

STATES OF JERSEY



DRAFT CONNÉTABLES (AMENDMENT No. 2) (JERSEY) LAW 201- (P.112/2017): AMENDMENT

**Lodged au Greffe on 2nd January 2018
by Deputy M. Tadier of St. Brelade**

STATES GREFFE

1 PAGE 11, ARTICLE 1 –

In the inserted new Article 4B, in paragraph (1)(b) omit the words “is a British citizen who”.

2 PAGE 12, ARTICLE 1 –

In the inserted new Article 4C, for paragraph (2) substitute the following paragraph –

“(2) A person shall be disqualified from holding office as a Connétable by reason of not being resident in Jersey for a period of more than 6 months.”.

3 PAGE 13, ARTICLE 1 –

After the inserted new Article 4D, insert the following new Article –

“4E Residence in parish not qualification

Nothing in Article 4B or 4C or in any other enactment or rule of customary law shall be taken as disqualifying a person who does not reside in a particular parish from election as, or holding office as, Connétable of that parish.”.

DEPUTY M. TADIER OF ST. BRELADE

REPORT

There are 2 parts to my amendment to the Draft Connétables (Amendment No. 2) (Jersey) Law 201- ([P.112/2017](#)) lodged by the Privileges and Procedures Committee (PPC) on 14th November 2017.

The first part seeks the removal of the proposed statutory requirement that a person needs to be a British citizen to be eligible for election, or holding office, as a Connétable. The arguments in favour of this part of my amendment remain the same as when I lodged 'Senators and Deputies: Candidates' Qualifications' ([P.1/2017](#)). I have therefore appended a copy of my report from that proposition to explain the first part of my amendment.

The second part seeks the removal of the requirement that, for a person to be elected or hold office as a Connétable, they should be resident in the Parish they represent or seek to represent. It was a principle of the original proposition from Deputy M.R. Higgins of St. Helier (that PPC seeks to implement) that the same qualification criteria should apply to Senators, Connétables and Deputies. The Draft Law lodged by PPC does not deliver that entirely and the second part of my amendment therefore aims to ensure greater parity across the three types of elected member.

Financial and manpower implications

There are no financial or manpower implications for the States arising from this proposition.

APPENDIX

Report accompanying ‘Senators and Deputies: candidates’ qualifications’ (P.1/2017)

“There is no reason to think that a determination of fact can be reached more objectively or intelligently by a person who holds a British passport than it can by a person who does not.” – Legislation Committee, States of Jersey, 2000

Many of the barriers which once existed for foreign nationals taking up certain roles or responsibilities in Jersey have been removed over recent years; the following are 3 such examples –

- (1) **Jury Service.** The above quote relates to the *Projet de Loi (200-) (Amendement No. 8) réglant la procédure criminelle (P.89/2000)* brought by the Legislation Committee in 2000, giving the ability for non-British nationals to serve on a Jersey jury. Jury service was not so much seen as a ‘right’ that ought to be extended to non-Brits but, if anything, a civic responsibility for which all residents (generally speaking) may be called upon to perform.
- (2) **Voting Rights.** Before 1994, non-British Jersey residents were disenfranchised. Many residents who had lived here for decades, who were qualified to work, buy and rent property, were not previously allowed to have a say in how the Island was run. This was seen to be unfair, and the nationality requirement was removed when the Legislation Committee of the day lodged the *Draft Franchise (Amendment No. 5) (Jersey) Law 199- (P.104/1994)* (to extend voting rights to non-British nationals).
- (3) **States of Jersey Police.** Prior to 2004, there was ambiguity in the law as to whether non-British nationals could serve in the States of Jersey Police. In reality, recruitment only took place from amongst British Nationals. On 27th January 2004, the Home Affairs Committee lodged the *Draft Police Force (Amendment No. 10) (Jersey) Law 200- (P.9/2004)*. The attached report read “... the principal purpose of the draft Law is to remove any ambiguity concerning the ability of a person who is not a British national to take the oath of office as a member of the States of Jersey Police Force”; and “... it places it beyond doubt that the oath may be taken by persons who are not British nationals, whilst preserving the association with the Crown.”

The Law Draftsman’s Explanatory Note within [P.9/2004](#) also assists, in stating that: “This change would enable persons who are not British nationals to be appointed as members of the States of Jersey Police Force.”. The change was adopted by a margin of 28 votes to 12.

The Review of Public Elections: legislation and procedure

The issue of the British Nationality requirement was considered in 2013 as part of a wider review into public elections legislation and procedures. This resulted in the lodging of *Public Elections: amendments to legislation and administration (P.110/2013)*.

On the subject of the nationality test, the Sub-Committee had the following to say –

“In most other jurisdictions there is a nationality requirement for candidates for national parliaments, for example in the United Kingdom and in France. However, as voters of all nationalities are now allowed to vote in Jersey, subject only to a residence requirement, the Sub-Committee decided to test the Assembly’s view in relation to elected members.

Interestingly, there is no citizenship requirement for the Connétables, and a person of any nationality can seek election in this role.

After consultation with the Privileges and Procedures Committee, it was agreed that the provisions relating to standing as a candidate should mirror those in relation to electors, namely that there should be no nationality requirement, and the residence requirement should be the same as in Article 5 of the Public Elections Law.

RECOMMENDATION 33

The Sub-Committee decided to recommend that the States of Jersey Law be amended to provide that there should be no citizenship requirement to stand as a candidate for Senator or Deputy for the States and that the residence requirement should mirror that in Article 5(1)(c) of the Public Elections (Jersey) Law 2002. In the event that this is adopted, the Oath of office would also require review.”.

CPA Benchmarking survey

This recommendation was echoed more recently in the CPA Benchmarking Survey that was undertaken by a Sub-Committee of the Privileges and Procedures Committee earlier this year, which consisted of Deputy S.M. Bree of St. Clement, Deputy J.M. Maçon of St. Saviour, former Senator Z.A. Cameron, and myself. The findings and recommendations were circulated to States Members on 25th May 2016.

Our comments relating to this area were as follows:

[Criteria]

1.2 Candidate Eligibility

1.2.1. Restrictions on candidate eligibility shall not be based on religion, gender, ethnicity, race or disability.

[Comment]

We **PARTIALLY COMPLY** with this benchmark.

This was an area which the Sub-Committee felt should be reviewed in greater detail.

Candidates currently have to be British citizens. Members considered that 5 years’ residency should be sufficient and that the requirement for British Citizenship precluded valuable members of the Portuguese and Polish communities, as well as other nationalities, from entering political life. If Jersey had its own unique nationality, then it would seem sensible to maintain this requirement.

British Nationality vs. Jersey Citizenship

It is my belief that both Sub-Committees were on the right track in making this recommendation. Many people have commented how it is strange that a British citizen who has only been in the Island for 2 years can serve as a Deputy or Senator, but a longstanding French, Portuguese or Italian (etc.) resident cannot.

Proponents of the *status quo* argue that *it is important to demonstrate a [patriotic] commitment to the Island if you want to serve as a parliamentarian*. Even if we accept this as true, the commitment presumably is one to Jersey, as the States is not the parliament of Britain, England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland – it is the legislature of and for Jersey. Any commitment should, logically, be to Jersey.

Whilst we do not have our own nationality as such, we do have our own legally recognised measures of what constitutes and confers rights as a Jersey citizen under the Control of Housing and Work Regulations. The rule of thumb is that after 5 years you are entitled to work and claim benefits.

It is a strange anomaly that a British Citizen who has been in the Island for more than 2 years but less than 5 years, is not entitled to work, but would be entitled to serve (work) as a States Member, and receive commensurate remuneration.

An Assembly that reflects the community

If non-British people are allowed to stand for election, Jersey will not fall apart; indeed, our democracy will be strengthened. We will still be a British Island and we will not be over-run by foreigners telling us what to do.

The Island's Police Force has been strengthened by being able to recruit officers from the cultural diversity of the Island's demography. Not only do foreign nationals bring different experiences and perspectives, but on a very practical level, they are able to speak directly to the various communities that they seek to assist, in their own languages where necessary.

Just as it is important for the Police Force, it is also important that we have a parliament that reflects the cultural and demographic diversity of the community that we represent.

The ultimate test for becoming a States Member should lie with the voting Public. If the Public are willing to come out and vote for a non-British candidate in large enough numbers, because they have the requisite skills for the job, who are we to say otherwise?

Financial and manpower implications

There are no financial or manpower implications for the States arising from this proposition.