

Comité des Connétables



Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000

Procedure for all Connétables
to be used to determine an application for a Firearm Certificate
(grant, renewal and variation)

Approved by the Comité des Connétables (with effect from 1 January 2026)

This document is intended for the guidance of firearm users, licensing authorities and the general public.

Contents

Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000.....	1
Procedure for all Connétables to be used to determine an application for a Firearm Certificate	1
(grant, renewal and variation)	1
Background/context.....	3
Why is a FAC required?	3
Responsibilities under the Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000:.....	4
Connétable.....	4
Minister for Justice and Home Affairs – responsibilities relating to Connétable/Comité	4
Chief Officer, States Police.....	5
Harbourmaster	5
States Assembly	5
Royal Court	5
Guidelines	5
When is a FAC granted?	6
Who grants a FAC?	6
Possession without a FAC:	7
Persons who may not possess firearms/ammunition:	7
Checklist	7
Fit to be entrusted – consider:.....	8
Send nominals of applicant to CFI/SOJP for CRO checks.....	8
Write to GP/medical practitioner for confirmation of medical declaration.....	9
Good reason to possess – consider:	10
Club membership.....	11
Pest control/hunting/rough shooting/estate management.....	11
Leisure i.e. collector of memorabilia, trophies of war.....	12
Antique firearms	13
Gifted / inherited; high value; sentimental reasons.....	13
Experience of shooting	14
Reason for possessing/wishing to possess each firearm.....	14
Reason for possessing/wishing to possess each calibre of ammunition	15
May possess without danger to the public safety or to the peace – consider:.....	17
Home check/visit	17
Land assessment (if applicable)	18
Insurance required for hunting / rough shooting.....	18
References from referees	19
Connétable interview	19
Appendix 1 - FAC application process Parish checklist	21
Appendix 2 – Template for letter to GP	23
Appendix 3 – Approved Shooting Clubs.....	24
Appendix 4 – Home Affairs Department guidance notes 2012 on antique firearms.	25
Appendix 5 – Home Affairs Department guidance notes 2012 on deactivation of firearms.	33
Appendix 6 – Home Affairs Department guidance notes 2012 on storage and security of firearms.....	38
Appendix 7 – Registered Firearms Dealers and Auctioneers.....	41

Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000 (FJL)

Article refers to the Article in the FJL unless otherwise stated

All Firearm Certificate (FAC) holders should be aware of the current legislation.

Background/context

The FJL controls the manufacture, acquisition, transfer, possession and use of firearms, imitation firearms and other weapons and ammunition. It permits the lawful possession of firearm(s) and ammunition in accordance with the conditions imposed on the FAC.

Shooting, in its many disciplines, includes -

- Target shooting - a sport at which many islanders excel at both national and international level.
- Rough shooting, or hunting, including for pest control.

In *Milner v Connétable of St Helier [2006] JRC 178* the Court stated “the possession of a firearm is a privilege not a right” and “... the possession and handling of firearms are to be strictly controlled ...” and this was repeated in *Osment v Parish of St Saviour [2020] JRC060*.

Why is a FAC required?

The FAC permits the lawful possession of firearms and/or ammunition. The number of active licences is 1,094 (FOI response issued by SOJP on 25 November 2025) with the number of firearms and component parts totalling 8,243 (FOI response issued by SOJP on 13 June 2025). Article 2 says that a person shall be guilty of an offence if he/she -

- (a) has in the person’s possession, or purchases or acquires, a firearm to which this Article applies without holding a valid firearm certificate, or otherwise than in accordance with that certificate;
- (b) has in the person’s possession, or purchases or acquires any ammunition to which this Article applies without holding a valid firearm certificate, or otherwise than in accordance with that certificate; or
- (c) contravenes or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a firearm certificate is held by the person.

The firearms and ammunition specified in Article 2 are:

- (a) all firearms except –
 - (i) flare guns, and
 - (ii) any air weapon of a type declared by Order of the Minister under Article 57 not to be specially dangerous (see <https://www.jerseylaw.je/laws/revised/Pages/23.200.30.aspx>)¹);
- (b) ammunition for a firearm except –

¹ air weapons designed for use under water and air weapons with a muzzle energy of less than one foot-pound

- (i) cartridges containing 5 or more shot, none of which exceeds .23 of an inch in diameter,
- (ii) ammunition for a flare gun or an air weapon, and
- (iii) blank cartridges not exceeding one inch in diameter measured immediately in front of the rim or cannelure of the base of the cartridge.

Responsibilities under the Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000:

Connétable

- Grant, variation and revocation of a firearm certificate - Article 2A(1) but see exception at Article 2A(2) re FAC for Connétable or his/her close relation
- Issue an FAC in respect of a prohibited weapon where the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs has authorised its possession (Articles 7(1) and 33)
- Grant a licence in writing authorising a person living in the parish to hunt on Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day or between sunset and sunrise on any other day and, if the hunting is to take place in any other parish, to consult the Connétable of the other parish before granting the licence and to consult with any other person or body the Minister considers it appropriate to consult (Article 45)²
- receive the fee for a FAC which is applied towards the cost of maintenance of the by-roads of the parish (Article 58).

Minister for Justice and Home Affairs – responsibilities relating to Connétable/Comité

- Issue of an FAC for Connétable or his/her close relation (Article 2A(2))
- General Order making powers
- Approval of shooting clubs (Article 15(2)) – the Comité des Connétables must be consulted before the Minister grants, refuses to grant, varies or withdraws approval (Article 15(3))
- Authorise open days for a shooting club (Article 14(3))
- The issue of a permit in the prescribed form to an auctioneer (Article 19(2))
- Registration of firearms dealers (Article 20) and grant of certificates of registration (Article 21)
- Authorise the possession of unlawful weapons having first consulted with the Connétable of the parish in which the person resides before granting such authorisation (Article 32(2))
- Authorise the manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, acquisition or possession of a prohibited weapon having first consulted with the Connétable of the parish in which the person resides before granting such authorisation (Article 33)

² Article 45 makes it an offence for any person who hunts any animal or bird with any firearm on Sunday, Good Friday or Christmas Day or between sunset and sunrise on any other day unless acting under and in accordance with the terms or conditions of a licence granted under this Article.

- Authorisation in writing of a person in the service of the Crown, a police officer or a customs officer to purchase or acquire firearms and ammunition without holding a FAC (Article 13(2))
- Issue a permit for the possession of a firearm or ammunition without holding a FAC and where the permit is issued to a resident of Jersey, the Minister shall notify the Connétable of the parish in which that person resides (Article 14(8))
- Approve the mark and the arrangements for de-activating weapons (Article 51).
- Declare by Order any air weapon not to be specially dangerous, declare a weapon, other than a firearm, to be unlawful or, declare any firearm or ammunition to be specially dangerous or, any firearm not readily detectable by metal detecting apparatus as prohibited (Article 57(2)(a))
- Prescribe good reasons for the issue of an FAC, the forms of FACs, permits and other documents and, the fees payable under the FJL, after consulting with the Comité des Connétables (Article 57)

Chief Officer, States Police

- Maintain the Central Firearms Index (CFI)(Article 8)
- Authorise a police officer to inspect premises of or used by a shooting club to ascertain whether the provisions of Article 15 and any limitations or conditions on the approval are being complied with (Article 15(5))
- Issue of visitor's permit (Article 50)

Harbourmaster

- Issue a permit to a person to remove a firearm or ammunition from or to a ship (Article 12(1)(b))
- Notify the Chief Officer and the Connétable of the parish in which the ship has entered of the issue of the permit (Article 12(2))

States Assembly

- By Regulations alter the reference to 5 years to such other period as may be specified (Article 3(8))
- By Regulations amend the conditions subject to which a firearm certificate shall be held (Article 9(3))

Royal Court

- Hear appeals against the prohibition of holding a firearm or ammunition due to having previously been convicted of a crime (Article 37(1))
- Make such order for the forfeiture or disposal of any firearm or ammunition in a person's possession on their conviction of a crime (Article 48(1))
- Hear appeals of persons aggrieved by certain articles of the FJL and determine what action shall be taken based on the evidence presented (Article 55)

Guidelines

Each Connétable has the same duty under the FJL in relation to FAC.

H.M. Attorney General and Minister for Justice and Home Affairs endorse the need for guidelines to ensure consistency across the parishes.

When is a FAC granted?

A Connétable shall grant a firearm certificate if satisfied that the applicant (who must live in that parish) meets the three criteria in Article 3(4):

- (a) that the applicant is fit to be entrusted with a firearm and is not prohibited by this Law from possessing a firearm to which Article 2 applies;
 - Refer to page 8
- (b) that the applicant has a good reason for having in his or her possession, or for purchasing or acquiring, the firearm or ammunition in respect of which the application is made; and
 - Refer to page 10
- (c) that in all the circumstances the applicant can be permitted to have the firearm or ammunition in his or her possession without danger to the public safety or to the peace.
 - Refer to page 17

The grant or variation of a FAC may be refused if the Connétable is not satisfied as to any of the above criteria. There is a right of appeal to the Royal Court³ under Article 55.

Who grants a FAC?

The Connétable of the parish in which an applicant for, or the holder of, a FAC resides grants the application (except where the applicant is the Connétable of the parish in which the Connétable himself or herself resides, or that Connétable's spouse, parent, child or sibling).

When a Connétable is unable to discharge the functions of office these are exercised by the senior Procureur du Bien Public under Article 4 of the Connétables (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Law 2012. A Connétable may not choose to delegate only some functions, the Connétable either can, or cannot, discharge the functions. For this Article to apply the Connétable must be unable to discharge the functions due to -

- (a) illness or injury;
- (b) being absent from Jersey except where the absence is for 7 days or less and the Connétable informs either or both of the Procureurs du Bien Public of the parish that the Connétable will discharge the functions of office during that period of absence; or
- (c) no longer holding office for any reason pending that office being filled in accordance with any other enactment.

³ Judgements include Milner v Connétable of St Helier [2006] JRC 178; Bernard v The Connétable of St Clement [1997] JRC 087 and Bisson v Connétable of St Helier [2019] JC 202A

Possession without a FAC:

Article 13 permits a

- (a) person in the service of the Crown, a police officer or a customs officer; or
- (b) serving member of a pre-service uniformed cadet force approved by the Minister

to possess firearms and ammunition without holding a firearm certificate whilst acting in the course of his/her duties or training activities (advice from Law Officers).

Article 14(7A) permits the executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased certificate holder, or a deceased certificate holder's principal heir or next of kin, may, without holding a firearm certificate, have in his or her possession any firearm or ammunition that belonged to the deceased certificate holder, until it is reasonably practical for him or her to surrender the firearm or ammunition to a police officer or a registered firearms dealer.

Article 14 also makes other provisions for possessing a firearm or ammunition without a FAC in a number of specified circumstances which include:

- sporting purposes (FAC holder must be present/provide instruction)
- members of target shooting clubs
- bona fide guests of members of target shooting club on a range used by the club
- authorised open day of approved shooting club
- athletic meetings
- shotguns on private premises in certain circumstances
- theatrical performances
- executor/administrator of estate of a deceased certificate holder.

Article 52 states that the FJL does not apply to an antique firearm which is sold, transferred, purchased, acquired or possessed as **a curiosity or ornament** (emphasis added). Further information is on page 13. Note that this does not apply to ammunition and a FAC is required.

Persons who may not possess firearms/ammunition:

Purchase and possession of firearms by young persons is limited (see Article 35).

Possession of firearms and ammunition by persons previously convicted of crime is limited (see Article 37).

Forfeiture of firearms and ammunition by a person convicted of certain offences and cancellation of FAC or licence is set out in Article 48.

Checklist

The Comité des Connétables has approved a checklist, or audit trail, setting out the steps to follow when determining an application for the grant, variation or renewal of a FAC. These guidelines list those steps and provide additional information to assist with decision making.

The checklist is at Appendix 1.

Fit to be entrusted – consider:

- Criminal conviction declaration (if any) and CRO check
- Medical declaration and GP letter/report

Send nominals of applicant to CF/ SOJP for CRO checks

Policy – on first application ask for proof of identity from the applicant, e.g. valid driving licence, passport. A CRO check is undertaken on the applicant (as permitted by Regulation 10 of the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Exceptions) (Jersey) Regulations 2002) so the identity of the applicant must be confirmed.

Policy - on every application for the grant and renewal of a FAC obtain a CRO check on the applicant. Regulation 10 of the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Exceptions) (Jersey) Regulations 2002 permits this CRO check.

Variation of FAC – in the intervening period, the CF/ will notify the Connétable of any concerns/infractions involving the FAC holder. A CRO check may be requested for a variation.

The CRO check (result expected from SOJP within 21 days) establishes whether the applicant is fit to be entrusted i.e. is not prohibited by law from possessing a firearm/ammunition as a result of a previous conviction – see Article 37 (1), (2) and (5).

37 Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime

- (1) A person sentenced to imprisonment or detention, whether in Jersey, or elsewhere in the British Islands or (subject to paragraph (5)) in any place outside the British Islands, for a term of 3 years or more shall not at any time have a firearm or ammunition in the person's possession.
- (2) A person sentenced to imprisonment or detention, whether in Jersey or elsewhere in the British Islands, or (subject to paragraph (5)) in any place outside the British Islands, for a term of 3 months or more but less than 3 years shall not, at any time before the expiry of a period of 5 years from expiration of the person's sentence, have a firearm or ammunition in the person's possession.
- (5) Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall only have effect in relation to a person sentenced to imprisonment in a place outside the British Islands if –
 - (a) the conduct amounting to the offence for which that person was so sentenced would have constituted an offence if it had occurred in Jersey;
 - (b) that offence was committed after the commencement of this Law; and
 - (c) at the time when that sentence was imposed arrangements were in existence, between Jersey and the place where that sentence was imposed, for the surrender of fugitive criminals.

*Note: a Community Service Order is a “Direct alternative to Custody” and not a prohibition as outlined above. Consideration must be given to the offence committed and to whether the applicant can be considered as “fit to be entrusted” with a firearm or ammunition.

All relevant convictions / sanctions should be given the appropriate weight and consideration when assessing an applicant as a “fit and proper person”. This includes vetting checks, any additional information held by the Police relevant to the application and all convictions or Parish Hall sanctions.

When reviewing convictions/sanctions consider the date of conviction, type of offence and sentence imposed. A series of convictions is likely to be sufficient evidence of unfitness, even if one on its own would not be sufficient to justify refusal, unless the convictions are historic.

Consideration should also be given to any police involvement in relation to:-

- i. Any activity which involves the use of a firearm.
- ii. Offences involving violence (including domestic violence).
- iii. Offences involving dishonesty or a disregard for public safety.

The following might suggest the applicant is not fit to be entrusted with a firearm regardless of whether the certificate would have been refused if the appropriate declaration had been made -

- knowingly or recklessly making a false statement to obtain a FAC
- deliberate failure to declare relevant convictions
- deliberate failure to declare medical conditions or medical history.

Write to GP/medical practitioner for confirmation of medical declaration

Policy – on every application for the grant and renewal of a FAC the Connétable will write to the General Practitioner(s) (GP) listed on the application form.

Where the application is for a variation of address and/or to vary the number of firearms or ammunition the Connétable reserves the right to contact the GP if considered appropriate.

Where the application is for a variation of name only, the GP does not need to verify information given.

The Connétable must be satisfied that the applicant is fit to be entrusted with firearm(s) and/or ammunition.

The FAC application asks for the applicant's consent to contact the GP(s). The application asks if the applicant is receiving, or has received in the last 10 years, treatment or advice from a General Practitioner or any other doctor (e.g. a psychiatrist) for any of the following health problems.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alcohol misuse• Depression• Suicidal thoughts or attempted suicide• Drug overdose• Self-harming• Manic depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Misuse of illegal drugs or prescribed medicines• Hypomania• Obsessive/compulsive disorder• Severe anxiety• Schizophrenia• Any other psychotic disorder
--	---

And whether the applicant is liable to any of the following –

- Blackouts
- Sudden or disabling attacks of giddiness
- Fainting
- Epilepsy

The template letter at Appendix 2 asks the GP to –

- Confirm the medical information provided on application form
- Give an opinion as to whether the applicant is a person fit to be entrusted with and use firearms without being a danger to him/herself or to the general public.

An applicant may, if wished, ask his/her GP to counter-sign the application form to confirm that the medical information declared is correct (the GP may also attach a letter giving an opinion as to any medical reason why the applicant may not be considered suitable to possess and use firearms without being a danger to him/herself or to the general public).

Careful attention should be given to this information especially in relation to mental health issues, misuse of alcohol or drugs, signs of depression, suicidal tendencies, or long-standing or intermittent periods of either emotional instability or unpredictable behaviour.

Good reason to possess – consider:

- Club membership
- Pest control/hunting/rough shooting/estate management
- Leisure i.e. collector of memorabilia, trophies of war
- Antique firearms
- Gifted/inherited; high value; sentimental – deactivation option?
- Experience of shooting
- Reason for possessing/wishing to possess each firearm
- Reason for possessing/wishing to possess each calibre of ammunition

The term “*Good Reason*” is not defined in the Law, this therefore falls to each individual Connétable to assess the applicant’s “*Good Reason*” on its own merits.

“*Good Reason*” should be neither confined to need nor equate with desire. A simple “*wish*” to own a particular firearm is not in itself a “*Good Reason*”.

Examples that might be considered as “*Good Reason*” include:

- Sporting purpose: member of an Approved Shooting Club for recreational or competitive shooting.
- Pest control / Hunting on private land / Estate Management.
- Leisure: Collector of rare/historically important memorabilia / Trophies of War.
- Antique collection (held on certificate): member of historical re-enactment society, competition shooting.
- Gifted / Inherited of High value/Sentimental Reasons (no ammunition required)

There may be other valid reasons which should be considered in relation to the possession of a firearm and ammunition. Each case must be considered on its merits.

Applicants should be able to demonstrate to the Connétable that they require the firearm or ammunition being requested for their particular discipline in shooting or other activities. However, in relation to the revocation of an existing FAC, in *Bisson v Connétable of St Helier* the Court noted (paragraph 36) –

As to the good reason for having a gun, the Appellant is a member of the Club and owns the firearms in question. It seems to us that the fact that she has not shot for more than four years is neither here nor there.

Club membership

Policy – on first application evidence of Club membership/shooting experience should be provided.

Jersey has a number of “Approved Shooting Clubs” in the island which are authorised and approved by the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs. A list of current Approved Shooting Clubs is in Appendix 3.

Being a member of an “Approved Shooting Club” may give an applicant “Good Reason” to possess a firearm. The onus is on the applicant to evidence that they are competent, safe and knowledgeable enough to be in possession of the firearm(s) and ammunition being requested to possess, purchase or acquire.

With regard to evidence of membership and shooting activities:

- It is the applicant’s responsibility to supply confirmation from each club of which they are a member including a record of the calibre of firearm(s) used by the applicant whilst attending the club. This information will assist in validating the “Good Reason” to be in possession of the firearms and ammunition being requested.
- A written request may be made to the Club to confirm length of membership, experience of shooting and the calibre(s) of firearms used.
- The information from any club should include confirmation that the applicant is a regular attendee and that they are happy with their range safety and gun handling.
- If the applicant is not a regular shooter, there is no need to be in possession of any ammunition.

Pest control/hunting/rough shooting/estate management

The applicant should be able to evidence the pest(s) to be controlled and the reason why the use of a firearm is required to manage pest control. Below are some examples but this is not a definitive list and all applications are to be judged on their own merits.

- Preventing serious damage to livestock, crops, vegetable etc.
- Public health, vermin control on property.
- Conservation purposes.

The applicant should be able to demonstrate a good knowledge of the laws in relation to the restrictions on pest control / hunting. For example –

- Article 45 of the FJL – restricts hunting any animal or bird with any firearm on Sunday, Good Friday or Christmas Day or between sunset and sunrise on any

other day unless acting in accordance with the terms or conditions of a licence issued by the Connétable.

- The provisions of the Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2021 (including Schedules 9 and 10 which relate devices, substances and methods prohibited for killing or taking wild animals and wild birds).

See also the section on “May possess without danger to the public safety or to the peace” and requirements on page 18 for:

- land assessment and
- insurance.

Leisure i.e. collector of memorabilia, trophies of war.

Firearms which are rare, of historical importance or trophies of war, could be considered as a ‘good reason’ to be held by a ‘collector’. Mass produced firearms, currently available on the open market are not ‘collector’s items’.

Trophies of war generally refer to firearms either carried on active service or captured from the enemy. The term may be interpreted fairly widely as a reason to retain possession of a firearm without the associated ammunition, providing that it is not government property.

In the United Kingdom firearms issued or captured after the Second World War are government property and their retention is not permitted. This applies to weapons brought back from other, more recent conflicts, e.g. the Falklands campaign, the Gulf War, or more recently Afghanistan or Iraq.

Points to consider for ‘collectors’:

- Is there supporting evidence to satisfy the Connétable of the “*Good Reason*” as a collector? Are they a member of a recognised body or organisation which relates to the firearms in question, or evidencing any academic studies relating to the firearms or ammunition being requested to possess, purchase or acquire which contribute towards the “*Good Reason*” criteria.
- If firearms are being kept solely for collecting purposes (possession only) then consider refusing or strictly limiting the possession of ammunition for each weapon.
- If ammunition is requested, is the applicant a club member? What type of firearm(s) and what calibre(s) have been used when attending the club, etc.
- In imposing any condition it is important that the applicant should be afforded the opportunity to address the same and put forward his or her case why it should not be imposed, in order to safeguard natural justice and procedural propriety and that this opportunity is documented.
- This also applies to any refusal of permission to add to a collection (see *Bisson v Connétable of St Helier [2019] JRC060*). In imposing any condition or revoking/not granting a certificate the decision to do so must be based on sound reasoning.
- Decisions made to impose reasonable restrictions on those with substantial firearms collections will have a solid foundation and will have a strong basis for defence if challenged.

Antique firearms

“Antique” is not defined in the FJL so identifying these type of firearms can be extremely difficult.

However Article 52 says that the FJL does not apply to an antique firearm which is sold, transferred, purchased, acquired or possessed **as a curiosity or ornament** (emphasis added).

Where an antique firearm is not possessed as a curiosity or ornament then it must be on a FAC. The guidelines for identifying “Antique Firearms” falls in to two parts:-

1. Date of Design or Patent

The term “antique firearm” means any firearm designed / patented prior to 1 January 1900, and also any firearm designed / patented prior to 1 January 1900 using fixed ammunition, and manufactured prior to 1 January 1940, for which the original ammunition is no longer commercially manufactured, and therefore deemed to be of obsolete calibre.

2. Reason for Possession.

If the applicant is intending to possess the firearm(s) for “Curiosity or Ornamental” purposes only (Possession Only), then the firearms only may be exempt from the FJL. The law does not extend this exemption to ammunition.

If an applicant is intending to use any of the antique firearms being requested to possess, purchase or acquire, then the firearms and ammunition fall within the provisions of the FJL and must be held on certificate. The intention to use the firearm (even with blank firing ammunition) takes it beyond the “Curiosity or Ornamental” status.

Therefore “Good Reason” is required for the possession or permission to acquire.

In all cases it is the responsibility of the applicant to evidence and prove to a satisfactory degree, to the Connétable, that the firearms and ammunition reach the criteria of “Antique”. The applicant should be able to evidence this with a “Certificate of Authenticity”, “Receipts of Sale from Auction Houses” or some other reputable information regarding the firearm and ammunition.

Many Antique firearms are still capable of live firing and are fully operational. Being classed as Antique does not mean the firearm is deactivated or non-operational. Obsolete calibre ammunition, although not commercially available to purchase, can be sourced and is still produced around the world.

The Justice and Home Affairs Department guidance notes 2012 on antique firearms are attached at Appendix 4 and lists obsolete firearm calibres.

Gifted / inherited; high value; sentimental reasons.

An application to possess a firearm which has been gifted, inherited or is to be held for sentimental reasons would still require “Good Reason”. Alternatives to a FAC might include -

- Deactivation – Article 51 (see Appendix 5 for Home Affairs Department guidance notes 2012 on deactivation of firearms)

For the purposes of this Law it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, that a firearm has been rendered incapable of discharging any shot, bullet or other missile, and has consequently ceased to be a firearm for the purposes of this Law, if –

- (a) it bears a mark which has been approved by the Minister for denoting that fact and which has been made by a person approved by the Minister for the purposes of this Article; and
- (b) that person has certified in writing that work has been carried out on the firearm in a manner approved by the Minister for rendering it incapable of discharging any shot, bullet or other missile.

- Antique possessed as a curiosity or ornament – Article 52 (see section above)

If the firearm is defined as a “High Value” Firearm and to have it deactivated could affect its value, this could be classed as a “Good Reason” to possess without deactivation. The applicant must satisfy the Connétable of the value of the firearm to be held, the reason for possessing and the intended future of the firearm, i.e. to be sold by auction, to be passed further down the family by inheritance.

Experience of shooting

If the applicant has no previous experience, consider whether a training course is required prior to granting a FAC (particularly relevant for rough shooting/hunting where satisfactory completion of a training course may be required before granting a FAC).

Reason for possessing/wishing to possess each firearm

Policy - An applicant will not usually be expected to seek to acquire a considerable number of different types of firearms of various calibres. Permission to acquire will be limited.

A new applicant is likely to be restricted to one firearm and calibre which relates to the particular type of shooting the applicant wishes to participate in unless there is good reason for possessing more than one firearm.

This may be varied for an existing certificate holder moving to the island who already holds a number of firearms.

Good reason to possess should be established for each firearm which the applicant possesses/wishes to possess.

Information should be available on the application form but, in each case, enquiries should be made to establish the ‘good reason’.

Note – an exception might include where several members of a family all shoot and therefore all firearms/ammunition are held on each FAC. Similarly, where groups (teams) from a club or Association travel together to competitions the individuals may request permission to possess firearms of fellow competitors. The FAC holder must nevertheless be able to demonstrate awareness of security requirements as set out in Article 9 of the FJL.

An applicant would not usually be expected to seek to acquire a considerable number of different types of firearms of various calibres (though this may have been the case in the past perhaps to avoid an additional charge for a variation to increase the number of firearms but

also due to the time taken to obtain a variation of a FAC and thus the possibility of losing the chance to acquire a specific firearm).

For some disciplines e.g. pistol, there are a number of calibres which may be acquired and the applicant is unsure which might become available – this might be managed by permitting the acquisition of a limited number of firearms from a list of calibres which the applicant has a good reason to possess.

A request to add additional firearms or another calibre should only be granted on evidence that the applicant has good reason e.g. as a member of a shooting club.

Other points to consider:

- knowledge and experience of the applicant
- level the applicant is shooting at i.e. Island team member for Commonwealth Games or Island Games who competes in a number of different disciplines
- how many firearms does the certificate holder need/use, intend to use, not just ‘how many does he/she want’
- security arrangements for the requested firearms – is there adequate storage for all firearms and ammunition the applicant is permitted to possess or acquire?

Reason for possessing/wishing to possess each calibre of ammunition

Policy – the FAC will only authorise the holder to possess ammunition of a calibre suitable for use in the firearm(s) “possessed” by the FAC holder.

Quantity of ammunition held – this will be limited and based on the usual usage of ammunition by the applicant.

An applicant should specify whether he/she proposes to reload ammunition and, if so, reloading should be restricted to premises which are considered suitable (by way of a condition imposed on the FAC).

Good reason to possess should be established for each calibre of ammunition which the applicant possesses/wishes to possess.

Information should be available on the application form but in each case enquiries should be made to establish the ‘good reason’.

Note that ammunition cannot be regarded as ‘antique’ and a FAC will be required unless there is an exception under Article 2 of the FJL (see page 3). The ‘antique’ provision in Article 52(2) applies only to a firearm.

Quantity

The quantity of ammunition required by a shooter will vary. The FAC holder who shoots for recreational purposes at an approved club will require less ammunition than a certificate holder who shoots competitively and practices regularly.

“Batch Buying” is a term used by those who shoot competitively and require ammunition of a consistent quality for training and competition. “Batches” of 10,000 to 30,000 rounds may need to be purchased in a single transaction. This would only apply to a FAC holder who is shooting competitively e.g. representing their Club or the Island internationally.

The bulk purchase of ammunition as a cost saving exercise should not of itself, be considered a “Good Reason” to possess.

Each case must be considered on its merits.

Storage

The FAC holder is responsible for security and storage of the firearms and ammunition.

For some disciplines shooting is on a single range and therefore consideration could be given to requiring the ammunition to be stored on that range.

- Most approved shooting clubs have the authority to sell ammunition at the club premises to their members. This therefore allows the applicant to purchase the ammunition at source without need to possess and store at the residential address.
- Most approved clubs also have purpose-built armouries capable of storing ammunition and firearms for their members. Consideration should be given to applying conditions in relation to the storage of the ammunition at the Approved Club armoury.

An exception to the above would be an applicant who is an authorised “Collector” and may wish to hold certain types of ammunition though they have no firearms which use it.

Reloading / Home Loads.

Reloading ammunition, also commonly known as “*Home Loads*” is covered by the FJL. Article 19 covers the “*Manufacturing and dealing in firearms and ammunition*”. The restriction is to ensure that any ammunition sold or supplied to the general public is manufactured to a certain standard which is governed by strict regulation.

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), any person other than a registered firearms dealer who, by way of trade or business –

- (a) manufactures, sells, transfers, repairs, modifies, tests or proves; or*
- (b) exposes for sale or transfer, or has in the person’s possession for sale, transfer, repair, modification, test or proof, any firearm or ammunition to which Article 2 applies shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, or to both.*

Competent and experienced certificate holders who shoot competitively will “*reload ammunition*” in order to ensure quality and accuracy of each round of ammunition.

The reloading of ammunition is complex; it requires the right amount (weight) of reloading powder to be used and the component parts are of the right standard and correctly assembled and crimped (pressed together). Unlike commercially manufactured ammunition, which has quality control checks and regulation, individuals who reload ammunition rely on their own expertise and judgment.

Any FAC holder who by way of trade or business trades in reloaded ammunition would be in breach of the FJL if not a Registered Firearms Dealer (RFD) – see Article 19 above.

Concern has been expressed by Connétables about reloading which may not be desirable on certain premises. Although there are no restrictions on an applicant reloading ammunition for their own personal use, when considering a FAC application, unless the applicant can provide “Good Reason” to reload, and expertise in reloading, a condition could be attached prohibiting the manufacturing or reloading of any ammunition.

Note – the importation and possession of ‘black powder’ used for reloading may be controlled and subject to a permit/licence under the Explosives (Jersey) Law 1970 and/or the Customs and Excise (Import and Export Control) (Jersey) Order 2006.

May possess without danger to the public safety or to the peace – consider:

- Home check/visit (storage and security)
- Land assessment (certain shooting on open land)
- Insurance
- References from referees
- Connétable interview

Home check/visit

Policy – on every application for the grant and renewal of a FAC a home visit will be made by a representative of the Connétable. This will be carried out by a person with knowledge/experience of firearms who may be a member of the Honorary Police of the parish (this has the advantage that the HP officer may take possession of firearms and/or ammunition whilst acting in the course of his/her duties without holding a FAC - Article 13(1)).

Variation of FAC – a home check/visit is required for variation of address and for an increase in firearms or ammunition to verify security arrangements. It is not required for a variation of name.

The Connétable must be satisfied that the applicant is fit to be entrusted with firearm(s) and/or ammunition and may possess without danger to the public safety or to the peace.

The home visit (or visit to premises where it is intended to store the firearms/ammunition) will ascertain/verify -

- The serial numbers of firearms in the applicant’s possession at that date (for renewal of FAC only)
- Information provided on the application form is correct with regard to storage i.e.
 - Location/address for storage, if on interior/exterior wall of the property etc)
 - Construction (if purpose built)
 - Style/type (if firearms cabinet)
 - Who has access to the property and/or secure storage (other family members etc)
 - Other relevant information
- The type of safekeeping or security (such as a gun cabinet) is not prescribed. The level of security should be proportionate to the risk and each case must be judged on its merits; considerations might include storing ammunition separately to a firearm. The security should be adequate to enable the FAC holder to comply with the conditions of Article 9 which require the holder to -

- (i) at all times (except in the circumstances mentioned in clause (ii)) store the firearm and ammunition to which the certificate relates in a secure manner so as to prevent, so far as reasonably practicable, access to the firearm or ammunition by an unauthorized person,
- (ii) take reasonable precautions for the safe custody of the firearm and ammunition to which the certificate relates where the firearm or ammunition is in use, or the holder of the certificate has the firearm with the holder for the purpose of cleaning, repairing or testing it, or for some other purpose connected with its use, transfer or sale, or the firearm or ammunition is in transit to or from a place in connection with its use or any such purpose.

Care should be taken not to record personal data that is not required/not relevant to the determination of the application. For example, where secure storage is not obvious to the casual visitor it would not be appropriate to record precise details of its location, where keys are stored etc. as the applicant will wish to limit this to avoid it becoming available to other persons not authorised to be in possession of the firearms/ammunition.

See Appendix 6 for Home Affairs Department guidance notes 2012 on storage and security of firearms.

Land assessment (if applicable)

Policy – the Comité policy is not to permit shooting .22LR on land other than an approved range (from August 2020).

Insurance required for hunting / rough shooting

Policy – the Comité policy is that -

- (a) ***all applicants for a firearm certificate which include a firearm to be used for hunting / rough shooting must provide evidence of third-party public liability insurance cover before the firearm certificate is granted or renewed***
- (b) ***the cover to be at the discretion of the Connétable with a minimum of £2 million cover for a person shooting on his/her own private land; but cover of up to £10 million for a person shooting on land which he/she does not own***

Household insurance provides third party public liability cover usually to £2 million

Insurance to a higher level is available through an association e.g. BASC (British Association for Shooting & Conservation) and CPSA (Clay Pigeon Shooting Association)

A condition is imposed on the FAC requiring the holder to have permission of the landowner when rough shooting/hunting.

Evidence of insurance cover for shooting should be provided at the date of application. Insurance cover is annual but the FAC is valid for 5 years so a condition is imposed requiring the holder to maintain such insurance cover. Failure to do so is a breach of the conditions.

BASC (www.basc.org.uk) and CPSA (www.cpsa.co.uk) offer third party liability insurance cover (up to £10,000,000).

Note: participants engaged in shooting sports in Jersey will receive Insurance Cover under the auspices of their relevant Club or Association. It can therefore be taken that anyone participating in a shooting event on an authorised range will be covered for third party liability. This covers the use of target arms for the following disciplines.

1. Rifle Shooting
2. Pistol Shooting
3. Muzzleloaders / Black Powder Shooting
4. Clay Pigeon Shooting.

[References from referees](#)

Two references are required for an application for the grant or renewal of a FAC. References are not required for a variation of a FAC.

The referees must NOT be –

- A member of the applicant's family
- A registered firearms dealer
- The applicant's employee or subordinate
- A member of the Honorary Police or an officer in the SOJP.

There are also requirements for residence and length of time the referee has known the applicant (see the Firearms (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 2011).

On the reference the referee is invited to comment on –

- Personal history of the applicant
- Domestic circumstances of the applicant
- Applicant's experience with firearms *
- Applicant's attitude towards firearms *

* e.g. provided by a person holding a FAC.

A Connétable may wish to contact a referee for further information/clarification.

[Connétable interview](#)

Policy – the Comité policy is that every applicant for the grant and renewal of a FAC is interviewed by the Connétable or by his/her representative. Where the application is for a variation of address an interview should be carried out.

The Connétable reserves the right to interview the applicant on a variation of the number of firearms or ammunition particularly if it is to increase the firearms and/or ammunition held (see comments under 'Good reason to possess'). Where the application is for a variation of name only, an interview is not required.

The purpose of the interview is to meet the parishioner, understand their knowledge and interest in shooting/possessing firearms and ammunition and to reach a decision on the application for a FAC.

Information already gathered (see previous sections) may provide the basis for the interview but other questions which could be considered include -

- What do you understand to be the responsibilities associated with holding a FAC; possessing firearms/ammunition and shooting?

- Knowledge of the FJL?
- Where do you shoot/intend to shoot? If on land, do you have (written) permission of land owner?
- Are you a member of a shooting club? Length of membership?
- Experience of firearms – specifically those currently possessed and those wishing to acquire/possess? If no previous experience, is a training course required (particularly relevant for rough shooting/hunting where satisfactory completion of a training course may be required before granting FAC)?
- Please explain the reason for wishing to possession or to acquire each of the firearms listed (*recording in a table as below may be helpful*)

<i>Firearms possessed</i>	<i>Reason for possession</i>	<i>Agreed by Connétable</i>
<i>Firearms to acquire</i>	<i>Reason for wishing to acquire</i>	<i>Agreed by Connétable</i>

- Tell me about your security arrangements
- Tell me about yourself (character/temperament/habits/domestic circumstances, employment and family life/medical or emotional issues or disability etc.).
- Why do you think you are fit to hold a FAC?
- Do you have any other information which you think will help me reach my decision?

In considering ‘good reason’ to continue to possess a firearm or ammunition, it is essential this is discussed with the applicant (see *Bisson v Connétable of St Helier*, also *Milner v Connétable of St Helier*⁴).

In particular, where an applicant may continue to be in possession of firearms by virtue of being a member of a Club (see Article 14) it may be unreasonable to prevent the applicant from continuing to be in possession of his/her own firearms or ammunition.

Instead, the conditions applied to the FAC should be considered (e.g. to require the firearms and/or ammunition are always stored at the Club and are not removed from the Club without the Connétable’s permission).

In imposing any condition, it is important that the applicant should be afforded the opportunity to address the same and put forward his or her case why it should not be imposed, in order to safeguard natural justice and procedural propriety and that this opportunity is documented.

Having reviewed all the information, the Connétable will record on the application form his/her decision on whether the applicant:

- Is fit to be entrusted
- Has good reason to possess
- May possess without danger to the public safety or to the peace

And will record the decision to:

- To grant, vary, or renew the FAC
- To impose conditions on the FAC.

⁴ *Milner v Connétable of St Helier* [2006] JRC 178; and *Bisson v Connétable of St Helier* [2019] JC 202A

Appendix 1 - FAC application process Parish checklist

General information

Grant of a firearm certificate –

- Process as outlined in checklist

Renewal of a firearm certificate –

- Process as for 'Grant of a firearm certificate'
- If the completed application form is received 3 months or more before the FAC expiry date, and the application is not determined by the expiry date, the Connétable may endorse the FAC and it remains in force for a further 2 months, or until the application is determined, unless revoked or cancelled earlier (Article 3(7A) of the Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000)

Variation of personal details – name and/or address but **no change to firearms/ammunition held**

- Check application is complete – note that references are NOT required
- Change of name –
 - Proof of change is required e.g. deed poll, marriage/civil partnership certificate etc.
 - If only a change of name the firearm certificate should be re-issued without variation; there is no charge for this variation.
- Change of address –
 - If the storage arrangements of firearms/ammunition does not alter following a change to the applicant's address (e.g. because the firearms/ammunition are required to be stored on club premises etc.), the FAC can be reissued. No charge is made for this variation.
 - If the storage arrangements of firearms/ammunition will alter following a change to the applicant's address, a home visit should be carried out to confirm those storage arrangements. The FAC will be reissued, with conditions updated where appropriate (e.g. to reference the new storage arrangements). No charge is made for this variation. Until the FAC is reissued the applicant should place the firearms/ammunition in alternative storage e.g. with a registered firearms dealer.

Variation of firearms/ammunition

- Check application is complete – note that references are NOT required
- When the application is to increase the quantity of firearms/ammunition, the home visit and interview of applicant should be undertaken. The Connétable must determine the application (as under 'Grant of a firearm certificate') i.e. fit to be entrusted, good reason to possess, not a danger to the public safety.
- If the variation is granted advise CFI of conditions to be imposed, receive and issue FAC. The variation fee applies **only** if there is an increase in the number of firearms held.

Appendix 2 – Template for letter to GP

Date

Dear Dr

Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000 – Application for a Firearms Certificate

Patient Name: Title Name

Address: Address

Date of Birth: DOB

It is my duty under Article 3(4) of the above law to ensure that a person is fit to hold a firearms certificate.

In order to assist me with my determination I enclose a copy of the relevant section of the completed firearms application form which includes an authority, signed by the applicant, authorising me to approach you to obtain factual details of their medical history.

You will understand that determining whether someone is fit to hold a firearm is a responsibility I do not take lightly. I should be grateful therefore if you would please confirm to me by signed letter (marked private and confidential), first, that the medical information that the applicant has provided to me (in questions 12 & 14) is in accordance with your records.

Secondly, I would also appreciate it if you would give me an opinion of any medical reason why this applicant may not be considered suitable to possess and use firearms, without being a danger to themselves or to the general public.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter and I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Please note that any cost of this process is to be borne by your patient.

Yours sincerely

Connétable of ...

Encl:

Section of application form showing applicant's name and address; medical declaration, signature confirming authorisation to contact GP

Appendix 3 – Approved Shooting Clubs

APPROVED SHOOTING CLUBS

CLUB NAME	CHANNEL ISLAND	EXPIRES	RANGE ADDRESS
EASTERN AIR RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	STANLEY ENGLAND MEMORIAL RANGE
GROUVILLE MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	GROUVILLE PARISH HALL
JERSEY AIR RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	ST BRELADES WAR TUNNELS
JERSEY CRABBE CLAY PIGEON CLUB		31/08/2029	CRABBE
JERSEY MUZZLE LOADERS		31/08/2029	CRABBE
JERSEY OUTDOOR SMALL BORE RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	CRABBE
JERSEY PISTOL CLUB		28/02/2029	CRABBE
JERSEY PRACTICAL SHOOTING CLUB		31/08/2029	CRABBE
JERSEY RIFLE ASSOCIATION		31/08/2029	CRABBE
LECQ CLAY TARGET CLUB		31/08/2029	LECQ BAY
LEOVILLE SPORTS & MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	ST OUEN FOOTBALL GROUNDS
MODERN MILITARY ARMS CLUB		31/08/2029	CRABBE
PRACTICAL SHOOTING ASSOCIATION		31/08/2029	CRABBE
REGENT SHOOTING CLUB		31/08/2029	FORT REGENT INDOOR RANGE
ST BRELADE SMALLBORE RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	ST BRELADES WAR TUNNELS
ST HELIER MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	CCF RANGE VICTORIA COLLEGE
ST JOHN'S RIFLE CLUB		22/10/2029	ST JOHN RECREATIONAL HALL
ST JOHN'S SHOOTING CLUB		31/08/2029	ST JOHN RECREATIONAL HALL
ST LAWRENCE MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	MAILLARD MEMORIAL RANGE, ST LAWRENCE
ST MARY'S RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	CRABBE
ST OUEN'S SHOOTING CLUB		31/08/2029	CRABBE
VINCHELEZ SPORTS & MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	RIFLE CLUB, LA RUE DE LA MARE, ST OUEN
VINTAGE ARMS ASSOCIATION		31/08/2029	CRABBE
WESTERN MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB		31/08/2029	ST PETERS PARISH HALL

SCHOOLS & CADETS

AIR TRAINING CORPS	GRAINVILLE DETACHMENT
ARMY CADET FORCE	LE QUESNE DETACHMENT
ARMY RESERVE	SEA CADETS
CADET / MILITARY SUPPORT	VICTORIA COLLEGE

Appendix 4 – Home Affairs Department guidance notes 2012 on antique firearms.

Antique Firearms - definition

Article 52 (2) Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000

ANTIQUE FIREARMS

- 1.1 Article 52(2) of the Firearms Jersey Law 2000 exempts from the provisions of the Law – including certificate controls under sections 1 and 2 and prohibition under Article 33 – all antique firearms which are sold, transferred, purchased, acquired or possessed as curiosities or ornaments. The word “antique” is not defined in the Law, however, it is recommended that the categories in this Chapter should be used as a guide in deciding whether a particular firearm might be considered an “antique” for these purposes.
- 1.2 In issuing guidance on this matter, the Home Affairs Department has taken the view that this term should be taken to cover those firearms of a vintage and design such that their free possession does not pose a realistic danger to public safety. The guidance notes within this Chapter are based on Jersey, UK Home Office, and International practice regarding a working definition of antique firearms.
- 1.3 In making recommendations on this issue, the Home Affairs Department started from the premise that public safety considerations must be uppermost, and those arms which are commonly used in crime should remain subject to certificate control, irrespective of age.
- 1.4 It remains the case that where an antique firearm is possessed for any other purpose than as a “curiosity or ornament”, all the provisions of the Firearms Jersey Law 2000 will continue to apply, including those relating to certificate requirements. The intent to fire the gun concerned, even with blank charge or ammunition (for example for the purposes of historical re-enactment displays), would take it beyond the terms of “curiosity or ornament”. This does not preclude the possession of such firearms on certificate for the purposes of collection and occasional firing. Where the owner wishes to fire them for test, research, re-enactment, target shooting or competition purposes, an antique may be brought on to certificate or removed, as the case might be, from time to time or where there is a change in ownership. A signed statement of intent, should be sufficient to effect the necessary change of status when required. A variation fee would become payable where an “antique” is brought onto certificate to allow it to be fired.

Part I: Old weapons which should benefit from exemption as antiques under section 52 (2) of the Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000

- 1.5 **Antique firearm.**—The term “antique firearm” means any firearm designed / patented prior to 1st January 1900 as listed below 1.5 a to 1.5 e and also any firearm designed / patented prior to 1st January 1900 using fixed ammunition, and manufactured prior to January 1st 1940, for which the original ammunition listed in Appendix 1 is no longer commercially manufactured, and therefore deemed to be of obsolete calibre.

Weapons designed / patented prior to 1900 and manufactured prior to 1940 to benefit from exemption as antiques are defined as follows:

- a) All muzzle-loading firearms;
- b) Breech-loading firearms capable of discharging a rimfire cartridge other than 4mm, 5mm, .22 inch or .23 inch (or their metric equivalents), 6mm or 9mm rimfire;
- c) Breech-loading firearms using ignition systems other than rimfire and centrefire (These include pin-fire and needle-fire ignition systems, as well as the more obscure lip fire, cup-primed, teat fire and base fire systems);
- d) Breech-loading centre fire arms originally chambered for one of the obsolete cartridges listed in Appendix 1 and which retain their original chambering;
- e) Shot guns and punt guns chambered for the following cartridges (expressed in imperial measurements): 32 bore, 24 bore, 14 bore, 10 bore (25/1 and 27/1 inch only), 1 bore, 4 bore, 3 bore, 2 bore, 11/1 bore, 11/4 bore and 11/2 bore, and vintage punt guns and shot guns with bores greater than 10 bore. It also includes vintage (pre-1940) rifles in these bores.
- f) Cannon and Artillery pieces

1. For Historical reasons, any Artillery piece designed or manufactured prior to the 1st January 1946 will be exempt from licensing under Section 52(2) whilst kept as a curio or ornament. It should be noted that this in the main is based on the assessment that WW2 ammunition for field pieces found locally was destroyed in 1945. In addition, ammunition for WW2 and earlier field pieces is just not practically available, save inert examples in museums.

Note (i) – The exemption does not apply to ammunition, and the possession of live ammunition suitable for use with an otherwise antique firearm may indicate that the firearm is not possessed as a curio or ornament. This does not preclude the requirement to hold ammunition for a firearm which is licensed, whilst holding a similar firearm as an antique. It is established that within a collection of antique firearms, an example may well be held for target shooting purposes, and will be held on certificate along with the ammunition.

Note (ii) – The exemption does not apply to firearms of modern manufacture which otherwise conform to the description above. For these purposes, "modern manufacture" should be taken to mean manufacture after the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. Fully working modern firing replicas of muzzle-loading and breech-loading firearms, for example those used to fire blanks by historical re-enactment societies but capable of firing live ammunition, must be held on certificate. This includes replica pieces of ordnance that are to be fired; some replicas have been produced with a true bore size of just under 2 inches, thus enabling possession and use on a shot gun certificate, but with significant counter-boring at the muzzle to preserve the necessary appearance of external visual authenticity. See additional Note 1.6f) below.

Old firearms which should not benefit from the exemption as antiques under section 52(2) of the Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000

1.6 Old firearms which should not benefit from the exemption as antiques are set out below. This list is not exhaustive and there may be other types and calibres of firearms that should be considered "modern" rather than "antique":

- a) Shot guns and smooth-bored guns, including shot pistols, chambered for standard shot gun cartridges, .22 inch, .23 inch, 6mm and 9mm rimfire cartridges;**
- b) Rifles and handguns chambered for 4mm, 5mm, .22 inch, .23 inch, 6mm or 9mm rimfire ammunition;**
- c) Any firearm which is manufactured for cartridges of the type specified in the list in Appendix 2.**
- d) Modern reproduction firearms or old firearms which have been modified to allow the use of shot gun cartridges or cartridges not listed in Appendix 1;**
- e) Extensively modified weapons;**
- f) Artillery Pieces and Cannon**
 - 1. Any Artillery piece, designed and manufactured after the 1st January 1946 requires to held on a Firearm Certificate, with the security recommendation that the firing pin, or part of the breech mechanism be stored securely.**
 - 2. Any Artillery piece, irrespective of age that will be used to discharge a blank charge or cartridge will be held under a firearms certificate, for the purpose of certification, the reason to certificate will be for 'Historical display and blank firing**

Appendix 1

ANTIQUE FIREARMS: OBSOLETE CALIBRES

Breech-loading firearms originally manufactured for the following ammunition, and which retain that original chambering, should be regarded as benefiting from exemption as antiques under section 52(2) of the Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000

[NOTES]

1.

All the cartridges listed are centre-fire.

2.

The chances of the survival of more than a tiny number of most of these cartridges – or of the arms which they fit – are very low indeed. But those firearms listed in bold may survive in some quantity.

3.

Each cartridge in the list is followed by initials referring to a published source whose description may be accepted as the norm for each round. These are as follows:

B – “Cartridges of the World”, by Barnes

D – “Cartridges for Collectors”, by Datig (three vols)

ECRA-“European Cartridge Research Association Data Viewer”

E&B – “Manual of Pistol and Revolver Cartridges”, by Erlmeier and Brandt

H – “The History and Development of Small Arms Ammunition”, by Hoyem (volumes two and three)

Hu – “Military Rifle and Machine Gun Cartridges”, by Huon

W&M – “Pistol and Revolver Cartridges”, by White & Munhall, single volume edition by Bearse.

This list will be reviewed and updated as necessary.

ANTIQUE FIREARMS: OBSOLETE CALIBRES

Appendix 1 - Imperial Calibres

.22 Extra Long Maynard (B)
 .22-15-60 Stevens (B)
 .22CF (E&B)
 .230CF (E&B)
 .25/20 Single Shot (B)
 .25/21 Stevens (B)
 .25/25 Stevens (B)
 .250 Rook (o.297/.250 Rook) (H)
 .255 Jeffrey Rook (H)
 .275 Jeffrey (H)
 .276 Enfield P.13 (Hu)
 .28/30/120 Stevens (B)
 .297/.230 Sporting (H)
 .297/.230 Morris (H)
 .298 Minex (H)
 .30 Borchardt (B)
 .300 (.295) Rook (H)
 .300 Sherwood (H)
 .300/.250 Rook (H)
 .30/30 Wesson (D)
 .30/40 Wesson (D)
 .30/40 Krag (B)
 .303 British Mk1 Ball (Martini Metford / Lee Metford)
 .310 Cadet (H)
 .310 Greener
 .31 Thuer
 .310/.300 Rook (H)
 .320/.230 Rook (H)
 .32 Protector (W&M)
 .32 Long Rifle CF (NB recommended for section 58(2) in rifles only) (B)
 .32/35 Stevens (D)
 .32/40 Remington-Hepburn (D)
 .32/40 Bullard (B)
 .32/40 Winchester and Ballard (B)
 .32 Ideal (B)
 .32 - .44 Smith & Wesson (W&M)
 .320 British (also known as the .320 Revolver C.F., Short or Long) (W&M)
 .35/30 Maynard (B)
 .35/40 Maynard (B)
 .340 Short or Long Revolver (W&M)
 .360 Thuer
 .360 Rook (also known as the .360 No. 5) (H)
 (recommended for section 52(2) rifles only)
 .360 shot gun
 .360 Westley Richards No.3 Express (H)

.360 No.3 Gibbs (H)
 .360 Gibbs No.4 (also known as the .380 Gibbs No. 4)
 .360/.300 Fraser (H)
 .360 2 7/16 Black Powder Express (H)
 .360 2 3/4 Boxer (H)
 .369 Purdey (H)
 .38 Colt Auto (B) for Colt 1900/02
 .38 Colt Long (B)
 .38/35 Stevens Everlasting (D)
 .38/40 Ballard Everlasting (D)
 .38/40 Remington-Hepburn (D)
 .38/40 Winchester (B)
 .38/45 Bullard (D)
 .38/70 Winchester (D)
 .38/56 Winchester (D)
 .38/90 Winchester (B)
 .380 Black Powder Express (also known as the .380-21/4 Rigby and .360-21/4) (H)
 .380 Long Rifle (H)
 .40/40 Maynard (B)
 .40/.50-70 Caliber Reduction Exptl. (H)
 .400-2.5 inch Kynoch (H)
 .400-3.25 inch Boxer (H)
 .400-3 inch Purdey (H)
 .40/60 Marlin (D)
 .40/60 Winchester (D)
 .40/60 Maynard (B)
 .40/70 Ballard (D)
 .40/70 Sharps Necked (D)
 .40/70 Sharps Straight (D)
 .40/70 Maynard (B)
 .40/70 WCF (B)
 .40/72 Winchester (D)
 .40/75 Bullard (D)
 .40/82 Winchester (D)
 .40/90 Bullard (D)
 .40/90 What Cheer (D)
 .40/50 Sharps Straight (D)
 .40/65 Sharps Straight (D)
 .40/65 WCF (D)
 .40/90 Sharps Necked (D)
 .40/40 Maynard (B)
 .40/60 Maynard (B)
 .40/63 Ballard (B)
 .40/65 Ballard Everlasting (B)
 .40/70 Maynard (B)
 .40/70 Peabody What Cheer (B)
 .40/85 Ballard (B)
 .40/110 Winchester Express (B)
 .400 2 3/4 Westley Richards (H)
 .402 Enfield-Martini Exptl. (H)

.41 Long Colt (B)
 .42/.50-70 Caliber Reduction Exptl. (H)
 .425 Webley (H)
 .425 Webley 1 5/16 (H)
 .430 Long Rifle (also known as the .430 Long Revolver) (W&M)
 .430 Revolver (W&M)
 .44 Thuer
 .44 Morse necked (H)
 .44-50 Meigs (H)
 .44 Dupree rimless (H)
 .44/60 Creedmore (D)
 .44/77 Remington (D)
 .44/90 Sharps 2 7/16 inch (D)
 .44/90 Sharps 2 5/8 inch (D)
 .44/90 Remington Special (B)
 .44/95 Peabody What Cheer (B)
 .44/100 Maynard (H)
 .44 Evans Short and Long (B)
 .44 Devilliers (W&M)
 .440 Revolver (W&M)
 .440 Long Revolver (W&M)
 .440 Naganti (Argentine model) (W&M)
 .442 Carbine 1.025" (H)
 .442 revolver (also known as .44 Webley) (W&M)
 .442 Long Revolver (W&M)
 .44 Colt Revolver (W&M)
 .44 Remington Revolver (W&M)
 .44 S&W American (W&M)
 .44 Merwin Hulbert Long (W&M)
 .44 Merwin Hulbert Short (W&M)
 .44 S&W Russian (W&M)
 .44 Winchester (B) Black Powder
 .45-85 Ward Burton Exptl. (H)
 .45/.50-70 Caliber Reduction Exptl. (H)
 .45 US Exptl. 1869 (H)
 .45-200-500 Winchester Exptl. (H)
 .45 Boxer-Henry Long Chamber 1869 (H)
 .45 New South Wales Police Carbine (H)
 .45 Gardner & Gatling (H)
 .45 Mars Long (W&M)
 .45 Mars Short (W&M)
 .45 MP (very rare Maxim Pistol round mentioned in the 'Journal of the Historical Breechloading Smallarms Association' Vol 2 No 6 Page 24)
 .45 Smith & Wesson Schofield (B)
 .45 Long Colt (Black powder only) (B)
 .450 No. 1 Bland (E&B)
 .450 Soper 2.5 inch (H)
 .450 Adams (B)

.450 Webley (B)
 .450 Needham (H)
 .450 No. 1 Musket (H)
 .450/.360 Purdey (H)
 .450/.350-2 3/8 inch (H)
 .45/75 WCF (Hu)
 .45 Brown Standard Military Target Rifle (D)
 .45/50 Sporting (D)
 .450/400 Black Powder in case lengths of 2,3/8", 2,7/8", 2,19/32"
 Thomas Turner No 2, 2,3/4"
 Westley Richards and 3,1/4". Also the .450.400 3" Jeffrey (H)
 .450 Black Powder Express in case lengths of 1,1/2", 2,1/2", 2,9/16", 2,6/10", 3", 3,1/16" and 3,1/4" (H)
 .45/125 Winchester (B)
 .45 Turkish Peabody (also known as the 11.43 x 55R Turkish) (B)
 .45/70 US Government
 .455 Webley Revolver Mk1 (black powder only) (B)
 .455 Webley automatic (B)
 .46 Winchester (H)
 .461 Gibbs No. 1 (H)
 .461 Gibbs No. 2 (H)
 .476 Indian Police (H)
 .476 Eley / Enfield Mk3 (B)
 .48 Morse (H)
 .490 BSA (H)
 .50/58 Morse sleeved (H)
 .50 Morse (H)
 .50 Meigs (H)
 .50-48 Meigs (H)
 .50 Peabody (?) (H)
 .50 Spencer Carbine (H)
 .50 Springfield Cadet (H)
 .50-70 Springfield (H)
 .50 Daw's Patent 1867 (H)
 .50 Boxer 1867 (H)
 .50/50 Maynard (B)
 .50/70 Maynard (H)
 .500/.450 Westley Richards No.2 Musket (H)
 .500-1.5 inch (H)
 .500-2.25 inch (H)
 .500-2.5 inch (H)
 .500-3 inch (H)
 .500-3.25 inch (H)
 .500/.450 No. 1 Carbine (H)
 .500/.450 Webley Carbine (H)
 .500/.450-2.5 inch (H)
 .500/.450 No. 1 Express (H)
 .500/.450-3 3/8 inch (H)
 .500/.450-3.5 inch (H)
 .50 Remington Army Pistol, M1871 (W&M)
 .50 Remington Navy Pistol, M1867 (W&M)

.50 Springfield Pistol, M1869 (W&M)
 .500 Revolver (W&M)
 .50/95 Winchester (D)
 .50-100 Winchester Express (D)
 .50-110 Winchester Express (D)
 .50/115 Bullard (B)
 .50/140 Sharps (B)
 .52-70 Sharps (H)
 .54 Morse (H)
 .55 Morse (H)
 .55 Gatling (H)
 .55/100 Maynard (B)
 .56-56 US Exptl. (H)
 .577 Selwyn 1865 (H)
 .577 Daw's Patent 1867 (H)
 .577 Snider (H)
 .577/450 Martini-Henry (H)
 .577-2.25 inch (H)
 .577 2.5 inch (H)
 .577-2.75 inch (H) (also known as the .577/.500 No.2 Express (H)
 .577/.500 Magnum Express (H)
 .577 Pistol (W&M)
 .58 Morse (H)
 .58 US Converted Musket, 1865 (H)
 .58 Remington Carbine (H)
 .58 US Berdan System Conversion (11)
 .58 Tibbals/Roberts 1869 (H)
 .58 Roberts (H)
 .60 Chinese Jingal (H)
 .65 Gatling (H)
 .69 Morse (H)
 .75 Gatling (H)
 .75 Chinese Jingal (H)
 .80 Gatling (H)
 1 inch Nordenfelt-Palmcranz (H)
 2 bore/.577 Alex. Henry (H)

ANTIQUE FIREARMS: OBSOLETE CALIBRES

Appendix 1 - Metric Calibres

2.7mm Kolibri (W&M)
 3mm Kolibr (W&M)
 4.25mm Liliput (W&M)
 5mm Bergmann NO.2 Pistol (W&M)
 5mm Charola-Anitua (W&M)
 5mm Clement (W&M)
 5mm Brun (E&B)
 5mm French (E&B)

8mm Roth Steyr (B)
 8mm Rast - Gasser (B)
 8mm German Target Pistol (No. 86, E&B)
 8mm Schonberger (W&M)
 8mm x 50R Mannlicher (B)
 8mm x 50R Lebel (B)
 8mm x 52R Mannlicher
 8mm x 53R Japanese Murata (B)
 8mm x 58R Danish Krag (B)
 8mm x 55R Petit Gras (H)
 8mm x 58R Petit Gras (H)
 8mm x 57R Petit Gras (H)
 8mm x 75R Pieri (H)
 8mm x 61R Rubin (H)
 8mm x 57.5R Rubin (H)
 8mm x 57R Spanish Exptl. (H)
 8mm x 60R Guedes and Portuguese Kropatschek (H)
 8mm Gaulois pistol (W&M)
 8mm Bergmann No.1 pistol (D)
 8mm x 48R (D)
 8mm x 72R (D)
 8mm x 48R Sauer (B)
 8mm x 58R Sauer (B)
 8mm Bergmann No.4 (E&B)
 8mm Bergmann No.7 (E&B)
 8mm Bergmann-Schmeisser (E&B)
 8mm Protector (E&B)
 8mm Raphael (E&B)
 8mm Schulof (E&B)
 8.15mm x 46R (Hu)
 8.15mm Mauser Experimental (ECRA)
 8.3mm x 53.5R Rubin (H)
 8.5mm Mars (E&B)
 9mm Steyr (B)
 9mm Browning Long (B)
 9mm x 51.5R Rubin (H)
 9mm x 57R Rubin (H)
 9mm Devisme (E&B)
 9mm Mouter rimless-grooveless (E&B)
 9mm French Thick Rim (E&B)
 9mm Mars (E&B)
 9mm Belgian Nagant (W&M)
 9.1mm x 40 Walking Stick
 9.3mm x 58R Koeffler (H)
 9.3mm x 63.5R Koeffler (H)
 9.3mm x 70R (D)
 9.3mm x 75R Nimrod (D)
 9.3mm x 82R Nimrod (D)
 9.3mm x 65R Collath (B)
 9.4mm Dutch Revolver (W&M)
 9.5mm x 59R Gras Exptl. (H)

5mm Pickert (E&B)
 5.2mm Pickert revolver (W&M)
 5.2mm Mondragon (Hu)
 5.2mm x 34R Kronprinz (D)
 5.43mm x 26.8R revolver (W&M)
 5.5mm Velo-Dog revolver (W&M)
 5.6mm x 34R Francotte Carbine (D)
 5.6mm x 33 Rook (B)
 6mm Beaumont revolver (W&M)
 6mm Merveilleux (W&M)
 6mm Protector (W&M)
 6mm Lee Navy (Hu)
 6mm x 58 Gewehrprufungskommission
 M1897 (also 6 x 5 8 Forster)
 6mm x 58 Forster (B)
 6mm x 29.5 Stahl (D)
 6.3mm x 21 rimless (W&M)
 6.5mm Bergmann No.3 Pistol (W&M)
 6.5mm Mannlicher Pistol M.1894 (W&M)
 6.5mm Mondragon (Hu)
 6.5mm x 27R (D)
 6.5mm x 53.5R Daudeteau
 6.5mm x 40R (B)
 6.5mm x 48R Sauer (B)
 6.5mm x 50R Arisaka (B)
 6.5mm x 58 Portuguese Vergueiro (B)
 6.5mm Ronezovsky (E&B)
 6.6mm x 70R (D)
 6.8mm x 19.6 Revolver (W&M)
 6.8mm Schulhof pistol (W&M)
 7mm Bar (W&M)
 7mm Charola y Anitua (W&M)
 7mm French thick rim (W&M)
 7mm Galand (W&M)
 7mm Revolver (W&M)
 7mm CF Walking Stick
 7mm Devisme (E&B)
 7mm German Target Pistol Cartridges (Nos. 46-49, E&B)
 7.25mm Adler (W&M)
 7.5mm x 53.5R Rubin (H)
 7.5mm x 53.5 Rimless Rubin (H)
 7.5mmx 53 Swiss Schmidt Rubin M.1890 (H)
 7.53mm x 60R Hebler (H)
 7.65mm Frommer M. 1901 (W&M)
 7.65mm Roth-Sauer (W&M)
 7.7mm Bittner pistol (W&M)
 7.7mm x 60R (D)
 7.8mm Bergmann No.5 (E&B)
 7.8mm x 19R Laumann (referred to in J.HBSA Vol 2 No 6, as above)
 7.92mm x 57 (.318 J Ball)
 8mm Lebel Revolver (B)

9.5mm x 60R Turkish Mauser (H)
 9.5mm x 42R (D)
 9.5mm x 47R (ECRA)
 10mm x 47R (D)
 10mm Gaupillat (E&B)
 10mm Bergmann (E&B)
 10mm Mars (ECRA)
 10mm Mauser Short (E&B)
 10mm Mauser Long (E&B)
 10.15mm x 61R (H)
 10.15mm x 63R Serbian mauser (H)
 10.15mm x 61R Jarmann (H)
 10.16mm x 57R Berdan Exptl. (H)
 10.25mm x 69R Hunting-Express (B)
 10.3mm x 41R (H)
 10.3mm x 65R Baenziger (D)
 10.35mm x 47R Italian Vetterli (H)
 10.4mm x 56R Swiss (H)
 10.4mm x 42R Swiss Vetterli (H)
 10.4mm x 38R Martini-Galland (D)
 10.4mm Swiss M.1878 (W&M)
 10.4mm x 47R Stahl (D)
 10.4mm Italian Service Revolver
 10.6mm German Ordnance Revolver (W&M)
 10.6mm Mauser (W&M)
 10.66mm x 57R Russian Berdan (H)
 10.66mm x 48R Russian Berdan Carbine (H)
 10.7mm x 57R Krag Petersson (H)
 10.75mm x 55R (H)
 10.8mm x 47 Martini (B)
 11mm x 42R (H)
 11mm x 45R (H)
 11mm x 53 Gevelot (H)
 11mm Manceux (H)
 11mm x 59R Gras (H)
 11mm x 48.5R Gras "Battalion Ecole" (H)
 11mm x 50.5R Comblain (H)
 11mm x 43R Comblain Carbine (H)
 11mm x 70R Mitrailleuse (H)
 11mm x 46R (H)
 11mm x 50R Egyptian Remington (H)
 11mm x 57R Spanish Remington (H)
 11mm x 60R Japanese Murata
 11mm Devisme (E&B)
 11mm French Ordnance Revolver M1870 (Navy) (ECRA)
 11mm French Ordnance Revolver M1873
 11 mm Devilliers (W&M)
 11.15mm x 42R Austrian Werndl (H)
 11.15mm x 36R Austrian Werndl Carbine (H)
 11.15mm x 58R Austrian Werndl, Holub (see
 below) and Mannlicher (H)

11.15mm x 36R Fruhwirth (H)
 11.15mm x 60R Mauser (H)
 11.15mm x 37R (H)
 11.15mm x 60R Japanese Murata (H)
 11.5mm x 50R (D)
 11.15mm x 58R
 11.15mm x 65R (D)
 11.15mm x 71R (D)
 11.15mm x 52 Walking Stick
 11.2mm x 51R Kropatschek-Hessig (D)
 11.2mm x 39.6R (D)
 11.25mm x 44.5R (H)
 11.3mm x 51R Dutch Beaumont (H)
 11.35mm Schouboe (Rimmed and Rimless Version) (W&M)
 11.4mm x 53R Brazilian Comblain (H)
 11.4mm x 44.5R Dutch Gendarmerie Carbine (H)
 11.4mm x 57R Spanish Remington (H)
 11.43mm x 49R Romanian Peabody (H)
 11.43mm x 59R Turkish Peabody-Martini (H)
 11.43mm x 41R Peabody Carbine (H)
 11.5mm x 50R Austrian Werder (H)
 11.5mm x 35R Werder Carbine (H)
 11.5mm x 60R (D)
 11.53mm Albini-Braendlin (H)
 11.6mm x 50R Chilean Comblain (H)
 11.7mm x 57R Berdan Exptl. (H)
 11.7mm x 41.5R Danish Remington (H)
 11.7mm x 45.5R Danish Remington (H)
 11.7mm x 51.6R Danish Remington (H)
 11.75mm Montenegrin Revolver (B)
 12mm Perrin Thick Rim (E&B)
 12mm Raphael (E&B)
 12mm Moutier (E&B)
 12mm Pidault & Cordier (E&B)
 12.2mm x 70R Mitrailleuse (H)
 12.5mm x 60R (D)
 12.7mm x 48R (H)
 12.7mm x 70R Mitrailleuse (H)
 12.8mm x 45R Papal Remington (H) (also known as the 12.7mm x 45R)
 13mm x 87R Mitrailleuse (H)
 13mm Rochaz-Lindner (H)
 13mm x 92 Mauser T-Gew (H)
 13.2mm x 32R (H)
 14.5mm x 33R Austrian Wanzl (H)
 14.5mm x 41R Spanish Berdan (H)
 14.66mm x 35R Serbian Peabody (H)
 14.7mm x 58R Schneider (H)
 15mm revolver (W&M)
 15.2mm x 110R Mitrailleuse (H)

Appendix 2

1.6c Old firearms in the following calibres which should not benefit from the exemption as antiques are set out below. This list is not exhaustive and there may be other types and calibres of firearms that should be considered "modern" rather than "antique":

- a) Shot guns and smooth-bored guns, including shot pistols, chambered for standard shot gun cartridges, .22 inch, .23 inch, 6mm and 9mm rimfire cartridges;
- b) Rifles and handguns chambered for 4mm, 5mm, .22 inch, .23 inch, 6mm or 9mm rimfire ammunition;
- c) Any firearm designed / patented prior to January 1st 1900, and manufactured prior to January 1940, which in its original state was designed for smokeless powder using fixed ammunition, for which the original ammunition is commercially manufactured, and is readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade. Any firearm which is manufactured for smokeless cartridges of the type specified in Appendix 2C below
- d) Modern reproduction firearms or old firearms which have been modified to allow the use of shot gun cartridges or cartridges not listed in Appendix 1;
- e) Extensively modified weapons;

Appendix 2C – Current 'smokeless' centrefire calibres designed pre 1900, and commercially available today.

Pistol

.30 Luger / 7.63 Luger
 .30 Mauser / 7.63mm
 .32 Auto / .65mm
 .32 – 20 / .32 Winchester
 .32 Smith & Wesson Long
 7.5 Nagant (Swiss & Swedish Contract)
 7.62 Nagant (Russian Gas Seal revolver)
 .380 Auto/9mm short (Post 1900)
 .38 Smith & Wesson
 .380 British Service / .38-200 (Post 1900)
 9mm Luger (post 1900)
 .44 – 40 Winchester
 .45" Long Colt
 .45 Colt Auto (post 1900)

Rifle Cartridges

.25-35 Winchester
 6.5mm x 54 Mannlicher – Schoenauer (B)

15.2mm x 28R (H)
 15.24mm x 40R Krnka (H)
 16.5mm x 18R Beringer (E&B)
 17mm Danish Snider (Hu)
 17.5mm x 29R Dutch Snider (Hu)
 18mm x 35R Tabatiere (H)
 18.84mm x 38R Tabatiere (H)
 18.84mm x 57R Wanzl-Albini (H)

6.5mm x 53R Mannlicher Dutch & Romanian (B)

6.5mm x 55 Swedish Mauser

6.5mm x 52 Mannlicher – Carcano Italian

7mm x 57 Mauser

7.5mm x 54 French MAS (post 1900)

7.5mm x 55 Schmidt-Rubin Swiss

.30-06 Springfield (post 1900)

.30-30 Winchester

7.62mm x 54R Russian

7.65mm x 53 Mauser

.303 British Mk VII ball

7.7mm x 58 Japanese Arisaka (post 1900)

7.92mm x 57 S (.323 spitzer 'S' Ball, post 1900)

8mm x 57JS Mauser

NB. Post 1900 identifies cartridges developed just post 1900, which are in commercial production today.

Licensing of Artillery Pieces and Cannon

Article 52 (2) Jersey Firearms Law 2000

Article 52 (2) of the Jersey Firearms Law 2000 allows for the exemption of antique firearms from certification whilst held as a curiosity or ornament.

The Guidance Note to support Article 52(2), based on UK and International practice, defines antique not only by age, but also obsolescence of ammunition or firearm ignition system.

The requirement or not to licence Artillery Pieces and Cannon should be guided by the same principles of age, obsolescence, availability of ammunition and, as importantly, purpose.

Due to Jersey's rich history of military conflict, defence and invasion, we are well provisioned with military fortifications from Bronze Age defences to the German fortifications of World War 2. As such, field pieces from the last five centuries can be found on public display throughout the Island. Possibly the most famous being the Beaumont Cannon.

The advent of 'Living History' displays now cover many centuries of historical display, and will now include Artillery pieces and Armoured vehicles from World War 2 (WW2). In recent memory, the return on loan from the Bovington Tank Museum of the French Char B tank originally stationed at St. Brelade, is an example of historic interest.

After considering the requirements of 'Living History' Museums and Collectors, the following has been decided, based on Jersey's historical past.

1. Any Artillery piece, designed and manufactured after 1 January 1946 must be held on a Firearm Certificate, with the security recommendation that the firing pin, or part of the breech mechanism, be stored securely.
2. Any Artillery piece, irrespective of age that will be used to discharge a blank charge or cartridge will be held under a firearms certificate, for the purpose of certification; the reason to certificate will be for 'Historical display and blank firing.'
3. Any Artillery piece designed or manufactured prior to 1 January 1946 will be exempt from licensing under Section 58(2) whilst kept as a curio or ornament. It should be noted that this in the main is based on the assessment that WW2 ammunition for field pieces found locally was destroyed in 1945. In addition, ammunition for WW2 and earlier field pieces is just not practically available, save inert examples in museums.

Appendix 5 – Home Affairs Department guidance notes 2012 on deactivation of firearms.

Deactivated weapons

Article 51 Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000

Introduction

Article 51 of the Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000 allows for the Minister to both approve a person and a mark to confirm that a firearm, once rendered incapable of discharging any shot, bullet or missile, has consequently ceased to be a firearm, and can thus be categorised as being 'deactivated', exempt from licensing and exempt from Jersey export or import controls.

The Minister also recognises deactivation marks from other jurisdictions including the United Kingdom and EU member States. EU States including the UK provide a deactivation mark or certificate that relies on a deactivation process that has common practice. From the point of cost, volume and availability of technical resource, Jersey will deactivate to a set standard based on common EU practice, which will be described as follows :-

1. All major parts of a firearm will be deactivated, and the barrels where applicable will be pinned to the receiver.
2. The barrel / chamber will be welded and the barrel either slotted or blocked with a longitudinal rod.
3. The firing pins will be modified to take off the pin face, and the bolt faces will be counter bored and welded to provide a flush face.
4. For revolvers the cylinders will be web weakened and blocked, the barrel blocked, the firing pin ground, and the firing pin hole in the frame welded up.
5. For automatic pistols, the barrels will be blocked, the receiver face welded, and the frames weakened on the slide rails.
6. For shotguns a similar process, with the barrel(s) blocked and the firing pin breech face similarly welded, and firing pin(s) faces removed.
7. The deactivated firearms will be on a 'moving parts' basis.
8. Individual component or pressure bearing parts will be similarly deactivated and certificated accordingly.
9. On completion of the deactivation process, the firearm will be duly inspected by the Registered Firearms Dealer, stamped with the approved mark, a certificate issued and an entry made in the Deactivation Register.
10. The Registered Firearms Dealer will charge a fee for all deactivations / conversions carried out where a new certificate is issued. In the case of providing a replacement certificate, or a new certificate for an older deactivation, the fee will be 33% of the standard fee.

Process

The Minister has approved the Jersey deactivation mark illustrated in Appendix1. In addition, the Minister has recognised deactivation marks officially approved by the UK and other EU member states, and where applicable officially issued de-activation certificates.

The Minister has approved the Jersey deactivation certificate which will cover both historic and present day deactivations and conversions appended in Appendix 2.

The Minister has approved a Registered Firearms Dealer(s) to inspect, carry out, and certify both deactivations and conversions. The approved Registered Firearms Dealer(s) will also be given Authority under Article 33 of the Law to hold prohibited weapons for the purpose of deactivation or conversion.

The Registered Firearms Dealer will be responsible for the deactivation / conversion process, and will charge a fee accordingly based for the following activities:-

1. Deactivation or Conversion of a Firearm
2. The validation of previous Deactivation or Conversion processes
3. The issue of a replacement Deactivation / Conversion Certificate

Firearms deactivated or converted locally prior to the publishing of this guidance note will be presented to the approved Registered Firearms Dealer(s) who will on inspection, stamp with the approved mark and issue a certificate accordingly. A lower fee will be charged for this procedure.

The Registered Firearms Dealer will keep a separate register, similar to a Firearms Register which will hold the following information:-

Make of Firearm - Type -Serial Number -Date of deactivation / conversion -
Deactivation / Conversion Certificate Number

For any registered firearm subsequently deactivated, the Registered Firearms Dealer will inform the Central Firearms Index of the deactivation and will furnish a copy of the deactivation certificate allowing the firearm to be removed from the Central Firearms Register.

For any unregistered firearm handed into the Registered Firearms Dealer for deactivation or conversion, the type and serial number will be cross referenced with the Central Firearms Index against the SOJP database of stolen firearms.

Major component spare parts such as barrels, bolts, cylinders and receivers will be treated in a similar way and carry a deactivation mark and certificate following deactivation.

The Registered Firearms Dealers Deactivation register will be available to the Home Affairs Department for inspection at any time, and the Department has the right to have samples of deactivated firearms checked by a competent authority at any time.

Appendices

1. Jersey Deactivation Mark
2. Jersey Deactivation Certificate
3. Jersey Conversion Certificate

Appendix 1:

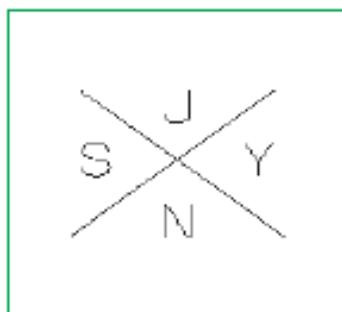
Actual size

35

Engraved In Reverse For Marking Positive



Blank face
6.36mm x 6.36mm



PHYOR

JOHN POCOCK & SON LTD, Farnham Street, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY1 1AB, United Kingdom, Tel: +44 1938 514 222/5044 • Fax: +44 1938 5002 • Email: info@johnpocock.co.uk		
JERSEY FIREARMS COUNCIL	Blank : 6.36mm x 6.36mm x 68.6mm	Sharp faced Characters
AYOUT 1	O/A Height of inscription : 3.0mm	
S/0 051355	O/A width of inscription : 4.0mm	Drawn by : Michael Flith 05-12-2011

Appendix 2:

STATES OF JERSEY



Home Affairs
Department

DEACTIVATION CERTIFICATE

WE CERTIFY THAT WORK HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT ON THE FIREARM DESCRIBED BELOW IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS UNDER ARTICLE 51 OF THE FIREARMS (JERSEY) LAW 2000 FOR RENDERING IT INCAPABLE OF DISCHARGING ANY SHOT, BULLET OR MISSILE

No FIREARMS CERTIFICATE IS REQUIRED TO POSSESS THE FIREARM DESCRIBED BELOW

Type and Make: A Gun
Model and Calibre: First Model 7.92mm
Serial Number: 123456
Certificate Number: D 001
Certified by:
Position: DIRECTOR
Approved Registered
Firearms Dealer : NEWTON & NEWTON LTD.

DATE 11.11.2011

Please note: (a) This certificate is an important document, it should be retained by the owner at all times

(b) The main components of the arm to which this certificate relates have been marked with a Deactivation Mark : these marks must not be removed or altered

STATES OF JERSEY



Home Affairs
Department

CONVERSION CERTIFICATE

*WE CERTIFY THAT UNDER ARTICLE 33 1(A) OF THE FIREARMS (JERSEY) LAW 2000 THAT
THE FOLLOWING FIREARM IS NOT CAPABLE OF DISCHARGING 2 OR MORE PROJECTILES
WITHOUT REPEATED PRESSURE ON THE TRIGGER*

**THIS FIREARM IS ONLY CAPABLE OF SINGLE SHOT / SEMI AUTOMATIC FIRE (DELETE AS
APPLICABLE)**

Type and Make: T Gun
Model and Calibre: Model 1929
Serial Number: 100000
Certificate Number: C 001
Signed
Position: DIRECTOR
Approved Registered
Firearms Dealer: NEWTON & NEWTON LTD.
Date: 11.11.2011

Please note: This certificate is an important document, it should be retained by the owner at all times

Appendix 6 – Home Affairs Department guidance notes 2012 on storage and security of firearms.

Storage and Security of Firearms

The following guidelines, issued by the States of Jersey Police, conform to the Home Office Firearms Security Handbook 2005.

Layers & Levels of Security

1) Physical Security of Firearms / Ammunition

Gun cabinet should conform to BS 7558 - (This will hold most weapons, apart from muzzle loading types. Please be aware of key security).

Gun Clamp - For one firearm, an alternative option to a cabinet may be a gun clamp. It should:

- be made out of steel that is at least 14swg (2mm) thick
- have seam-welded joints, or be formed by bend construction
- have a lock that meets BS 3621 standard or equivalent. Alternatively a good quality hardened padlock should be fitted.

Safes for ammunition – These should conform to Annex A of the Firearms Security Handbook 2005. (These must be bolted to the fabric of the building, out of sight, with no keys left lying around)

2) Internal Security

Gun cabinets must be kept out of view, away from windows, with no access from other parts of the building, such as a communal entrance or other apartments. There should be internal door security preventing access.

3) Outer Layer – Shell of the Buildings

Doors – Locks if possible should be 5 lever mortise locks to BS 3621. Some rim locks are acceptable. If there is glazing in the door, this could be a problem if not of a secure standard. Keys must never be left in locks.

PVC doors should have multi point locks – Check they all engage properly.

French doors - Check if you can vertically lift the doors. If this is possible, then an anti-lift device needs to be fitted. These doors should have 2 key operated locks fitted.

Windows - Wooden, PVC, metal crittal, aluminium. All ground floor windows and also any other accessible windows should be fitted with key operated locks. These windows should be either laminated or fitted with safety film.

Overriding factor–security measures must not impinge safe exits i.e. fire

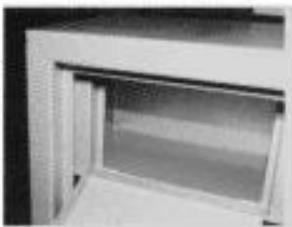
Annex C

Key points in a typical steel firearms cabinet

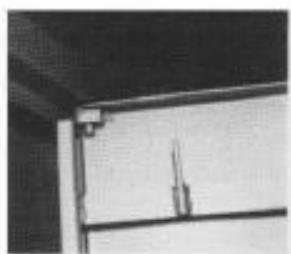
(Illustration with internal ammunition/component locker)



A cabinet is usually made from steel sheet, by continuously welded or bend construction to prevent insertion of bars, chisels etc



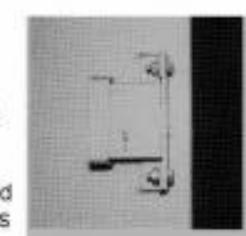
Swing pin hinges should be welded not riveted. Hinges should normally be welded to door and frame.



Cabinets with exposed hinge barrels and those with piano hinges which have been fitted using rivets require anti-prise plates.

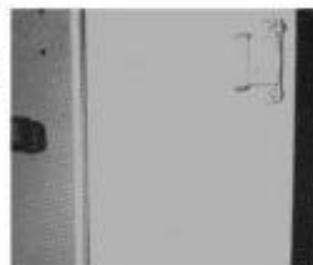


Any internal compartments for the storing of ammunition rifle bolts, etc. should be as strong as the main body of the cabinet



The lock mountings to be welded to the door of the cabinet, ensuring the lock is so secured to prevent its movement if attacked. Two locks are required on full length rifle cabinets fitted at $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the doors length

Fastenings must be appropriate to the size and structure. 'Rawl' and expanding bolts should be utilised in stone, brick and concrete. Coach screws and bolts for timber joists. The cabinet manufacturers will usually include recommendations for fixing devices



Hinge bolts, full anti-prise plate or return bends should be fitted to protect the hinged side of the door



If you are asked or if you are advising on locating any cabinet. Remember - consider the load bearing. On suspended floors locating over joist ends is preferred to placing over the mid points in the joists run

Manufacturers of steel stores to HELA 26/5:

H & G Explosives Services Ltd
Elsham House
1 Elwes Street
Brigg
North Lincs
DN20 8LB
Tel 01652 640644
Fax 01652 659345

J G Turnbull Ltd
Station Approach
East Boldon
Co Durham
NE36 0AD
Tel 0191 5367149
Fax 0191 5190218

Zone Power Ltd
High Road
Bressingham
Diss
Norfolk
IP22 2AT
Tel 01379 687796
Fax 01379 687437

Gun cabinet installers:

Island Lock & Safe
5 Beresford St
St Helier
Jersey
JE1 4HL
Tel 01534 738303

G4S Security Services
The Security Centre
Rue des Pres Trading Estate
Longueville
St Saviour
Jersey
Tel: 01534 502502
Fax: 01534 502609

Newton & Newton Ltd
(Registered Firearm Dealers)
3 Colomberie Parade
St Helier
Jersey
JE2 4QA
Tel: 01534 733697
Fax: 01534 736605

Standards required for gun cabinet installations:

BS 7558: 1992 Specifications for gun cabinets
BS 3621: 1980 Thief resistant locks for hinged doors
CEN 12320: 1997 Specifications for padlocks
BS 4737: 1987 Intruder alarm systems in buildings
BS 6799: 1986 Wirefree intruder alarm systems
BS 8220 Security of buildings against crime Part 1 – Dwellings
BS PAS 024: 1999 Specification for doors of enhanced security
BS 7950: 1997 Windows of enhanced security
BS 5544: 1978 Specification for anti-bandit glazing (glazing resistant to manual attack)
BS 5357: 1976 Code of practice for the installation of security glazing
LPS 1175 Loss prevention standard – The Loss Prevention Certification Board Specification for testing and classifying the burglary resistance of building components, strong points and security enclosures

Appendix 7 – Registered Firearms Dealers and Auctioneers

REGISTERED FIREARMS DEALERS

COMPANY NAME	OWNER	LICENCE	EXPIRY DATE OF CERTIFICATE
MO GOTEL	M F Gotel	Purchases, Sells and Stores Firearms and Ammunition.	11/01/2027
TERESA ROLAND		Trading with Mo Gotel	11/01/2027
NEWTON & NEWTON	G S Delanoe	Purchases, Sells and Stores Firearms and Ammunition.	24/01/2027
MARK NEWTON		Trading with Newton & Newton	24/01/2027
RICHARD LE BROCQ	R H Le Brocq	Purchases, Sells and Stores Firearms and Ammunition.	11/03/2027
BARRY FOSSEY	B C Fossey	Purchases, Sells and Stores Firearms and Ammunition.	21/03/2027
LEOVILLE SPORTS AND MINIATURE RIFLE CUB		Purchases, Sells and Stores Firearms and Ammunition.	01/07/2028
WESTERN MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB		Purchases, Sells and Stores Firearms and Ammunition.	1/07/2028
NORMAN WOOD	N Wood	Purchases, Sells and Stores Firearms and Ammunition.	12/06/2028

AUCTIONEERS

GLENCOE AUCTIONS	Simon Drieu	Purchases, Sells and Stores Firearms and Ammunition.	11/01/2027
------------------	-------------	--	------------