



Jersey

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (JERSEY) LAW 1956

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DISEASES OF ANIMALS (JERSEY) LAW 1956

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Jersey

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (JERSEY) LAW 1956¹

A LAW to prevent the introduction and spreading of diseases of animals

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

PART 1

INTRODUCTORY

1 Interpretation

- (1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires, “animals” means cattle, sheep and goats, and all other ruminating animals, horses and swine:

Provided that –

- (a) provision may be made by Order for all or any of the purposes of this Law, extending this definition so that it shall, for those purposes or any of them, comprise any other kind of animal;
- (b) in the application of this Law to poultry this definition shall not have effect.

- (2) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires, “poultry” means birds of the following species, that is to say –

- (a) domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowl and pigeons;
- (b) pheasants and partridges;
- (c) birds of the species Psittaciformes, including any of the birds commonly called parrots, parrakeets, budgerigars, lovebirds, macaws, cockatoos, cockatiels, conures, lories and lorikeets; and
- (d) doves, peafowl and swans:

Provided that provision may be made by Order for all or any of the purposes of this Law, in so far as it applies to poultry, extending this definition so that it shall, for those purposes or any of them, comprise any other species of bird or restrict this definition so that it shall, for those

purposes or any of them, exclude any of the species of bird mentioned in sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d).

- (3) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires, “disease” –
- (a) except in so far as this Law applies to poultry, means anthrax, black quarter, cattle plague, contagious abortion, dourine, epizootic lymphangitis, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders or farcy, husk, infectious anæmia of equidæ, infectious atrophic rhinitis, Johne’s disease, parasitic mange, pleuro-pneumonia, sheep pox, sheep scab, swine fever, tuberculosis and any unidentified epizootic disease:

Provided that provision may be made by Order, for all or any of the purposes of this Law, extending this definition so that it shall, for those purposes or any of them, comprise any other disease of animals or restrict this definition so that it shall for those purposes or any of them, exclude any of the diseases mentioned in this sub-paragraph;²

- (b) in so far as this Law applies to poultry, means –
- (i) fowl pest in any of its forms, including Newcastle disease and fowl plague,
- (ii) bacillary white diarrhoea, contagious bronchitis, fowl cholera, fowl paralysis, fowl pox, fowl typhoid, infectious laryngo-tracheitis, pneumoencephalitis and virus hepatitis, and
- (iii) psittacosis or ornithosis:

Provided that provision may be made by Order, for all or any of the purposes of this Law, extending this definition so that it shall, for those purposes or any of them, comprise any other disease of birds or restrict this definition so that it shall, for those purposes or any of them, exclude any of the diseases mentioned in sub-paragraph (b)(ii) or (iii).

- (4) In this Law, “vessel”, “owner”, “master” and “port” have the same meanings as in the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 of the United Kingdom, and, in relation to animals transported by air and matters ancillary thereto, references to “vessel”, “master”, “port” and “harbour master” shall be construed as references to an aircraft, the pilot in charge of an aircraft, an airport and the Airport Director respectively.

- (5) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires –

“anthrax” means the disease known as anthrax, splenic fever or splenic apoplexy of animals;

“carcase” means the carcase of an animal and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hooves, offal or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

“cattle” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves;

“cattle plague” means rinderpest or the disease commonly called cattle plague;

“diseased” means affected with disease;

“fodder” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals;

“horse” includes vanner, ass, mule and hinny;³

“imported” means brought to Jersey from a country outside Jersey;

“inspector” means a person appointed by the Minister to be an inspector for the purposes of this Law, and shall be deemed to include the Veterinary Officer;

“litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

“Minister” means the Minister for Planning and Environment;

“officer of police” means a member of the honorary police or of the Jersey Paid Police Force;

“Order” means an Order made by the Minister under this Law;

“parasitic mange” means sarcoptic mange and psoroptic mange of horses;

“pleuro-pneumonia” means contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle;

“prescribed” means prescribed by Order;

“sheep scab” means psoroptic scab or sarcoptic scab in sheep;

“suspected” means suspected of being diseased;

“swine-fever” means the disease known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier purples, red disease, hog cholera or swine-plague;

“Veterinary Officer” has the meaning assigned by Article 2;⁴

“veterinary surgeon” means a veterinary surgeon registered under the Laws or Regulations for the time being regulating the exercise of that profession in Jersey.

PART 2

GENERAL

General Powers of Minister

2 Appointment of Veterinary Officer⁵

- (1) The Minister shall appoint a veterinary surgeon to the post of Veterinary Officer (in this Law referred to as the “Veterinary Officer”) to exercise such powers as are conferred and to perform such duties as are imposed, on the Veterinary Officer by or under this Law or any other enactment and to perform such other duties relating to veterinary matters as the Minister may from time to time impose on the Veterinary Officer.⁶
- (2) Where the occasion requires, the Minister may make temporary arrangements for the exercise by any person of all or any of the functions

of the Veterinary Officer, and any person appointed by virtue of any such arrangements to exercise those functions or any of them shall, subject to the terms of his or her appointment, have the same powers and be subject to the same duties as the Veterinary Officer.

- (3) The requirement of this Article that the Veterinary Officer shall be a veterinary surgeon shall be deemed to be complied with if, at the time of his or her appointment, he or she is the holder of qualifications which entitle him or her to be registered as a veterinary surgeon under the Laws or Regulations for the time being regulating the exercise of that profession in Jersey and if he or she is so registered before he or she enters into the execution of the office.

3 Power to make Orders for preventing the spreading of disease

Provision may be made by Order for the purpose of in any manner preventing the spreading of disease, and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing –

- (a) for prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfection;
- (b) for prescribing and regulating the marking of animals;
- (c) for prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal exposed, carried, kept or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an Order, and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of such animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention and disposal thereof;
- (d) for securing a proper supply of water and food to animals during any detention thereof;
- (e) for prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal or treatment of carcasses of animals dying while diseased or suspected;
- (f) for prohibiting or regulating the digging up of carcasses which have been buried;
- (g) for prescribing or regulating the disinfection of the clothes of persons coming in contact with or employed about diseased or suspected animals and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons; and
- (h) for prescribing and regulating the payment and recovery of expenses in respect of animals.

Separation and treatment of diseased animals and notice of disease

4 Separation of diseased animals, and notice of disease

- (1) Every person having in his or her possession or under his or her charge an animal affected with disease shall –
- (a) as far as practicable keep that animal separate from animals not so affected; and

- (b) with all practicable speed give notice to the Minister of the fact of the animal being so affected.
- (2) Every veterinary surgeon who has visited an animal affected with disease shall, forthwith, inform the Minister of the fact.
- (3) Provision may be made by Order for prescribing and regulating the notice to be given to or by any person or authority in case of any particular disease or in case of the illness of an animal, and for supplementing or varying for those purposes any of the provisions of this Article.
- (4) The Minister shall pay to a veterinary surgeon a fee of 13 pence in respect of every notification of disease made by him or her in pursuance of paragraph (2).

5 Treatment with serum or vaccine of animals or birds exposed to infection

For the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, the Minister may cause to be treated with serum or vaccine, or with both serum and vaccine, any animal or bird which has been in contact with a diseased animal or bird or which appears to the Minister to be or to have been in any way exposed to the infection of disease.

Infected places and areas

6 General provisions as to infected places and areas

- (1) Provision may be made by Order for declaring places and areas to be infected with a disease, and, so long as any place or area is so declared to be infected, that place or area shall be an infected place or area for the purposes of this Law.
- (2) Provision may also be made by Order as to the effect and consequence of Orders made under paragraph (1) and as to other matters connected therewith, and, in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing –
 - (a) for prescribing and regulating the publication by placards, or otherwise, in the immediate neighbourhood of a place or area declared infected, of the fact of such declaration;
 - (b) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals and persons into, within or out of an infected place or area;
 - (c) for prescribing and regulating the isolation or separation of animals being in an infected place or area;
 - (d) for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung or other things whatsoever into, within or out of an infected place or area;
 - (e) for prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal or treatment of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung or other things whatsoever, being in, or removed out of, an infected place or area;

- (f) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of infected places and areas, or parts thereof;
- (g) for prescribing and regulating the disinfection of the clothes of persons being in an infected place, and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons.

7 Power to exclude strangers

A person owning or having charge of any animals in an infected place or area may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or enclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon if any person not having by law a right of entry or way into, on or over that building or enclosure, enters or goes into, on or over the same without that permission, he or she shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

Power to slaughter in certain cases

8 Power to slaughter

- (1) The Minister may, if he or she thinks fit, cause to be slaughtered any animal which –
 - (a) is affected or suspected of being affected with any disease to which this Article applies; or
 - (b) has been exposed to the infection of any such disease.
- (2) This Article applies to such diseases of animals as may from time to time be specified by Order.
- (3) The Minister may, with the approval of the Minister for Treasury and Resources, pay to the owner of any animal slaughtered under this Article reasonable compensation for the loss which he or she has suffered as a result of the slaughter. ⁷
- (4) In this Article, “disease” is not restricted by its definition in this Law.

9 General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation

- (1) The Minister may, notwithstanding anything in this Law, reserve for observation and treatment an animal liable to be slaughtered under this Law at the direction of the Minister and in such case the provisions of Article 8(3) shall apply as they apply in the case of the slaughter of an animal.
- [(2) Where, under this Law, an animal has been slaughtered at the direction of the Minister, the carcase of the animal shall belong to the Minister and shall be buried or sold or otherwise disposed of by the Minister, or as he or she directs as the condition of the animal or carcase and other circumstances may require or admit.
- (3) If, in any case, the sum received by the Minister on sale of a carcase under this Article exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner

of the animal slaughtered, the excess, after the deduction of reasonable expenses, shall be paid to the owner.

- (4) Where, under this Law, an animal has been slaughtered at the direction of the Minister, the Minister may use for the burial of the carcase any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf.
- (5) If the owner of an animal slaughtered under this Law at the direction of the Minister has an insurance on the animal, the amount of the compensation awarded to him or her under this Law may be deducted by the insurers from the amount of the money payable under the insurance before they make any payment in respect thereof.

Regulation of movement of animals, etc.

10 Regulation of movement

Provision may be made by Order, subject and according to the provisions of this Law, for all or any of the following purposes –

- (a) for prohibiting or regulating the exposure of diseased or suspected animals in markets or saleyards, or other public or private places, where animals are commonly exposed for sale, and the placing thereof in lairs or other places adjacent to or connected with markets, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale;
- (b) for prohibiting or regulating the sending, carrying, leading or driving of diseased or suspected animals, or the causing of the same to be sent, carried, led or driven;
- (c) for prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of dung or other thing likely to spread disease, or the causing thereof to be sent or carried;
- (d) for prohibiting or regulating the placing or keeping of diseased or suspected animals on commons or unenclosed lands, or in fields or other places insufficiently fenced, or on the sides of highways;
- (e) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals, and the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, dung and other things, and for prescribing and regulating the isolation of animals newly purchased;
- (f) for prescribing and regulating the granting and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things;
- (g) for prohibiting and regulating the holding of markets, exhibitions and sales of animals;
- (h) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of places used for the holding of markets, exhibitions or sales of animals, or for lairage of animals, and yards, sheds, stables and other places used for animals;
- (i) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of vessels, vehicles and pens and other places used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith;

- (j) for protecting animals from unnecessary suffering –
 - (i) during transit within Jersey,
 - (ii) while exposed for sale, or
 - (iii) while awaiting removal after being exposed for sale; and
- (k) for prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle or pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against this Law.⁸

*Carriage of animals by sea or air*⁹

11 Carriage of animals by sea or air¹⁰

Provision may be made by Order –

- (a) for prohibiting, for such time as the Minister may consider expedient, the conveyance of animals by sea or air by any specified vessel to or from any port in Jersey;
- (b) for ensuring for animals carried by sea or air a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing;
- (c) for protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing.¹¹

Importation of animals

12 Prohibition on importation of cattle

- (1) The importation of live cattle into Jersey is prohibited.
- (2) If any person commits an offence against this Article or knowingly aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of such an offence, he or she shall be liable to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.¹²

13 Prohibition on importation of animals, (other than cattle) etc.

- (1) Provision may be made by Order, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease into Jersey, for prohibiting the landing of animals, or of any specified kind thereof, or of carcases, fodder, litter, or dung, or of any goods or other thing of whatever nature, brought from any or any specified country outside Jersey or any specified part of any such country, and provision shall be made by Order for prohibiting the landing of animals or of any specified kind thereof whenever the Minister is not satisfied with respect to any such country or any specified part of the country that, having regard to the sanitary condition of the animals therein or imported from the country, to the laws made by such country for the regulation of the importation and exportation of animals, and for

the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and to the administration of such laws, the circumstances are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of animals affected with disease.¹³

- (2) An Order made in exercise of the discretion conferred by paragraph (1) may provide for exemptions from the prohibition imposed by the Order by means of licences, whether general or specific, and whether conditional or unconditional, issued in accordance with the Order.¹⁴
- (3) Any Order made under paragraph (1) may confer power upon an inspector, for the purpose of ensuring that the requirements of the Order have been complied with, to –
 - (a) stop any person or vehicle; and
 - (b) carry out any search, check or inspection.¹⁵
- (4) In this Article “animals” is not restricted by its definition in this Law but excludes cattle.

14 Regulation of ports and imported animals

- (1) Provision may be made by Order, subject and according to the provisions of this Law, generally for the better execution of this Law in relation to imported animals, carcases, fodder, litter or dung, or of any goods or other thing of whatever nature or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease, and in particular –
 - (a) for prescribing the ports at which alone imported animals may be landed;
 - (b) for defining the limits of ports for the purposes of this Law;
 - (c) for defining parts of ports;
 - (d) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, within or out of a defined part of a port;
 - (e) for prescribing and regulating the inspection and examination, and the mode, time and conditions of slaughter, of animals in a defined part of a port;
 - (f) for prescribing and regulating the disposal of animals, not being imported animals and being in a defined part of a port;
 - (g) for regulating the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, utensils, or dung, or of any goods or other thing of whatever nature, into, within or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease;
 - (h) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of a defined part of a port or of parts thereof;
 - (i) for prescribing and regulating the disinfection or destruction of things being in or removed out of, a defined part of a port;
 - (j) for regulating the movement of persons into, within or out of a defined part of a port;

- (k) for prescribing and regulating the disinfection of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease;
 - (l) for prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any imported animal, carcase, fodder, litter, or dung, or of any goods or other thing of whatever nature, whereby disease may be introduced or spread;
 - (m) for requiring imported animals, whether as a condition of landing or otherwise, to be marked by tagging or in any other manner;
 - (n) for providing for the application to imported animals of any test for disease or of any treatment for disease.
- (2) Schedule 1 shall apply upon the importation into Jersey of any animals the importation of which is not prohibited by or under this Law:
- Provided that provision may be made by Order for altering, adding to or disapplying all or any of the provisions of said Schedule 1 in relation to animals or any specified kind of animal imported –
- (a) from the United Kingdom, the Bailiwick of Guernsey or the Isle of Man; or
 - (b) in accordance with an exemption provided for by an Order made under Article 13.¹⁶

15 Fees on importation

- (1) There shall be charged in respect of the landing of imported animals in Jersey such fees as may, in the opinion of the Minister, be sufficient to meet the expenses of the examination of imported animals by the Veterinary Officer.
- (2) Fees charged under this Article shall, on demand, and before the animal or the carcase of the animal, as the case may be, is moved from the place of inspection, be paid by the person so moving the animal or carcase.

Exportation of horses

16 Restriction on exportation of horses

- (1) Subject to the provisions of Articles 17 to 20 inclusive, it shall not be lawful to ship, or attempt to ship, any horse in any vessel from any port in Jersey to any port outside Jersey, unless immediately before shipment the horse has been examined by the Veterinary Officer and has been certified in writing by him or her to comply with the conditions in this Article mentioned:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in such cases as may be prescribed.
- (2) The conditions referred to in paragraph (1) are that the horse –

- (a) is capable of being conveyed to the second-mentioned port and disembarked without cruelty; and
 - (b) is capable of being worked without suffering.
- (3) Where the Veterinary Officer is satisfied that the horse is of one of the categories set out in the first column of the table set out in Schedule 2, the conditions to be complied with shall include the condition that in the opinion of the Veterinary Officer the horse is not more than 8 years of age and of not less value than the amount specified in respect of it in the second column of that table, or such other amount as may be prescribed.¹⁷
- (4) Paragraph (3) shall not apply in the case of any horse as to which the Veterinary Officer is satisfied either –
 - (a) that it is intended to use the horse as a performing animal;
 - (b) that the horse is registered in the stud book of a recognized society for the encouragement of horse-breeding, and is intended to be used for breeding or exhibition purposes; or
 - (c) that the horse is a foal at foot accompanying such a horse as is referred to in sub-paragraph (b).
- (5) If any horse examined under this Article is found by the Veterinary Officer to be in such a physical condition that it is cruel to keep it alive, or to be permanently incapable of being worked without suffering, the Veterinary Officer shall forthwith slaughter it or cause it to be slaughtered with a mechanically operated instrument suitable and sufficient for the purpose, and no compensation shall be paid to the owner of the said animal.
- (6) There shall be paid, in respect of an examination under this Article, and before it takes place, such fees as may be prescribed.
- (7) The certificate of the Veterinary Officer shall be delivered at the time of shipment to the master of the vessel on which the animal is shipped, and the master shall, on demand, produce the certificate to the Harbour Master or to any inspector or other officer of an administration of the States for which the Minister is assigned responsibility and allow such person to take a copy of, or extract from, the certificate.

17 Marking of horses certified for exportation

- (1) The Veterinary Officer may, for the purposes of identification, mark a horse certified by him or her under Article 16 in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (2) If any person, with a view to evading the provisions of Article 16, marks a horse with a prescribed mark, or with any mark so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, he or she shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

18 Exemption of horses travelling for certain purposes

Articles 16 and 17 shall not apply in the case of shipment of any thoroughbred horse where the Minister is satisfied that the horse –

- (a) arrived in Jersey not more than one month before the date of shipment for the purpose of being run in a race;
- (b) is shipped for the purpose of being run in a race; or
- (c) is shipped in order to be used for breeding purposes.

19 Enforcement of provisions as to shipment of horses and power to make charges

- (1) The Harbour Master or an inspector may enter any vessel for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of Articles 16 to 18 inclusive or of any Order relating to the exportation or shipment of horses are being complied with.
- (2) If any person does anything, or omits to do anything, in contravention of the provisions of Articles 16 to 18 inclusive or if the master of a vessel permits a horse to be shipped therein in contravention of those provisions, he or she shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.
- (3) The Minister may charge for any licence, permit or examination required by any Order relating to the exportation or shipment of horses such fee or other charge as may be prescribed.

Exportation of animals, etc.

20 Orders prohibiting exportation of animals, etc.

- (1) Provision may be made by Order, in the interests of animal welfare or for the purpose of preventing the spreading of disease or of facilitating the admission of animals to other countries, for prohibiting the exportation from Jersey of animals, or of any specified kind thereof, or of carcases, fodder, litter, dung or other thing without such certificate or licence as may be prescribed and as to the circumstances in which and conditions subject to which a licence may be obtained.¹⁸
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1), an Order under this Article may include provision for requiring persons proposing to export animals from Jersey to furnish information about –
 - (a) the intended ultimate destination of the animals;
 - (b) the arrangements for conveying them to that destination; and
 - (c) any other matters that may be specified in the Order.¹⁹
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, it is declared that, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 16 to 19 inclusive, the powers conferred by this Article may be exercised in relation to the exportation of horses to any country.

21 Export quarantine stations

- (1) For the purpose of preventing the conveyance of disease by animals exported from Jersey, the Minister may provide facilities for the examination of animals intended for export and provide or approve one or more quarantine stations (to be called “export quarantine stations”) for the reception, isolation and examination of such animals.
- (2) For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses incurred in carrying any of the provisions of this Article into effect, the Minister may charge fees in accordance with such scale as he or she may from time to time determine in respect of the examination of animals intended for export and the issue of certificates in relation thereto, the use of such a quarantine station and the reception of animals at the quarantine station.
- (3) Any fees so charged shall be paid to the Minister on demand and, if so required by the Minister, in advance or before the animals are moved from the quarantine station.
- (4) The provisions of Article 8(3) shall not apply in respect of any animal intended for export which is, by reason of its having been diseased or suspected, or of its having been exposed to the infection of any disease, slaughtered in an export quarantine station.

*Control of dogs***22 Power to make Orders as to dogs**

Provision may be made by Order for any of the following purposes –

- (a) for prescribing and regulating the muzzling of dogs, and the keeping of dogs under control;
- (b) with a view to the prevention of worrying of animals (including horses), for preventing dogs or any class of dogs from straying during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise;
- (c) for providing that any dog in respect of which an offence is being committed against provisions made under sub-paragraph (b) may be seized and treated as a dog seized under Article 7 of the Dogs (Jersey) Law 1961;²⁰
- (d) for prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention and disposal (including slaughter) of stray dogs and of dogs not muzzled, and of dogs not being kept under control, and the recovery from the owners of dogs of the expenses incurred in respect of their detention.

*Diseases of poultry***23 Application of Law to poultry**

Subject to the provisions of Articles 24 to 27 inclusive, this Law shall have effect in relation to poultry as it has effect in relation to animals.

24 Slaughter of poultry in case of disease

- (1) The Minister may, if he or she thinks fit, cause to be slaughtered –
 - (a) any diseased or suspected poultry; or
 - (b) any poultry which are or have been in the same field, pen, shed or other place as, or otherwise in contact with, diseased poultry, or which appear to the Minister to have been in any way exposed to the infection of disease.
- (2) The Minister may, with the approval of the Minister for Treasury and Resources, pay to the owner of any poultry slaughtered under this Article reasonable compensation for the loss which he or she has suffered as a result of the slaughter. ²¹
- (3) Article 8 shall not apply to poultry.

25 Control of importation of poultry and eggs

- (1) The power to make Orders conferred by Article 14 shall include power to make, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spreading of disease, Orders –
 - (a) for prohibiting the importation or bringing into Jersey of poultry, or for regulating the importation or bringing into Jersey of poultry whether by defining quarantine stations for the reception of poultry and applying any of the provisions of Schedule 1 or otherwise; and
 - (b) for prohibiting or regulating the importation or bringing into Jersey of poultry eggs intended for hatching, or the use for hatching of poultry eggs imported or brought into Jersey.
- (2) Articles 13 and 14 shall not have effect in relation to poultry.

26 Cleansing, disinfection, and protection from unnecessary suffering, of poultry

- (1) Provision may be made by Order –
 - (a) for prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfection of receptacles or vehicles used for the conveyance or exposure for sale of poultry;
 - (b) for protecting poultry from unnecessary suffering in connection with their exposure for sale and their disposal after sale.
- (2) For the purpose of enforcing any Order for protecting poultry from unnecessary suffering, an inspector may examine poultry in any circumstances to which the Order relates, and any receptacle or vehicle used for their conveyance or exposure for sale, and may enter any premises or vessel in which he or she has reasonable ground for supposing that there are poultry exposed for sale, or in course of conveyance, or packed for conveyance, or exposure for sale.

27 Power to enter premises where poultry are kept

An inspector may at any time enter any pen, shed, land or other place in which he or she has reasonable grounds for supposing that poultry are or have been kept, for the purpose of ascertaining whether disease exists or has existed therein.

*Bees***28 Prevention of bee diseases**

- (1) The Minister may by Order make such provision as he or she thinks fit for the purpose of preventing the introduction into, or the spreading in, Jersey of pests or diseases affecting bees.
- (2) The provisions of this Law relating to offences and legal proceedings shall apply as if the references therein to animals included references to bees.
- (3) In this Article, “bees” means honey bees, and includes such bees in any stage of their life cycle.

29 Power of entry²²

- (1) An inspector may at any time enter any land or building on or in which he or she has reasonable grounds for supposing that there are any hives, bees, combs, quilts or bee products for the purpose of exercising any power conferred on him or her by or under an Order made under Article 28.
- (2) For the purposes of this Article, “bees” has the same meaning as in Article 28.

PART 3**REGULATION OF MANUFACTURE, ETC., OF VETERINARY
THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES****30 Substances to which Part 3 applies**

This Part shall apply to the therapeutic substances specified in Schedule 3 and to any other therapeutic substances capable of being used for veterinary purposes which may from time to time be added to that Schedule as being substances the purity or potency of which cannot be adequately tested by chemical means.

31 Power to make Orders as to substances to which Part 3 applies

- (1) Provision may be made by Order for any of the following purposes –

- (a) for adding to Schedule 3 any therapeutic substance capable of being used for veterinary purposes, the purity or potency of which cannot be adequately tested by chemical means;
 - (b) for prohibiting, except under a licence for the purpose granted by or on behalf of the Minister and in accordance with any conditions subject to which the licence is granted, the manufacture for sale, the importation into Jersey or the use of any such substance to which this Part of this Law applies as may be specified in the Order;
 - (c) for prescribing the standard of strength, quality and purity of any substance in respect of which an Order made under subparagraph (b) is in force;
 - (d) for prescribing the tests to be used for determining whether the standard prescribed as aforesaid has been attained;
 - (e) for prescribing units of standardization;
 - (f) for prescribing the form of licences and of applications therefor, and of notices to be given in connection therewith;
 - (g) for prescribing the conditions subject to which licences may be granted, including in the case of a licence to manufacture, conditions that the manufacture shall be carried on only upon the premises specified in the licence and that the licensee shall allow any inspector authorized by the Minister in that behalf to enter any premises where the manufacture is carried on, and to inspect the premises and plant and the process of manufacture and the means employed for standardizing and testing the manufactured substance and to take samples thereof.
- (2) Provision may be made by Order in relation to any such substance to which this Part applies as may be specified therein –
- (a) requiring that, if the substance is advertised or sold as a proprietary medicine or contained in such medicine, such accepted scientific name or names as may be prescribed describing the true nature or origin of the substance shall appear on the label;
 - (b) requiring that the date of the manufacture shall be stated in the prescribed manner on all containers in which the substance is sold or offered for sale, and prohibiting the sale of the substance after the expiration of the prescribed period from the date of manufacture;
 - (c) prohibiting the sale or the offering for sale or the importation of the substance otherwise than in a container of such character as may be prescribed, and requiring that the prescribed label or other description shall be affixed to such container.

32 Offences under Part 3

If any person –

- (a) contravenes or fails to comply with any condition subject to which any licence under this Part is granted;

- (b) sells or offers for sale or has in his or her possession for sale any substance to which this Part applies knowing it to have been manufactured or imported in contravention of an Order in force for any of the purposes of Article 31; or
- (c) contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of any such Order as aforesaid,

the person shall be liable, to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 months and to forfeit any goods in connection with which the offence was committed, and without prejudice, if the offender is the holder of a licence, to the power of the Minister to revoke or suspend the licence.²³

PART 4

SUPPLEMENTAL

General administrative provisions

33 Agricultural marketing boards to give information

- (1) It shall be the duty of every board administering a scheme under the Agricultural Marketing (Jersey) Law 1953,²⁴ to give to the Minister such information as the Minister may require for the purpose of carrying this Law into effect.
- (2) Nothing in Article 22 of the Agricultural Marketing (Jersey) Law 1953, shall apply to any disclosure of information by a board in compliance with this Article.

34 Power of entry

- (1) An inspector may at any time enter any land or shed to which this Law applies, or other building or place wherein he or she has reasonable grounds for supposing –
 - (a) that disease exists or has within 56 days existed;
 - (b) that a carcase of a diseased or suspected animal is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed or otherwise disposed of;
 - (c) that there is to be found any pen, place, vehicle or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of this Law or of any Order; or
 - (d) that this Law or any Order has not been or is not being complied with.
- (2) An inspector may at any time enter any pen, vehicle, vessel or boat in which or in respect whereof he or she has reasonable grounds for supposing that this Law or any Order has not been or is not being complied with.

- (3) A certificate of the Veterinary Officer to the effect that an animal is or was affected with a disease specified in the certificate shall, for the purposes of this Law, be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified.

34A Further powers of inspectors

- (1) An inspector may make such enquiries and carry out such investigations as the inspector considers necessary for any purpose connected with the administration or enforcement of this Law or any Order.
- (2) Where an inspector exercises a power of entry under Article 34, the inspector may –
- (a) ascertain whether any diseased animal or any substance is being or has been kept on the premises;
 - (b) examine any animal, carcase or substance;
 - (c) make such tests and take such samples as the inspector considers necessary;
 - (d) mark for identification purposes any animal, carcase or substance;
 - (e) serve a notice prohibiting or regulating the movement of any animal, carcase or substance or to require its disposal in accordance with any Order;
 - (f) serve a notice under Article 34B(1) or (2) or carry out or cause to be carried out the requirements of such a notice under Article 34B(3);
 - (g) seize any animal, carcase or substance or serve a notice in connection with the seizure;
 - (h) slaughter any animal in accordance with Article 8 or serve a notice in connection with such slaughter;
 - (i) serve a notice requiring any cleansing and disinfection in accordance with any Order, or carry out or cause to be carried out such cleaning and disinfection;
 - (j) examine and take copies of any record, including any computer record; and
 - (k) ascertain whether there is or has been any contravention of this Law or any Order or whether there is any evidence of any such contravention.
- (3) No person except an inspector shall remove or otherwise interfere with any mark applied under paragraph (2)(d).
- (4) If the Bailiff or a Jurat is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for an inspector to exercise the power of entry under Article 34 and either –
- (a) that admission to the premises has been refused, or a refusal is expected, and that notice of the intention to apply for a warrant has been given to the occupier; or
 - (b) that an application for admission, or the giving of such a notice, would defeat the purpose of the entry, or that the case is one of

urgency, or that the premises are unoccupied or the occupier is absent,

the Bailiff or Jurat, as the case may be, may issue a warrant authorizing an inspector to enter the premises if need be by reasonable force.

- (5) If an inspector enters any premises by virtue of a warrant issued under this Article the inspector shall at the time of entry –
- (a) if the occupier is on the premises, serve a copy of the warrant on that person; or
 - (b) in any other case leave a copy of the warrant in a conspicuous place on the premises.
- (6) The occupier of premises entered by an inspector under Article 34, or by virtue of a warrant issued under this Article, and the occupier's employees and any person on the premises who is or has been in possession or charge of any animal, carcase or substance that is or has been on the premises shall –
- (a) provide such reasonable facilities and reasonable assistance to the inspector and comply with such reasonable requirements as the inspector considers necessary for any purpose connected with the administration or enforcement of this Law or any Order; and
 - (b) if required by an inspector, give such information as he or she possesses as to –
 - (i) any animal, carcase or substance which is or has been on the premises,
 - (ii) any animal or carcase with which any animal, carcase or substance that is or has been on the premises may have come into contact, and
 - (iii) the location, transport and movement of any animal, carcase or substance that is or has been in his or her possession or charge.
- (7) An inspector entering any premises under Article 34, or by virtue of a warrant issued under this Article, may be accompanied by such other persons as the inspector considers necessary to give adequate assistance.
- (8) If such premises are unoccupied the inspector shall leave them as effectively secured against unauthorized entry as they were prior to entry.
- (9) A person on whom a notice under this Article is served shall comply with the notice at his or her own expense and if the person fails to so comply, an inspector may arrange for the notice to be complied with at the person's expense.
- (10) In this Article –
- “substance” means any substance the possession, transportation, sale or supply of which is prohibited by an Order for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease;
- “premises” means any place with respect to which an inspector has a power of entry under Article 34.²⁵

34B Disposal and recall of prohibited substances

- (1) Where an inspector finds any substance that is possessed, transported, sold or supplied in contravention of any Order the inspector may serve a notice on the person in possession of the substance requiring the person to dispose of it and any other substance with which it has come into contact, in such manner and within such period as may be specified in the notice.
- (2) An inspector may serve on any person who has sold or supplied any substance the sale or supply of which is prohibited by an Order a notice requiring that person to collect at the person's own expense that substance from the person to whom it was sold or supplied, or from any other person to whom it may have subsequently been sold or supplied, and to transport it to such place and within such time as may be specified in the notice.
- (3) If any person on whom a notice is served under paragraph (1) or (2) contravenes the notice an inspector may, without prejudice to any proceedings arising out of such default, carry out or cause to be carried out the requirements of the notice, and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the inspector in doing so shall be recoverable by the Minister from the person on whom the notice was served.²⁶

35 Power to detain vessels and aircraft

- (1) Where the Harbour Master or an inspector is satisfied that this Law or any Order has not been or is not being complied with on board a vessel in a port, then, on the representation in writing to that effect of the officer concerned, stating particulars of non-compliance, the vessel may be detained until the Minister otherwise directs.
- (2) The officer detaining the vessel shall forthwith deliver to the master or person in charge of the vessel a copy of the representation.
- (3) Section 66 of the Merchant Shipping (Jersey) Act 1916²⁷ or, as the case may be, Articles 107 and 111 of the Air Navigation (No. 2) Order 1995 of the United Kingdom, as applied to Jersey by the Air Navigation (Jersey) Order 2000²⁸ shall apply in the case of such detention as if it were authorized or ordered under that Act or Order, as the case may be.

36 Exemption from fees

Save as otherwise expressly provided, no fee or other charge shall be demanded or made for any appointment, certificate, declaration, licence or thing under this Law or any Order, or for any inspection or other act precedent to the granting, making or doing of a certificate, declaration, licence or other thing.

37 Evidence and form and service of instruments

- (1) In any proceeding under this Law, no proof shall be required of the appointment or handwriting of an inspector or other officer in an administration of the States for which the Minister is assigned responsibility.

- (2) Every notice under this Law or under any Order shall be in writing.
- (3) Provision may be made by Order for prescribing and regulating the form and mode of service or delivery of notices and other instruments.
- (4) Any notice or other instrument under this Law or under any Order may be served on the person to be affected thereby, either by the delivery thereof to him or her personally, or by the leaving thereof for him or her at his or her last known place of abode or business, or by the sending thereof through the post in a letter addressed to him or her there.
- (5) A notice or other instrument to be served on the occupier of any building, land or place, may, except when sent by post, be addressed to him or her by the designation of the occupier of that building, land or place, without naming or further describing him or her; and where it is to be served on the several occupiers of several buildings, lands or places, may, except when sent by post, be addressed to them collectively by the designation of the occupiers of those several buildings, lands or places, without further naming or describing them but separate copies thereof being served on them severally.

Offences and legal proceedings

38 Offences against this Law

- (1) If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him or her, does any of the following things, he or she shall be guilty of an offence against this Law –
 - (a) if he or she acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of this Law or of any Order;
 - (b) if he or she refuses to an inspector or other officer, acting in execution of this Law or of any Order, admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle or boat which the inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs, or impedes him or her in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an inspector or officer of police or other officer in the execution of his or her duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding;
 - (ba) if he or she fails to give to any person acting in the execution of this Law any assistance or information which that person may reasonably require for the purpose of carrying out any functions under this Law;
 - (bb) if he or she furnishes to any person acting in the execution of this Law any information which he knows to be false or misleading;
 - (c) if he or she throws or places, or causes to be thrown or placed, into or in any stream, pond or other water, or into or in the sea within 3 miles of the shore, the carcase of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected; or
 - (d) if he or she digs up, or causes to be dug up, a carcase buried under the direction of the Minister.²⁹

- (1A) Nothing in paragraph (1)(ba) shall be construed as requiring any person to answer any question or give any information if to do so might incriminate the person.³⁰
- (2) If any person does any of the following things, he or she shall be guilty of an offence against this Law –
- (a) if, with intent to evade this Law, or any Order, he or she alters or falsely makes, or ante-dates, or counterfeits, or offers or utters, knowing the same to be altered, or falsely made or ante-dated, or counterfeited, a licence, declaration, certificate or instrument granted, made or issued, or purporting to be granted, made or issued, under or for any purpose of this Law or of any Order;
 - (b) if, for the purpose of obtaining a licence, certificate or instrument, he or she makes a declaration or statement which is false in any material particular, unless he or she shows to the satisfaction of the court that he or she did not know of that falsity, and that he or she could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof;
 - (c) if he or she obtains or endeavours to obtain such a licence, certificate or instrument by means of a false pretence, unless he or she shows to the satisfaction of the court that he or she did not know of that falsity, and that he or she could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof; or
 - (d) if he or she by means of any fraud or false pretence obtains, or attempts to obtain, compensation from the Minister in respect of an animal slaughtered, or aids or abets any person in any such fraud or false pretence.³¹
- (3) A person who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of an offence under this Law shall also be guilty of the offence and liable in the same manner as a principal offender to the penalty provided for that offence.³²
- (4) Where an offence under this Law committed by a limited liability partnership or body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of –
- (a) a person who is a partner of the partnership, or director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate; or
 - (b) any person purporting to act in any such capacity,
- the person shall also be guilty of the offence and liable in the same manner as the partnership or body corporate to the penalty provided for that offence.³³
- (5) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraph (4) 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.³⁴

38A Offences due to fault of another person and defence of due diligence

- (1) Where the commission by any person of an offence under this Law is due to the act or default of some other person, that other person shall be guilty of the offence.
- (2) A person may be charged with and convicted of the offence by virtue of paragraph (1) whether or not proceedings are taken against another person.
- (3) In any proceedings for an offence under this Law, it shall, subject to paragraph (4), be a defence for the person charged with the offence to prove that the person took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence personally or by a person under his or her control.
- (4) If in any case the defence provided by paragraph (3) involves the allegation that the commission of the offence was due to an act or default of another person, or to reliance on information supplied by another person, the person charged shall not, without leave of the court, be entitled to rely on that defence unless –
 - (a) at least 7 clear days before the hearing; and
 - (b) where he or she has previously appeared before a court in connection with the alleged offence, within one month of the first such appearance,the person has served on the prosecutor a notice in writing giving such information identifying or assisting in the identification of that other person as was then in his or her possession.
- (5) In paragraph (4) any reference to appearing before a court shall be construed as including a reference to being brought before a court.³⁵

39 Punishment for offences against this Law³⁶

If any person is guilty of an offence against this Law for which no special penalty is provided, he or she shall for every such offence be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or –

- (a) to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale;
- (b) if the offence is committed with respect to more than 20 animals, to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale for each animal; or
- (c) where the offence is committed in relation to carcasses, fodder, litter, dung or another thing (exclusive of animals), to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale in respect of every 508 kg in weight thereof after the first 508 kg, in addition to the first fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale,

or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

40 Forfeiture of animals unlawfully landed or shipped

If any person lands or ships or attempts to land or ship an animal or thing in contravention of this Law or of any Order, the animal or thing in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited and shall become the property of the States.

41 General provisions as to procedure

- (1) Where the owner or person in charge of an animal is charged with an offence against this Law relative to disease or to any illness of the animal, he or she shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease or illness, unless and until he or she shows to the satisfaction of the court that he or she had no knowledge thereof and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.
- (2) Where a person is charged with an offence against this Law in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vessel, vehicle or thing belonging to or under his or her charge, and a presumption against him or her on the part of the prosecution is raised, it shall lie on him or her to prove the due cleansing and disinfection thereof.

*Provisions as to Orders***42 Provisions as to Orders**

- (1) The Minister may make Orders for any of the purposes for which Orders may be made under this Law and for prescribing anything which may be prescribed under this Law and generally for the purpose of carrying this Law into effect.
- (2) The Subordinate Legislation (Jersey) Law 1960,³⁷ shall apply to Orders made under this Law.³⁸

*Citation***43 Citation**

This Law may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Jersey) Law 1956.

SCHEDULE 1

(Article 14)

IMPORTED ANIMALS' QUARANTINE STATIONS

1. The animals shall be landed only at such part of a port, if any, (to be called an "imported animals' quarantine station") as is defined for that purpose by Order.
2. The animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control and to such conditions in respect of the animals or of the vessel from which they are landed, as may be prescribed.
3. When landed the animals shall be placed in sheds or other receptacles in the quarantine station.
4. The animals shall not be moved out of the quarantine station except on such conditions, if any, as may be prescribed.
5. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Schedule, the provisions of this Law relating to slaughter in case of the existence of disease, and to the ownership of carcasses of such animals, shall apply to animals within an imported animals' quarantine station.
6. The provisions of Article 8(3) shall not apply in respect of any animal in an imported animals' quarantine station which is, by reason of its having been diseased or suspected, or of its having been exposed to the infection of any disease, slaughtered in that station.

SCHEDULE 2³⁹

(Article 16)

**TABLE OF MINIMUM VALUES OF HORSES WHICH
MAY BE EXPORTED**

A heavy draft horse	£105
A vanner, mule or hinny	£100
An ass	£20

SCHEDULE 3

(Article 30)

THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES TO WHICH PART 3 APPLIES

1. The substances commonly known as vaccines, sera, toxins, antitoxins, and antigens.
2. The substance commonly known as salvarsan (Dioxy-diamino-arsenobenzol-di-hydrochloride) and analogous substances used for specific treatment of infective disease.
3. Extract of the pituitary body.

ENDNOTES**Table of Legislation History**

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement
Diseases of Animals (Jersey) Law 1956	L.18/1956	1 December 1958 (R&O.3952)
Diseases of Animals (Amendment) (Jersey) Law 1960	L.19/1960	1 October 1960
Diseases of Animals (Amendment No. 2) (Jersey) Law 1961	L.33/1961	19 August 1961
Diseases of Animals (Amendment No. 3) (Jersey) Law 1962	L.5/1962	12 May 1962
Miscellaneous Diseases of Animals (Jersey) Order 1991	R&O.8159	9 January 1991
Diseases of Animals (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 1995	L.14/1995	21 April 1995
Diseases of Animals (Amendment No. 5) (Jersey) Law 2000	L.43/2000	1 December 2000
Transfer of Functions (Environment and Public Services Committee (No. 2) (Jersey) Act 2004	R&O.133/2004	23 November 2004
Diseases of Animals (Amendment No. 6) (Jersey) Law 2005	L.30/2005	11 November 2005
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 3) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.132/2005	9 December 2005
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 12) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.133/2005	9 December 2005

Table of Renumbered Provisions

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39	41
40	42
40(3)	repealed by L.43/2000
41	spent, omitted from this revised edition
42	43
42(2)	spent, omitted from this revised edition
FIRST SCHEDULE	SCHEDULE 1
SECOND SCHEDULE	SCHEDULE 2
THIRD SCHEDULE	SCHEDULE 3
FOURTH SCHEDULE	spent, omitted from this revised edition

Table of Endnote References

- ¹ *This Law has been amended by the States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 3) (Jersey) Regulations 2005 and the States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 12) (Jersey) Regulations 2005. The amendments replace all references to a Committee of the States of Jersey with a reference to a Minister of the States of Jersey, and remove and add defined terms appropriately, consequentially upon the move from a committee system of government to a ministerial system of government*
- ² Article 1(3) *definition “disease” except in so far as the Law applies to poultry, extended so as to include the diseases specified in the Schedule in R&O.8159.*
- ³ Article 1(5) *definition “horse” substituted by L.5/1962*
- ⁴ Article 1(5) *definition “Veterinary Officer” substituted by L.19/1960*
- ⁵ Article 2 *inserted by L.19/1960*
- ⁶ Article 2(1) *amended by L.43/2000*
- ⁷ Article 8(3) *substituted by L.33/1961*
- ⁸ Article 10 *amended by L.43/2000*
- ⁹ Cross-heading *amended by L.43/2000*
- ¹⁰ Article 11 *heading amended by L.43/2000*
- ¹¹ Article 11 *amended by L.43/2000*
- ¹² Article 12(2) *amended by L.14/1995*
- ¹³ Article 13(1) *amended by L.43/2000*
- ¹⁴ Article 13(2) *inserted by L.43/2000*
- ¹⁵ Article 13(3) *inserted by L.43/2000*
- ¹⁶ Article 14(2) *amended by L.43/2000*
- ¹⁷ Article 16(3) *amended by L.5/1962*
- ¹⁸ Article 20(1) *amended by L.43/2000*
- ¹⁹ Article 20(2) *inserted by L.43/2000*
- ²⁰ *chapter 02.550*
- ²¹ Article 24(2) *substituted by L.33/1961*
- ²² Article 29 *inserted by L.14/1995*

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- ²³ Article 32 amended by L.14/1995
²⁴ chapter 01.160
²⁵ Article 34A inserted by L.30/2005
²⁶ Article 34B inserted by L.30/2005
²⁷ chapter 19.430
²⁸ chapter 03.105
²⁹ Article 38(1) amended by L.30/2005
³⁰ Article 38(1A) inserted by L.30/2005
³¹ Article 38(2) amended by L.33/1961
³² Article 38(3) inserted by L.30/2005
³³ Article 38(4) inserted by L.30/2005
³⁴ Article 38(5) inserted by L.30/2005
³⁵ Article 38A inserted by L.30/2005
³⁶ Article 39 substituted by L.43/2000; former Article substituted by L.14/1995
³⁷ chapter 15.720
³⁸ Article 42(2) substituted by L.43/2000
³⁹ Schedule 2 substituted by L.33/1961