



Jersey

RABIES (CONTROL) (JERSEY) ORDER 1976

Official Consolidated Version

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Jersey

RABIES (CONTROL) (JERSEY) ORDER 1976

Contents

Article

1	Interpretation	3
2	Notice of rabies or suspected rabies	4
3	Declaration of infected place	4
4	Powers of inspection	5
5	Rules relating to infected places	5
6	Notice of intended slaughter.....	6
7	Declaration of infected area.....	7
8	Destruction of animals in infected areas.....	7
9	Power of Minister to prohibit sporting or recreational activities on account of rabies	7
10	Erection of warning notices.....	8
11	Offences.....	8
12	Citation	8

SCHEDULE 1 **9**

ANIMALS TO WHICH THE ORDER APPLIES	9
------------------------------------	---

SCHEDULE 2 **10**

FORM OF NOTICE DECLARING AND DEFINING THE LIMITS OF AN INFECTED PLACE	10
---	----

SCHEDULE 3 **12**

PROVISIONS WHICH MAY BE APPLIED IN INFECTED AREAS	12
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ENDNOTES **17**

Table of Legislation History.....	17
Table of Renumbered Provisions	17
Table of Endnote References	17



Jersey

RABIES (CONTROL) (JERSEY) ORDER 1976¹

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, in pursuance of Articles 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 37 and 42 of the Diseases of Animals (Jersey) Law 1956, and as extended, as respects Articles 3 and 6 thereof, by Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Diseases of Animals (Rabies) (Jersey) Law 1976, orders as follows –²

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

1 Interpretation

- (1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires –
- “animal” means an animal (other than human) belonging to any of the orders of mammals specified in Schedule 1;
 - “cat” means an animal belonging to the species *Felis catus* of the order of mammals *Carnivora*;
 - “dog” means an animal belonging to the species *Canis familiaris* of the order of mammals *Carnivora*;
 - “infected area” means an area which is declared under Article 7 to be an infected area for purposes connected with the control and eradication of rabies;
 - “infected place” means a place which is declared to be an infected place by a notice served under Article 3;
 - “Law” means the Diseases of Animals (Jersey) Law 1956, and as extended, as respects Articles 3 and 6 thereof, by Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Diseases of Animals (Rabies) Jersey Law 1976;
 - “premises” includes land, with or without buildings, and where a person occupies land which comprises 2 or more non-adjacent areas, each of those areas shall be deemed to be separate premises for the purposes of this Order.
- (2) For the purposes of this Order, and for the purposes of Articles 3 to 10 inclusive and Part 4 of the Law, insofar as they apply to the making, administration and enforcement of this Order –
- (a) the definition of “animals” in Article 1 of the Law is extended to include any animal (other than man) belonging to any of the orders of mammals specified in Schedule 1;

- (b) the definition of “disease” in Article 1 of the Law is extended so as to include rabies.
- (3) The provisions of Article 8 of the Law shall apply to rabies.

2 Notice of rabies or suspected rabies

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 of the Law and subject to paragraph (2) of this Article, a person who knows or suspects that an animal (whether in captivity or not) is affected with rabies, or was at the time of its death so affected, shall with all practicable speed give notice of that fact to the Minister, unless he or she believes on reasonable grounds that another person has given notice under this paragraph in respect of that animal.
- (2) This Article shall not apply in such cases as may be prescribed under Article 3 of the Law for the purpose of regulating the keeping, importation or use of rabies virus.

3 Declaration of infected place

- (1) Where the Minister receives information concerning the existence at any premises of an animal affected or suspected of being affected with rabies, or of the death of any such animal at any such premises, or where, through any other cause, there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that rabies exists or has within the preceding 56 days existed on any premises, or that there is an animal there which has been or which may have been exposed to the infection of rabies, an inspector may, by notice served on the occupier of those premises substantially in the form set out in Schedule 2, declare those premises to be an infected place:

Provided that no such declaration may be made in respect of the States' Slaughterhouse.

- (2) On serving of such a notice the premises, within the limits specified in the notice, shall become an infected place, and such place, and any person from time to time therein, shall be subject to –
 - (a) the Rules specified in Article 5; and
 - (b) any additional rules which may be specified in a further notice,in so far as such rules are for the time being in force.
- (3) The Veterinary Officer may from time to time, by service of a further notice on the occupier of the infected place, direct all or any of the following things, namely –
 - (a) that the limits of the infected place shall be altered in the manner described in the notice;
 - (b) that any of the rules prescribed by Article 5 or by a previous notice served in accordance with this paragraph shall cease to apply to the infected place, or to persons therein, or shall be varied or modified to the extent or in the manner specified in the notice; or
 - (c) that such additional rules as may be specified in the notice shall apply to the infected place, or to persons from time to time therein.

- (4) The restrictions imposed by a notice served under paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) shall remain in force until cancelled by a notice to that effect served by the Veterinary Officer on the occupier of the infected place.

4 Powers of inspection

- (1) Where the Minister receives information which affords grounds for suspecting that rabies exists or has within the preceding 56 days existed on any premises, or that there is an animal there which has been or may have been exposed to the infection of that disease, the Veterinary Officer shall with all practicable speed inquire as to the correctness of such information, and examine any animal or the carcass of any animal found at the premises.
- (2) In discharging his or her functions under this Article the Veterinary Officer may –
- (a) enter on any part of the premises;
 - (b) remove or cause to be removed from the premises any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or any animal which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, or the carcass of any such animal, to a place where the animal can conveniently be kept under veterinary observation, or to a place where the animal or carcass can be subject to diagnostic tests; and
 - (c) take such samples as may be required for the purpose of diagnosis from any animal on the premises, whether or not such animal is affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected,

and the occupier of the premises, the persons in his or her employment, the veterinary surgeon (if any) who has been attending or has been consulted respecting any such animal or carcass and any other person who has been in charge of, or in any manner in contact with, the animal or carcass, shall render such reasonable assistance to the Veterinary Officer as he or she may require for the purposes of this Article.

- (3) Any such occupier, veterinary surgeon or person as aforesaid shall, if so required by the Veterinary Officer, give such information as he or she possesses as to the animal or carcass, as to the location or movements of any other animal in his or her possession or under his or her charge, and as to any other animal with which any such animal may have been in contact.

5 Rules relating to infected places

- (1) Any premises declared to be an infected place by a notice served under Article 3, and any person from time to time thereat, shall be subject to the following rules, namely –

Rule 1. – Any animal in the infected place which is affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or any animal therein which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, shall be detained and isolated in a part of the infected place approved for the purpose by an inspector.

Rule 2. – No person other than an inspector, the owner of the animal or his or her representative, or a person tending the animal, shall have access to an animal detained and isolated under Rule 1, except under the authority of a licence granted

by or on behalf of the Minister, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted.

Rule 3. – No animal shall be moved into or out of an infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by or on behalf of the Minister, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted.

Rule 4. – No carcase shall be removed from an infected place except under the authority of a licence granted by or on behalf of the Minister and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted, and the carcase of an animal dying at the infected place shall be disposed of in a manner specified by an inspector.

Rule 5. – Subject to the power of an inspector to remove and detain an animal under Article 3(1), any animal in the infected place which is affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, may be slaughtered on behalf of its owner by a veterinary surgeon in accordance with Article 5(2) of the [Slaughter of Animals \(Jersey\) Law 1962](#), but only after notice of the intended slaughter has been given to the Minister. Where such slaughter takes place, steps shall be taken to ensure that the head and neck of the animal are not damaged, and if required, the carcase shall be made available to the Veterinary Officer for veterinary investigation.

Rule 6. – Notice of the death of any animal in the infected place shall be given with all practicable speed to the Minister by the owner or other person in charge of the animal, or by the occupier of the infected place.

Rule 7. – No litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle or other thing coming from, or used in connection with, the animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or an animal which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, shall be removed from the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by or on behalf of the Minister, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted.

Rule 8. – Every part of an infected place where an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or an animal which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, has been, shall be disinfected by the occupier of the infected place in a manner approved by an inspector.

Rule 9. – The occupier shall ensure that notices in a form approved by an inspector are prominently displayed at the infected place, indicating that it has been declared so to be, and drawing attention to the existence or possible existence of rabies thereat.

- (2) Where the occupier of an infected place fails to comply with the requirements of Rule 7 or Rule 9, an inspector may enter the infected place, and carry out or cause to be carried out the necessary disinfection, or erect or cause to be erected the requisite notices; and, without prejudice to any proceedings arising out of the default, the reasonable expenses incurred in making the default shall be recoverable by the Minister as a civil debt from the occupier of the infected place.

6 Notice of intended slaughter

- (1) Where the Minister, under Article 8 of the Law, decides to cause an animal to be slaughtered, the Veterinary Officer shall serve a notice of intended slaughter on the owner or other person in charge of the animal, informing him or her of the

proposed slaughter and (except where the animal has already been removed under Article 4(2)(b)) requiring him or her to surrender the animal for slaughter, or to detain the animal pending its slaughter, or its surrender and removal for slaughter, on such part of the premises at which the animal is kept as may be specified in the notice, and to isolate it as far as practicable from any other animal.

- (2) The person on whom a notice is served under paragraph (1) shall –
 - (a) comply; and
 - (b) not move the animal, or cause or permit it to be moved, off the part of the premises on which it is required to be detained, except under the authority, and in accordance with the terms and conditions, of a licence granted by the Veterinary Officer.

7 Declaration of infected area

- (1) Where the Minister believes or suspects that rabies exists, or has within the preceding 6 months existed, on any premises, or has under Article 3 declared any premises to be an infected place, the Minister may declare the whole of Jersey, or any part of Jersey, to be an infected area for purposes of the control and eradication of the disease and Articles 8, 9 and 10 shall apply to any infected area so declared.
- (2) If, and for so long as, Jersey or any part of Jersey has been declared an infected area under paragraph (1), the Minister may apply to the infected area such of the provisions of Schedule 3 as the Minister thinks fit, and shall specify the descriptions of animals and other matters in respect of which any such provisions shall apply.
- (3) The provisions of this Article shall take effect immediately on the making of the declaration and the Minister shall take all reasonable steps to bring the declaration to the public notice.

8 Destruction of animals in infected areas

- (1) Where the Minister considers it expedient so to do, he or she may secure the destruction in an infected area of any animal (other than an animal held in captivity) and an inspector, or other officer duly authorized for the purpose by the Minister, may, on production if so required of evidence of his or her authority, enter any land (other than a dwelling house) for the purpose of carrying out, or deciding whether to carry out, such destruction.
- (2) For the purposes of giving effect to this Article, methods of destruction may be used which, but for this paragraph, would be unlawful.

9 Power of Minister to prohibit sporting or recreational activities on account of rabies

- (1) The Minister shall prohibit the holding on any land in an infected area of any sporting or recreational activity which, in his or her opinion, might cause the spread of rabies, and any such prohibition shall remain in force until withdrawn or varied by the Minister.

- (2) The Minister shall take all reasonable steps to bring the prohibition to the public notice.

10 Erection of warning notices

The Minister may cause notices to be affixed or exhibited in such manner as he or she thinks fit –

- (a) at any place within and, if appropriate, on the boundaries of an infected area indicating that it is an infected area for purposes connected with the control and eradication of rabies; and
- (b) on the boundaries of and on any access to land on which the destruction of animals is carried out in accordance with Article 8, indicating the nature of the operations being carried out on the land, and the methods of destruction being used,

and any person who removes, destroys, defaces or alters any such notice shall be guilty of an offence.

11 Offences

Any person who contravenes any provision of this Order, or any such provision as applied in an infected area by declaration of the Minister under Article 7, or any provision of a licence granted or notice served under any such provision, or who fails to comply with any such provision, or who causes or permits any such contravention or non-compliance, shall be guilty of an offence against the Law.

12 Citation

This Order may be cited as the Rabies (Control) (Jersey) Order 1976.

SCHEDULE 1

(Article 1)

ANIMALS TO WHICH THE ORDER APPLIES

<i>Order</i>	<i>Common names of some species (see note below).</i>
Artiodactyla	Pigs, peccaries, hippopotamuses, camels, llamas, chevrotains, deer, giraffes, prong-horns, cattle, antelopes, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep.
Carnivora	Dogs, cats, jackals, foxes, wolves, bears, raccoons, coatis, pandas, otters, weasels, martens, polecats, badgers, skunks, mink, ratels, genets, civets, linsangs, mongooses, hyaenas, ocelots, pumas, cheetahs, lions, tigers, leopards.
Chiroptera	Bats, flying foxes.
Dermoptera	Flying lemurs.
Edentata	Anteaters, sloths, armadillos.
Hyracoidea	Hyraxes.
Insectivora	Solenodons, tenrecs, otter shrews, golden moles, hedgehogs, elephant shrews, shrews, moles, desmans.
Lagomorpha	Pikas, rabbits, hares.
Marsupialia	Opossums, marsupial mice, dasyures, marsupial moles, marsupial anteaters, bandicoots, rat opossums, cuscuses, phalangers, koalas, wombats, wallabies, kangaroos.
Monotremata	Echidnas, duck-billed platypuses.
Perissodactyla	Horses, asses, zebras, tapirs, rhinoceroses.
Pholidota	Pangolins.
Primates	Tree-shrews, lemurs, indrises, sifakas, aye-ayes, lorises, bushbabies, tarsiers, titis, uakaris, sakis, howlers, capuchins, squirrel monkeys, marmosets, tamarins, macaques, mangabeys, baboons, langurs, gibbons, great apes.
All families except Hominidae (Man).	
Proboscidea	Elephants.
Rodentia	Gophers, squirrels, chipmunks, marmots, scaly-tailed squirrels, pocket mice, kangaroo rats, beavers, mountain beavers, springhaas, mice, rats, hamsters, lemmings, voles, gerbils, water rats, dormice, jumping mice, jerboas, porcupines, cavies (including guinea-pigs), capybaras, chinchillas, spiny rats, gundis.
Tubulidentata	Aardvarks.

NOTE –Some of the common names of animals included in this Schedule are set out opposite the appropriate reference. The list is for guidance only and does not form part of the Order.

SCHEDULE 2

(Article 3)

FORM OF NOTICE DECLARING AND DEFINING THE LIMITS OF AN INFECTED PLACE

Diseases of Animals (Jersey) Law 1956.
RABIES CONTROL (JERSEY) ORDER 1976.
Notice declaring and defining the limits of an infected place.

To
.....
.....

Of.....
.....
.....

I, the undersigned, duly authorized on, by the Minister administering the Diseases of Animals (Jersey) Law 1956, give you as the occupier of the undermentioned premises notice that in accordance with, and for the purposes of, the above-mentioned Order the undermentioned premises are declared to be an infected place, and that the premises, and any person from time to time thereat, accordingly become subject to the Rules specified in this notice. Any person infringing these Rules is liable to prosecution.

This notice remains in force in its present form until it is cancelled, or varied by a subsequent notice served by an inspector on the occupier of the infected place.

NOTE – A notice declaring an infected place may be served under Article 3 of the Rabies (Control) (Jersey) Order 1976 in respect of any premises at which there is an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or at which such an animal has died, or in respect of premises at which there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that rabies has existed within the previous 56 days, or that there is an animal which has been or which may have been exposed to the infection of rabies through contact with an affected or suspected animal.

Description of infected place.

Dated.....20.....

(Signed).....

Official address.....

.....

SCHEDULE 3

(Article 7(2))

PROVISIONS WHICH MAY BE APPLIED IN INFECTED AREAS

PROVISION 1

Restriction of movement of animals into and out of an infected area

The movement of animals of such descriptions or species as may be specified in the notice declaring an area to be an infected area into or out of such areas as may be so specified, is prohibited, except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted.

PROVISION 2

Control of dogs and cats

- (1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (4), it shall be the duty of the owner or other person in charge of a dog or cat, and of the occupier of the premises at which the dog or cat is normally kept, or at which it may be temporarily staying, to ensure that the dog or cat –
 - (a) is at all times securely confined within the premises, or a part thereof, and does not stray or escape therefrom;
 - (b) does not come into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises; and
 - (c) only leaves the premises in accordance with this Provision.
- (2) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (1), it shall not be unlawful for a dog or cat –
 - (a) to be exercised outside the premises within which it is confined, on condition that, throughout the period of exercise, it is –
 - (i) held securely on a leash by the person in charge of the dog or cat, and in no circumstances permitted to run free,
 - (ii) prevented from coming into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises at which it is confined, and
 - (iii) in the case of a dog, securely fitted with a muzzle; or
 - (b) to be moved to other premises within Jersey on condition that –
 - (i) whilst being so moved, it is either controlled in the manner specified in sub-paragraph (a), or carried in a suitable secure container which does not permit it to come into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises at which it is confined, and
 - (ii) it does not (except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to

which it was granted) come into contact with any other animal at the premises to which it is moved.

- (3) An inspector may cause to be served on the owner or other person in charge of a dog or cat, or on the occupier of the premises at which the dog or cat is or should be confined, a notice setting out such requirements, and specifying such conditions, with respect to the control and confinement of the dog or cat as the inspector considers appropriate, and the person on whom such a notice is served shall take all necessary steps to comply with the provisions thereof.
- (4) Where the Veterinary Officer is satisfied that, having regard to the purpose for which a particular dog or cat is kept, any of the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) would, if applied to that dog or cat, unduly restrict its use for that purpose, he or she may by licence exempt the owner or other person in charge of that dog or cat from all or any of those requirements, subject to compliance by that person with such conditions as may be imposed by the licence.

PROVISION 3

Control of animals other than dogs and cats

- (1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (4), it shall be the duty of the owner or other person in charge of an animal of a description or species specified by the Veterinary Officer and of the occupier of the premises at which such animal is normally kept, or at which it may be temporarily staying, to ensure that the animal –
 - (a) is at all times securely confined within the premises, or a part thereof, and does not stray or escape therefrom;
 - (b) does not come into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises; and
 - (c) only leaves the premises in accordance with this Provision.
- (2) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (1), it shall not be unlawful for an animal –
 - (a) which is normally exercised outside the premises within which it is confined to be so exercised, on condition that, throughout the period of exercise, it is –
 - (i) closely controlled and properly restrained by the person in charge of the animal, and in no circumstances permitted to run free, and
 - (ii) prevented from coming into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises at which it is confined; or
 - (b) to be moved to other premises within Jersey:
Provided that –
 - (i) it is transported in such a way as will ensure that it is kept under proper control and restraint, and that it cannot come into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises at which it is confined, and
 - (ii) it does not (except under, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of, a licence granted by an inspector) come into contact with any other animal at the premises to which it is moved.

- (3) An inspector may serve on the owner or other person in charge of an animal to which this Provision applies, or on the occupier of the premises at which the animal is or should be confined, a notice setting out such requirements, and specifying such conditions, with respect to the control and confinement of the animal as the inspector may consider appropriate, and the person on whom such a notice is served shall take all necessary steps to comply with the provisions thereof.
- (4) Where the Veterinary Officer is satisfied that, having regard to the purpose for which a particular animal to which this provision applies is kept, any of the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) would, if applied to that animal, unduly restrict its use for that purpose he or she may by licence exempt the owner or other person in charge of that animal from all or any of those requirements, subject to compliance by that person with such conditions as may be imposed by the licence.

PROVISION 4

Seizure, detention and disposal of animals not under control

- (1) Where an animal to which Provision 2 or 3 applies is not confined or controlled as required by those Provisions, or as required by a notice served or licence granted thereunder, an inspector or an officer of police may cause that animal to be seized and detained, and the following paragraphs of this Provision shall apply thereto.
- (2) The Minister shall take all reasonable steps to publicize the address or location of any place at which animals seized under paragraph (1) are to be detained, and an animal seized under that paragraph shall be removed to such a place, and detained there for a period of 3 days, unless claimed by or on behalf of its owner within that period.
- (3) Where an animal seized under this Provision is claimed by or on behalf of its owner within the period specified in paragraph (2), the Minister may require the animal to be detained at its owner's expense at such place and for such additional period as the Veterinary Officer may direct.
- (4) Where the owner of an animal which has been claimed within the period specified in paragraph (2) –
 - (a) fails to meet, within the period specified by the Minister, the reasonable expenses incurred in seizing and detaining the animal, or
 - (b) where an additional period of detention has been directed in respect of the animal under paragraph (3), fails to enter into an arrangement satisfactory to the Minister for meeting the reasonable expenses incurred or to be incurred in connection with such additional period of detention, or fails to comply with the terms of such an arrangement,the Minister may cause the animal to be destroyed and its carcase disposed of, or otherwise dispose of the animal as the Minister may think fit.
- (5) Where an animal seized under this Provision is not claimed by or on behalf of its owner within the period specified in paragraph (2), the Minister may cause the animal to be destroyed and its carcase disposed of, or otherwise dispose of the animal as the Minister may think fit.
- (6) The reasonable expenses of the Minister incurred in seizing, detaining, destroying or disposing of an animal or carcase under the foregoing paragraphs of this Provision shall, without prejudice to any proceedings arising for an offence against

the Law, be recoverable by the Minister as a civil debt from the owner of the animal.

- (7) Where circumstances prevent an animal which is liable to be seized under this Provision from being so seized an inspector or officer of police may destroy the animal without so seizing it.
- (8) An inspector or officer of police may enter any land for the purpose of seizing or destroying an animal which is liable to be seized or destroyed under the foregoing paragraphs of this Provision.

PROVISION 5

Compulsory vaccination of animals

- (1) The owner of an animal of a description or species specified by the Minister shall take steps to ensure that the animal is, within such period as may be so specified, vaccinated against rabies with a vaccine approved for the purpose by the Minister.
- (2) Where an animal is vaccinated under paragraph (1), the owner of the animal shall ensure that it is marked in such manner, or provided with such other means of identification, as the Minister may require.
- (3) Where a person fails to comply with any of the foregoing requirements of this Provision, the Minister may cause the animal to be seized and –
 - (a) arrange for those requirements to be carried out; or
 - (b) destroy the animal and dispose of its carcase, or otherwise dispose of the animal as the Minister may think fit.
- (4) An inspector may enter any land for the purpose of seizing an animal under paragraph (3) and the owner or other person in charge of the animal and the occupier of the land, shall render all reasonable assistance to such inspector to enable him or her to exercise the powers conferred by this paragraph.
- (5) The reasonable expenses of the Minister incurred in connection with the seizure, vaccination, marking or identification, destruction or disposal of an animal under paragraphs (3) and (4) may be recovered by the Minister as a civil debt from the owner of the animal, without prejudice to any proceedings arising for an offence against the Law.

PROVISION 6

Prohibition of gatherings of animals

Events of a kind specified by the Minister at which animals, or such descriptions or species of animals as may be so specified, are gathered together are prohibited, except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted. The occupier of any land on which an event prohibited by this provision is held, and the person responsible for organizing or holding that event, shall be guilty of an offence.

PROVISION 7

Prohibition of certain activities

- (1) The following activities are prohibited, except under, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of, a licence granted by an inspector, subject namely –
- (a) the racing or coursing, or the training for racing or coursing, of any hounds or dogs;
 - (b) point-to-point meetings;
 - (c) drag-hunting; and
 - (d) the shooting or attempted shooting of game or other wildlife,
- and any person who takes part in such an activity, and the occupier of any land on which that activity takes place, shall be guilty of an offence.

PROVISION 8

Notification of deaths of animals

- (1) Any person who knows of the death of an animal of a description or species to which the foregoing provisions apply, or who finds the carcase of such an animal, shall report the fact to the Minister, unless he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that the animal did not die from rabies, or that the fact of its death has already been reported.
- (2) The carcase of every animal to which this Provision applies shall belong to the Minister, and shall be buried or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Minister may determine.
- (3) An inspector shall have power to enter any land for the purpose of taking possession of the carcase of any animal to which this Provision applies.

ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement
Rabies (Control) (Jersey) Order 1976	R&O.6295	1 June 1976
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 3) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.132/2005	9 December 2005

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
1(4)	spent, omitted from this revised edition
12	spent, omitted from this revised edition
13	12
FIRST SCHEDULE	SCHEDULE 1
SECOND SCHEDULE	SCHEDULE 2
THIRD SCHEDULE	SCHEDULE 3
Provision I	Provision 1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8

Table of Endnote References

¹ *This Order has been amended by the States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 3) (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 *Despite the repeal of the Diseases of Animals (Jersey) Law 1956 and the Diseases of Animals (Rabies) (Jersey) Law 1976, from 1 February 2017 this Order is to be treated as if made under the Animal Health (Jersey) Law 2016, except to the extent, if any, that it is inconsistent with it. See Article 33(2) of that Law as enacted.*