

**LAW**  
**No. 74/2014**  
**ON WEAPONS/1**

Pursuant to Articles 78 and 83, Item 1 of the Constitution, upon proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE ASSEMBLY  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA  
DECIDED:  
CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Article 1**

Object and scope

This Law shall govern:

- a) provisions and criteria as to possession, retention, trading, import, export, tracking and shipping, within or outside the territory of the Republic of Albania, of weapons falling under "B", "C" and "D" categories, according to this Law;
- b) relations between the state and any entities as regards the provision of weapons and ammunition, when such right has arisen because of ownership or assignment;
- c) relations for the issuance of licenses and authorizations by the State Police to any person interested in activities requiring the possession of weapons, according to the categories defined herein;
- ç) activities of manufacturing, deactivation and repair of weapons.

**Article 2**

Scope restrictions

1. The provisions of this Law do not apply to the acquisition and possession of weapons, ammunition and equipment dedicated to the needs of the structures of the ministry responsible for public order and security, the Ministry of Justice and the State Intelligence Service or collectors and bodies concerned with the cultural and historical aspects of weapons, according to the definitions of this Law.
2. Unless otherwise provided under this Law, its provisions shall not apply to international shipping of military goods and ammunitions, import, export, transit and brokering, which are performed pursuant to the Law no. 9707, dated 5/04/2007 "On state control of import-export of military goods and technologies and goods of dual-use", and ammunition destined for the needs of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania.

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1 This Law is partly unified with the Council Directive 91/477/EEC, dated 18 June 1991, "On the control of the acquisition and possession of weapons", CELEX number: 31991L0477, Official Journal of the European Union, L 256, dated 13/09/1991, p. 51-58, as amended by Directive 2008/51/EC, CELEX number: 32008L0051, Official Journal of the European Union, L 179, dated 8 July 2008, p. 5-11.

3. Licensing of state and private entities for the exertion of these activities is made by responsible bodies within the Ministry of Defence, as per the effective legislation.

### **Article 3**

#### Definitions

In this Law the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as follows:

1. "Weapon" means any object or device designed in a way to discharge projectiles in the form of bullets, shotgun pellets, gas, liquid, arrow under the pressure of gases produced through the burning of explosives, electricity, gas, in order to cause physical or psychological harm.
2. "Firearm" means any portable barrelled weapon that realizes, is designed to realize or can be easily modified to realize shots, bullets or projectiles by means of an explosive device.
3. "Non-powder gun" means any handgun with a barrel that ejects a blast or a shell, through the action of forces that are not originated by igniting a fuel cell propulsion. Non-powder guns shall be considered those weapons whose energy measured in flight is equal to or higher than 7,5 joule.
4. "Short-barrelled rifle" means the firearm with a barrel length of less than 30 cm or overall length of less than 60 cm.
5. "Long-barrelled weapons" means the firearm with a barrel longer than 30 cm or overall length of more than 60 cm.
6. "Automatic firearm" means a firearm which reloads automatically for each round and can fire more than one round with one pull of the trigger.
7. "Semi-automatic firearm" means a firearm which reloads automatically for each round and can fire only one round with each individual trigger pull.
8. "Directed-energy weapons (DEW)" is the kind of weapon that emits highly focused energy, without using projectiles. This weapon transfers the energy to a target for the desired effect.
9. "Repeating firearm" means a firearm which, after shooting a single round, is destined to be reloaded manually from a magazine or cylinder.
10. "Single-shot firearm" means a firearm without magazine which is loaded before each shot by manual insertion of the cartridge into the breech or into the muzzle.
11. "Pneumatic weapon" means a weapon that fires projectiles by means of air pressure or compressed gases, similar in principle to the operation of pneumatic tube delivery systems.
12. "Gas guns" means all types of rifles, pistols, revolvers or other devices, which under the pressure of gunpowder or gases, spread irritating gas in one direction which impacts human health.
13. "Weapons for light-acoustic signalisation" means a firearm typically used as a distress signal as well as other signalling purposes at sea, including all types of pistols, revolvers and other devices, which under the pressure of gun, powder or gases fire or throw signalling shots in a direction and expel or disperse projectiles with the exclusion of flare guns for military use.
14. "Explosive weapon" means any type of bomb, mine, rocket, grenade or other device that contains explosive substances or inflammable materials, which releases or

generates energy and explosion due to internal or external action (weight, impact, friction, chemical reaction, electricity and similar).

"Explosive weapon", are also considered parts of the explosives, detonators, pyrotechnics means or other parts, which are obviously intended for the preparation of explosive weapons. This definition is meant to include Thermobaric weapons, which differ from conventional explosive weapons since they utilize atmospheric oxygen, instead of carrying an oxidizer in their explosives. Thermobaric weapons are also called high-impulse thermobaric weapons (HITs), fuel-air explosives (FAE or FAX) or sometimes fuel-air munitions, heat and pressure weapons, or vacuum bombs.<sup>15</sup> "Sinew backed weapons" means arches and other mechanisms that function under pressure of a strung sinew and which propels an arrow or other projectile.

16. "Cold weapon" means a weapon different from a firearm or non-powder gun and is considered any instrument especially designed and destined for attacking persons or for self-defence. They may be sharpened and bladed, such as: swords, rapiers, daggers, sabres, bayonets, knives, trigger knives and the like, as well as bladed or contact weapons, such as: rubber batons, cudgels, brass knuckles, electric tasers and the like.

17. "Electroshock weapon" means a weapon that is considered an incapacitating weapon, used for incapacitating a person or animal by administering electric shock by direct contact, aimed at disrupting superficial muscle functions.

18. "Weapons for industrial purposes" means weapons designed for alarm, signalling, life rescue, animal slaughtering or for fishing with harpoon or for industrial and technical purposes, provided that these weapons are used only for the abovementioned purpose.

19. "Hunting firearms" means firearms designed or used primarily for hunting game animals for food or sport, which differs from "A" category weapons or from weapons used primarily in warfare, of "B" and "C" category, hunting by means of which is permitted in accordance with the applicable legal provisions regulating hunting.

20. "Sport firearms" means firearms designed or primarily used for specific and sanctioned sporting events, and is a firearm of "B", "C" and "D" category, being in compliance with special provisions regulating shooting sports.

21. "Collection weapon" is a weapon of any kind, which is preserved for collection purposes.

22. "Relic weapon" means a firearm which is directly or indirectly linked to an historical event or public person, or that carries an emotional bond with its holder.

23. "Decorative weapons" means an object in the shape of a weapon, but manufactured for decorative purposes and which cannot be used as a weapon.

24. "Imitation firearm" means a device, which external appearance looks like a firearm, but which cannot be used as a firearm nor manufactured with necessary shooting mechanisms, and which cannot be suited for shooting.

25. "Antique firearm" means any firearm with matchlock or similar types manufactured before 1890.

26. "Artistic firearm" means the firearm, the surface of which is artistically processed, making it distinct from other weapons of the same model, but without changing its technical data.

27. "Rare firearm" means the firearm of a specific model, which exists only in a single copy or a given number of copies.

28. "Ceremonial weapon" means the weapon being an integral part of the ceremonial uniform or parade, according to the respective regulation on wearing a uniform.
29. "Main part of the firearm" means any element specifically designed for a firearm and essential to its operation, including, but not limited to: Trigger mechanism, firing pin, barrel with cartridge receiver, barrel seat, forward assist and its seat and its parts, forward spring, gas piston and spring, safety pin and any device designed or adapted to diminish the sound caused by firing a firearm.
30. "Special equipment for firearms" means any mechanism which is produced and dedicated to upgrading the basic (sample) structure of the firearm, which use increases the abilities and quality of the use of firearms, apart from an optic sight.
31. "Silencer" means a device either attached to or constituting part of the barrel of a firearm to reduce the volume of reported sound or flash generated by firing the firearm.
32. "Optical scope" means a special equipment for firearms or cold weapons, which is designed as a scope or optical device used to assist the aim by guiding the eye and aligning it with a weapon or with the other item to be targeted. The optical scope may be used to upgrade hunting and sport arms used for the respective authorized purposes, as authorized by the competent authority as a shooting or hunting association.
33. "Calibre or barrel adapters" means tools dedicated for use in hunting and shooting sport, which are entered into the firearm barrel in order to change the type of barrel or calibre of the firearm, by which the firearm does not change the existing category, in accordance with this Law.
34. "Temporarily or permanently deactivated firearm" means a firearm falling under "A", "B", "C" and "D" categories, which is made permanently or temporarily inoperable through the application of a technical procedure on one of the main parts of the firearm, and which has been certified by the competent authority.
35. "Ammunition" means the complete round or components thereof, including cartridge cases, primers, gunpowder, bullets or projectiles that are used in a firearm. The definition shall include, but taking into account technological advances, is not limited to:
- a) the cartridge, that is a combination of the bullet, gunpowder and cartridge case and primer in a single unit;
  - b) bullet, that is an element of the cartridge case, in small calibre arms;
  - c) a large numbers of small projectiles intended to be fired altogether in a single discharge. Hand-held guns designed for this type of ammunition are generally known as hunting rifles;
  - ç) An airgun pellet is a non-spherical projectile designed to be fired from an air gun.
36. "Armour-piercing ammunition" means ammunition designed for military use, its bullet is intended for penetrating metal or armour.
37. "Explosive round ammunition" means ammunition dedicated only for military use, the bullet of which contains a filling which explodes at the time of impact or has a set timed or delayed fuse which will cause the round to detonate at a predetermined time.
38. "Incendiary ammunition" means, but is not limited to, ammunition designed for military use, the bullets of which contain chemical inflammable mixtures, and may include ammunition that contain exothermic and pyrophoric mesh metal as the projectile, manufactured to ignite objects.

39. "Tracer ammunition" means an ammunition type that traces its own course in the air with a trail of smoke or lightening during the trajectory to meet the target. This ammunition is used to facilitate adjustment of shooting.
40. "Ammunition for weapons using chemical agents" means ammunition which contains a chemical filling within the round, which affects the health of people or animals.
41. "Combined firearms" means firearms with multiple barrels. The combination of barrels can consist of smoothbore and grooved barrels.
42. "Tracking of firearms and parts of firearms" means the systematic tracking of firearms and where possible the parts of firearms from the manufacturer to the purchaser.
43. "Competent authority" means the respective authority subordinated by the Ministry of Defence or General Directorate of State Police issuing the license/authorization, as determined herein or under other legal acts or bylaws in force.
44. "Civilian shooting range" means indoor or outdoor premises within which are exercised safe shooting activities. The facility may be located underground or on the surface and shall be constructed in compliance with environmental and city planning rules of the area where it is construed, and must ensure that the projectiles discharged shall neither exit or return to the original shooting point.
45. "Illegal weapons" means weapons, which lack the matriculation number printed on them, or if originally printed, such number has been later removed or made illegible. Weapons falling under "B", "C" and "D" categories of this law, which lack the name or trademark of their manufacturer and the country seal (AL) printed on them, shall be also considered as illegal weapons.
46. "Reliability" means the process of verifying the data of the person as compared to the data entered in hard copy and electronic records of all state institutions. This process is reflected in the administrative act of the competent authorities of the State Police.
47. "Minister" means the minister responsible for public order and security.

## CHAPTER II

### TYPES AND CATEGORIES OF WEAPONS

#### **Article 4**

##### Types of weapons

1. Pursuant to this law, the types of weapons are:

- a) firearms;
- b) pneumatic weapons (air pressure);
- c) weapons used for dispersing irritating gas; ç) explosive ordnance;
- d) sinew backed weapons; dh) cold weapons;
- e) weapons for light-acoustic signalization ë) electro shock weapons;
- f) directed energy weapons;
- g) and other types of weapons that can be recognised as such by international treaties ratified by law.

2. The main components of weapons are equivalent to weapons and ammunitions, unless provided otherwise by this law. This extended definition of the term “weapon”, among others, also refers to licenses and authorisations provided under this law.

3. Under this law, the following are not considered as weapons:

- a) Weapons for industrial purposes;
- b) decorative weapons;
- c) imitations of weapons;
- ç) firearms rendered permanently unserviceable (deactivated) by the application of technical procedures which are guaranteed or recognised by the competent authority;
- d) harpoon guns for underwater fishing.

## **Article 5**

### Categorisation of weapons

1. Weapons, according to this Law, are categorised as follows:

1.1. Category “A” weapons are:

Explosive military missiles and launching systems (A1);

b) automatic firearms (A2)

c) firearms disguised as other objects (A3);

ç) ammunition with high penetrating level, explosive ammunitions, incendiary projectiles and projectiles for such ammunitions (A4);

d) ammunition for pistols and revolvers with expanding and discarding bullets, and the projectiles for such ammunition, except for hunting or shooting arms of persons who are entitled to use them (A5).

1.2. Category “B” weapons are:

a) Short semi-automatic or repeating firearms (B1);

b) Short single-shot firearms, with rim fire percussion (B2);

c) Short single-shot firearms with rim fire percussion, whose overall length is less than 28 cm (B3);

ç) Long semi-automatic firearms whose magazine and chamber together can hold more than three rounds (B4)

d) Long semi-automatic firearms whose magazine and chamber together can hold up to three rounds. When the loading device is removable, these weapons can be converted, with the help of ordinary tools, and can hold more than three rounds (B5);

dh) Long semi-automatic or repeating firearms, with smoothbore barrels, not exceeding 60 cm in length (B6);

e) pneumatic firearms, with a projectile power of over 7.5 J and calibre over 4.5 mm (B7).

1.3. Category “C” weapons are:

Long repeating firearms other than those listed under item “dh”, subparagraph 1.2, “B” Category (C1);

b) Long firearms with single-shot grooved barrel. (C2);

c) Long semi-automatic firearm other than those listed under indent “ç” and “dh”, “B” Category (C3);

ç) Short single-shot firearm with rim fire percussion, whose overall length is not less than 28 cm (C4);

d) Long single-shot firearms with smoothbore barrels (C5);

- dh) Pneumatic weapons with a projectile power of 7.5 J, and calibre up to 4.5 mm (C6);
  - e) Firearms for light-acoustic signalization (C7);
  - ë) Adapters (C8).
- 1.4. Category "D" weapons are:
- Antique firearms (D1);
  - b) Sinew backed weapons (D2)
  - c) Cold weapons (D3), which are divided into:
    - Manufactured weapons;
    - ii) Craft weapons.

## **Article 6**

Non-infringement of legislation on military weapons

The categorisation of weapons, under Article 5, is made for the purposes of this law and does not violate the definitions of the effective legislation on military weapons and devices.

## **Article 7**

The right of ownership on weapons

1. Category "A" weapons, as defined by this law, are owned by the state, except for the hunting weapons or sports weapons equipped with optical scope.
2. Category "B", "C" and "D" weapons, as defined by this law, can be under state or private ownership.
3. The legal actions to transfer the ownership or other rights on the weapons are conducted in compliance with the conditions and requirements defined by this law.
4. As regards to what is not provided by this law, the dispositions of the Civil Code are applied.

## **Article 8**

The legal regime on the weapons categories

Regarding weapons defined under Article 5 of this Law, there is a special legal regime by observing the inclusion in different categories, as follows:

1. Category "A" includes weapons that are not allowed to be used and for which no authorisation is issued, except for the hunting firearms and sports weapons, equipped with an optical scope, that are not banned under this law. Regarding these weapons, the Albanian or foreign citizens who can prove the ability to exercise professional shooting sports or hunting, as per the respective certificate/permit by the Ministry responsible for sports or environment, are equipped with an authorisation by the competent authority of the State Police.
2. Category "B" includes weapons for which an authorisation is issued as per this rule:
  - a) As regards to category "B1" weapons, the persons who, due to their state duty or special personal circumstances are exposed to risk of life and are entitled the special protection right, under the effective legislation, the persons satisfying the criteria for possession of weapons and those, who due to private security activities, have the right to possess a weapon, under this law, are equipped with an authorisation.

b) as regards to category "B4" weapons, the persons, who due to private security activities have the right to possess weapons, under the provisions of this Law, are equipped with an authorisation.

3. Category "C" includes weapons with limited technical qualities, for which an authorisation is issued for the Albanian and foreign citizens who fulfil the criteria set by this law, for hunting or sports purposes, and for persons who because of private security activities are entitled to possess a weapon, as per the provisions of this law.

4. Regarding category "D" weapons, the following rule is applied:

a) For category "D1" and "D2" weapons, no authorisation is issued under the definition of this law, but they are registered by the entity licensed for their trading;

b) For category "D3" cold weapons, an authorisation is issued.

5. For category "A", "B", and "C" of weapons for collection, that fulfil the criteria to be called firearms, an authorisation is issued by the competent authority of the State Police.

## Article 9

The regime of entrance and exit of weapons in the Republic of Albania

1. Exit and entrance in the Republic of Albania of "B" and "C" weapons and their ammunition, for trading, import, export, hunting, sport shooting activities, shall be permitted only under authorization issued by the competent authority of the State Police.

2. Pursuant to this Law, the foreign citizens being entitled to enter the territory of the Republic of Albania with a firearm shall be provided with temporary authorization issued by the competent authority of the State Police.

3. Weapons entering and exiting Albanian jurisdiction, shall be subject to the control and registration by the customs service and State Police.

4. Any legal or natural persons shall personally appear at local police structures, for purposes of embedding the certifying entry seal on any weapons entering permanently the territory of the Republic of Albania.

5. The entering seal is composed of the identifying mark of the Albanian country "Albania", followed by code "AL" and by the year in which it is entered.

6. Sealing is not required for weapons coming from European Union, which are sealed with a similar seal by another member state.

7. The detailed procedures on the way of weapons entrance/exit, weapons sealing and weapons of "B" and "C" categories possessed by foreign and Albanian citizens registration in the territory of the Republic of Albania, are determined by Decision of Council of Ministers.

## Article 10

Registration of firearms

1. The natural or legal person shall personally appear at the local competent authority of the State Police for registering the weapon, within five days from purchasing it.

2. The person licensed for exercising the weapons trading activity shall submit the sale and purchase documents to the local competent authority of the State Police where this person's activity is located, within five days from the sale and purchase of firearms.

3. The rules for the development and administration of weapons register as well as the relevant form of this register shall be determined by Decision of Council of Ministers.

#### **Article 11**

Experimental shooting

1. The local competent authority of the State Police, upon registering the weapon, shall perform the experimental shooting and administer the generated cartridge case for each registered weapon.
2. Rules, procedures and the form to be fulfilled by the time the experimental shooting is performed and the cartridge case administered in a data base, shall be determined by minister's instruction.

### **CHAPTER III ELIGIBLE WEAPON ACTIVITIES**

#### **Article 12**

Meaning of eligible weapon activities

Pursuant to this Law, eligible weapon activities shall mean:

- a) trading, import, export;
- b) transport within or outside the territory of the Republic of Albania;
- c) training in civilian shooting range;
- ç) training in theory and practice on weapons;
- d) provision of weapons for scenic and cinematic usage;
- dh) ammunition reloading;
- e) weapons manufacturing, deactivation and repair;
- ë) weapons collection.

#### **Article 13**

Licensing

1. Activities stated under Article 12, paragraphs "a", "b", "c" "ç" and "ë", as regards the weapons, their parts and relevant ammunition shall be licensed by the responsible bodies of the State Police, as per the provisions of this Law, whilst the activities stated under paragraph "e" shall be licensed by the Ministry of Defence.
2. The issued license shall state the activity, types and categories of weapons, for which it is granted.

#### **Article 14**

Types of licenses

The types of licenses, issued pursuant to this Law, are as follows:

- a) license for import/export and trading of weapons falling under "B1", "B4", "C" and "D" categories;
- b) license for the transport of weapons, their parts and ammunition, falling under "B1", "B4", "C" and "D" categories;
- c) license for civilian shooting range;
- ç) license for theoretical and practical weapons training;

d) license for weapons manufacture, deactivation and repair shall be issued by the Ministry of Defence, as per the specific procedures and criteria, as determined by Decision of the Council of Ministers.

### **Article 15**

License for import/export and trading of weapons falling under "B1", "B4", "C" and "D" categories

1. The license for the activity of import/export and trading of weapons falling under "B1", "B4", "C" and "D" categories, constituting part of the scope of this Law, shall be issued by the competent authority of the State Police.
2. License for this activity shall be issued to any entity fulfilling the conditions and criteria provided under this Law and any secondary legislation.
3. Security conditions with which an entity must comply in order to exercise the activity of weapons trading, shall be determined under specific regulation, approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers.
4. Competent authority of the State Police shall send the list of entities being granted the license for import/export and trading of weapons falling under "B1", "B4", "C" and "D" categories to the General Directorate of Customs and shall give notice to this Directorate on any amendments or additions made to the respective licenses.

### **Article 16**

License for the transport of weapons, their parts and ammunition, falling under "B1", "B4", "C" and "D" categories

1. The license for the transport of weapons, their parts and ammunitions, falling under "B1", "B4", "C" and "D" categories, constituting part of the scope of this Law, shall be issued by the competent authority of the State Police.
2. License for the transport of weapons, their parts and ammunition, shall be issued in favour of any legal or natural person satisfying the conditions and criteria provided under this Law and under its secondary legislation, as well as in favour of those persons licensed for weapons import/export activity.
3. Security conditions with which the activity of weapons, their parts and ammunition transport shall comply, shall be determined under specific regulation approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers.

### **Article 17**

License for civilian shooting range

1. The license for civilian shooting range, whether being indoor or outdoor, shall be issued by the competent authority of the State Police. This license implies the right of carrying a weapon only while shooting in a civilian shooting range.
2. Civilian shooting range is constructed only for recreational, sportive or target shooting.
3. Only "B1" and "B4" weapons of "B" category, and "C6" weapons of "C" category, three pieces per each category are allowed to be carried and used in a civilian shooting range.
4. Security conditions for the construction and operation of a civilian shooting range, under this Article, shall be determined under regulation approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers.

## **Article 18**

### License for theoretical and practical weapons training

1. License for theoretical and practical weapons training shall be issued by the competent authority of the State Police in favour of entities interested in exercising the activity of theoretical and practical weapons training.
2. The entities being issued the license, as per Item 1 of this Article, shall be entitled to establish private courses for the theoretical and practical weapons training of individuals and issue certificates to such individuals.
3. The natural person requesting to be enrolled in the course of theoretical and practical weapons training shall satisfy the criteria determined under Article 34 herein.
4. The program of the theoretical and practical weapons training and the conditions to be fulfilled by the facilities where the program shall be performed, shall be approved by minister's instruction.

## **Article 19**

### General criteria on licensing

1. The general criteria on licensing, for licenses provided under Articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 herein, shall be as follows:
  - a) the entity shall be a registered business and shall have a registered seat in the Republic of Albania;
  - b) the entity shall have a technical guide, who must hold the respective certificate and satisfy the criteria for possession of a weapon, as provided under this Law.
2. The license is issued for a 5 year term, with the right of renewal.
3. The detailed procedures for applications and documents review, the terms for such reviewing and licensing specific criteria shall be determined by Decision of the Council of Ministers.
4. Silent approval shall not be applicable in the case of these licenses.

## **Article 20**

### Certificate for completing the theoretical and practical weapons training

1. This certificate is to certify that the person applying for authorization for possession of a weapon has completed the theoretical and practical weapons training and this certificate is issued by entities licensed for this purpose by the competent authority of the State Police.
2. Procedures on certificate issuance, revocation and its format shall be determined under minister's instruction.

## **Article 21**

### Technical guide

1. Technical guide is the highest technical function of an entity being licensed for conducting any of the weapon eligible activities. This function is in charge of administration, management and control of this activity.
2. The certificate for the technical guide shall be issued by the competent authority of the State Police.

3. All the citizens having the military and police education and experience of not less than five years in the service and satisfying the criteria for possession of a weapon, as provided under this Law, shall be eligible for applying for technical guide certificate.

## **Article 22**

### Obligations of the licensed entity

In the course of its business, the licensed person shall comply with the following obligations:

- a) shall pay any liability related to the activity exertion, to any state authority and within the term determined under the legislation in force;
- b) shall not use the license in contradiction with the approved object of activity;
- c) shall commence the activity within 180 days as of the date of license becoming effective;
- ç) shall not transfer weapons and ammunition of entities that do not hold the relevant authorization/license issued by the competent authority;
- d) shall report to the competent authority of the State Police on the monthly activity, within the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the following month;
- dh) shall keep complete records on the activities performed, providing also information on persons, weapons and ammunitions. All such records shall be made available to the competent authority for inspection at any time. The records format shall be approved by minister's instruction;
- e) shall take all appropriate measures for the technical security of weapons and ammunition, for purposes of preventing any accidents, potential events, their movement, administration, retention and sale-purchase;
- ë) shall accomplish any written assignment left by the competent authority of the State Police upon conducting the inspection within the due term;
- f) shall not assign or transfer the licensed activity to any other entity;
- g) shall ensure that any personnel employed for exercising the licensed activity is duly certified by the competent authority;
- gj) shall not employ any person that is not certified in compliance with the provisions of this Law;
- h) shall submit the sale and purchase documents to the local competent authority of the State Police in the location where it exercises its activity, within five days from the sale and purchase of firearms.

## **Article 23**

### Inspection

Licensed/authorized activity exertion by natural or legal persons shall be subject to frequent inspection by the competent authority of the State Police, during which inspections the provisions of the Law no. 10,433, dated 16/06/2011 "On inspection in the Republic of Albania" shall be applied, as well as any other applicable provisions in force.

CHAPTER IV  
ELIGIBILITY AND CRITERIA FOR POSSESSION OF A WEAPON

**Article 24**

Types of authorizations

1. the authorizations issued by the competent authority of the State Police, pursuant to this Law, are as follows:
  - a) authorization for purchasing a weapon;
  - a) authorization for possession of a weapon;
  - c) authorization for scenic usage of the weapon;
  - ç) authorization for ammunition reloading;
  - d) authorization for weapons collection.
  
2. Authorizations for possession of a weapon are divided into the following:
  - a) authorization for possession of the firearm while on service and while not on service;
  - b) authorization for possession of the firearm in the residence premises;
  - b) authorization for possession of a cold weapon in the residence premises;
  - ç) special authorization for possession of a weapon;
  - d) authorization for possession of hunting, sport shooting and any other weapons of this type.

**Article 25**

Authorization of legal persons for purchasing a firearm

The following legal persons shall be eligible for being granted the authorization for purchasing firearms falling under "B1", "B4" and "C" categories, in compliance with the provisions of this Law:

- a) entities licensed for performing private security services;
- b) entities licensed for civilian shooting range;
- c) port authority for purposes of ports security;
- ç) Bank of Albania for the internal security;
- d) entities evidencing that they are collectors;
- dh) public legal entities, which are entitled to carry weapons under special law.

**Article 26**

Authorization of natural persons for purchasing weapons

1. The following natural persons shall be eligible for being granted authorization for firearms purchase, as per the provisions of Article 8 herein:
  - d) persons evidencing that they are collectors;
  - b) those being entitled to possess a weapon under special law;
  - c) those satisfying the criteria for being granted the authorization, under Article 34 herein;
  - ç) those that due to the state duty or specific personal circumstances, are exposed to risk of life and are entitled to special protection, as per the legislation in force.

2. Eligible persons for being granted the authorization for purchasing cold weapons of "D3" category shall be those natural persons satisfying the criteria for being granted the authorization, as provided under Article 34 herein, apart from paragraph "dh".

### **Article 27**

Authorization for possession of the firearm while on service and while not on service

1. Authorization for possession of a weapon while on service implies the right of the natural person to hold a weapon during the working hours and only in the working or service premises.
2. Authorization for possession of a weapon while not on service implies the right of the natural person to hold a weapon, without prejudice to the provisions of Item 1 of this Article, even outside the residence premises or working/service premises.
3. In such cases the right of using a weapon shall be governed by the effective Law.
4. In the case of hunting, sport shooting weapons the authorization implies the right of holding the weapon while not on service, where its holder is equipped with hunting permit or shooting permit as a professional sport shooter.

### **Article 28**

Authorization for possession of a weapon in the residence premises

1. Authorization for possession of a weapon in the residence premises implies the right of holding the weapon only in the premises declared as residence, being totally restricted for taking it outside such premises.
2. In such cases the right of using a weapon shall be governed by the effective Law.<sup>3</sup> Issuance of the authorization for possession of a weapon in the residence premises shall be subject to the verification by the competent authority of the State Police of the security rules under which the weapon shall be kept.
4. Security rules and conditions for keeping a weapon in the residence premises shall be determined under regulation approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers.

### **Article 29**

Authorization for possession of cold weapons

The competent authority of the State Police shall issue the authorization for possession of cold weapons in the residence premises, in favour of entities satisfying the criteria for being provided with authorization, in light of Article 34 of this Law, apart from paragraph "dh".

### **Article 30**

Special authorization for possession of a weapon

1. Eligible persons for being provided with special authorization shall be the natural persons that due to the state duty they hold or specific personal circumstances are exposed to risk of life and are entitled to special protection, as per the legislation in force.

2. Procedures for the assessment of risk of life shall be determined under Decision of the Council of Ministers.

### **Article 31**

Authorization for possession of hunting, sport shooting and other weapons

Authorization for possession of hunting, sport shooting or other weapons, different from firearms, that are subject to the provisions of this Law and for which authorization is required, shall be issued by the competent authority of the State Police in favour of the following entities:

- a) eligible entities for possessing a weapon in compliance with the respective provisions related to hunting;
- b) entities performing professional or amateur activities related to the shooting sport or target shooting;
- c) entities, which right of possessing other weapons is stipulated under legal provisions.

### **Article 32**

Authorizations for scenic use and weapons collection

1. Competent authority of the State Police shall issue the authorization for scenic or cinematic use, through payment of a fee, of weapons falling under "A", "B", "C" and "D" categories.
2. Transport, physical security and the usage of weapons for scenic and cinematic purposes shall be made under the supervision of the State Police employees.
3. Authorization for weapons collection shall be issued by the competent authority of the State Police in favour of the entities recognized for this purpose.
4. Only two copies per each weapon model shall be allowed to be possessed for collection purposes.
5. Authorization for weapons collection shall be granted for an indefinite term.

### **Article 33**

Authorization for ammunition reloading

1. Competent authority of the State Police shall issue authorization to persons with technical abilities for exercising the nonprofessional activity of reloading hunting weapons with ammunition.
2. Authorization for this purpose shall be permanent and it shall state the facility whereby the reloading activity shall be performed.
3. The natural person equipped with an authorization for this process shall be entitled to purchase and hold up to 5 kg gunpowder for reloading the hunting weapons with ammunition.
4. The reloaded ammunition of hunting weapons are destined to be used by the authorization holder.

### **Article 34**

Criteria for being provided with authorization

1. In order to be provided with any of the authorization types, as provided hereunder, a person shall satisfy the following criteria:
  - a) be an Albanian citizen;
  - b) be 25 years of age;
  - c) be not convicted under final and binding decision for criminal offenses committed intentionally;
  - ç) be not identified as a person violently opposing any police officer, public servant or as committing the criminal offence of domestic violence having as subject matter the revenge or blood feud;
  - d) be physically and mentally able and not use narcotics and psychotropic substances, as certified by the relevant medical certificate;
  - dh) be the holder of the certificate for completing the course of training in theory and practice on weapons;
  - e) be not a debtor in payment of penalties for administrative violations stipulated under this Law;
  - ë) be reliable, within the meaning of this Law.
2. Procedures, documentation and terms for reviewing the issuance of authorization, shall be determined under minister's instruction.
3. Authorizations provided under this Law shall be issued for a five year term, unless otherwise provided thereby.
4. Any person is entitled of a hunting weapon and collection weapon with not more than three authorizations of the same type or not more than five authorizations of various types of weapons.

### **Article 35**

#### Medical certificate

1. Any person requesting to purchase/possess a weapon shall certify that he/she has no physical and/or mental health disorders, as reflected in the periodic medical certificate issued by the forensic commission.
2. Medical certificate is valid for a 3 month term as of the date of its issuance and shall be submitted to the competent authority of the State Police at the moment of submitting the request for issuance or renewal of the authorization for purchasing or possessing a weapon.
3. In the light of this Law, any state structure certifying any mental disorder of any citizen stating or reporting that he/she is holder of a firearm, shall give immediate notice to the local competent authority of the State Police.
4. Administrators of shooting ranges, who observe/suspect, based on suspicious abnormal behaviour of any citizen in possession of a firearm, that this citizen shows physiological and/or mental anomalies are obliged to give immediate notice to the local competent authority of the State Police.
5. Types of visits and the content of the medical certificate shall be determined under joint instruction of the minister and Minister of Health.

### **Article 36**

#### Commissions for issuing licenses, authorizations

1. The following commissions for the issuance of licenses and authorizations for eligible weapon activities shall be established and operate at the State Police:
  - a) central commission;
  - b) local commissions.
2. Composition, duties and the way of operation of these commissions shall be determined by minister's instruction.

### **Article 37**

#### Exemptions from the rules determined in the authorization

Any person being issued any of the authorizations by the State Police, pursuant to this Law, shall be exempted from the obligations imposed for authorizations and shall be entitled to carry the weapon outside the residence premises only in the following cases:

- a) for purposes of the performing the duty of the authorization holder;
- b) for purposes of exercising the hunting activity during the hunting season;c) for purposes of exercising the sport shooting activity, upon issuance of the daily authorization by the State Police;
- ç) for purposes of performing repairing technical services at entities authorized for this purpose, as per the legislation in force.

### **Article 38**

#### Issuance of authorization

Request for issuance of the authorization for purchasing and an authorization for possessing a weapon falling under "B", "C" and "D" categories, under this Law, shall be approved under a single administrative decision.

### **Article 39** Modification for purposes of personal use

1. Actions of modification or transferring other rights on hunting and sport shooting weapons of private ownership, performed within the country, or weapons of import/export origin, when being performed for purposes of entity own needs, shall not be exercised on basis of a license. In the case of any such legal action, the competent authority of the State Police shall issue a special authorization in favour of the natural person.
2. Actions for altering or transferring other rights on hunting and sportive weapons, performed within the country, for purposes of entity own needs, shall not be exercised on basis of a license. In the case of any such legal action, the competent authority of the State Police shall issue an authorization in favour of the legal person.
3. The persons being granted and the persons being rejected the right to use or any other rights on weapons, as determined under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, within a ten day term from the loss or real possession of the weapon, shall give notice to the local competent authority of the State Police on making the weapon registration.

## **Article 40**

### Possession of weapons by foreign authorities

1. The following persons and authorities shall also be eligible for being issued the authorization for possession of a weapon, on basis of international agreements and reciprocity principle:

- a) foreign diplomats, consulate officials and foreign citizens holding equivalent offices;
- b) personnel of foreign military missions located in the territory of the Republic of Albania;
- c) persons who are in charge of protecting air transport means and marine vessels;
- ç) various police and military missions, accredited in the Republic of Albania, for the personal security and the security of their premises (residences) by their own police guards;
- d) foreign citizens coming in the Republic of Albania for exercising sport shooting and hunting activities based on international mutual agreements;
- dh) other entities, which right for possession of a weapon is recognised under an international agreement or any legal provisions;
- e) premises security personnel, diplomatic missions personnel, Albanian citizens employed on basis of labour contract entered into with these authorities, satisfying the criteria for possessing a weapon, as provided by this Law.

2. Authorization for persons mentioned in Item 1 of this Article, shall state the respective data of the person and the weapon, for which the authorization is issued.

3. Entities mentioned in Item 1 of this Article shall, for purposes of entering and exiting weapons from the state territory as well as for their transport within the country, be issued an authorization, which may be in the form of a single administrative act, issued along with the authorization for possession of the weapon.

## **Article 41**

### Responsibility related to weapon keeping, using and reporting

1. The person holding a weapon authorization for any kind of weapons shall, under the provisions of this Law, Civil Code and Criminal Code, be held responsible in case the weapon is used by third parties.

2. The person possessing a weapon of any kind is obliged to abide to the rules for physical security of the weapon at the working premises, residence premises and during transport.

3. The usage of weapon outside its destination is prohibited. Firearm shooting is permitted only in shooting ranges or in places designated for this purpose, under security measures.

4. Carrying of a firearm by any natural person, authorized for possessing the weapon in compliance with this Law, in case of riots, strikes, cultural, sportive or religious activities in public and outside his/her working hours is prohibited.

5. Persons authorized for the possession of weapons and ammunitions shall report on six month bases, to the competent authority that has issued the authorization, on the technical conditions of the weapon and other circumstances related to the process of possessing the weapon. In case of weapon being used, as per its destination, the

abovementioned reporting shall be made periodically, but not later than three months from the weapon usage.

#### **Article 42**

Cessation of the right to possess a weapon

1. When persons holding authorizations, in compliance with this Law, resign from duty or when the reasons for issuance of the permit cease to exist, they shall not be entitled anymore to possess a weapon and shall be obliged to surrender the weapon within three days at the competent authority of the State Police.
2. Competent authority of the State Police that is in charge of administering the withdrawn weapon, as per the stipulations of this Law, shall hold the weapon:
  - a) until the reissuance of the authorization to the weapon owner;
  - b) until the weapon transfer to another person holding authorization, is certified in compliance with the Law.

#### **Article 43**

Treatment of weapons serving as material evidence

1. All firearms serving as material evidence, constituting part of the trying process whether in preliminary investigation stage or in trial, or for which a final and binding decision is made, shall, in compliance with the general principles of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be subject to the regime on availability of material evidence.
2. Detailed procedures and rules on the treatment of weapons serving as material evidence shall be determined by joint instruction of the minister, Minister of Defence and General Prosecutor.
3. Law enforcement agencies shall not be permitted to use the firearms serving as material evidence, which are seized or confiscated by final and binding court decision.

#### **Article 44**

Disposal of weapons

1. When a decision on revocation of the issued authorization on the possession of weapon is made, the person shall be granted the right to make its modification within 6 months as of the date of taking notice on the decision.
2. Upon expiry of this term, the competent authority of the State Police shall send the executive title of weapon authorization revocation to the Bailiff's office for executing the decision, and the latter shall make the modification of the weapon through the procedures of public auction.
3. Procedures and rules for disposal of weapons in the case of death declaration, legal closing of activity, for research purposes, loss of weapon, theft of weapon or of the document/authorization stating the rights on the weapon, shall be determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

#### **Article 45**

Collection weapons

1. Collection weapons, subject to the effective legal provisions on cultural heritage, may be objects of movable and intangible cultural heritage.
2. Rifled firearms falling under "A", "B" and "C" categories, which are not subject to the Law "On Cultural Heritage", are not allowed to be kept fully or partly deactivated. Weapons that are not deactivated shall be subject to the authorization issued by the competent authority of the State Police, whilst deactivated weapons shall be solely subject to registration.
3. Collection weapons are stored in museums or in premises designed by natural or legal persons owning them, under the right of deactivated training ammunitions.
4. Weapons owners in public and private museums shall periodically submit with the competent authority of the State Police, 30 days as of entry into force of this Law, the list of collection weapons in their possession or custody, or any potential weapon that they intend to make part of their collection in the future.
5. The competent authority of the State Police shall issue the relevant authorization in favour of any institution or person having any weapons collection in their custody, including the case of cultural heritage objects, satisfying the criteria provided hereunder, for being considered as such.
6. Management of collection weapons consisting of objects of cultural heritage shall also be in compliance with the effective legal provisions on movable cultural heritage.
7. Detailed rules and procedures on declaration, custody, registration and deactivation of collection weapons shall be determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

#### **Article 46**

##### Collection of personal data

1. Authorities in charge of the implementation of this Law may collect any personal data from other public and private entities or institutions if the administration of the relevant data is required for purposes of issuing the licenses and authorizations provided hereunder.
2. The same data may be collected without the consent of the entity administering them, in the case of reviewing the conditions for purposes of license/authorization revocation, or due to any inaccuracies in the declared data.
3. In collecting, administering and processing the data, the effective legal provisions on the protection of personal data shall be applied.
4. Authorities in charge of the implementation of this Law, which in the course of performing their duties shall be acquainted with these personal data, shall be obliged to keep their confidentiality even after the termination of their employment. These data shall not be disclosed, unless otherwise provided hereunder.

#### **Article 47**

##### Maintenance of evidences on weapons

1. General Directorate of State Police shall apply the effective provisions on state databases, as regards any data on weapons, licenses, authorizations, purchasers, owners and former owners of weapons.

2. Legal and natural persons, licensed in compliance with the provisions of this Law shall maintain detailed and explicit records, whether electronic or in hard copy on any eligible and performed weapons activities.

## **Article 48**

### Fees

1. Application for the issuance of licenses and authorizations, as per the specific provisions of this Law, shall be made through payment of the fees on administrative service and annual fees on the possession of a weapon.

2. If the license or authorization is issued, the relevant entity shall pay the licensing/authorization fee within the term determined by the competent authority issuing the title. Any failure to pay the fee shall result in revocation of the title as per the provisions of this Law.

3. Fee rate, criteria and procedures shall be determined under joint instruction of the minister and the Minister of Finance.

## CHAPTER V

### PUNITIVE MEASURES

## **Article 49**

### Types of punitive measures

1. Pursuant to this Law, any ascertained violation shall be subject the following punitive measures:

a) suspension of license and authorization;

a) revocation of license and authorization.

2. Punitive measures for eligible weapon activities shall be imposed by the respective commission of the State Police, as per the competences and jurisdiction.

## **Article 50**

### License suspension

1. Competent authority of the State Police, before making the decision on license revocation as a rule, shall order the fulfilment of any conditions and rectification of any violation, within 30 days, without effectuating the title suspension or upon effectuating the title suspension for a reasonable term up to the execution of the order related to the fulfilment of conditions or rectification of violations. This provision shall not be applicable in the cases provided under Article 51, paragraphs "b" and "c" herein, with respect to which the license revocation is made automatically.

2. Without prejudice to the application of the preliminary procedures, as determined under Paragraph 1 of this Article, suspension shall be effectuated in the following cases:

a) the owner losses the licensing criteria provided under this Law and the secondary legislation issued for its implementation;b) it is ascertained that the owner has provided inaccurate and false information in the submitted documentation;

c) upon request of the owner to withdraw from the license;

- ç) the owner fails to comply with the obligation on payment of the penalty imposed as administrative measure, under the Law.
3. The suspension order shall be revoked by the competent authority, where it is deemed that the owner has executed all the respective orders accordingly.

## **Article 51**

### License revocation

Competent authority of the State Police shall revoke the license in the following cases:

- a) there exist certain circumstances whereby fulfilment of conditions or rectification of violations by the owner, within any reasonable suspension term, would not be possible or would be meaningless;
- b) in case of failure to execute the orders within the reasonable suspension terms;
- c) in the case of severe misconduct by the owner and/or where the violation has caused a damage to the public interest guaranteed by the relevant title or by the legislation in force.

## **Article 52**

### Authorization suspension

1. Competent authority of the State Police is entitled to suspend the authorization for possession of a weapon, where:

- a) the rules on weapon possession, security and usage are broken;
- b) the weapon may be used for committing a criminal offence;
- c) the criteria for being provided with authorization are no longer satisfied by the owner;
- ç) other circumstances affecting the owner's right to continue to have this status, exist;
- d) verifying actions for the holder and his/her weapon are being performed.

2. Suspension of the authorization for the possession of a weapon shall be made by means of a decision, within 30 days from the date of ascertaining the breach, provided for the cases where this term is related to the issuance of any act by any other institution.

## **Article 53**

### Revocation of the authorization for possession of a weapon

1. Pursuant to this Law, revocation of authorization for possession a weapon shall be made where:

- a) the orders are not executed within the reasonable suspension terms;
- b) the general criteria for the issuance of authorization, as per the Law in force, are changed;
- ç) circumstances affecting the owner's right to continue to have this status, exist.

2. Revocation may be effectuated even without first applying the orders or suspension, in the case of flagrant violation having serious consequences.

## Article 54

### Administrative appeal

1. License revocation and suspension acts are subject to appeal filed with General Director of the State Police, within 30 days from receipt of notice.
2. Authorization revocation and suspension acts are subject to appeal filed with the head of local competent authority of the State Police, within 30 days from the receipt of notice.
3. The review of appeals shall be made in compliance with the general rules, as determined by the Code of Administrative Procedures.

## Article 55

### Appeal filed with the court

Any decisions issued by the authorities mentioned in Article 54 of this Law, are subject to appeal filed with administrative court, in compliance with the provisions of the Law no. 49/2012, "On the organization and functioning of the administrative courts and settlement of administrative disputes".

## CHAPTER VI

### ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

## Article 56

### Administrative violations

1. Natural and legal persons, acting against the provisions of this Law and of the secondary legislation issued for its implementation, where their relevant actions do not constitute criminal offence, shall be held responsible for the administrative violation.
2. Any legal person shall be charged with penalty at ALL 30,000 (thirty thousand) up to 100,000 (one hundred thousand) and any natural person shall be charged with penalty at 15,000 (fifteen thousand) up to 80,000 (eighty thousand), where, any of them:
  - a) possesses or uses the weapon against the purpose specified in the authorizations issued by the State Police and law enforcement agencies;
  - b) fails to personally appear at the competent authority of the State Police, within the due term, for performing the procedure of purchased weapon or collection weapon registration;
  - c) breaches the determined rules on physical security of weapon in the residence premises, working premises and during transport;
  - ç) breaches the rules on maintaining evidences on, surrendering and securing the weapons in the quality of material evidence;
  - d) breaches the determined rules in case of disappearance, loss or theft of the weapon or of the document evidencing the rights on the weapon;
  - dh) fails to personally appear for giving notice, in case of changing the residence address, and fails to surrender the firearm at the local authority of the State Police;
  - e) fails to personally appear for surrendering the weapon, in case of cessation of the right for possessing the weapon;

ë) after the death of the weapon holder, the family members fail to apply the rules on disposal of weapons;

f) fails to maintain or maintains with deficiencies the records/evidences on weapons and the records on actions performed with the weapons;

g) fails to provide the competent authority with the relevant data requested by the latter for purposes of issuing or revoking the license/authorization to the person with which those data relate.<sup>3</sup> Any persons committing any of the violations mentioned under paragraphs "a", "dh" and "ë" of this Item, shall be also charged with the additional sanction of weapon confiscation.

4. A penalty from ALL 100,000 (one hundred thousand) to 200,000 (two hundred thousand) shall be imposed on the legal or natural person, who:

- a) breaches the rules on firearms sale and exchange;
- b) fails to commence the licensed activity on due term as determined by the legal provisions in force;
- c) restores the deactivated weapon to working order, without the permit of the competent authority, or breaches other effective legal provisions on treatment of deactivated weapons;
- ç) performs weapons transports in contradiction with the effective legal provisions and does not apply the measures on weapons security during transport, as determined under the Law.

The competent state authority, in respect to any violations mentioned in Item 4 of this Article, apart from the main punishment and in relevance to the degree of fault, shall impose additional sanctions, i.e. suspension of the relevant activity for a term from one to three years, and the confiscation of weapons.

5. A penalty from ALL 50,000 (fifty thousand) to 100,000 (one hundred thousand) shall be imposed on the legal or natural person, who:

- a) breaches the applicable conditions and rules on legal actions related to weapons;
- b) fails to give notice, report and apply to the competent authority, in fulfilment of the liabilities arising from the effective rules;
- c) impedes or does not take the required measures to allow the inspection by the competent authority of the activity exercised by the licensed/authorized entity;
- ç) breaches the conditions and the requirements on the exertion of the licensed/authorized activity;
- d) breaches the determined rules on the exertion of the activity of training in theory and practice of natural persons applying for authorization for possession of a weapon;
- dh) breaches the determined rules on the domestic trading of weapons or on weapons import and export procedures, being subject to the provisions of this Law;
- e) breaches the determined rules on weapons possession, security, usage in licensed shooting ranges, sport shooting ranges, hunting.

Any person committing any of the violations provided under this Item, and in compliance with the consequences and the dangerousness that the violation represents, shall be charged, as the case may be, with additional sanctions such as suspension of the relevant activity for a term from six months to two years, and the confiscation of weapons.

6. Competent authority of the State Police ascertains and examines the administrative violations in compliance with the relevant criteria and conditions, in compliance with the Law no. 10279, dated 20/05/2010, "On administrative violations".

## CHAPTER VII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

### **Article 57**

#### Transitional provisions

1. Any permit and other administrative act by means of which are granted the rights on weapons, issued under any criteria and procedures and in any form that is not in compliance with the new Law "On Weapons" and with the secondary legislation issued for its implementation, shall, by decision of the competent state authority, become null and void eighteen months following the entry into force of this Law. Any entity interested in renewing the former administrative acts, shall, prior to the expiry of this term, apply for the issuance of new acts under the provisions of this Law. The new issued act shall be valid until the expiry of the previous act term and shall be issued without being subject to the financial liabilities referred to in this Law.
2. Within one year following the entry into force of this Law, weapons owners and public or private museums administering weapons obtained prior to the entry into force of this Law, shall submit with the competent authority of the State Police, the list of collection weapons in their possession or custody, or any potential weapon that they intend to make part of their collection in the future.
3. Within one year as of the entry into force of this Law, all the entities exercising the activity of cold weapons trading, shall declare, register and apply for being provided with the relevant administrative act, at the local competent authority of the State Police.

### Article 58

#### Issuance of secondary legislation

1. The Council of Ministers is in charge of issuing the secondary legislation pursuant to Article 9, item 7, Article 10, item 3, Article 14, paragraph "d", Article 15, item 3, Article 16, item 3, Article 17, item 4, Article 19, item 3, Article 28, item 4, Article 30, item 2, Article 44, item 3, and Article 45, item 7 herein, within 3 months as of the entry into force of this Law.
2. The minister responsible for the public order and security is in charge of issuing the secondary legislation pursuant to Article 11, item 2, Article 18, item 4, Article 20, item 2, Article 22, paragraph "dh", Article 34, item 2, and Article 36, item 2 herein, within 3 months as of the entry into force of this Law.
3. The minister responsible for public order and security and the Minister of Health are in charge of issuing the instruction pursuant to Article 35, item 5 herein, within 3 months as of the entry into force of this Law.
4. The minister responsible for public order and security, the Minister of Defence and the General Prosecutor are in charge of issuing the instruction pursuant to Article 43, item 2 herein, within 3 months as of the entry into force of this Law.

5. The minister responsible for public order and security and the Minister of Finance are in charge of issuing the instruction pursuant to Article 48, item 3 herein, within 3 months as of the entry into force of this Law.

Article 59

Abrogation

Law no. 99/2013, "On weapons", is abrogated.

**Article 60**

Entry into force

This Law shall enter into force on the 15<sup>th</sup> day following its publication in the Official Journal.

Ratified on 10/07/2014

SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT

Ilir Meta