

Infrastructure and Environment

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Animal Health (Bird Diseases) (Jersey) Order 2017

General Licence to import captive birds and pet birds from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Bailiwick of Guernsey and Isle of Man.

General Licence JSY/AI/GL/25/002

Date of issue: 17/02/2025

Under Article 3 of The Animal Health (Bird Diseases) (Jersey) Order 2017 no person shall import any captive birds and pet birds, or any eggs intended for hatching unless imported in accordance with this general licence granted on behalf of the Minister for the Environment.

“Captive bred birds” are defined as birds that have not been caught in the wild but have been born and bred in captivity from parents that mated or had gametes otherwise transferred in captivity.

This does not include:

- Poultry (as detailed below);
- Pigeons that are kept to produce eggs or meat for human consumption or for breeding for those purposes which would also fall into the poultry category; and
- Pet birds, which are considered to be all species of birds (except poultry as detailed below) which are accompanying their owners or a natural person responsible for such animals on behalf of the owner during their movement and are not intended to be sold or transferred to another owner.

“Poultry” is defined in Council Directive 2009/158/EC as ‘fowls, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quails, pigeons (not racing pigeons), pheasants, partridges and ratites (*Ratitae*) reared or kept in captivity for breeding, the production of meat or eggs for consumption or for re-stocking supplies of game.’ These species are not permitted to be imported as “captive or pet birds,” but must instead meet the requirements laid down for imports of live poultry.

Importers must comply with the following conditions:

1. No captive birds or pet birds can be imported from a disease Control Zone or a Temporary Control zone for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), that is in force in the British Islands declaring a Protection Zone (PZ) or Area of 3 km and/or Surveillance Zone (SZ) or Area of 10 km or a 3km Captive Bird (Monitoring) Controlled Zone or a Mandatory Housing Avian Influenza Prevention Zone. [APHA interactive map](#)
2. No captive or pet birds can be imported from a holding or a premises which are under restriction by the competent authority where the movement off the holding or premises has not been authorised.
3. Exporters must comply with the laws of the exporting country relating to the welfare and transport of animals. The birds must be transported in a suitable container, with adequate ventilation. Transport by air, should be in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards.
4. The importer must notify* the Department by email at pets@gov.je of the entry, at least 24 hours prior to arrival.
5. The importer must not allow any birds imported and any other birds on the premises that are not kept in a separate airspace from those birds imported to attend any bird gatherings for a minimum of 30 days after the date of the last import.

6. The importer must notify the Department of any unusual mortality during the isolation period.

* a notification form is available from the department or our website

This licence replaces and revokes general Licence JSY/AI/GL/24/001. For a transitional period, we will continue to accept licence JSY/AI/GL/24/001 to the 25 February 2025.

Animal Health (Jersey) Law 2016

You must also comply with Article 25 – (Requirements for General Licences)

- (1) Where a licence is granted under any relevant legislation it must be in writing and may be –
 - (a) either of general application (a “**general licence**”) or specific to any particular animal, bird, person, premises or any other thing or particular situation (a “specific licence”);
 - (b) subject to conditions; and
 - (c) amended, suspended or revoked in writing at any time.
- (2) (This paragraph has been deleted as it refers to “specific licences”)
- (3) A person moving an animal, bird or thing under the authority of a **general licence** must –
 - (a) at all times during the movement, carry a document containing details of –
 - (i) what is being transported, including the quantity,
 - (ii) the date of the movement,
 - (iii) the names of the persons responsible for the animal, bird or thing being moved at the place of departure and the place of destination,
 - (iv) the addresses of the place of departure and the place of destination;
 - (b) when so demanded by an inspector, produce the document and allow a copy to be taken of it or details to be extracted from it; and state which general licence gives the authority for the movement; and
 - (c) retain the documentation relating to each movement for at least 6 months after the last movement made under its authority.
- (4) If an animal, bird or thing has been moved to premises under a licence, an inspector may serve a notice on the occupier of those premises imposing such restrictions in relation to the premises as the inspector considers are necessary to reduce the risk of spreading disease.
- (5) A person to whom a licence is granted under any relevant legislation must comply with any conditions of the licence.

Issued by

Ashley Pinel, States Veterinary Assistant

On behalf of the Minister

Foot Notes

- To find out the latest situation on Avian Influenza in England you can check the [Defra website](#) and find out if where your birds are from is in a restricted area for import, using your postcode, you can find out with the [APHA interactive map](#).
- The importer is advised to carry out good biosecurity measures and is recommended to keep birds in a separate airspace from other birds for a minimum of 30 days after import.
- **If you suspect a notifiable disease, you must immediately report to the States Veterinary Officer. Call 441617**
- The birds must not be released into the wild.
- All expenses incurred with this importation must be met by the importer.
- Random inspection of isolation facilities may take place.

CITES

For the import of captive and pet cage birds CITES certification is required for any species falling within the CITES classification