

# **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

**Decision on Conditions and Procedure for Registration of  
Contracts for Production Co-operation in the Field of  
Arms and Military Equipment**

Pursuant to Article 43 paragraph 4 of the Law on Foreign Trade Policy ("BiH Official Gazette" number 7/98), Article 12 paragraph 1 of the Law on Import and Export of Arms and Military Equipment ("BiH Official Gazette" number 5/03), and Article 61 paragraph 2 of the Law on Administration ("BiH Official Gazette", number 32/02), the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations hereby passes

## **Decision on Conditions and Procedure for Registration of Contracts for Production Co-operation in the Field of Arms and Military Equipment**

### **I**

This Decision shall regulate conditions and procedures for entry into the Register of Contracts on Production Cooperation (hereinafter: Register), as well as cooperation related to research, improvement and technical exchange in reference to arms and military equipment, regardless of duration of contracts, and content of the Register.

### **II**

For the purpose of this Decision "production cooperation" is defined as any contracted relationship between local physical and/or legal entity performing production activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and foreign physical and/or legal entity dealing with development, initial manufacturing, manufacturing and mutual supply by products and their integral parts as follows such as:

1. Mutual delivery of components for the purpose of their installation into the same products or products of a similar type;
2. Delivery of components by one partner, and delivery of (finished) products that contain these components and self-produced components by another partner;
3. Delivery of raw materials, semi products by one partner, and delivery of semi products and finished products into which the aforementioned raw materials and semi products are installed, by another partner;
4. Mutual delivery of components for installation into the investment project facilities;

5. Delivery of equipment and components by one partner and delivery of complete facilities and installations by another partner.

### **III**

Company that signed Contract on production co-operation with foreign legal entity (hereinafter: Contract) shall submit the request for entry, or changes and amendments of such Contract, into the Register to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (herein-after: Ministry). The deadline for submission of request from paragraph 1 of this Item is 30 days from signing of the Contract.

### **IV**

The request for entry of Contract into the Register (hereinafter: request) shall contain:

1. Names, location and subject of activities of parties in contract;
2. Number under which local company is entered into the register of companies registered for trade with arms and military equipment.

### **V**

The following shall be submitted along with the request for entry of contract into the Register:

1. Original copy of a contract and officially verified translation of contract in one of three official languages in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
2. Excerpt from the register of legal entity in the home country.
3. Certificate by relevant body on propriety of products-subject of a contract on production co-operation with requirements and standards for their use and release into the market on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued by Institute for Standardization, Measuring and Intellectual Property, in cases when subject of the contract is released into the market on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **VI**

Deadline for correcting the inadequacies or incomplete requests shall be submitted according to inadequacy determined and shall be no longer than 15 days.

## **VII**

The Ministry shall evaluate harmonization of a contract with the Law and this Decision, and following the procedure and determination of facts and approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it shall issue the decision on entry or denial of entry into the Register within 30 days from submission of the request.

Decision from paragraph 1 of this Item could be appealed at the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina within 60 days from the receipt.

## **VIII**

The Register shall contain:

- a) Register record number, date of entry and decision record number;
- b) In-protocol number on the request;
- c) Name and location of parties in contract;
- d) Contract subject and value;
- e) Contract date;
- f) Contract duration;
- g) Date of starting of delivery;
- h) Changes and amendments to the contract.

## **IX**

The Ministry shall keep separate records of contracts for which a denial of entry into the Register was issued.

## **X**

Entry into force of this Decision shall cease implementation of current regulations related to registration of contracts on production co-operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the field of the Law on Import and Export of Arms and Military Equipment and Common List of Military

## **XI**

All contracts on production co-operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of the Arms on Import and Export of Arms and Military Equipment and Common List of Military Equipment regulated by the European Union Code of Conduct in Arms Import, registered according to the previous regulations shall have, within 30 days from entry into force of this Decision, to be entered in to the Register of the Ministry.

## **XII**

This Decision shall enter into force one day after it has been published in the BiH Official Gazette and shall also be published in the Entity Official Gazettes and Official Gazette of Brcko District.

Number: 01-1-175/03

09 May 2003

Sarajevo

MINISTER

Mila Gadzic, PhD

# **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

## **Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking Hand Fire Arms and Ammunition**

On the basis of the Article IV 4 a) of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Parliamentary Assembly of the Bosnia and Herzegovina on the session of the House of Representatives held on \_\_\_\_\_ 2002 and session of the House of People held on \_\_\_\_\_ 2002 brought the

## **Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking Hand Fire Arms and Ammunition**

### **I General Provisions**

#### **Article 1.**

1. By this law it is determined that hand fire arms and ammunition for the type of arms, manufactured in the territory of BiH or imported, and brought in from abroad, before they are put on the market, are subject to testing, stamping and marking according to provisions of this law.
2. For the purpose of this law, all kinds of rifles, handguns, revolvers and all devices which under the pressure of powder gases fire the bullet or pellets through the barrel are to be considered as hand firearms.
3. For the purpose of this law, bullets, cartridges, cartridges with powder charge, buckshot and gun-powder are to be considered ammunition.

#### **Article 2.**

1. Hand firearms and devices that have been under repair in order to change or alter their significant internal parts shall be subject to testing and stamping before they are put on the market.

#### **Article 3.**

1. All types of handheld devices that use powder gas energy such as: devices for connecting hard materials, nouseating guns, teargas handguns, devices for metal deformation, starter and signal guns (hereinafter: devices) shall be subject to testing and stamping before they are put on the market.
2. The provision from Article 2 does not refer to devices that are subject to obligatory attest, in 170.

#### **Article 4.**

1. Following hand firearms, ammunition and devices shall not be subject to testing, stamping, and marking proscribed in this law:

- a) Imported, or brought in from abroad, if they were tested and stamped abroad, or more exactly marked in accordance to procedure determined by international agreement on establishing common procedures for mutual adoption of the official markings of the tested firearms, ammunition and devices;
- b) Imported, or brought in from abroad exclusively for research and study purposes;
- c) Those in a transit transport across the customs territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- d) Those intended to be exclusively used by entity's military and police forces.

#### **Article 5.**

1. Hand firearms in use will be subject to testing, stamping and marking, ten years after the first testing and stamping, and every five years after the second testing and stamping.

#### **Article 6.**

1. Licences for carrying and possessing hand firearms, ammunition and devices, proscribed by the entity regulations will be issued by the institutions in charge within the ministry of interior, only for the firearms and devices that are stamped as determined by this law.

2. Unless stipulated differently by this law, for trade and purchase of hand firearms, ammunition and devices, provisions that are regulating this subject will be applied.

### **II Testing Hand Firearms, Ammunition and Devices**

#### **Article 7.**

1. Testing, stamping and marking of hand firearms, ammunition and devices is conducted with a purpose of testing and determining their regularity and quality according to the standards.



## **Article 8.**

1. Stamping and marking of hand firearms, ammunition and devices for which regularity is determined by testing, is done by stamps and marks proscribed by the bylaw of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (hereinafter: the Ministry).

## **Article 9.**

1. Ammunition testing is performed by testing the samples of each individual series of produced ammunition in order to determine the ammunition's quality and packing, with regards to safety in trade and use.

2. Ammunition marking is performed in such way that in each ammunition package of the same series for which it is determined by testing the samples that it is meeting the set criteria, a written confirmation of conducted testing is put in, and proscribed sticker is placed on each package. The confirmation of conducted testing also has proscribed symbol for the individual type of ammunition.

## **Article 10.**

1. A written confirmation of testing results is issued upon the request for testing firearms or devices submitted by the applicant.

2. The written confirmation has to include the following: type of tested and stamped firearm or device, printout of the stamp and other determined symbols for weapons or devices. For weapons or devices with un-plated barrels the information on the pressure under which the barrel durability was tested must be included as well.

## **Article 11.**

1. Testing, stamping and marking of hand firearms, ammunition and devices is conducted by commercial association – firm or an institution that have been rewarded by the BiH Institute for accrediting (hereinafter: the Institute) with an accreditation of qualification for conducting these tests and authorised by the Ministry with a Decision.

2. Commercial association – firm or an institution from the Paragraph 1, has to fulfil certain conditions set by the bylaw of the Ministry.

3. Accreditation from the Paragraph 1, can not be issued to the commercial association – firm or an institution that is manufacturing hand firearms, ammunition and devices that are subject to testing, stamping and marking in accordance to the provisions of this law.

### **Article 12.**

1. Testing of the hand firearms, ammunition and devices for the needs of the commercial association – firm or an institution for testing, stamping and marking firearms, ammunition and devices can be conducted by the laboratories accredited by the Institute. The Ministry must approve accreditation of qualification to conduct these activities.

2. Accreditation from the Paragraph 1, can be issued to the laboratory that is part of the commercial association – firm or an institution that is manufacturing hand firearms, ammunition and devices.

3. The laboratory from the Paragraphs 1 and 2 must meet the criteria set by the bylaws of the Ministry.

### **Article 13.**

1. Commercial association – firm or an institution, state body or a citizen that is importing or bringing in from abroad hand firearms, ammunition or device for one's own needs, or by whose request the firearms have been altered, are obliged in 15 days from the day of bringing it in to the country or altering it, to submit that weapon, ammunition or device to be tested, stamped and marked by the accredited and authorised body from the Article 11. Paragraph 1, and Article 12. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this law.

### **Article 14.**

1. Commercial association – firm, an institution or laboratory from the Articles 11 and 12 are obliged to test, stamp and mark hand firearms, ammunition and devices requested from them, in accordance to the issued accreditation and authorisations.

### **Article 15.**

1. For testing, stamping and marking hand firearms, ammunition and devices the fee shall be

paid according to the price list set by the commercial association – firm or an institution from the Articles 11 and 12 with the authorisation issued by the Ministry.

### **III Supervision and Management**

#### **Article 16.**

1. The Institute is supervising the accredited commercial associations – firms, institutions and laboratories from the Articles 11 and 12 regarding the constant meeting of requirements for conducting the testing, stamping and marking of the hand firearms, ammunition and devices.

2. In case the Institute, while conducting the supervision determines that accredited commercial association – firm, institution or laboratory from the Articles 11 and 12 is not meeting some of the proscribed criteria, the Institute is issuing a decision, by which the accreditation is temporarily revoked and sets the deadline in which the proscribed criteria must be met.

3. In case accredited commercial association – firm, institution or laboratory from the Articles 11 and 12 does not meet the proscribed criteria in the set deadline, the Institute is bringing a decision on revocation of the accreditation and informs the Ministry which brings the decision on revocation of the authorisation from the Article 11, Paragraph 1 and Article 12, Paragraph 1.

### **IV Penalties**

#### **Article 17.**

1. Commercial association – firm, institution or other legal person will be financially penalised with the amount of 500 to 5.000 KM for putting in the market hand firearms, ammunition or a device that are not tested, stamped and marked according to the regulations.

2. For the offence from the Paragraph 1, responsible person in the commercial association – firm, institution or other legal person will be financially penalised in the amount of 100 to 1.500 KM.

#### **Article 18.**

1. Commercial association – firm, institution or laboratory from the Articles 11 and 12 will be financially penalised in the amount of 300 to 1.000 KM for the following offences:

a) In case the certain duties related to the obligatory testing, stamping and marking of hand firearms, ammunition and devices are given to persons who do not possess the needed qualifications proscribed by the regulations set in accordance with Article 16.

b) In case the price list set in the accordance with the Article 15 is not used.

2. For the offence stated in the Article 1 the responsible person in the authorised commercial association – firm, institution or laboratory will be financially penalised in the amount of 100 to 1.000 KM.

### **Article 19.**

1. Commercial association – firm, institution or other legal person will be financially penalised in the amount of 300 to 1.000 KM if unmarked hand firearms, ammunition and devices altered for personal use or imported from abroad, that are not tested or stamped according to the regulations of the state of origin, are not submitted to the authorised commercial association – firm, institution or laboratory from the Articles 11 and 12 in order to be tested, stamped and marked within 15 days from the day when that weapon, ammunition or device were altered, imported or brought in.

2. For the offence stated in the Paragraph 1 the responsible person in the authorised commercial association – firm, institution or other legal person will be financially penalised in the amount of 100 to 500 KM.

### **Article 20.**

1. An individual shall also be financially penalised in the amount of 50 to 100 KM in case it commits an offence from the Articles 17 and 18.

### **Article 21.**

1. For the offence from the Article 17, Article 18, Paragraph 1, Article 19, Paragraph 1 and Article 20 the protection measure of seizing hand firearms, ammunition and devices can also be proscribed along with the financial penalty.

## **Article 22.**

1. The Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be in charge of conducting the court procedure determined by this law.
2. Financial means charged on the basis of penalties for the offence from the Articles 17-20 will be deposited on the account of the BiH Budget.

## **V Transitional and Final Provisions**

### **Article 23.**

1. Within 30 days from entering into power of this law the Ministry will adopt the following:
  - a) Rulebook on procedure for testing, stamping and marking hand firearms, ammunition, hand de-vices and devices that use powder gas energy, from the Article 8. and
  - b) Rulebook on conditions that have to be fulfilled by the commercial associations – firms, institutions or laboratories from the Articles 11 and 12

### **Article 24.**

1. By entering into power of this Law the Law on testing, stamping and marking of hand firearms and ammunition (Official Gazette SR BiH, No. 6/73 and 21/77) and all bylaws brought on the basis of that Law will no longer be affective.

### **Article 25.**

1. This Law will enter into power on the day of publishing in “Official Gazette BiH” and it will be published in the BiH entities and Brcko District official publications.

## **Explanation of the Draft Law on Testing, Stamping and Marking Hand Firearms and Ammunition**

## **I Constitutional Base**

Constitutional base for bringing this Law is in the Article III 1.b. of the BiH Constitution, by which, the foreign trade is in the jurisdiction of the BiH institutions.

By the suggested solutions given in the Draft Law it is regulated which firearms and ammunition for that kind of firearms are subject, before they are put on the market, to testing, stamping and marking, as well as the method of testing, stamping and marking firearms and ammunition for those firearms.

## **II Reasons for Bringing the Law**

In the Ex-SFRJ and SRBiH this issue was regulated by the following regulations: Law on testing, stamping and marking hand firearms and ammunition (Official Gazette SFRJ, No. 20/69), Law on testing, stamping and marking hand firearms and ammunition (Official Gazette SRBiH, No. 6/73 and 21/77), Rulebook on conditions that have to be met by the expert working organisations for testing, stamping and marking of hand firearms and ammunition ("Official Gazette SFRJ" No. 23/69) and Rulebook on procedure for testing, stamping and marking hand firearms, ammunition, hand devices and devices that use powder gas energy ("Official Gazette SFRJ" No. 15/70).

Ex-SFRJ was a member of PIC (CIP), Permanent International Commission for testing hand firearms and ammunition, which on its 12. Plenary session, by confirming that SFRJ no longer exist, proclaimed that tested stamps and testing institutions located in Kragujevac will no longer be accepted by the PIC member states, beginning from 30 October 1992.

Bringing the draft Law on the BiH level is the condition for BiH to join PIC – Permanent International Commission for testing hand firearms and ammunition, and joining the International Convention dating from 01 July 1969 that is regulating this subject.

Provisions of this Law are harmonised with provisions of the said Convention. This will bring several benefits to BiH. One of them is trade of hand firearms and ammunition between the PIC Member States, without prior inspection.

### **III Explanation of the Suggested Solutions**

1. Chapter I – GENERAL PROVISIONS is regulating which hand firearms and ammunition for those firearms manufactured in the territory of BiH, imported or brought in from abroad are subject to testing, stamping and marking before they are put in the market. It is also regulated what is meant under the terms “hand firearms and ammunition”.

Testing, stamping and marking hand firearms, ammunition and devices is conducted in order to inspect, or to determine their working order and quality in accordance to set regulations and standards, and with ammunition the safety in transport and use.

2. Chapter II - TESTING HAND FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND DEVICES is regulating the system of testing hand firearms, ammunition and devices, as well as the institutions in charge of testing, stamping and marking of those weapons and ammunition. The authority of the BiH Institute for Certification, that is in charge of issuing the accreditation for competency for the above named institutions is defined, as well as the authority of the Ministry of Foreign trade and Economic Relations for licensing and bringing the regulations regarding the conditions that must be met by the licensed institutions.

3. Chapter III – SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT is regulating the jurisdiction of the Institute for supervising licensed institutions and authorisation for revoking the accreditation in case of not meeting the set criteria.

4. Chapter IV – PENALTIES is regulating in which cases financial penalties can be pronounced for the offence committed by the accredited institutions, the financial limit of the penalties for those institutions and responsible persons within the institutions, the possibility of determining the protection measure of seizing the firearms, ammunition and devices in case of the offence from the Articles 17. 18. 19. And 20. as well as the jurisdiction of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Court for prosecuting the case.

5. Chapter V – TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS is regulating which regulations will no longer be valid by entering this law into the power, when will the law enter into power and how it will be publicised.

### **IV Financial Means**

It is not necessary to provide special financial means in the budget of Bosnia and Herzegovina for executing this law.

# **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

**DRAFT**

## **Law on Weapons and Ammunition**

Banja Luka, April 2003



## **Law on Weapons and Ammunition**

### **I Basic Provisions**

#### **Article 1**

This Law shall regulate the procedure for purchase, possession and carrying of weapons and ammunition, issuance of weapon registration licenses and licenses for possession of weapons, revoking of weapon registration license, license for possession of weapons and ammunition, trade and transport of weapons and ammunition, repairing and modifying of weapons, records that state and other bodies, enterprises and other legal entities shall be obliged to keep.

#### **Article 2**

Citizens may purchase, possess and carry weapons and ammunition only in line with the provisions of this Law.

The provisions of this Law shall not refer to members of the armed forces, employees of the internal affairs bodies, members of the court police, members of the guard of the correctional facilities, civilian protection and other bodies when possessing and carrying weapons and ammunition under the regulations of their service.

The provisions of this Law, in terms of purchasing, possessing and carrying weapons and ammunition, shall also refer to foreign citizens and persons without citizenship who permanently live in the territory of the Republika Srpska or have permit for stay longer than 1 (one) year unless stipulated otherwise by international contracts.

#### **Article 3**

Weapon, in terms of this Law, shall be understood as every device constructed, modified or intended for launching of missiles, gas, liquid or other substance through thrust of powder gases, air pressure, gas under pressure or other thrusting means, as well as other objects the primary intention of which is to attack and to defend.

air pressure, gas under pressure or other thrusting means, as well as other objects the primary intention of which is to attack and to defend.

According to kinds, weapons may be:

- 1) Firearms which launch missile through thrust of powder or other gases occurred as a product of combustion of driving substance;
- 2) Air weapons which by air or compressed gas thrust launch a missile (bullet, shell, etc.);
- 3) Gas weapons launching or releasing gas or other substances detrimental to health;
- 4) Explosive weapons which explode under the acting of explosive substances;
- 5) Special weapons that under pressure of explosive or gas substance release anaesthetic device or device producing sound or light signal;
- 6) Weapons with string which by thrusting of a string or another elastic substance release an arrow or another missile;
- 7) Side arms (boxer, knife, dagger, sabre, bayonet and other objects), the primary intention of which is the attack.

#### **Article 4**

According to intention and special kinds, in terms of this Law, weapons shall be divided to:

- 1) Weapons for personal security including pistols and revolvers referred to in Article 3 Paragraph 2 Item 1 of this Law, calibre from 5.6 mm to 9.9 mm;
- 2) Hunting weapons consisting of hunting rifles of different calibre with smoothbore and rifled barrels;
- 3) Sport weapons consisting of rifles, pistols and revolvers of big calibre, modified to sport purposes, small calibre rifles and small calibre pistols and revolvers of 5.6 mm calibre with lateral ignition and with rifled barrels, air rifles and air pistols and revolvers and weapons with string;
- 4) Trophy weapons consisting of firearms and side arms kept from the time of upheavals and liberating wars or which present personal or family trophy of the owner;
- 5) Old weapons consisting of rifles, revolvers, sabres, swords and other weapons which are not usable any longer and have historical or artistic value;
- 6) Combined weapons consisting of weapons with two or more rifled or smoothbore barrels of different calibre.

## **Article 5**

Parts of weapons, in terms of this Law, shall be understood as:

- 1) Barrels for rifles, pistols and revolvers;
- 2) Inserts (adapters) for firearms;
- 3) Breeches for rifles and pistols, cylinders of revolvers, pistol cases and receiver group;
- 4) And other parts marked by factory number.

Ammunition, in terms of this Law, shall be understood as bullets, cartridges, and cartridges with powder charges, powder charges, shells, buckshot, gunpowder, signaling, and anesthetic and gas charges.

## **Article 6**

There shall be a ban on trade, purchase, possession, carrying, repairing and modifying of firearms with devices for sound silencing, telescope sights with light pencil or with a device for electronic strengthening of light or infrared device, exploding or gas weapons, side arms and devices which are not constructed and modified as firearms.

Natural entities, apart from weapons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be forbidden to purchase, possess and carry semi-automatic and combined long firearms except for hunting weapons, and shall be forbidden to purchase, possess and carry automatic long firearms, automatic and combined short firearms and special weapons, unless regulated otherwise by this Law.

There shall be a ban on use of hunting, sport and special weapons outside hunting areas, facilities of rifle organizations and other special purpose facilities.

## **Article 7**

The Ministry of Internal Affairs shall supervise implementation of this Law.

## **II Purchase, Possession and Carrying of Weapons and Ammunition**

### **1. Purchase Of Weapons And Ammunition**

## **Article 8**

Firearms, gas and air weapons may be purchased only upon approval by the Ministry of Interior – organizational unit on the territory of which there is a permanent residence, i.e. seat of the person that has submitted a request for issuance of a license (hereinafter: competent body).

The parts of weapons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article and ammunition for weapons with rifled barrels may be purchased only upon approval of the competent body for the kind of the weapons for which the weapon registration license has been issued.

The license for purchase of weapons and parts of weapons referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be valid for six months as of the day of issuance.

The license for purchase of ammunition referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article shall be valid for six months as of the day of issuance and may be issued once in the course of a calendar year for the quantity contained in the original package, not exceeding 60 pieces.

Ammunition for weapons with smoothbore barrels may be purchased on the basis of the weapon registration license issued for that weapon.

## **Article 9**

The license for purchase of weapons or ammunition shall not be issued to:

1. A minor;
2. A person who is mentally ill or mentally retarded;
3. A person who has been convicted for criminal acts except for criminal acts against safety of public traffic prescribed by the Republika Srpska Criminal Code;
4. A person against whom a criminal procedure is conducted for criminal acts that are prosecuted ex officio while the procedure lasts;
5. A person who has been sentenced, in the last three years as of the day of submission of the request for issuance of license for purchase of weapons, for disturbance of public peace and order and offence established by this Law;
6. A person against whom an offence procedure for disturbance of public order and peace and offence established by this Law is conducted while the procedure is under way;
7. A person who is not trained for handling firearms.

The competent body shall refuse the request for issuance of the license for purchase of weapons or ammunition should it establish that there are no justified reasons for the claimant to have such weapons or requested quantity of ammunition or should the interests of public order and peace, i.e. security interests demand it.

In the decision refusing the request for issuance of the license for purchase of weapons or ammunition under the provision of the previous Paragraph the competent body shall not have to state the reasons taken into consideration when making such a decision.

Should there be, in the procedure for issuing the license, a reasonable doubt that the claimant is not mentally and physically capable of handling firearms, the competent body shall send the claimant for medical check-up.

Along with the request for license for purchase of a weapon, the claimant shall enclose the certificate claiming that an investigation has not been initiated against him/her and that charges have not been pressed against him/her as well as a certificate of the authorized organization certifying that he/she is trained for handling firearms.

The decision refusing the request for issuance of the license for purchase of weapons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, i.e. ammunition referred to in Article 8 Paragraph 4 of this Law shall contain reasons for refusing the request.

A complaint against the decision referred to in Paragraphs 3 and 8 of this Article may be filed with the Minister of Internal Affairs within 15 days as of the day of the decision delivery.

An administrative dispute may not be conducted against the decision made with regard to the complaint.

## **Article 10**

An authorized organization for training in handling firearms may be rifle, i.e. another organization and institution that has at its disposal required premises, rifle range, expert personnel and meets other prescribed conditions for conducting the training and gets for it the license of the competent body.

The training shall consist of a theoretical part, practical part and check of knowledge and shall comprise the topics: legal aspect of possession, carrying and use of weapons; safe handling of weapons, basics of ballistics and technique of shooting and practical shooting with firearms.

Authorized officials of the Ministry of Interior, retired employees having this status, active and retired military personnel and reserve military personnel shall be exempt from training for handling firearms.

### **Article 11**

The Commission of the competent body consisting of 3 members shall decide on the requests of legal and natural entities for purchase of weapons.

The Commission referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be appointed by the manager of the competent body for the period of two years.

## **2. Issuance of Weapon Registration Licenses and Licenses for Possession of Weapons**

### **Article 12**

The person whom the license for purchase of weapons has been issued shall submit a request to the competent body for issuance of the weapon registration license within eight days as of the day of weapon purchase.

For weapons purchased on the basis of the license citizens shall be issued the weapon registration license whereas legal entities shall be issued the license for possession of weapons.

The Minister of Interior shall prescribe the contents and design of the form of the weapon registration license and license for possession of weapons.

### **Article 13**

The weapon registration license shall be issued for possession and carrying of weapon for indefinite period of time.

The weapon registration license shall be issued in the name of the owner, i.e. weapon holder. Issuance of the weapon registration license may not be refused to a person who has been issued the license for purchase of weapons except in the cases prescribed by this Law.

For the same hunting or sport weapons, three weapon registration licenses may be issued in the name of different people with previously attached and verified written approval by the weapon owner.

## **Article 14**

The competent body shall not issue the weapon registration license for the weapon for which the origin cannot be established and which was not marked with a seal prior to putting into circulation, should the factory number be damaged or destroyed as well as should in the registration procedure existence of the reason for refusing the request for purchase of the weapon be established.

In the case referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article the weapon shall be confiscated without compensation as well as the license for purchase of the weapon.

The competent body shall refuse the request for issuance of the license for carrying the weapon should the employee who is to provide security to the property fail to meet the conditions from Article 9 of this Law.

## **Article 15**

A person fulfilling the conditions referred to in Article 9 Paragraph 1 Items 1 through 5 and Paragraph 2 may possess, on the basis of the approval by the competent body, trophy weapons and weapons that due to being worn-out are not usable any longer.

Air weapons and weapons with string may be purchased, possessed and carried under conditions referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Old weapons may be purchased and possessed with a prior registration with the competent body.

## **Article 16**

There shall be a ban on carrying trophy weapons, worn-out and old weapons, as well as on preparing or possessing ammunition for the weapons.

## **Article 17**

State and other bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal entities and individuals that purchase a sniper shall be obliged to report it to the competent body within 10 days as of the day of the purchase.

State and other bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal entities and individuals shall be obliged to report transferring, missing or losing of the sniper within 10 days as of the day of transferring, missing or losing of the sniper, i.e. as of the day when they learned about missing, i.e. losing of the sniper.

The competent body shall keep the record on snipers purchased by state and other bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal entities and individuals referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

## **Article 18**

Weapons for personal security may be carried by a person possessing the weapon registration license and the license for carrying of the weapon.

The person who wants to carry the weapon for personal security shall submit a written explained request to the competent body.

Based on the request referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article the manager of the competent body, by a decision, shall approve carrying of the weapon for personal security should he/she establish that there are particularly justified reasons for protection of the personal security of the claimant.

An appeal against the decision refusing the request for carrying the weapon for personal security may be filed with the Minister of Internal Affairs within 15 days as of the day of decision delivery.

An administrative dispute may not be conducted against the decision made with regard to the appeal.



## **Article 19**

The competent body shall issue the license for carrying the weapon for personal security on the basis of the decision approving carrying of the weapon.

The license for carrying the weapon shall be valid for three years as of the day of issuance and may be extended for the same period should the competent body establish that there are still reasons for which carrying of the weapon for personal security has been approved. The request for extension must be submitted within 30 days prior to expiration of the validity date at the latest.

Should the competent body find, in the procedure referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article, that the reasons for which carrying of the weapon has been approved have ceased, it shall propose to the authorized manager to make a decision forbidding carrying of the weapon. Should the authorized manager establish that the reasons for which carrying of the weapon has been approved to the submitter of the request for extension of the license have ceased, he/she shall pass a decision forbidding carrying of the weapon.

The authorized manager shall pass a decision forbidding carrying of the weapon and revoking of the license for carrying of the weapon should the competent body, prior to expiration of the validity of the license, find that the reasons for which carrying of the weapon has been approved have ceased.

A complaint against the decision referred to in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article may be filed with the Minister of Internal Affairs within 15 days as of the day of the decision delivery.

An administrative dispute may not be conducted against the decision made with regard to the complaint.

## **Article 20**

Weapons and ammunition possessed and carried in compliance with this Law shall be carried in a safe manner and shall be handled carefully, shall be kept locked and in other ways ensured not to be possessed by unauthorized persons.

## **Article 21**

Weapons possessed on the basis of the weapon registration license and the license, i.e. with previous registration with the competent body, may be transported in case of change of the permanent place of residence or address of the apartment of the weapon holder, repair and modification of the weapon, death of the weapon holder, going for hunting, to competitions, to rifle range and in other justified cases.

While being transported, weapons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article must be without ammunition and dismantled so that one or more parts referred to in Article 5 of this Law are separated from it, whereas hunting weapons and weapons dismantling of which is not possible must be in another way disabled for immediate use (carrying in case, small lock on trigger, magazine pulled out and similar).

## **Article 22**

The use of weapons shall be forbidden at public and other places at which the use of weapons may jeopardize safety of people and premises and disturb public order and peace.

## **Article 23**

It shall be forbidden to lend weapons except for a hunting weapon to a person who has the weapon registration license for that kind of weapons.

## **Article 24**

In case of transferring of the weapon, the weapon registration license, i.e. license for possession of the weapon, together with the license for purchase of the weapon shall be submitted to the competent body within eight days as of the day of transferring.

When changing the weapon of the same kind for which the weapon registration license is issued the person performing the change shall submit, within eight days as of the day of change, the weapon registration license to the competent body for the purpose of issuing a new weapon registration license.

A person possessing the weapon, when changing the permanent place of residence, shall inform about it the competent body in the new permanent place of residence within eight days as of the day of change of the permanent place of residence.

Family members of a dead person who possessed a weapon shall inform the competent body about it within 30 days as of the death of the person.

A person possessing the weapon of a deceased person shall be obliged to submit it without any delay to the competent body for safekeeping until a decision is passed in line with this Law.

## **Article 25**

With the weapon transported or carried in line with the provisions of this Law, the document establishing the right of possession, i.e. right to carry the weapon shall also be carried.

## **Article 26**

State and other bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal entities may purchase and possess weapons and ammunition for the purpose of performing their activity, i.e. activities and protection of the property they are entrusted for use on the basis of the approval by the competent body.

License for purchase and possession of the weapon may be issued for:

- 1) Automatic and semi-automatic weapons, except for automatic pistols, to bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal entities that directly perform jobs of physical security and protection of facilities for performing their activity;
- 2) Hunting weapons – to enterprises and other organizations allocated hunting areas for management;
- 3) Sport weapons – to rifle organizations;
- 4) Special weapons – to bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal entities for the sake of performing of their activity whereas signaling pistols and devices also to members of sport and other organizations which it is a part of the equipment for sport or professional activity.

License for purchase of ammunition for firearms may be issued to bodies, enterprises,

institutions and other legal entities referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article for the quantity which is necessary for their activity, i.e. operation.

## **Article 27**

Bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal entities referred to in Article 25 of this Law the need of which for further possession of weapons and ammunition has ceased shall inform the competent body about it and hand over the weapons and ammunition for safekeeping within 15 days.

Should the legal entity referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article fail to transfer the weapon and ammunition within one year as of the day of handover, i.e. fail to find a buyer by itself or should it fail to sell it through an authorized enterprise in charge of trade of weapons and ammunition, the weapon and ammunition shall become the property of the Republika Srpska.

## **Article 28**

Bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal entities directly performing jobs of physical security and protection of premises may entrust the weapons and ammunition solely to those individuals, who in line with their act, have been designated to directly perform such duties and are capable of using weapons from the point of view of their health condition and training.

The bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal persons referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall, with an agreement of the competent body, issue the prescribed license to carry weapons to persons who are directly involved in performing the activities of providing physical security and protection of facilities.

The persons referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article may carry weapons and ammunition solely while on duty and inside the facility, in the territory or direction in which the transport that they are securing is moving.

## **Article 29**

Enterprises and other organizations that manage a hunting ground and give hunting weapons to be used by persons who are entitled to hunt in line with the hunting regulations shall, also, issue

the prescribed document on the hunting ground and the time of validity of such a document.

### **Article 30**

Shooting organizations may give weapons and ammunition to be used solely by members of shooting organizations and during their shooting at a shooting gallery, and shall issue the prescribed document for the transportation of weapons and ammunition up to the shooting gallery to the person transporting such weapons.

### **Article 31**

Bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal persons that use special weapons in the execution of their duties shall, in the case of transportation of such weapons, issue the prescribed document to the person transporting the weapons concerned.

### **Article 32**

Bodies, enterprises, institutions and other persons referred to in Articles 25 through 30 of this Law shall entrust weapons and ammunition solely to persons who fulfil the conditions from Article 8, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law, and, when not using them, shall keep them at a safe place so that they are out of reach of unauthorized persons.

## **3. Revoking of Weapon Registration License, License to Possess and Carry Weapons**

### **Article 33**

The weapon registration license, i.e. the license to possess and carry weapons, weapons and ammunition shall be revoked for any of the reasons referred to in Article 9, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law.

The decision on the revoking of the weapon registration license, license to possess weapons, weapons and ammunition shall contain reasons from Paragraph 1 of this Article.

An appeal against the decision referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article may be lodged with the Minister of Interior within 15 days of the day of delivery of such a decision.

No administrative dispute may be conducted against the decision made upon appeal.

### **Article 34**

The competent authority shall issue a certificate for the revoked weapon registration license, i.e. license to possess weapons and weapons and ammunition that have been confiscated.

Upon the validity of the decision on the revoking, the competent authority shall invite the owner to alienate the confiscated weapons and ammunition, i.e. to find himself/herself a buyer or to sell it through an enterprise licensed for weapons and ammunition trade.

Upon the expiration of the deadline from Paragraph 2 of this Article, the confiscated weapons and ammunition that have not been alienated, i.e. sold, shall become the property of the Republika Srpska.

### **Article 35**

Missing weapons, i.e. weapons that have been found shall be reported to the competent authority within 48 hours.

If the owner of a found piece of weapon is not identified within one year, the competent body shall act in line with Article 34, Paragraph 3 of this Law.

## **III Trade and Transportation of Weapons and Ammunition**

### **Article 36**

Enterprises and shops which, prior to their court registration, i.e. registration of a shop, obtain

a license issued by the competent body to trade weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition shall be allowed to do so.

The license referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the competent body:

1) If the technical and space-related conditions for storing and keeping have been met, ensuring that unauthorized persons do not take possession of the weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition and endanger the safety of people and facilities;

2) If the responsible person in the enterprise, i.e. the owner of the enterprise or shop and the person who is directly handling the weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition meets the conditions from Article 9, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law.

The enterprises and shops from Paragraph 1 of this Article may sell weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition solely to citizens, bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal persons authorized for that by the competent body.

## **Article 37**

A special authorization by the competent body shall be needed for the trade of weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition between the enterprises, i.e. shops referred to in Article 36 of this Law.

The authorization shall be issued for every quantity that a contract has been made on at the request of the buyer.

The request for the issuing of the authorization from Paragraph 2 of this Article shall contain: the respective names and addresses of the seller and buyer; type and quantity of the weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition; name and address of the manufacturer.

The authorization for trade referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be issued when so required for the reasons of security and defence of the Republika Srpska.

## **Article 38**

An authorization issued by the competent body shall be required for the transportation of weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition containing explosive or flammable substances.

An authorization request shall be submitted by the carrier no later than 48 hours prior to the start of transportation and shall contain: name and address of the sender, type, quantity and the method of packing of the weapons, spare parts for weapons and ammunition; name and address of the manufacturer; name and address of the carrier; date and hour of the start of transportation; itinerary and destination of the transportation; an indication of the type and registration number of the transportation means; name and address of the receiver.

If necessary, the competent body may order the carrier to undertake special safety measures while transporting weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition. The expenses of such special safety measures shall be assumed by the carrier.

The authorization referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be issued when so required for the reasons of security and defence of the Republika Srpska.

The authorization shall not be needed if the transportation of weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition is done for the needs of the Ministry of Interior and the Army of the Republika Srpska.

## **IV Repairing and Modifying of Weapons**

### **Article 39**

Only those enterprises and shops that obtain an authorization for that by the competent body prior to their court registration, i.e. prior to the registration of the shop, shall be allowed to repair and modify weapons.

The authorization referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the body to the enterprise, i.e. shop that meets the conditions from Article 36, Paragraph 2 of this Law.

The enterprises and shops that repair and modify may only receive weapons that the competent body has issued an authorization for, i.e. a weapon registration license.

The enterprise, i.e. shop, shall inform the competent body, in writing, of every modification made within the deadline of 48 hours.



## **V Record Keeping and Authorizations for the Passing of Regulations Relating to the Application of the Law**

### **Article 40**

State bodies and other bodies, enterprises, institutions, other legal persons and shops shall be obligated to keep record of the following:

- 1) Bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal persons that are directly involved in the activities of providing physical protection and protection of facilities – record of the weapons and ammunition for physical protection;
- 2) Enterprises and other organizations that the management of the hunting grounds has been handed over to – record of hunting weapons and ammunition;
- 3) Shooting organizations – record of sporting weapons and ammunition;
- 4) Bodies, enterprises, institutions and other legal persons using special weapons in the execution of their duties – record of special weapons;
- 5) Enterprises and shops involved in the trade of weapons – record of the trade of weapons and ammunition;
- 6) Enterprises and shops involved in the activities of repairing and modifying weapons – record of repaired and modified weapons;
- 7) Authorized organizations – record of persons trained to use firearms and the record of issued certificates.

The respective records of submitted requests and authorizations that have been issued for the purchase of weapons and ammunition, weapon registration licenses that have been issued and licenses for the possession of weapons, confiscated, found and delivered string weapons shall be kept by the competent body.

### **Article 41**

Within the deadline of 3 months, the Minister of Interior shall pass rulebooks that shall prescribe the following:

- 1) Detailed conditions set for performing firearms handling training;

- 2) Detailed conditions for and the method of conduct of training along with firearms handling training program;
- 3) Detailed conditions for and method of storing and keeping of weapons and ammunition;
- 4) Forms of requests, authorizations, weapon registration licenses, license to carry weapons and other documents foreseen under this Law;
- 5) Forms of records foreseen under this Law.

## **VI Punitive Provisions**

### **Article 42**

An offence fine ranging between KM 4,000 and 12,000 shall be charged against an enterprise, institution or another legal person that:

- 1) Trades, purchases, keeps, repairs or modifies a piece of weapon, contrivance or device referred to in Article 6, Paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 2) Acts in contravention of provisions of Article 26, Paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 3) Acts in contravention of provisions of Article 27 of this Law;
- 4) Acts in contravention of provisions of Article 28, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law;
- 5) Entrusts weapons and ammunition to a person who does not meet the conditions referred to in Article 9, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law or does not keep the weapons and ammunition at a safe place (Article 32);
- 6) Acts in contravention of provisions from Article 37, Paragraph 1 of this Law.

A fine ranging between KM 2,000 and 6,000 shall be charged against an entrepreneur for the offence from Paragraph 1, Items 1 and 6, of this Article.

A fine ranging between KM 400 and 1,200 shall be charged against the competent person for an offence from Paragraph 1 of this Article.

In addition to the fine, a protective measure of confiscation of weapons and ammunition shall be undertaken for an offence from Paragraph 1 of this Article.

### **Article 43**

An offence fine ranging between KM 4,000 and 12,000 shall be charged against the entrepreneur who acts in violation of provisions of Article 36, Paragraphs 1 and 3, and Article 39, Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Law.

In addition to the fine, a protective measure of ban on performing duties shall be undertaken against the entrepreneur for an offence referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

### **Article 44**

An offence fine ranging between KM 2,000 and 7,000 shall be charged against the enterprise, institution or another legal person that:

- 1) Fails to issue the document prescribed under Articles 29, 20 and 31 of this Law;
- 2) Fails to inform the competent body of a piece of weapon that is missing, i.e. that has been found within 48 hours (Article 25, Paragraph 1);
- 3) Fails to inform, in writing, the competent body of the modification of the weapon within 48 hours;
- 4) Fails to keep the prescribed record (Article 40, Paragraph 1).

A fine ranging between KM 1,000 and 3,500 shall be charged against the entrepreneur for the offence referred to in Paragraph 1, Item 4, of this Article.

### **Article 45**

An offence fine in the amount of KM 1,200 or a punishment of 60 days in prison shall be charged against the person who:

- Purchases, keeps or carries firearms, cold steel, special weapons, contrivance or device in violation of Article 6, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law, i.e. carries a hunting, sporting and special weapon in violation of Article 5, Paragraph 4 of this Law;
- Possesses, without an authorization of the competent body, a trophy weapon or a piece of

- weapon that is in the worn-out state and therefore no longer usable (Article 15, Paragraph 1);
- Purchases, keeps or carries air weapons or string weapons without an authorization by the competent body (Article 15, Paragraph 2);
  - Carries trophy, worn-out or old weapons or manufactures or possesses ammunition for such weapons (Article 16);
  - Acts in violation of provisions of Article 20 of this Law;
  - Transports weapons in violation of Article 21, Paragraph 2 of this Law;
  - Uses weapons in a public place or place in which the using of weapons could jeopardize the safety of people or facilities (Article 22);
  - Acts in violation of provisions of Article 23 of this Law;
  - Transports weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition without an authorization by the competent body (Article 38, Paragraph 1).

In addition to the fine, a protective measure of confiscation of weapons and ammunition, contrivances and devices shall be undertaken on an offence from Paragraph 1 of this Article.

## **Article 46**

A fine in the amount of KM 600 or a punishment of imprisonment of up to 30 days shall be charged against a person who:

- 1) Purchases ammunition for smoothbore weapons without a weapon registration license that is issued for such weapons (Article 8, Paragraph 5);
- 2) Fails to submit a request to the competent body for the issuing of the weapon registration license within 8 days from the day of purchase of the weapon concerned (Article 12, Paragraph 1);
- 3) Fails to report the purchasing and possessing of old weapons (Article 15, Paragraph 3);
- 4) Acts in contravention of provisions of Article 21, Paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 5) Acts in contravention of provisions of Article 24 of this Law;
- 6) Acts in contravention of provisions of Article 25 of this Law;
- 7) As a member of a sporting or another organization, acts in contravention of provisions of

Article 26, Paragraphs 1 and 2, item 4 of this Law;

8) Carries weapons and ammunition outside the facility, area or the direction of movement of the transport that he/she is securing (Article 28, Paragraph 3);

9) Fails to report to the competent body a missing piece of weapon, i.e. a found piece of weapon within 48 hours (Article 35, Paragraph 1).

In addition to the fine, a protective measure of confiscation of weapons and ammunition shall be undertaken on an offence from Paragraph 1 of this Article.

## **VII Transitional and Final Provisions**

### **Article 47**

Those owners who do not have a weapon registration license, i.e. a license to possess a trophy weapon on the day of this Law's entrance into force may submit a request for a weapon registration license within the deadline of 90 days from the day of this Law's entrance into force.

While submitting the request, weapon owners shall not be obliged to prove the origin of the piece of weapon concerned.

### **Article 48**

The owners who, on the day of this Law's entrance into force, possess or carry weapons the purchase, possession and carrying of which is forbidden under this Law may hand over the weapons concerned to the competent body within the deadline of 30 days of the day of this Law's entrance into force.

The owners who hand over the weapons to the competent body within the deadline referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be liable for unauthorized possession and carrying of weapons.

### **Article 49**

Natural and legal persons that possess and carry, i.e. trade, repair and modify weapons, parts

for weapons and ammunition that did not require a license before the entering of this Law into force, shall submit a request for the license provided for in this Law within the deadline of 90 days of the day of this Law's entrance into force.

## **Article 50**

The Law on weapons and ammunition ("The Republika Srpska Official Gazette", nos.: 13/93, 16/95, 8/96, 9/96, 6/97, 10/98 and 34/99) shall cease to be valid on the day of this Law's entrance into force.

## **Article 51**

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day of the day of its publication in the "Republika Srpska Official Gazette", and its application shall start three months from the day of its entrance into force.

# **Explanation of the Draft Law on Weapons and Ammunition**

## **I Constitutional grounds**

The constitutional grounds for the passage of the Law on weapons and ammunition is contained in provisions of Item 1, Paragraph 2 of Amendment XXXII to the RS Constitution, in accordance with which the Republika Srpska regulates and defines its defence and safety.

## **II Reasons for the passage of the draft law on weapons and ammunition**

Given the fact that the valid Law on weapons and ammunition was passed in 1993 ("The Republika Srpska Official Gazette", no.: 13/93) and changed several times so far ("RS Official Gazette", nos.: 6/97, 10/98 and 34/99), a need has emerged for a new law to be drafted.

## **III Explanation of the proposed legal solutions**

The basic provisions reflect, in principle, the contents of the Law itself. The Law is divided into

certain chapters to allow for a better overview and system. The basic notions related to the weapons and ammunition are defined in those provisions (Articles 1 through 7).

In the second chapter (Article 8), the jurisdiction and procedure for the purchase, possession and carrying of weapons and ammunition are regulated in detail.

Article 9, Paragraph 5 anticipates that, in addition to the request for the authorization of weapons purchase, the claimant shall be obligated to submit a certificate that no investigation has been initiated or criminal charges brought against him/her along with a certificate issued by the authorized organization that he/she has been trained to use firearms.

Article 9, Paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, determine that the organization authorized to train in firearms handling can be a shooting organization, i.e. another organization and institution that has necessary premises, shooting gallery, expert personnel and meets other conditions prescribed for conducting training and has obtained an authorization to do that issued by the competent body, program and persons exempt from the said training.

Provisions of Article 10 provides for a Commission for making decisions on weapons purchase requests that is appointed for a 2 (two)-year term.

Procedure of and conditions for the issuing of a weapon registration license, license to carry weapons and license to possess weapons on the part of legal persons are regulated in the provisions of Articles 11 through 31.

The revoking of a weapon registration license, license to possess and carry weapons and confiscation of weapons and ammunition shall be done by the competent body for any of the reasons referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the said Law, which is regulated in detail in the provisions of Articles 32, 33 and 34.

The third chapter of the Law (Articles 35 to 37), refers to the individuals entitled to trade weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition, as well as conditions for the issuing of a license for such trade activities.

The fourth chapter (Article 38) regulates the issue of weapons repairing and modifying, i.e. determines the conditions to be met by enterprises and shops so as to be able to conduct the said activities, as well as the type of weapons that may be repaired and modified.

Records and entitlements to pass regulations for the execution of the Law are prescribed under Articles 39 and 40, Chapter V.

Punitive provisions refer to fines chargeable for offences committed by persons, enterprises, institutions and other legal persons as foreseen under this Law (Articles 41 through 45).

#### **IV Transitional and final provisions**

Transitional and final provisions (Articles 46 through 50) foresee that those owners who do not have a weapon registration license, i.e. license to possess trophy weapons on the day of this Law's entrance into force may submit a request for the weapon registration license or authorizations within the deadline of 90 days of the day of this Law's entrance into force. This, also, applies to persons who possess and carry, i.e. trade, repair and modify weapons, parts for weapons and ammunition that did not require such license before this Law's entrance into force.

#### **V Financial resources**

No special financial resources shall be needed for the implementation of this Law.