

**Jersey Law 6/1951**

**PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND BANK HOLIDAYS (JERSEY) LAW,  
1951.**

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**A LAW** to make provision for public holidays and bank holidays and for matters incidental thereto, sanctioned by Order of His Majesty in Council of the

**9th day of APRIL, 1951.**

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*(Registered on the 5th day of May, 1951).*

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**STATES OF JERSEY.**

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The 23rd day of January, 1951.

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**THE STATES**, subject to the sanction of His Most Excellent Majesty in Council, have adopted the following Law: -

[ARTICLE 1

**DEFINITIONS**

In this Law –

“business day” means any day other than Christmas Day, Good Friday, a Sunday or a bank holiday;

“normal banking hours”, in relation to any bank, means the hours last notified, in accordance with the “Loi déterminant la publicité requise en cas de changement des heures d’ouverture et de fermeture des maisons de banque en cette Ile”, confirmed by Order of His Majesty in Council, dated 19th May, 1931,<sup>1</sup> as the

<sup>1</sup> Tome VII, page 31.

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hours between which the bank will be open for the transaction of banking business.]<sup>2</sup>

## ARTICLE 2

### **POWER OF STATES TO APPOINT DAYS TO BE OBSERVED AS PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND BANK HOLIDAYS**

(1) The States may by Act appoint the days of the year which are to be observed as public holidays or bank holidays, and any such Act may relate to the same day in each year or to any day in any year.

(2) Every day appointed by such an Act as aforesaid to be observed as a public holiday shall also be observed as a bank holiday, unless provision otherwise be made by the Act.

## ARTICLE 3

### **BANKS TO BE CLOSED ON BANK HOLIDAYS**

Every bank in the Island shall be closed for the transaction of banking business with the public on bank holidays.

## ARTICLE 4

### **POWER OF BAILIFF TO MAKE PROVISION IN CASES OF EMERGENCY**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2 of this Law, where, in the opinion of the Bailiff, it is desirable, owing to the existence of any emergency, that banks should be closed for the transaction of banking business with the public on any business day or that they should be open for the transaction of such business on any bank holiday, he may direct that that day shall, or, as the case may be, shall not, be observed as a bank holiday.

<sup>2</sup> Article substituted by Public Holidays and Bank Holidays (Amendment) (Jersey) Law, 1956 (Volume 1954–1956, page 405).

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[ARTICLE 4A

**BANKS TO CLOSE OR OPEN IN PARTICULAR  
CIRCUMSTANCES**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of this Law, where it is considered expedient, in view of particular circumstances, that banks should –

- (a) be closed for the transaction of banking business with the public for any period during normal banking hours; or
- (b) remain open for the transaction of banking business with the public either during part of any bank holiday, or for any period outside normal banking hours;

the Bailiff, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee,<sup>3</sup> may direct that, for such period or periods as may be specified in the direction, banks shall be closed, or shall remain open, as the case may be.]<sup>4</sup>

ARTICLE 5

**PROVISIONS AS TO BILLS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS DUE  
AND PAYABLE ON BANK HOLIDAYS**

All bills of exchange, promissory notes and other instruments due and payable on a bank holiday shall be payable, and in case of non-payment may be noted and protested, on the business day next following that bank holiday, and any such noting or protest shall be as valid as if made on the day on which the bill, note or other instrument was made due and payable.

<sup>3</sup> Committee now referred to as the Finance and Economics Committee (R & O – 5140).

<sup>4</sup> Article inserted by Public Holidays and Bank Holidays (Amendment) (Jersey) Law, 1956 (Volume 1954–1956, page 406).

## ARTICLE 6

**PROVISIONS AS TO NOTICE OF DISHONOUR AND  
PRESENTATION FOR HONOUR**

Where the day on which any notice of dishonour of an unpaid bill of exchange or promissory note or other unpaid instrument should be given, or where the day on which a bill of exchange, promissory note or other instrument should be presented or received for acceptance, or accepted or forwarded to any referee or referees, is a bank holiday, such notice of dishonour shall be given and such bill of exchange, promissory note or other instrument shall be presented or forwarded on the business day next following that bank holiday.

## ARTICLE 7

**PROVISIONS AS TO PAYMENT ON BANK HOLIDAYS**

No person shall be compellable to make any payment or to do any act on a bank holiday which he would not be compellable to make or do on Christmas Day or Good Friday; and the obligation to make such payment or do such act shall apply to the business day next following that bank holiday and the making of such payment or the doing of such act on such business day as aforesaid shall be equivalent to payment of the money or performance of the act on that bank holiday.

## ARTICLE 8

**SITTINGS OF ROYAL COURT**

The power to make rules of court under the Royal Court (Jersey) Law, 1948,<sup>5</sup> shall include a power to make rules prescribing the days on which the Royal Court may or may not sit.

<sup>5</sup> Tome VII, page 502.

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ARTICLE 9

**REPEAL**

The “Loi déterminant les Jours de Banques Fériés”, confirmed by Order of Her Majesty in Council of the third day of May, 1882,<sup>6</sup> is hereby repealed.

ARTICLE 10

**SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT**

(1) This Law may be cited as the Public Holidays and Bank Holidays (Jersey) Law, 1951.

(2) This Law shall come into force forthwith upon promulgation:

Provided that Article 9 of this Law shall not come into force until such day as the States may by Act appoint.<sup>7</sup>

To be printed, published and posted.

**F. DE. L. BOIS,**

*Greffier of the States.*

<sup>6</sup> Tome IV (1908 edition), page 1.

<sup>7</sup> Article 9 came into force on 2nd February, 1952 (R & O – 3038).