



HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000

Guidance notes

[These guidance notes are intended for the guidance of firearms users, licensing authorities and the general public. Comments on their use and application are welcomed, as are suggestions where other guidance notes would be of use]

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Antique Firearms - definition

Article 52 (2) Firearms (Jersey) Law 2000

ANTIQUÉ 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

ANTIQUÉ 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.

ANTIQUÉ 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 (or .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 Dupee 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 Nagant (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)
20 bore/.577 Alex. Henry (H)

ANTIQUE FIREARMS: OBSOLETE CALIBRES

Appendix 1 - Metric Calibres

2.7mm Kolibri (W&M)
3mm Kolibri (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)

5mm Pickert (E&B)
5.2mm Pickert revolver (W&M)
5.2mm Mondragon (Hu)
5.2mm x 34R Kronprinz (D)
5.43mm x 26.BR 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 Gewehrprüfungskommission
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 Portugese Vergueiro (B)
6.5mm Ronezewsky (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)
7.5mm x 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)

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 Moutier 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)

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 Mitrailieuse (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 Mitrailieuse (H)
12.5mm x 60R (D)
12.7mm x 48R (H)
12.7mm x 70R Mitrailieuse (H)
12.8mm x 45R Papal Remington (H) (also
known as the 12.7mm x 45R)
13mm x 87R Mitrailieuse (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 Mitrailieuse (H)

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)

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/7.65mm
.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)

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.

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 similarity 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 Appendix 1. 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:

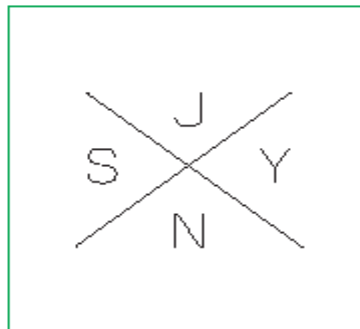
Actual size



**Engraved In Reverse
For Marking Positive**



**Blank face
6.35mm x 6.35mm**



PRYOR
MARKING TECHNOLOGY

EDWARD PRYOR & SON LTD, Egerton Street, Sheffield S11 4DS, England, UK - Tel +44 (0) 114 276 8244 - Fax +44 (0) 114 276 8245 - Email: m.firth@pryor-marking.com

JERSEY FIREARMS COUNCIL	Blank : 6.35mm x 6.35mm x 68.6mm	Sharp faced Characters
LAYOUT 1	O/A Height of Inscription : 3.0mm	
S/O 051355	DD03369 O/A width of Inscription : 4.0mm	Drawn by : Michael Firth 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

Appendix 3:

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

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.