



Republic of Moldova

GOVERNMENT

DECISION 293
of 23 April 2014

**On the approval of the Regulations on the
regime of firearms and ammunition for civilian use**

Published on: 6 May 2014 in the Official Gazette 104-109 Article: 324

Based on Article 3 (2) a) of the Law 130 of 8 June 2012 on the regime of firearms and ammunition for civilian use (Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova, 2012, no. 222-227, Article 721), the Government DECIDES:

1. To approve:

The Regulations on the regime of firearms and ammunition for civilian use, in accordance with Annex 1;

The List of Government Decisions to be repealed in accordance with Annex 2.

2. Specialised central public administration authorities shall bring their legislation in line with the provisions of this decision.

PRIME MINISTER

Iurie LEANCA

Countersigned:

Deputy Prime Minister,

Minister of Economy

Minister of Interior

Minister of Finance

Minister of Health

Valeriu Lazar

Dorin Recean

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LIST
of Government Decisions which are repealed

1. Government Decision 44 of 18 January 1995 “On measures for implementing the Law 110-XIII of 18 May 1994”(Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova, 1995, no.14, Article 70), with its further amendments.
2. Government Decision 1173 of 19 December 1997 “On reporting certain individual arm models” (Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova, 1998, no. 9, Article 68), with its further amendments
3. Government Decision 126 of 15 February 2000 “On approving the list of categories of arms and their ammunition subject to be sold to natural and legal persons” (Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova, 2000 no.19-20, Article 208), with its further amendments.

REGULATIONS

On the regime of firearms and ammunition for civilian use

Chapter 1

General provisions

1. The Regulations on the regime of firearms and ammunition for civilian use (hereinafter – “the Regulations”) aims to ensure the consistent implementation of the Law 130 of 8 June 2012 on the regime of firearms and ammunition for civilian use (hereinafter – “the Law”).

2. The Ministry of Interior is the competent authority which fulfils the duties specified in Article 3 (3) of the Law.

3. The authority specified in point 2 shall, through the General Police Inspectorate and its specialised structures at central and local levels, as prescribed by Law, authorise the natural and legal persons which submit an application to purchase, own and, as appropriate, carry and use lethal arms and their ammunition or to conduct operations with them, and shall issue arm permits or, as appropriate, certificates of ownership, and shall conduct the control and authorise the movement of arms, the operation of shooting ranges, and shall grant the arm collector certificate.

4. The authority specified in point 2 shall issue the arm permit referred to in point 2 or, as appropriate, the certificate of ownership to natural and legal persons who meet the conditions of the Law and submit an application to own and use lethal arms and their ammunition or to conduct operations with them.

5. The records of the arms and ammunition possessed by natural and legal persons, as well as the operations of arms and ammunition, as authorized under points 3 and 4, shall be kept by the General Police Inspectorate at the central level which manages the State Register of Arms.

6. For the purpose of these Regulations, the following definitions shall mean:

1) *shooting range boundary* shall mean all areas of the shooting range: the reception area, the processing area and the active area (firing line), respectively;

2) *reception area* shall mean the area where arms and ammunition are locked in special containers (safes, cases, boxes), unloaded, with the safety catch engaged and stored separately from ammunition which is locked in special containers (metal, plastic or wood boxes) as well;

3) *processing area* shall mean the area where arms can be taken out of the special containers under the mandatory supervision of the shooting range staff. The arms are unloaded, with the safety catch engaged and stored separately from ammunition which is locked in special containers. Arms shall be carried in accordance with the specific rules of the shooting range;

4) *active area (firing line)* shall mean the area where, under the mandatory supervision of the shooting range staff, arms can be loaded with ammunition kept in special containers, the aiming is done on designated targets and shots may be fired at the command of the shooting range instructor, after which the correct identification of the target by each shooter is confirmed;

5) *safety area* shall mean the area around the active area of the shooting range, expanded in width and length along the perimeter, in which bullets coming from ricochets or misdirected lines of fire are likely to fall. In this area, human activities - agriculture, animal grazing, and forestry – shall be permitted, but while firing it is necessary to prevent the access of persons or animals. This area must be free from any type of residential buildings, temporary or permanent, but there may exist non-residential industrial buildings similar to irrigation systems, etc.;

6) *shooting range axis* shall mean the longitudinal axis of the shooting range, which determines the general direction of firing. In outdoor shooting ranges, the axis must be directed toward non-residential areas and, preferably, oriented to the North (the alternation of “North-East” or “North-West”);

7) *firing distance* shall mean the distance from the line of fire to the berm (closed wall);

8) *main berm* or *closed wall* shall mean the main safety structure of the outdoor, as well as indoor, shooting ranges located directly behind the target line and perpendicular to the shooting range axis. Shooting ranges in which only smooth-bore arms with ammunition in the form of grapeshot are used do not require this safety structure. Smooth-bore arms with one projectile can be used only in arranged shooting ranges for bullet guns;

9) *intermediate berms* shall mean the secondary safety structure, being natural or constructed in outdoor shooting ranges, at intermediate firing distances. They are not mandatory, but their presence and size can detect a reduction of the security area, as they reduce ricochets from bullets which make contact with the ground. The minimum permissible height is 0.7 m;

10) *bullet catcher* shall mean the special construction or structures of shooting ranges, placed just behind the target line designed to capture the direct hits or nearby ricochets. In outdoor shooting ranges, it is made of wood and filled with sand or it is arranged as potholes with a natural slope, filled with loose soil or sand, required only in cases where the maximum distance between the target and bullet catcher cannot be less than 3 meters. In indoor shooting ranges, this construction is a combination of various elements built according to specific requirements;

11) *parapets or sidewalls* define the sides of an outdoor, or, indoor shooting range, or different active areas (e.g. the firing line) between them, within a large active area;

12) *bulletproof ceiling* shall mean the safety structure placed above the active area, at a certain distance, which is designed to catch bullets on a vertical trajectory, or to reduce the effective field of the shooting range for the concentration of fire on certain areas. Bulletproof ceilings are not typical for natural outdoor shooting ranges;

13) *fire angle* shall mean the angle in the vertical and horizontal planes, where the bullets disperse due to tolerances arising during the manufacturing of arms and ammunition, as well as acceptable sighting errors;

14) *sighting angle* shall mean the angle in the vertical plane between the surface of the shooting range and the sighting line at which the arm is directed to the target and is ready to fire;

15) *impact angle* shall mean the angle at which the gun moves in a vertical or horizontal plane to the sighting line when the gun is aimed at the target, under the influence of the blast of propellant;

16) *critical angle* shall mean the angle, including the fire angle, the angle of elevation and the impact angle at the moment of firing, typical of any category of arms, which defines in a direct and decisive manner the dimensions and geometry of the safety structure. Critical angles have the following values:

for short arms: 8 degrees (142 thousandths/mil);

for long arms with standard mechanical sighting systems (rifled front sight): 4 degrees (71 thousandths/mil);

for long arms equipped with optical sighting devices magnified up to 6x or long sport arms with mechanical sighting systems of “competition” type (diopter tunnel front sight): 2.25 degrees (40 thousandths/mil);

for long arms equipped with optical sighting devices with magnification of over 6x : 1.25 degrees (22 thousandths/mil);

17) *angle limiters* shall mean a set of rules and procedures for handling arms in the active area of the natural outdoor shooting range, as well as the markings of lateral and vertical boundaries of the firing sector, and portable devices designed to limit the horizontal angles, sometimes the vertical ones as well, in order to prevent the exceeding of the critical angle in the shooting ranges;

18) *acceptable errors* shall mean errors which are included in the critical angle. These errors are known, quantified and maintained at acceptable levels by technical solutions adopted when selecting the size of safety structures combined with the acceptable training level of shooters and the observance of discipline in the shooting range;

19) *unacceptable errors* shall mean deliberate deviations of purely human nature from the handling procedure of arms and ammunition in any area of the shooting range perimeter. They are the main practice of exceeding the shooting range safety boundaries, mainly through firing in unauthorised directions, with abnormal angles or critical deviations of the sighting systems. The only method of controlling these deviations is the conscious, responsible and meticulous observance of safety rules in the shooting range.

Chapter2

The procedure for authorising natural persons to purchase, own, carry and use arms and ammunition for civilian use

7. In order to be authorised to purchase lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation, a citizen of the Republic of Moldova with permanent residence in the Republic of Moldova, who wants to become a holder of the right to own or, as appropriate, carry and use a arm, must submit a dossier to the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate or, for a smooth-bore gun, to the authorised service of the police authority for the area where he/she is residing, which contains the following documents confirming the compliance with the conditions specified in Article 7 (1) and (2) of the Law:

- 1) the standard application, the sample of which is provided in Annex. 1;
- 2) the identification document of the applicant, in original and copy;

3) the medical certificate issued no later than 12 months before submitting the application indicating that the applicant is medically fit (a report by an addiction specialist and psychiatrist) to own and use lethal arms and ammunition;

4) the certificate of completion of a theoretical and hands-on training course on firearm handling, organised by a legally authorised person to hold such training courses, in original and copy;

5) the report on the psychological state indicating that the applicant is fit to own, carry and use firearms and their ammunition to be issued by a psychologist no later than 12 months before submitting the application;

6) 1 colour photo 10x15 cm;

7) the proof that the fees specified in Annex 2 of the Law have been paid;

8) the hunting certificate, in original and copy, issued by a hunting organisation legally established in the Republic of Moldova, for hunting arms, as appropriate;

9) the shooting-range or biathlon instructor certificate, or membership card of a federation, association or a target-shooting or biathlon sports club, in original and copy, for target-shooting arms classified in the category of long arms, as appropriate;

10) the report on compliance with the conditions for at-home arms and ammunition storage and safety, drawn up by representatives of the police authority or, as appropriate, of the association, federation or sports club he/she is a member of;

11) a notarised copy of the final decision issued by the competent legal authority specifying that the applicant is not in any of the cases specified in Article 7 (2) a), b), e)-g), as appropriate.

8. The document specified in point 7 subpoint 10) may be submitted after the decision to issue a permit to purchase lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation is taken by the authority which reviewed the application.

9. Notwithstanding the provisions of point 7 subpoints 3) -5), the person who works in public administration authorities with competences in national defence, state security and public order and which is endowed with a lethal arm to fulfil his/her official duties may prove that he/she complies with the conditions specified in Article 7 (1) c) e) of the Law by presenting a staff pass or, as appropriate, the certificate issued by the employer.

10. The person who is in one of the cases specified in Article 10 (1) or (2) of the Law may apply for an extension of the arm purchase permit or, as appropriate, for a new purchase permit, without the need to submit other documents.

11. The application formulated as prescribed by points 7-10 shall be reviewed by the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate or local competent police authority within 30 days from the date of its submission.

12. Within 30 days from the date of submitting the application, the competent police authorities must verify the compliance with the conditions specified in Article 7 (1) and (2) of the Law, on the basis of the set of documents submitted by the applicant, as well as the data and information contained in his/her records.

13. If, during the specialised verifications, the competent police authorities establish that additional documents or information are needed in order to verify the compliance with the conditions stipulated in the Law, they may request the person in question to submit the document referred to in point 7 subpoint 11).

14. In cases specified in points 8 and 13 of these Regulations, the 30-day term stipulated in point 11, shall be suspended for a period of 10 days from the date on which the person concerned was requested to submit the related documents or information or, as appropriate, was communicated that he/she did not meet the conditions specified in Article 7 (1) and (2) of the Law. During the 10-day period the applicant shall submit the requested information or, as appropriate, will provide the proof that he/she complies with the conditions for arms storage and safety. If the requested information is not submitted, the competent police authority shall reject the application.

15. To establish the compliance with the conditions for arm storage and safety, the representatives of the competent police authority or of the association, federation or sports club the applicant is a member of, may carry out verifications at home after having informed the applicant and after having received his/her consent.

16. If the set of documents specified in point 7 and the results of other specialised verifications carried out by the police authority find that all conditions specified in the Law are met, the competent police authority shall issue a purchase permit, a sample of which is provided in Annex 2, for each arm for which the authorisation has been requested. If this is not the case, the police authority shall communicate in writing the grounds for refusing the application.

17. The unjustified refusal of the applicant to submit the documents or communicate the information specified in point 13 or permit the verifications referred to in point 15 may provide grounds for rejecting his/her application for authorisation, if it is impossible to establish the compliance with the conditions specified in Article 7 (1) and (2) of the Law or, as appropriate, the compliance with the conditions for arm storage and safety.

18. The decision of the competent authority specified in point 17 may be appealed by the applicant under the Law on Administrative Offences 793-XIV of 10 February 2000.

Chapter3

The procedure for granting the certificate of completion of the theoretical and hands-on training course on arms and ammunition

19. In order to apply for the authorisation to purchase lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation, persons must first take the theoretical and hands-on training specified in Article 7 (1) b) of the Law and pass the final exam as prescribed by these Regulations.

20. Only persons who have reached 21 years of age may enrol in the training course specified in point 19.

21. Presentation of the identification document shall be the proof that the condition specified in point 20 was met.

22. The applicant must submit the documents stipulated in point 7 subpoints 2) and 3) to be enrolled in the training course specified in point 19.

23. At the end of the training course, candidates will take a final examination which shall consist of two tests, namely:

1) a theory test intended to verify the level of knowledge in the following fields: the legislation on the regimen of arms and ammunition for civilian use, as well as and for legitimate self-defence and instates of emergency; first aid; components, operation and use of arms and ammunition for civilian use;

2) a hands-on test intended to verify the basic skills of using the ammunition and preparing the arms for firing, respectively, observing the positions for firing, the personal response upon the outbreak of fire, and arm safety.

24. The result of the examination shall be recorded in the minutes to be signed by all members, in which the scores obtained in the two tests shall be entered, as well as their arithmetical mean in the form of a grade between 1 and 10, respectively, the word “passed” if the grade obtained is at least 7, or “failed”, if the grade is under 7 and shall be communicated on the same day to the candidate.

25. If a candidate fails to attend the examination on the established date, this shall be recorded in the minutes specified in point 24.

26. A candidate who fails to pass the final examination may appeal the result within 5 days from the date of examination. The appeal shall be reviewed by a new committee which cannot consist of persons who established the initial score, and the result shall be recorded in the minutes drawn up under the same conditions.

27. The method of establishing the score specified in point 24 and the procedure for setting up the Examination Committee and the Appeal Committee shall be regulated by the internal regulations of the organiser, which shall be coordinated with the General Police Inspectorate.

28. The person who passed the graduation examination specified in point 23 shall be issued by the organising legal person a certificate of completion of the theoretical and hands-on training on firearm handling, a sample of which is provided in Annex 3, which shall be signed by the training course director and stamped with the organiser’s stamp.

29. The person who failed to pass or attend the final examination shall be entitled to participate in a new examination in accordance with point 23, no later than 12 months after, according to the plan established by the organiser, without the need to repeat the training course.

30. The person who failed again to attend or pass the examination may take a new examination only after having attended a new training course in accordance with point 19.

Chapter 4

Purchase and disposal of arms and ammunition. Making entries in the arm permit and its issuance

31. The holder of the arm purchase permit may purchase from any dealer licensed in the sale of arms and ammunition for civilian use, as appropriate, a barrel classified in the category for which he/she was authorised, within the validity term of the permit.

32. In cases specified in point 31, the dealer must enter in the purchase permit all data provided on its reverse side.

33. The person who purchased, under the law, a lethal or non-lethal arm subject to authorisation, or a barrel for such an arm, must submit it, within 10 days from the date of purchase, to the authority that issued the arm purchase permit in order to be issued an arm permit.

34. In the cases specified in point 33, the competent authorities shall verify within 10 days the following:

- 1) the authenticity of the documents submitted by the arm owner;
- 2) if the arm or barrel purchased corresponds to the class and category for which the arm purchase permit was issued;
- 3) if the serial number entered on the arm or on the barrel match with the serial number specified in its accompanying documents;
- 4) the existence in the State Register of Arms of the arm in question;
- 5) if the purchase permit was completed on its reverse side accordingly.

35. If the verifications specified in point 34 find no violations or impediments, the competent police authority shall issue a permit for the arm classified in category A, a sample of which is provided in Annex 4, if the person is authorised to own the purchased arm, or a permit for the arm classified in category B, a sample of which is provided in Annex 5, if the person is authorised to carry and use it, and shall register in the permit the arm and the calibre of ammunition that may be owned by the applicant.

36. The backup barrel shall be entered in the arm permit.

37. If violations or impediments are found, the competent authority shall undertake the steps necessary to clarify the discrepancies found or, as appropriate, refuse the issuance of the arm permit and order that the arm be kept at the police authority, depending on the circumstances justifying such a refusal.

38. In order to dispose of the arm through donation, the donor shall submit 3 copies of the donation contract, the arm and the arm permit to a dealer licensed in the sale of arms classified in that category or, as appropriate, to the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate or to the police authority of the area in which the donee is domiciled.

39. The authority specified in point 38 shall authenticate the donation contracts and shall provide a copy thereof to the donor, and the second copy with the receipt slip on receiving the arm to the donee.

40. In order to obtain an arm permit for the arm specified in point 38, the donee will comply with the authorisation procedure specified in points 7-18 and 35-37.

41. If the donee has not submitted the arm permit during 6 months in order to obtain the donated arm, the authority specified in point 38 shall transmit the arm to the local police authority.

Chapter 5

The conditions of storage, transportation and safety of lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation and their ammunition

42. The holder of the right to own arms must keep the lethal and non-lethal arms and ammunition subject to authorisation at home, in specially designed metal lockers equipped with key or cipher lock systems, so as to prevent the access of unauthorised persons.

43. The holder of the right to own or carry, and use lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation may hand over his/her arms and ammunition to a dealer or to police for temporary storage.

44. The holder of the right to own arms may transfer the arms entered into the permit only when handing them over to a dealer or when changing the place where they are kept as prescribed in points 45-47.

45. In order to authorise a transfer of arms, the holder of the right to own arms must submit to the police authority responsible for the area in which arms are stored an application stating the applicant's identification, the reason for the transfer, the place in which arms will be transferred, the transfer date and duration, the itinerary of travel, the means of transportation, the arms and ammunition that are being transferred, to be accompanied, as appropriate, by the following documents:

1) if the authorisation of transfer is requested for more than 12 arms - the proof of transportation through an authorised dealer in this respect, if the whole amount of arms is transferred simultaneously;

2) the proof that the conditions for arm storage and safety are met, if arms are transferred to a new home address.

46. The application specified in point 45 shall be reviewed by issuing the arm transportation permit, a sample of which is provided in Annex 6, within no more than one working day, the period during which, in cases specified in point 45 subpoint 1), the competent police authority shall verify if the dealer which will transfer the arms is authorised to conduct transport operations, and if the applicant declares that arms will be handed over to the dealer, they shall verify if such a dealer exists and is authorised (has a permit).

47. If, after having conducted the appropriate verifications, the competent police authority finds that obtaining the authorisation under point 46 is not justified, they shall reject the application and notify the applicant of the grounds for this decision.

48. The holder of the right to own long arms with rifled barrel or the arm collector may be authorised, upon filing an application, to use them in a shooting range authorised for such categories of arms among those in possession, respectively the collection of arms specified in Article 15 (3) of the Law, if they have undergone the regular technical inspection in the last 5 years.

49. The application specified in point 48 shall state the applicant's identification, the place in which the arm will be used, the date and period of time during which the arm will be transported and used, the itinerary of travel and, as appropriate, the means of transportation used.

50. The application specified in point 48 shall be reviewed within no more than one working day by issuing a temporary permit for transportation and use of arms, a sample of which is provided in Annex 7, a period during which the competent police authority shall verify if the shooting range in which the arm will be used is authorised under the law.

51. The temporary permit for transportation and use of arms shall be granted for a 10-day term, which can be extended once on request, for the same period of time.

52. Persons authorised under point 45 must transport the arms up to the place of destination, in a case and unloaded.

53. If arms and ammunition are transported by a vehicle, the holder must provide a specially equipped room inside the vehicle so that strangers do not have access to the arms, and vehicles must have by default a boot (trunk) and arms shall be kept only in this place.

Chapter 6

The procedure for granting the arm collector certificate

54. Natural persons who want to own arm collections may submit an application to the competent police authority for issuing the arm collector certificate, a sample of which is provided in Annex 8, if such persons comply with the conditions specified in Article 7 of the Law.

55. In order to obtain the arm collector certificate, the applicant must submit an application to be accompanied by documents specified in point 7 subpoints 1) -7) and one of the following documents, as appropriate, justifying the purpose of the application:

- 1) the proof that the he/she has the status of the heir of the lethal arm;
- 2) the donation (award) document issued by a public institution, a museum, another authorised legal person, as well as by natural persons which legally own the arm to be donated;
- 3) a document issued by a museum or an association of collectors, confirming that the arm to be purchased is intended to be a museum piece, is rare, or has artistic, scientific or documentary value;
- 4) the certificate issued by an association of collectors, legally established in the Republic of Moldova, confirming the membership of the applicant or, as appropriate, that he/she will become its member after purchasing the collection arms.

56. Notwithstanding the provisions of point 55, if the applicant is the holder of the right to own or carry and use a lethal arm, the application may be accompanied only by the available arm permit and documents specified in point 55.

57. The provisions of points 8-15 on the procedure for reviewing the application, and those of point 42 on the conditions for arms storage and safety, respectively, the procedure for verifying the compliance with those provisions shall also be applied accordingly to the applicant for an arm collector certificate.

58. If the conditions provided for in the law are met, the competent police authority shall issue the arm collector certificate and arm purchase permit to the applicant, as appropriate.

59. If the conditions for issuing an arm collector certificate are not met, the competent police authority shall notify in writing the applicant about the reason for rejecting the application.

60. The arm collector certificate shall give to its holder, as appropriate, the right to own in his/her arm collection which entered in his/her ownership by inheritance or donation prior to obtaining this right, as well as the right to purchase and own arm collection, and hunting or target-shooting (sports)arms.

61. The arms held in collection may not be used under any circumstances, except for legitimate self-defence.

62. If the collector made use of the arm, he/she must act as prescribed in Article 17 of the Law.

63. The arm collector certificate shall be endorsed along with the arm permit on which arms shall be entered in the collection.

Chapter 7

The procedure for endorsing the arm permit

64. Holders of permits for arms classified in categories A and B must appear to endorse the arm permit within the period set by the General Police Inspectorate in places required by the local

competent police authority, and must have with them: the arm permit, the identification document of the legal holder of arms, the regular technical inspection certificate for the arms he/she is entitled to carry and use, conducted in the last 12 months, the document confirming the status which gave him/her the right to own or, as appropriate, carry and use that arm, the medical certificate (a report by an addiction specialist and psychiatrist) and, where applicable, the document specified in point 7 subpoint 11).

65. Persons specified in point 9 shall be exempted from submitting the medical certificate.

66. The competent police authority shall refuse the endorsement of the arm permit if:

1) the applicant is in one of the cases specified in Article 19 of the Law;

2) the applicant does not provide the proof that the arms have undergone the regular technical inspection for which he/she has requested the issuance of the permit with the right to carry and use them.

67. Persons which prove with original documents that, during the term established for endorsement of arm permit, have been unable to appear at the competent police authority for objective reasons, shall be entitled to endorse the arm permit, but no later than in 30 days from the termination of those reasons.

68. After the first endorsement of the arm permit, it is prohibited to use lethal arms at hunting and shooting ranges if they have not undergone the regular technical inspection in the last 5 years.

Chapter 8

The regimen for lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation which are owned by natural persons who are not holders of the right to own or carry and use arms

69. Natural persons who are not holders of the right to own or, as appropriate, carry and use lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation or whose right has ceased temporarily or permanently, may own arms in the following cases:

1) if they became the owners of the arm following the conclusion of the inheritance proceedings;

2) were owners on the date that the right to own or carry and use arms was suspended or cancelled under the Law.

70. Firearms owned by persons specified in point 69 may be disposed of by them under the Law or, as appropriate, may be kept only at licensed dealers, unless the arms are taken into police custody.

71. Persons specified in point 69, which meet the requirements of Article 7 (1) and (2) of the Law, may be authorised, upon filing an application, to own or carry and use arms which they

own as prescribed in Chapter 2, or, as appropriate, may deactivate them as provided in Chapter 37, and keep them as panoply arms.

Chapter 9

The procedure for suspending and cancelling the right to own, carry and use lethal and non-lethal arms and their ammunition, as subject to authorisation

72. In cases specified in Article 18 (1) of the Law, the competent police authority shall order the cancellation of the permit for owning the arm and the withdrawal of the arm permit. The measure shall be communicated to the person concerned by a written decision, the sample of which is provided in Annex 9.

73. Within 10 days from the date of being informed about the measure, the holder must submit to the competent police authority the permit for owning or, as appropriate, carrying and using arms, together with the document proving the disposal of the arm or handing it over for disposal to a licensed dealer, unless the arm is taken into police custody.

74. In cases specified in Article 18 (2), (3) and Article 19 (1), (2) and (3) of the Law, the competent police authority shall notify in writing the holder of the right to own or carry and use the arm about the suspension of this right, obliging him/her to hand over the arm to the dealer and submit the proof to that effect within 10 days of receipt of the notification, unless the arm is taken into police custody.

75. For the period during which the right to own or carry and use an arm is suspended, the arm permit shall be kept by the competent police authority, who will return it to the holder upon the termination of the reasons which resulted in the suspension measure.

Chapter 10

Authorisation of travelling abroad with lethal and non-lethal arms and their ammunition, as subject to authorisation

76. A citizen of the Republic of Moldova who owns, under the law, lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation and who want to travel abroad with them, must submit an application to the competent police authority to issue a transportation permit for temporary transfer from the country of arms/ammunition, a sample of which is provided in Annex 10, on the basis of which customs authorities shall permit the transfer of arms from the country and carry out the customs formalities under the law.

77. The permit specified in point 76 shall be issued if the applicant is going abroad, as appropriate, for hunting or target-shooting competitions.

78. To be granted the permit specified in point 76, the person concerned must submit to the competent police authority an application to be accompanied by the document for travelling

abroad, the arm permit, as well as the following documents, as appropriate, depending on the purpose of travel:

1) the hunting permit or hunting card and the invitation from a hunting organisation or other person in the country of destination, to be accompanied, as appropriate, by its translation in the national language;

2) the target shooter certificate or the shooting-range or biathlon instructor certificate, as well as an official invitation to an official target-shooting competition organised in the state of destination, or an invitation from a sports or biathlon or target-shooting club from that state in original, to be accompanied, as appropriate, by its translation in the national language.

79. If the conditions specified in point 78 are met, the competent police authority shall, within five days from the date the application was submitted, issue the transportation permit for the temporary transfer of the arm from the country, in which the arms and/or, as appropriate, ammunition shall be registered.

80. The validity of the permit specified in point 76 is the period for which the temporary transfer of arms from the territory of the Republic of Moldova is authorised and shall be established on the basis of the validity of the entry visa or the right of residence in that State, as well as, as appropriate, or the information contained in the documents specified in point 78 subpoints 1) and 2).

81. On the basis of the permit specified in point 76, the customs authority shall permit the crossing of the state border of the Republic of Moldova with the arms and their ammunition, specifying this fact in the permit for transportation of arms and/or, where applicable, in other electronic recording documents both upon exiting and upon entering the country.

82. In cases specified in Article 20 (3) of the Law, the competent police authority notified about the loss or theft of the arm abroad, shall register this fact in the records without cancelling the registration of the arm in the State Register of Arms, until it is found.

Chapter 11

Bringing lethal arms and their ammunition temporarily into the territory of the Republic of Moldova by foreign citizens domiciled or residing abroad

83. A foreign citizen domiciled or residing abroad who is temporarily travelling to the Republic of Moldova to participate in target-shooting competitions or to practice hunting may bring into the country lethal arms and their ammunition classified in the category of those permitted for civilian circuit if he/she provides the proof at the state border crossing point that he/she legally owns the arms in the country of origin.

84. The natural or legal person who makes the invitation for participation for one of the purposes specified in point 83 must inform the invited person about the state border crossing points

through which arms can be brought into the country and the fact that he/she must, upon entering the Republic of Moldova, provide the proof that he/she legally owns the arms.

85. The person which makes the invitation on one of the grounds specified in point 83 must obtain from the General Police Inspectorate or from the police authority for the area in which he/she will operate, a provisional arm permit and notify and submit to the customs authority, before the arrival of the guest, a copy of the invitation and of the provisional arm permit each. The invitation shall include: identification of the person invited, identification of the arms, the amount of ammunition to be brought, the place and duration of the activity he/she will carry out in the Republic of Moldova and the state border crossing point.

86. Bringing lethal arms into the territory of the Republic of Moldova under point 83 is permitted at any state border crossing point indicated by the customs authority.

87. The proof that the person specified in point 88 legally owns the arm shall be made by one of the following ways:

1) the arm is entered in the travel document by the authorities of the country of origin of the person;

2) the existence of an official document issued by the authorities of the country of origin of the person, confirming that he/she legally owns the arm presented upon entering the country.

88. The verification of the arm brought into the territory of the Republic of Moldova shall be carried out at the state border crossing point by the customs authority and shall be confirmed by appropriate specifications entered into the provisional arm permit, a sample of which is provided in Annex 1, to be issued by the competent police authorities.

89. The verification of compliance with one of the uses specified in point 83 for which the authorisation for bringing the arm into the territory of the Republic of Moldova is requested, shall be carried out by the customs authority on the basis of one of the following documents to be submitted by the arm owner, as appropriate:

1) the nominal invitation to participate in the hunting activity organised by a legally established hunting organisation, if a hunting arm is brought;

2) the nominal invitation to participate in a target-shooting competition organised by a federation, association or a target-shooting sports club, if a target-shooting arm is brought;

3) the provisional arm permit issued by the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate or by the police authority for the area in which the target-shooting competition or hunting will be held.

90. If the conditions specified in points 87 and 89 on bringing the arm into the country for uses specified in point 83 are met, the customs authority shall enter in the provisional permit the date and the state border crossing point through which the arm was brought into the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

91. If the conditions for bringing the arm into the territory of the Republic of Moldova are not met, the arm shall be handed over by its legal owner to the customs authority and shall be returned to the person concerned, under the law, upon exiting the country or upon submitting the documents specified in points 87 and 89.

92. The General Police Inspectorate, through its territorial police structures, shall verify if the foreign citizen in question observes the use for which he/she was authorised to bring the arms and ammunition into the country.

93. The person from the Republic of Moldova who has made the invitation under point 84 must ensure the storage and safety of arms owned by the person invited, throughout the duration of his/her stay in the country.

94. The owner of the arm brought into the Republic of Moldova under these Regulations shall not be entitled to use it, as appropriate, unless only for hunting or target-shooting competitions in which he/she participates according to the invitation.

95. If the person who entered the territory of the Republic of Moldova under point 83 wants, during the time he/she stays in the country, to dispose of one of the arms he/she has brought into the country, he/she must submit in advance an application for issuing the arm disposal permit, a sample of which is provided in Annex 12, to the General Police Inspectorate or to the police authority for the area in which the dealer is located through which the operation will be conducted.

96. On the basis of the arm disposal permit, the holder may dispose of the arm only after the customs formalities provided by law have been carried out in advance.

97. The person who has disposed of the arm in the Republic of Moldova will present, upon exiting the country, to the customs authority the original arm disposal permit and the original document confirming that the arm was disposed as prescribed by law.

98. If, upon exiting the Republic of Moldova, the person does not present the arm which he/she brought when he/she entered the country as well the documents specified in point 97 or, as appropriate, the proof issued by the police for the area in which it was lost, stolen or retained by the competent authorities under the law, the customs authority together with the border police shall apply the applicable legal measures.

Chapter 12

Purchase and transfer from the territory of the Republic of Moldova of lethal and non-lethal arms and their ammunition by foreign citizens, as subject to authorisation

99. Foreign citizens who want to purchase lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation in order to transfer them from the country, shall seek a dealer licensed to sell arms, which must submit an application in advance to the authorised service of the General Police

Inspectorate to issue the arm transfer permit specified in Article 28 (2) of the Law, a sample of which is provided in Annex 13.

100. In order to obtain the transfer permit specified in point 99, the licensed dealer must submit to the competent police authority the applicant's request for arm purchase, to be accompanied by the copy of the border pass, as well as an official document issued by the home country authority thereof, specifying that he/she meets the conditions to own the given category of arm or ammunition, to be translated into the national language or, as appropriate, to be issued by the diplomatic or consular office of the State to which the fire arms will be transferred.

101. On the basis of the application and documents specified in point 100, the competent police authority shall issue the permit to transfer arms or ammunition that will have a validity of 30 days.

102. After selling that arm, the dealer in question must hand over the arm within 10 days to the person who purchased it upon exiting the territory of the Republic of Moldova or, as appropriate, send it to his/her home address abroad through a dealer authorised to carry out international transport operations with arms and ammunition after the necessary customs formalities have been carried out.

103. If the person concerned will personally transfer the arm purchased in the Republic of Moldova, he/she must present it to the customs authorities, together with the transfer permit, upon exiting the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

104. If the person specified in point 99 submits an application to purchase three or more arms, the dealer shall send them to the buyer domiciled abroad, through a dealer authorised to carry out international transport operations with arms and ammunition.

Chapter 13

The regimen for purchasing, owning and disposing of non-lethal arms

105. A citizen of the Republic of Moldova or a foreign citizen legally residing in the Republic of Moldova, who turned 18 years old and wants to purchase non-lethal arms, except arms subject to authorisation, in order to own, as appropriate, carry and use arms must submit to a dealer authorised on the territory of the Republic of Moldova the proof that he/she meets the conditions specified in point 7 subpoint 3), as well as the identity document confirming the age of the applicant and, as appropriate, the legal residence on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

106. The applicant can obtain a permit for non-lethal arm from any authorised dealer and must appear, within 10 days from the date of purchase, at the police authority for the area in which he/she is domiciled in order to be granted the owner certificate, the sample of which is provided in Annex 14.

107. The owner certificate shall be issued by the competent police authority only upon presentation by the applicant of the arm and of the document confirming that the purchase was made under the law.

108. If the person specified in point 105 wants to permanently take a non-lethal arm out of the Republic of Moldova, except those subject to authorisation, purchased under the law, it shall declare it when exiting the country to the customs authority in order to carry out the necessary customs formalities and shall submit the following documents:

- 1) a certificate of ownership or a document confirming that the purchase was made under the law, if it is purchased within no later than 10 days from the day of exiting the country;
- 2) a valid travel document.

Chapter 14

Bringing lethal and non-lethal arms and their ammunition into the territory of the Republic of Moldova by other categories of foreign citizens

109. Persons accompanying foreign delegations of the Heads of State or Government and other foreign dignitaries who enjoy protection in the Republic of Moldova may bring, carry and use lethal arms in the territory of the Republic of Moldova on the basis of a provisional permit issued by the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate.

110. The permit specified in point 109 shall be issued at the request of the General Police Inspectorate of the Republic of Moldova and shall contain the following information:

- 1) the identification of the person on whose behalf the provisional permit is issued;
- 2) the model, calibre, serial number of the arm and the amount of ammunition to be entered in the provisional permit;
- 3) the period for which the provisional permit is requested.

111. The staff of diplomatic missions, consular offices and representations of international organisations accredited in the Republic of Moldova may bring, carry and use lethal and non-lethal arms in the territory of the Republic of Moldova based on the provisional permit issued by the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate.

112. The permit specified in point 111 shall be issued based on an application submitted and accompanied by the documents containing the information specified in point 110 subpoints 1) -3).

113. If the arms brought under points 109 and 111 were lost, stolen or destroyed in the territory of the Republic of Moldova, within 24 hours the permit holder must notify the police authority for the area in which the event occurred. The police authority shall issue the permit holder a proof to be presented to the customs authority upon exiting the country.

Chapter 15

General provisions

114. If the owner of the arm dies or is reported missing by a court decision, his/her relatives or persons who live with him/her must notify and hand over the arms which are at his/her home address or residence to the nearest police authority within 15 days from the date of death or, as appropriate, from the date the court decision by which the disappearance was reported becomes final, where it will remain until the completion of the inheritance proceedings.

115. If, on completion of the inheritance proceedings, the heir, who became the owner of the arm, wants to take possession of it, in order to obtain it from the police, he/she must be authorised as prescribed in Chapter 2-for lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation, and notify the competent police authority as prescribed in Chapter 13 - for lethal arms, respectively.

116. A person who inherits the lethal or non-lethal arm subject to authorisation, but does not meet the conditions for owning or carrying and using arms, can dispose of it under the law and further keep it at an authorised dealer or choose to deactivate it.

117. If persons who have become owners of arms are minors, the arms can be stored with an authorised dealer until they attain their majority, when they may proceed as prescribed in point 116.

118. In the case where it is impossible to identify the heirs of the arm, whose owner has died or has been reported missing, the police authorities shall send the arm to the State Commission for arms evaluation, indemnification and discarding.

Chapter 16

The procedure for authorising legal persons to own and, as appropriate, use lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation and their ammunition

119. Legal persons specified in Article 31 (2), (3) a) and b) and (4) of the Law, which want to own and, if necessary, use lethal and non-lethal arms and their ammunition subject to authorisation, under the Law, if this is justified in relation to their activity, must apply to the competent police authority for an authorisation for possession or, as appropriate, use of lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation and their ammunition.

120. To obtain the appropriate authorisation, the legal person concerned must submit an application to the competent police authority, together with the following documents in original and copy:

- 1) the company certificate of registration and act of incorporation;
- 2) the act of incorporation specifying that according to the type of his/her activity, the legal person shall be entitled to own or, as appropriate, use arms and ammunition;

3) the proof that the legal person owns premises for legal storage of arms and ammunition for which he/she is requesting the authorisation, equipped with safety systems at the headquarters or, as appropriate, at work points declared under the law;

4) employment contracts of the employed persons, which are responsible for management, administration and maintenance of arms, and of persons to be provided with arms and ammunition to fulfil their official duties;

5) the proof that the conditions specified in Article 7 (1) b) and d) of the Law have been met on the basis of the certificate of completion of a theoretical and hands-on training course on arms and ammunition, the medical certificate (the report of addiction specialist and psychiatrist) and the psychologist report on the psychological state, for individuals who will carry out activities involving the direct access to arms and ammunition;

6) for an organisation specialising in security - the service contract concluded by it under Law 283 of 4 July 2003 on private detective and security activities, specifying that it will carry out one of the activities specified in Article 43 (2) a) -c) of the Law, which requires the use of lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation, and of their ammunition, respectively;

7) the proof that the fee specified in the law for the provision of the requested service has been paid;

8) the order by which the person responsible for the management and safety of arms and ammunition is appointed;

9) the proof that the person responsible for the management and safety of arms is psychologically and medically fit to own and use arms and ammunition.

121. The application formulated as prescribed in point 120 shall be reviewed by the competent authority within 15 days from the date of its submission.

122. Within the term specified in point 121, the competent police authorities must verify the compliance with the authorisation conditions on the basis of the documents submitted by the applicant, as well as with the provisions of Article 34 (7) of the Law.

123. If, during specialised verifications, the competent police authorities find that additional documents or information are necessary to verify the compliance with the conditions specified in the Law, they may request them from the person in question presenting the grounds for such a request.

124. If no impediments for authorisation are found, the competent police authority may conduct verifications at the headquarters or work points of the applicant to establish if the conditions for arms storage and safety, specified in Article 33 of the Law, are met only after having informed the applicant and after having received his/her consent.

125. The 15-day term specified in point 121 shall be suspended in cases specified in points 123 and 124 of the date on which the person in question was requested to submit additional documents or information or, as appropriate, was asked to give his/her consent for conducting the

verification of the compliance with the conditions for arms storage and safety before the date the applicant gives his/her consent.

126. If the analysis of documents specified in point 120 and other specialised verifications conducted by the police authorities find that the conditions specified in the Law are met, the competent authority shall issue the permit for purchasing lethal or non-lethal arms subject to authorisation and their ammunition, a sample of which is provided in Annex 15, only for those arms and ammunition the possession and, as appropriate, the use of which is necessary for carrying out activities specific to the fields included in the category of types of operations with the applying legal person.

127. If the competent police authority refuses to authorise the purchase of all arms mentioned in the application, it must inform the applicant in writing of the grounds for the refusal, which can be appealed by the applicant under the Law on Administrative Offences 793-XIV of 10 February 2000.

128. The unjustified refusal of the legal person to submit the documents or information specified in point 123 or to permit the police authorities to conduct the verification referred to in point 124 may provide grounds for rejecting the application for authorisation.

129. The persons specified in Article 31 (2) and (3) a) of the Law may purchase, own and use only arms of defence and security as prescribed by law.

130. After having purchased the arms for which he/she received the permit under point 130, the representative of the legal person must appear at the competent police authority within 10 days together with the original document confirming the purchase of the arms under the law, as well as the purchase permit duly completed on the reverse side by the dealer from which he/she purchased the arm in order to be granted the permit for possession of arms, the sample of which is provided in Annex 16, or, as appropriate, the permit for possession and use of arms, the sample of which is provided in Annex 17 for the arms and ammunition purchased.

131. Notwithstanding the provisions of point 130, if the number of arms purchased is bigger than 12, the legal person must store them in premises intended for such use available in his/her ownership and inform the competent police authority about the purchase and the storage premises of such arms.

132. The police authority notified under points 130 and 131 shall verify the authenticity of the dealer's specifications entered on the reverse side of the purchase permit and if the category, model, serial number and manufacturing number and use of arms for which the permit was granted match the data entered in the documents proving the purchase, as well as the data that the applicant has. In cases specified in point 131 such verifications shall be conducted at the premises where the arms and ammunition are stored.

133. On the basis of verifications specified in point 132, the competent police authority shall issue the permit for possession and use of arms.

134. Legal persons who own shooting ranges under Article 45 of the Law and the private security organisations must dispose of those arms and submit to the competent police authority the proof of their disposal within 15 days from the date the validity of the permit for possession and use of arms expires.

135. Legal persons authorised to own arms must, in the event they dispose of such arms, appear at the competent police authority in order to cancel their registration from the permit for possession or, as appropriate, from the permit for possession and use of arms.

136. The provisions of point 135 shall not apply to legal persons which also have the status of a dealer authorised to sell arms and ammunition if the arms used are in their ownership and are intended to be leased under the law.

137. In cases specified in points 134 and 135, the competent police authority shall verify the existence of the relevant specifications in the records of the legal person and if the registration of arms in the permit is cancelled.

138. The legal person authorised under this chapter to own or use lethal or non-lethal arms subject to authorisation may submit for, temporary or permanent, storage the arms and ammunition to another legal person authorised to do so.

139. The person specified in point 138 may transfer the arms entered on the permit for possession or, as appropriate, on the permit for possession and use of arms only when handing them over to a dealer or when changing the place of their storage.

140. In cases specified in points 138 and 139, the authorised legal person may transport by its own means of transportation up to 5 arms simultaneously. The transport of a bigger number of arms is permitted only through a dealer authorised to carry out transport operations with arms and ammunition, unless the legal person is authorised to also conduct such operations.

141. In order to authorise a transfer of firearms, the legal person concerned must submit an application indicating the applicant's identification to the police authority for the area in which arms are stored, the reason for the transfer, the place in which arms will be transferred, the date and duration of transfer, the itinerary of travel, the means of transportation, arms and ammunition to be transferred, to be accompanied, as appropriate, by the following documents:

1) if the authorisation of transfer is requested for more than 5 arms, a written statement on how arms will be transported, respectively, the proof of transportation through an authorised dealer to that effect or, as appropriate, of its own means of transportation, if the whole amount of arms is transferred simultaneously;

2) the proof that the conditions for arms storage and safety are met, if arms are transferred to a new storage place.

142. For the application specified in point 141, a permit for transportation of arms shall be issued, the sample of which is provided in Annex 18, as follows:

1) within no more than one working day – a period during which, in cases specified in point 141 subpoint 1), the competent police authority shall verify if the dealer which will transfer the arms is authorised to conduct transport operations, and if the applicant declares that arms will be handed over to the dealer, they shall verify if such a dealer exists;

2) within no more than 15 days, in cases specified in point 141 subpoint 2) - a period during which the competent police authority for the area in which the arms will be transferred shall verify the compliance with the conditions for arms storage and safety specified in Article 33 of the Law.

143. If, after having conducted the verifications specified in point 142, the competent police authority finds that the issuance of authorisation under point 141 is not justified, it shall reject the application and notify the applicant of the grounds for this decision.

144. Legal persons specified in point 119, which want to temporarily transfer abroad the lethal arms and ammunition for hunting, target shooting competitions, displaying the arms at specialised exhibitions and for carrying out repair of arms in their ownership at an authorised dealer, must submit a written application to the competent police authority to issue a permit for the temporary transfer of arms/ammunition from the country, the sample of which is provided in Annex 19, attaching the documents confirming the purpose of the trip, in original and copy.

145. The competent police authority shall verify if the conditions specified in point 144 are met, and, in the absence of any impediments, shall issue the transport permit for temporary transfer from the country of the requested arms and ammunition.

146. On the basis of the transport permit specified in points 144 and 145, the legal person may transfer the arms from the territory of the Republic of Moldova by its own means of transportation or, as appropriate, may conclude a contract with an dealer authorised to carry out the transport operations to temporarily transfer abroad those arms, after the necessary customs formalities have been carried out.

147. The persons specified in point 144 must, upon returning to the Republic of Moldova, present at the state border crossing point all arms entered in the transport permit for temporary transfer from the country.

148. If, during the trip abroad, the arms entered in the transport permit for temporary transfer from the country have been stolen, lost or destroyed, upon returning to the country the holder must submit to the customs authority the original documents issued by the competent authority abroad confirming that the event was reported in order to carry out the necessary customs formalities.

149. If the event specified in point 148 occurs, the representative of the legal person specified in point 147 must submit, within three days of entering the country, the police authority which issued the transport permit for temporary transfer from the country of the arms/ammunition, and submit a statement about that event together with the original document issued by the competent authority of the State in which the event occurred.

150. The competent local police authority notified about the event by the representative of the legal person shall specify it accordingly in the records until the recovery of arms.

Chapter 17

Procedure for authorising legal persons to own and, as appropriate, use non-lethal arms and ammunition

151. In order to obtain the certificate for possession of non-lethal arms and ammunition, a sample of which is provided in Annex 20, legal persons specified in Article 31 (3) b) and c) and (4) of the Law must submit to the police authority for the area in which the headquarters are located a notification according to Annex 21 on the purchase of non-lethal arms and ammunition which are the subject of declaration to be accompanied by the documents specified in point 120 subpoints 1)-5), and 7), except in relation to certificates of completion of theoretical and hands-on training course on arm handling.

152. On the basis of documents specified in point 151 and verification of compliance with the conditions of arms and ammunition storage and safety, the police authority shall issue the applicant, within 15 days, the owner certificate.

153. If a legal person disposes of one or more arms he/she owns on the basis of the owner certificate, he/she must inform the competent police authority, which shall cancel its registration from the certificate and will make the relevant specification in the records of the legal person.

Chapter 18

Records and conditions of storage and safety of arms and ammunition owned by legal persons

154. Legal persons authorised to own or, as appropriate, use arms and ammunition must establish the records specified in Article 33 (5) of the Law and ensure the storage and safety of those arms and ammunition as stipulated in Annex 3 of the Law.

155. The arms and ammunition which are subject to the right of ownership or use shall be kept at the location or, as appropriate, at the work points specified in the permit for possession or use of arms or, as appropriate, in the certificate for possession of arms, in specially equipped metal lockers fixed on the wall or floor, locked and secured so as to deny the access of unauthorised persons. Lockers must be equipped with separate compartments, multi-functional key or cipher lock systems, to store ammunition separately from arms.

156. If the legal person owns more than 12 lethal arms, such arms shall be kept by the owners at the address mentioned in the permit for arms possession, in specially equipped storage premises with video surveillance and alarm systems connected to the alarm and response dispatch centres of specialised security or police organisations.

157. Premises specified in point 156 intended for keeping or storing arms and ammunition must be endorsed by the specialised services of the local competent police authority.

158. The legal person authorised to own or use arms and ammunition must keep records of such arms and ammunition, and of the staff provided with arms and ammunition in separate registers numbered and registered with the local competent police authority.

159. The legal person referred to in point 158 must, within 15 days from the date of establishment or, as appropriate, inclusion in the activities the occupations justifying the possession or use of arms and ammunition, but not later than the date of purchase of arms and ammunition, submit the register of arms and ammunition to the police authority responsible for the area in which the headquarters of the legal person are located, as well as the register of the staff provided with arms, in order to be registered in accordance with the law.

160. After termination of terms specified in Article 33 (6) of the Law or, as appropriate, within 5 days from the date of dissolution of the legal person under the law, registers specified in point 158 shall be submitted for archiving to the competent police authority.

Chapter 19

Conditions for equipping the staff with arms and ammunition and for issuing permits for carrying and using arms effective only in the course of official duties

16.1 Only persons which comply with the conditions specified in Article 34 (1) and Article 35 (1) of the Law can be provided with lethal or, as appropriate, non-lethal arms and ammunition after having obtained a permit for an arm classified in category C, a sample of which is provided in Annex 22, with the right to carry and use arms effective only in the course of official duties, to be granted to each person by the authorised service of the competent local police authority.

162. In order to obtain the permit specified in point 161, the legal person must submit an application to the authorised service of the police inspectorate for the area in which the arm storage premises are located, to which he/she shall attach the following documents in order to confirm the compliance with the conditions of Article 34 (1) and Article 35 (1) of the Law:

- 1) a copy of the identification document of the person who will be provided with a arm;
- 2) the medical certificate (a report by an addiction specialist and psychiatrist) issued no later than 12 months before submitting the application, indicating that the applicant is fit medically to own and use arms and their ammunition;
- 3) the certificate of completion of a theoretical and hands-on training course on arms and ammunition, organised by a legal person authorised to do so, in original and copy;
- 4) the report on the psychological state indicating that the applicant is fit to own, carry and use arms and their ammunition to be issued no later than 12 months before submitting the application by a psychologist authorised to conduct such tests;

- 5) 2 colour photos 3x4 cm;
- 6) a proof that the fee specified in Annex 2 of the Law has been paid;
- 7) a copy of the individual employment contract of the employed person who will be provided with a arm and ammunition;
- 8) the report on completion of the instruction specified in Article 34 (1) e) of the Law indicating the use for which the person concerned will be provided with an arm, as well as the conditions of carrying and using the arm, to be signed by the employer and the person which will be provided with a arm;
- 9) a copy of the individual service order, specified in Article 33 (4) of the Law.

163. On the basis of the application formulated under point 162, and of documents submitted by the applying legal person, the competent police authority shall verify the compliance with the conditions specified in Article 34 (1) and Article 35 (1) of the Law and, as appropriate, shall request the submission of documents specified in point 7 subpoint 11) of these Regulations.

164. The contents of the instruction specified in Article 34 (1) e) of the Law must include themes on the conditions of carrying, use and storage of lethal arms, their technical and protective characteristics, modalities to intervene under different circumstances occurring in the course of official duties, the use of arms, and shooting sessions with weaponry available in the authorised shooting ranges.

165. If, the verifications specified in point 163 find that the conditions stipulated in the law are met, the competent police authority shall issue the permit to own the arm classified in category C specified in point 161.

166. The provisions of point 161 shall apply accordingly to the following categories of staff employed with the authorised legal person:

- 1) the staff appointed to manage, maintain and supervise the shooting ranges owned by the legal persons concerned;
- 2) the staff with responsibilities in management, administration and maintenance of arms held by the legal person concerned.

167. The application specified in point 162 shall be reviewed within 15 days from the date of its submission.

Chapter 20

The procedure for endorsing the permits for ownership or use of lethal arms and ammunition, permits for carrying and using arms effective only in the course of official duties, and operating permits for shooting ranges

168. Permits for owning or, as appropriate, the use of arms and ammunition subject to authorisation, permits for carrying and using lethal and non-lethal arms, permits for carrying and using arms effective only in the course of official duties, operating permits for shooting ranges, and certificates of non-lethal arm owners respectively, shall be valid for three years initially and endorsed every 3 years.

169. Legal persons who are authorised to own or use arms and ammunition or who own authorised shooting ranges, as well as the staff provided with arms of defence and security, must appear for endorsement, before the term specified in point 168, at the local competent police authority which registered them.

170. In order to receive the endorsement, the legal person must submit to the competent police authority the following documents in original and copy: the application for endorsement, the company registration certificate, act of company incorporation, the permit to own or use lethal arms and ammunition or the operating permit for shooting ranges or the owner certificate for non-lethal arms, the security and defence plan or, as appropriate, the service contract.

171. After having received the application and documents specified in points 168-170, the competent police authority shall, within 15 days, verify at the work points of the legal person where he/she keeps the arms and ammunition, in the shooting ranges respectively, if the conditions of the law are met, and shall stamp the application and the owner certificate.

172. To endorse the permits for carrying and using arms provided to his/her employed staff, the legal person must submit the following documents to the competent police authority: the application for endorsement, a copy of the identification document of the person provided with arms, the medical certificate permitting the possession and use of arms and ammunition.

Chapter 21

Revocation or cancellation of permits of the legal persons for possession or use of arms and ammunition and operating permits for shooting ranges, as well as of certificates for possession of non-lethal arms and ammunition

173. Permits for possession or use of arms and ammunition and operating permits for shooting ranges, as well as the certificates for the possession of non-lethal arms and ammunition, which are granted to legal persons under these Regulations, shall be revoked or, as appropriate, cancelled as prescribed in Article 41 of the Law.

174. Revocation or, as applicable, cancellation of permits and certificates specified in point 173 shall be made by the local competent police authority or by the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate, through a written decision, the sample of which is provided in Annex 23, and shall be communicated to the legal person in question.

Chapter 22

Authorising the organisation and conduct of theoretical and hands-on

training courses on arms and ammunition

175. Legal persons may, on the basis of a programme to be approved by the Ministry of Education, organise theoretical and hands-on training courses on arms and ammunition to acquaint trainees with the legislation and how to use the arms and ammunition specified in the Law.

176. The courses specified in point 175 are intended, as appropriate, for:

1) Professional qualification of shooting range instructors;

2) theoretical and hands-on training of natural persons who want to own or carry and use lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation and their ammunition, under the law, as well as of persons to be provided with arms to fulfil their official duties or, as appropriate, to carry out activities which involve the access to arms and ammunition within the premises of legal persons authorised to own or use arms and ammunition and, as appropriate, to conduct operations with arms and ammunition.

177. In order to approve the training program, legal persons shall submit to the Ministry of Education an application to be accompanied by the following documents in original and copy:

1) the certificate of company registration and the act of incorporation, which shall specify that the short-term training is entered in its subject of business (other forms of adult education and other education not included in other categories);

2) the proof that the legal person has premises adequate for training on arms and ammunition and the necessary materials and equipment;

3) the operating permit for the shooting range, if the legal person also owns a shooting range, or the lease or service contract concluded with a legal person which owns the shooting range;

4) the proof that it has staff qualified in the field.

178. If the legal person complies with the conditions provided for in the Law, the Ministry of Education shall approve the programme for organising and conducting theoretical and hands-on training on arms and ammunition.

179. To obtain the approval specified in point 178, the legal person shall coordinate with the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate the training programme to be drawn up as prescribed in point 180.

180. The courses specified in point 176 subpoint 1) shall be conducted during a period of at least 2 months, and the training programme must include the following topics:

1) legislation on the regimen of arms and ammunition, for which shall be provided at least 15 hours;

2) legal aspects of the use of arms, for which shall be provided at least 6 hours;

3) first aid procedure in the event of bodily injury with a arm, for which shall be provided at least 20 hours, including 10 hours of hands-on training;

4) the components and operation and use of arms and ammunition and protective equipment, for which shall be provided at least 30 hours;

5) conducting and supervising the activities carried out in the shooting range, handling of arms and ammunition and use of protective equipment, for which shall be provided at least 40 hours, including 20 hours of hands-on training;

6) the methodology of training individuals in firing methods inside the shooting range, for which shall be provided 70 hours, including 40 hours of hands-on training;

7) hands-on training on firing methods in an authorised shooting range using all arms permitted by the Law, for which shall be provided 50 hours.

181. The courses specified in Article 176 subpoint 2) shall be conducted for at least 2 days and the training programme should include the following themes:

1) legislation on the regimen of arms and ammunition, for which 4 hours shall be provided;

2) legal aspects of the use of arms, for which 4 hours shall be provided;

3) first aid procedure in the event of bodily injury with an arm, for which 2 hours shall be provided;

4) the components and operation and use of arms and ammunition and protective equipment, for which shall be provided 4 hours;

5) hands-on training on firing methods in an authorised shooting range, for which at least 2 hours shall be provided.

182. The themes will be established and courses will be held by the staff with a legal degree and/or with specialised training in arms and ammunition or who worked in an institution of defence, public order and national security system, as well by staff qualified in each of the fields specified in point 181.

183. At least 20 percent of the hours intended for theoretical training will be reserved for hands-on training.

184. At the end of the training course, the participants will take a final examination in accordance with point 23 or, as appropriate, in accordance with point 190.

185. The Ministry of Education shall verify every 2 years the compliance with all conditions established for obtaining an authorisation to conduct the courses specified in point 175.

186. The Ministry of Education shall order the cancellation of the decision on approving the training course programme, if the verification conducted under point 185 finds the existence of one of the following cases:

- 1) non-compliance with the purpose of the courses specified in point 176;
- 2) non-compliance with the conditions specified in point 177;
- 3) non-compliance with the conditions specified in points 180-183 on the structure and content of the training programme.

Chapter 23

The procedure for granting the certificate of shooting range instructor

187. The staff which carry out activities on training, coaching and supervision of firings made in authorised shooting ranges must hold the shooting range instructor certificate, which shall be issued by a legal person authorised to organise the courses specified in point 176 subpoint 1).

188. The applicant must submit to the legal person authorised to organise the courses specified in point 176 subpoint 1) a written application to be accompanied by the following documents in original and copy:

- 1) identification document;
- 2) diploma;
- 3) criminal record;
- 4) a medical certificate issued no more than 12 months before the date of submitting the application;
- 5) the psychologist report on the psychological state, issued no more than 12 months before the date of submitting the application;
- 6) the proof that the fee established for obtaining the shooting range instructor certificate has been paid.

189. The legal person entitled to organise the courses specified in point 176 subpoint 1) shall verify the documents mentioned in point 188 and, in the absence of any impediments, shall admit the applicant to the respective training, and after passing the examination, shall issue the shooting range instructor certificate.

190. Persons who attended at least 90 percent of the training courses specified in point 176 subpoint 1) shall take a final examination before an Examination Committee consisting of representatives of the organiser and authorised service of police authorities.

191. The organiser must inform the candidates about the date, time and place of the examination at least 5 days before the date of examination.

192. The examination specified in point 190 shall consist of two tests to be taken, namely:

1) a theory test which shall consist of a set of questions intended to verify the level of knowledge in all fields addressed in the training courses;

2) a hands-on test which shall consist of a firing session in a shooting range intended to verify the skills of using arms and ammunition, as well as the individual protection equipment, observing the positions for firing, firing accuracy, the personal response upon the outbreak of fire, the arm safety procedure, as well as the personal skills and the procedure in situations requiring first aid and in a fire.

193. The result of the examination shall be recorded in the minutes to be signed by all members specified in point 190, in which the scores obtained in the two tests shall be entered, as well as their arithmetical mean in the form of a grade between 1 and 10, respectively, the word “passed” if the grade obtained is at least 7, or “failed”, if the grade is under 7.

194. If the candidate failed to attend the examination on the established date, this shall be recorded in the minutes specified in point 193.

195. The candidate who fails to pass the final examination may appeal the result recorded in the minutes drawn up under the conditions of point 193 within 5 days from the date of examination. The appeal shall be reviewed by a new committee established under point 190, which cannot consist of persons who established the initial score, and the result of the examination shall be recorded in the minutes drawn up under the same conditions.

196. The person who fails to pass or attend the final examination shall be entitled to participate in a new examination in accordance with points 190-195, within no later than 12 months, according to the plan established by the organiser, without the need to repeat the training course.

197. The person who fails again to attend or pass the examination may take a new examination only after having attended a new training course in the field.

198. Notwithstanding the provisions of points 190-195, the following categories of persons may take the examination specified in point 184 without attending the training courses specified in point 176 subpoint 1):

1) persons who have the professional qualification of a dealer;

2) persons who have or had the status of a target-shooter or biathlete, under the law.

199. The following categories of persons may apply for a shooting range instructor certificate without attending the training specified in point 176 subpoint 1) and without taking the examination specified in point 188:

1) persons who have or have had the status of a police or military officer, certified by the certificate issued by the institution where they are or were employed;

2) shooting range or biathlon coaches as well as shooting instructors.

200. The legal person authorised to conduct theoretical and hands-on training on arms and ammunition must establish a register to keep the record of instructor certificates issued to individuals, which will have the following headings: the current number, the name and last name, the home address and personal code of individuals who obtained the instructor certificate, certificate series, date of issuance, comments.

Chapter 24

Marking of arms and ammunition manufactured by dealers in the Republic of Moldova

201. The arms and their essential components and ammunition must bear markings made during the manufacturing process, which shall include the elements specified in Article 49 (2) of the Law.

202. The markings to be made on arms shall consist of a combination of three alphanumeric groups, as follows:

1) the first group shall consist of five capital letters, the first two being in all cases MD, and the following being the first three consonants of the name of the dealer who manufactured the arm;

2) the second group shall consist of a capital letter from A to D, corresponding to the category in which the arm is classified, according to the annex to the Law, and of two digits corresponding to the current number from the respective annex, from the position in which the characteristics of the arm on which the mark is made are indicated;

3) the third group shall consist of at least 3 digits, the first two indicating the last two digits of the year in which the arm was manufactured and the next one indicating the sequence number of the arm, established for each category of arms every year.

203. The markings to be made on cartridges and/or the original packaging shall consist of a combination of two alphanumeric groups, as follows:

1) the first group shall consist of three capital letters, the first will always be R, and the following are the first two consonants of the manufacturer-dealer's name, followed by two digits which represent the last two digits of the year the ammunition was manufactured;

2) the second group shall consist of the letter L for ammunition intended for long arms, and S for ammunition intended for short arms followed at least by a digit representing the calibre expressed in millimetres.

204. To individualise the groups consisting of marks specified in points 202 and 203, such groups must be separated by spaces enough visible.

205. In the case of lethal arms, all other combinations or subcombinations of which they are made must be marked with the digit series using a range of digits established by the State Register of Arms, for each dealer, in accordance with the specialised regulations and practices.

206. Marking which includes the series specified in point 205 shall be made on the barrel and gear case - for arms classified in this category; on the barrel, gear case and breech-mechanism - for hunting carbines, bullet target-shooting arms, security arms and defence and self-defence arms, airguns; only on the barrel - for tranquilizer guns, alarm and signalling pistols and guns, starting pistols, props arms; on the main metal part - for industrial arms, stunning weapons, crossbows, bows and harpoons intended for fishing.

207. The records of arms and ammunition manufactured by the dealer shall be kept by the specially appointed staff, in a register of finished products, numbered and registered with the competent police authorities, which will specify: the current number of the operation, the category the arm is classified in according to the annex to the Law, the category of arm, the brand, the marking of the arm and the series of the components, the calibre, the date and time arms entered the warehouse, the name, last name and position of the person which handed it over, his/her signature, name, last name and position of the person which received the arm and his/her signature.

208. Every arm as a finished product must have, upon its exit of warehouse of finished products, a certificate of conformity.

209. The mark on arms imported in the Republic of Moldova shall consist of two capital letters – MD and the last two digits of the year in which the arm was imported. The mark shall be made by the importer.

Chapter 25

The procedure for conducting experimental firing

210. Lethal arms with rifled barrels and their backup barrels shall be subject to experimental firing.

211. At the request of the competent police authority, owners of lethal arms with rifled barrels must submit for experimental firing the arm and/or the barrel he/she owns:

- 1) if the essential components or spare parts of arms with rifled barrels (hammer, barrel, claw extractor, ejector, breech-mechanism, slide) undergo authorised modification or repairing;
- 2) in duly justified cases, established by the police authorities.

212. Experimental firing shall be conducted by a forensic structure of the competent authority in order to register the projectile and the cartridge tube in the operative police records.

213. At the request of the holder of the right to own or, as appropriate, carry and/or use arms, the experimental firing can be conducted in his/her presence if the circumstances allow it.

214. Collection arms which are rare or have historical, artistic, scientific or documentary value, the amount of cartridges to be fired, as well as the conditions under which firing will be conducted may be agreed upon with the holder of the right to own arms when there is suspicion that the experimental firing may affect the functionality or integrity of the arm.

Chapter 26

The procedure for licensing dealers to carry out operations with arms and ammunition

215. Legal persons established as dealers may conduct operations with arms and ammunition only after obtaining the license, which shall be issued in accordance with Law 130 of 8 June 2012 on the regimen of arms and ammunition for civil use and Law 451-XV of 30 July 2001 on licensing of entrepreneurial activity by specialised licensing authority.

216. To obtain and, as appropriate, extend or change the license specified in point 215, the dealer must file a declaration stating the category of operations he/she intends to conduct, to be accompanied by the following documents in original and copy:

- 1) certificate of company registration;
- 2) act of company incorporation which should specify in the type of activity the operations he/she intends to conduct according to the declaration;
- 3) the proof that the building in which he/she will perform the licensed activity is in legal ownership;
- 4) the proof that there are specially equipped places intended for storage and, as appropriate, sale or repair of arms and ammunition that meet the conditions specified in Annex 3 and, as appropriate, the conditions specified in Annex 4 or Annex 5 of the Law, and endowed with technical and protective equipment with electronic video surveillance and alarm systems connected to the alarm and response dispatch centres, as well as to video monitoring systems;
- 5) for dealers who want to conduct repair operations with arms, the proof that the instruments subject to mandatory verification have undergone the metrological verifications and, as appropriate, the operating permit for shooting ranges intended for arms verification;
- 6) for dealers who want to conduct transport operations with arms and ammunition - the proof that the specialised means of transportation to transport dangerous goods are in legal ownership, the conditions stipulated in international treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is a party, or the proof that he/she has a transportation service contract signed with the person who has specialised means of transportation to transport dangerous goods;
- 7) to authorise the access of the employed staff, manager and company associates to carry out activities directly with arms and ammunition, they must show:
 - a) the identification documents;

b) the report on the psychological state indicating that the applicant is fit to own, carry and use lethal arms and ammunition to be issued by a psychologist no later than 12 months before submitting the application;

c) the medical certificate (a report by an addiction specialist and psychiatrist) issued no later than 12 months before submitting the application, indicating that the applicant is medically fit to own and use arms and their ammunition;

d) the certificate of completion of a theoretical and hands-on training course on arms and ammunition specified in point 176 subpoint 1) to be organised by a legal person authorised to organise such training courses;

8) the document certifying that the person who submits the documents is empowered to represent the company.

217. Documents specified in point 216 subpoint 7) may be submitted in advance to the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate to authorise the access for carrying out activities with arms and ammunition.

218. If at least one of the persons employed or the persons who has the status of an associate or manager fails to comply with the conditions specified in Article 7 (1) a) and d) or is in one of the cases specified in Article 7 (2), he/she will be refused the issuance of the license.

219. The specialised licensing authority, which received the statement specified in point 216, establishes if the conditions for issuing a license are met on the basis of the submitted documents and verifications of premises where arms and ammunition will be kept or, as appropriate, operations with arms and ammunition will be carried out.

220. The declaration on the issuance and, as appropriate, extension or changing of the license shall not be registered if:

- 1) it was submitted (signed) by a person without the appropriate duties;
- 2) documents were drawn up in violation of points 216-218.

221. The refusal to register the declaration specified in point 219 shall be communicated to the applicant in writing within 5 working days from the date of notification, specifying the ground for refusal.

222. After removing the cause that served as grounds for refusing the registration of the respective declaration, the applicant may file a new declaration which will be reviewed in the prescribed manner.

223. If the verifications specified in point 218 find that the conditions provided for in the law are met, the specialised licensing authority shall issue or, as appropriate, extend or change the license for conducting operations with arms and ammunition by specifying the category of operations which were found to be met, the sample of which is provided in Annex 24.

224. The term of reviewing the declaration specified in point 216 is 30 days from the date of its registration with the specialised licensing authority.

Chapter 27

The procedure for conducting the regular technical inspection

225. Dealers licensed to repair arms shall, upon endorsement of arm permits or upon disposal of arms, conduct the regular technical inspection of arms for civilian use to verify and establish if they meet the essential requirements for safe use of arms.

226. To conduct the regular technical inspection, the owner shall submit the arms, the permit for possession or, as appropriate, carrying and using arms, his/her identification document and the proof that the fee provided for in the Law for regular technical inspection has been paid.

227. All arms for which permits to carry and use lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation are requested shall undergo the regular technical inspection.

228. Arms submitted for regular technical inspection must be cleaned and discharged of cartridges.

229. The expenses related to the regular technical inspection specified in point 225 shall be borne by the legal owner of the arms verified and shall not include the costs of arm repair.

230. The regular technical inspection of arms owned by natural and legal persons shall be conducted at the request of the legal holder, as well as at the express request of the competent police structures.

231. The regular technical inspection of the arm shall be conducted in the presence of the arm owner or employee of the competent police authority responsible for arm and ammunition control. The presence of strangers shall be prohibited.

232. The regular technical inspection of the functioning of arms and of compliance with the essential safety conditions shall consist of:

- 1) verification of arm barrels;
- 2) verification of the reliable functioning of the arm's mechanisms;
- 3) verification of the breech-mechanism or verification of headspace in the gear case of smooth-bore guns;
- 4) verification of markings and identification of the arm;
- 5) verification of arm dimensions;
- 6) as appropriate, the experimental firing of arms owned with the right to carry and use them shall be performed in shooting ranges.

233. Verifications specified in point 232 shall be performed as prescribed in relevant national standards:

1) SM GOST R 50529:2010 “Firearms for civilian and official use, industrial and special use devices. Safety requirements and safety testing methods”;

2) SM GOST R 50741:2005 “Self-defence gas guns. Pistols, revolvers, gas firing devices and tubeless guns. Safety requirements. Types of control methods during the security certification testing”;

3) SM GOST R 51612: 2001 “Pneumatic arms. General technical conditions and test methods”.

234. If the regular technical inspection finds that the elements to be verified meet the essential conditions of safe use, the licensed dealer shall issue the natural or legal person, to which the arm belongs, the regular technical inspection certificate, the sample of which is provided Annex 25 and which shall be valid for a period of 5 years, according to the Law.

235. The regular technical inspection certificates shall be issued separately for the adapter and backup barrels.

236. If the regular technical inspection finds that the verified arm does not meet the technical conditions for safe use, the dealer specified in point 225 shall draw up and hand over to the natural or legal person, who is the owner of the arm, the minutes on establishing the non-conformity of the arm, a sample of which is provided in Annex. 26.

237. The minutes specified in point 236 shall indicate the faults found during the verification of the arm, its essential components and essential safety conditions which they do not meet, as well as the report on the failure to undergo the regular technical inspection or the non-conformity.

238. The minutes specified in point 236 shall be drawn up by the dealer licensed in arm repair in two copies, to be countersigned by the dealer and the owner of the arm, and each of them shall receive a copy of it.

239. If the arm cannot be repaired so as to meet the essential safety conditions, it may be owned only with the right to own it, without the right to carry and use it, or it can be converted into a panoply arm by subjecting it to the deactivation procedure, or it may be handed over for destruction and cancellation of its registration to the local competent police authority.

240. For arms that have not undergone the regular technical inspection, the competent police authority shall, at the request of the arm owner, issue the arm permit only with the right to own it without the right to carry and use it.

241. Firearms with shortened barrels or with adapted barrels in order to use the silencer, as well as arms with modified markings, shall be withdrawn from civil use and shall be handed over free of charge for destruction and the cancellation of its registration to the competent police authority.

242. If the regular technical inspection finds that the essential components and spare parts of firearms with rifled barrels (hammer, barrel, claw extractor, ejector, breech-mechanism, slide) have been replaced, the dealer must notify the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate.

Chapter 28.

Operating regimen of dealers

243. The legal person licensed to conduct operations with arms and ammunition must keep records of arms, ammunitions and operations with them, as well as of the staff appointed to conduct operations in a register of lethal arms and ammunition, numbered and registered with the competent police authority.

244. Dealers can receive arms for sale only on the basis of a document confirming the ownership of the depositor over them, submitted along with his/her identity document, arm permit or owner certificate or, as appropriate, the permit for the possession or use or, respectively, the arm disposal permit to be issued by the competent police authority, a sample of which is provided in Annex 27.

245. Dealers which receive arms by any means provided by law, which excludes their entering in the possession of such arms, shall not be entitled to dispose of or to use those arms in cases other than those established by the depositor or without his/her consent.

Chapter 29

Registers of operations with arms and ammunition conducted by dealers

246. Dealers which conduct sale, repair and transport operations with arms and ammunition must mention in the registers established as prescribed by the Law all operations they performed.

247. Dealers must provide the authorities with registers established under point 246 whenever they are requested to.

248. The records of repair and verification operations with arms or spare parts received for that purpose, respectively of the regular technical inspections performed, must be kept daily in the register, which will necessarily include the following headings: the current number, the identification of the natural or legal person who handed over the arms for repair, verification or regular technical inspection, the category, model, calibre, serial number and manufacturing number of the arm, as well as the arm permit number or, as appropriate, the permit for possession or use of the arm or the owner permit of the natural or legal person, the date the arm was handed over, the name of repair performed, the date the arm was returned, the number of the document issued after the repair, verification of periodic technical inspection operation was conduct, the signature, the signature of the receipt of the arm, comments.

249. The records of sale operations with arms must be kept daily in separate registers by the dealer licensed to conduct them, which will necessarily include the following headings: the current number, the operation, the identification of the natural or legal person who handed over the arms for sale, the number of arm permit, the permit of ownership or, as appropriate, the number of the permits for possession or use of arms, respectively, the arm disposal permit, on the basis of which the arm was handed over for sale, the category, calibre, serial number, the manufacturing number of the arm, identification of the natural or legal person which purchases it, the number and date of purchase permit and the police authority which issued it and the buyer's signature.

250. The records of import-export, respectively, transfer operations with arms and ammunition must be kept in registers to be established under point 246, which will include the following headings: the current number, the operation, the number and date the purchase permit and the transportation permit for import operations, and for export and re-export operations – the transfer permit were issued by the competent police authorities, the amount of arms or ammunition which are the subject of the import-export or transfer operation, as well as their characteristics, the name and address of the foreign partner from which arms or ammunition are imported or, as appropriate, for which they are intended, the date on which the operation was conducted.

251. The records of transport operations with arms and ammunition as well as of arms and ammunition transported must be kept in registers to be established under point 246, which will include the following headings: the current number, the name and number of the document accompanying the goods, the identification of the natural or legal person for which they are transported, the amount, the characteristics and, as appropriate, the brand, calibre, serial number and manufacturing number of arms, the amount and calibre of ammunition, the authorised means of transportation and its license plate, the proof that the transportation is secured, the identification of the representative and of the driver of the transport company or organisation accompanying the commodity, the identification of the recipient, the period of transportation, the itinerary used, particulars of any event which occurred during the transport.

252. The records of arms and ammunition stored in warehouses and stores of arms and ammunition shall be kept in registers to be established under point 246, which should comprise three parts, namely:

1) The first part, entitled "INCOMING", will include: the name and address of the legal person or, as appropriate, the name, address and identification document of the natural person who handed over the arms and ammunition to the warehouse, the number and date of the permit for possession or use of the arm or, as appropriate, the number of arm permit, the certificate of ownership, the date on which the arms and ammunition entered the warehouse, the name, last name, home address, series and number of identification document of the person delegated to transport arms and ammunition to the warehouse, the number and date the power of attorney was issued, the licenses plates of the vehicle with which the amount of arms and ammunition was transported, the brand, calibre, series and manufacturing number of the arm, the amount and calibre of ammunition;

2) The second part, entitled "OUTGOING", will include: the date on which the arms and ammunition left the warehouse, the name and address of the legal person which received them at

the warehouse, the number and date of invoice, the name, home address, series and number of the identification document of the person delegated to received them, the number and date it was issued, the license plates of the vehicle used to transport them, the amount of arms and ammunition, the brand, calibre, series and number of manufacturing of arm, the amount and calibre of ammunition;

3) the third part, entitled “NOTES –VERIFICATIONS” will include: the current number, the date of verification, the authority which carried out the verification, the verification result, the term of correction, other comments.

253. The headings contained in the registers specified in points 246-252 may be added or modified by an order of the General Police Inspectorate.

254. The samples of registers specified in point 253 shall be communicated to the competent police authority, upon obtaining the permit for conducting operations with arms and ammunition and, as appropriate, the operating permit for the shooting range.

Chapter 30

Conducting import and export operations of arms and ammunition by dealers

255. The commercial, import and export operations with arms and ammunition may be conducted by licensed dealers only after obtaining in advance the purchase permit and the transportation permit for import operations, as well as the transfer permit for export operation with arms and ammunition, a sample of which is provided in Annex 28, to be issued by the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate under Article 59 (3) of the Law.

256. In order to conduct commercial, import and export operations, dealers must submit an application to be accompanied by a copy of the sale contract or the pro-forma invoice to be translated, as appropriate, by a sworn translator.

257. When applying for a new permit for import/export operations with arms and ammunition, if no changes have occurred in the legal situation of the company which would prevent the continuation of trading arms and ammunition, only the pro-forma invoice to be translated, as appropriate, by a sworn translator shall be attached to the application.

258. If the review of the submitted documents finds that the conditions provided for in the Law are met, the authority specified in point 255 shall issue the permit on the basis of which the import or export of arms and/or, as appropriate, of ammunition shall be conducted.

259. After having conducted the import or export, the dealer must submit to the authority which issued the permit for import/export operations with arms and ammunition, the customs declaration for import, respectively, export operations.

260. To conduct import, export, re-export and transit operations with arms and ammunition classified in category A specified in Annex to the Law, as well as of arms and ammunition used

in order to equip the competent public authorities in national defence, state security and public order, whose regimen is regulated by special laws and regulations, the licensed dealer must in addition obtain the international import certificate to be issued by the Interdepartmental Commission for the control over export, import and transit of strategic goods.

Chapter 31

The procedure for granting transport operation permits for arms and ammunition in the country and abroad

261. The transport operations with arms and ammunition into the country and, as appropriate, abroad by dealers licensed in such operations may be conducted only on the basis of the permit issued, on request, by the competent police authority if:

1) the dealer complies with the conditions of the Government Decision 672 of 28 May 2002 “On the transport of dangerous goods on the territory of the Republic of Moldova”, as well as with the international treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is a party;

2) the dealer has vehicles authorised by the Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure;

3) the staff employed for handling arms and ammunition complies with the conditions specified in Article 56 (1) e) of the Law and is trained in occupational safety rules.

262. In order to be granted a transport permit, the dealer must submit an application, to be accompanied by documents proving that the conditions of point 272 have been met, to the competent police authority. If, after appropriate verifications the police authority finds that the conditions provided for in the Law are on conducting the transport, it shall issue the permit for the transport of arms and ammunition, a sample of which is provided in Annex 29.

263. Dealers licensed to transport arms and ammunition must sign contracts on transport security, under the law.

264. Foreign carriers authorised to transport arms and ammunition classified in the category permissible under the Law must notify in advance of that fact the Department of Border Police and Customs Service.

265. Carriers and courier companies must notify in advance the Border Guard and Customs Service on transport of arms and ammunition to be made to/from the Republic of Moldova.

Chapter 32

The procedure for authorising the operation of shooting ranges

266. To authorise the operation of the shooting range, the legal person concerned must submit an application to be accompanied by the following documents to the competent police authority:

- 1) the certificate of company registration, in original and copy;
- 2) the proof that the building where the shooting-range is located is in legal ownership, in original and copy;
- 3) copies of identification documents, contracts of employment and professional qualification certificates or other documents having the same legal value, as well as the criminal record for the staff appointed to manage, maintain and supervise the shooting-range, for the staff appointed to supervise the activities carried out inside the shooting ranges, for shooting-range instructors respectively;
- 4) the proof that the shooting-range has the first-aid kit, as well as copies of contracts of employment and of professional qualification certificates or other documents having the same legal value, for the staff specialised in first aid and emergency medical care if specific accidents occur;
- 5) the proof that the shooting range has individual protective equipment during firing;
- 6) the Regulation on the organisation and operation of the shooting range, signed by its manager;
- 7) the proof that the fees specified in the Law for the authorisation of the operation of the shooting-range.

267. The original documents specified in point 266 subpoints 1) and 2) shall be returned immediately after comparing them with their copies and the application shall be reviewed within 15 days.

268. On the basis of documents specified in point 266 and verifications carried out at the shooting range to establish if conditions specified in Article 46 (2) of the Law are met, the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate shall endorse the regulations on the organisation and operation of the shooting range, if the conditions specified in points 269 and 270 are met, and issue the operating permit of the shooting range, a sample of which is provided in Annex 30.

269. The regulations on the organisation and operation of the shooting range must contain the following specifications:

- 1) the name and address of the legal person which owns the shooting range;
- 2) the name and address of the shooting range;
- 3) the use of the shooting range;
- 4) the categories of arms permitted in the shooting range;
- 5) the conditions which natural persons must meet to be permitted access into the shooting range, as well as the additional conditions imposed by the shooting range manager;

- 6) the mandatory use of individual protective equipment and the rules on using them;
- 7) the prohibition to bring inside the shooting range arms and ammunition which are not permitted or without notifying the administrative staff, bring and consume alcoholic beverages, drugs or medicines which are likely to affect the safety of firing, the access into the shooting range of persons under the effect of such substances or in advanced state of fatigue or suffering from a temporary condition that can generate a state of danger while using arms;
- 8) the norms of conduct inside the shooting range throughout the duration of firing;
- 9) other conditions or specifications deemed as necessary by the shooting range manager to ensure the safety of firing.

270. The Regulations for the organisation and operation of the shooting range shall be displayed at the entrance of the shooting range and inside it, in visible places, and the administrative personnel must advise the persons upon entering the shooting range premises to read their contents.

271. Upon entering the shooting range, persons who intend to carry out firing activities must sign in the register specified in points 274 and 275, to certify that they have taken note of the contents of the Regulations for the organisation and operation of the shooting range and undertake to comply with it.

272. The persons who intend to carry out firing activities with arms other than those for which they are authorised or with which they are provided must take a course on safe use of arms, to be carried out by specialised staff of the shooting range, respectively by the shooting-range instructors.

273. Notwithstanding the provisions of point 272, the safety course is not necessary for persons who have taken this course and provide a proof by showing the certificate issued by an authorised shooting range or by a natural or legal person authorised to organise introductory and theoretical and hands-on training courses on the line of arms and ammunition.

274. The person who owns a shooting range authorised under the law must keep the records of used arms and ammunition in a log paginated and registered by the police authority, which shall include: the current number, the date and duration of firing, the name, last name, the series and number of the identification document of the natural person or, as appropriate, the name and address of the legal person which organised and conducted the firing, the category of arms used for firing, the amount and calibre of ammunition used, the name and last name of the supervisor or, as appropriate, of the shooting-range instructor or coordinator, the headings intended to be signed by the aforementioned persons, the specifications of any events occurring during the firing, and other comments.

275. The log specified in point 274 shall be kept by the shooting range manager, who must provide it to the competent police authority whenever it is requested by him/her.

276. The person who owns a shooting range authorised under the law must ensure all measures necessary to carry out the firing activities in a fully safe manner.

277. If an incident occurs, which results in bodily injury or casualty or major property damage, the competent police authority shall order the suspension of the operating permit for the shooting range until investigations are completed.

278. If the investigations find that the incident occurred due to technical or construction-related deficiencies, the measure of suspending the operating permit shall be maintained until the date on which the person who owns the shooting range provides the proof that he/she has eliminated them.

Chapter 33

Categories of shooting ranges

279. By their use, shooting ranges are classified as:

1) sports shooting ranges - shooting ranges intended for carrying out training and sports competitions and which are built or arranged in accordance with the requirements of the relevant sports disciplines included in the specific technical norms of the national sports federations or associations;

2) entertainment shooting ranges - shooting ranges intended for entertainment and recreation firing;

3) training shooting ranges - shooting ranges intended for training of staff with functions of assuring the security of certain facilities;

4) test shooting ranges - shooting ranges intended for verifications and testing of arms and ammunition.

280. By their location, shooting ranges are classified as shooting ranges located:

1) within residential areas - shooting ranges located within the boundaries of administrative-territorial units;

2) outside residential areas - shooting ranges located outside the boundaries of administrative-territorial units;

281. By how they are arranged, shooting ranges are classified as:

1) indoor shooting ranges - which are built or arranged indoors;

2) outdoor shooting ranges - which are built or arranged outdoors.

281. By the nature of their protective equipment, shooting ranges are classified as:

1) constructed shooting ranges of which the protective means are built specifically for this purpose;

2) natural -shooting ranges which use the relief morphology (banks, ramps, terraces) in order to retain bullets within the defined boundary of the shooting range.

283. By the number of firing fields, shooting ranges are classified as:

1) simple –which have only one firing field;

2) complex - which have several firing fields which can be used simultaneously.

284. By the nature of firing fields, shooting ranges are classified as:

- 1) unidirectional - with one firing direction;
- 2) multidirectional - with several firing directions, this being a characteristic of natural outdoor shooting ranges.

285. By the size of the safety area, shooting ranges are classified as:

- 1) with full safety area - shooting ranges in which the size of the safety area's depth (SAD) and of the side protection areas (SPA) coincides with the firearm danger area (FDA), established in accordance with Figure 1. Outdoor shooting ranges located in a plain area, in which there are no natural obstacles in the way of direct fire or ricochets, fall into this category;

- 2) with reduced safety area - shooting ranges in which either the SAD or the SPA or both are smaller than the FDA. Outdoor constructed or natural shooting ranges, the construction or safety arrangements of which ensure the retention of most bullets from direct fire or ricochets, fall into this category. The reduction of the safety area shall be approved based on the criteria of the calibres used, physical and dimensional characteristics of the protective equipment, the slope of the line of sight (firing in negative angles), etc.;

- 3) without safety area - shooting ranges in which the SAD or the SPA coincides with the boundaries of the shooting range's active area and the SPA. Indoor constructed or natural shooting ranges, in which the size or location of protective means retain all bullets in the shooting range's active area, fall into this category.

286. By the degree of attendance, shooting ranges are classified as:

- 1) permanent - shooting ranges operated 50 days a year;
- 2) non-permanent - shooting ranges operated less than 50 days a year.

287. Shooting ranges specified in point 286 subpoint 2) may benefit from certain derogations from the parameters of protective means.

288. In complex shooting ranges, the SPA and SAD shall be established for each firing field, and the SAD and SPA lines of the shooting range shall be established on the outside line of the areas related to each firing field.

289. For multidirectional fields, the SPA and SAD lines shall be established in all intended firing directions.

Chapter 34

Technical norms for the construction or arrangement of shooting ranges

290. These norms establish the criteria that must be considered when choosing the location, the construction or development solutions or arrangements of any shooting range in order to achieve a secure location for the inhabitants of that area.

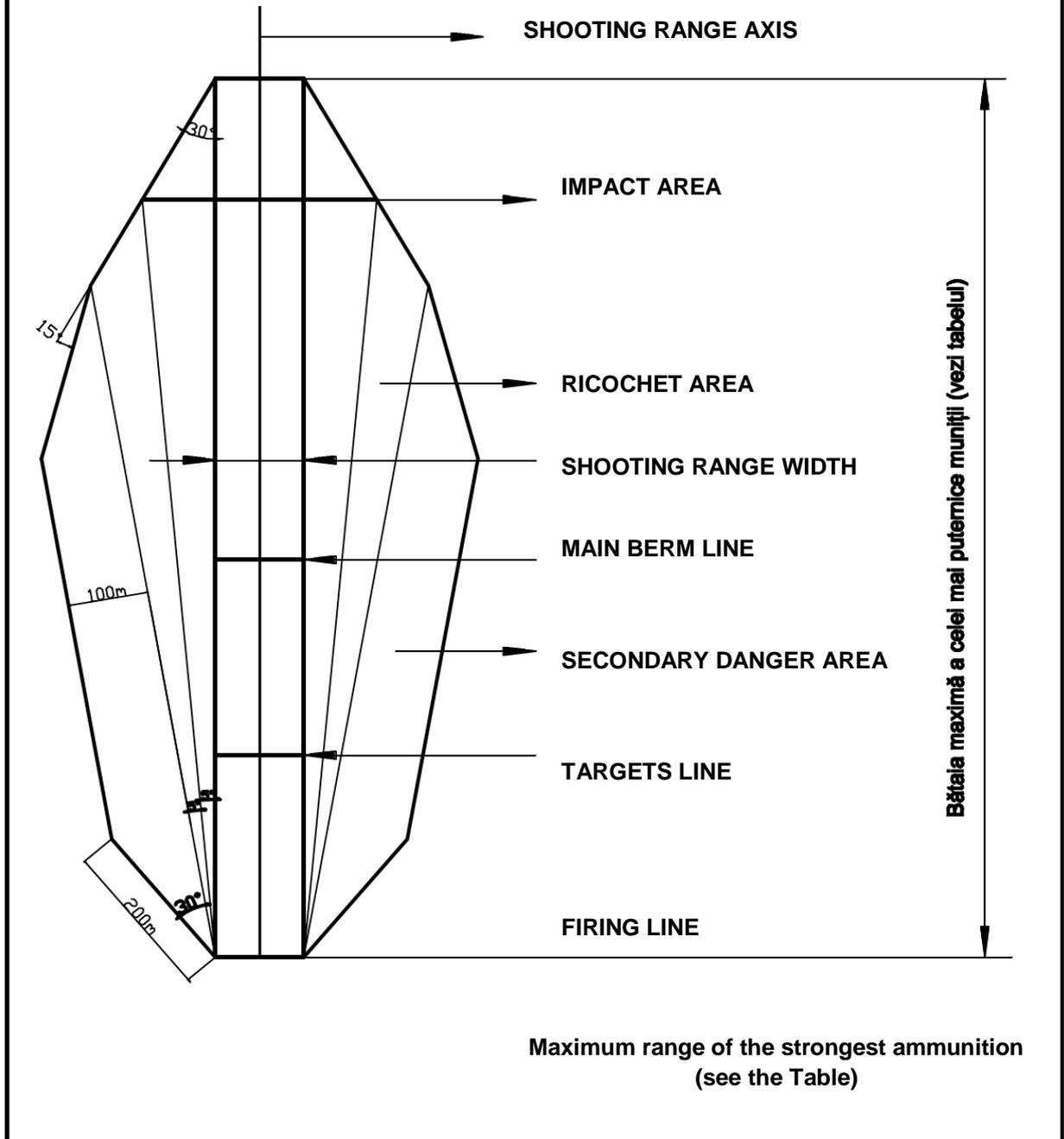
291. The norms on the safe use of arms and ammunition inside the shooting ranges are established in the regulations on the organisation and operation of shooting ranges to be endorsed by the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate or authorised service of the local police authority.

292. Each arm used in the shooting range should be verified for its correct adjustment by the instructor which supervises the activities which take place inside the shooting range before the actual firing session starts, at the following safe distances: 7-10 m for short guns, 25 m for long arms with a calibre of 22LR, 50 m for long arms with a calibre of up to 9,3 mm (metric equivalent), excluding Magnum and Ultra Magnum calibres, 100 m for long arms with a calibre of more than 9.3 mm and calibres less than 9.3mm Magnum and Ultra Magnum.

293. The safety area of a shooting range for bullet ammunition shall be established according to Figure 1.

Figure 1

Safety area of outdoor shooting ranges



294. The safety area of a shooting range for smooth-bore arms is a semicircle based on the firing line and with a radius equal to the maximum range of the ammunition used + 25%.

295. The maximum range of hunting and sports ammunition is provided in the table below.

Calibre	Maximum range	Receiver energy
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.22 LR from a short arm	1300 m	130 J
.22 LR from a long arm	1550 m	150 J
9 mm short arm	1900 m	500-650 J
9 mm long arm	2100 m	650-800 J
.40 S&W, .45ACP	2000 m	500-600 J
.357 Magnum	2000 m	700-800 J
.223 Remington	3000 m	1900 J
.308 Winchester	3100 m	3500-4100 J
7 mm Rem Mag, .300 Win Mag	3500 m	4600 J
Various hunting ammunition in Magnum and Ultra Magnum calibres: .338 Win Mag, .300 RUM, .338 RUM, .338 -378 Weatherby Magnum	4500 m	5300 J, 5800 J, 6100 J, 7000 J
Various hunting ammunition in large calibres (“African”): .375 Holland&Holland, .505 Gibbs, .500 Nitro Express, .700 Nitro Express	3500 m	6300 J, 8380 J, 8000 J, 12000 J
.338 Lapua Magnum	4000 m	6600-6800 J
12,7x99 (.50BMG)	5200 m	15000-20000 J
Various Long Range ammunition in calibres .408, .416, .460 :		
- ammunition with lead core	5500 m	11300 J, 13500 J, 15200 J
- one-piece ammunition made of bronze or other copper alloys	6500 m	11300 J, 13500 J, 15200 J
Cartridges with alices Ø 2 – 2,5 mm	300 m	2400 – 4100 J
Cartridges with alices Ø 4 – 5 mm	550 m	2400 – 4100 J
Easy one-projectile cartridges cal. 12/16/20	1200 m	2400 – 4100 J
Heavy one-projectile cartridges cal. 12/16/20	1400 m	2400 – 4100 J

296. For shooting ranges located within residential areas, the basic principle is that all bullets from direct fire and ricochets should be intercepted in the active area of the shooting range.

The defining characteristic of these shooting ranges is the existence of a closed wall and bullet catcher built and of a bulletproof ceiling or visor impenetrable by bullets.

297. The basic facilities required in the shooting ranges specified in point 296 are the berm or closed wall, the bullet catcher, side walls or parapets and bulletproof ceiling, and the optional facilities are the calibre limiters, namely:

1) the berm must have a minimum height of 4 m, if the maximum useful length of the shooting range is up to 50 m, and a minimum height of 6 m, if the maximum useful length of the shooting range is between 50 and 300 m. The angle of the slope where the bullet impact occurs must be between 45° and 60°, with the optimum slope of 56°. For calibre 22LR, the heights shall be reduced by 1 m;

2) the closed wall is the equivalent of berms for indoor shooting ranges. Its size must be selected according to the maximum calibre used. If it is manufactured by companies specialising in the construction of such means of protection, they must provide the certificates on its strength by calibres and types of bullets.

298. If the shooting range specified in point 297 was built with one's own resources, its head wall shall be arranged as follows:

1) a wall made of concrete B25, with minimum strength of 20.0 N/mm² and minimum thickness of 25 cm;

2) a steel sheet "12Г2сmφ", with minimum thickness of 8 mm for short gun calibres, and at least 12 mm for long arm calibres, excluding calibres whose initial energy exceeds 4200 J.

299. The bullet catcher in outdoor shooting ranges shall be made of wood and filled with sand.

300. The bullet catcher in all indoor shooting ranges shall be formed of a deceleration shield consisting of a rubber curtain with fabric lining of minimum thickness of 8 mm, covering a construction of steel chains or steel sheets arranged in the form of blinds, and the catcher. Both the blinds system and the main steel sheet must ensure the deflection of bullets toward the shooting range floor.

301. The catcher shall consist either of devices specially built by specialised companies (tunnel, snail, funnel, ballistic rubber bricks, etc.) or of a box with sand disposed over the entire width of the active area. The sand thickness shall be correlated with the calibre, but shall not be less than 1.5 m. Certain catcher models built by specialised companies may exclude the need to for the deceleration shield.

302. The side walls shall be built of:

1) concrete B25 with minimum strength of 20.0 N/mm² and minimum thickness of 15 cm;

2) a steel sheet "12Г2сmφ", with minimum thickness of 6 mm for short gun calibres, and minimum 8 mm for long arm calibres, excluding calibres whose initial energy exceeds 4200 J.

3) anti-ricochet layer made of rubber or wood cells.

303. The roof shall be built similarly to the side walls.

304. Bulletproof ceilings shall have a concrete core with minimum thickness of 6 cm or a steel sheet with minimum thickness of 6 mm and shall be coated with an anti-ricochet layer, and their number, depending on the length of the active area of the shooting range, must be:

- 1) for 25 m – minimum 2;
- 2) for 50 m – 4;
- 3) for 100 m – 6;
- 4) for 300 m – 8.

305. The size of bulletproof ceilings and the height above the ground shall be calculated based on the critical angles for each category of arm.

306. The calibre limiters shall be placed only on the firing lines where calibres and types of bullets which have an initial energy between 4200 and 6000 J (maximum energy allowed in indoor shooting ranges) shall be used.

307. The calibre limiters may consist of additional sand boxes or steel sheets with minimum thickness of 12 mm, placed immediately behind the targets boards, covered with a thick anti-ricochet rubber band layer and a wood layer.

308. For shooting ranges located outside residential areas, the basic principle is that all bullets from direct shots and ricochets are intercepted in the active area of the shooting range and in its adjacent safety area. The defining characteristic of these shooting ranges is the existence of a natural berm and the lack of bulletproof ceilings. These aspects are specific to arranged, outdoor shooting ranges, constructed or natural, namely:

1) the berm must have a minimum height of 4 m, if the maximum useful length of the shooting range is up to 50 m, a minimum height of 6 m, if the maximum useful length of the shooting range is between 50 and 300 m, and a minimum height of 8 m, if the maximum useful length of the shooting range exceeds 300 m, for all categories of arms which are used, excepting calibre 12.7 x 99 (.50BMG). For this calibre, as well as for Long Range calibres with initial minimum energy of 10000 J, the berm size must be selected as follows: a minimum height of 8 m, if the length is up to 100 m, a height of 9 m, if the length is between 100 and 500 m, and a height of 10 m, if the length exceeds 500 m. The existence of vegetation on the berm top shall not be deemed as a means of safety and shall not be included in the calculation of its height. The minimum slope is 45°, at least at the height of the targets +1 m. For natural shooting ranges, a berm with a minimum mean slope of 30° shall be accepted, if there are intermediate berms in the firing line or if the main berm consists of a succession of smaller berms in a hillside or mountain slope if the slope is terraced and if targets are placed in the area with slope exceeding 30°. If the berm slope contains rocks or boulders, this reduction of the slope shall not be accepted; therefore a bullet catcher needs to be installed;

2) parapets shall be made up as follows:

- for constructed shooting ranges which do not have natural means of protection, parapets shall be made up of concrete walls with a height of 3 m;

- for shooting ranges which have natural means of protection, parapets shall be made up of side slopes of the landform where the shooting range is located, usually, a valley, with a minimum height of 3 m;
- for natural shooting ranges, in which the landform does not present parapets on one or both sides, the SPA shall not be reduced, according to the indicated template for that side;
- for shooting ranges located in rocky areas or in areas with stony soil, the SPA shall be doubled.

309. For the outdoor shooting range with natural constructions, located in an area where natural means of protection exceed the minimum limits imposed by these norms, the following reductions in the size of safety areas shall apply:

- 1) reductions in the SAD:
 - if the berm has a minimum height + 1 m –by 15% ;
 - if the projection of the critical angle intersecting the berm at minimum 2 m below its top - 50%;
 - if the height of the berm exceeds the critical angle projection with heights between 2-5m – by 10%;
 - if the height of the berm exceeds the critical angle projection with heights between 5-10 m –by 20% ;
 - if the height of the berm exceeds the critical angle projection heights exceeding 10 m –by 30%;
 - if the slope of the shooting range is negative, determining negative firing angles + 15% for each degree of slope;
 - If there are intermediate berms of a minimum height of 0.7 m – by 10% ;
- 2) reductions in the SPA:
 - if parapets have a height exceeding 3 meters –by 10% ;
 - if parapets have a minimum height of 6 m –by 25% ;
 - if parapets have a minimum height of 15 m –by 40% .

310. The reductions are cumulative and may minimise the size of the safety area.

311. If a shooting range needs a safety area of a certain extent and it can not be provided, the following steps may be taken for its inclusion in the existing safety area:

- 1) reducing the authorised maximum size;
- 2) reducing the firing distance;
- 3) imposing negative firing angles (raising the firing points).

312. For the delineation of the shooting range, signs and warnings must be placed across its entire safety area in order to avoid the risk of unauthorised access.

313. Signs and warnings specified in point 312 are:

1) warning billboards of A3 size, with red background, with the following message engraved with white letters: “WARNING! SHOOTING RANGE! FIRING DANGER!”, which shall be placed at a maximum distance of up to 250 m between them;

2) barriers on access roads intersecting the safe area, on which shall be placed warning billboards of A3 size, with red background, with the following message engraved with black letters: “WARNING! SHOOTING RANGE! NO PASSING!”;

3) red flags of 1.5 m x 0.75 m, placed on a mast with a minimum height of 2 m in at least two protruding points within the safety area, visible from most frequented used access road;

4) optional - other billboards containing explanatory messages about the business hours of the shooting range, detours, etc.

Chapter 35

The procedure for registering the awarded arms and their ammunition

314. Citizens of the Republic of Moldova who are awarded arms and their ammunition based on legal provisions may only register the arms specified in the Law, if such arms meet the conditions specified in Article 7 (1) and (3) and are not in any of the cases specified in paragraph (2) of the same article of the Law.

315. Foreign citizens who are awarded arms and their ammunition by the President of the Republic of Moldova or Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova may transfer those arms and ammunition from the territory of the Republic of Moldova after having obtained the transfer permit from the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate.

316. The document proving the award in cases specified in points 314 and 315 shall serve as a ground for issuing the permit for the possession or, as appropriate, the carry and use of arms, or of the transfer permit.

317. In order to obtain a transfer permit, the foreign citizen awarded with an arm shall submit to the authorised service of the General Police Inspectorate an application to be accompanied by his/her identification document and award documents.

Chapter 36

The procedure for authorising any change in the arm or in the arm owner’s situation

318. The owner of a lethal arm may request from a dealer licensed in arm repair to make a technical modification to the arm only with the consent of the competent police authority.

319. The proof of the consent specified in point 318 shall be issued on request, without further formalities, except for those provided for in point 321, if:

1) the modification made to the arm does not change its technical characteristics or use specified in the Law;

2) the modification made to the lethal arm converts it into a non-lethal arm.

320. If the modifications made to the arm change the use or category of the arm according to the classification specified in Annex 1 to the Law or if modifications are likely to cause any changes in the regimen of the possession or, as appropriate, the carry and use of arms, the proof of the consent specified in point 318 shall be issued only after the appropriate procedure for authorising the owner to own or, where applicable, carry and use the arm for the use or category the arm is classified in, is complied with as prescribed in these Regulations.

321. In order to obtain the consent specified in point 318, the applicant must submit an application to the competent police authority, which registered the arm, stating the identification of the arm, the changes to be made, and the grounds for those changes.

322. Along with the application specified in point 321, the applicant must submit his/her identity document and arm permit in original and copy.

323. In cases specified in point 320, the application shall be submitted along with the authorisation in accordance with point 7.

324. The provisions of points 321-323 shall also apply accordingly to the owner of the arm who is not the holder of the right to own or, as appropriate, carry and use the arm for which he/she is applying for the consent for modifying the arm.

325. The term for reviewing the application submitted as prescribed in points 321-324 shall be as follows:

- 1) up to 3 days from date the application is submitted in cases specified in point 319;
- 2) within the period specified in point 10, if the application is submitted along with the application for an authorisation.

326. During the terms specified in point 325, the competent police authority shall verify:

- 1) in cases specified in point 319, if the modifications made to the arm change the category it is classified in, it shall verify if the maximum amount of arms in that category which the owner may possess or carry and use is met;

- 2) in cases specified in point 320, it shall verify the grounds for issuing the permit to own or, as appropriate, carry and use a arm of a type, category and use corresponding to the arm after it has been modified.

327. If the verifications specified in point 326 find no impediments, the police authority shall issue the applicant a proof of consent for modifying the arm. If this is not the case, the police authority shall communicate in writing the grounds for refusing to issue that proof.

328. After a arm is modified by a dealer licensed in arm repair, the owner must appear, within 10 days, at the police authority which issued the proof of consent with the arm and with the original document issued by the dealer certifying the modifications made to the arm and confirming that the conditions of conformity have been met, if the modifications made to the arm

changed its calibre, type or category in which it is classified in accordance with Annex 1 of the Law.

329. In cases specified in point 328, the arm may be subjected to experimental firing, as appropriate, as prescribed by Chapter 25.

330. On the basis of documents submitted by the applicant and after having conducted the experimental firing, when necessary, the competent police authority shall change the permit of the arm if at least one of its characteristics entered in that document has been modified.

331. Changing the use of the arm without conducting the technical modification thereof may be permitted by the competent police authority at the request of the owner, only if the applicant obtains the permit to own or, as appropriate, carry and use the arm according to its new use under the provisions of Chapter 2.

332. The holder of the permit to own a arm classified in category A who wants to carry and use the lethal arm entered in the permit may request the competent police authority to issue a permit to carry and use an arm classified in category B and enter the arm in that document, with a mandatory provision of the document confirming the status that gives him/her the right to carry and use the requested lethal arm.

333. The holder of the permit for the carry and use of a arm classified in category B, who wants to own the lethal arm entered in the permit without the right to carry and use it, should request the competent police authority to issue a permit to own the arm classified in category A and to enter that arm in that document.

Chapter37

Deactivation or conversion of lethal arms into non-lethal arms

334. Lethal arms may be converted only into deactivated/panoply arms or prop arms by dealers licensed to conduct repair operations with arms.

335. The owner of a lethal arm, who wants to convert it into a non-lethal arm in accordance with point 334, must notify in advance about that the police authority with which that arm is registered, which shall issue a proof on which the identification of the arm shall be entered, as well as about the fact that it will be converted into a deactivated/panoply arm or, as appropriate, into a prop arm.

336. Lethal arms can be converted into deactivated/panoply arms by perforating into the barrels, directly behind the cartridge chamber, an orifice of at least 5mm.

337. Lethal arms can be converted into prop arms by covering the barrel of the arm using two steel pins, fixed by welding or by pressing on the outside of the barrel and placed so that only blank cartridges, uncharged bullets or shots can be injected into the chamber.

Chapter38

Special provisions

338. Fees specified in Chapter 1, points 1-5, 7 and 8 and in Chapter 2, points 1-3 and 5-8 of Annex 2 of the Law shall be transferred to the special account of the General Police Inspectorate as special means.

339. Fees specified in Chapter 1, point 6 and Chapter 2, points 4 and 9 of Annex 2 of the Law shall be transferred to the accounts of the units providing the respective services.

340. In order to verify the compliance with the requirements for the possession or carry and use of arms, natural and legal persons who own lethal and non-lethal arms shall, during the period specified in Article 72(4) of the Law, appear at the competent police authority to be granted the appropriate documents as prescribed by Law.

341. To obtain permits for the possession or, as appropriate, the carry and use of lethal and non-lethal arms subject to authorisation in accordance with point 343, natural persons shall submit to the competent police authority an application, the sample of which is provided in Annex 31, to be accompanied by the following documents: the arm permit, the identification document of the legal owner of the arm, the medical certificate (a report by an addiction specialist and psychiatrist), the proof that fees specified in Annex 2 of the Law were paid, the report on compliance with conditions for at-home storage and safety of arms and ammunition, to be produced by representatives of the police authority or, as appropriate, association, federation or sports club they are members of, the document confirming the quality required by Law in order to obtain a permit for a arm classified in category B with the right to carry and use the arm, and, as appropriate, the documents specified in point 7 subpoint 11).

342. The persons specified in point 341 which do not meet the conditions of points 7, 8) and/or 9) may obtain a permit for a arm classified in category A permitting the holder to keep the arm at his/her home.

343. The use of arms shall be established based on their characteristics in accordance with Annex 32.

344. The essential components of prohibited arms and lethal arms, i.e. the breach mechanism, the chamber of cartridge and the barrel respectively, shall be included in the regimen of arms for which they are intended.