



Jersey

DOGS (JERSEY) LAW 1961

Official Consolidated Version

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Jersey

DOGS (JERSEY) LAW 1961

Contents

Article

PART 1	5
1 Interpretation	5
PART 2	6
2 Requirement to have licence to keep dogs	6
3 Exemptions from licensing requirement	6
4 Issue of licences, etc.	6
5 Offences under Part 2	7
PART 3	7
6 Wearing of collars by dogs	7
7 Seizure of stray dogs	7
8 Duty of persons taking possession of stray dogs	7
9 Worring of livestock by dogs	8
10 Procedure on seizure of dogs except dogs that are dangerously out of control	8
11 Procedure on seizure of dogs that are dangerously out of control	10
11A Offence – dog dangerously out of control	12
11B Orders directing dogs to be destroyed or kept under proper control	13
11C Orders – supplementary	14
11D Procedure on appeals	15
12 Rules of Court	15
PART 4	16
13 Penalties for offences	16
13A Power of Centenier to impose penalty	16
13B Expenses	16
13C Regulations	16
14 Saving	17
15 Citation	17

ENDNOTES	18
Table of Legislation History	18
Table of Renumbered Provisions	18
Table of Endnote References	19



Jersey

DOGS (JERSEY) LAW 1961¹

A LAW relating to dogs.

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

PART 1

INTRODUCTORY

1 Interpretation

In this Law –

“agricultural land” means land used as arable, meadow or grazing land, or for the purposes of poultry farming, pig farming or market gardening, or as allotments, nursery grounds or orchards;

“collar” includes a harness;

“livestock” means cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses or poultry; and for the purposes of this definition “cattle” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves, “horses” includes asses, mules and hinnies;

“poultry” means domestic fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks;

“prescribed” means prescribed in an Order made by the Comité des Connétables;

“public place” means any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, whether on payment or otherwise, and whether the access is as a matter of right or by virtue of express or implied permission;

“States Police Force” has the meaning given in Article 1 of the [States of Jersey Police Force Law 2012](#);

“worrying livestock” means attacking livestock, or chasing livestock in such a way as may reasonably be expected to cause injury or suffering to the livestock or in the case of females, abortion, or loss of or diminution in their produce.²

PART 2

LICENSING

2 Requirement to have licence to keep dogs³

- (1) Subject to Article 3, a person shall not keep a dog unless a licence is issued in respect of that dog to its owner in accordance with Article 4.
- (2) A licence shall not be issued to any person under the age of 16 years.

3 Exemptions from licensing requirement⁴

No licence shall be required under this Part in respect of –

- (a) a dog under the age of 6 months;
- (b) a dog kept and used solely by a blind person for his or her guidance;
- (c) a dog, kept and used by a deaf person, which has been trained by an organization which exists to train dogs for that purpose, to assist that person to overcome disabilities caused by his or her deafness; or
- (d) a dog kept and used for such purposes as the States may specify in Regulations made under this Article.

4 Issue of licences, etc.

- (1) Licences under this Part shall be issued by the Connétable of the parish in which the owner of the dog resides.
- (2) A licence shall remain in force until the 31st January next following the date on which it takes effect.
- (3) The Connétable of each parish shall keep a register of all licences issued in the parish under this Part.⁵
- (4) The register shall specify –
 - (a) the name, address and telephone number, and the email address, if any, of the person to whom any such licence is issued;
 - (b) the name of each dog in respect of which a licence is issued and the identifying features of the dog, which may include (but are not limited to including) –
 - (i) the breed of the dog,
 - (ii) the sex of the dog,
 - (iii) the year of birth of the dog,
 - (iv) the colour of the dog, and
 - (v) whether there is attached to the dog a unique identifying microchip or any other feature that may assist in the accurate identification of the dog.⁶

- (5) The prescribed fee for the issuing of a licence shall be payable before a licence is issued and any such fee received shall be credited to the General Account of the parish in which it is received.⁷
- (6) Forms or fees may be prescribed for any purpose connected with the licensing of a dog under this Part.⁸

5 Offences under Part 2

- (1) If any person keeps a dog for which a licence under this Part is not in force, not being a dog exempted by virtue of Article 3, he or she shall be guilty of an offence:

Provided that a Centenier may accept payment of double the amount of the fee payable instead of instituting proceedings in respect of the offence.⁹

- (2) Any person in whose custody, charge or possession, or in whose house or premises a dog is found or seen shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be the owner of the dog.

PART 3

CONTROL OF DOGS

6 Wearing of collars by dogs

- (1) Every dog while on a highway or in any other public place shall wear a collar with the name, address and telephone number of the owner inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached to the collar:

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any pack of hounds, or to any dog while being used for sporting purposes or for the capture or destruction of vermin.¹⁰

- (2) In the case of any contravention of this Article in respect of a dog, the owner of the dog and any person in charge of it, and any person allowing it to be on the highway or in the public place, shall each be guilty of an offence, and if the dog is not in the charge of any person, a police officer may seize it and detain it until the owner has claimed it and has paid all expenses incurred by reason of its detention.

7 Seizure of stray dogs

Where a police officer has reason to believe that any dog found on a highway or in any other public place is a stray dog, he or she may seize it and detain it until the owner has claimed it and has paid all expenses incurred by reason of its detention.

8 Duty of persons taking possession of stray dogs

- (1) Where any person takes possession of a dog which he or she has reason to believe is a stray dog, he or she shall forthwith either –

- (a) return the dog to its owner; or
 - (b) notify a police officer that he or she has found the dog and give his or her name and address to the officer, and if he or she does not desire to keep the dog, the dog shall be treated as if it were a stray dog seized by the officer in pursuance of Article 7.
- (2) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Article, he or she shall be guilty of an offence.

9 Worrying of livestock by dogs

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, if a dog worries livestock on any agricultural land, the owner of the dog and, if it is in the charge of a person other than the owner, that person also, shall be guilty of an offence.
- (2) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under this Article if at the material time the livestock are trespassing on the agricultural land in question and the dog is owned by, or in the charge of, the occupier of that agricultural land or a person authorized by the occupier, except in a case where the said person caused the dog to worry the livestock.
- (3) The owner of a dog shall not be guilty of an offence under this Article if he or she shows to the satisfaction of the court that at the time when the dog worried the livestock it was in the charge of some other person whom he or she reasonably believed to be a fit and proper person to be in charge of the dog.
- (4) Where in the case of a dog found on any land –
 - (a) a police officer has reasonable cause to believe that the dog has been worrying livestock on that land, and that land appears to the police officer to be agricultural land; and
 - (b) no person is present who admits to being the owner of the dog or in charge of it,the police officer may seize the dog and detain it until the owner has claimed it and has paid all expenses incurred by reason of its seizure and detention.

10 Procedure on seizure of dogs except dogs that are dangerously out of control¹¹

- (A1) This Article applies in relation to the seizure of a dog other than a dog which a police officer has reasonable cause to believe to be dangerously out of control.¹²
- (1) Subject to paragraph (3A), where –
 - (a) the name and address, telephone number or email address of the owner of a dog that has been seized under Article 6, 7 or 9 is inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached to the collar of the dog; or
 - (b) the Connétable knows the owner's name or address, or is otherwise able to ascertain the identity and address or email address of the

owner from the information inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached to the collar of the dog or any microchip in or on the dog, or from the register kept under Article 4(3),

the Connétable shall serve on the owner a notice in writing stating that the dog has been so seized and will be liable to be sold, given away or destroyed if it is not claimed within 7 clear days after the service of the notice.¹³

- (2) A notice under this Article may be served either –
 - (a) by delivering it to the person on whom it is to be served;
 - (b) by leaving it at that person's usual or last known address, or at the address given on the collar;
 - (c) by sending it by post to that person at that person's usual or last known address, or at the address inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached to the collar; or
 - (d) by sending it electronically to the email address (if any) specified in respect of the dog in the register kept under Article 4.¹⁴
- (3) Where a dog is seized under Article 6, 7 or 9 and –
 - (a) where –
 - (i) there is no name and address, telephone number or email address inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached to the collar of the dog so seized,
 - (ii) the Connétable has been unable to ascertain the identity and address or email address of the owner from the information inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached to the collar or any microchip in or on the dog, or from the register kept under Article 4(3), and
 - (iii) the dog has been detained for 7 clear days after the seizure; or
 - (b) where –
 - (i) a notice has been served with respect to the dog under paragraph (1),
 - (ii) the dog has been detained for 7 clear days after the service of the notice, and
 - (iii) no person has claimed responsibility for it and paid all expenses incurred by reason of its detention,

the Connétable, or any person authorized by the Connétable in that behalf, may cause the dog to be sold, given away or painlessly destroyed.¹⁵

- (3A) If the Connétable is able to ascertain who owns the dog and considers that the dog may be returned to the owner without the need to serve a notice on the owner, the Connétable may return the dog to its owner without serving a notice under paragraph (1).¹⁶
- (4) No dog so seized shall be given or sold for the purposes of vivisection.
- (5) The Connétable of each parish shall keep a register of all dogs seized in that parish which are not transferred to an establishment for the reception

of stray dogs, and such register shall contain a brief description of the dog, the date of seizure and particulars as to the manner in which the dog is disposed of.

- (6) Every such register shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any member of the public.¹⁷
- (7) No dog so seized shall be disposed of by transferring it to an establishment for the reception of stray dogs unless a register is kept for that establishment containing such particulars as to dogs received in the establishment as are above mentioned and such register is open to inspection by the public.¹⁸
- (8) The police officer or other person having charge of any dog detained shall cause the dog to be properly fed and maintained.
- (9) All expenses incurred by a Connétable under this Article shall be defrayed out of the General Account of the parish in which they are incurred, and any money received by a Connétable under this Article shall be credited to that Account.¹⁹

11 Procedure on seizure of dogs that are dangerously out of control²⁰

- (1) A dog shall be regarded as being dangerously out of control if on any occasion it is not being kept under control effectively by an individual and –
 - (a) it is causing or has caused death, injury or other harm to an individual, a domestic animal or livestock; or
 - (b) its behaviour gives, or has given, rise to alarm or apprehension on the part of an individual for the individual's own safety, the safety of another individual or the safety of a domestic animal or livestock, and that alarm or apprehension is, in all the circumstances, reasonable.
- (2) Where a police officer has reasonable cause to believe that a dog is dangerously out of control, the police officer may seize the dog if it is in any public place.
- (3) On an application made by a police officer, the Bailiff, a Jurat or the Magistrate may issue a warrant authorizing a police officer to enter and search premises if the Bailiff, Jurat or Magistrate hearing the application is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that there exists on the premises specified in the application –
 - (a) a dog that is dangerously out of control; or
 - (b) evidence which is likely to be of substantial value, whether by itself or together with other evidence, to the investigation of an offence under Article 11A(1) and which does not consist of or include items subject to legal privilege, excluded material or special procedure material within the meaning of Articles 5 and 6 of the [Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#).
- (4) A police officer may seize any dog on the premises specified in the application that the police officer has reasonable cause to believe is

dangerously out of control and retain anything else for which a search has been authorized under paragraph (3).

- (5) Paragraphs (3) and (4) shall not affect the power of a police officer under Article 19 of the [Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#) to enter and search any premises for the purpose of saving life or limb or preventing serious damage to property.
- (6) The power to seize a dog under paragraph (2) or (4) does not arise when a dog causes injury, death or harm to an individual or a domestic animal or livestock or gives rise to the apprehension described in paragraph (1) at a time when it is being used for a lawful purpose by a police officer or other person acting in the execution of his or her lawful duties.
- (7) A dog seized under paragraph (2) or (4) shall be transferred to and detained at an establishment suitable for the reception of dangerous dogs (including any premises in the ownership or control of the States Police Force) and dealt with thereafter in accordance with this Law.
- (8) Where –
 - (a) the name and the address, telephone number or email address of the owner of a dog that has been seized under paragraph (2) or (4) is inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached to the collar of the dog; or
 - (b) the Connétable knows the owner's name or address, or is otherwise able to ascertain the identity and address or email address of the owner from the information inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached to the collar of the dog or any microchip in or on the dog, or from the register kept under Article 4(3),

the Connétable shall serve on the owner a notice in writing stating that the dog has been so seized and will be liable to be sold, given away or destroyed if it is not claimed within 7 clear days after the service of the notice.

- (9) A notice under this Article may be served either –
 - (a) by delivering it to the person on whom it is to be served;
 - (b) by leaving it for that person at that person's usual or last known address, or at the address inscribed on the collar or plate attached to the collar of the dog;
 - (c) by sending it by post to that person at that person's usual or last known address, or at the address inscribed on the collar or plate attached to the collar of the dog; or
 - (d) by sending it electronically to the email address (if any) specified in respect of the dog in the register kept under Article 4.
- (10) Where a police officer has seized a dog under paragraph (2) or (4) and a person has claimed responsibility for the dog, and –
 - (a) no representation has been made under Article 11B(1) within 14 days after the day on which the person has claimed responsibility for the dog; or

- (b) no proceedings have been commenced in respect of an offence under Article 11A(1) within that time,

the person claiming responsibility for the dog shall be entitled to have it returned to him or her after paying all expenses properly incurred by reason of its detention.

- (11) Where a dog is seized under this Article and –

- (a) where –

- (i) there is no name and address, telephone number or email address inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached to the collar of the dog so seized,
 - (ii) the Connétable has been unable to ascertain the identity and address or email address of the owner from the information inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached to the collar of the dog or, any microchip in or on the dog, or from the register kept under Article 4(3), and
 - (iii) the dog has been detained for 7 clear days after the seizure; or

- (b) where –

- (i) a notice has been served with respect to the dog in accordance with this Article,
 - (ii) the dog has been detained for 7 clear days after the service of the notice, and
 - (iii) no person has claimed responsibility for it and paid all expenses incurred by reason of its detention,

the Connétable, or any person authorized by the Connétable in that behalf, may cause the dog to be sold, given away or painlessly destroyed.

- (12) A dog seized under this Article shall not be given or sold for the purposes of vivisection.
- (13) A dog seized under this Article shall not be disposed of by transferring it to an establishment for the reception of dangerous dogs unless a register, that is open to inspection by the public, is kept for that establishment containing a brief description of each dog that is seized, the date of seizure and particulars of the manner in which each dog is disposed of.
- (14) The person having charge of any dog detained under this Article shall cause the dog to be properly fed and maintained.
- (15) All expenses incurred by a Connétable under this Article or Articles 11B or 11C shall be defrayed out of the General Account of the parish in which they are incurred, and any money received by a Connétable under this Article or Articles 11B or 11C shall be credited to that account.

11A Offence – dog dangerously out of control²¹

- (1) If a dog is found to be dangerously out of control, the owner and, if different, the person in charge of the dog at the material time, shall be guilty of an offence.

- (2) In proceedings for an offence under paragraph (1) against a person who is the owner of a dog but was not at the material time in charge of it, it shall be a defence for the owner of the dog to prove that the dog was at the material time in the charge of a person whom he or she reasonably believed to be a fit and proper person to be in charge of it.

11B Orders directing dogs to be destroyed or kept under proper control²²

- (1) Any person may make a representation to the Magistrate's Court –
 - (a) alleging that a dog is dangerously out of control or is otherwise not kept under proper control; and
 - (b) seeking an order under paragraph (3).
- (2) Where a person has made a representation under paragraph (1) but the dog that is the subject of the representation is not detained at the time the representation is made, the Magistrate's Court may make such interim order as it considers appropriate for the purpose of keeping the dog under control during any period before making its decision under paragraph (3), except that no order may be made under this paragraph that would result in the dog being neutered, given away or destroyed.
- (3) Where, after hearing a representation brought under paragraph (1) or after hearing evidence in proceedings brought for any offence, the Magistrate's Court is satisfied that a dog is dangerously out of control or is otherwise not kept under proper control, the Court may make an order either –
 - (a) that the dog shall be kept under proper control; or
 - (b) that the dog shall be destroyed.
- (4) An order shall not be made under paragraph (3) unless the owner of, or the person claiming responsibility for, the dog has been given an opportunity to be heard and to adduce evidence.
- (5) An order under paragraph (3) –
 - (a) may be made whether or not the person charged is convicted of an offence;
 - (b) may be made whether or not a representation has been made within the time limit specified in Article 11(10)(a);
 - (c) may be made whether or not the dog is shown to have injured or killed or caused other harm to any person or to a domestic animal; and
 - (d) may specify the measures to be taken for keeping the dog under proper control, whether by muzzling, keeping on a lead, excluding it from a specified place or otherwise.
- (6) In making an order under paragraph (3)(a), if the dog is a male, the Magistrate's Court may make an order requiring it to be neutered if it appears to the Magistrate that neutering the dog would facilitate controlling it.
- (7) Where the Magistrate's Court makes an order under paragraph (3)(b) or (6) the owner of the dog or the person claiming responsibility for it may, within

the period of 7 days from the date of the order, appeal against the order to the Royal Court, and, until the expiration of that period, or until the determination of the appeal, as the case may require, the order shall have effect as if it were an order directing that the dog shall remain in detention.

- (8) In making an order under paragraph (3), the Magistrate's Court may make an order disqualifying any person from owning or keeping a dog during such period as the Court thinks fit.
- (9) Where the Magistrate's Court makes an order under paragraph (8), the person against whom the order has been made may, within the period of 7 days from the date of the order, appeal against the order to the Royal Court, and, until the expiration of that period, or until the determination of the appeal, as the case may require, the order shall have effect.
- (10) Where the Magistrate's Court has made, or has refused to make, any of the orders which it is empowered to make under this Article –
 - (a) the person making the representation may, within the period of 7 days from the date of such refusal or order, appeal to the Royal Court against the decision of the Magistrate's Court in the matter; and
 - (b) if the dog is detained under Article 10 or 11 on the date the Magistrate's Court made its decision, until the expiration of that period, or until the determination of the appeal, as the case may require, any order in respect of the dog shall have effect as if it were an order directing that the dog shall remain in detention.
- (11) A person who fails to comply with the terms of an order made under paragraph (2), (3), (6) or (8) shall be guilty of an offence.

11C Orders – supplementary²³

- (1) Where the Magistrate's Court makes an order under Article 11B(3)(b) or 11B(6), it may appoint a person to undertake the destruction of the dog or its neutering, as the case may be, and require any person having custody of it to deliver it up for that purpose and order the owner of the dog to pay all the expenses for its destruction or neutering.
- (2) Where a person is disqualified from owning or keeping a dog by virtue of an order under Article 11B(8), he or she may, at any time after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of the order, make a representation to the Magistrate's Court for a direction terminating the disqualification.
- (3) On hearing a representation under paragraph (2) the Magistrate's Court, having regard to the disqualified person's character and conduct since the disqualification was imposed and to whether there has been a significant change in circumstances such that it is appropriate for the original disqualification period to be varied, may –
 - (a) give a direction that terminates the disqualification or varies the disqualification period; and
 - (b) in any event, order the person seeking the direction to pay all or any part of the costs of the application,

and, where the Magistrate's Court refuses to give the direction in respect of an order, no further representations in respect of that order shall be entertained if made before the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of the refusal.

- (4) Where the Magistrate's Court refuses to give a direction terminating the disqualification, the disqualified person may, within the period of 14 days from the date of the refusal, or such longer period as the Royal Court may allow, appeal against the refusal to the Royal Court.
- (5) Part 1 of the [Civil Proceedings \(Jersey\) Law 1956](#) shall apply to the hearing of proceedings under this Article and Article 11B as if references in that Law to the Petty Debts Court were references to the Magistrate's Court.
- (6) ²⁴

11D Procedure on appeals²⁵

- (1) Where –
 - (a) a person has been convicted of an offence under Article 9 or 11A(1) and an order has been made under Article 11B(3), 11B(6) or 11B(8) in respect of the same incident; and
 - (b) the person appeals against the conviction or sentence and any such order,

the Royal Court may at any stage order that the appeals be heard and determined together and may give such directions for that purpose as it thinks fit.
- (2) On any appeal under Article 11B(7), 11B(9), 11B(10) or 11C(4), the Royal Court may direct that witnesses shall be heard before it at the hearing of any appeal in relation to any matter or thing relevant to the appeal.
- (3) On any appeal under Article 11B(7), 11B(9), 11B(10) or 11C(4) the Royal Court may –
 - (a) confirm, reverse or vary the decision of the Magistrate's Court;
 - (b) remit the matter with its opinion on the matter to the Magistrate's Court; or
 - (c) make such other order in the matter as it thinks just, and may by such order exercise any power which the Magistrate's Court might have exercised, and any order so made shall have the like effect and may be enforced in like manner as if it had been made by the Magistrate's Court.
- (4) The decision of the Royal Court on any appeal under Article 11B(7), 11B(9), 11B(10) or 11C(4) shall be final and without further appeal.

12 Rules of Court²⁶

The powers to make Rules of Court under Article 112 of the [Criminal Procedure \(Jersey\) Law 2018](#), and under Article 13 of the [Royal Court \(Jersey\) Law 1948](#),

as the case may be shall include powers to make Rules regulating practice and procedure in applications and appeals under this Law.²⁷

PART 4

GENERAL

13 Penalties for offences²⁸

- (1) A person guilty of an offence under Article 5 shall be liable to a fine of level 2 on the standard scale for each dog in respect of which the offence has been committed.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under Article 6(2), 8(2) or 9(1) shall be liable to a fine of level 2.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under Article 11A(1) shall be liable –
 - (a) to imprisonment for a term of 10 years and a fine if the dog has caused death or serious injury to an individual; and
 - (b) to imprisonment for a term of 2 years and a fine of level 3 in any other case.²⁹
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under Article 11B(11) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of 12 months and a fine of level 3 on the standard scale.³⁰

13A Power of Centenier to impose penalty³¹

- (1) Subject to paragraph (3), where a person charged with an offence under this Law accepts the decision of a Centenier having jurisdiction in the matter, the Centenier may impose a fine up to either an amount not exceeding two-fifths of level 2 of the standard scale or the maximum fine provided for that offence, whichever is the lower.
- (2) A fine imposed under paragraph (1) shall be paid for the benefit of the parish in which the offence was committed.
- (3) This Article shall not apply to an offence under Article 11A or 11B.

13B Expenses³²

Without prejudice to the power of the Magistrate's Court to award costs by virtue of Article 11C(5), all expenses reasonably incurred by a Connétable in connection with the seizure or detention of a dog under this Law shall be recoverable as a civil debt from the owner of the dog so seized or detained.

13C Regulations³³

- (1) The States may make Regulations to amend this Law.
- (2) The power to make Regulations includes the power to make any supplementary, incidental, consequential, transitional, or savings

provisions, or to amend any enactment, as the States consider necessary or expedient for the purposes or in consequence of this Law.

14 Saving

(1) ³⁴

(2) ³⁵

15 Citation

This Law may be cited as the Dogs (Jersey) Law 1961.

ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement	*Projet No (where applicable)
Dogs (Jersey) Law 1961	L.37/1961	7 October 1961	
Dogs (Amendment) (Jersey) Law 1967	L.18/1967	8 September 1967	
Dogs (Amendment No. 2) (Jersey) Law 2003	L.15/2003	28 March 2003	P.184/2002
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 4) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.44/2005	9 December 2005	P.58/2005
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 12) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.133/2005	9 December 2005	P.217/2005
Dogs (Amendment No. 3) (Jersey) Law 2006	L.19/2006	4 August 2006	P.280/2005
Connétables (Miscellaneous Provisions – Consequential Amendments) (Jersey) Regulations 2014	R&O.81/2014	1 August 2014 (R&O.80/2014)	P.78/2014
States of Jersey (Transfer of Functions No. 8) (Miscellaneous Transfers) (Jersey) Regulations 2015	R&O.158/2015	1 January 2016	P.46/2015
Dogs (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Law 2016	L.7/2016	1 May 2016	P.157/2015
Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Regulations 2016	R&O.97/2016	20 September 2016	P.74/2016
Animal Health (Jersey) Law 2016	L.12/2016	1 February 2017 (R&O.2/2017)	P.17/2016
Criminal Procedure (Consequential and Supplementary Amendments) (Jersey) Regulations 2021	R&O.94/2021	1 October 2021	P.59/2021

*Projets available at www.statesassembly.gov.je

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
PART I	Part 1
PART II	Part 2
PART III	Part 3
PART IV	Part 4
14(1), (2)	spent, omitted from this revised edition
14(3)	14

Table of Endnote References

¹ *This Law has been amended by the States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 4) (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 amended by L.7/2016
- ³ Article 2 substituted by L.7/2016
- ⁴ Article 3 substituted by L.15/2003
- ⁵ Article 4(3) substituted by L.19/2006
- ⁶ Article 4(4) substituted by L.19/2006, amended by L.7/2016
- ⁷ Article 4(5) substituted by L.7/2016
- ⁸ Article 4(6) added by L.7/2016
- ⁹ Article 5(1) amended by L.19/2006, R&O.81/2014, L.7/2016
- ¹⁰ Article 6(1) amended by L.7/2016
- ¹¹ Article 10 heading amended by L.7/2016
- ¹² Article 10(A1) inserted by L.7/2016
- ¹³ Article 10(1) substituted by L.7/2016
- ¹⁴ Article 10(2) amended by L.7/2016
- ¹⁵ Article 10(3) substituted by L.7/2016
- ¹⁶ Article 10(3A) inserted by L.7/2016
- ¹⁷ Article 10(6) amended by L.19/2006
- ¹⁸ Article 10(7) amended by L.19/2006
- ¹⁹ Article 10(9) amended by L.19/2006
- ²⁰ Article 11 substituted by L.7/2016
- ²¹ Article 11A inserted by L.7/2016
- ²² Article 11B inserted by L.7/2016
- ²³ Article 11C inserted by L.7/2016
- ²⁴ Article 11C(6) deleted by R&O.94/2021
- ²⁵ Article 11D inserted by L.7/2016
- ²⁶ Article 12 heading amended by L.7/2016
- ²⁷ Article 12 amended by L.7/2016, R&O.94/2021
- ²⁸ Article 13 substituted by L.7/2016
- ²⁹ Article 13(3) amended by R&O.97/2016
- ³⁰ Article 13(4) amended by R&O.97/2016
- ³¹ Article 13A inserted by L.7/2016
- ³² Article 13B inserted by L.7/2016
- ³³ Article 13C inserted by L.7/2016
- ³⁴ Article 14(1) deleted by L.12/2016

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- ³⁵ *Article 14(2)* *inserted by L.7/2016, spent following the coming into force of the Dogs (Licence Fee) (Jersey) Order 2019 on 1 March 2020*