

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA

Pursuant to Article 22 of the Law Amending the Law on Weapons (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 72/2010), the Legislative Commission, on its session held on 19 October 2010, adopted the official consolidated text of the Law on Weapons. The official consolidated text of the Law on Weapons comprises: the Law on Weapons (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 7/05), the Law Amending the Law on Weapons (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 47/06), the Law Amending the Law on Weapons (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 42/07), the Law Amending the Law on Weapons (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 86/08) and the Law Amending the Law on Weapons (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 72/10), each of which contains the date of its entry into force and purpose.

No. 10-4024/10
25 October 2010
Skopje
Macedonia

President
of the Legislative Commission
of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia
Blagorodna Dulik

LAW ON WEAPONS

(OFFICIAL CONSOLIDATED TEXT)

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law shall regulate the terms of acquiring, possessing, carrying, safekeeping, producing, repairing, disabling (deactivating), trading, transporting and taking across the state border weapons and ammunition.

The provisions of this Law shall not apply to the armaments and military equipment, as well as to the armaments and ammunitions designed for the needs of the Ministry of Defence, the Army of the Republic of Macedonia, the Ministry of Interior, penitentiary institutions and other public organisations and legal entities stipulated by special regulations.

Article 2

In terms of this Law, “weapon” shall be each object or device made in such a way that under pressure of gasses obtained with combustion of explosive substances, gasses under pressure or other potential energy or compressed air, it discharges a missile in the form of a single grain, a buckshot cluster, gas, liquid, arrows or another substance, causing harm to people’s life or health, as well as any other device whose basic purpose is the attack on people’s physical integrity;

Pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, weapons shall be:

- 1) firearms;
- 2) collector weapons;
- 3) self-protection weapons;
- 4) pneumatic weapons;
- 5) gas weapons;
- 6) explosive weapons;
- 7) archery weapons;
- 8) cold weapons;
- 9) weapons for audio-visual signalisation, and
- 10) electrical paralyzers.

The regulations of this Law concerning the acquisition, possession and handling of weapons and ammunition shall also apply to the main parts of firearms and the war ammunition for firearms, unless otherwise stipulated by this Law. In terms of this Law, the following shall not be considered weapons:

- 1) decorative weapons;
- 2) weapons imitations;
- 3) permanently disabled weapons;
- 4) antique weapons;
- 5) replicas of antique weapons;
- 6) weapons for industrial usage, and
- 7) harpoons for underwater fishing.

Article 3

Certain terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

“Firearms” shall be all types of guns, pistols and revolvers, as well as other devices that under pressure of gun-powder gases discharge a ballistic projectile in the form of a single grain or a buckshot cluster;

"Short fire weapon" shall be a weapon with a barrel 30 cm long or with a total length of not more than 60 cm;

"Long fire weapon" shall be a weapon with a barrel longer than 30 cm or with a total length of more than 60 cm;

"Automatic fire weapon" shall be a weapon automatically loaded and emptied after each shooting and where more or all bullets from the weapon's magazine are discharged when pressing the trigger once;

"Semiautomatic fire weapon" shall be a weapon automatically loaded and emptied after each shooting and which can discharge only one bullet when pressing the trigger once;

"Repeating firearm" shall be a weapon that is manually loaded and emptied after shooting by placing a bullet into the barrel, taken from the magazine and transmitted by means of a mechanism;

"Single-shot fire weapon" shall be a weapon without a magazine, loaded manually after each shooting by placing a bullet into the chamber and the groove part made for that purpose on the barrel's entry;

"Pneumatic weapon" shall be all types of guns, pistols, revolvers and other devices that under pressure of compressed air or other compressed gasses discharge projectiles of various forms out of the barrel;

"Gas weapon" shall be all types of guns, pistols, revolvers and other devices that under pressure of gun-powdered gasses or another similar gas disperse or discharge an irritating gas with a short-term influence on people's health.

In terms of this Law, devices that explode or discharge an irritating gas with a short-term influence on people's health and are designed for self-defence only, shall not be considered gas weapons;

“Weapons for audio-visual signalisation” shall mean all types of guns, pistols, revolvers and other devices that under pressure of gun-powdered gasses or other similar gasses eject an oriented visual projectile or cause an audio signal;

"Explosive weapon" shall be all types of bombs, mines, grenades and other devices containing explosive or inflammable substances, which due to external or internal action (weight, hit, friction, chemical reaction, electrical power, etc.) release and create energy that results in an explosion.

In terms of this Law, parts of an explosive weapon, detonators and other objects that are obviously produced for the manufacture of explosive weapons, shall be considered explosive weapons;

“Archery weapons” shall be bows, crossbows and other devices that under pressure of a tensioned string launch arrows or other projectiles;

"Cold weapons" shall be all objects intended for attacking or causing bodily harm by means of physical force on the part of the attacker, as well as objects useful for causing bodily harm when carried at public gatherings, bars and similar places;

"Electrical paralyzers" shall be devices made to attack or defend, which under the influence of electricity or high voltage cause electric shocks, thus disabling the person upon whom the device is used;

"Weapon for industrial usage" shall be a weapon intended for industrial or technical usage, provided it can be used exclusively for those aims;

"Hunting weapon" shall be a fire weapon of the categories B and C which is allowed to be used in hunting, in accordance with the regulations relating to hunting;

“Sports weapons” shall be firearms of the categories B and C, pneumatic or archery weapons used in

sports disciplines in accordance with special regulations;

“Collector weapons” shall be original weapons of the categories B and C manufactured in the period between 1898 and 1945, originating from significant historical events;

“Self-protection weapons” shall be single-shot, semiautomatic and repeating firearms of the categories B and C, with a calibre above 5,6 mm, which serves to protect the life of its owner and safeguard people and property;

“Antique weapons” shall be cold weapons and firearms that used black gunpowder, manufactured prior to 1898 and of a historical, antiquary, museological or artistic value, which are no longer in use and which are certified by the National Museum of Macedonia in Skopje;

“Replica of an antique weapon” shall be a replica of an antique weapon (short or long fire weapon), which is charged with black gunpowder from the mouth of the barrel and is activated by means of a fuse, flint-stone or capsule;

“Main parts of a fire weapon” shall be a closing mechanism (bolt), chamber and barrel of all types of firearms;

“Special equipment for firearms” shall be each mechanism whose function and purpose is to complement the basic design of a weapon, thus enhancing the possibilities and the quality of the weapon’s usage, apart from its optical target;

“Optical target” shall be special equipment for weapons, used on hunting and sports weapons used in hunting or archery, which is acquired and owned by a natural person who is an active member of a hunting or archery association;

“Decorative weapons” shall be objects made for decoration which cannot be used as firearms;

“Permanently disabled (deactivated) weapons” shall be firearms of the categories B, C and D, which have completely lost their weapon characteristics by means of a technical procedure performed upon one of the main parts of the fire weapon, after which that part cannot be removed, replaced nor repaired, thus rendering the weapon permanently disabled for further use;

“Temporarily disabled weapons” shall be firearms of the categories B, C and D, rendered temporarily disabled by means of a technical procedure performed upon one of its main parts;

“Weapons imitations” shall be objects which resemble weapons in their exterior, but which cannot be used as firearms;

“Ammunition” shall be all types of bullets, capsules and projectiles intended for loading and operating of weapons;

“War ammunition” shall be all types of bullets, charged with a projectile having the power to kill;

“Ammunition with a mail-penetrating projectile” shall be ammunition intended for military use, whose projectile contains a hard core with a penetrating power;

“Ammunition with explosive projectiles” shall be ammunition intended for military use, whose projectiles contain a charge which explodes;

“Ammunition with inflammable projectiles” shall be ammunition intended for military use, whose projectiles contain an inflammable chemical compound;

“Manoeuvre ammunition” shall be ammunition which contains a drive loading and a capsule without a projectile;

“Ammunition for inducing dizziness and sedation” shall be ammunition intended for performing humane activities, whose projectile contains a chemical compound, inducing temporary dizziness and disabling, and

“Marking ammunition” shall be ammunition intended for military use, whose projectile contains a chemical compound which when combusting marks the projectile course;

“Gas weapons ammunition” shall be ammunition containing a chemical charge with an irritating gas, which has a short-lived effect on people’s health, and

“Adapters” shall be devices intended for use in hunting and sports archery which are introduced into the weapon’s barrel in order to change the type and calibre of the weapon, whereby the weapon does not change its current category, in accordance with this Law.

II. ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

Weapons, as defined by this Law, shall be classified into the following categories: Category A – weapons whose acquisition is prohibited:

- 1) explosive military rockets and launch systems;
- 2) automatic firearms;
- 3) firearms camouflaged as other objects;
- 4) ammunition with mail-penetrating projectiles, ammunition with explosive projectiles, ammunition with inflammable projectiles and projectiles for such ammunition;
- 5) ammunition for pistols and revolvers with projectiles of an expanding effect and projectiles for such ammunition, apart from ammunition for hunting or sports weapons;
- 6) firearms with a built-in silencer;
- 7) firearms with a grooved barrel of a calibre over 12,7 mm;
- 8) explosive weapons and their parts;
- 9) gas weapons and ammunition for gas weapons;
- 10) special equipment for firearms;
- 11) electrical paralyzers, and
- 12) marking ammunition.

In terms of paragraph 2 of this Article, hunting and sports weapons with an optical target shall not be considered prohibited firearms.

Category B – weapons that can be acquired on the basis of an approval:

- 1) semiautomatic or cock short firearms;
- 2) one-shot short firearms with central firing;
- 3) one-shot short firearms with side firing whose total length is smaller than 28 cm;
- 4) long semiautomatic fire weapon, with a magazine and chamber that can receive more than 3 bullets;
- 5) long semiautomatic fire weapon, with a magazine and chamber that can receive up to 3 bullets and whose loader is not fixed, i.e. a weapon that can be reconstructed with an ordinary tool so that the magazine and chamber can receive more than three bullets;
- 6) long semiautomatic and cock fire weapon, with a smooth barrel up to 60 cm long, and long semiautomatic firearms, for civil usage, similar to automatic firearms.

Category C - weapons that can be acquired on the basis of a permit issued under extenuating circumstances:

- 1) cock long fire weapon, not included in item 6 of category B;
- 2) long one-shot firearms with a grooved barrel;
- 3) long semiautomatic firearms, not included in items 4, 5, 6 and 7 of category B;
- 4) short one-shot fire weapon with side firing, of a total length equal to or more than 28 cm;
- 5) long one-shot firearms with a smooth barrel, and
- 6) adapters.

Category D – weapons that should be registered and for which a certificate is issued:

- 1) pneumatic weapons;
- 2) archery weapons;;
- 3) cold weapons, and
- 4) weapons for audio-visual signalisation.

Article 5

Weapons and ammunition can be acquired only on the basis of a permit issued by the Ministry of Interior, in accordance with the weapons classification referred to in Article 4, unless otherwise stipulated by this Law.

Article 6

The Minister of Interior shall closely determine the weapon types that can be acquired on the basis of a permit and the meaning of certain weapon types of the categories A and D. in accordance with the weapons classification referred to in Article 4 of this Law.

Article 7

Weapons of the categories B and C as defined in this Law can be acquired on the basis of a permit issued by the Ministry of Interior, according to the person's permanent address or the foreign nationals' residence in the Republic of Macedonia, that is according to the address of the applying legal entity (hereinafter referred to as: "competent authority").

The main parts of weapons can be acquired on the basis of a permit or a certificate for declared weapons of the category D, according to the type of weapons for which a permit for carrying weapons and a permit for registered weapons of category D is issued.

Ammunition for weapons with smooth barrels can be acquired on the basis of a licence for acquiring ammunition or on the basis of a certificate for registered weapons of category D issued for that type of weapon.

Ammunition for weapons with smooth barrels can be acquired on the basis of the licence issued for that type of weapon.

The permit for weapon acquisition, the permit for acquisition of parts of weapons and the permit for acquisition of ammunition shall be valid for six months from the day the permit is issued.

A natural person can acquire and possess ammunition for weapons with grooved barrels of up to 100 bullets during one calendar year, unless they can prove that there are justified reasons for acquiring and possessing a greater quantity of ammunition than the prescribed one for that calendar year, i.e. if they can prove participation in hunting, archery, etc.

A natural person can acquire and possess ammunition for weapons with smooth barrels and pneumatic weapons without limiting the ammunition quantities.

Legal entities registered for protecting people and property or performing the function of protecting people and property for personal needs can possess weapon ammunition of up to 50 bullets for each weapon noted in the licence for possessing weapons.

Article 8

Permit to acquire weapons shall be issued to a natural person for protection of their personality and property, for hunting and sports archery.

Permit for acquiring parts of weapons and permit for acquiring ammunition shall be issued to natural persons or legal entities that possess a licence for weapons or a licence for possessing weapons.

Legal entities registered to protect people and property or to perform the function of protecting people and property for personal needs can acquire weapons on the basis of a permit, for the purpose to protect people and property or to perform the function of protecting people and property.

Permit to acquire sports and hunting weapons may be issued to archery or hunting associations, as well as to legal entities who are users of game located on hunting grounds.

Permit to acquire fire or pneumatic weapons with ammunition that contains substances that induce dizziness or sedation for temporary disabling of animals can be issued to scientific institutions, public bodies and other legal entities for scientific researches and collecting expert data on animal species, animal protection, as well as other justified cases that are part of their regular activity and are related to environment protection.

Article 9

Permit to acquire weapons shall be issued to a natural person on the basis of a previously submitted personal written application for issuing permit to acquire weapons, providing the natural person meets the following requirements:

- 1) the person is older than 18 years;
- 2) the person's working abilities are not limited or he has not been deprived of them;
- 3) the person is healthy and competent to possess and carry weapons;
- 4) the person does not represent a danger for the public order;
- 5) the person has a justified reason for acquiring a weapon;
- 6) the person has the technical knowledge for proper usage, maintaining and safekeeping the weapon and knowledge of the regulations related to weapons, and
- 7) the person has a permanent residence on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia; in the case of foreigners, they are allowed to permanently reside on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia,

unless otherwise stipulated by a ratified international agreement.

Permit to acquire weapons of category C shall be issued to a natural person that fulfils the requirements of paragraph 1, items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of this Law, who in addition is also an active member of a hunting or archery association and has a certificate for a passed hunting exam or a certificate for active membership of an archery association.

Article 10

With a certificate issued by the Centre for Social Work and on the basis of a court decision, the natural person shall prove that his working abilities are not limited or that he has not been deprived of them, pursuant to Article 9 paragraph 1 item 2 of this Law.

The certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be more than 1 year old.

Article 11

The health ability for possessing and carrying weapon according to Article 9 paragraph 1 item 3 of this Law shall be determined with a medical examination and proved with a medical certificate.

The medical certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be more than one year old.

The natural person shall bear the expenses for the medical examination.

The Minister of Health in coordination with the Minister of Interior shall stipulate the type and mode of performing the medical examination to determine the health ability of possessing and carrying weapons, the list of illnesses and health conditions that render the person incapable of possessing and carrying weapons, as well as the way and the procedure of issuing a medical certificate.

The medical examination of a natural person in order to determine his health ability of possessing and carrying weapons shall be carried out in health institutions determined by the Minister of Health in accordance with the Minister of Interior.

Article 12

It shall be considered that there is danger for the public order pursuant to Article 9 paragraph 1 item 4 of this Law, if:

- the natural person is effectively sentenced for a premeditated offence committed in the line of duty,
- the natural person is effectively sentenced for violating the public order using elements of violence, and
- there are other circumstances indicating that the weapon could be misused, especially when the person is registered in the registry of the competent authority for frequent and extreme alcohol consumption or use of narcotics and psycho-tropic substances, severely disturbed relationships in the family, the educational institution or at work, etc.

In case against the natural person an offence or misdemeanour procedure, as referred to in paragraph 1 indents 1 and 2 of this Article, has been initiated, and the person fulfils the other requirements for obtaining a permit for acquiring weapons, the competent authority shall abort the procedure for issuing the permit until an effective decision upon the offence or misdemeanour procedure has been adopted.

Article 13

The natural person has a justified reason for acquiring weapons according to Article 9 paragraph 1 item 5 of this Law, if he proves there are justified reasons for possessing weapons, especially if his personal security, the security of his family or property are seriously endangered, which renders it necessary for him to possess weapons for their protection and security, or due to the specific nature of the duties and tasks he performs at work, which might endanger his life or property.

In addition to the reasons of paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall be considered that the natural person has proved there are justified reasons for him to possess weapons, if:

- he is an active member of a hunting or archery association and has a certificate for a passed hunting exam, i.e. a certificate for active membership of an archery association;

- he collects collector weapons, i.e. he is a collector,
- an effective court decision has been adopted for inheriting a weapon,
- an award has been granted in the form of a weapon for achieving outstanding results in official hunting or archery competitions, or
- an award has been granted by state bodies, international organisations or state bodies of other countries.

Article 14

Assessment of the technical knowledge for proper usage, maintaining and safekeeping the weapon and awareness of the regulations related to weapons (Article 9, paragraph 1, item 6) shall be carried out by a professional exam in front of a commission constituted by the Minister of Interior.

The professional exam shall consist of two parts – theory and practice. The theoretical part of the exam shall determine knowledge of:

- the regulations related to possessing, carrying and safekeeping weapons and ammunition and the regulations related to the right to use weapons,
- weapons and ammunition, and
- administering first aid.

The practical part of the exam shall consist of:

- assessment of the knowledge of safe handling of weapons and ammunition, and
- target shooting and evaluating the results.

An authorised legal person, in charge of issuing a special certificate, shall perform the practical training on handling weapons of the natural persons who have applied for a permit to acquire weapons.

The practical training referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be performed by tutors and instructors who have a BA degree, as well as by their assistants, who have at least a secondary education degree.

The instructors and their assistants referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall meet the requirements laid down in Article 9 paragraph 1 items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of this Law.

The authorisation referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be issued by a legal entity who has obtained a permit to found a civilian shooting ground.

The Minister of Interior shall adopt detailed regulations on the minimum technical and safety conditions that have to be fulfilled by the premises where the practical training on handling weapons of legal entities referred to in paragraphs 5 of this Article shall take place.

The expenses for the practical training and performing of the examination shall be borne by the applicant for a permit to acquire weapons.

The provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article shall not apply to the members of the armed forces, the police, the security service in penitentiary institutions and other employees of state bodies who are authorised to carry such weapons by special regulations.

The Minister of Interior shall adopt a training programme for proper usage, safekeeping and maintaining weapons, the mode of conducting practical training on handling weapons, as well as the mode of conducting the professional exam for assessment of technical knowledge for proper usage of weapons and knowledge of the regulations related to weapons.

Article 15

The technical knowledge of the proper usage of weapons and knowledge of the regulations related to weapons shall be proved by means of a valid licence for such weapons.

As an exception from paragraph 1 of this Article, the technical knowledge of proper handling of weapons and knowledge of the regulations related to weapons shall be proved by means of a licence for weapons, annulled in accordance with Article 41 paragraph 1 item 5 of this Law.

Members of the armed forces, the police, the security service in penitentiary institutions and other employees of state bodies who are authorised to carry weapons by special regulations, shall prove that they fulfil the requirements of Article 9 paragraph 1 items 2, 3 and 6 of this Law with a certificate issued

by the relevant state body that they are authorised to carry weapons.

Persons who perform matters related to the protection of people and property shall prove that they fulfil the requirement laid down in Article 9 paragraph 1 items 3 and 6 of this Law with a licence for performing matters related to the protection of people and property.

Article 16

Permit for acquiring weapons shall be issued to a legal entity on the basis of a previously submitted written application for obtaining a permit to acquire weapons, provided the legal entity has:

- 1) justified reasons for acquiring weapons to secure people and property, and
- 2) room for safe storing and safekeeping of the weapons.

Legal entities that acquire weapons to protect people and property or perform the function of securing people and property, in addition to the requirements laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall have employees who are employed on a permanent basis and who fulfil the requirements of Article 9 paragraph 1 items 4 and 6 of this Law.

Article 17

The applicant shall have the right to appeal to the authorised commission of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia (hereinafter referred to as: "the Commission") against a decision rejecting the application for issuing a permit to acquire weapons, within 15 days from the date of receiving the decision.

Article 18

The natural person or the legal entity that has been granted a permit to acquire weapons shall be obliged, within eight days from the date of acquiring the weapons, to submit an application to the competent authority for registering the weapons and obtaining a licence for weapons or for obtaining a licence for possessing weapons, for natural persons and legal entities respectively.

Trading companies that trade in weapons shall be obliged, within five days from the date of acquiring the weapons, to submit a notification to the competent authority with data on the natural person or legal entity that has provided the weapon and data on the weapons for performing trial discharges.

Article 18-a

The trial discharges referred to in Article 18 paragraph 2, Article 35 paragraph 3 and Article 86 paragraph 3 of this Law shall be performed by commissions of the competent authority.

The Minister of Interior shall adopt a by-law on the composition of the commissions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the mode of performing the trial discharges, as well as the storing of the capsules from the weapon with which the trial discharge was made.

Article 19

For the weapons acquired on the basis of a permit, the natural person shall be issued a weapon licence and the legal entity a licence for possessing weapons.

A licence for weapons may be issued for the same hunting or sports weapons to three persons at most (co-users of the weapon), who are members of the same family.

Article 20

The competent authority shall refuse to issue a weapon licence, i.e. a licence for possessing weapons, if the origin of the weapon cannot be proved, if it is not marked in a manner determined by law or if during the registration procedure it is found that there are reasons for rejecting the application for registering the weapon, while the weapon shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 45 of this Law.

Article 21

The weapon licence shall be issued for a ten-year period of validity, i.e. five-year period of validity for persons aged above 65.

The weapon licence shall be renewed upon the owner's written application, submitted to the competent authority not later than two months before the expiration of its validity period.

The conditions for renewing the licence referred to in Article 12 of this Law shall be determined by the competent authority ex officio, while if the person is older than 65 he should also submit a medical certificate not older than one year, in accordance with Article 11 of this Law.

The competent authority shall replace the licence for weapons and the licence for possessing weapons belonging to a person who has stated that due to old age, illness, etc. they have no need of a further use of the weapon, in accordance with the Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying Firearms (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 25/72, 30/72, 18/76, 26/76, 15/83, 51/88 and Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.26/93 and 49/2003) with a certificate for possessing weapons whereby the weapon can no longer be used. In addition to the cases laid down in paragraph 4 of this Article, a certificate for possessing weapons shall be issued to a person who has obtained a certificate for temporary disabling (deactivating) of weapons, pursuant to Article 39 paragraph 6 of this Law.

Article 22

Licence for possessing weapons shall be issued to a legal entity with a ten-year period of validity.

A licence for possessing weapons shall be renewed upon the legal entity's written application, submitted to the competent authority not later than two months before the expiration of its validity period.

Along with the application to renew the licence for possessing weapons, the legal entity should also submit a proof that it fulfils the conditions of Article 16 paragraph 1 of this Law.

Article 23

The legal entities that possess weapons on the basis of a licence for possessing weapons shall allow only employees employed on a permanent basis to use it, who secure people and property and fulfil the conditions of Article 9 of this Law.

Upon an application by the legal entity of paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent authority may issue to the user of the weapon a licence for carrying weapons with a ten-year period of validity.

The validity period of the licence for carrying weapons shall be renewed upon a written application by the legal entity, if the person to whom the licence is issued still fulfils the conditions of Article 9 of this Law. The legal entity shall submit the application to renew the licence for carrying weapons not later than two months before it expires.

The employee who has stopped working for the legal entity of paragraph 1 of this Article shall, on the date his employment terminates, hand over the weapon and the licence for carrying weapons to the person authorised by the legal entity.

The legal entity of paragraph 4 of this Law shall, within eight days from the date of termination of the employment, submit a written notification to the competent authority about the worker whose employment has terminated and on whose name the licence for carrying weapons was issued. The competent authority shall annul the licence for carrying weapons without delay.

Article 24

The natural persons referred to in Article 23 of this Law shall carry the weapons only while performing their duties and responsibilities of securing people and property.

Article 25

The users of hunting-ground game can entrust an active member of the hunting association who possesses a licence for that type of weapon with the hunting weapon they possess a licence for, for one-day hunting on that hunting ground, issuing a certificate thereof.

Article 26

Archery associations can lend for use weapons and ammunition they possess a licence for only to their active members while they practice or compete at a shooting ground or another terrain intended for such a purpose.

If the weapon storehouse of an archery association is not on the shooting ground or on the terrain intended for that purpose, the members of the archery association shall have a certificate to transport the weapons to those places and back, issued by the archery association and the validity of which expires upon termination of the drill or competition.

Article 26-a

The approval to procure collector weapons shall be issued to a natural person on the basis of a previously submitted personal request for obtaining an approval to procure collector weapons, provided the natural person meets the requirements laid down in Articles 9 and 33 of this Law and submits a certificate issued by the National Museum of Macedonia in Skopje.

If the collection of collector weapons consists of more than 25 pieces, in addition to the request referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the natural person (the collector) shall submit a written consent for performing surveillance of the manner of storing and maintaining the weapons on the part of the competent authority.

The natural person (the collector) who has been issued an approval to procure collector weapons shall, within eight days from the day of procuring the weapons, submit a request for registering the weapons and obtaining a collector weapon permit to the competent authority.

The permit referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be valid ten years.

After issuing the permit referred to in paragraph 3, an approval to procure other collector weapons shall be issued only if the natural person (the collector) fulfils only the requirement laid down in Article 9 paragraph 1 item 4 of this Law.

Article 27

Weapons belonging to category D can be procured by a natural person who fulfils the requirement of Article 9 paragraph 1 item 1 of this Law, by archery and hunting associations, legal entities who are users of hunting-ground game, as well as by scientific institutions, state bodies and other legal entities for performing matters that fall within the scope of their regular activities and that relate to the protection of people, animals or the environment.

The natural or legal entity that has procured the weapons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall, within eight days of the procurement of the weapons, register the weapons with the competent authority, for which a certificate shall be issued.

Article 27-a

The National Museum of Macedonia in Skopje shall issue a certificate for antique weapons.

III. MANNER OF HANDLING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

Article 28

The weapon owner or user shall maintain the weapons, maintain them in an operating condition, handle them carefully and keep them in a way that would prevent access to them by unauthorised persons.

The persons referred to in paragraph 1 shall not erase or damage the marks impressed on the weapons by the manufacturer or any marks subsequently impressed on the weapons by other competent bodies.

Article 29

It shall be prohibited to sell weapons and ammunition to persons who do not possess an approval to procure, i.e. an approval to procure collector weapons, as well as to lend weapons to persons who do not

possess a weapon permit or a permit for collector weapons or a permit for carrying such weapons.

Article 30

It shall be prohibited to carry weapons in terms of Article 24 of this Law, as well as weapon imitations that do not differ from the weapon in an obvious way, in a manner that would upset the citizens or make the weapons clearly visible.

Article 31

Carrying weapons, in terms of this Law, shall mean all manners of carrying weapons ready to be used, by their owner, apart from transporting weapons.

When the weapon's owner or user has the right to carry the weapon, he shall carry it in a way that would not jeopardise his personal security and the security of others.

The weapon's owner or user shall transport the weapon, if technically possible, dismantled, i.e. with the barrel separated from the closing mechanism, and, if that is not possible, with the ammunition separate from the weapon.

It shall be prohibited to carry and use weapons by the weapon's owner or user who, by consuming alcohol or drugs or by any other means brings himself in a condition in which he cannot comprehend the significance of his actions nor control them.

It shall be prohibited to carry and use weapons in public places, except for employees who perform the function of protecting people and property in state bodies or legal entities, in accordance with the regulations relating to protecting people and property.

A public place, in terms of this Law, shall mean a place unconditionally accessible to an indefinite number of people (streets, squares, roads, picnic places, harbours, airports, railway stations, bus stations, waiting rooms, restaurants, shopping centres, craftsman shops, etc.) or under certain conditions (the premises of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, the President of the Republic of Macedonia, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, state bodies, courts, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia, the local self-government units, educational, health and social care institutions, sports stadiums, playing grounds, public transport vehicles, cinemas, theatres and concert halls, exhibition halls, gardens, etc.), as well as other places that at certain times serve for such a purpose (land or areas where public gatherings, events, competitions etc. are held), where the use of weapons could jeopardise public safety.

A public place, in terms of this Law, shall not be considered a place which can be seen from a public place (balcony, terrace, yard, pillar), as well as any means of transport that are the property of citizens, shooting grounds, terrains for drilling and hunting grounds in an open season.

It shall be prohibited to introduce weapons, in addition to the places referred to in paragraph 6, into all other places at the entrance of which the owner or user has clearly and visibly prohibited the introduction of weapons.

It shall be prohibited to carry and use hunting weapons outside of hunting or shooting grounds. Outside of the hunting or shooting grounds the hunting weapon's owner or user shall carry it in a suitable casing, with the ammunition separated from the weapon.

It shall be prohibited to carry and use sports weapons outside of archery grounds or other terrains intended for competitions in sports archery. Outside of archery grounds or other terrains intended for competitions in sports archery, the owner or the user of the sports weapon shall transport it in a suitable casing, with the ammunition separated from the weapon.

It shall be prohibited to carry and use collector weapons outside of the place of residence or sojourn, i.e. the place for which the natural person (the collector) has a permanent residence permit. The collector weapon can be carried outside of the place of residence or sojourn, i.e. the place for which the natural person (the collector) has a permanent residence permit, only in order to repair, exhibit or sell collector weapons.

It shall be prohibited to procure, possess and manufacture ammunition for collector weapons.

The provision of paragraph 5 of this Article shall not apply to participants in:

1) film productions, theatre performances and other cultural manifestations for whose needs unloaded weapons or weapons with manoeuvre ammunition are used;

2) shooting competitions, and

3) sports competitions, when indicating the start with manoeuvre ammunition on the organiser's order.

It shall be prohibited to carry and use pneumatic and archery weapons outside of archery grounds or other secured territory.

Sports weapons, pneumatic and archery weapons can be used by minors only on archery grounds and other secured areas designated for sports archery and under majors' supervision.

Article 32

The person that carries weapons shall be obliged to have the weapon licence with them, i.e. the licence for carrying weapons, issued in accordance with this Law.

Upon the request of an authorised person of the competent authority, the person of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be obliged to show the weapon licence, i.e. the licence for carrying weapons.

Article 33

Collectors who acquire or possess collector weapons shall be obliged to keep them in a locked cabinet, in a strongbox or in a special room that is technically secured.

Museums shall be obliged to keep the weapons in rooms that are technically secured and to expose them in a way that would prevent access to and stealing the weapons.

Article 34

The legal entities referred to in Article 8 paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Law shall be obliged to keep their weapons separately from the ammunition in technically secured premises or in an iron locker or safe. Weapons and ammunition shall, as a rule, be kept in premises intended for safekeeping weapons or in premises where the head office of the legal entity is located.

Legal entities shall keep records of their weapons and ammunition and assign persons responsible for them. Legal entities shall inform the competent authority of any changes within eight days from the date of the change.

The responsible person shall provide control for the authorised official of the competent authority of the manner of safekeeping weapons and keeping records thereof.

Article 35

Weapons may be sold only to natural persons or legal entities who hold a permit to acquire weapons, issued in accordance with this Law, i.e. to a legal entity authorised to trade in weapons, weapon parts and ammunition. Sale of weapons among natural persons or legal entities shall be carried out with a written contract, notarised, containing the name, surname, date of birth, unique citizen registry number, number of identity card or passport, residence and address of the contracting parties, i.e. data on the legal entity; type, brand and calibre of the weapon; data on the manufacturer, data included in the permit or license, as well as the place and date of concluding the contract. Natural persons and legal entities who have acquired weapons in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall declare the acquired weapons to the competent authority for the purpose of performing trial discharges, within eight days from the day of concluding the sales contract.

Article 36

The owner, user, i.e. legal entity shall report any disappearance, loss or theft of weapons or ammunition to the competent authority where the weapon is registered or to the nearest police station within 24 hours from the moment he has noticed it.

In case of a disappearance, loss or theft of an approval to procure weapons, an approval to procure collector weapons, weapon license, collector weapon licence, licence to carry weapons or license to possess weapons, the owner, i.e. the legal entity shall, within eight days, report it to the competent authority where the weapon was registered or to the nearest police station and shall submit a request

for obtaining a copy of those documents.

Article 37

The weapons or ammunition found shall be immediately handed over to the competent authority. After the expiration of three months following the day of the handing over, if the owner has not been identified, the weapons and ammunition shall be dealt with according to Article 45 of this Law.

Article 38

When changing the place of residence or sojourn, i.e. the head office, the holder of a weapon license, collector weapon licence, i.e. the license to possess weapons, shall, within 30 days, report the weapon to the competent authority within the area of which the new place of residence or sojourn, i.e. head office, is located.

Article 39

In case of death of the owner of the weapon, the grown-up members of his family and other persons of age who lived in the same household shall, within six months of his death, submit:

- the weapon to the trade companies referred to in Article 51-a paragraph 2 of this Law, which shall temporarily disable it by sealing it, issuing a certificate thereof, or
- the weapon and ammunition to the competent authority or the nearest police station, issuing a certificate thereof.

The persons of age referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall store the temporarily disabled weapon and the ammunition in their place of residence or sojourn, i.e. in the place for which they have an approved residence permit, by the time the inheritance procedure has terminated.

The Minister of Interior shall prescribe the manner of handing over, receiving and safekeeping the weapons and ammunition in case of death of the owner, as well as the form and content of the certificate for the weapons and ammunition that are handed over to the competent authority.

The person who has inherited a weapon may, within two months from the completion of the inheritance procedure, submit an application for obtaining a license for the weapon or to sell the weapon in accordance with Article 35 of this Law.

The weapon licence referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be issued if the person fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 9 paragraph 1 of this Law.

If the person referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article does not submit a request for obtaining a weapon licence within the determined time limit, or the request has been rejected or the person does not want to sell the weapon, then the person may submit a request for temporary disabling (deactivation) of the weapon to the trade companies referred to in Article 51-a paragraph 2 of this Law, for which the certificate from Article 51-a paragraph 3 of this Law shall be issued.

If the deceased does not have any heirs, the weapon shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 45 of this Law.

The court competent for the inheritance hearing shall inform the competent authority of each decision related to inheriting a weapon.

Article 40

The Central Register of the Republic of Macedonia shall inform the competent authority of each termination of the activities of a legal entity engaged in securing persons and property.

V. CANCELLATION AND REVOCATION OF WEAPON LICENSE, COLLECTOR WEAPON LICENSE, LICENCE TO POSSESS WEAPONS AND LICENSE TO CARRY WEAPONS

Article 41

A weapon licence, collector weapon licence and licence to carry weapons shall be cancelled in the following cases:

- 1) the licence expires without being renewed;
- 2) a final decision has been adopted to revoke the weapon license, the collector weapon licence, i.e. the licence to carry weapons;
- 3) the permanent stay permit of a foreign national on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia has terminated according to the regulations on movement and stay of foreign nationals;
- 4) death of the license holder occurs, and
- 5) the weapon has been stolen, has disappeared or been stolen. The licence to possess weapons shall be cancelled in the following cases:
 - 1) the licence to possess weapons expires without being renewed;
 - 2) a final decision has been adopted to revoke the licence to possess weapons, and
 - 3) the legal entity has ceased to exist.

Article 42

The competent authority shall make a decision to revoke the weapon licence, the collector weapon licence or the licence to carry weapons when the entity:

- 1) is not capable of performing business activities;
- 2) is not capable to possess or carry a weapon, according to the opinion of a competent healthcare institution;
- 3) has been convicted of an offence or misdemeanour as referred to in Article 12 paragraph 1 indents 1 and 2 of this Law, and
- 4) violates the obligations laid down in this Law. The competent authority shall make a decision to revoke the license to possess weapon when:
 - 1) the reasons to issue the licence have ceased to exist, and
 - 2) the legal entity violates the obligations laid down in this Law.

The competent authority shall make a decision to revoke the licence, the weapon and ammunition when in a procedure to extend the validity of a weapon licence, it shall be found out that the weapon is so obsolete that its use could endanger public safety, and it is not possible to repair it or the owner of the weapon considers the repair not cost-effective.

An appeal may be lodged before the Commission against the decision referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article within 15 days of the receipt of the decision.

The appeal against the decision referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

When the weapon licence, the collector weapon licence or the licence to possess weapons is revoked in accordance with paragraph 1 item 4 and paragraph 2 item 4 of this Article, a new request for an approval to procure weapons, i.e. a new request for an approval to procure collector weapons may be submitted within five years of the day the final decision has been adopted.

After the adoption of a final decision as referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the competent authority shall remove from the records and destroy the weapon in a commission-monitored procedure, no compensation being made to the owner of the weapons.

Article 43

When criminal charges as referred to in Article 12 paragraph 1 indent 1 of this Law or misdemeanour charges as referred to in Article 12 paragraph 1 indent 2 of this Law are brought against the holder of the weapon licence, the collector weapon licence or the licence to carry a weapon, the competent authority shall adopt a decision for temporary revocation of the weapon licence, the collector weapon licence or the licence to carry a weapon, the weapons and ammunition, until adopting an effective decision, informing the court thereof.

An appeal may be lodged before the Commission against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article within 15 days of the receipt of the decision.

The appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

Article 44

In the cases referred to in Articles 41 and 42 of this Law, the competent authority shall adopt a decision to seize the weapon and ammunition.

An appeal may be lodged before the Commission against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article within 15 days of the receipt of the decision.

The appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

After adopting a final decision as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent authority shall issue a certificate thereof and request that the owner or the legal entity sell the weapon or ammunition within six months.

If the owner or legal entity does not sell the seized weapon and ammunition within the time limit laid down in paragraph 4 of this Article, the competent authority shall sell the weapon and ammunition by means of a public auction to legal entities engaged in weapon and ammunition trade and to natural persons who hold a permit to acquire weapons. For the weapons and ammunition sold, the owner or the legal entity is entitled to the selling price less the amount of the sale costs.

If the weapon is not sold by means of a public auction, the weapon shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 45 of this Law.

Article 45

The weapons and ammunition seized in a criminal or misdemeanour procedure shall be dealt with in accordance with a special law.

V. WEAPON AND AMMUNITION MANUFACTURE, WEAPON REPAIR AND DISABLING (DEACTIVATION)

Article 46

The manufacture of weapons and ammunition and repair of weapons may be carried out by trade companies domiciled on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, which shall obtain a permit to perform this activity before being entered into the trade register.

Manufacture of weapons and ammunition, in terms of this Law, shall mean each activity of research, examination, development, fashioning, finishing work on and removing parts of weapons and ammunition, save activities performed by the owner of a hunting or sports weapon for the purpose of charging ammunition for private needs used for hunting or sports weapons.

Repair of weapons, in terms of this Law, shall mean removing flaws of the weapon and replacement of or building-in original weapon parts.

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the competent authority, upon opinion of the Ministry of Defence and previously obtained consent of the Ministry of Economy.

Article 47

A list of the founders of trade companies shall accompany the application for obtaining the permit referred to in Article 46. A permit for weapon and ammunition manufacture and weapon repair shall be issued if:

- 1) the applicant and the responsible person in the legal entity:
 - meet the requirements of Article 9 paragraph 1 items 2 to 4 of this Law,
 - are citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, and
 - at the moment of submitting the application have a permanent residence on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, and
- 2) they meet the spatial and technical requirements for manufacture, repair and safe storing of weapons and ammunition, for the purpose of protection from fire, explosions, pollution, theft and access by unauthorised persons.

The fulfillment of the requirements referred to in paragraph 2 item 2 of this Article shall be determined by a Commission founded by the Minister of Interior.

The trade company to which the permit referred to in Article 46 of this Law has been issued shall inform the competent authority within 15 days following the commencement of manufacturing weapons and ammunition, i.e. repairing weapons.

The Minister of Interior in compliance with the Minister of Transport and Communications and the Minister of Economy shall adopt detailed regulations on the minimum technical and safety requirements that should be met by the facilities where the manufacture and repair i.e. trade and storing of weapons and ammunition are carried out.

Article 48

The permit referred to in Article 46 of this Law shall be issued for the manufacture and repair of all types of weapons and ammunition, obtainable on the basis of a permit, or of certain types of weapons and ammunition.

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall cease to be valid if the trade company does not commence its activities within one year of the date of issuing the permit. The time limit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may be extended, if circumstances that influence the commencement of manufacture and repair of all types of weapons and ammunition have occurred, for not longer than one more year.

Article 49

Trade companies carrying out repair of weapons shall receive for repair registered weapons only.

The trade companies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall issue a certificate for every repair of weapon carried out.

After the repair of the main parts of firearms, the trade companies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall perform trial discharges of the weapon.

The trade companies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall submit a report on the trial discharges to the competent authority within five days of the performed trial discharges.

The report referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall contain data on the natural person or legal entity whose weapon has been subjected to trial discharges and on the weapon itself. The report shall be accompanied by at least two capsules from the trial discharges.

Article 50

Weapons and ammunition in the process of manufacture and repair shall not be handled by persons who do not meet the requirements of Article 9 paragraph 1 items 1 to 4 and item 6 of this Law.

Trade companies shall provide constant physical and technical protection in the facilities where the weapons and ammunition are stored.

Article 51

Weapons received for repair shall not be taken out of the work premises, save when it is necessary for inspection of the weapons.

For the inspection of the repaired weapon, the trade company holding the permit referred to in Article 46 of this Law may procure and keep the necessary types and quantities of ammunition based on a permit to procure ammunition.

Article 51-a

Permanent disabling (deactivation) of firearms shall be performed by means of one of the following technical procedures:

- the bullet chamber shall have three diagonally placed openings, at an angle of 120 degrees, with a diameter equal to the calibre of the barrel or the bullet chamber shall be permanently closed with a pad which prevents subsequent charging of the weapon with ammunition,

- the barrel shall be closed (moulded) with a metal along the barrel's length or only along the length of the bullet chamber,
- the barrel shall be longitudinally split along its whole length, with a groove at least 5 mm wide, starting from within its inside and ending in the barrel's opening,
- the front part of the closing mechanism (the breech) shall be removed, i.e. cut off at an angle of 45 degrees or the exit opening of the trigger pin of the closing mechanism (the breech) shall be permanently closed with the bolt handle, the trigger pin being removed, and
- the barrel of the revolver shall be closed in accordance with paragraph 1 indents 2 and 3 of this Article. The bullet chamber of the revolver shall have one diagonally placed opening, with a diameter equal to the calibre of the barrel. The bullet chamber of the revolver shall be closed with a metal pad, filling-in the whole inside of the barrel.

Permanent disabling of firearms may be carried out by trade companies domiciled on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia possessing a permit to manufacture weapons and ammunition and to repair weapons.

After the completion of one of the technical procedures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the trade companies referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall issue a certificate confirming the performance of a technical procedure for permanent disabling of weapons.

The owner of the permanently disabled weapon shall, within eight days, present the weapon and the certificate referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article to the Commission formed by the Minister of Interior, which shall issue a certificate confirming the permanent disabling of the weapon.

The enabling (reactivation) of a weapon that has been permanently disabled by the trade companies referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and by the weapon owner or user shall be prohibited.

Article 51-b

Permanent disabling (deactivation) of firearms shall be performed by means of one of the following technical procedures:

- a wire shall be passed through the barrel, whose ends are joined with a metal seal (sealing), or
- the trigger of the fire weapon shall be disabled (blocked) with a seal.

The provisions of Article 51-a paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Law shall appropriately apply to temporarily disabled firearms. A temporarily disabled weapon may be enabled, i.e. reactivated by a trade company as referred to in Article 51-a paragraph 2 of this Law upon request of a physical person on the basis of an issued permit for weapon procurement.

VI. TRADE IN WEAPONS, AMMUNITION AND WEAPON PARTS

Article 52

The trade in weapons, ammunition and weapon parts may be carried out by trade companies domiciled on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, which shall obtain a permit to perform this activity before being entered into the trade register.

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the competent authority on the basis of a submitted application. The application and permit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be also submitted, i.e. issued in an electronic format.

Trade in weapons, ammunition and weapon parts, in terms of this Law, shall mean procurement of weapons, ammunition and weapon parts, for the purpose of sale, transfer, brokering, storing and safekeeping weapons and ammunition, as well as their retail and wholesale.

The trade companies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall trade only in marked weapons and ammunition in accordance with Article 53 of this Law.

The trade companies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may sell weapons and ammunition only to natural persons and legal entities possessing a permit to procure weapons. The provisions of Articles 47, 48 and 50 of this Law shall appropriately apply to trade companies that trade in weapons and ammunition.

Trade companies may sell weapon ammunition to natural persons in accordance with Article 7 paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Law and weapon ammunition to legal entities that secure people and

property in accordance with Article 7 paragraph 7 of this Law.

Article 53

On the market may be placed weapons, ammunition and weapon parts that have been examined, stamped, i.e. marked in accordance with the regulations related to the examination and stamping, i.e. marking of firearms and ammunition.

Article 54

Warehouses for storing weapons and ammunition and facilities where trade in weapons and ammunition is carried out must comply with the requirements for storing and safekeeping explosive materials, provided for by law.

Article 55

Transfer of weapons, in terms of this Law, shall mean the export, import and transit of previously agreed upon quantity of weapons and ammunition among the trade companies referred to in Article 46 paragraph 1 and Article 52 paragraph 1 of this Law and trade companies abroad. Transfer of weapons and ammunition shall be carried out by the trade companies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, which shall obtain a permit issued by the competent authority upon a previously obtained opinion from the Ministry of Exterior and the Ministry of Defence.

The application for the permit of paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain:

- the company name and head office, i.e. personal name and address of consignor and consignee;
- the company name and head office of the manufacturer of weapons and ammunition, and
- the type, brand, calibre and quantity of weapons and ammunition.

The person applying for the permit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall, in addition to the application, submit the following:

- a final-user certificate issued by the competent authority, and
- a contract or another document relating to the agreed-upon quantity of weapons. The permit of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued with a validity period of up to six months. The permit of paragraph 1 of this Article shall cease to be valid if restrictive measures in accordance with the regulations on international restrictive measures are taken.

The application referred to in paragraph 2 and the permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be also submitted, i.e. issued in an electronic format.

The weapons and ammunition transiting through the territory of the Republic of Macedonia shall not be marked in accordance with Article 53 of this Law.

Article 55-a

The trade companies referred to in Article 55 paragraph 2 of this Law that import weapons shall mark the firearms with a designation of import.

The designation of paragraph 1 of this Law shall be imprinted on the part of the fire weapon where other weapon designations are imprinted.

The designation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Law shall be in the form of a circle with a diameter of 2 mm, imprinted on the weapon with a depth of at least 0.08 mm.

The designation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Law shall contain an international code of the country in which the weapons are imported and the year of import.

(Article 55-a shall cease to be valid on the day of the commencement of the application of the Law on Examination and Stamping, i.e. Marking of Firearms and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 25/10))

VII. TRANSPORT OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

Article 56

A permit issued by the competent authority shall be required for transport of weapons and ammunition.

The permit of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued to trade companies that trade in weapons and ammunition.

The trade company of paragraph 2 of this Article shall submit an application for a permit to transport weapons and ammunition, containing:

- the company name and head office, i.e. personal name and address of consignor, transporter and consignee;
- the company name and head office of the manufacturer of weapons and ammunition,
- the type, brand, calibre, category and quantity of weapons and ammunition,

- the direction of movement and place of storing,
- the type of transport means, register plate number, personal name of driver and identification documents (identity card or passport) of driver, and
- security measures during transport. If the competent authority has issued a permit as referred to in Article 55 paragraph 1 of this Law, the application for transport of weapons and ammunition, in addition to the data of paragraph 3 of this Article, shall contain the name of the border crossing through which the weapons are transported.

The permit of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued with a validity period of up to three months.

The application referred to in paragraph 3 and the permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be also submitted, i.e. issued in an electronic format.

The Minister of Interior or any employee authorised by him, shall set out, if necessary, the undertaking of special security measures during the transport of weapons and ammunition in accordance with the law.

Article 57

The regulations on transport of explosive materials shall apply respectively to the transport of ammunition.

VIII. CIVILIAN RIFLE RANGES

Article 58

Civilian rifle ranges shall be facilities intended for sports and recreation training in target shooting, as well as training for proper and safe use of weapons, that meet the technical and safety requirements for using fire, hunting or sports weapons.

Civilian rifle ranges may be established by legal entities that, beside the requirements for entry into the trade registry, have obtained a permit by the competent authority.

The provisions of Articles 47, 48 and 50 of this Law shall be respectively applied to the establishment of civilian rifle ranges.

The provisions of this Law related to civilian rifle ranges shall not apply to hunting grounds that hunting associations (hunting-ground game users or hunting-ground managers) use for shooting and testing hunting weapons according to the regulations on hunting.

The Minister of Interior shall adopt detailed regulations on the minimum technical and safety conditions that have to be fulfilled by the premises referred to in paragraphs 1 of this Article.

Article 58-a

The legal entities referred to in Article 58 paragraph 2 of this Law shall adopt a house rules for the civilian rifle range within 30 days from the day of establishing the rifle range. The competent authority shall give its agreement on the house rules referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 59

Target shooting at civilian rifle ranges can be carried out only by natural persons who, by this or other laws, are authorised to carry such weapons or have submitted an application to procure a weapon.

The natural persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall wear protective glasses and earmuffs.

Article 59-a

The practical training of natural persons for handling weapons at civilian rifle ranges can be carried

out by legal entities only on the basis of an obtained authorisation in accordance with Article 14 of this Law, using only weapons procured exclusively for that purpose.

Article 60

Civilian rifle ranges may procure weapons and the necessary quantities of ammunition for the purpose of target shooting at rifle ranges, as well as of practical training for handling weapons, on the basis of a permit issued by the competent authority.

The competent authority shall issue the permit for weapon procurement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if the civilian rifle range has the space for safe storage and maintenance of the weapons.

The competent authority shall issue a permit for multiple procurement of ammunition with a validity period of up to one year, for a certain quantity depending on the storing facilities and the scope of spending of the ammunition.

IX. TRANSFER OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION ACROSS THE STATE BORDER

Article 61

Citizens of the Republic of Macedonia and foreign nationals can transfer across the state border only those types of weapons and ammunition that, according to the provisions of this Law, they can procure, possess and carry and for which weapons and ammunition a permit has been issued by the competent authority.

When transferring the weapons and ammunition referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, citizens of the Republic of Macedonia and foreign nationals shall declare the weapons and ammunition they carry and submit for inspection the permit issued by the competent authority to the authorised official at the border crossing at which they cross the state border.

If the authorised official, when inspecting the natural person of paragraph 1 of this Article, i.e. when inspecting the transport vehicle of the person, finds undeclared weapons or ammunition, i.e. such that the permit for which has not been submitted for inspection before the competent authority, by a decision shall seize the weapons and ammunition by the time the misdemeanour or criminal offence procedure has terminated with an effective court decision.

An appeal may be lodged before the Commission against the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article within 15 days of the receipt of the decision.

The appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall not postpone the execution of the decision.

The Minister of Interior shall adopt a by-law on the manner of transferring weapons and ammunition across the state border.

Article 62

Citizens of the Republic of Macedonia with a permanent residence abroad and foreign nationals may, for the purpose of hunting, bring hunting weapons and weapon ammunition in the Republic of Macedonia if a permit for carrying hunting weapons has been issued by the competent authority or another relevant document has been issued by another country and an invitation to participate in hunting.

The permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the authorised official at the border crossing where the state border is crossed.

Article 63

Citizens of the Republic of Macedonia can take weapons and weapon ammunition out of the Republic of Macedonia, if they hold a weapon licence and a licence to carry weapons issued by the competent authority.

Citizens of the Republic of Macedonia with a permanent residence abroad and citizens of the Republic of Macedonia who are emigrating from the Republic of Macedonia and do not hold a weapon licence may acquire and take weapons and ammunition out of the Republic of Macedonia only with a permit issued by the competent authority.

The citizens of the Republic of Macedonia referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall report to the authorised officials the weapons and ammunition that they carry with them when crossing the state border.

Article 64

Citizens of the Republic of Macedonia who have resided abroad and who are crossing the state border with an intention to reside permanently in the Republic of Macedonia, as well as foreign nationals with an authorised permanent residence in the Republic of Macedonia and who intend to bring weapons in the Republic of Macedonia, for which a license has been issued by a competent authority of another country, shall, within 30 days from the day of reporting the residence or stay i.e. from the day a permanent stay has been authorised, to submit in person to the competent authority an application to replace the weapon licence issued by the competent authority of the other country with a weapon licence i.e. a licence to carry a weapon.

The weapons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be brought into the Republic of Macedonia within 30 days of the day the permit for bringing in weapons and ammunition has been issued by the competent authority.

Article 65

Foreign nationals may acquire and take weapons out of the Republic of Macedonia on the basis of a permit to acquire and take weapons and ammunition out of the Republic of Macedonia issued by the competent authority, upon a previously issued permit or another relevant document to acquire weapons issued by a competent authority of another country.

Foreign nationals who are transiting through the Republic of Macedonia may bring in and carry weapons and ammunition in the Republic of Macedonia if they hold a permit thereof issued by a diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia abroad or by a competent authority.

Article 66

Members of foreign military entities shall transfer and carry firearms in the Republic of Macedonia in a manner provided for in the regulations on state border surveillance.

Article 67

Foreign nationals who come to the Republic of Macedonia for hunting purposes shall report to the authorised officials the weapon and ammunition that they carry with them when crossing the state border. The competent authority shall, when carrying out a check at the time of crossing the state border, issue to the foreign nationals referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article a permit for carrying hunting weapons during hunting in the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 68

Members of target shooting organisations that travel abroad in groups or individually for the purpose of participating in target shooting competitions or for preparing for such competitions may transfer across the state border weapons and ammunition for those purposes provided they have a permit issued by the competent authority.

Members of foreign target shooting organisations may transfer sports weapons in the Republic of Macedonia provided they possess a permit to carry sports weapons for the purpose of participating in target shooting competitions or for preparing for such competitions, issued by the competent authority, or another relevant permit issued by the competent authority of another country. The permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the authorised official at the border crossing where the state border is crossed.

Article 69 shall be deleted.

Article 70

Hunting and sports weapons and weapon ammunition which has been seized by the customs authorities shall be sold by these authorities by means of a public auction to legal entities engaged in weapons and ammunition trade and to natural persons who hold a permit to acquire weapons.

The remaining weapons and ammunition which have been seized by the customs authorities shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 45 of this Law.

Article 71

Weapons and ammunition may not be transferred through border crossings for borderline traffic, unless stipulated otherwise by an international agreement.

X. CITIZENS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES

Article 72

Citizens of the European Union Member States may bring weapons in the Republic of Macedonia for which a European Firearms Pass has been issued on the basis of a previous permit issued by competent authority.

For the transit of weapons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article the competent authority shall issue a permit.

An application for the permit referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article can be submitted also to the diplomatic and consular mission of the Republic of Macedonia in the country of stay of the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The permit referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be issued with a validity period of one year and shall be entered in the European Firearms Pass. The permit may be extended for one more year.

The permit referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be issued if that is necessary for preserving state safety or public law and order.

It shall not be necessary to issue the permit referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article to members of hunting associations and members of sports shooting associations if for their weapons a European Firearms Pass has been issued, provided they prove that their purpose of traveling to the Republic of Macedonia is participation in hunting or sports competitions.

Article 73

A citizen of a European Union Member State may carry and transfer weapons to the Republic of Macedonia for which a European Firearms Pass has been issued in accordance with ratified international agreements and this Law.

Upon the request of a citizen of a European Union Member State who has a permit to stay in the Republic of Macedonia, the competent authority shall issue a European Firearms Pass, provided a weapon licence has been issued for the relevant weapon according to this Law.

The respective provisions of this Law shall apply to the seizure of the weapon referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and revoking the European Firearms Pass referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 74

The Minister of Interior shall lay down the form of the permit for bringing in of weapons and the European Firearms Pass.

XI. RECORDS

Article 75

The Ministry of Interior shall keep records of the issued permits for acquiring weapons; applications for weapon registration; changing current licences; weapon licences; licences to possess weapons; licences to carry weapons; certificates for possessing weapons; permits to procure collector weapons; applications for registration of collector weapons; collector weapon permits; collectors; declared weapons of category D; seized, found and handed-over weapons and ammunition; permits for manufacture and repair; certificates for permanently disabled firearms; trade permits; permits to transfer weapons; transportation permits; permits to establish civilian rifle ranges; permits to acquire and take weapons and ammunition out of the state; permits to bring weapons and ammunition in the country; permits to bring in the country weapons and ammunition issued by diplomatic and consular missions; permits for owning and carrying hunting weapons during hunting in the state; permits for transferring sports weapons and permit for transit of weapons and ammunition.

Article 76

Target shooting and hunting associations, legal entities which are hunting-ground game users and other legal entities possessing weapons on the basis of a licence to possess weapons shall keep records of their weapons and ammunition and of the persons to whom they give the weapons for use. The records of weapons and ammunition shall be kept also by trade companies that carry out the following activities:

- manufacture of weapons and ammunition, for manufactured and delivered weapons and ammunition;
- repair of weapons, for the repaired weapons;
- disabling (deactivation) of weapons, for weapons permanently or temporarily disabled, as well as for certificates issued for a technical procedure performed for the disabling of weapons, and
- trade in weapons and ammunition, for acquired and sold weapons and ammunition.

Trade companies shall also keep records of the discharged capsules for each piece of weapon.

Civilian rifle ranges shall keep records of the ammunition they have provided and used.

Article 77

The Minister of Interior shall adopt detailed regulations on the form of the application for issuing a permit to procure weapons, weapon parts and ammunition; the application to replace the weapon licence issued by the competent authority of another state; the application to register a weapon; the application to register collector weapons; the application for replacing current licences; the permit to procure weapons, weapon parts and ammunition; the permit to procure collector weapons; the weapon licence; the licence to possess and carry weapons; the collector weapon licence; the certificate for possessing weapons; the certificate for possessing temporarily disabled weapons; the certificate for a declared weapon of category D; the certificate for permanently disabled firearms; the certificate for temporarily disabled firearms pursuant to Article 39 paragraph 6 of this Law; the permit to manufacture, repair, trade in and transport weapons and ammunition; the permit to transfer weapons and ammunition; the final-user certificate; the permit to acquire and take weapons and ammunition out of the state; the permit to bring in the state weapons and ammunition; the permits to bring in the state weapons and ammunition issued by diplomatic and consular missions; the permit for possessing and carrying hunting weapons during hunting in the state; the permit for transferring sports weapons and the permit for transit of weapons and ammunition; the permit to establish rifle ranges and the manner of keeping records of weapons and ammunition.

For the purposes of this Law, the processing of the following personal data shall be provided for in the regulation of paragraph 1 of this Article:

- 1) personal name;
- 2) date and place of birth;
- 3) citizenship;
- 4) travel document number;
- 5) permanent or temporary place of residence and address, and
- 6) personal identification number of citizen.

The personal data of paragraph 2 of this Article shall be kept for five years.

Article 77-a

The Minister of Interior shall adopt a by-law on the form and content of the application forms and permits referred to in Articles 52, 55 and 56 of this Law, submitted and issued in an electronic format. For the purposes of this Law, the processing of the following personal data on the driver who transports weapons and ammunition shall be provided for in the regulation of paragraph 1 of this Article:

- 1) personal name;
- 2) permanent or temporary place of residence and address;
- 3) travel document number;
- 4) citizenship, and
- 5) ADR driving licence.

XII. SUPERVISION

Article 78

Supervision of the compliance with the prescribed terms for production, repair, disabling (deactivation), trade in, storing and safekeeping weapons and ammunition, accommodating and storing weapons which are part of a collection of collector weapons which consists of over 25 pieces, the use of rifle ranges, as well as the legal basis for possessing and carrying weapons and ammunition and keeping the records laid down in this Law shall be carried out by the Ministry of Interior.

Authorised natural persons and legal entities shall enable the supervision, the control of weapons, provide the relevant documentation and supply the required data and notifications.

The Minister of Interior shall revoke the permit to manufacture, repair, trade in weapons and ammunition or use civilian rifle ranges, if it is found that the conditions for issuing the permit laid down in this Law have ceased to exist or that the irregularities shall not be removed within the determined time limit.

The trade company whose permit to manufacture, repair or trade in weapons and ammunition or use civilian rifle ranges has been revoked, may file an application to have the permit reissued after the expiration of one year from the date the decision for revoking the authorisation becomes effective.

Upon the decision becoming effective, the competent authority shall inform the court to undertake the appropriate measures for termination of the trade company's activities.

The weapons and ammunition that are in the possession of the trade company shall be handed over to the competent authority within 15 days from the date of the effectiveness of decision.

The weapons and ammunition referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be sold by means of a public auction to legal entities trading in weapons and ammunition and to natural persons who hold a permit to procure weapons.

The funds gained with the sale of weapons and ammunition shall be considered a revenue of the trade company.

XIII. PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 79

A legal entity shall be fined with a monetary fine of 1.000 to 5.000 euro in denar equivalent for acquiring, possessing, manufacturing, repairing, selling, exchanging or giving to another entity weapons and ammunition the acquisition, possession, carrying, manufacture, repairing or trading of which is prohibited (Article 4 paragraph 2).

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the legal entity shall be temporarily prohibited to manufacture, repair or trade in weapons, ammunition and weapon parts, i.e. to use civilian rifle ranges, for a period of at least one year up to five years at most and a special measure of seizing the weapon and ammunition, i.e. weapon parts.

Article 80

A fine of 600 to 1.000 euro in denar equivalent shall be imposed upon a natural person who:

- 1) acquires, possesses, manufactures, repairs, disables, sells, exchanges, carries or gives to another a weapon, ammunition or weapon parts and electric paralyzers as referred to in Article 4 paragraph 2 of this Law, except the firearms and ammunition referred to in Article 4 paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 2) procures weapon parts contrary to the provisions of Article 7 paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 3) possesses ammunition in a quantity larger than the one provided for in Article 7 paragraph 5 of this Law;
- 4) carries and uses weapons for which a permit for possessing a weapon has been issued according to Article 21 paragraph 4 of this Law;
- 5) carries the weapon in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 24 of this Law;
- 6) procures collector weapons in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 26-a of this Law;
- 7) 7) possesses a weapon of category D for which a permit has not been issued by the competent authority (Article 27 paragraph 2);
- 8) acts in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 28 of this Law;
- 9) erases or damages the designations imprinted on the weapon (Article 28 paragraph 2);
- 10) acts in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 29 of this Law;
- 11) acts in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 30 of this Law;
- 12) acts in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 31 of this Law;

- 13) keeps a weapon in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 33 of this Law, and
- 14) acts in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 51-a of this Law.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a security measure of seizing the weapons and ammunition shall be imposed.

Article 81

A fine of 500 to 1.000 euro in denar equivalent shall be imposed upon a natural person who:

- 1) does not file an application for registration of a weapon and issuance of a weapon licence to the competent authority within the determined time limit (Article 18 paragraph 1);
- 2) does not hold a certificate for transporting the weapon from the weapon warehouse of the target shooting association to the rifle range or the area determined for that purpose and back (Article 26 paragraph 2);
- 3) does not declare the acquired weapon of category D within the determined time limit (Article 27 paragraph 2);
- 4) does not show the weapon licence and the licence to carry weapons upon the request of an authorised official of the competent authority (Article 32 paragraph 2);
- 5) does not report within the determined time limit weapons and ammunition, permit to procure weapons, weapon licence and licence to carry weapons, permit to procure collector weapons and collector weapon licence that have disappeared, or that are lost or stolen (Article 36);
- 6) when changing the place of permanent or temporary residence, does not report the weapon to the competent authority on whose territory he will reside within the determined time limit (Article 38);
- 7) in case of death of the weapon owner, does not hand over the weapon and ammunition within the determined time limit (Article 39 paragraph 1);
- 8) does not keep the temporarily disabled weapon and the ammunition in their place of residence or sojourn, i.e. in the place for which they have a permanent residence permit, by the time the inheritance procedure has terminated (Article 39 paragraph 2);
- 9) does not wear protective glasses and earmuffs when shooting at civilian rifle ranges (Article 59 paragraph 2);
- 10) does not report the weapon and ammunition he carries with him to a competent authority when crossing the state border (Articles 61 paragraph 2, 63 and 67);
- 11) takes weapons and ammunition out of the Republic of Macedonia without a permit when such a permit is required (Articles 63 and 65);
- 12) does not submit an application for replacing the weapon licence within the determined time limit (Article 64);
- 13) transfers or tries to transfer weapons and ammunition across a border crossing which is open for borderline traffic, unless stipulated otherwise by an international agreement (Article 71), and
- 14) acts in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 78 paragraph 2 of this Law.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 items 1 and 3 of this Article, a special security measure of seizing the weapons and ammunition shall be imposed.

Article 82

A fine of 2.000 to 5.000 euro in denar equivalent shall be imposed upon a legal entity that:

- 1) sells weapons of category D to an entity who does not meet the requirement of Article 9 paragraph 1 item 1 of this Law (Article 27 paragraph 1);
- 2) acts in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 28 of this Law;
- 3) sells or lends for use weapons and ammunition to an entity who does not hold a permit to procure weapons, weapon licence or licence to carry weapons (Article 29);
- 4) keeps a weapon in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 34 of this Law;
- 5) does not inform the Ministry of Interior about the commencement of the manufacture of weapons and ammunition, i.e. the repair of weapons, within the determined time limit (Article 47 paragraph 4);
- 6) accepts to repair an unregistered weapon (Article 49);
- 7) has not secured the premises where the weapons and ammunition are stored against access from unauthorised people with a permanent physical and technical protection (Article 50 paragraph 2);
- 8) the weapon he has accepted to repair has been taken out of the working premises (Article 51 paragraph 1);
- 9) does not issue a certificate for a technical procedure performed to permanently disable a weapon (Article 51-a

paragraph 3);

10) enables (reactivates) a permanently disabled weapon (Article 51-a paragraph 5);

11) trades in weapons and ammunition in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 52 paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Law;

12) places on the market weapons, ammunition and weapon parts that have not been marked, examined, stamped, i.e. marked in accordance with the regulations related to the examination and stamping, i.e. marking of firearms and ammunition (Article 53);

13) transfers weapons and ammunition without an appropriate permit issued by the competent authority (Article 55 paragraph 2);

14) does not mark the imported firearms with the appropriate designation of import (Article 55-a); (item 14 shall cease to be valid on the day of the commencement of the application of the Law on Examining and Stamping, i.e. Marking of Firearms and Ammunition (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.25/10))

15) transports weapons and ammunition without a permit or contrary to the orders for taking special measures for transport security (Article 56 paragraphs 1 and 6);

16) acts in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 58-a of this Law, and

17) acts in a manner contrary to the provisions of Article 78 paragraph 2 of this Law.

A fine in the amount of 200 to 1.000 euro in denar equivalent or an on-the-spot fine in the amount of 300 to 600 euro in denar equivalent shall be imposed upon the responsible official in the legal entity for the offence referred to in paragraph 1 items 4 to 12 of this Article.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 items 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 12 of this Article, a special security measure of seizing the weapons and ammunition shall be imposed.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 items 4 to 13 of this Article, a sanction shall be imposed to the effect of a temporary prohibition to manufacture, repair, trade in or transport weapons and ammunition, for a period of at least one year up to five years.

Article 83

A fine of 1.000 to 3.500 euro in denar equivalent shall be imposed upon a legal entity that:

1) does not issue a certificate for practical training on handling weapons of natural persons who apply for a permit to procure weapons (Article 14 paragraphs 5 and 6);

2) does not file an application for registration of a weapon and issuance of a licence to possess weapons within the determined time limit (Article 18);

3) does not inform the competent authority within the determined time limit (Article 23 paragraph 5);

4) issues a certificate whereby hunting weapons are entrusted for a one-day hunt on the territory of the hunting ground to a person who is not an active member of a hunting association (Article 25);

5) lends for use weapons to persons who possess a weapon licence, but who are not active members of hunting associations (Article 26 paragraph 1);

6) does not issue a certificate for transporting the weapon from the weapon warehouse of the target shooting association to the rifle range and back (Article 26 paragraph 2);

7) does not report within the determined time limit weapons and ammunition, permit to procure weapons, weapon licence and licence to carry weapons that have disappeared, or that are lost or stolen (Article 36);

8) when changing the head office does not report the weapon to the competent authority on whose territory the new head office is situated within the determined time limit (Article 38);

9) does not perform, within the determined time limit, trial discharges on the weapons after repairing the main parts of the firearms (Article 49 paragraph 4), and

10) does not keep records in accordance with the provisions of Article 76 of this Law.

A fine in the amount of 200 to 1.000 euro in denar equivalent or an on-the-spot fine in the amount of 300 to 600 euro in denar equivalent shall be imposed upon the responsible official in the legal entity for the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 item 2 of this Article, a special security measure of seizing the weapons and ammunition shall be imposed.

Article 83-a

A fine of 600 to 1.000 euro in denar equivalent shall be imposed upon a natural person who acts contrary to the provisions of Articles 86 and 86-b of this Law.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a special security measure of seizing the weapons and ammunition shall be imposed.

Article 83-b

A fine of 2.000 to 5.000 euro in denar equivalent shall be imposed upon a legal entity that acts contrary to the provisions of Articles 86 and 86-b of this Law.

A fine in the amount of 200 to 1.000 euro in denar equivalent or an on-the-spot fine in the amount of 300 to 600 euro in denar equivalent shall be imposed upon the responsible official in the legal entity for the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

For the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a security measure of seizing the weapons and ammunition shall be imposed.

Article 83-c

Charging an on-the-spot fine for the offences provided for in the provisions of Article 82 paragraph 2, Article 83 paragraph 2 and Article 82-b of this Law shall be a responsibility of the competent authority.

XIV. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 84

(Article 84 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 7/2005 and Article 1 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 47/2006)

Trade companies manufacturing weapons and ammunition, repairing weapons and trading in weapons, ammunition and parts of weapons, and for which, as of the date this Law entered into force, a permit was not necessary, shall submit an application for a permit as referred to in Articles 47 and 55 of this Law, within 30 days from the date this Law enters into force.

Article 85

(Article 85 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 7/2005 and Article 1 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 47/2006)

The by-laws provided for in this Law shall be adopted within six months from the date this Law enters into force.

Up to the date of entry into force of the regulations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the existing regulations shall apply provided they are not contrary to the provisions of this Law.

Article 86

(Article 86 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 7/2005, Article 1 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 47/2006, Article 60 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 42/2007, Article 19 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 86/2008 and Article 19 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 72/2010)

Licences to possess and carry weapons, permits to carry weapons and licences to possess weapons issued in accordance with the current regulations shall be replaced within ten years from the date this Law enters into force.

The licences and permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be replaced on the basis of a personal application for their replacement, submitted in writing by the natural person or legal entity.

When submitting an application to replace the licences and permit referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the natural person or legal entity shall declare the weapon to which the licence or permit

refers before the competent authority, according to the place of residence or stay of the foreign national and the head office of the legal entity, in order to perform trial discharges on the weapon. The trial discharges referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be performed when replacing the licences and permit of paragraph 1 and when submitting an application for renewal of the weapon licence, i.e. the licence to possess weapons, according to the preference of the natural person or legal entity.

Article 86-a

(Article 61 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 42/2007 and Article 19 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 72/2010)

The competent authority shall issue a weapon licence, a licence to possess weapons and a certificate for weapons of categories B, C and D owned by a natural person or legal entity without the appropriate licence provided for in the regulations of this Law and the Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying Firearms (Official Gazette of SRM, No. 25/72, 30/72, 18/76, 26/76, 15/83, 51/88 and Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 26/93 and 49/2003), if the natural person meets the requirements of Article 9 paragraph 1 items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 and paragraph 2 of this Law, i.e. if the legal entity meets the requirements of Article 16 paragraph 1 item 1 and paragraph 2 of this Law.

The weapons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not originate from nor be intended and used for the perpetration of an offence, shall not be owned by another natural person or legal entity and the marks on the weapon shall not be damaged or obliterated.

The licences referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued on the basis of a personal application submitted by the natural person or legal entity within one year from the entry into force of this Law at the latest.

If the natural person does not meet the requirements of Article 9 paragraph 1 items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 and paragraph 2 of this Law, i.e. if the legal entity does not meet the requirements of Article 16 paragraph 1 item 1 and paragraph 2 of this Law, the competent authority shall call upon the natural person, i.e. the responsible employee of the legal entity, to hand over the weapons of paragraph 1 of this Article voluntarily at the police station which is nearest to their residence or head office.

At the voluntary handing over of the weapons referred to in paragraph 4, the persons who have voluntarily handed over their weapons shall not be identified and entered in the records.

Criminal and misdemeanour proceedings shall not be initiated against the persons who have voluntarily handed over their weapons as referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Weapons of categories B and C that are owned by a natural person or a legal entity with the appropriate weapon licence in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying Firearms (Official Gazette of SRM No. 25/72, 30/72, 18/76, 26/76, 15/83, 51/88 and Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.26/93 and 49/2003) may be handed over voluntarily at the police station which is nearest to their residence or head office, if the natural person or the responsible employee of the legal entity for justified personal reasons intends to hand over the weapons voluntarily.

Article 86-b

(Article 61 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 42/2007 and Article 20 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 72/2010)

Natural persons or legal entities that own weapons of category A without the appropriate licence in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying Firearms (Official Gazette of SRM No. 25/72, 30/72, 18/76, 26/76, 15/83, 51/88 and Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No.26/93 and 49/2003) are hereby called upon to hand over those weapons voluntarily.

The call referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performed by the competent authority by means of a

public call.

The natural persons or the responsible employees of the legal entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall declare in person that they own weapons they intend to hand over voluntarily at the police station which is nearest to their residence or head office.

The declaration of weapons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out every Saturday from 8 am to 4 pm for a period of one year from the entry into force of this Law.

After the declaration of weapons a voluntary handing over of the weapons shall be performed, as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in such a way that the authorised officials of the organisational unit of the competent authority shall take over the declared weapons from the storage place of the weapons.

At the voluntary handing over of the weapons referred to in paragraph 1, the persons who have voluntarily handed over their weapons shall not be identified and entered in the records.

Criminal and misdemeanour proceedings shall not be initiated against the persons who have voluntarily handed over their weapons as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 86-c

(Article 21 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 72/2010)

The competent authority shall issue a collector weapon licence for collector weapons owned by a natural person without the appropriate weapon licence provided for in the regulations of this Law and the Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying Firearms (Official Gazette of SRM, No. 25/72, 30/72, 18/76, 26/76, 15/83, 51/88 and Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 26/93 and 49/2003), if the natural person meets the requirements of Articles 9, 26-a and 33 of this Law.

The weapons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not originate from nor be intended and used for the perpetration of an offence, shall not be owned by another natural person or legal entity and the marks on the weapons shall not be damaged or obliterated.

The licences referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued on the basis of an application submitted by the natural person.

Article 87

(Article 87 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 7/2005, Article 1 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 47/2006 and Article 62 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 42/2007)

As of the day this Law enters into force, the procedures for procurement, possession, carrying, safekeeping, manufacture, repair, trade in and transportation of weapons and ammunition which have been initiated pursuant to the Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying Firearms (Official Gazette of SRM, No. 25/72, 30/72, 18/76, 25/76, 15/83, 51/88 and Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 26/93 and 49/2003) shall continue to be applicable according to the provisions of the Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying Firearms.

Article 88

(Article 88 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 7/2005)

The provisions of chapter X of this Law shall apply after the entry of the Republic of Macedonia into the European Union.

Article 89

(Article 89 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 7/2005 and Article 1 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 47/2006)

As of the day this Law enters into force, the Law on Acquisition, Possession and Carrying Firearms (Official Gazette of SRM, No. 25/72, 30/72, 18/76, 26/76, 15/83, 51/88 and Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 26/93 and 49/2003) and Articles 22 to 31, Article 65 paragraph 1 item 5

and paragraph 3 and Article 66 paragraph 1 items 3, 4 and 5 and paragraph 3 of the Law on Crossing the State Border and Movement in the Border Zone (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 36/92, 12/93, 11/94 and 9/2004).

Article 90

(Article 63 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 2/2007)

In the entire text of the Law on Weapons, the words “non-grooved”, i.e. “non-smooth” shall be replaced by the words “smooth”, i.e. “grooved”.

Article 91

(Article 64 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 42/2007)

The by-laws provided for in this Law shall be adopted within one month from the date this Law enters into force.

Article 92

(Article 20 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 86/2008)

The by-laws provided for in this Law shall be adopted within three months from the date this Law enters into force.

Article 93

(Article 23 of the Law published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 72/2010)

With the entry into force of this Law the Law on Voluntary Surrender and Collection of Firearms, Ammunition and Explosive Materials and Legalisation of Firearms (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 37/2003 and 9/2004).