STATES OF JERSEY

Jersey

DRAFT SOCIAL SECURITY LAW (LONG TERM DISABILITY ALLOWANCE) (JERSEY) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 202-

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Lodged au Greffe on 13th October 2025
by the Minister for Social Security
Earliest date for debate: 25th November 2025

STATES GREFFE

REPORT

1 Executive Summary

The Minister for Social Security is bringing these draft Regulations to the Assembly as part of the review of incapacity benefits that has been ongoing since 2017. This work builds on the recommendations made across a series of expert reports commissioned by previous Social Security Ministers.

The draft Regulations:

- Create a legal framework that replaces Long Term Incapacity Allowance (LTIA) and 3 other contributory long term health benefits with a modernised benefit and assessment model called Long-Term Disability Allowance
- Replace the current system that awards LTIA as a percentage ranging from 5% to 100% with three levels of benefit corresponding to the severity of a person's loss of function
- Create new Order making powers to set out the assessment model of the new Long-Term Disability Allowance benefit in detail, and to provide for a transition process for those people who currently get the benefits which are being replaced
- Update the role of determining officers and specialist doctors, including streamlining the function of the independent tribunal that hears appeals against a decision on any of Jersey's health or disability benefits
- Provide for the new system to be brought in by an Appointed Day Act, so that Scrutiny and Members can consider the new assessment model and transition arrangements in detail before any legal changes are brought into force.

1.1 Introduction

The ongoing review of Jersey's incapacity benefits aims to deliver improvements to the way that Jersey's Social Security system supports people who experience illness or disability during working life. It is doing this by modernising the Island's contributory benefits to ensure they meet the current and future needs of Jersey's working population. These Regulations help to meet that goal by creating a framework to replace a patchwork of four older long-term health benefits with a single new system built around a modern assessment model and an improved customer experience.

The introduction of the new benefit, Long-Term Disability Allowance, is designed to be cost-neutral to Jersey's Social Security Fund. The proposed changes are not intended to reduce the benefit budget overall and have not been proposed for the purpose of making savings.

However, any change that better supports working-age people who experience an illness or disability will represent a positive outcome for Jersey's broader finances. Supporting people to stay in work increases their ability to contribute via taxes, mitigates the number of people who leave work early because of an illness or disability, and reduces the impact on our healthcare system of people whose health conditions worsen as a direct result of leaving the routine of work. The new benefit and assessment model is designed to better respond to the impact of a long-term illness or disability on a person's ability to participate in the workforce.

Since the introduction of the current Long Term Incapacity Allowance (LTIA) in 2004, understanding of the best ways to support people with long-term illnesses and disabilities has changed considerably. LTIA uses an old-fashioned way of assessing the impacts of a health condition. It doesn't reflect contemporary understandings of the impacts of illness and disability.

In particular, LTIA doesn't look at the impact of an illness or disability on a person's everyday life. The new system will address these problems and enable our Social Security system to offer better support to Islanders who experience long-term sickness or disability during working life.

2 Key principles of the new legislation

The structure and purpose of the draft Regulations being proposed are explained below. In addition to these Regulations, Orders will be developed to provide the details of the assessment process and the transitional arrangements.

Subject to operational considerations and adoption of an Appointed Day Act, the Minister currently expects that the benefit would launch in the second quarter of 2027.

The following subsections set out the key principles of the new benefit and the expected transition process.

2.1 A new assessment model based on "loss of function"

The most significant change in the delivery of the new LTDA benefit will be the introduction of a new assessment model. The existing assessment model for LTIA is based on an old-fashioned "loss of faculty" model which measures a person by looking at a percentage of their overall faculty they have lost as a result of their illness or disability. A person might be considered to have lost a certain percentage following the loss of a finger, or an eye, or as a result of a back injury.

This kind of model is now unlikely to be used in modern benefit systems. It has inherent limitations as it is not designed to consider the impact of an illness or disability on a person's working life as it is limited to looking purely at losses to their mind or body, and not the actual effects on the person's ability to do things. It is therefore particularly limited in terms of its ability to assess the impact of mental health. Mental health is one of the largest drivers of absence from work in Jersey, and represents at least 20% of current long-term benefit claims.

LTDA will use a modern assessment model that looks at "loss of function". Classification and measurement of long-term disability by function is the preferred approach of the World Health Organisation and is increasingly used in other benefit systems. The assessment model for LTDA will take a complete view of the full range of impacts on their everyday life. This is a much better fit for a benefit which is available to working aged people.

The full detail of the types of loss of function, the graded details of severity, and the points attached to each, will be contained in an Order. This will make the principles and detail of the new system more accessible to the general public, medical professionals and to third parties who might support people in understanding Jersey's benefit system.

2.2 Replacing a percentage-based award with three levels of benefit

Long-Term Incapacity Allowance is currently assessed in 5% increments according to the degree to which a person has experienced a "loss of faculty." A person can get an award from 5% to 100% and can get multiple awards for different conditions, which can add up to a maximum of 100% of the standard rate of benefit. It is often difficult for the person and even medical professionals to fully understand, particularly where the percentage scale is applied to conditions such as mental health.

The Regulations propose replacing this with a new benefit that pays at three levels.

Benefit level	Ongoing value of the benefit	Equivalent cash value as of October 2025
Long-Term Disability Allowance Level 1	1/3 of the Standard rate of Benefit	£98.58 a week
Long-Term Disability Allowance Level 2	2/3 of the Standard rate of Benefit	£197.17 a week
Long-Term Disability Allowance Level 3	Standard rate of Benefit	£295.75 a week

Another difference is that it is possible to have multiple claims of LTIA that overlap with each other, which happens when a person who already has an LTIA award makes a claim for a different ailment. This is inefficient and can lead to situations where a person is reviewed by a specialist doctor multiple times in a short period, sometimes within the same year or even six months.

The assessment model for LTDA will take an overall look at the entire range of how a person's illness or disability affects them and will make a single award with a single period of assessment. This will be easier for customers to understand and more straightforward to administer.

2.3 Use of Determining Officers as opposed to doctors

Another major change that is introduced in these draft Regulations is the change in the way benefit claims are assessed. Under current contributory benefit rules, the legal decision maker for a claim to benefit must always be a doctor.

The new system will replace the role of the "boarding doctor" and officers will become the decision makers, in line with all other contributory benefits. Officers will review evidence from the claimant and can arrange a medical assessment, carried out by a specialist doctor or other healthcare professional, when it is needed to support a fair and accurate decision on benefit entitlement.

A change in the structure of the independent appeal tribunals is also proposed. The draft Regulations provide that all independent appeals for Long-Term Disability Allowance and Income Support Impairment components will be heard by the same tribunal – the "Medical Appeal Tribunal". This removes the current arrangement that sees two separate medical tribunals, with slightly different constitutions, both operated to support benefits under the responsibility of the Minister for Social Security.

2.4 Summary of transition process

Subject to States approval, the draft Regulations will replace four existing long term health benefits. Existing claims will be honoured during ongoing review periods with the aim of a gradual transition of all ongoing claimants to LTDA over a period of 3 to 5 years.

The changes don't affect separate payments made through Income Support towards the costs of a long-term illness or disability, and the changes will not have any overall impact on the total income of people who get Income Support. The value of these contributory benefits is included in the overall Income Support calculation, and this will continue to be the case.

2.5 Projected timetable for release of Orders and the launch of the new benefit

Subject to approval, the Minister currently anticipates that the new benefit will be ready to launch in the second quarter of 2027. This timetable is in line with the delivery of the new computer system ("Transform") for the Employment, Social Security and Housing Department.

The Orders that contain the assessment details needed to administer the new benefit are in development, and it is anticipated that they will be available for review during 2026. Officers are engaging with stakeholders throughout this development to ensure that the new proposals meet the needs of Jersey residents.

3 Legislation in detail

Regulation 2 amends Article 1 of the Law. This Article deals with interpretation of terms used elsewhere in the Law.

Regulation 3 provides for short term incapacity allowance. Some existing conditions are moved into Article 15 - these changes do not create any change in policy.

Regulation 4 replaces the existing Article 16 with a completely new Article. All references to the current long term incapacity allowance are removed and the eligibility for the new long term disability allowance is set out.

Regulation 5 deletes Article 17 from the Law. Article 17 provides for incapacity pensions and all references to incapacity pension are removed.

Regulation 6 replaces Article 18. The provisions of the existing Article 18 are carried forward into the draft Regulations, with some minor changes to structure.

Regulation 7 identifies the appropriate tribunal to be used in respect of an independent appeal following a decision under the Law. The role of a medical board in making a decision is removed from the Law and the Social Security Medical Appeal Tribunal is also removed. Under the draft Regulations decisions are made by determining officers who are appointed by the Minister and the existing Medical Appeal Tribunal becomes the tribunal body to be used in the case of an appeal against an LTDA decision.

Regulation 8 deletes the Articles of the existing Law which set out the decision-making powers of a Medical board.

Regulation 9 provides for new Articles 34D, 34DA and 34DB. Article 34D covers the situation in which new evidence is produced following a determination of LTDA; 34DA provides for a review to be initiated if an LTDA claimant experiences a significant improvement or deterioration in their overall loss of function; 34DA provides for a review at the end of each LTDA assessment period.

Regulation 10 replaces the existing table of benefit rates, removing the reference to long term incapacity allowance and incapacity pension and introducing 3 levels of long term disability allowance.

Regulation 11 updates Schedule 2 of the Law which contains the contribution conditions for each benefit. The contributions for the new LTDA are the same as the current conditions for LTIA.

Regulation 12 provides for a number of minor amendments, updating the names of the benefits and removing references to the benefits that are being replaced. Regulation 12(8) removes Article 54A(1) from the Law – this Article provided for claimants with existing claims pre 2004 to continue to receive the same benefit post 2004 under the rules set out in the pre-2004 Law.

Regulation 13 provides for orders to support the transition of existing claimants following the introduction of the proposed LTDA benefit.

Regulation 14 confirms that these changes will only be brought into force following a further debate on an Appointed Day Act.

Financial and staffing implications

The proposed benefit changes have been designed to be cost neutral to the Social Security Fund.

Children's Rights Impact Assessment

A Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) screener has been prepared in relation to this proposition and is available to read on the States Assembly website.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The draft Social Security Law (Long Term Disability Allowance) (Jersey) Amendment Regulations 202-, if made, will amend the Social Security (Jersey) Law 1974 (the "1974 Law") to replace the present long term incapacity allowance benefit with a new benefit called long term disability allowance. It will also abolish the incapacity pension and the Social Security Medical Appeals Tribunal.

In particular –

Regulation 1 provides that these Regulations amend the 1974 Law.

Regulation 2 amends Article 1 (interpretation) of the 1974 Law to include definitions relevant to the new benefit and delete redundant definitions.

Regulation 3 amends Article 15 (short term incapacity allowance) to insert provisions that were previously contained in Article 18.

Regulation 4 substitutes Article 16 (long term incapacity allowance) of the 1974 Law to provide for a new benefit known as long term disability benefit. It provides that a determining officer must determine the claimant's loss of function under Articles 16, 29 and 33 of the 1974 Law and any Orders made under those provisions. It also gives ancillary powers and duties to the determining officer in order to reach a determination. It further provides that the Minister must by Order prescribe certain particulars relating to criteria and evidence required.

Regulation 5 deletes Article 17 (incapacity pension) of the 1974 Law.

Regulation 6 substitutes Article 18. Provisions relating only to short term incapacity allowance have been relocated to Article 15, and provisions relating only to long term disability allowance have been relocated to Article 16. The Article has been split out to aid clarity and because the term "incapacity benefit", which was previously used to described short term incapacity allowance, long term incapacity allowance and incapacity pension, is no longer used.

Regulation 7 amends Article 33 (determination of claims and questions) of the 1974 Law to provide that appeals from a determining officer's determination in relation to long term disability allowance lie with the Medical Appeal Tribunal, and that medical boards and the Social Security Medical Appeals Tribunal will no longer be used.

Regulation 8 deletes Articles 34, 34AA, 34A, 34B and 34C of the 1974 Law in order to abolish medical boards and the Social Security Medical Appeal Tribunal.

Regulation 9 substitutes Article 34D of the 1974 Law with new Articles 34D, 34DA and 34DB. New Article 34D provides for a review of a determination on fresh evidence by a determining officer. New Article 34DA provides for reviews of a determination on the increase or decrease in a claimant's loss of function. Article 34DB provides for a review of a claimant's determination at the expiry of the claimant's assessment period.

Regulation 10 substitutes the rates of benefit in Schedule 1, Part 1, to the 1974 Law. It introduces the 3 levels of award that are to be used for long term disability allowance.

Regulation 11 makes minor amendments to Schedule 2 to the 1974 Law to replace references to long term incapacity allowance, and to delete a reference to incapacity pension.

Regulation 12 makes minor amendments to the 1974 Law in consequence of the introduction of the new benefit.

Regulation 13 inserts new Article 54F (transitional provisions – long term disability allowance) into the 1974 Law, giving the Minister a power to make transitional provisions by Order.

Regulation 14 gives the citation and provides that the Regulations will commence by Act on a day to be specified by the States.

Jersey

DRAFT SOCIAL SECURITY LAW (LONG TERM DISABILITY ALLOWANCE) (JERSEY) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 202-

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Regulation

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Made *[date to be inserted]*

Coming into force *[date to be inserted]*

THE STATES make these Regulations under Article 50 of the Social Security (Jersey) Law 1974 –

1 Social Security (Jersey) Law 1974 amended

These Regulations amend the Social Security (Jersey) Law 1974.

2 Article 1 (interpretation) amended

In Article 1(1) –

(a) after the definition "appointed day" there is inserted –

"assessment period" means the first assessment period or a subsequent assessment period;

(b) for the definition "claimant" there is substituted –

"claimant", in Articles 34D, 34DA and 34DB, means –

(a) a person claiming long term disability allowance; and

(b) in relation to the review of a determination, a beneficiary affected by the determination;

(c) after the definition "death grant" there is inserted –

"determining officer" means an officer appointed under an Order made by the Minister under Article 33;

(d) after the definition "Employment Law" there is inserted –

"first assessment period" means the first period of time for which a claimant is entitled to receive long term disability allowance in respect of a claim to benefit;

(e) the definition "medical board" is deleted;

(f) for the definition "relevant disease or injury" there is substituted –

"relevant illness, injury or disability" means, in relation to long term disability allowance, the illness, injury or disability resulting in the relevant loss of function in respect of which that benefit is claimed or payable;

(g) for the definition "relevant loss of faculty" there is substituted –

"relevant loss of function" means the loss of function resulting from the relevant illness, injury or disability;

(h) the definition "Social Security Medical Appeals Tribunal" is deleted;

(i) after the definition "standard rate of benefit" there is inserted –

"subsequent assessment period" means a period of time for which the claimant is entitled to receive long term disability allowance in respect of a claim to benefit –

(a) that is after the first assessment period; and

(b) that is contiguous with, but does not overlap, any other assessment period.

3 Article 15 (short term incapacity allowance) amended

After Article 15(5) there is inserted –

(6) For the purposes of any provisions of this Law relating to short term incapacity allowance –

(a) any 2 days of incapacity for work (whether consecutive or not) within a period of 7 consecutive days is treated as 1 period of incapacity for work; and

(b) any 2 such periods that are not separated by a period of more than 13 weeks are treated as 1 period of incapacity for work.

(7) If it appears to the Minister that a question has arisen as to whether an assessment of short term incapacity benefit ought to be revised, the Minister may direct that payment of the benefit is suspended in whole or in part until that question has been determined.

4 Article 16 (long term incapacity allowance) substituted

For Article 16 (long term incapacity allowance) there is substituted –

16 Long term disability allowance

(1) Subject to this Law, a person is entitled to long term disability allowance if –

(a) they are under pensionable age;

(b) they are not entitled to a reduced old age pension under Article 25(1A);

(c) as a result of the relevant illness, injury or disability they have a long term loss of physical, sensory or mental function; and

(d) they satisfy the relevant contribution conditions.

(2) A determining officer must –

(a) determine the claimant's relevant loss of function under the provisions of –

(i) this Article;

(ii) Article 29;

(iii) Article 33; and

(iv) an Order made under 1 of those provisions; and

(b) take into account any period during which the claimant has had and may be expected to continue to have the relevant loss of function.

(3) A person is not eligible to receive short term incapacity allowance in respect of a relevant illness, injury or disability that has resulted in a relevant loss of function for which they are entitled to long term disability allowance.

(4) The determining officer may require a report to be produced for the purpose of assisting the determining officer in determining the nature and level of a claimant's loss of physical, sensory or mental function.

(5) The determination must specify –

(a) the level of the claimant's relevant loss of function; and

(b) the assessment period to which the determination relates.

(6) The determining officer may determine that a subsequent assessment period is to be treated as part of the same claim to benefit as the first assessment period, unless the time elapsed between the end of the most recent assessment period and the beginning of the subsequent assessment period exceeds 13 weeks.

(7) Assessment periods in respect of a claimant for long term disability allowance cannot overlap or run concurrently, even if the claims to benefit are unconnected.

(8) If it appears to the Minister that a question has arisen as to whether an assessment of long term disability benefit ought to be revised, the Minister may direct that payment of the benefit is suspended in whole or in part until that question has been determined.

(9) The Minister must prescribe –

(a) the definition of "long term";

(b) the criteria to be used by a determining officer to determine the nature and degree of a person's loss of physical, sensory or mental function;

(c) the further evidence, certificates, documentation or other information that must, on request, be supplied to the determining officer in order for them to make the determination; and

(d) the particulars required to determine the commencement date and duration of assessment periods.

(10) The Minister may prescribe –

(a) the period for which, and grounds on which, an award of long term disability allowance may be backdated; and

(b) the calculation of the amount of that backdated award.

(11) An Order made under paragraph (9)(b) may prescribe that a specified relevant loss of function results in a specified level of long term disability allowance.

5 Article 17 (incapacity pension) deleted

Article 17 is deleted.

6 Article 18 (general provisions concerning incapacity benefit) substituted

For Article 18 there is substituted –

18 Orders – short term incapacity allowance and long term disability allowance

(1) The Minister may prescribe –

(a) a definition of days that are or are not to be treated as days of incapacity for work;

(b) the disqualification of a person from receiving short term incapacity allowance or long term disability allowance for a period not exceeding 13 weeks, to be determined in the prescribed manner, if –

(i) the relevant illness, injury or disability is attributable to the person's own wilful act;

(ii) the person behaves in a manner calculated to delay or prolong their recovery;

(iii) the person fails without good cause to attend for or to submit to a medical examination or discussion prescribed under paragraph (1)(c);

(iv) the person fails without good cause to observe any prescribed rules of behaviour; or

(v) the person engages in obstruction or misconduct in connection with any relevant medical examination or treatment;

(c) a requirement for a claimant for or beneficiary in receipt of short term incapacity allowance or long term disability allowance to, from time to time –

(i) attend a medical examination to determine the effect of the relevant illness, injury or disability, or the appropriate treatment for it; and

(ii) attend a discussion with an officer working on behalf of the Minister for Social Security about the effect, treatment or stabilisation of the relevant illness, injury or disability, or the support available;

(d) if, having regard to the circumstances, it appears to the Minister necessary to do so to prevent inequalities or injustice to the general body of insured persons, in relation to a prescribed class of person –

(i) additional conditions with respect to the receipt of short term incapacity allowance or long term disability allowance; or

(ii) restrictions on the rate and duration of the benefit.

(2) An Order made under this Article, requiring a person to attend a medical examination or discussion about the effect, treatment or stabilisation of their illness, injury or disability, may direct that they are to attend for that purpose at the times and places as may be required by a person specified in the Order.

7 Article 33 (determination of claims and questions) amended

(1) This Regulation amends Article 33.

(2) Paragraph (2) is deleted.

(3) For paragraph (9) there is substituted –

(9) In this Article, in the case described in the first column of the table, "Tribunal" means the tribunal described in the second column –

Case	**Tribunal**
An appeal from a determination of a determining officer as to the level or duration of relevant loss of function of a claimant under Article 16	Medical Appeal Tribunal constituted as prescribed under Article 9(2)(a) of the Income Support (Jersey) Law 2007
An appeal from a determination of a determining officer as to whether, for the purposes of Article 18A(1)(a), a carer is regularly and substantially engaged in caring for a cared for person	Medical Appeal Tribunal
An appeal from a determination of a determining officer as to whether a cared for person meets the criteria described in Article 18A(3)(a)	Medical Appeal Tribunal
Any other appeal from a determination of a determining officer	Social Security Tribunal constituted under Article 33A

8 Articles 34 to 34C deleted

Articles 34, 34AA, 34A, 34B and 34C are deleted.

9 Article 34D (further reviews) substituted

For Article 34D there is substituted –

34D Review on fresh evidence

(1) A determining officer must review their determination if –

(a) the determining officer receives fresh evidence about the determination; and

(b) the evidence satisfies the determining officer that the determination was made as a result of non-disclosure or misrepresentation of a material fact by the claimant or another person (whether fraudulently or innocently).

(2) This Law, and an Order made under this Law, applies to a determination on a review under this Article as if it were an original determination.

34DA Review on increase or decrease in loss of function

(1) A determining officer may review a determination on the ground that, since the determination, there has been a significant increase or decrease in the claimant's relevant loss of function.

(2) A determining officer must not review a determination unless –

(a) the determining officer considers, on the evidence, that the increase or decrease is significant enough to merit a review; and

(b) 3 months or more has passed since the date of the determination.

(3) The determining officer must review an existing claim (and paragraph (2)(b) does not apply) if an existing claimant sustains or develops an illness, injury or disability that –

(a) does not entitle them to make a claim for short term incapacity allowance;

(b) is not directly related to the illness, injury or disability causing the relevant loss of function on which the existing claim is based; and

(c) causes or contributes to a relevant loss of function that may entitle them to a higher rate of long term disability allowance.

(4) If a determining officer declines to review a determination under paragraph (2), it does not prevent the determining officer from reviewing the determination under Article 34D.

(5) This Law, and an Order made under this Law, applies to a determination on a review under this Article as if it were an original determination.

34DB Review at end of assessment period

(1) A determining officer must review a determination on or before the end of the assessment period.

(2) This Law, and an Order made under this Law, applies to a determination on review made under this Article as if it were an original determination.

(3) A determining officer may terminate a claim at the expiry of the current assessment period if a claimant declines or refuses to –

(a) provide information requested under an Order made under Article 16(9)(c); or

(b) attend an examination or discussion required under an Order made under Article 18(1)(c).

10 Schedule 1 amended

For Schedule 1, Part 1 (rates of benefit) there is substituted –

PART 1 – RATES OF BENEFIT

Description of benefit	Weekly rate
Short term incapacity allowance	Standard rate of benefit

Description of benefit	**Weekly rate**
Long term disability allowance – Level 1	1/3 of the standard rate of benefit
Long term disability allowance – Level 2	2/3 of the standard rate of benefit
Long term disability allowance – Level 3	Standard rate of benefit
Home carer’s allowance	Standard rate of benefit
Parental allowance	Standard rate of benefit
Survivor’s allowance	120% of the standard rate of benefit
Survivor’s pension	Standard rate of benefit

11 Schedule 2 amended

(1) In Schedule 2, paragraph 2 –

(a) for the heading there is substituted “Long term disability allowance”;

(b) in sub-paragraph (1), for “long term incapacity allowance” there is substituted “long term disability allowance”;

(c) for sub-paragraph (2) there is substituted –

(2) In this paragraph, the expression “relevant quarter” means the previous quarter but 1 before the quarter in which the first assessment period commences.

(2) Schedule 2, paragraph 3 (incapacity pension) is deleted.

12 Minor amendments

(1) In Article 8A(8)(a) and (b), “, incapacity pension” is deleted.

(2) For Article 12(a) there is substituted –

(a) short term incapacity allowance;

(aa) long term disability allowance;

(3) In Article 13(1) –

(a) in sub-paragraph (a), “long term incapacity allowance and” is deleted;

(b) sub-paragraph (b) is deleted.

(4) In Article 14(2), for “incapacity benefit” there is substituted “short term incapacity allowance, long term disability allowance”.

(5) In Article 15 –

(a) in paragraph (2), for “in accordance with Article 18” there is substituted “under paragraph (6) or Article 18”.

(b) for paragraph (4) there is substituted –

(4) A person is not entitled to short term incapacity allowance in respect of an illness, injury or disability that has resulted in a relevant loss of function for which they are entitled to long term disability allowance.

(c) paragraph (5) is deleted.

(6) For Article 27(1) there is substituted –

(1) For a prescribed period during which the beneficiary or another prescribed person is caring, in prescribed circumstances, for a person of a prescribed category, the weekly rate of short term incapacity allowance, long term disability allowance and parental allowance is increased by the amount set out in the second column of Part 3 of Schedule 1.

(7) In Article 34E(1), for "34A, 34B, 34C or 34D" there is substituted "34D, 34DA or 34DB".

(8) Article 54A(1) is deleted.

13 Article 54F (transitional arrangements – long term disability allowance) inserted

After Article 54E there is inserted –

54F Transitional arrangements – long term disability allowance

The Minister may prescribe the transitional, incidental or supplementary provisions that appear to the Minister to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Social Security Law (Long Term Disability Allowance) (Jersey) Amendment Regulations 202-.

14 Citation and commencement

These Regulations may be cited as the Social Security Law (Long Term Disability Allowance) (Jersey) Amendment Regulations 202- and come into force on a day to be specified by the States by Act.