Infrastructure and Environment

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Personal imports - Update

To note that there is free movement of products of animal origin within EU/EEA, please see below for further information:

The ban is in place to protect Jersey livestock (cattle, sheep, goats and pigs) from highly infectious diseases currently present in several EU countries, these diseases are currently not in Jersey.

These include:

- FMD (foot and mouth disease) – currently present in Cyprus and Greece and with recent outbreaks in Slovakia, Hungary and Germany (outbreaks now considered resolved in the last 3 countries). Current outbreak in Cyprus (detected on 25/02/2026 and currently active) is affecting at least 112 livestock units (data up to 05/26), with cases confirmed in sheep, goat, and cattle farms, primarily in the Larnaca and Nicosia districts. Over 60,000 animals have been destroyed to control the spread.

In Greece more than 30,000 animals were destroyed with more than 75 farms affected by foot and mouth disease. The initial case was detected mid-March 2026.

FMD can be transmitted to animals via contaminated milk, milk products and contaminated meat and meat products.

- PPR (pest the petites ruminants) - is a highly contagious viral disease affecting goats, sheep, camels and wild ruminants. With a mortality rate of up to 90 %, the disease causes severe economic losses, threatening food security and livelihoods. Present in Greece, Romania and Bulgaria. PPR can be transmitted to animals via untreated milk or milk products and meat and meat products.
- LSD (Lumpy Skin disease) – present in Spain, France and Italy, affects mainly cattle. LSD causes significant economic losses due to damaged hides, reduced milk and weight in animals, infertility, and trade restrictions. LSD can be transmitted to animal via untreated milk or milk products and contaminated meat products.

- ASF (African Swine Fever) – outbreaks in domestic pigs in Latvia, Croatia, and in wild boar in Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain. ASF can be transmitted to susceptible animals via meat and meat products.

Personal imports bypass all the controls and also pose a particular challenge for traceability as the origin of the products cannot be fully ascertained, the products are not accompanied by any assurances including detailed origin and/or full traceability information, processing methods and achieved temperatures, production details, etc.

Similar ban is in place in GB, Guernsey and Isle of Man.

To note that EU also bans personal imports of such products from 3rd countries including Jersey and GB.

Commercial imports are still allowed because competent authorities are notified of date arrival and details of products intended to be imported and have assurances including commercial documents that provide detail such as production date, origin of the ingredients, treatment, as well as destination of the products. Products may also have additional declarations confirming treatment, date of production, etc. Products are also checked at entry point and only released after authorities are satisfied that the risk is minimal and that products comply with requirements and necessary assurances are in place.

We continue to monitor the disease situation in EU/ EEA countries and constantly review the information and disease risk. The intention is to lift the restrictions once the epidemiological situation in Europe improves which may lead to acceptable risk for Jersey livestock population.

Yours sincerely

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