee, the renewal of the lease from Mr. Robert Charles Hamon of the three-bedroom bungalow Little Arch, Pigneaux, Maufant, St. Saviour, for the purpose of accommodating a Consultant Physician, for a further period of one year from 25th March 1997 at an annual rent of £11,500, with an option to renew for a further year, and with all other terms and conditions to remain as in the existing lease;

(f) as recommended by the Education Committee, in relation to the transaction in respect of the establishment of wayleaves over land at Crabbé, St. Mary (Fields Nos. 332, 333, 334 and 335), in order to provide mains water to the Silver Jubilee Activity Base and communications to the rifle range, from Mr. Gordon John Hervé for the sum of £6,000, the payment by the States of Mr. Hervé's reasonable legal costs arising from the transaction, amounting to a sum of £250. (The Committee rescinded the appropriate part of Act No. 7(c) of 9th December 1996 of the Committee as previously constituted, accordingly);

(g) as recommended by the Public Services

Committee, the acquisition free of charge from Pontins (Jersey) Limited of 5,369.13 square feet of land at the Pontins Holiday Camp Complex, Plémont Point, Plémont, St. Ouen, required in connexion with the construction of a pumping station, with the company retaining a right of way for access and egress across an agreed part of the site for its guests and employees, on the basis that each party would be responsible for its own legal costs arising from the transaction;

(h) as recommended by the Public Services Committee, the acquisition from La Solitude Farm Limited of 34.77 square feet of land in Field No. 441, St. Martin, for a consideration of £35, required in connexion with the highway improvement works to improve visibility at the foot of St. Catherine's Hill, on the basis that the Committee would be responsible for all reasonable legal costs arising from the transaction.

Matter lodged

The following matter was lodged ``au Greffe" -

Draft The Lloyds TSB (Jersey) Law  
199 - P.77/97.  
Presented by Senator V.A. Tomes.

Arrangement of public business for the present meeting

THE STATES acceded to the request of the Vice-President of the Policy and Resources Committee that consideration of the draft States of Jersey Law (Amendment No. 6) Law 199 (P.74/97 - lodged ``au Greffe" on 6th May 1997) be deferred from the present meeting to a later date.

THE STATES acceded to the request of the President of the Education Committee that consideration of the proposition regarding Haut de la Garenne, St. Martin: conversion and redevelopment (P.64/97 - lodged ``au Greffe" on 22nd April 1997) be deferred from the present meeting to a later date.

Members present voted as follows -

``Pour" (28)

Senators

Rothwell, Stein, Bailhache, Tomes, Norman,  
Walker, Kinnard.

Connétables

St. Mary, St. Brelade, St. Peter, St.  
Helier, St. Saviour, St. Martin, Trinity.

Deputies

S. Baudains(H), Le Geyt(S), Trinity,  
Johns(H), Breckon(S), St. Martin, St. John,  
Le Main(H), Blampied(H), Rabet(H),  
Vibert(B), de la Haye(B), Le Cornu(C),  
St. Ouen.

``Contre" (21)

Senators

Shenton, Le Maistre, Quérée, Syvret.

Connétables

St. Clement, St. Lawrence, Grouville, St.  
John.

Deputies

Wavell(S), H. Baudains(C), Le Sueur(H),  
Coutanche(L), St. Mary, Pullin(S),  
Duhamel(S), Dorey(H), Layzell(B), Huet(H),  
Crowcroft(H), S. Pierre, Dubras(L).

Arrangement of public business for the next  
meeting on 3rd June 1997

THE STATES confirmed that the following matters  
lodged ``au Greffe" would be considered at the  
meeting on 3rd June 1997 -

Draft Policing of Parks (Amendment No. 12)  
(Jersey) Regulations 199 - P.68/97.  
Lodged: 13th May 1997.  
Public Services Committee.

100 Halkett Place, St. Helier: sale -  
P.69/97.  
Lodged: 13th May 1997.  
Planning and Environment Committee.

Contract lease properties: sale of freehold - P.70/97.  
Lodged: 13th May 1997.  
Housing Committee.

Bequest of the late Mr. H.E. Le Seilleur - P.71/97.  
Lodged: 13th May 1997.  
Health and Social Services Committee.

Draft States of Jersey (Amendment No. 6) Law 199 - P.74/97.  
Lodged: 6th May 1997.  
Policy and Resources Committee.

States' employees - questions and answers (Tape No. 392)

Senator Richard Joseph Shenton asked Deputy David Leon Crespel of Trinity, President of the Establishment Committee, the following questions -

1. Will the President inform the Assembly of the total number of States' employees; this figure to include full-time, part-time, seasonal, contract appointments and Trading Committees' staff and of the total wage bill for States' employees at the present time?
2. Will the President state the cost to the public of the maintenance of the Public Employees' Pension Schemes and inform the Assembly of the total cost to date in respect of employees who have retired under the Voluntary Early Retirement Scheme and the Voluntary Redundancy Scheme?
3. Following the recent award to Grade A Officers as set out in R & O 9077, will the President inform members of the annual increases that this group has received in the past three years?
4. Will the President inform the Assembly if he is satisfied with the States' record with regard to the employment of disabled residents?"

The President of the Establishment Committee replied as follows -

1. The total number of States' employees employed as at the end of December 1996, was 7,048. This figure includes full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary contract appointments, employees employed under the Public Sector Disabled Scheme and Trading Committees' staff. The number of full-time equivalent, established posts was 6,260.

Of the difference of 788 between total staff employed and full-time equivalent, established posts, 425 are part-time staff employed against full-time, permanent posts, for example, cleaners, teachers and education support staff, etc. These posts are, therefore, included in the figure of 6,260 established posts.

The balance of 363 posts consist of the following -

Contracts less than one year	47
Seasonal	153
Temps	134
Public Sector Disabled Scheme	29

These are, therefore, in addition to the 6260 established posts.

Given that Trading Committees make profits, and their employees contribute to these profits, my Committee concentrates its efforts on the numbers in the non-trading Committees. I can advise that at the end of December 1996, 5,855 employees were employed by the non-trading Committees, and there were 5,221 full-time equivalent, permanent posts.

The paybill for 1996 for the non-trading Committees was £140,121,937, and £29,531,197 for the Trading Committees - giving a total of £169,653,134. These figures include pension and social security contributions.

Since my own Committee took office in

December 1996, we have approved only five new permanent posts - four of which were for the extremely important law drafting area. We are facing potential requests for an additional 77 posts in 1997. Further, we have received indications through some Committee Business Plans that we can expect requests for at least 62 new posts in 1998; at least 28 in 1999; and at least 14 in the year 2000. We are determined to take a very strong stance when dealing with Committees' requests for extra staff in accordance with States' policy in this respect. Only in the most exceptional circumstances will new posts be approved.

2. The total States' payments made into all public sector pension schemes in 1996 were £17.6m. An additional £1.15m was paid in respect of pension increases to retired members of the Teachers' Superannuation Scheme, such increases not currently being a liability of the Scheme itself. In addition £550,000 was paid to retired members of certain unfunded pension arrangements which are now closed to new entrants.

Since the inception of the Voluntary Early Retirement arrangements in 1991 and Voluntary Redundancy arrangements in 1994, total expenditure of £5.58m has been incurred.

Savings from the use of those arrangements of £3.07m have been achieved by the end of 1996, with a further estimated £1.77m for 1997 and £1.91m estimated for 1998.

Whereas the expenditure of £5.58m consists of one-off payments, the savings referred to are ongoing. This means, therefore, that before the end of 1998, the expenditure will have been recovered, and there will then be ongoing annual savings of just under £2m a year.

3. The awards to Grade A Chief Officers, represented by the Chief Officers' Association, over the last three years is as follows -



1st June	1994	0 per cent
1st June	1995	3 per cent
1st January	1996	0.6 per cent
1st June	1996	7.6 per cent

In addition, the officers concerned will receive a further two per cent from 1st June 1997, as part of the 1996/7 award.

Given that the Senator has raised the question of the recent award, I consider it necessary to advise members of the background to this agreement in that it is a vital one for my Committee and the States. I apologise to those members who have already received this information at a recent meeting on the 1998 budget, but would ask them to bear with me on this important matter.

The terms of the award are as follows -

7.6 per cent increase in pay from 1st June 1996  
two per cent increase in pay from 1st June 1997.

The key feature of the Agreement for the States is the change from collective bargaining for Chief Officers, through the Chief Officers' Association, to a position where individual Chief Officers will henceforth be on personal contracts. In return for the award, Chief Officers have agreed to this change of status and are prepared to take the risks which go with this change. The Association will no longer be recognised by the States. Salary awards will be made on a strictly individual basis and in future Chief Officers will be judged on performance in a way that has not been possible in the past.

The existing Agreement recognising the Chief Officers Association has been bought out for a very reasonable sum. I can confidently suggest that no other pay group would have given up their

collective negotiating rights for this figure or for anything like it.

The cost of the award for the officers concerned is approximately £107,000 a year (only 0.07 per cent of the States paybill). The cost over and above an award based on public sector pay norm for the period in question is £62,000 (only 0.04 per cent of the total paybill).

My Committee is very enthusiastic about the benefits the move to personal contracts will bring.

First, it will herald a change in culture at the top of the public service, with Chief Officers' pay awards in future based more on individual performance than ever before.

Second, we confidently predict that the Agreement will help my Committee fulfil its obligation to contain the States' paybill, given that Chief Officers' pay will in future be more closely linked to individual performance.

Third, the Agreement reinforces the recent introduction of individual performance review and appraisal for Chief Officers. The combination of the two will enable pay and performance to be more closely linked than ever before.

Fourth, the new arrangements should enable my Committee to make more time-limited Chief Officer appointments in future.

Part of the award is in recognition of the fact that Chief Officers' pay has fallen behind that of like-sized Chief Executive posts in the private sector.

In 1994, the Chief Officers were the first pay group to accept the pay freeze advocated by the then Establishment Committee for that year. Part of the Agreement, however, provided that there would be a review comparing the pay of States Chief Officers with that of their

counterparts in the private sector.

This review was independently conducted and showed that on BASIC PAY alone, our Chief Officers are seven per cent behind the private sector. (The gap on GROSS PAY and FRINGE BENEFITS is considerably wider).

Because circumstances are different in the private sector (e.g. there is less security of employment in the private sector), my Committee halved this figure of seven per cent, thereby producing a figure of 3.5 per cent to take account of the considerable gap which exists between Chief Officers' pay and that which is paid for like-sized jobs in the private sector.

When this figure of 3.5 per cent is added to the public sector pay norm of 4.1 per cent it produces the award of 7.6 per cent effective from 1st June 1996. The two per cent effective from 1st June 1997, is in recognition of the Agreement to move to personal contracts.

I should emphasise here that although Chief Officers have fallen behind the private sector in basic pay (let alone gross pay and fringe benefits), the same cannot be said of public sector pay groups generally. The basic pay of States' employees is generally above that which applies in the private sector, and this is particularly true of manual workers and the vast majority of civil servants.

Pay awards to Chief Officers in recent years have been less, in percentage terms, than those granted to other public sector pay groups. For example, since 1994 Chief Officers have received 11.5 per cent (excluding the two per cent for personal contracts not due to be paid until 1st June 1997). Over the same period, manual workers' pay and conditions have increased by 13.68 per cent. This latter figure includes the effect of annual pay awards, an hour off the working week and the factor comparison job grading exercise. It does not include the very expensive

lump sum payments made to manual workers in lieu of factor comparison backdating to 1990 amounting to approximately £2.5m. Over the same period, civil servants have received a 10.47 per cent increase in pay, but I repeat that the evidence we have is that base pay of civil servants is generally above that of the private sector.

In summarising, I must re-emphasise the major feature of this agreement - the buying out of the Chief Officers Association recognition Agreement and the creation of individual contracts in future which my Committee is confident will have the beneficial effects to which I have referred namely Chief Officer accountability, culture change and real control of paybill.

4. I am uncertain from the question whether Senator Shenton is seeking a comment from me on the previous history of the level of support that has been provided by the States in finding employment for disabled people or whether he is asking me to comment on the approach taken by my own Committee. I will, however, trace the history of the actions that have been taken by successive Establishment Committees in order to provide members with a wider picture.

Up until 1990, the Establishment Committee was directly responsible for placing disabled people in employment in the public sector and was allocated funds to facilitate this process. However in 1990, at the time when Senator Shenton was President of the Establishment Committee, it was agreed that these funds and the primary responsibility for assisting disabled people into employment would be transferred to the then Social Security Committee. At that time, the latter Committee had taken a much more active role in this area, with the appointment of an officer dedicated to placing disabled people in suitable jobs.

Since that time successive Establishment Committees have

encouraged States' departments to work closely with the officers at Employment and Social Security to place people in suitable employment. This is indicated by the statistics that were collated at the end of last year which show that -

29 people were placed in employment under the 'Employment of the Disabled in the Public Sector' scheme.

12 people were employed under the 'Therapeutic Work Scheme', and

80 people were placed in the 'Job Scope' scheme administered by the Department of Health and Social Services.

Thus a total of 121 disabled people were working in the public sector under special employment schemes. Over and above that, however, I am sure that Senator Shenton will appreciate that a number of people who suffer from one form of disability or another are working quite satisfactorily for the States without the special assistance provided by Employment and Social Security.

For example, I am aware that an employee with a serious sight impairment is employed within the States Personnel Department and is not recorded in these figures.

In the light of this history, I believe that the States as an employer has taken a leading part in finding suitable employment opportunities for disabled people in the Island. However, as a large employer, I believe that it would be entirely wrong of me to state that the current Establishment Committee is complacent. As a result of the continuing need to review our performance in this area, my Committee has included in its 1997 Business Plan a commitment to review its Equal Opportunities policy, which, of course, covers issues surrounding discrimination in connection with the disabled. In carrying out this review,

officers of the States Personnel Department will liaise closely with officers of Employment and Social Security to ensure that the States continues to play an active part in helping to place disabled people into suitable employment.

I will end, therefore, by confirming my Committee's commitment to consider carefully any recommendations that are made as a result of this review which will improve still further the States' approach to employing disabled people."

Financial forecasts and income tax - questions and answers (Tape No. 392)

Senator Stuart Syvret asked Senator Frank Harrison Walker, President of the Finance and Economics Committee, the following questions -

1. Will the President provide members with a full breakdown of the recently published financial forecasts; and will he also provide members with a full explanation of the methodology employed in producing the forecasts, including a complete list of the assumptions upon which the forecast are based?
2. Will the President confirm that the current policy of allowing unlimited tax relief on mortgage interest payments exerts inflationary pressure on the property market?
3. Will the President inform the House how many individuals and corporate bodies were in receipt of tax relief in the tax year 1994 on interest payments not related to owner-occupier home purchase, and advise the House what a full amount of such tax relief was in 1994. Would he further advise the House why his Committee sees fit to subsidise the purchase of leisure yachts, motor vehicles, works of art, and other such consumer durables in this way?
4. Will the President inform the House how many of those wealthy immigrants who

have secured residency in the Island under Regulation 1(1)(k) of the Housing Law paid income tax in the Island in 1994. Will he further inform the House of the total value of that income tax payment? How many of those wealthy immigrants paid less than £10,000 tax in 1994, how many paid between £10,000 and £20,000, how many paid between £20,000 and £30,000 ... and so on, by £10,000 increments?"

The President of the Finance and Economics Committee replied as follows -

1. I wish to preface my replies to the Senator's questions by mentioning that the Finance and Economics Committee has already instigated a major review of States income assisted by the Chief Officers Policy Group, and this will include a full review of fiscal policy, the result of which will be completed by the autumn of this year.

I now turn to the Senator's question on the financial forecasts and the information included within these. In order to assist in my response to the question I have circulated three copies of recent financial forecasts. I will turn to these later in my response and should point out that these forecasts were outlined to States members at the Financial Presentation on 21st April 1997.

To address the issue of the methodology used in the preparation of the forward forecasts I will cover each area in the order in which they appear in the forecasts -

#### Income Tax

These figures are provided by the Comptroller of Income Tax and prepared in consultation with the Chief Adviser. Tax estimates are prepared by firstly determining what is the probable income to tax in the current year. These figures are then extrapolated forward and adjusted to

reflect hard information derived from business accounts submitted in advance, estimates by the biggest companies of their likely profits and increases or decreases in the main sources of income for example trading profits, employment income and bank interest as estimated in conjunction with the Chief Adviser. Updated figures are provided in January and August each year.

It appears that the economy has turned the corner and on the basis of -

- (i) increased trading profits from a more buoyant economy;
- (ii) growth in salaries/wages and in the numbers of people employed; and
- (iii) largely unchanged rates of interest paid on mortgages and deposit accounts

it is anticipated that tax income will grow by about five per cent a year over the next five years.

#### Impôts

The Agent of the Impôts is responsible for the preparation of these figures which are based on projected consumption rates for fuel, tobacco and alcohol and are calculated using current rates.

#### Investment income

These figures are based on predicted cash flow projections. The States invests unallocated cash on a short term basis, which can vary from £3 million to in excess of £50 million in any one year, with local banking institutions and receives income from this investment.

As I outlined at the recent presentation on the financial position of the States the average level of unallocated cash the States has available has already fallen and



is predicted to fall even lower over the years of the current financial forecasts.

#### Trading Committee income

This is the estimated total of the projected financial returns (targets) which will be paid to the general States revenues by the three States Trading Committees, being Postal, Telecoms and Harbours and Airport. The level of return is settled after negotiation between the Finance and Economics Committee and the Trading Committee concerned.

#### General Reserve

The figures included are the annual allocations to this reserve.

The reserve is the States short-term reserve and is used to meet unforeseen and unbudgeted items of capital and revenue expenditure.

The figures are based on the anticipated demands which will be made on this reserve in the individual years.

As a point of note in recent years the demands on the reserve have far exceeded the annual allocations made to it, for example in 1996 £11 million was allocated to the reserve with over £22 million allocated from the reserve leaving a balance on the reserve of only £4.5 million at the end of 1996.

#### Transfer from Strategic Reserve

This is an allocation from the Strategic Reserve which is made to ensure that annual budget deficits do not occur.

The policy of the Finance and Economics Committee is to ensure that the real value of the reserve is maintained.

The value of the reserve at 31st December 1996 was £249 million which

is equivalent of 90 per cent of States Non-trading Committee expenditure.

#### Net Revenue Expenditure

This is the annual allocation available to cover the total net revenue expenditure of all the States non-trading Committees.

I would now ask members to turn to the three forecasts, which have been circulated in order that I can explain the assumptions used in preparing these figures.

Appendix A is the forecast approved by the States in the 1997 budget document.

The figures included here are "targets" of net revenue expenditure for future years, and show no real growth although they have been increased by an inflationary allowance.

This forecast reflected a balanced budget which is current States policy.

Appendix B is the forecast as updated to reflect revised income figures which my Committee received in January of this year. These reflected a predicted fall in income tax receipts of £26 million and £5 million less investment income for the period to 2001. The most significant point of concern was an increase in the annual deficit for 1998 to £8 million.

Appendix C is what my Committee is referring to as its Indicative Financial Forecast.

My Committee is conscious that in recent times the forecasts that have been prepared show 'target' figures for net revenue expenditure and do not show a true indication of likely expenditure requests. The indicative forecast addresses this matter. The net revenue expenditure shown in this

forecast at £253 million is some £15 million more than the cash limit set for 1998. This forecast would result in annual deficits in excess of £20 million per annum from 1998 to 2001. This forecast indicates the position if no action was taken to deal with these expenditure requests and the forecasted deficits. However, my Committee will ensure that both its policy and that of the States to achieve balanced budgets will be rigorously adhered to.

#### Capital receipts and repayments

This is the projected net figure for repayments to the Capital Fund for capital projects which have been voted in previous years - very similar to depreciation charges in commercial accounts.

#### Capital expenditure

This is the annual allocation available to meet capital requests as agreed by the States in the annual Strategic Policy Report.

#### Capital Fund balance carried forward

This is the amount of unallocated funds remaining in the capital fund at the end of each year.

#### (Deficit)/surplus for the year

This equates to the overall deficit or surplus for the States of Jersey's budget in any one year.

2. The position on tax relief on mortgage interest payments was fully set out in a report presented to the States by the previous Finance and Economics Committee (P.91/95). My Committee has yet to consider this issue but the wider effects of tax relief on mortgage interest payments, including the effect on first time buyers of States loan properties will be included in its review of fiscal policy which as I have already stated is currently under way.

Until that exercise has been completed I would not wish to agree or disagree with the Senator's statement.

3. In the case of corporate bodies and individuals carrying on a business it is not uncommon to find that they pay interest as an outgoing of the business. Newly set up business and expanding undertakings commonly rely on bank finance. In other cases, seasonal cash flow fluctuations may lead to the company or individual going overdrawn. The recent economic downturn has left many firms indebted to their banks. The interest so incurred is included in the profit and loss account along with all the other running expenses of the business. The Income Tax Department only records the net profits of the business so the amount of tax relief and the number of recipients cannot be established. I think, however, I can safely say that the great majority of companies and individuals carrying on a business would be in receipt of tax relief for interest payments.

The income tax return does not ask the taxpayer to identify whether the mortgage is in respect of owner-occupied property or otherwise and it is therefore not possible to say how much of that tax relief relates to owner-occupied property. My belief is that the greater part of the tax relief does indeed relate to individuals buying their own houses. The cost of interest paid other than as a trading expense, in terms of tax, was some £13 million, spread over 20,500 tax assessments of which 11,500 relate to married couples so, all told, about 33,000 individuals benefit. Of those 20,500 assessments, 14,500 (70 per cent) were in respect of taxpayers with an annual income of less than £30,000. They enjoyed tax relief of about £6.5 million, or half the total.

On the Senator's final point, the Income Tax Law has always allowed tax relief for interest paid to banks and other lenders. The current Finance and Economics Committee has not yet finalised its policy and will not do so

until the conclusion of the major review I referred to in my opening remarks.

4. There are three questions here and I shall deal with them separately as follows -

'How many '1(1)(k)' immigrants paid income tax in the Island in 1994?'

The answer to this question has not yet been established. The Housing Regulations were introduced in late 1970. Identifying '1(1)(k)' residents involves searching through the records of the Housing Department and the Chief Adviser and then checking which of those individuals paid tax in 1994. The exercise has been completed back to 1980. I expect to have the answer by the next meeting of the States.

'What was the total tax they paid for 1994?'

This has proved impossible to establish with accuracy in the case of those individuals identified so far. Tax paid by '1(1)(k)' residents is not recorded separately, being included in the wider category of investment holders. Many '1(1)(k)' residents contribute tax via investment companies, the identities of which are not generally known to the Comptroller and could only be established by contacting these residents or their professional advisers. That would be an intrusion and the whole exercise would place an unacceptable demand on public sector resources.

'How many paid less than £10,000 tax, how many between £10,000 and £20,000 ... and so on, by £10,000 increments?'

An important principle enshrined in the Income Tax Law is that the Comptroller shall not disclose any information which comes to his knowledge in the course of his

duties. As an exception to that general principle he may give me, as the President of the Finance and Economics Committee, statistical information for, and I quote, 'any purpose affecting the revenue of the States'. The Comptroller is not convinced that the statistical information sought by the Senator via myself falls within that definition. Because we are here concerned with a relatively small number of people the Comptroller has concluded that their rights to privacy and confidentiality may be compromised by the disclosure of this information in this form and, as a consequence, he would not be prepared to disclose it.

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Chartered Surveyors - questions and answers  
(Tape No. 392)

Deputy Michael Edward Vibert of St. Brelade asked Senator Nigel Lewis Quérée, President of the Planning and Environment Committee, the following questions -

- ``1. Will the President inform the Assembly of the United Kingdom chartered surveyors who have been involved in States' projects since 1991, the projects in which they have been involved and the fees paid for their professional services?
  
2. Does the President agree that local chartered surveyors should be employed on local projects where possible and state what steps have, or are, being taken to ensure the use of United Kingdom chartered surveyors is minimised in order that full use is made of local skills and expertise?"

The President of the Planning and Environment Committee replied as follows -

- ``1. The professional appointments for States' construction and engineering contracts are controlled by the Public Services Department. Members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors may be employed in States' construction projects in the roles of Project Manager or Quantity Surveyor, roles which are covered in the Code of Directions issued by the Finance and Economics Committee in 1992. This sets out the policy of the Public Services Department which is generally to employ local practices. Non-local consultants are eligible in roles where they offer a service which

is not available from local consultants. Chartered surveyors from the United Kingdom may become involved either as employees of local practices or employees of mainland practices which have entered into association arrangements with local practices as a means of supplementing local skills.

Since my Committee does not control 'States projects' as the Deputy's question suggests, I have provided full details of the contracts with United Kingdom chartered surveyors by the Property Services Department which I believe, from discussion with him, the Deputy's question is aimed at. Apart from project management of Morier House, the contracts relate to general practice work which is outside the scope of the Public Services Department Code of Practice, although we follow the same principles.

The Property Services Department was set up by the former Island Development Committee in January 1992 following the States' adoption of a report by the Policy and Resources Committee in March 1991.

That report P.43/91 said that the Department's staffing 'would be supplemented by the skills and experience available from Drivers Jonas or from other outside agencies.' This has been the case.

In 1992 the office had two permanent members of staff. The Deputy will have read in the Department's five year review published last November that it now has a complement of seven permanent staff. During the intervening period it has been necessary to employ Drivers Jonas, who were appointed by the Policy and Resources Committee to assist with a major programme of work including clearing up a backlog from the former Land Office.

The previous Island Development Committee and Planning and Environment Committee continued Drivers Jonas'



employment as they undertook to provide staff on secondment, to act exclusively for the States in the Island, and provided consistent independent and objective advice and training programmes in overseeing the establishment of this new Department to ensure it achieved the goals set for it by the Policy and Resources Committee.

The various projects are listed in the attached schedule together with the fees paid inclusive of expenses to Drivers Jonas. The schedule which members have been provided with summarises these payments over 50 project headings, showing the substantial programme of work over the period 1992 to date. During the first three years the amounts paid were -

1992	£257,123
1993	£301,307
1994	£269,234

In 1995 following years of representations and difficulties the Establishment Committee approved the staffing establishment required to run the Department, apart from one post which still remains frozen. The costs were then greatly reduced, excluding the Morier House project, which is exceptional, to -

1995	£65,387
1996	£61,808
1997 to date	£23,326

The total fees paid over the period of 5½ years of £1.179 million should be regarded as a major strategic investment in improved management of the public property estimated to be worth £700 million and is increasing all the time. It has given rise to substantial realised savings arising from costs which have been avoided which were quoted in the Department's five year report of at least £3 million for the period 1992-3, details of which have been passed to the Jersey Audit Commission and it has also generated unrealised savings of many more

millions of pounds which more than justify the amount of fees paid.

I can, however, advise Deputy Vibert that as stated in the Department of Property Services' five year review, 'day to day involvement of consultants in transactions has now ceased although their assistance is sought on strategic projects and to ensure objectivity.'

These instructions to Drivers Jonas have not been exclusive as the Department has also contracted a significant number of projects to local practices where their expertise is satisfactory, they have no conflict of interest (which presents difficulties in a small community) and it has been possible to negotiate an acceptable level of fees.

The Deputy will note from the schedule that Drivers Jonas are now involved in very few property matters, the major commitment being the project management of Morier House development which was approved by the Public Services Department in line with the Code of Directions and is due for completion early next year.

The remainder of their current role is in respect of land acquisitions under the Compulsory Purchase Law where the legal processes require continuity of professional representation until these matters are finalised.

2. The policy of the previous Committee, which we have continued, is to contract for property services with local professional practices where we are satisfied on three criteria, i.e. that the practice will provide a professionally qualified person with suitable professional experience relevant to the assignment, where the practice does not have a conflict of interest and where the practice is able to agree to a competitive fee.

Following representations to the previous Committee in 1994 discussions have taken place with the local chartered surveyors both individually,

and collectively, to discuss our requirements. This has resulted in local contracts being placed as the following examples show -

- (a) Marketing and open market sale of individual surplus properties (general practice surveyor)

100 Halkett Place (Healey and Baker), 9 St. James Street (Healey and Baker), St. Agatha (Vibert and Bridle), Anley Street (Broadlands), Le Rondin Farm (Vibert and Bridle).

- (b) Various agricultural land valuations (H. Maillard).

- (c) Cost estimates (quantity surveyors)

Haut de la Garenne - F. J. Le Gresley  
Stopford Road gyratory - Woodward  
Burton Associates

- (d) Supervision of demolition (structural engineers)

Highbury House - D. J. Hartigan  
OTC - N. V. Bate

- (e) Feasibility studies (architectural)

Haut de la Garenne - Mason Design  
St. James - Carlo Riva.

- (f) Property maintenance surveys (building surveyors)

Whilst it would have been financially advantageous to contract Drivers Jonas in 1995 to complete a survey of all States properties as they submitted the lowest tender of approximately £100,000 compared with the highest tender of £1.7 million from a local practice, it was decided to employ local surveyors utilising methods, protocols and a computerised system and standards developed by a member of Property Services staff (locally

residentially qualified and recruited for this task in 1995) with the aid of training from Drivers Jonas in London. This has resulted in extra cost but substantially below the tenders previously submitted by local practices.

The work was delayed until 1996 and is still in progress. To date 373 buildings have been completed by local surveyors (David Reynolds & Associates, BAS Jersey Limited, A. Arthur, D.J. Hartigan, Henderson Green) at specially negotiated terms of £40 an hour and £104,680 has been paid. 186 surveys remain to be completed. The Deputy will be aware as a member of the Finance and Economics Committee that £55,000 which was not included in the original estimate, has been approved for additional funding in 1997.

I can advise the States that four local practices declined to undertake this work because they were 'too busy', one of which indicated that if the price were increased to £65 per hour (bearing in mind Drivers Jonas quote was £25 an hour) this would be accommodated.

(g) Recent ad hoc survey work  
(building surveyors)

A survey of the Clarence Court buildings and site prior to demolition has been contracted at an approximate cost of £10,000 to Reynolds and Partners, three practices declined as they were 'too busy'.

Surveys of Medina Guest House, Highbury House, Hauteville, properties adjacent to Morier House, Grainville Convent, Le Seilleur Warehouse, Sutton House and other properties have all been contracted to local practices (Messrs. N.S. Mercer, J. Lyon, D.

Reynolds, A. Arthur, G. Wills, D.J. Hartigan). These projects total £33,750 in value. £194,000 of building surveying work will have been placed with local surveyors in a 12 month period. The indications are from the considerable number of refusals to tender, that we may have reached the capacity of this section of local practices to deliver our requirements.

(h) Project management

Whilst the special circumstances of the Morier House development necessitated the appointment of Drivers Jonas, arguments for which were approved by the Public Services Department, it is intended to appoint a local project manager for the construction of the Lesquende infrastructure working to a brief and specification which has been prepared with the aid of advice from Drivers Jonas.

As these sub-paragraphs (a)-(h) have shown, great progress has been made in introducing a professional approach to States property management, initially using United Kingdom skills and more recently local private practices and taking those who are willing to deliver our requirements on board to deliver the economies required.

I can advise the Deputy that I support such arrangements strongly providing the quality of work is to the standard required and value for money received is equivalent to that currently enjoyed, and that the States have full access to the professional experience it needs to manage what must be the largest and most complex property portfolio in the Island.

Contracting with the private sector is only one element in our strategy to achieve the change the

Deputy seeks. The other is that of training our local people in line with States' strategic objectives.

Since the barrier to staffing the Department was lifted in January 1995, two locally residentially qualified persons were recruited and now have obtained their RICS qualification (one a valuer and the other a building surveyor) as a result of their experience gained and guidance from Drivers Jonas. One local professional valuer trainee was recruited and obtained ISVA qualification after a period of secondment with Drivers Jonas in London, but left to join a local practice. A local young person was recruited from Highlands College with NVQs and is studying for a Building Surveying Degree. A further local valuer trainee is progressing very satisfactorily to an RICS qualification and is expected to qualify in two years' time.

Provided that the States can succeed in retaining the services of these young professionals (and I mention here that uninformed public criticism is likely to be counter-productive), then I am very confident that it will not be necessary to require an extension of our one '(j)' category post when it expires.

Drivers Jonas' objective set by the Policy and Resources Committee has been to establish a properly staffed and resourced, organised and professional property department in Jersey which no longer required their services. I would also like to tell the House that their firm has offered to employ and train in their London practice a local Jersey graduate in estate management in preparation for the RICS qualification. It has been a disappointment that despite making the Establishment and Education Committees aware of this

exceptional opportunity, no takers have been identified.

In conclusion I would hope that the progress I have outlined would reassure the Deputy. It is my Committee's intention to ensure that provided we are given the support we require, to continue to produce the excellent results already achieved by the Department.

For the longer term it is important to ensure that the objectivity of these essential professional services is always maintained, despite the difficulties of living in a close community, and we will need to ensure that a degree of external professional monitoring and scrutiny is maintained."

States' employees - questions and answers (Tape No. 392)

Deputy Philip John Rondel of St. John asked Deputy David Leon Crespel of Trinity, President of the Establishment Committee, the following questions -

- ``1. Would the President re-state the States' policy on equal opportunities for all within States' employment?
2. Would the President inform members of the total number of disabled people employed by the States over the last 12 months?
3. Would the President give details of the numbers and age groups of all persons who commenced States' employment during the last 12 months?"

The President of the Establishment Committee replied as follows -

- ``1. The policy that is applied by the Establishment Committee in connection with equal opportunities is as follows -  
  
`The Public Service is fully

committed to equal opportunities in all aspects of its business. The policy is to ensure that all applicants and employees receive equal treatment regardless of sex, age disability, race, religion or social circumstances subject to the constraints of current States immigration and housing policies.'

2. The numbers that have been employed in the States during the last 12 months through the various schemes that are administered by the Employment and Social Security Committee are as follows -

Public Sector Scheme	35
Therapeutic Work Scheme	121
Job Scope Scheme	77
General Training Scheme	3

Thus, a total of 236 people with special employment needs have been assisted by States' departments during the last 12 months.

Importantly, I would want to remind members that there are a number of public sector employees who could be classified as 'disabled' but who are not assisted through any of the schemes that have been referred to earlier. As such people have found employment without recourse to any authority, the true numbers are not known. However, members should be aware that the figure of 236 that I have quoted is an understatement of the true situation.

3. This information is not readily available and so further time will be needed to compile and analyse the relevant statistics. I undertake to return to Deputy Rondel and the States once the relevant data has been obtained.

Transport policy and parking needs - questions and answers (Tape No. 392)

Deputy Alan Simon Crowcroft of St. Helier asked



Senator Vernon Amy Tomes, President of the Public Services Committee, the following questions -

- ``1. Would the President of the Public Services Committee confirm to members that the transport policy his Committee is preparing to bring to the States will include -
  - (a) 'the provision of a comprehensive Island-wide public transport service' as requested by the States in the Strategic Policy Review 1995 '2000 and Beyond'?
  - (b) a strategy for encouraging 'reduced dependence on the motor car' as recommended in the Environmental Adviser's Annual Report to the States in August 1996?
  - (c) an analysis of the significant environmental, social and economic benefits that will accrue to the Island on the implementation of a sustainable transport policy?
2. Would the President inform members -
  - (a) when the results of the Committee's parking needs survey will be made available to the public?
  - (b) whether the residents of the urban parishes, especially St. Helier, can expect provision for on-street residents' parking to be made in the near future and, if so, whether this provision will be contingent upon the completion of new car parks?
  - (c) the cost to the taxpayer of the parking needs survey?"

The President of the Public Services Committee replied as follows -

- ``1. My Committee is currently formulating its transport strategy and, following discussions with the Policy and Resources Committee, will present its

strategy to the States.

There is a fairly comprehensive public transport service in existence, particularly to the west and east of the Island, which is under-utilised for much of the day. I would expect my Committee to encourage more people to use the present system and urge the introduction of better provision for those who have a mobility problem. However, I would make it clear that I do not support the previous Committee's public transport proposals which had little public or political support and which were unsustainable in economic and environmental terms. In the current economic climate, a package of measures which will -

provide adequate car parking,  
provide better facilities for  
pedestrians and cyclists,  
encourage use of school buses,  
encourage gradual expansion of the  
present bus service, and  
improve vehicle standards,  
offers the best way to  
sustainability.

Once the States have approved a strategy, the various Committees and their officers will be able to determine fully the costs and benefits of the strategy.

2. The survey in question was commissioned by the Department to establish accurately the current parking availability, its use and other elements of parking behaviour. It was not a 'parking needs survey'. The survey required the co-operation of members of the public and private companies and has provided valuable information. An assurance was given to those co-operating with the survey that specific information would remain confidential. As a result, it would not be the intention to publish the survey document, which is currently in its draft form. However, a report on the survey will be presented to the Committee shortly and the contents of that report will be made freely available.

At the request of the previous Committee, residents' parking is in this year's Law Drafting Programme. As yet, my Committee has not considered residents' parking in detail. However, I should advise members that the response to the parking survey from residents of EPIA's 1, 2, 3 and 5, in St. Helier, was very disappointing with only 16 per cent returning the reply paid residents' parking questionnaires. The survey established that a considerable amount of illegal parking is taking place on-street, during the evening, showing that demand exceeds supply. On the assumption that this situation will be reflected in all residential areas, it is clear that additional car parking spaces will be required.

I have already advised the Deputy, by letter, on 1st April 1997, of the cost of the parking survey. However, for the information of other members the final cost is expected to be £24,000."

Population projections - question and answer  
(Tape No. 392)

Senator Stuart Syvret asked the Connétable of St. Mary, President of the Etat Civil Committee, the following question -

``In view of the pressure from the Chamber of Commerce for the States to relax the population policy agreed in 1996 and to allow 200 workers to take up residence in Jersey annually, would the President provide members with population projections to the year 2011 based on the following assumptions -

assuming nil net immigration between 1996 and 2011?

assuming an annual net immigration rate of 200?

assuming an annual net immigration rate of 500?"

The President of the Etat Civil Committee replied as follows -

“The projections that I am able to provide to the Assembly are based upon the information collected by the 1996 Census, and have been calculated by the Census Officer using projected birth rates and death rates provided by the United Kingdom Government Actuary's Department.

If it is assumed that the States pursue the target of nil net immigration over the period 1996 to 2011, the resident population is projected to rise from 85,150 in March 1996 to 86,774 in 2011. The growth over this period arises solely from the projected difference between birth and death rates over that period.

If it is assumed that in addition to the natural population growth, the population is also allowed to increase through net immigration by 200 annually, the resident population is projected to rise from 85,150 in March 1996 to 90,139 in 2011.

If it is assumed that in addition to the natural population growth, the population is also allowed to increase through net immigration by 500 annually, the resident population is projected to rise from 85,150 in March 1996 to 95,033 in 2011.

The 200 and 500 person a year net immigration projections assume an equal split of immigrants by gender, and that all the immigrants are aged between 17 and 35.

The Policy and Resources Committee will be discussing these projections at its meeting to be held on 27th May 1997.”

Tourism industry's contribution to the Island's economy in 1994 (Tape No. 392)

Senator Stuart Syvret asked Senator Frank Harrison Walker, President of the Finance and Economics Committee, the following questions -

- “1. Tax paid by hotels, guest houses, restaurants, cafés and public houses, has been estimated at £3,821,000 for 1994; would the President provide members with an estimate of the proportions of that figure attributable to

domestic consumer expenditure and to business expenditure?

2. Would the President further provide members with an estimate of the tax payable in 1994 by wage and salary earners engaged in what can broadly be termed the tourism industry. Having provided this information, would he explain to members in full detail the basis for the estimation that the tourism industry contributed approximately £360 million to the Island's economy in 1994?"

The President of the Finance and Economics Committee replied as follows -

1. There is no information presently available within the States administration that would allow the tax paid by hotels, guest houses, restaurants, cafes and public houses to be apportioned between tourist expenditure, domestic consumer expenditure and business expenditure. What can be said however is that without tourist expenditure many of the hotels, guest houses, restaurants, cafes and public houses that local residents and businesses enjoy would not be viable. It is possible to argue therefore that, while a proportion of the total turnover of tourism establishments may be attributable to domestic consumer expenditure and to business expenditure, most if not all of the profit margin that is liable to tax accrues because of the benefit the businesses concerned obtain from the expenditure of tourists.
2. As I said in my written answer to the States at the last sitting, the Income Tax Department does not analyse wage and salary earners tax liabilities by reference to the jobs they do. I am therefore unable to give an answer to the first part of the Senator's question.

Turning to the second part of the Senator's question it is important to

realise that the contribution the tourism industry makes to the Island's national income arises not only from the profit earned by hotels, guest houses, restaurants, cafés and public houses but also from the profit earned by the many businesses that provide services directly and indirectly in support of the tourism industry and also from the employment that tourist expenditure supports in the Island. It has always been recognised that whereas the finance industry makes its contribution to the economy largely through the substantial profits earned and the tax payable on those profits, the tourism industry's contribution is more through the employment offered to, and the wages and salaries received by, the large number of Jersey residents who are engaged in providing a wide range of services such as retail distribution, transport and communications, construction and miscellaneous services which would not be viable without the expenditure of tourists.

The starting point in the calculation of the contribution of the tourism industry to the Island's national income is the level of tourist expenditure. The Tourism Department has estimated from the surveys they undertake that tourist expenditure in 1994 totalled £264 million. How that figure translates into the contribution to the Island's national income then depends on what is known as the multiplier. Depending on the circumstances of an economy tourist expenditure can increase the income of a destination by an amount greater than itself. This effect, known as the multiplier, arises as accommodation providers, restaurateurs, local transport operators and others who receive income from visitors, pay wages, suppliers bills, rents and rates. In turn employees spend their wages, suppliers pay their employees' wages, landlords and other recipients spend their incomes. In this way the sum total of incomes is greater than the original sum spent directly by the tourists. How large the multiplier is

depends on how much of the original income is re-spent at each stage; that is not saved, and on the leakages which occur through money leaving the economy through import purchases.

This process will not necessarily be reflected in tax revenues because much of the benefit of the tourist expenditure will go in wages and salaries paid to Island residents and nearly half of all wage and salary earners do not pay income tax because their incomes are below the tax threshold. It is reasonable to assume that the majority of those Island residents who are employed in the service sectors and whose employment is supported by tourist expenditure will be in receipt of incomes below the tax threshold.

In this context, in 1994 the wages and salaries paid to all employees in the Island totalled £725 million. Although it is not known what proportion of this is received by those who benefit directly or indirectly from tourist expenditure it is to be expected that the proportion will be a significant one.

In estimating the multiplier for Jersey it is necessary to use the product of research undertaken in other Island communities because Jersey does not have a sufficient data base to allow a multiplier to be calculated; for example we do not have any figures on the value of imports into the Island because shipments from the United Kingdom do not have to be valued for customs purposes.

To date the figure used for Jersey has been based on the work carried out by academics for Bermuda because Jersey and Bermuda are considered to be similar both in size and in the structure of their economies. Smaller multipliers are produced for islands such as Antigua and for the Cayman Islands but having regard to the relative size of the islands and the nature of the goods and services produced, it is expected that the

Jersey figure would be higher than that calculated for such islands. The multiplier presently used produces the estimate of the tourist industry's contribution to the Island's national income of 25 per cent. As I have stated earlier in responding to the Senator's question the tourism industry benefits the Island through the employment generated as well as through the contribution to tax revenues. However, in considering the tax contribution on the tourist expenditure it is necessary to go much further than the profits of hotels, guest houses, restaurants, cafes and public houses. What needs to be calculated is the impact of tourist expenditure on the profit levels of a large number and wide range of service providers.

It has been agreed for some time that information should be sought to enable a full tourism impact study to be taken which identifies the benefits and costs to the Island community of the tourism industry. This was referred to as an Action in the Strategic Policy Report 1995 `2000 and Beyond', and in the 1996 Strategic Policy Review and Action Plan it was stated that it was Jersey Tourism's intention during 1997 to carry out a full scale Jersey travel survey which will help to evaluate and confirm data already collected and will provide an accurate statistical base for a later tourism impact study. This full scale Jersey travel survey is now under way.

The Chief Adviser also is currently engaged in further analysis of the data that is presently available. However, if the multiplier that has been used to date for translating tourist expenditure into an estimate of the income generated in the Island is found to be too high, this would also affect the multipliers used for the other sectors of the economy. The result of this would be a lower national income figure for Jersey than that previously stated but the percentage distribution of the national income between the main sectors can be expected to be little if any different from the figures quoted



in the Statistical Review."

Part Field 121, Crabbé, St. Mary: transfer of administration

THE STATES, adopting a proposition of the Defence Committee -

- (a) approved the transfer of administration from the Defence Committee to the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee of part of Field 121, Crabbé, St. Mary, (measuring approximately two and a half vergées) as shown on drawing No. 557/1;
- (b) authorised the Greffier of the States to sign the said drawing on behalf of the States.

States of Jersey Airport: operation of jet aircraft - P.24/97 and P.65/97

THE STATES, having rejected an amendment of the Tourism Committee that in paragraph (1) of the proposition, in the substituted paragraph (1), for the words 1st January 1998 there should be substituted the words 31st October 1998, adopted a proposition of the Harbours and Airport Committee and -

- (1) referred to their Act dated 19th November 1969, regarding aircraft noise and substituted for paragraph (1) the following paragraph -

“(1) agreed that, with effect from 1st January 1998, there should be no operation of jet aircraft into and out of Jersey Airport -

- (a) unless they meet the noise criteria set down in Chapter 3 of Annex 16 Volume One (Environmental Protection) to the Chicago Convention, save that, certain military jet aircraft may operate and Chapter 2 jet aircraft may operate in an emergency or with the prior approval of the Harbours and Airport Committee;

(b) between 22.30 hrs. and 07.00 hrs. local time, except in an emergency or with the prior approval of the Harbours and Airport Committee;"

(2) rescinded their Act dated 13th December 1994.

Members present voted on the amendment as follows -

``Pour" (13)

Senators

Rothwell, Le Maistre, Stein.

Connétables

Grouville, St. Helier, Trinity.

Deputies

Coutanche(L), Duhamel(S), Breckon(S), Huet(H), St. Martin, Rabet(H), St. Ouen.

``Contre" (25)

Senators

Bailhache, Syvret, Norman, Kinnard.

Connétables

St. Clement, St. Lawrence, St. Brelade, St. Peter, St. Saviour, St. Martin, St. Ouen, St. John.

Deputies

H. Baudains(C), St. Mary, S. Baudains(H), Johns(H), Dorey(H), Layzell(B), St. John, Crowcroft(H), Vibert(B), de la Haye(B), Le Cornu(C), S. Pierre, Dubras(L).

Connétable Edwin Le Gresley Godel of St. Mary declared an interest in the matter and withdrew from the Chamber prior to the debate.

Natwest Offshore Limited (Jersey) Law 199 - P.67/97

THE STATES, subject to the sanction of Her Most Excellent Majesty in Council, adopted a Law entitled the Natwest Offshore Limited (Jersey) Law 199 .

THE STATES rose at 3.22 p.m.

G.H.C. COPPOCK

Greffier of the States.