



Jersey

AIR AND SEA PORTS (INCORPORATION) (JERSEY) LAW 2015

Official Consolidated Version

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AIR AND SEA PORTS (INCORPORATION) (JERSEY) LAW 2015

A **LAW** to establish Ports of Jersey Ltd., and to make provision about it; to make new provision relating to port operations and the management of passenger and freight services into and out of Jersey; to enable staff, assets and liabilities to be transferred to one or more companies; to enable the Jersey Competition Regulatory Authority to license any such companies, and to license the operation of lifeline services; to make further related and consequential provision about the operation and management of Jersey's airport and sea ports and harbours, and about air and maritime safety and security; and for connected purposes

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

1 Interpretation: general

In this Law –

“administration” –

- (a) in relation to an aerodrome, means the exercise of any of the powers of policing, administration and management conferred on the Airport Director by the [Aerodromes \(Administration\) \(Jersey\) Law 1952](#) and by Regulations under that Law;
- (b) in relation to a harbour or territorial waters, means any matters for which the harbour authority or, as the case may be, the Harbour Master is responsible under or by virtue of the [Harbours \(Administration\) \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#);

“aerodrome” has the meaning given by Article 1(1) of the [Civil Aviation \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#);

“company” has the meaning given by Article 1(1) of the [Companies \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#);

“competent authority” means a Minister designated as such for the purposes of any Article of Part 1 of the [Emergency Powers and Planning \(Jersey\) Law 1990](#);

“Court” means the Royal Court;

“DCA” means the person appointed under Article 3 of the [Civil Aviation \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#) to hold the office of Director of Civil Aviation established under Article 2 of that Law;

“facilities” includes harbours, land, immovable property, and movable structures and equipment;

“freight” includes the transportation of fuel;

“harbour”, unless the context otherwise requires, has the meaning given by Article 1 of the [Harbours \(Administration\) \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#);

“harbour authority” means the person or body appointed as such, in relation to any particular harbour, under Article 2(1) of the [Harbours \(Administration\) \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#);

“Harbour Master” means the person who is appointed as such under Article 2(7) of the [Harbours \(Administration\) \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#);

“JCRA” means the Jersey Competition Regulatory Authority established by Article 2 of the [Competition Regulatory Authority \(Jersey\) Law 2001](#);

“licensee”, except where otherwise indicated, means –

- (a) in relation to port operations, a person to whom a licence to carry out such operations is granted by the JCRA under Part 3;
- (b) in relation to lifeline services, a person to whom a licence to carry out such services is granted by the JCRA under Part 3 as applying by virtue of Part 6;

“lifeline services” means such activities, services and operations as may be specified in accordance with Article 42;

“Minister”, except where otherwise indicated, means the Minister for Economic Development, Tourism, Sport and Culture¹;

“POJL” means the company established under Article 3;

“port operations” has the meaning given by Article 2;

“port operator” means a person licensed under Part 3 of this Law to carry out port operations;

“public service obligations” has the meaning given by Article 6;

“territorial waters” has the meaning given by Article 1 of the [Harbours \(Administration\) \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#).

2 Port operations

(1) In this Law, “port operations” –

(a) means –

- (i) the provision of facilities and services for and in relation to commercial passenger travel and freight transport into and out of Jersey, by air or by sea,
- (ii) the provision of facilities and services for and in relation to non-commercial travel and leisure pursuits around, into and out of Jersey, by air or by sea, and specifically (in the case of harbour operations) within Jersey territorial waters, and
- (iii) the management, maintenance and operation of such facilities and services;

and

- (b) except where otherwise indicated or required by the context, should be read as referring to both airport operations and harbour operations.
- (2) In this Law, “airport operations” means any operations falling within the description in paragraph (1) and carried out in or in relation to an aerodrome or to travel and transport by air.
- (3) In this Law, “harbour operations” means any operations falling within the description in paragraph (1) and carried out in or in relation to a harbour or to travel and transport by sea.
- (4) Without derogation from the generality of the preceding paragraphs, the States may by Regulations specify further ancillary or related operations and activities (whether individually, or by reference to the nature or a class of operation or activity) as falling, or not falling, within the definitions “port operations”, “airport operations” or “harbour operations”.
- (5) The power conferred by paragraph (4) to specify further operations and activities shall include power consequentially to amend this Part and Article 7.

PART 2

PORTS OF JERSEY LTD.

3 Establishment of Ports of Jersey Ltd.

- (1) There shall be a company known as Ports of Jersey Ltd. (“POJL”).
- (2) POJL shall be a company limited by shares and capable of being a transferee company in the sense given to that term by Part 5.
- (3) The Minister for Treasury and Resources shall, following consultation with the Minister –
 - (a) appoint the first Chairman of the Board of directors of POJL; and
 - (b) determine the terms and conditions of service which are applicable to the first Chairman of the Board on appointment.
- (4) In relation to any appointment subsequent to the appointment of the first Chairman under paragraph (3), POJL shall not appoint a person as Chairman of the Board without the approval of the Minister.
- (5) Subject to paragraph (6), the Minister for Treasury and Resources shall exercise, in relation to POJL, the powers of the States in their capacity of holder of securities in a company, but in doing so the Minister for Treasury and Resources shall act –
 - (a) in the interests of the States in that capacity; and
 - (b) in such a way as to encourage sustainable growth in the economy of Jersey in the medium to long term.
- (6) The following powers may not be exercised by the Minister for Treasury and Resources unless directed to do so by the States and in accordance with any such direction, namely –
 - (a) powers to dispose of shares or share rights in POJL and to create or dispose of security interests over, or otherwise charge, such shares or share rights;

- (b) power to authorize the issue of shares or share rights in POJL to any person other than the States;
- (c) power to vote on a resolution to wind up POJL; and
- (d) such other powers as the States may prescribe by Regulations.

4 Powers and functions of POJL: scope and manner of exercise

- (1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), POJL shall exercise each of its powers and carry out each of its functions (whether those powers and functions are conferred by this Law, by Regulations made under it or by any other enactment, or arise otherwise by operation of law) –
 - (a) with regard to its primary object as defined in Article 5; and
 - (b) in compliance with conditions imposed by or in connection with any licence granted under Part 3.
- (2) If and to the extent that any Order or direction made by a competent authority in relation to port operations is in contravention of or conflicts with one or more of its objects, or with a condition mentioned in paragraph (1), POJL shall comply with that Order or direction.
- (3) POJL shall at all times exercise its powers so as not to conflict with –
 - (a) the administration by the DCA of an aerodrome or of airport operations in the interests of aviation safety and security; or
 - (b) the administration by a harbour authority or the Harbour Master of a harbour or of harbour operations in the interests of maritime safety and security.
- (4) In this Article, a reference to the exercise of powers by POJL includes reference to exercise of those powers by or by means of a subsidiary, agent, employee or sub-contractor of POJL.

5 Primary object of POJL

- (1) The primary object of POJL shall be to provide, or ensure the provision of, safe, secure and efficient port operations for Jersey, whether by itself or by any other person acting as its subsidiary, agent, employee or sub-contractor.
- (2) Without derogation from the primary object stated in paragraph (1), in carrying out commercial port operations POJL shall act in the manner best calculated to secure sustainable growth in the economy of Jersey in the medium to long term.
- (3) In paragraph (2), “commercial port operations” means any port operations licensed under Part 3, but does not include harbour operations which form part of POJL’s public service obligations as expressed in Article 6.

6 Public service obligations of POJL

- (1) POJL shall be responsible for discharging, in accordance with this Article, the following functions (referred to collectively in this Law as “public service obligations”) –
 - (a) co-ordinating, or providing resources for co-ordinating, maritime search and rescue within the Jersey Search and Rescue Region;
 - (b) maintenance of aids to navigation in territorial waters;

- (c) acting as custodian of Jersey harbours;
 - (d) enforcement of shipping legislation in territorial waters;
 - (e) carrying out certain port State control functions;
 - (f) management of the Channel Islands Control Area.
- (2) The functions listed in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph (1) shall be discharged by POJL –
- (a) in accordance with any agreement for the purpose between the Minister and POJL; or
 - (b) in the absence of any such agreement, as directed by the Minister.
- (3) The function listed in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (1) shall be discharged by POJL in accordance with any agreement for the purpose with the Minister for Treasury and Resources and, in relation to a particular harbour, in consultation with the Connétable of the Parish in which the harbour in question is situated.
- (4) The Minister may (following consultation with POJL, and with any other Minister concerned in respect of a particular function) by Order amend this Article to add, remove or modify a particular function and the manner of discharge of that function.
- (5) For the purpose of discharging its public service obligations, it is immaterial whether or not POJL is appointed as a harbour authority under the Harbours Administration (Jersey) Law 1961.
- (6) In this Article –
- “Channel Islands Control Area” has the meaning given by Article 1 of the [Civil Aviation \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#);
- “port State control” means the procedures set out in the Annex to Resolution A.1052(27) adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization on 30th November 2011, as from time to time modified in their application in relation to Jersey by agreement with the Minister.

PART 3

LICENSING OF PORT OPERATORS

Chapter 1

Requirement for licence

7 Licences needed to carry out port operations

- (1) Subject to paragraphs (2), (3) and (7), no person may carry out port operations in Jersey unless that person is a licensee under a licence which is in force at the time when the person is carrying out such operations.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, the prohibition in paragraph (1) does not apply to the States or to any Minister, department or administration of the States.
- (3) The prohibition in paragraph (1) does not apply in relation to any operation or activity –

- (a) which falls within the definition “port operations” but is carried out in pursuance of an Order or directions made by a competent authority;
 - (b) which falls within the definition “harbour operations” but is the provision of a facility or a service in a harbour or territorial waters designated by –
 - (i) the Harbour Master, prior to the coming into force of the Schedule, or
 - (ii) the relevant harbour authority, after the coming into force of the Schedule,as directed by the Minister under Regulation 4 of the [Harbours \(Jersey\) Regulations 1962](#); or
 - (c) which is specified as one of the public service obligations of POJL.
- (4) A licence under this Article may be granted by the JCRA in respect of airport operations or harbour operations or both, but in every case shall specify the particular operation or activity, or nature or class of operation or activity, in respect of which the licence is granted.
- (5) Article 14 makes further provision as to the powers of the JCRA in relation to the grant and content of licences.
- (6) Nothing in this Article or in Articles 14 or 15 shall be taken as precluding the grant of an exclusive licence where in the JCRA’s opinion such a grant is appropriate.
- (7) The JCRA may grant an exemption from paragraph (1) –
- (a) subject to any direction by the Minister; and
 - (b) where relevant, having regard to any public service obligation in respect of harbour operations.
- (8) An exemption under paragraph (7) –
- (a) may be granted to a particular person or particular class of persons;
 - (b) may be granted subject to such conditions as the JCRA thinks fit;
 - (c) if granted to a particular class of persons, shall be published; and
 - (d) shall continue in force for such period as may be specified in the exemption.

8 Duty of licensee to comply with conditions

- (1) A licensee shall comply with any conditions (as to which Chapter 2 of this Part makes further provision) –
- (a) under Article 14(6)(b), upon the terms of which the licence in question is granted;
 - (b) under Article 15, in relation to port operations and contained in the licence.
- (2) A contravention of a condition described in paragraph (1) does not of itself amount to a contravention of the requirement in Article 7(1), except that if and to the extent that a particular port operation is prohibited by a condition contained in a licence, the licensee shall not carry out that operation.

9 Enforcement of requirement by persons aggrieved

- (1) Compliance with Article 7(1) is a duty owed to any person who may be aggrieved by a failure to comply.
- (2) Where the duty mentioned in paragraph (1) is owed to a person –

- (a) a breach of the duty which causes loss or damage to that person; or
 - (b) any act which, by inducing a breach of the duty or by interfering with its performance, causes loss or damage to that person and is done wholly or partly for that purpose,
- shall be actionable by that person.

10 Enforcement of requirement by Minister or JCRA

Where there is a failure to comply with Article 7(1), the Minister or the JCRA may bring civil proceedings for an injunction or such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate, to compel compliance with that provision.

11 Offences

A person who –

- (a) acts in contravention of the prohibition in Article 7(1) or of the prohibition in Article 43(1);
- (b) offers to do anything, or represents that they are able or willing to do anything, which if carried out would be a contravention of either of those prohibitions; or
- (c) acts in contravention of a prohibition contained in a licence as described in Article 8(2),

shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of 12 months and a fine.

12 Other licences and permits

The provisions of this Part are in addition to, and do not derogate from, any requirement for a licence or permit imposed by or under any other enactment and in particular –

- (a) in relation to aerodromes, by or under Part 3 of the [Civil Aviation \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#) and the [Air Navigation \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#);
- (b) in relation to harbours, by or under the [Harbours \(Jersey\) Regulations 1962](#) and the [Harbours \(Inshore Safety\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2012](#).

13 Suspension of requirement for licence

- (1) The Minister may by Order suspend in whole or in part the operation of Article 7 –
 - (a) after consultation with the JCRA as to doing so;
 - (b) if the Minister considers that it is in the public interest to do so;
 - (c) on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Minister thinks fit; and
 - (d) for such period (not being a period beginning before the making of the Order) as shall be specified in the Order.
- (2) The Minister may not amend an Order made under paragraph (1) so as to extend the period of suspension for longer than a total period of 6 months beginning with the date of making of the Order.
- (3) The power conferred on the Minister by paragraph (1) shall not be exercised more than once in respect of a particular set of circumstances, except to revoke or amend an Order made under that paragraph.

Chapter 2

Licences

14 Grant of licences

- (1) An application for a licence shall be made to the JCRA in writing and in such form and containing such particulars as the JCRA may require.
- (2) The JCRA may grant a licence or refuse the grant of a licence as it thinks fit.
- (3) Without derogation from the generality of paragraph (2), the JCRA may refuse the grant of a licence where at any time during the period of 5 years preceding the date of the application, the applicant has failed –
 - (a) to pay such fee in respect of a licence (whether the licence for which application is made, or any other licence) as may have been due under Article 16;
 - (b) to provide such information as may reasonably have been required in connection with the application for a licence under paragraph (1);
 - (c) to comply with a direction under Article 18 in respect of any licence other than the licence for which application is made; or
 - (d) to pay a financial penalty imposed on the applicant under Article 20 in relation to the contravention of a condition contained in a licence other than the licence for which application is made.
- (4) A licence must be in writing and must specify the name of the licensee and the period for which the licence will remain in force.
- (5) A licence may be granted authorizing the licensee –
 - (a) to conduct port operations generally; or
 - (b) to conduct only such port operations as may be specified in the licence.
- (6) A licence –
 - (a) may be granted unconditionally; or
 - (b) the grant of the licence, the licence itself, or both may be limited by such conditions as the JCRA may think fit, including (but not limited to) conditions of any of the kinds described in Article 15.

15 Conditions in licence

- (1) A licence may contain conditions which, in the opinion of the JCRA, are necessary or desirable, including but not limited to conditions relating to, or imposing requirements for, any one or more of the following –
 - (a) the management and conduct of port operations in respect of which the licence is granted (in this Article, “licensed operations”);
 - (b) standards of performance in the conduct of licensed operations;
 - (c) competition in the conduct of licensed operations and in relation to facilities used in the conduct of licensed operations;
 - (d) the co-location and sharing of services and facilities, and of access thereto, in relation to or for the conduct of licensed operations;

- (e) the creation or upholding by the licensee of specified rights in or over land or facilities used in the conduct of licensed operations;
 - (f) mechanisms for receiving and resolving complaints against the licensee by users within Jersey of services provided under the licence;
 - (g) requiring the licensee to make what, in the opinion of the JCRA, is a fair contribution to the costs of another licensee incurred –
 - (i) in the performance of an operation or activity pursuant to a public service obligation, or
 - (ii) because the other licensee is required to perform any kind of cross-subsidized operation or activity;
 - (h) the implementation of any directions or guidance given to the JCRA under Article 27, which in the opinion of the JCRA can be implemented only by, or with the assistance of, the licensee;
 - (i) the levels of prices, premiums and discounts which may be charged or (as the case may be) allowed by a licensee having a dominant position in the conduct of port operations;
 - (j) prohibiting, regulating or requiring the provision of a particular operation or activity; or
 - (k) preventing or controlling anti-competitive behaviour.
- (2) A licence may contain conditions regulating the terms and conditions to be included in any contract between the licensee and –
- (a) any user in Jersey of services provided under the licence in connection with port operations; or
 - (b) any provider of such services to the licensee.
- (3) A licence may contain conditions requiring the licensee –
- (a) to provide such information relating to the conduct of licensed operations by the licensee, and to do so in such form and at such times, as the JCRA may reasonably require;
 - (b) to pay to the JCRA –
 - (i) any fee falling due upon application for or grant of a licence, in accordance with Article 16(1)(a),
 - (ii) any periodical payment determined under Article 16(1)(b),
 - (iii) any payment in respect of a consent or determination mentioned in this paragraph;
 - (c) not to do, or not to continue or cease to do, anything specified under the licence without the JCRA's prior written consent;
 - (d) to refer for determination by the JCRA any specified question or class of question, and to abide by or act upon such a determination;
 - (e) to comply with any direction given by the JCRA in respect of anything to which the licence relates.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (3) the JCRA shall have power to give, refuse or revoke a consent, determination or direction mentioned in that paragraph.

16 Licence fees

- (1) The JCRA may determine –
 - (a) the amount of any fee payable on application for a licence or upon grant of a licence;
 - (b) any periodical payment due under the terms or conditions of a licence, and the period in respect of which it is payable.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(b) –
 - (a) the JCRA may determine such a payment at a level which enables the JCRA to recover in whole or in part any of its costs attributable to the performance of its functions under this Law (whether such costs are actual, projected, direct or apportioned);
 - (b) the payment or fee may be fixed as a percentage of the turnover or profit of a licensee or a member of a class of licensees.
- (3) A payment or fee for which this Article makes provision shall be recoverable as a civil debt due to the JCRA.

17 Modification of conditions

- (1) The JCRA may –
 - (a) of its own motion, following consultation with the licensee; or
 - (b) on the application of the licensee,modify or decline to modify any condition contained in a licence by virtue of Article 15, as the JCRA sees fit.
- (2) The power to modify a condition conferred by paragraph (1) includes power to insert a new condition or to amend or delete a condition, but any new condition or amended condition –
 - (a) must be a condition which a licence may contain by virtue of this Chapter; and
 - (b) shall be taken, as from the date of the modification, to be a condition contained in the licence by virtue of Article 15.

18 Direction to comply with licence conditions

- (1) Where in the opinion of the JCRA a licensee is, or acts, in contravention of a condition contained in a licence, the JCRA may give a direction to the licensee in accordance with this Article for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the condition.
- (2) If the JCRA is minded to give a direction under paragraph (1), the JCRA shall give notification to the licensee which –
 - (a) sets out the direction which the JCRA proposes to give to the licensee under paragraph (1);
 - (b) specifies the period during which the licensee has an opportunity to –
 - (i) make representations about the matters notified,
 - (ii) comply with any conditions referred to in the notification in respect of which the licensee remains in contravention, or

- (iii) remedy the consequences of any contraventions referred to in the notification.
- (3) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), the period specified in the notification under paragraph (2)(b) shall be the period of 28 days beginning with the day after the day on which the notification is given.
- (4) The period specified in the notification may be shorter if –
 - (a) the JCRA has reasonable grounds for believing that the contravention in respect of which it is proposing to make a determination is a repeated contravention; and
 - (b) the JCRA has determined that, in those circumstances, a shorter period would be appropriate.
- (5) The period specified in the notification may be longer, or may be extended by a further period to be specified in writing, if the JCRA determines that in all the circumstances a longer period would be appropriate.
- (6) A notification under this Article –
 - (a) shall be in writing;
 - (b) may be given in respect of more than one contravention; and
 - (c) if it is in respect of a continuing contravention, may be given in respect of any period during which the contravention has continued.
- (7) For the purposes of paragraph (4)(a), a repeated contravention is a contravention of the same condition in respect of which the JCRA has given a notification or direction under this Article less than 12 months earlier than the notification now being given.
- (8) The JCRA shall not give a direction if it is satisfied that –
 - (a) its duties under Article 26 preclude the giving of such a direction;
 - (b) the contravention of the condition is trivial; or
 - (c) the licensee is taking effective steps to comply with the condition and to remedy any deleterious effects of the contravention.
- (9) A direction under this Article shall –
 - (a) be in writing addressed to the licensee;
 - (b) specify the licence to which it relates, the condition contravened and the manner of the contravention; and
 - (c) require the licensee to act or not to act in a manner specified.
- (10) A direction may –
 - (a) require the licensee to take such steps within such period as may be specified in the direction; and
 - (b) be modified at any time by the JCRA giving a fresh direction in accordance with this Article.

19 Enforcement of directions: civil proceedings

- (1) The obligation to comply with a direction is a duty owed by the licensee to any person who may be affected by the failure to comply with the direction.
- (2) Where the duty mentioned in paragraph (1) is owed to a person –
 - (a) a breach of the duty which causes loss or damage to that person; or

- (b) any act which, by inducing a breach of the duty or by interfering with its performance, causes loss or damage to that person and is done wholly or partly for that purpose,
shall be actionable by that person.
- (3) In any proceedings brought against a licensee under paragraph (2)(a), it shall be a defence for the licensee to prove that the licensee took all reasonable steps and exercised all due diligence to comply with the direction.
- (4) The JCRA may bring civil proceedings for an injunction or other appropriate relief, to compel compliance with a direction duly given under Article 18.

20 Enforcement of conditions: financial penalties

- (1) Subject to paragraph (2), where a licensee is, or acts in, contravention of a condition contained in a licence, the JCRA may impose a financial penalty (in addition to, and without derogating from, any direction given in exercise of its powers under Article 18).
- (2) The JCRA shall not seek to impose a financial penalty where –
 - (a) the contravention is trivial; or
 - (b) the licensee is taking reasonable steps to comply with the condition or to remedy any deleterious effects caused by the contravention.
- (3) The total of any financial penalties imposed on any individual licensee shall not exceed 10% of turnover of the licensee for any period (to a maximum of 3 years) during which the licensee was in contravention of the condition.
- (4) A financial penalty imposed under this Article is recoverable as a civil debt due to the JCRA.
- (5) The JCRA shall pay to the Treasurer of the States any money received by it in payment of a financial penalty, which shall be paid by the Treasurer into the Consolidated Fund.

21 Enforcement of conditions and directions: revocation of licence

- (1) Where a person fails to comply with a direction duly given under Article 18, the JCRA may revoke the licence in respect of which the direction was given, or any other licence held by that person, and the licence shall cease to have effect upon revocation.
- (2) A transaction between a person and a former licensee shall not be invalid merely because of a failure to comply with a direction as mentioned in paragraph (1) nor because of revocation of a licence consequent upon such failure.

22 Register

- (1) The JCRA shall keep a register in which it shall enter details of the following –
 - (a) every licence granted under Article 14 and the licensee to whom it is granted;
 - (b) every direction given under Article 18;
 - (c) every revocation of a licence under Article 21.

- (2) The register shall be open to inspection by the public during such reasonable hours as the JCRA shall determine.
- (3) The JCRA shall supply copies or extracts from the register to a member of the public upon payment of such reasonable fee as the JCRA may determine.

23 Notice of exercise of regulatory function

- (1) For the purposes of this Article and Article 24, “regulatory function” means any of the following functions of the JCRA –
 - (a) the grant or refusal of a licence under Article 14;
 - (b) the exercise of a power conferred by Article 15(4) to give, refuse or revoke consents, determinations or directions, as the case may be;
 - (c) the modification of, or refusal to modify, a condition, under Article 17;
 - (d) the exercise of the power to give directions to a licensee, under Article 18;
 - (e) the imposition of a financial penalty under Article 20;
 - (f) the revocation of a licence under Article 21.
- (2) Before exercising a regulatory function mentioned in any of sub-paragraphs (1)(a) to (c) or (f), the JCRA shall give notice (“initial notice”) –
 - (a) stating the regulatory function which it proposes to exercise and the action proposed;
 - (b) stating the reason for the proposed exercise;
 - (c) stating the date (being no earlier than 29 days after the date of service or publication of the initial notice in accordance with this Article);
 - (d) specifying the place where any document giving effect to the proposed exercise may (if it is not or has not been supplied to the licensee) be inspected; and
 - (e) specifying a period (which may not end less than 7 days from the date of service or publication of the initial notice) within which written representations in respect of the proposed exercise may be made by the licensee to the JCRA.
- (3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2)(d), “document” includes –
 - (a) a copy of any licence, approval, consent, determination, direction or other instrument; and
 - (b) a copy of any conditions proposed to be modified, and (in draft form) of the conditions as so modified.
- (4) Where any representations are made within the period specified in the initial notice, the JCRA shall consider them and shall give notice (“final notice”) –
 - (a) referring to the matters contained in the initial notice;
 - (b) summarizing the representations received, and setting out or summarizing the JCRA’s response thereto, and the reasons for that response;
 - (c) specifying the place where (if it is not contained in the initial notice) the full text of the JCRA’s response may be inspected; and
 - (d) stating whether the JCRA intends to exercise the regulatory function in question or not, and if it does so intend, stating the action proposed and the date on which the action is to be taken.

- (5) Initial or final notice under this Article shall be given by the JCRA in the following manner –
 - (a) by notice served on any person named in a licence or, if an application has been made to the JCRA by any other person, on the applicant; and
 - (b) by taking all reasonable steps to publish notice of the proposed exercise of a regulatory function in such a way as to bring it to the attention of the public at large.
- (6) The JCRA may give fresh initial notice in any case where –
 - (a) after considering any representations or objections, the JCRA decides not to take the action proposed in the initial notice but to take some other action; and
 - (b) the JCRA is satisfied that any person or the public at large should be given an opportunity to make representations in respect of the taking of that other action.
- (7) Where it is requested to do so the JCRA shall make any document or text mentioned in this Article available for inspection by the public at large at reasonable hours or supply copies of such document or text at reasonable cost.
- (8) A requirement in this Article to publish, make available for inspection, or bring a notice, document or any other matter to the attention of the public at large shall be taken to be satisfied by the publication in the Jersey Gazette of the notice, document or matter in question.
- (9) Where, in response to an application made to it for the purpose, the JCRA fails to give initial notice within 56 days (or such longer period as may be agreed) from the date of receipt of the application, the JCRA shall be taken to have given initial notice refusing the application and to have published such notice on the day immediately after the expiration of that period.

24 Appeal against exercise of regulatory function

- (1) An appeal may be made to the Court in accordance with this Article against the exercise of a regulatory function.
- (2) Paragraph (1) does not limit or exclude any other avenue of review of the exercise of a regulatory function.
- (3) An appeal may be made –
 - (a) by the applicant, where the exercise consists of refusal (including deemed refusal under Article 23(9)) of an application;
 - (b) by the licensee, in so far as the exercise consists of the enforcement of any condition contained in the licence;
 - (c) by any person, where the exercise consists of the grant of a licence;
 - (d) by any person, where the exercise consists of giving, or declining to give, a direction under Article 18;
 - (e) by any person, where the exercise consists of the imposition of a financial penalty under Article 20.
- (4) Notice of an appeal shall be lodged with the Court no later than 28 days after publication of initial notice under Article 23 (or within such further period as the Court may in the interests of justice allow).

- (5) In determining an appeal under this Article, the Court is not restricted to considering questions of law or the facts contained in any application or representations before the JCRA, and the Court may –
 - (a) confirm the proposed exercise of a regulatory function;
 - (b) refer the matter of the exercise back to the JCRA for its further determination or other action; or
 - (c) exercise a regulatory function in the same way and to the same extent as the JCRA has power to do.
- (6) The Court may make such orders as it considers appropriate, including ancillary orders and orders as to costs, except that the Court shall not award costs –
 - (a) against the JCRA, unless it is satisfied that the JCRA acted wholly unreasonably in the exercise which is the subject of the appeal;
 - (b) against the appellant, unless it is satisfied that the appellant had no reasonable grounds for bringing the appeal.

25 Power of court to stay exercise of regulatory function

- (1) Where –
 - (a) a person lodges notice of appeal in accordance with Article 24 against the exercise of a regulatory function; and
 - (b) on the date of lodging, the exercise of that regulatory function has not taken effect,the person may seek an order of the Court that the exercise be postponed.
- (2) The Court shall consider the question of postponement as a matter of urgency.
- (3) The Court may make an order requiring the exercise to be postponed where it considers that –
 - (a) there are prima facie reasonable grounds for the appeal; and
 - (b) the balance of convenience lies in favour of postponement.
- (4) The Court may in its discretion specify a period of postponement whether by reference to a date on which the Court determines the full appeal, or in any other manner.
- (5) Where the Court declines to order a period of postponement, the exercise of the regulatory function shall have effect on either –
 - (a) the 7th day following the date on which the Court so declines; or
 - (b) the date on which the exercise was to take effect according to the initial or final notice in the case,whichever is the later.

PART 4

ROLES OF THE MINISTER AND THE JCRA

26 Duties of both Minister and JCRA

- (1) In relation to port operations, the Minister and the JCRA shall each have a primary duty to perform their respective functions under this Law –
 - (a) so as best to protect and further the interests of users of port operations, in the short and long term, and to do so where appropriate by promoting competition in the provision of port operations; and
 - (b) so as best to ensure –
 - (i) that provision is made to satisfy all reasonable demands, both current and prospective, for port operations,
 - (ii) that port operations are provided efficiently and effectively, and
 - (iii) that a company (in particular including POJL), to the extent that it is or is to be licensed under this Law, has sufficient financial resources to discharge its liabilities under securities issued by the company to the States.
- (2) In relation to lifeline services, the Minister and the JCRA shall each have a primary duty to perform their respective functions under this Law so as best to ensure that such services are provided –
 - (a) efficiently, effectively and without interruption; and
 - (b) so far as consistent with sub-paragraph (a), with due regard to –
 - (i) any relevant policies of the States,
 - (ii) the interests of persons using or likely to use such services, and
 - (iii) the special needs of persons who are disabled.
- (3) So far as consistent with paragraphs (1) and (2), the Minister and the JCRA shall each have duties to perform their respective functions under this Law –
 - (a) so as best to encourage sustainable growth in the economy of Jersey in the medium to long term;
 - (b) so as to impose a minimum of restriction on persons engaging in commercial activities;
 - (c) with due regard to any relevant policies of the States;
 - (d) with due regard to preserving and maximizing the benefits of Jersey's resources; and
 - (e) with due regard to the special needs of persons who are disabled.

27 Directions and guidance by Minister to JCRA

- (1) The Minister, having first consulted the JCRA, may give written directions or guidance to the JCRA as to the exercise of any of its functions under this Law.
- (2) For the purpose of paragraph (1), giving directions or guidance includes varying or revoking directions or guidance already given under this Article.
- (3) As soon as reasonably practicable after a direction or guidance is given under this Article –

- (a) the Minister shall notify the States of the direction or guidance, and of any comments received by the Minister from the JCRA in relation to the direction or guidance;
 - (b) the Minister shall take reasonable steps to bring the purport of that notification to the attention of the public, by publishing it in the Jersey Gazette and in any other way as the Minister may see fit.
- (4) In exercising its functions under this Law, the JCRA shall –
 - (a) comply with any relevant directions; and
 - (b) have due regard to any guidance given and for the time being in force under this Article.

28 Non-licensing functions of JCRA

- (1) The JCRA may, in respect of the provision of port operations and such other matters as the States may prescribe by Regulations –
 - (a) conduct research;
 - (b) act as facilitator and co-operate with other regulators or port operators;
 - (c) provide advice, assistance and services;
 - (d) establish or approve schemes, standards, and arrangements.
- (2) The JCRA may charge such a fee as it considers reasonable for anything it does under paragraph (1).
- (3) The JCRA shall, if requested by the Minister to do so, provide information, help and advice to the Minister in relation to port operations or any matter concerning port operations.
- (4) The JCRA may prepare and publish, in such form and manner as it considers appropriate, a report in relation to any matter relevant to the functions of the JCRA under this Law.

29 Annual report of JCRA

- (1) The JCRA shall prepare an annual report and provide the report to the Minister as soon as reasonably practicable (and in any case no later than 4 months) after the end of the financial year to which the report relates.
- (2) The JCRA may do so either in addition to any other report which it is required to prepare under another enactment, or as part of such other report.
- (3) The report shall contain such matters as the Minister may require.
- (4) Following receipt of the report, the Minister shall lay the report before the States as soon as reasonably practicable.
- (5) The JCRA shall use its best endeavours to exclude from the report any matter relating to a person mentioned, or identifiable from information contained in, the report if the JCRA considers that the publication of such matter would or might seriously and prejudicially affect the person's privacy, reputation or commercial interests, unless –
 - (a) the person has consented, prior to the provision of the report, to publication of the matter in the report; or

- (b) the JCRA considers that the importance of the public interest in the matter outweighs the effect of publication on the person.

PART 5

TRANSFER OF PORT ASSETS, STAFF ETC.

30 Interpretation of Part 5

- (1) In this Part –

“assets” means any interest in or rights over property whether immovable or movable and of any description, including (but not limited to) deeds, mortgages, and securities;

“employee” means a person who is a States employee as defined by Article 2 of the [Employment of States of Jersey Employees \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#);

“liabilities” means any liabilities, debts or obligations, whether present or future, vested or contingent, and (for the avoidance of doubt) includes obligations owed to an employee;

“Public”, without more, means the Public of the Island of Jersey;

“rights” means any rights, powers, privileges or immunities, whether present or future, vested or contingent;

“share rights” means rights to subscribe for or to acquire shares or any other rights in connection with shares;

“stamp duty” has the meaning given by Article 1 of the [Stamp Duties and Fees \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#);

“transfer”, except where otherwise indicated, means a transfer under this Part;

“transfer date” means a date prescribed by transfer Regulations;

“transfer property” means assets, rights and liabilities transferred by transfer Regulations, and includes rights and liabilities under or comprising contracts of employment;

“transfer Regulations” means Regulations made under Article 33(1); and

“transferee company” has the meaning given by Article 31(1).

- (2) For the purposes of this Part –

(a) it makes no difference whether assets, rights or liabilities are situated in Jersey, the United Kingdom or in any other country or territory, or arise or subsist under the law of Jersey, of any part of the United Kingdom, or of any other country or territory;

(b) reference to an asset or right includes an asset or right of the Public to the use or enjoyment of which the Minister is entitled;

(c) a liability includes a liability to which the Public is subject.

31 Transferee companies

- (1) No assets, rights, or liabilities may be transferred under this Part except to a company which complies with the requirements specified in paragraph (2) (a “transferee company”).

- (2) The requirements mentioned in paragraph (1) are that a company must be, at the transfer date –
 - (a) a company limited by shares, incorporated under the [Companies \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#) and having each of its shares held by the States or by one or more nominees on behalf of the States; or
 - (b) a subsidiary of such a company.
- (3) The Minister for Treasury and Resources may from time to time appoint nominees for the purposes of sub-paragraph (2)(a), but may not be such a nominee.
- (4) A nominee shall hold and deal with securities in the company on such terms and in such manner as the States may direct.
- (5) Subject to paragraph (6), the Minister for Treasury and Resources may exercise the powers of the States in their capacity as holder of securities in a company, but in doing so the Minister for Treasury and Resources shall act in the interests of the States in that capacity.
- (6) Only the States (and not a Minister) may exercise –
 - (a) powers to dispose of shares or share rights in the company and to create or dispose of security interests over, or otherwise charge, such shares or share rights;
 - (b) powers to authorize the issue of shares or share rights in the company to any person other than the States;
 - (c) power to vote on a resolution to wind up the company;
 - (d) such other powers as the States may prescribe by Regulations.
- (7) Nothing in this Article shall be taken as imposing a greater liability on the States than any liability the States have by virtue of being a holder of securities in the company.

32 States' holding in transferee company

- (1) This Article applies where assets, rights or liabilities are to be transferred to a transferee company.
- (2) Where this Article applies, such securities as the States may by Regulations require to be issued –
 - (a) shall be issued by the proposed transferee company to the States; or
 - (b) if the proposed transferee is a subsidiary, shall be issued by the subsidiary to its parent company.
- (3) The States may by Regulations prescribe classes of securities and any terms and conditions (in addition to those prescribed under paragraph (4)(a)) to which the securities may be subject.
- (4) Such of the securities as are shares –
 - (a) shall be of such nominal value and be issued in such manner (namely as fully, partly or not paid up) as may be prescribed by Regulations;
 - (b) shall be treated for the purposes of the [Companies \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#) as if any amount paid on them were constituted by the payment to the issuing company of a corresponding value in cash.

33 Transfer of assets, etc.

- (1) The States shall by Regulations –
 - (a) prescribe one or more transfer dates for the purposes of this Law; and
 - (b) make provision that, on the transfer date, such transfer property of the States or of the Public as may be specified in the Regulations shall be transferred to a specified transferee company in accordance with the provisions of this Part (unless and to the extent that any such provision is expressly disappplied) and with those Regulations.
- (2) A transfer date prescribed under paragraph (1) shall not be earlier than the date on which the Regulations prescribing the transfer date come into force.
- (3) A transfer may be made on such further terms and conditions as are specified by the transfer Regulations.
- (4) If it appears expedient to the States to do so for the purposes of this Law, the States may by Regulations (whether by transfer Regulations, or Regulations made separately under this paragraph) –
 - (a) direct that specified assets, rights or liabilities shall not be transferred, or be taken to be transferred, either at all or except upon specified conditions;
 - (b) direct that specified assets or types of assets shall be transferred only to a specified transferee company, or provide that they may be so transferred only upon specified conditions.
- (5) Except to the extent provided by Article 34(3), assets transferred by transfer Regulations shall vest in the transferee company without the need for any further or additional conveyance, transfer, assignment, notice, assurance or other action.
- (6) Rights and liabilities transferred under this Article shall forthwith become (unless otherwise provided in transfer Regulations) rights and liabilities of the transferee company.
- (7) The operation of this Article or of Article 35(3) shall not be regarded –
 - (a) as a breach of contract or confidence or otherwise as a civil wrong, nor in particular as an event of default under or breach of any contractual provision prohibiting or purporting to prohibit, restrict or regulate the assignment or transfer of assets, rights or liabilities;
 - (b) as giving rise to any remedy by way of damages or otherwise in favour of a party to any contract or other instrument; nor
 - (c) as causing or permitting the termination of any contractual or other obligation or relationship solely because of a change in the legal or beneficial ownership of an asset, right or liability.
- (8) For the avoidance of doubt, transfer Regulations and Regulations made under paragraph (4) may include provision for, and relating to, the transfer of employees.

34 Evidence and registration of transfer

- (1) The production of a copy of transfer Regulations signed by the Greffier of the States shall, for all purposes, be conclusive evidence of the transfer to, and vesting in, the transferee of any transfer property to which those Regulations apply.
- (2) Nothing in paragraph (1) affects the use or value for any particular purpose of any other evidence of a transfer.

- (3) On the transfer date or as soon as reasonably practicable following the transfer date, Regulations made under Article 33 and relating to the transfer of any interest in immovable property situated in Jersey shall be registered in the Public Registry of Contracts, and –
 - (a) such registration shall have the same effect as a contract passed before the Court; and
 - (b) the title to such an interest shall vest in the transferee company on, and subsist in the transferee company from, the date of such registration.

35 Treatment of transfer with respect to tax, valuation, etc.

- (1) Stamp duty shall not be chargeable for or in respect of a transfer made –
 - (a) by transfer Regulations; or
 - (b) otherwise, where prescribed by Regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.
- (2) Stamp duty shall not be chargeable for or in respect of anything prescribed by Regulations as a thing done in consequence of such a transfer.
- (3) The States may make provision by Regulations with respect to the values to be assigned to specified assets, rights and liabilities and the treatment of any transfer under this Part of such assets, rights and liabilities, including and in particular for the purposes of –
 - (a)
 - (b) the determination of premiums for the purposes of Article 39 of the [Companies \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#);
 - (c) distributions for the purposes of Article 114 of that Law; or
 - (d) any other matter under that Law.²

36 Continuity

- (1) A transfer does not affect the validity of anything done, before the transfer takes effect, by or in relation to the transferor.
- (2) Anything which –
 - (a) is done by or in relation to the transferor for the purposes of, or otherwise in connection with, transfer property; and
 - (b) is in effect or subsists immediately before the transfer date,shall be treated as done by the transferee company.
- (3) There may be continued by or in relation to the transferee company any act or thing (including legal proceedings) which –
 - (a) relates to any transfer property; and
 - (b) is in effect or subsists immediately before the transfer date.
- (4) A reference to the transferor in any enactment, instrument made under any enactment, or document of any kind which is in effect or subsists immediately before the transfer date, shall (to the extent that it relates to designated assets, rights or liabilities) be taken, on and after the transfer date, to include a reference to the transferee company.

- (5) In particular and without derogation to the generality of paragraph (4), no attornment to the transferee by a lessee from the transferor is required.

37 Creation and apportionment of assets, rights, etc.

- (1) A transfer –
- (a) may create for the transferor interests in, or rights over, property transferred from or retained by the transferor; and
 - (b) may effect the transfer of property that would not otherwise be capable of being transferred or assigned.
- (2) In particular, a transfer may take effect (as and to the extent specified in Regulations made under this Part) regardless of any contravention of, or interference with, a right or interest that would otherwise exist by reason of any provision (whether in an enactment or otherwise) subsisting in relation to the terms on which the transferor is entitled to the right or interest in question.
- (3) As and to the extent specified in transfer Regulations, a transfer may consist of a transfer of an interest which is less than the entire interest of the Public subsisting in the property immediately before the transfer.

38 Transfer of employees

- (1) Where any right or liability transferred is a right or liability under a contract of employment, the contract –
- (a) shall not be terminated by the transfer, unless express provision is made to that effect, or unless Article 39 applies;
 - (b) shall have effect from the transfer date as if between the employee and the transferee company.
- (2) Any act done before the transfer date by or in relation to the transferor in respect of the contract of employment or the employee is to be treated from that date as having been done by or in relation to the transferee company.
- (3) In particular, a period of employment with the transferor is to be treated as a period of employment with the transferee company, and the transfer is not to be treated as interrupting the continuity of that period.

39 Termination of contract of employment

- (1) This Article applies where –
- (a) an employee objects to a transfer of his or her contract of employment; and
 - (b) prior to the transfer date, he or she gives notice to the transferor in writing of that fact; and
 - (c) immediately before the transfer date, the notice has not been withdrawn.
- (2) Where this Article applies –
- (a) the rights and liabilities of the employee's contract of employment are not transferred by the transfer;
 - (b) the employee is not to be treated, for any purpose, as having been either employed by the transferee company or dismissed by the transferor;

- (c) the employee's contract of employment shall terminate on whichever is the later of –
 - (i) the transfer date, or
 - (ii) the expiry of any period of notice which applied to the employee's contract of employment immediately before the transfer date.

40 Collective agreements

Any collective agreement which is –

- (a) made by the States Employment Board or otherwise by or on behalf of the States with a representative body recognized by the Board; and
 - (b) in force in relation to an employee immediately before the transfer date,
- shall continue to have effect in respect of that employee as if made by or on behalf of the transferee company with that representative body.

41 Retirement schemes

- (1) This Article applies where a person was a member of a retirement scheme immediately before becoming employed by a transferee company by virtue of a transfer.
- (2) Where this Article applies, on the transfer date –
 - (a) notwithstanding any contrary provision in any enactment or under any other contract or arrangement, the transferee company shall become the person's employer for the purposes of that scheme; and
 - (b) the terms of the person's membership of the scheme, and the person's rights and liabilities under that scheme, shall be (otherwise than as provided by sub-paragraph (a)) unaffected by the transfer.

PART 6

LICENSING OF LIFELINE SERVICES

42 Lifeline services

- (1) The States may make Regulations for the purpose of specifying that certain activities, services and operations in or from a harbour or territorial waters are lifeline services in relation to Jersey.
- (2) Following consultation with –
 - (a) the relevant harbour authority;
 - (b) the supplier, or (as the case may be) the intended supplier, of the service in question; and
 - (c) such other parties as the Minister may see fit to consult,the Minister may by Order direct that, from a date specified in the Order, a designated service shall be treated as if it were a lifeline service specified as such in Regulations made under paragraph (1).

- (3) In this Part, “designated service” means an activity, service or operation in or from a harbour or territorial waters designated by –
- (a) the Harbour Master, prior to the coming into force of the Schedule; or
 - (b) the relevant harbour authority, after the coming into force of the Schedule, as directed by the Minister under Article 4 of the [Harbours \(Jersey\) Regulations 1962](#).
- (4) Where Regulations under paragraph (1) or Orders under paragraph (2) are made –
- (a) the provisions of Parts 3 and 4 of this Law shall apply, with the modifications set out in Article 44, in relation to lifeline services as they do in relation to port operations; and
 - (b) upon grant of a licence under Article 14(2), Article 4A of the [Harbours \(Administration\) \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#) and the provisions of Regulations made under that Article shall cease to apply,
- in respect of the service in question.

43 Licences needed to carry out the provision of lifeline services

- (1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), no person may carry out the supply of lifeline services in, to and from Jersey unless that person is a licensee under a licence which is in force at the time when the person is carrying out the supply of such services.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, the prohibition in paragraph (1) does not apply to the States or to any Minister.
- (3) The prohibition in paragraph (1) does not apply in relation to any activity, service or operation which is specified as a lifeline service but is carried on or supplied in pursuance of an Order or directions made by a competent authority.
- (4) A licence granted by the JCRA in respect of a lifeline service shall in every case specify the particular activity, service or operation in respect of which the licence is granted.
- (5) Articles 14 and 45 make further provision as to the powers of the JCRA in relation to the grant and content of licences.
- (6) Nothing in this Article or in Article 14 or 15 shall be taken as precluding the grant of an exclusive licence where in the JCRA’s opinion such a grant is appropriate.

44 Modification of Parts 3 and 4 in their application to lifeline services

In their application to lifeline services under Article 42(4), Parts 3 and 4 of this Law shall have effect as if –

- (a) in Articles 8, 14, and 15 for each reference to port operations there were substituted a reference to lifeline services, and for each reference to an operation there were substituted a reference to a service;
- (b) in Articles 8, 9, and 10, as though the reference in each place to Article 7(1) were a reference to Article 43(1); and
- (c) in Article 26, as though paragraph (1)(b) were omitted.

45 Lifeline services: supplier of last resort

- (1) Upon being directed to do so by the Minister under Article 27, and in accordance with any Regulations made under paragraph (2), the JCRA may impose, in a licence granted by the JCRA in respect of a lifeline service, conditions relating to the continuous supply of that service by the licensee as the sole supplier.
- (2) The States may make Regulations for the purpose of ensuring the continuous supply of lifeline services, and such Regulations may make provision for all matters (including the creation of offences, and penalties in relation to offences) as may be necessary or expedient for that general purpose, and may in particular but without derogation from that general purpose –
 - (a) specify the circumstances in which conditions such as are mentioned in paragraph (1) shall –
 - (i) be imposed, and
 - (ii) be enforceable;
 - (b) prescribe the matters to be contained in conditions imposed under paragraph (1);
 - (c) following consultation with the Minister for Treasury and Resources, establish a scheme for compensating, to a specified extent, any licensee subject to conditions imposed under paragraph (1) and for guaranteeing specified liabilities of such a licensee;
 - (d) provide for penalties for breach of such conditions; and
 - (e) provide for arbitration and for appeals in relation to matters arising under the Regulations or otherwise in relation to such conditions.

PART 7**PROVISIONS OF GENERAL APPLICATION****46 Acquisition of land for purposes of Law**

- (1) The States may acquire land by compulsory purchase if it appears to the Minister that any land should be acquired on behalf of the Public of the Island of Jersey for the purpose of facilitating the provision, conduct or management of port operations or lifeline services.
- (2) Where paragraph (1) applies, the Minister shall be the acquiring authority for the purposes of the [Compulsory Purchase of Land \(Procedure\) \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#) (the “Compulsory Purchase Law”).
- (3) The power conferred by paragraph (1) includes power –
 - (a) to acquire any interest in land or other right in, on or over land by the creation of a new interest, servitude or right;
 - (b) to extinguish or modify an interest, servitude or other right in, on or over land.
- (4) Where compensation is payable to any person in respect of a compulsory purchase of land under this Article, any increase in value of the land which, in the opinion of the Board of Arbitrators, is attributable to the expenditure of public money shall be set off against the value of the land used to assess the compensation.

- (5) Paragraph (4) shall apply in addition to and not in derogation from the rules in Article 10 of the Compulsory Purchase Law, and in that paragraph “Board of Arbitrators” means the Board established under Article 8 of that Law.
- (6) The States shall have, in addition to the power conferred by Article 21 of the Compulsory Purchase Law to sell any land acquired by compulsory purchase, the power to transfer any interest in land so acquired under this Article to a licensee for a purpose mentioned in paragraph (1).

47 Extinguishment of highways

- (1) On the transfer date any roads (including parts of roads) which may be identified for this purpose with greater particularity in Regulations made under Part 5 shall be extinguished as though an order to the same effect had been made in respect of each such road by the Royal Court under Article 3 of the [Extinguishment of Roads \(Jersey\) Law 1972](#).
- (2) Where a road is extinguished by virtue of paragraph (1), the land which by reason of that extinguishment ceases to be a road shall be at the disposal of the transferee company.
- (3) The provisions of Schedule 2 to the [Extinguishment of Roads \(Jersey\) Law 1972](#) shall apply where –
 - (a) a road is extinguished under paragraph (1); and
 - (b) immediately before it is so extinguished, there is below, on or above the road any apparatus belonging to or used by any statutory undertakers for the purpose of their undertaking,as though for the words “the applicant authority” in each place in which they occur in that Schedule there were substituted the words “the transferee company”.
- (4) In this Article, “transfer date” and “transferee company” have the same meanings as in Part 5.
- (5) In this Article and in Article 48, “road” has the meaning given by Article 1 of the [Roads Administration \(Jersey\) Law 1960](#).

48 Roads and apparatus on roads

- (1) A licensed port operator may break up or open any road –
 - (a) to the extent that its licence specifies, and subject to any conditions in the licence; and
 - (b) for the purpose only of carrying out works to install, maintain, remove or operate any apparatus (being or forming part of an aid to navigation or communication equipment) below, on, or above the road.
- (2) This Article shall not affect the application of the [Highways \(Jersey\) Law 1956](#), the [Road Works and Events \(Jersey\) Law 2016](#) or the [Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) nor relieve a person of the duty to comply with those Laws or with any relevant requirement of the Island Plan.³

49 Prohibition on disclosure

- (1) A person shall not disclose any information –

- (a) with respect to a person (during the person's lifetime) or a business (so long as the business continues); and
 - (b) relating to the private affairs of the person or business,
which is obtained in the course of the exercise of a function under this Law.
- (2) The prohibition in paragraph (1) shall not apply where the disclosure is made –
- (a) with the consent of the person or business concerned;
 - (b) for the purpose of facilitating the discharge by the Minister of functions under this Law;
 - (c) to enable a port operator to comply with the terms of its licence;
 - (d) in connection with the investigation of any criminal offence or for the purposes of criminal proceedings or generally in the interests of preventing or detecting crime in Jersey or elsewhere;
 - (e) in connection with the discharge of an international obligation;
 - (f) to assist an authority of another country or territory to carry out a function which appears to the JCRA to correspond with one of the JCRA's functions under this Law;
 - (g) for the purposes of civil proceedings arising under this Law;
 - (h) to comply with a direction of the Court;
 - (i) to enable or assist the Minister or the Jersey Financial Services Commission established under the [Financial Services Commission \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#) to exercise powers conferred by or under any enactment and relating to companies or financial services of any kind;
 - (j) to enable or assist an inspector appointed under the [Companies \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#) to carry out any functions of an inspector as such under that Law or any other enactment;
 - (k) to enable or assist the Viscount to carry out any functions under the [Bankruptcy \(Désastre\) \(Jersey\) Law 1990](#);
 - (l) to facilitate the carrying out by any person of functions under the [Health and Safety at Work \(Jersey\) Law 1989](#);
 - (m) for such other purposes as the States may prescribe by Regulations, and such Regulations may amend, or modify the application of, sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).

50 Limitation of civil liability

- (1) This Article applies to the following persons and bodies –
- (a) the States;
 - (b) the Minister and the Chief Minister;
 - (c) any person who –
 - (i) is, or is acting as, an officer, employee, or agent in an administration of the States for which either of those Ministers is assigned responsibility, or
 - (ii) is performing any duty or exercising any power on behalf of either of those Ministers.

- (2) A person to whom this Article applies shall not be liable in damages for any act done in the discharge or purported discharge of any function under this Law or under an enactment made under this Law.
- (3) Paragraph (2) does not apply –
 - (a) if it is shown that the act was done in bad faith; or
 - (b) so as to prevent an award of damages made in respect of an act on the ground that the act was unlawful as a result of Article 7(1) of the [Human Rights \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#).
- (4) For the purposes of this Article and the avoidance of doubt, “damages” includes any compensation in respect of a change in the value of a licence or the value of any right arising under this Law, resulting from the modification of a condition in a licence, the revocation of a licence or otherwise directly or indirectly from the exercise of a function under Part 3.

51 Liability of directors and officers

- (1) Where an offence committed by an entity listed in paragraph (2) is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of any person specified in the case of that entity in paragraph (3), that person shall also be guilty of the offence and liable in the same manner as the entity to the penalty provided for that offence.
- (2) The entities mentioned in paragraph (1) are –
 - (a) a limited liability partnership;
 - (b) a separate limited partnership;
 - (c) an incorporated limited partnership or other body corporate.
- (3) The persons to whom liability for an offence may attach in accordance with paragraph (1) are –
 - (a) in the case of a limited liability partnership, a person who is a partner of the partnership;
 - (b) in the case of a separate limited partnership or an incorporated limited partnership –
 - (i) a general partner, or
 - (ii) a limited partner who is participating in the management of the partnership;
 - (c) in the case of a body corporate other than an incorporated limited partnership, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate; or
 - (d) any person purporting to act in any capacity described in sub-paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (4) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraphs (1) to (3) shall apply in relation to acts and defaults of a member in connection with the member’s functions of management as if the member were a director of the body corporate.
- (5) In this Article, reference to an offence is to an offence under this Law or any Regulations made under it.

52 Service of directions, notices, etc.

- (1) A direction authorized by or under this Law to be given to the JCRA shall not be regarded as given until it is in fact received by the JCRA.
- (2) Such a direction may be given by electronic transmission or any other means by which the JCRA may obtain or recreate the direction in legible form.
- (3) A notice or direction authorized or required under this Law or an enactment made under this Law to be given or served on any person other than the JCRA shall be given or served –
 - (a) by post to the person at the person's proper address;
 - (b) by leaving it addressed to the person at that address;
 - (c) by otherwise delivering it to the person, including by electronic transmission or any other means by which the person may obtain or recreate it in legible form.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (3) and of Article 7 of the [Interpretation \(Jersey\) Law 1954](#), the proper address of any person shall be the person's last known address, except that –
 - (a) in the case of a company, the proper address shall be that of the registered or principal office of the company in Jersey; and
 - (b) in the case of a partnership, company incorporated outside Jersey, or unincorporated association, the proper address shall be that of –
 - (i) a principal person in relation to that body,
 - (ii) any officer or person who purports to act in such a capacity or who has control or management of the business of that body, or
 - (iii) the body's principal office in Jersey.

53 Orders and Regulations

- (1) The Minister may by Order make provision in respect of any matter that may be prescribed under this Law.
- (2) The States may by Regulations make further provision for the purpose of carrying this Law into effect, and (without derogation from that general power) in particular for or in respect of any matter that may be prescribed under this Law by Regulations.
- (3) An Order or Regulations made under this Law may contain such further transitional, consequential, incidental or supplementary provisions as appear to the Minister or the States, as the case may be, to be necessary or expedient.
- (4) Regulations made under this Law may create an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.⁴

54 Consequential provisions

The States may by Regulations amend or modify any enactment in consequence of the provisions of this Law, regardless of whether that enactment –

- (a) came into force before or after this Law; or
- (b) has already been amended by this Law.

55 Citation

This Law may be cited as the Air and Sea Ports (Incorporation) (Jersey) Law 2015.

ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement	*Projet No (where applicable)
Air and Sea Ports (Incorporation) (Jersey) Law 2015	L.9/2015	8 September 2015 – Articles 1 (for specified purposes), 3, 13 (for specified purposes); Part 5; Articles 47, 50, 53, 54(2) and 55; 1 October 2015 – remainder (R&O.105/2015)	P.5/2015
Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Regulations 2016	R&O.97/2016	20 September 2016	P.74/2016
Road Works and Events (Consequential Provisions) (Jersey) Regulations 2017	R&O.120/2017	1 January 2018	P.87/2017
Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2019	L.10/2019	23 July 2019 (R&O.67/2019)	P.28/2019

*Projets available at www.statesassembly.gov.je

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
54(1)	spent, omitted
54(2)	54
55(1)	55
55(2)	spent, omitted
Schedule	spent, omitted

Table of Endnote References

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- ¹ Ministerial title revised in accordance with *R&O.158/2015*
- ² Article 35(3) amended by *L.10/2019*
- ³ Article 48(2) amended by *R&O.120/2017*
- ⁴ Article 53(4) amended by *R&O.97/2016*