

On the basis of Article 82, para. 1, item 2, of the Constitution of Montenegro and Amendments IV, para 1, of the Constitution of Montenegro, the Assembly of Montenegro in its 25th convocation, at its session within the first extraordinary sitting for 2015, on 26 February 2015, adopted the following:

LAW ON ARMS

I. BASIC PROVISION

Article 1

This Law regulates the procurement, possession, carrying, collecting and transport of arms, as well as the conditions for the production, testing and marking of firearms, repair and modification, trade and transport of arms, provision of services of sports-recreational shooting and training citizens on the proper use of firearms.

Article 2

The provisions of this article shall not apply to:

- the procurement, possession, carrying, collecting, transport, production, testing and marking of firearms, repair and modification, trade and transport, and shooting ranges for the needs of the Army of Montenegro (hereinafter: the Army), law enforcement policing bodies (hereinafter: the police), and other state bodies and legal entities when so prescribed by special laws;
- arms which are transported across the territory of Montenegro for the needs of relevant bodies, organizations, companies and other entities of other states, according to international agreements.

Article 3

Arms shall mean any device manufactured or adapted for throwing rounds, balls, shots and other projectiles, by ejecting gas, liquid or other substances by the means of air pressure, gunpowder and other gases, or other propellants, as well as devices for which their main purpose is self-defense, hunting or sports.

For the purposes of this Law, arms shall also mean any part or replacement part which is specifically intended for firearms and is key for their functioning, also including the key components of firearms (frame mechanism, head or case, barrel and breech), the acquisition of which requires a permit.

Article 4

Arms are classified into categories A, B, C, and D.

Arms of category A include:

- 1) military projectiles with explosive filling and launcher;
- 2) automatic firearms;
- 3) firearms disguised as other objects;

- 4) ammunition with thrusting, explosive or flammable projectiles and projectiles for such ammunition;
- 5) ammunition for pistols and revolvers with projectiles with a fragmentation effect and projectiles for such ammunition, except ammunition for hunting and sports shooting;
- 6) military arms;
- 7) explosive arms and parts thereof;
- 8) all types of arms with integrated silencers and silencers intended for arms.

Arms of category B include:

- 1) semiautomatic or repeating short barrels;
- 2) short barrel single action with central bullets;
- 3) short barrel single action with rim bullets, total length up to 28 cm;
- 4) semiautomatic long barrels with which the magazine and cartridge chamber can take more than three bullets;
- 5) semiautomatic long barrel with which the magazine and cartridge chamber can take not more than three bullets, in which the filling mechanism can be removed or, when uncertain whether the arms are of that structure, that it can be modified with standard tools into arms with which the magazine and the cartridge chamber can take three bullets;
- 6) repeating and semiautomatic long barrel firearms with smooth-bore barrels of a total length of up to 60 cm;
- 7) repeating long barrel firearms not covered by item 6 of this paragraph;
- 8) long barrel single action with one or more rifled barrels;
- 9) semiautomatic long barrel arms not covered in items 4 to 6 of this paragraph;
- 10) short barrel single action with rim fire bullets of total length above 28 cm;
- 11) long barrel single action, with one or more smooth-bore barrels;
- 12) antique weapons;
- 13) long barrel single action with a combination of rifled or smooth-bored barrels;
- 14) semiautomatic firearms for civilian use, similar to automatic firearms, but not covered in item 9 of this paragraph.

Arms of category C include:

- 1) gas weapons;
- 2) replicas of firearms in which the unique filling is not used;
- 3) small canon;
- 4) air weapons with kinetic energy 10.5 J or higher, or with projectile velocity of 250 m/s or more, or caliber of 4.5 mm or more;
- 5) weapons with the force of an arched string exceeding 450 N.

Arms of category D include:

- 1) air weapons with kinetic energy up to 10.5 J, or with projectile velocity up to 250 m/s, or caliber of up to 4.5 mm;
- 2) weapons with the force of an arched string lower than 450 N;
- 3) electric stunners;
- 4) pepper sprays;
- 5) cold weapons.

Key parts of firearms, when separate objects, are covered by the category of firearms to which they are installed or for which they are intended.

Article 5

It is prohibited to acquire, hold or carry arms and ammunition of category A and cold weapons whose basic purpose is to attack or cause injuries, as well as objects suitable for causing injuries when carried in public and when the manner and circumstances of causing such injuries indicate that they are carried in order to be instantly used to harass, attack, or cause injuries.

It is allowed to acquire, hold, carry and transport arms and ammunition of category B against a document that has been issued in accordance with this Law.

It is allowed to acquire, hold, carry and transport arms and ammunition of category C provided that they have been reported to the relevant authority in accordance with this Law.

It is allowed to acquire, hold, carry and transport arms and ammunition of category D without any document or report.

Article 6

For the purposes of this Law, decorative arms, imitation arms, and arms permanently disabled for use in accordance with this Law, as well as arms intended to be used as alarms, signals, and for rescue, for industrial and technical purposes if used exclusively for such purposes, underwater guns and other objects which by force of a spring, extended rubber or compressed gas, eject harpoons and are used exclusively in fishing (underwater arms), the ammunition for air weapons and false ammunition shall not be considered as weapons.

Article 7

Procedures implemented in accordance with this Law shall be governed by the law regulating administrative procedures.

Article 8

Terms used in this Law for physical persons in the masculine gender shall be understood to denominate both the male and the female gender.

Article 9

The terms used in this Law shall have the following meanings:

1) Firearms are any type of device by which the means of thrust produced by gun powder eject throwing rounds, balls, shots, arrows and other projectiles;

2) Military arms and ammunition for such arms are arms and ammunition acquired in accordance with special regulations and whose trade is not allowed or is limited for physical persons;

3) Explosives are all types of mine-explosive devices in the form of bombs, mines, grenades, and other devices equipped with an explosive or appropriate non-explosive substance or a detonator, which, under suitable external or internal force (weight, impact, movement, electrical energy, chemical or nuclear reaction, and so forth) release energy and cause fragmentation;

4) Long barrels are any weapons except the short barrel;

5) Short barrels are firearms with barrels not longer than 30 cm, and their overall length does not exceed 60 cm;

6) Automatic firearms are weapons that are automatically reloaded after the first shot and that can fire at least two and more rounds with one pull of the trigger;

7) Semi-automatic weapons are reloaded automatically when a round is fired and can fire only one round with one pull of the trigger

8) Repeating firearms are arms which, after firing a round, must be manually reloaded from a magazine or cylinder into the barrel;

9) Single action firearms are arms without magazines and before every firing they must be reloaded by inserting a bullet into the barrel;

10) Arms for personal safety are short barrel and long barrel arms of different calibers;

11) Sporting weapons are firearms of category B used for sports shooting disciplines in accordance with international standards defining the types and calibers of sporting weapons;

12) Hunting weapons are firearms of category B which can be used for hunting wildlife in accordance with hunting regulations;

13) Gas weapons are pistols, revolvers and rifles which, under the pressure of a gunpowder charge or compressed gas, disperse in a specific direction or expel irritant substances in order to disable other persons, causing a short-term effect on human health;

14) Replicas of firearms are copies of long or short barrel firearms, which do not use unique filling, but are filled from the barrel mouth with black powder and is fired by means of flint, wick or primer;

15) Small canon "mužar" is a hand-held or self-standing device intended to cause a loud shot, made so that it cannot take unique filling, but is filled from the barrel mouth with a quantity of powder or is fired by the means of flint, wick or primer and is closed with a material of low specific weight;

16) Air weapons are types of guns, pistols, revolvers or other devices under the pressure of compressed air or other gas rounds, balls, shots and other projectiles;

17) Stringed weapons like bows and crossbows (bows, crossbows, slings, underwater rifles) and other devices that by force of the arched string or other means thrust the arrow or other projectiles;

18) Electroschock paralyzers are hand-held devices used for incapacitating a person by the means of high-voltage electrical discharge;

19) Cold steel such as knuckles, daggers, sabers, bayonets or other items whose cutting edge is under pressure of a compressed spring and springs out when the button is pressed or when the spring or metal ejecting device is pressed, irrespective of the length of the cutting edge or hidden edges or other concealed weapons with hidden cutting edges (weapon rods or umbrellas, etc.), as well as devices or objects suitable for inflicting injuries;

20) Signal weapons are guns, revolvers, pistols and other devices which under powder or compressed air pressure disperse moderately or fire a filling intended exclusively to cause loud firing and the firing of light signal rockets;

21) Antique weapons are weapons with historical value, representing an integral part of the national costume, and military or police weapons that has become obsolete and unfit for use and which is part of military and police dress uniforms, as well as weapons filled from the barrel mouth with black powder and is fired by the means of flint, wick or primer;

22) Decorative weapons are weapons made for decorative purposes which cannot be used as or converted into firearms;

23) Imitation weapons are devices which in their external appearance are similar or identical to firearms, but cannot be used as or converted into firearms;

24) Ammunition is the bullets of unique filling used to fill firearms and includes shells, primers, powder filling and projectiles. Ammunition shall not mean ammunition without projectiles, ammunition for industrial devices, ammunition for animal stunning devices, ammunition for starter and signal devices, or individual components of bullets (shells, primers, powder filling and projectiles);

25) Fake ammunition is ammunition without sharp or explosive charge, used to produce a firing effect;

26) Allowed non-harmful substances are chemical compounds CN (chloroacetophenone), CS (ortochlorbenzenmalon-dinitry) and OC (oleoresin capsicum) in allowed concentrations;

27) A security officer is a person who performs the task of physical protection of persons and property, in accordance with a separate law;

28) An arms dealer is a legal entity or entrepreneur, who is not an arms broker, whose trading or activity consists fully or partly of the production, trade, exchange, and brokering between arms owners and buyers, as well as the leasing for use, repairing or modification of arms, parts of arms and ammunition;

29) An arms broker is a legal entity or entrepreneur, who is not an arms dealer, whose trade and activity in arms trading consists fully or partly of the acquisition, sale or negotiation of the transport of arms between arms producers anddealers.

II. DOCUMENTS ON ARMS

1. Types of documents

Article 10

Documents issued in accordance with this Law shall include:

- 1) weapons acquisition permit;
- 2) weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons;
- 3) permit to hold weapons;
- 4) permit to collect antique weapons;
- 5) permit to handle firearms;
- 6) the European Firearms Pass;
- 7) other documents issued on the basis of ratified international treaties.

Article 11

Documents from Article 10 of this Law shall be issued by a public administration authority in charge of the interior (hereinafter: the Ministry).

2. Weapons acquisition permit

Article 12

A weapons acquisition permit for category B shall be issued to physical persons for personal safety or for holding and carrying hunting or sporting arms, provided that such a person fulfills the general and special requirements from Article 13 of this Law, and shall be issued on a prescribed form.

Exceptionally from para. 1 of this article, an acquisition permit for holding and carrying hunting and sporting arms shall be issued to a physical person in possession of a valid weapon registration card for the holding and carrying of arms of the same purpose, and the arms which such a person is acquiring, provided that the general requirements are fulfilled as prescribed by article 13, para. 1, items 3, 4 and 5 of this Law.

Article 13

General requirements for the issuing of a weapons acquisition permit for category B weapons to physical persons are that the person:

- 1) has a good reason to acquire weapons;
- 2) is 18 years of age or older;
- 3) has not been sentenced by an enforceable court decision for criminal offences against: the constitutional order and security of Montenegro, humanity and other values protected by international law; the life, body, and general safety of people and property, and criminal acts containing elements of violence, contained in criminal acts against: property, human freedoms and rights, sexual freedom, marriage and family, the judiciary, public peace and order, official duty, the Army, and the environment in terms of killing and torturing of animals, or if criminal proceedings have been initiated against such a person;
- 4) has not been sentenced by final decisions for misdemeanor offences indicating that the weapons could be abused, especially for offences with elements of domestic violence, and provided that no proceedings are underway for such offences;
- 5) that there are no other circumstances indicating that the weapons could be abused and especially: the abuse of alcohol, drugs and other psychoactive substances, disturbed family relations, conflicts with the community, aggressive behavior, and other disorders in behavior or disciplinary violations of hunting and sports shooting regulations.

Special requirements for the issuing of a weapons acquisition permit for physical persons are that:

- 1) the person is medically fit for the holding and carrying of weapons;
- 2) the person possesses the technical knowledge and skills for the proper use, holding, and carrying of weapons.

Article 14

It shall be considered that a physical person has good reason for the acquisition of category B weapons when the weapons are acquired for personal safety, or when hunting and sporting weapons are acquired.

Article 15

In order to determine the existence of circumstances indicating that the weapons could be abused as stated in article 13, para. 1, item 5 of this Law, the law enforcement officer is authorized to search for and collect data and information about the applicant who has filed a request for the permit for the acquisition of weapons and to make an official note regarding the collected data which is to be submitted to the Ministry.

The official note shall contain detailed statements substantiated by facts which unequivocally confirm the contents of the official note.

Article 16

The fulfillment of requirements from article 13, para. 2, item 1 of this Law shall be substantiated by the applicant through a certificate of medical fitness which is to be issued

by a health care institution determined in accordance with health care regulations, which shall have a validity of five years.

The health care institution, upon coming to the knowledge of the applicant's changed health status, to whom it has issued a certificate of medical fitness for holding and carrying of weapons, which impacts the health fitness for holding and carrying of weapons, shall notify the Ministry accordingly without delay.

Article 17

The fulfillment of requirements from article 13, para 2, item 2 of this law shall be substantiated by the applicant for:

1) weapons for personal safety of category B – by a certificate of qualification for the proper use of weapons issued by a legal person or entrepreneur from article 99 of this Law

2) hunting weapons of category B – by a certificate of a passed hunting test and a certificate of active membership in a hunting organization.

3) sports weapons of category B – by a certificate of active membership in a sports shooting organization.

For weapons from para 1, item 1, of this article, the fulfillment of the special requirements from article 13, para 2 of this Law for an applicant who is a law enforcement officer, professional military staff or another person who in accordance with special regulations is authorized to hold and carry weapons, shall be provided by the body where the applicant is employed.

For weapons from para. 1, item 1, of this article a physical person who has a valid weapons registration card shall not attach evidence of the fulfillment of requirements from article 13, para. 2, item 2 of this Law.

For weapons from para 1, items 2 and 3 of this article, a physical person who has a valid weapons registration card shall not attach evidence of the fulfillment of requirements from article 13, para. 2, item 2 of this Law.

Article 18

Weapons acquisition permits for category B weapons shall be issued on a prescribed form to the legal entity provided that:

1) the applicant has good reason to acquire weapons;

2) the responsible person within the legal entity fulfills the general and specific requirements from article 13 of this Law;

3) that the legal entity has space for the secure safeguarding and keeping of weapons.

Good reason for the acquisition of weapons from para. 1, item 1, of this article shall be considered to exist for legal entities which are registered to engage in the following activities: hunting, wildlife breeding, sports shooting, the provision of services of sports-recreational shooting and the training citizens on the proper use of weapons in civilian shooting ranges, the holding and carrying of weapons, and for the tasks of physical protection of persons and property, scientific research requiring weapons, the collection of technical data on animal species, the production of films, the presentation of theatre performances and traditional nights' competitions and other performances which are part of the cultural heritage and the like, as well as museums.

The content and the design of the form from para. 1 of this article and article 12, para. 1 of this Law, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 19

Legal entities engaged in film production, presenting theatre performances or traditional knights' competitions representing cultural heritage can, without a permit, acquire, hold and use cold weapons and weapons of category A, B and C which are modified so that they can fire only fake ammunition.

Article 20

Applications for weapons acquisition permits shall be submitted to the Ministry in the place of the registered address or residence or of the registered seat of the applicant, using the prescribed form.

The content of the application form para. 1 of this article, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 21

When submitting the application for the weapons acquisition permit, the applicant shall not submit evidence of fulfilling special requirements from article 13, para. 2 of this Law.

Once the Ministry determines that the applicant fulfills the general requirements from article 13, para. 1 of this Law, it shall request the applicant to provide evidence of fulfilling the special conditions from article 13, para. 2 of this Law, within 15 days.

Article 22

Weapons acquisition permits to physical and legal entities shall be issued with a validity period of six months from the day of issuance.

Weapons acquisition permits which have not been utilized within the time period from para. 1 of this article, may be extended for the subsequent six months at the request of the person from para. 1 of this article.

Weapons acquisition permits which have not been utilized within the time period from paras. 1 and 2 of this article shall be returned to the issuing body within eight days of the expiration date.

3. Weapons registration card and permit for holding arms

Article 23

For weapons acquired on the basis of the weapons acquisition permit, the physical person shall file an application for the issuing of the weapons registration card for holding of weapons or weapons registration card for holding and carrying of weapons, while the legal person shall file an application for the holding of weapons, to the Ministry in the place of the residence or registered address or seat of the applicant, within eight days of the acquisition of weapons.

The application from para. 1 of this article shall be filed using the prescribed form.

Weapons registration card for the holding of weapons of category B shall be issued to physical persons for weapons for personal safety, weapons registration card for the holding and carrying of hunting and sports weapons, and a permit for holding arms shall be issued to legal person , using the prescribes form.

Weapons registration card for the holding of weapons shall be issued with a period of validity of ten years.

Weapons registration card for the holding and carrying of weapons and the permit for holding arms shall be issued with a period of validity of ten years.

It is possible with respect to one piece of hunting or sports weapon to issue a joint weapons registration card for the holding and carrying of weapons for a maximum of three persons.

The content of the form from paras. 2, 3 and 6 of this article, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 24

A physical or legal person whose document on arms from article 23, paras. 4 and 5 of this Law has expired shall file an application for the issuing of a new document on arms within 30 days of the expiration of the validity period, using the prescribed form.

A persons who fails to act pursuant to para. 1 of this article shall be notified by the Ministry of its obligation to file an application for the issuing of a document within the time period stipulated therein and which can be extended at the request of the person submitted before the expiration of the given period if there are justified reasons to do so.

Once the Ministry determines that the applicant fulfills the general requirements from article 13, para. 1, items 3, 4 and 5 of this Law, it shall ask the applicant to provide evidence of the fulfillment of special requirements from article 13, para. 2, item 1 of this Law within 15 days.

In cases from paras. 1 and 2 of this article, a document shall be issued to the physical person from article 23, para 3, of this law if it is determined that conditions from article 13, para1, items 3, 4 and 5 and para 2, item 1 of this law have been fulfilled, and to the legal person a permit for holding arms shall be issued if it is determined that conditions from article 18 of this law have been fulfilled.

Should the owner fail to act as prescribed in para 2 of this article, the weapons will be subject to actions stipulated in articles 48 and 51 of this law.

4. Permit for collection of antique weapons

Article 25

The permit for the collection of antique weapons shall be issued to the physical and legal person at their request.

The application from para. 1 of this article shall be submitted to the Ministry and shall be submitted to the Ministry in the place of the registered address or residence or of the registered seat of the applicant, using the prescribed form.

The content of the application form para. 1 of this article, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Physical and legal persons may collect antique weapons if they have space for safeguarding and keeping of collected weapons.

The permit for the collection of antique weapons shall be issued to a physical person if the person fulfills the requirements from article 13, para. 1, items 2, 3, 4 and 5 and para. 2, item 1 of this Law, and to the legal person who fulfills the requirements from article 18, para. 1, item 3 of this Law, provided that the responsible person must fulfill the general requirements from article 13, para. 1, items 3, 4 and 5 and para. 2, item 1 of this Law.

Permits for the collection of antique weapons shall be issued with an unlimited validity period.

The contents of form from para. 2 of this article, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 26

Weapons held on the basis of the permit for collection of antique weapons cannot be used as the basis for acquisition, holding or making of ammunition.

Weapons collected on the basis of the permit from para. 1 of this article can be sold or transported only to the person to whom a permit for the collection of antique weapons has been issued.

Firearms that have been modified and made unfit for use must not be modified as to be capable of use again.

With an exception, museums may, along with antique weapons also collect category A weapons from article 4, para. 2, items 2, 3 and 6 of this Law, when such weapons are no longer manufactured and are not in use by the Army or police, provided that they have been made permanently disabled.

Museums may collect category A weapons from article 4, para. 2, items 1, 4, 5 and 7 of this Law and the accompanying ammunition, provided that they have been made permanently disabled.

5. Weapons that must be reported

Article 27

Physical persons older than 18 and legal entities may, without the permit by the Ministry, acquire and hold category C weapons.

Persons from para. 1 of this article, who acquire category C weapons, shall be obliged to report it to the Ministry within eight days of the acquisition thereof.

The Ministry shall issue a confirmation of the reporting of acquired weapons, provided that the physical person or responsible person of the legal entity fulfill the requirements from article 13, para. 1, items 3 and 4 of this Law.

An arms dealer shall notify the Ministry of the sale of category C weapons, within eight days of the date of the sale of the weapons.

6. Rights and obligations resulting from documents on arms

Article 28

Category B weapons must not be carried or transported without the valid document.

Carrying of weapons means the act of carrying the weapon filled and ready for instant use.

Transport of weapons means the act of the transport of weapons for which a document had been issued from one place to another, exclusively empty and not ready for use, secured in adequate boxes, caskets or casing separately from the ammunition, in case of the change of residence or registered address of the owner, or in case of repairs or modifications, going hunting or to the shooting range, attending sports competitions or going to other places designated for shooting exercises and in other justified situations.

Article 29

Weapons and ammunition may be sold or given only to physical persons or legal entities possessing valid weapons acquisition permits, or weapons registration cards for

holding of weapons or weapons registration card for holding and carrying of weapons, or permits for holding arms.

Weapons and ammunition may be sold to persons from para. 1 of this article directly or through an arms dealer.

An arms dealer, in accordance with this Law, shall be obliged to notify the Ministry within eight days of sale about the sale of weapons to physical persons based on the weapons acquisition permit.

The physical and legal persons selling weapons for which a document has been issued from para. 1 of this article shall notify the Ministry within eight days of sale regarding the sale of weapons to the physical or legal person based on the weapons acquisition permit in order that the relevant de-reporting entry can be made.

Article 30

Physical persons who possess weapons on the basis of a valid document from article 23, para. 3, of this Law or weapons from article 27, para. 3, of this Law, may exchange weapons within the same category.

On the occasion of exchange of weapons from para. 1 of this article, physical persons shall notify the Ministry within eight days of the exchange and, in case of category B weapons, shall file a request for the issuance of the weapons registration card for the holding of weapons, or weapons registration card for holding and carrying of weapons, or in case of weapons of category C they shall notify the Ministry in order for a certificate to be issued according to article 27, para. 3 of this Law.

Article 31

The owner of the weapon possessed for which a document has been issued under article 23, para. 3, and article 27, para. 3, of this Law, may permanently disable such weapons for use through a company or entrepreneur holding a license for repair and the modification of weapons license for repair and modification of weapons.

The disabling of firearms means disabling all major components in a manner that by the removal, replacement or modification thereof, the functioning of the firearm is disabled.

The costs of disabling firearms shall be borne by the owner of the weapon.

The owner of the weapon shall notify the Ministry of the permanent disabling of the firearms within eight days of disabling, attaching the certificate from article 88, para. 3, of this Law, for the purposes of de-reporting.

The details regarding disabling of firearms shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

III. HANDLING ARMS AND AMMUNITION

1. General rules

Article 32

Special care shall be exercised while handling arms and ammunition.

Special care in handling arms and ammunition means adequate storing, qualified use, adequate carrying, transporting and keeping the arms in proper condition.

Article 33

Carrying arms in public is prohibited.

Everyone shall be obliged to abide by the publicly placed prohibitions regarding the bringing in of arms in certain spaces or premises.

With the exception of para. 1 of this article, a physical person to whom a weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons has been issued, may carry arms only for use on hunting grounds, in shooting ranges, in sports competitions or in another place designated for shooting exercises.

A place designated for shooting exercises is a space which by its location and security measures which are in place cannot jeopardize the safety of persons and property.

A physical person to whom a weapons registration card for holding weapons has been issued may move arms from one place to another only for the purpose of repair, modification or in cases of change of residence or only for the purpose of use in shooting ranges.

Physical persons are not allowed to carry and use arms when under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other psychotropic substances, or in a state in which such a person is not capable of understanding the significance of his/her actions or cannot control his/her acts.

Weapons of category B, C and D must not be made visible to other persons in public and cannot be worn in a manner that might disturb the public.

With the exception of para. 1 of this article, security personnel in exercising their duty of providing physical protection may carry arms in accordance with the law regulating protecting the security of persons and property.

2. Keeping of arms and ammunition

Article 34

Arms and ammunition must be kept so that they are not accessible to persons not authorized to own arms, especially minors, and shall be kept locked and separate in a metal box, safe deposit box or other similar keeping place or in other safe ways.

Arms and ammunition must be kept in the housing or other premises of the owner of the weapon in the place of his/her residence or the registered seat of the legal entity.

Article 35

An owner of arms and ammunition who is temporarily leaving his/her place of residence or registered address and is not taking along the arms and ammunition owned under this Law based in a weapons registry book, may hand in such arms and ammunition for safekeeping to a person possessing a weapons registration card for holding or carrying of weapons or to an authorized arms dealer.

3. Use of arms

Article 36

An owner of arms shall maintain the weapon in proper condition and handle it properly.

It is prohibited to use the weapon in public or in other places where it could pose a risk to the safety of citizens.

With the exception of para. 2 of this article, hunting and sports weapons can be used on hunting grounds in accordance with hunting regulations, as well as in shooting ranges or other places designated for shooting exercises, while air weapons and bows can

be used in public and on private property in a manner which does not pose a risk to the safety of persons and property.

In cases from para. 3 of this article, sports weapons can be used by minors 14 years of age or older, and air weapons and bows can be used by minors 11 years of age and older when under the supervision of a person fulfilling the general and special requirements from article 13 of this Law.

It is prohibited to give firearms to minors for use, except in cases from para. 4 of this article.

Short barrel and long barrel hunting and sports' arms and ammunition are transported in accordance with Article 28, para. 3, of this Law.

Article 37

Legal persons possessing weapons on the basis of a permit for the holding of weapons may, for the purpose of performing tasks for which they are registered, give them for use to persons fulfilling requirements prescribed by this law.

Employees in legal persons from para. 1 of this article, and members of sports, shooting and hunting organizations, who use the weapons of such legal persons or organizations, must have certificates issued by such organizations for the holding, carrying and transport of such arms and ammunition.

Contents of certificate from para. 2 of this article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 38

Physical and legal persons may lend sports, hunting or antique arms to other persons possessing a weapons registration card for that type of arm, or possessing a permit for the acquisition of that type of arm, or possessing a permit for holding arms or permit for acquisition of that type of arm, or a permit for the collection of antique weapons, and also to foreign nationals to whom a hunting organization has issued a hunting permit according to a special law, provided that such a foreign national possesses a permit for carrying that type of arm in accordance with regulations of the country of his/her residence.

Arms can be lent to foreign nationals in a civilian shooting range, and for the purposes of participating in sports competitions, provided that the person has a permit for carrying that type of arm in accordance with regulations of the country of his/her residence.

4. Loss, theft and finding of arms, ammunition and documents on arms

Article 39

Physical and legal persons possessing arms on the basis of weapons acquisition permit, a weapons registration card for holding weapons or a weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons, a permit for holding weapons or a permit for collection of antique weapons shall be obliged to report without delay the loss or theft of arms and ammunition.

Reports from para. 1 of this article shall be submitted to the police in the place where the event of loss or theft or the awareness of the event happened.

The police shall notify the Ministry about the reports from para. 2 of this article.

Article 40

A person who finds arms or ammunition or comes to the knowledge of hidden arms and ammunition shall be obliged to notify the police without delay.

The police shall notify the Ministry about the reports from para. 2 of this article.

5. Changes in personal data of owner of arms

Article 41

In the case that changes occur in personal data of the physical or legal persons possessing arms on the basis of a document of arms (personal name, residence, place of living or registered seat) the person shall be obliged to file a request for the issuance of a new document with such changed data, within 15 days of the change of data.

6. Procedure in case of death of owner of arms

Article 42

In the case of death of the weapon's owner, a family member who is of age, a legal representative, guardian, or a person who lived with the owner in the same household or who was in possession of the weapon at the time of death, shall notify the Ministry as soon as he/she comes to the knowledge of the existence thereof, in order to turn in the weapon and ammunition.

Minutes shall be recorded regarding the act of the turning in of arms and ammunitions from para. 1 of this article, and the Ministry shall issue a certificate thereof.

The person inheriting the arms (hereinafter: the heir) shall, within 60 days of the final decision on inheritance:

- 1) sell the arms;
- 2) file an application for the issue of weapons registry card for holding of weapons or weapons registration card for holding and carrying of weapons;
- 3) disable the arms and keep it, or
- 4) turn in the arms for the benefit of the state, without compensation.

With the exception of para. 3 of this article, the arms and ammunition of the minor heir shall be kept by the Ministry until the time the heir becomes 18 years of age.

The heir of arms who is of age shall handle the arms in accordance with para. 3 of this article.

Article 43

The heir of arms who sells the arms shall de-register the arms with the Ministry within eight days of the sale date.

Article 44

The Ministry shall issue to the heir of arms who files and application from article 42, para 3, item 2 of this Law, the weapons registration card for holding of weapons if the persons fulfills all the requirements from article 13, paras. 1 and 2, item 1 of this Law, or the weapons registration card for holding and carrying of weapons, if the persons fulfills the general and special requirements from article 13 of this Law.

Article 45

The arms which the heir wishes to keep as memory must be permanently disabled in accordance with this Law.

The heir of arms shall de-register the permanently disabled arms within eight days of the day of disablement and shall submit the Ministry a certificate from article 88, para. 3 of this Law.

Article 46

The arms which the heir has handed in for the benefit of the state without compensation shall be de-registered ex officio.

Article 47

Should the heir, within 60 days of the final inheritance decision, fail to act pursuant to article 42, para. 3, of this Law or should his/her application for the issuance of documents on arms from article 44 of this Law be rejected, the arms and ammunition will be handled in the manner prescribed in articles 52 and 53 of this Law.

IV. TAKING AWAY ARMS, AMMUNITION AND DOCUMENTS ON ARMS

Article 48

The Ministry shall take away arms, ammunition and documents on arms from the physical person who no longer fulfills some of the requirements from article 13, para. 1, items 1, 3, 4 and 5, and para. 2, item 1 of this Law.

With the exception of para. 1 of this article, in the case that conditions from article 13, para. 1, item 1, of this Law no longer exist, it shall be possible to take away from physical persons the weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons and issue the weapons registration card for the holding of weapons.

The Ministry shall take away arms and documents on arms issued for them if it is determined that they are not technically adequate and cannot be made fit for safe use, as well as arms and documents from article 24, para. 5, of this Law.

The Ministry shall take away the arms of category C for which a certificate had been issued on reported arms from physical persons, when such a person no longer fulfills the requirements from article 13, para. 1, items 3 and 4, of this Law.

Article 49

The Ministry shall take away the arms, ammunition, weapons acquisition permit, permit for collection of antique weapons, and permit for holding arms from legal persons which no longer fulfill some of the requirements from article 18, para. 1, of this Law.

The Ministry shall issue a decree on the taking away of arms, ammunition and documents on arms from para. 1 of this article and article 48 of this Law.

Article 50

Should it be determined that circumstances exist which indicate that arms could be abused, especially due to the consumption of alcohol, drugs or other psychotropic substances or due to disturbed family relations, the arms, ammunition and documents on arms shall be taken away immediately even before the criminal, misdemeanor or administrative proceedings are finalized, and shall be taken away until the proceedings are finalized, in order to undertake measures for the protection against family violence or the protection of public order which need to be taken without delay, while the fact based on which the decree to take away the arms are determined or at least made probable.

The arms and ammunitions taken away under para. 1 of this article shall be kept by the Ministry.

Article 51

The owner may sell the arms and weapons which have been taken away or give them as a present to a physical or legal person fulfilling the requirements prescribed by this Law, within six months of the enforceability of the decree to take away the arms and ammunition.

If the owner of the arms and ammunition does not sell the arms and ammunition from para. 1 of this article, the Ministry shall hand over the arms and ammunition to an arms trader for sale.

The arms and ammunition from para. 2 of this article may be exhibited for sale for up to six months from the day of being handed over to the arms dealer.

In view of the sold arms and ammunition the owner is entitled to compensation in the amount agreed by with the arms dealer.

If the arms dealer does not sell the arms and ammunition within the deadlines from para. 3 of this article, the dealer shall return them to the Ministry within eight days.

Article 52

Arms and ammunition which have been taken away in accordance with this Law and which are not sold within one year of the enforceability of the decree, can be disabled by the owner and kept as memory or given for the benefit of the state.

Arms and ammunition that have been taken away under an enforceable and finalized criminal, misdemeanor or administrative procedure, as well as arms and ammunition that have been handed in or found, shall be handed over to the Ministry to its disposal.

The manner of the disposal of arms and ammunition from para. 2 of this article shall be decided by a commission made up by the minister in charge of the interior.

In cases from para. 2 of this article, the owner of arms and ammunition which have been taken away, handed in or found shall not be entitled to compensation.

The manner of disposing of arms and ammunition from para. 2 of this article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 53

Arms taken away in accordance with this Law shall be stored and kept in the prescribed manner to prevent damage that could result in reducing the value thereof.

V. BRINGING ARMS IN AND OUT OF THE COUNTRY ACROSS THE NATIONAL BORDER

Article 54

Montenegrin citizens can take across the national border without previous notification arms and ammunition which can be acquired, held, carried and transported in accordance with this Law.

Arms from para. 1 of this article can be brought across the national border into the country by foreign nationals for the purpose of hunting and participation in sports competitions without previous notification.

Arms and ammunition transported by Montenegrin citizens or foreign nationals across the national border for the purpose of hunting and participation in sports competitions cannot be sold.

Unless otherwise stipulated in an international agreement, arms and ammunition can be transported across the national border only at border crossings for international traffic.

Article 55

When crossing the national border, Montenegrin citizens or foreign nationals shall report to the border police the arms and ammunition which they intend to transport across the national border and shall attach a document on the arms and ammunition as well as evidence regarding the purpose for the transport of arms and ammunition (invitation letter, information by organizers of hunting and sports competitions or weapons and ammunition acquisition permits).

Article 56

Montenegrin citizens and legal entities with a registered seat in Montenegro may bring into Montenegro weapons acquired for their personal use, based on the weapons acquisition permit and a permit by the public administration authority in charge of foreign trade.

The border police shall record on the permit from para. 1 of this article the fact that weapons are brought into the country and shall notify the customs authority and the Ministry accordingly.

Arms and ammunition which can, under this Law, be acquired without a permit can be brought into Montenegro.

When arms and ammunition are brought into the country under para. 3 of this article, the border police shall confirm the bringing in of arms and ammunition on the relevant invoice or another evidence of the acquisition of the arms and ammunition and shall notify the customs authority and the Ministry accordingly.

The owner of the arms from para. 1 of this article shall, within eight days from the day of bringing them into Montenegro, file an application to the Ministry to issue the weapons registration card for the holding of weapons or the weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons, or a permit for the holding of weapons.

If a Montenegrin citizen with residence in another country does not have a weapons acquisition permit for the arms and ammunition from para. 1 of this article, the arms shall be temporarily seized at the moment of entry into Montenegro and shall at his/her cost be delivered to the Ministry in the place of his/her residence or the last residence before leaving for another country.

If a Montenegrin citizen with residence in another country does not submit a request for the issuing of a weapons acquisition permit or if the Ministry rejects the request for acquisition, a time period of 30 days shall be allowed to return the arms and ammunition to the other country.

If a Montenegrin citizen with residence in another country does not return the arms to the other country within 7 days from the time period from para. 7 of this article the arms shall be handed to an arms dealer for sale.

The arms and ammunition from para. 8 of this article may be exhibited for sale for up to six months from the day of being handed over to the arms dealer.

The money resulting from the sale of arms and ammunition from para. 8 of this article, from which the cost of sale are deducted, shall be handed to the owner of the arms and ammunition.

Arms from para. 9 of this article which are not sold within the six months shall be handled in accordance with article 52, paras. 2, 3 and 4 of this Law.

The Ministry shall notify the public administration body in charge of foreign trade about the arms from para. 1 and 8 of this article.

Article 57

Montenegrin citizens with residence in another country who do not have a weapons acquisition permit may, for the purpose of hunting or participation in sports competitions, bring into Montenegro hunting and sport weapons and ammunition if they are recorded in his/her travel document.

The inscription of arms and ammunition in the travel document from para. 1 of this article is done by the diplomatic-consular offices of Montenegro, provided that the Montenegrin citizen, according to the law of the country in which he/she has residence, has a permit to carry such weapons.

If the arms and ammunition from para. 1 of this article are not inscribed in the travel document according to para. 2 of this article the border police shall inscribe the arms and ammunition in the travel document, provided that the Montenegrin citizen, according to the law of the country in which he/she has residence, has a permit to carry such weapons.

In cases from paras. 1 and 3 of this article the border police shall issue a permit to bring the arms and ammunition into the country.

At the time when the person from para. 1 of this article is leaving Montenegro the border police shall take away the permit which had been issued according to para. 4 of this article and cross out the data entered into the travel document about bringing in arms and ammunition.

Article 58

A Montenegrin citizen can take out of Montenegro arms and the relevant ammunition on the basis of the weapons registration card for holding weapons, or the weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons, the certificate of reported arms or the weapons acquisition permit.

Article 59

A foreign national holder of temporary or permanent residence permit in Montenegro may acquire, hold, carry and transport arms and ammunition under the same conditions as a Montenegrin citizen with residence in Montenegro.

Article 60

A foreign national in transit or coming to Montenegro for the purpose of hunting may take arms and the relevant ammunition across the national border if it is inscribed in the person's travel document.

The inscription of arms and ammunition in the travel document from para. 1 of this article is made by the consular-diplomatic office of Montenegro, provided that the foreign national according to the laws of the country of his residence has a permit for the carrying of such arms.

If the arms and ammunition from para. 1 of this article are not inscribed in the travel document according to para. 2 of this article the border police shall inscribe the arms and ammunition in the travel document, provided that the foreign citizen according to the law of the country in which he/she has residence, has a permit to carry such weapons.

In cases from paras. 1 and 3 of this article the border police shall issue a permit to bring the arms and ammunition into the country.

At the time when the person from para. 1 of this article is leaving Montenegro the border police shall take away the permit which had been issued according to para. 4 of this article and cross out the data entered into the travel document about bringing in arms and ammunition.

With the exception that, at the time when the foreign citizen is leaving Montenegro, the border police shall not act as stated in para. 5 of this article if the foreign citizen for justified reason (repair, modification, unplanned return, etc.) is not taking out the entered arms but transports the arms for safekeeping to a person in Montenegro, for a time of not more than one year.

In cases from para. 6 of this article the foreign citizen shall give the border police data about the person to whom he/she has handed the arms for safekeeping, and the border police shall accordingly notify the Ministry.

The manner of confirming the bringing in of arms and ammunition from article 56, para. 4, of this Law, and the manner of inscribing the arms and ammunition into the travel document, the issuing of permits to bring in arms and ammunition, the crossing out of entered data on the bringing in of arms and ammunition from article 57, paras. 2, 3 and 4, of this Law and paras. 2, 3 and 4 of this article, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 61

A foreign citizen may acquire arms and ammunition which he/she will take out of Montenegro, provided that he/she has a weapons and ammunition acquisition permit issued in the country of his residence.

An arms dealer or a person selling arms to foreign citizens shall transport the arms and ammunition to the state border and hand them over to the foreign citizen in the presence of border force officers.

Article 62

Members of foreign hunting organizations can take across the national border sports arms and relevant ammunition for the purpose of participation in sports competitions in Montenegro or in another country in accordance with article 60 of this Law.

Article 63

Citizens of European Union member states can bring arms into Montenegro if the arms are inscribed in the European Firearms Pass, provided that for the bringing in of such arms the Ministry has previously issued a permit to bring in arms and ammunition.

The application for the issuing of the permit from para. 1 of this article may be submitted in consular-diplomatic offices of Montenegro according to the place of residence of the citizen of the EU member state from para. 1 of this article.

Permits to bring in arms and ammunition are issued with a validity period of one year.

Permits to bring in arms may be extended by one year.

Permits to bring in arms and ammunition shall not be issued if there are reasons of public order and peace, safety of persons and property or state security.

With the exception of para 1 of this article, the permits to bring in arms and ammunition shall not be issued if the arm is inscribed in the European Firearms Pass for arms intended for hunting and sports competition, and if the citizen of an EU member state has evidence of his/her bringing of arms into Montenegro (invitation letter, information by organizers of hunting and sports competitions).

Article 64

Arms that are inscribed in the European Firearms Pass for the arms of citizens of EU member states can be carried and taken across national borders of Montenegro in accordance with the ratified international agreements and this Law.

At the request of a citizen of an EU member state the Ministry shall issue a European Firearms Pass if it has issued a weapons registration card for that weapon, in accordance with this Law, in accordance with this Law.

Taking away arms, documents on arms and the European Firearms Pass from citizens of the EU member states shall be done in accordance with this Law.

Article 65

The Ministry shall issue a permit to take arms out of Montenegro and into an EU member state to physical persons with an adequate document on arms according to this Law and to whom a EU member state had issued an approval in advance, if so needed.

The Ministry can issue to foreign arms dealers a permit to transport arms if the foreign arms dealer possesses a permit for the taking out of arms.

The permit for taking arms out of the country to foreign arms dealers is issued by the public administration body in charge of foreign trade.

The permit from para. 2 of this article shall be issued if the foreign arms dealer meets the requirements from article 13, para. 1, items 3, 4 and 5 of this Law.

VI. PRODUCTION, TESTING, LABELING, TRADE, REPAIR, MODIFICATION AND TRANSPORT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION

1. Production

Article 66

Companies and entrepreneurs registered for the production of arms and ammunition holding the permit of the Ministry for the engagement in this activity can engage in the production of arms and weapons.

Production of arms means production of new weapons, and the production of ammunition means the production of new ammunition.

Article 67

A permit shall be issued to a company and entrepreneur from article 66, para. 1, of this Law, provided that:

1) the responsible person of the company or the entrepreneur meet the general and special requirements from article 13 of this Law and has the seventh level of qualification, sub-level one (VII-1) of the national qualifications framework;

2) has adequate premises for the production and warehousing of arms or ammunition meeting the requirements for the safe production and storing of arms, and adequate protection against fire, theft and other accidents or abuses;

3) has a person appointed for handling arms and ammunition during production who has a permit for handling of arms.

The existence of requirements from para. 1, item 2, of this article shall be verified by a commission set up by the minister in charge of the interior.

Requirements from para. 1, item 2, of this article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 68

The permit for handling arms shall be issued to a person who meets the general and special requirements from article 13 of this Law and has an adequate technical qualification in the mechanical field, with the profession as a gunsmith.

The permit from para. 1 of this article shall be issued by the Ministry.

Article 69

Premises from article 67, para. 1, item 2, of this Law must be safeguarded against access by unauthorized persons, by the means of permanent physical and technical protection.

Article 70

The request for the issuing of the permit for the production of arms and ammunition shall be accompanied by the following:

- 1) document on registration in the Central Company register;
- 2) data on the responsible person in the legal entity or the entrepreneur;
- 3) data on persons who will handle arms and ammunition during production;
- 4) use permit for the production and warehousing space;
- 5) data on type of arms and ammunition to be produced;
- 6) technical report defining the production procedures;
- 7) description of the quality control system.

Article 71

Arms and ammunition shall be produced in accordance with a special law.

The company or entrepreneur from article 66, para. 1, of this Law, shall in view of the produced arms carry out testing in order to check the fulfillment of requirements of the produced arms and shall mark the key components thereof with a mark containing: the name of producer, the name of the state, and serial number. If the serial number does not designate the year of production, it shall be designated separately.

For the purpose of testing from para. 1 of this article the company or the entrepreneur may acquire and hold the necessary types and quantities of ammunition or arms.

Article 72

The company and entrepreneur from article 66, para. 1, of this Law shall notify the public administration body in charge of the economy of the arms produced and delivered within eight days from the date of production or delivery.

2. Testing and marking of arms

Article 73

Produced arms, prior to their marketing, shall be tested and marked with a trademark or another prescribed identification mark (hereinafter: trademark).

Testing and marking with a trademark shall be applicable also to arms and ammunition which has been subject to repair, replacement or modification of its main components.

Article 74

The testing of firearms means testing the proper operation of the arms and proper functioning of individual components, as well as the control of the barrel strength and parts under pressure.

Marking with trademarks shall mean inscribing a prescribed trademark on certain parts of firearms identified by the law as parts subject to testing.

The testing of firearms from para. 1 of this article shall be done so in accordance with the regulations of the Standing International Commission for Testing of Hand-Held Firearms (hereinafter: C.I.P), in accordance with a special law.

Article 75

Provisions of this Law relevant to the testing and marking with a trademark shall not apply to arms:

- 1) which are imported or brought into the country from another country in which the arms were subject to testing and marking with a trademark;
- 2) which are imported from another country exclusively for research purposes;
- 3) which are transported through the territory of Montenegro, and which have been tested and marked in another country;
- 4) antique weapons;
- 5) which are transferred from the ownership of the Army, police or other state bodies and legal persons to the ownership by private persons, if it is tested and marked;
- 6) which are produced for the purposes of the Army, police and other bodies in line with special regulations or is exported from Montenegro for such purposes;
- 7) which are produced in Montenegro and are exported to another country which does not recognize the testing and marking of arms in accordance with the provisions of C.I.P., while at the same time they are tested and marked in accordance with the provisions and standards of the country to which they are being exported.

Firearms from para. 1, item 5 of this article, if not marked with a trademark, shall be subject to the mandatory testing and marking by a trademark, thus enabling identification of the year and country of import, or year and country which is making the transfer.

Article 76

The testing and marking of firearms with a trademark shall be performed by a legal entity fulfilling the requirement for the activity of testing and marking by a trademark, in accordance with a special law.

Article 77

Firearms which have not been tested and marked cannot be marketed.

3. Individual ammunition filling for individual needs

Article 78

A physical person holding a weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons may do individual filling of ammunition for individual needs for the specific weapon only for the purposes of hunting and sports shooting.

Individual filling of ammunition means filling of ammunition for individual needs for weapons with rifled or smooth-bore barrels and buckshots.

The physical persons from para. 1 of this article must be technically trained for individual filling of ammunition, which is subject to the issuing of a training certificate.

The training from para. 3 of this article shall be delivered by a shooting or hunting organization which has a relevant technical staff or engaged such staff from Montenegro or from another country.

Hunting or shooting organizations from para. 4 of this article shall issue certificates confirming that a physical person from para. 1 of this article is qualified to individually fill ammunition.

Hunting or shooting organizations shall notify the Ministry of the certificates issued under para. 5 of this article within eight days of the issuing date.

Physical persons from para. 3 of this article may individually acquire and possess individual firing components: up to 5 kg of powder filling, up to 3000 pieces of primers and unlimited number of cartridge cases and projectiles, which they shall handle with due care as prescribed by provisions of article 34 of this Law.

Individual ammunition fillings shall not be considered to represent the production of ammunition and shall not be subject to mandatory testing.

It is prohibited to market individually filled ammunition or give it to another person.

The contents and the format of certificates from para. 3 of this article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

4. Trade and brokering of arms and ammunition

Article 79

Trading and brokering of arms and ammunition can be performed by companies and entrepreneurs registered for such an activity and holding a permit of the Ministry to engage in trading and brokering of arms and ammunition.

Trading of arms and ammunition shall mean gross and retail trade and brokering of arms and ammunitions among the owner and the buyer (hereinafter: mediated trade).

A permit from para. 1 of this article shall be issued to a company or entrepreneur provided that:

1) the responsible person within the company or the entrepreneur meets the general and special requirements from article 13 of this Law;

2) has adequate premises for the safe storage of arms or ammunition meeting the requirements for the safe storing of arms and ammunition, and adequate protection against fire, theft and other accidents or abuses;

The fulfillment of requirements from para. 3, item 2, of this article shall be determined by a commission from article 67, para. 2 of this Law.

Retail trade of arms and ammunition shall mean the trade of arms, ammunition and individual components of bullets in a retail space as well as mediated trade. The total quantity of powder contained in ammunition which is visibly displayed in retail space must

not exceed 40 kg of net mass of explosive matter or 200 kg in the storage for safe storage of arms and ammunition in retail space, and the maximum allowed quantity of pyrotechnical means shall be prescribed by a separate regulation.

The retail space can also be used for trade of pyrotechnical means of class I, II, III, P1 and T1, provided that the premises meet the requirements of the law regulating explosive substances.

The requirements from para. 3, item 2, of this article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 80

The retail space from article 79, para. 6, of this Law must be safeguarded to prevent access by unauthorized persons by permanent technical protection.

The premises for storing and safeguarding of arms and ammunitions intended for wholesale must meet the requirements from article 67, para. 1, item 2 of this Law.

Article 81

The application for the issuing of the permit for trading in arms and ammunition shall be accompanied by:

- 1) a document of inscription into the Central Company Registry;
- 2) data about the responsible person of the legal entity or entrepreneur;
- 3) data about the premises used for the trading and storage of arms and ammunition from article 79, para. 3, item 2 of this Law.

Article 82

The company and the entrepreneur shall report to the Ministry about the sold arms of category B and C within eight days of the date of sale.

Article 83

The broker in the trading of arms shall be registered for this activity and shall have the permit of the Ministry to broker in the trading of arms.

The company and the entrepreneur shall be issued a permit from para. 1 of this article provided that the responsible person of the company and the entrepreneur meet the general requirements from article 13, para. 1 of this Law.

The application for the issuing of a permit from para. 1 of this article shall attach:

- 1) a document of inscription into the Central Company Registry;
- 2) data about the responsible person of the legal entity or entrepreneur.

5. Repair and modification of weapons

Article 84

Companies and entrepreneurs registered for the repair and modification of arms while holding the permit of the Ministry for the engagement in this activity, can engage in the repair and modification of arms.

The repair of arms means removing defects on arms and the replacement or installation of original components of arms in order to achieve functionality and technical correctness of arms.

The repair of arms implies adjusting arms to different ammunition, the replacement or installation of key components of arms and other interventions on arms which impact their functionality or technical properties.

A permit shall be issued to a company and entrepreneur from para. 1, item 2, of this article, provided that:

1) the responsible person of the company or the entrepreneur meets the general and special requirements from article 13 of this Law;

2) has adequate premises for the repair and modification of arms, or storage of arms, meeting the requirements for the safe storing of arms, and adequate protection against fire, theft and other accidents or abuses;

3) has a person appointed to handle arms and ammunition during production who has a permit from article 68 of this Law.

The existence of requirements from para. 4, item 2, of this article shall be verified by a commission from article 67, para. 2, of this Law.

Requirements from para. 4, item 2, of this article shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 85

Premises from article 84, para. 4, item 2, of this Law must be safeguarded against access by unauthorized persons, by the means of permanent technical protection.

Premises from article 84, para. 4, item 2 of this Law, must be safeguarded against the access of unauthorized persons by permanent technical protection.

Article 86

The application for the issuing of the permit for engagement in the activity of repair and modification of weapons shall attach:

1) a document on inscription in the Central Company Register;

2) data on the responsible person in the legal entity or entrepreneur;

3) data on persons who shall be handling weapons.

Article 87

The company or entrepreneur article 84, para. 1, of this Law shall be obliged to undertake testing of repaired and modified weapons in order to verify its functional and technical correctness.

For the purpose of testing from para. 1 of this article the company or the entrepreneur from article 84, para. 1, of this Law may acquire and hold the necessary types and quantities of ammunition and weapons.

Article 88

The company or entrepreneur from article 84, para. 1, of this Law may take for repair or modification only such arms which have a valid document on the specific arms.

The company or entrepreneur from article 84, para. 1, of this Law shall report to the Ministry within eight days of the repair date.

In view of the permanent disabling of arms the company or entrepreneur from article 84, para. 1, of this Law shall issue a certificate to the owner of arms.

Article 89

Arms that have been taken over for repair or modification must not be taken out of the premises from article 84, para. 4, item 2 of this Law until they are handed over to the owner.

With one exception, arms that have been taken over for repair or modification may be taken out of the premises intended for such work as needed for repair, modification or testing purposes.

6. Transport of arms and ammunition for the purpose of trade

Article 90

Companies and entrepreneurs registered for the performing of the activity of trade from article 79, para. 1 of this Law and holding the permit of the Ministry for the transport of arms and ammunition can engage in the activity of transportation of arms and ammunition.

The transport of arms and ammunition shall mean the transport of arms and ammunition intended for the trade of arms and ammunition within the territory of Montenegro (hereinafter: internal transport) or transport of arms and ammunition intended for the trade of arms and ammunition across the national border (hereinafter: international transport).

The permit from para. 1 of this article shall be issued by the Ministry.

Weapons of category C and D do not require a permit for the transport of weapons.

Unless otherwise provided for in an international agreement, arms and weapons can be transported across the national border only at border crossings for international traffic.

Article 91

The application for the issuing of the permit from article 90, para. 1, of this Law, shall state the data on:

- 1) name and address of the sender;
- 2) name and address of the recipient;
- 3) name and address of the manufacturer;
- 4) type, quantity and manner of packaging of arms and ammunition in case of imports, and type, the make, model, factory number, caliber, quantity and manner of packaging in case of exports;
- 5) type and designation of the means of transport, first and family name of driver and escort and the number of travel documents of the driver and escort;
- 6) the indicative date of beginning of transport, direction of movement and the destination;
- 7) the name of the entry and exit border crossing and the date of transport across the border crossing;
- 8) security measures during transport;
- 9) the export or import permit issued by a public administration body in charge of the economy in case of international transport.

The Ministry may order special security measures to be undertaken during the transport (direction of movement, escort of the sender or transporter, police escort, etc.) when so necessary in order to protect lives and health of people, property and the environment.

The permit for the transport of arms and ammunition shall be issued with a validity period of 60 days.

Article 92

The transport of ammunition, with respect to security measures, shall be governed by regulations on transport of explosive substances.

VII. CIVILIAN SHOOTING RANGE

1. Sports-recreational shooting

Article 93

The provision of services of sports-recreational shooting in civilian shooting ranges can be provided by legal persons and entrepreneurs registered for the engagement in such activity and holding a permit of the Ministry for the provision of services of sports-recreational shooting in civilian shooting ranges.

A civilian shooting range shall mean a space intended for sports-recreational shooting which meets all technical and security requirements for the safe use of weapons.

Provisions of para. 1 of this article shall not apply to places designated for shooting exercises that hunting and shooting organizations identify for shooting exercises and testing hunting and sports-recreational weapons or for the organization of shooting competitions.

Article 94

The permit from article 93, para. 1 of this Law shall be issued to a legal entity or entrepreneur provided that:

- 1) the responsible person of the legal entity or the entrepreneur meet the general and special requirements from article 13 of this Law;
- 2) he/she has a civilian shooting range or space for safe storing of arms and ammunition and protection against fire, theft and other accidents and abuses;
- 3) he/she has a technical person meeting the general and special requirements from article 13 of this Law who is qualified for training persons on the safe use of weapons.

The fulfillment of requirements from para. 1, item 2, of this article shall be determined by a commission from article 67, para. 2 of this Law.

The requirements from para. 1, item 2, of this article, shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

Article 95

The space from article 94, para. 1, item 2 of this Law must be safeguarded against access by unauthorized persons, by means of permanent technical protection.

Article 96

The application for the issuing of the permit from article 93, para. 1, of this Law shall attach:

- 1) a document of inscription in the Central Company Register;
- 2) data on the responsible person in the legal entity or entrepreneur;
- 3) data on the technical person from article 94, para. 1, item 3 of this Law;

- 4) the use permit for the civilian shooting range;
- 5) the technical report on the civilian shooting range.

Article 97

Weapons can be used at a civilian shooting range only by physical persons who in accordance with this Law have a weapons registration card for holding weapons, or a weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons or a permit for holding arms.

With the exception of para. 1 of this article, weapons can be used at a civilian shooting range under the supervision of a technical person also by physical persons actively engaged in sports-recreational shooting or recreational shooting.

The technical person from para. 2 of this article must meet the general and special requirements from article 13 of this Law.

Provisions of paras. 1, 2 and 3 of this article shall also apply to places designated for shooting exercise.

Article 98

The legal person and entrepreneur from article 93, para. 1, of this Law may acquire the necessary quantity of arms and ammunition intended for use at the shooting range.

2. Training of citizens for proper use of firearms

Article 99

Training of citizens on the proper use of firearms is an activity that can be performed by legal entities and entrepreneurs from article 93, para. 1 of this Law.

The legal person or entrepreneur para. 1 of this article shall issue to the physical person a certificate of qualification on the proper use of firearms.

Details of the training of citizens on the proper use of firearms shall be prescribed by the Ministry.

VIII. SUPERVISIONS

Article 100

The enforcement of this law shall be supervised by the Ministry.

IX. RECORDS

Article 101

The Ministry shall keep records on: issued weapons acquisition permits, weapons registration cards for holding of weapons, weapons registration cards for holding and carrying weapons, permits for holding weapons, permits to collect antique weapons, permits to handle weapons, European Firearms Passes and other documents on arms issued on the basis of ratified international agreements; reported weapons of category C; weapons and ammunition that are handed in; weapons and ammunition taken away; issued permits for: the production of arms and ammunition, the trading of arms and ammunition, and the brokering in arms trading; the repair and modification of weapons, the

transport of arms and weapons, and permits to provide services of sports-recreational shooting in civilian shooting ranges and the training of citizens on the proper handling of firearms; permits for individual filling of ammunition issued by hunting and sports shooting organizations.

The police shall keep records on: reports on the loss, theft and finding of arms and ammunition; found arms and ammunition; arms and ammunition temporarily taken away, and issued documents on arms; arms transported over the national border and issued permits to bring arms and ammunitions into the country.

Diplomatic-consular offices of Montenegro shall keep records on inscribing arms into travel documents.

The body of public administration in charge of health shall keep records on issued certificates of health fitness for the holding and carrying of weapons.

The body of public administration in charge of the economy shall keep records on produced and delivered arms and ammunition.

Personal data contained in records from paras. 1 to 5 of this article shall be processed in accordance with the law regulating the protection of personal data.

Records from paras. 1 to 5 of this article shall be kept in an electronic form.

Data from records from paras. 2, 3 and 4 of this article shall be kept for a period of five years and data from paras. 1 and 5 of this article shall be kept permanently.

Article 102

Records shall be kept by:

1) a physical or legal person holding a permit for the collection of antique weapons, on collected antique weapons;

2) a company or entrepreneur holding a permit for the production of arms and ammunition, on produced and delivered arms and ammunition, and on the testing and marking with a trademark of all firearms and parts thereof;

3) a company or entrepreneur holding a permit for the trading of arms and ammunition, on acquired and sold arms and ammunition;

4) a company or entrepreneur holding a permit for brokering in the trading of arms and ammunition, on acquisition, sale and negotiations for the transport of arms between the producer and the trader or arms;

5) a company or entrepreneur holding a license for the repair and modification of weapons on: repaired and modified arms, testing of arms, and permanent disabling of arms;

6) a company or entrepreneur holding a permit for the transport of arms and ammunition, on performed transportation of arms and ammunition, and about the sender, the recipient, the manufacturer, thy type and quantity of arms and ammunition which it transported;

7) a company or entrepreneur holding a permit for the provision of services of sports-recreational shooting in civilian shooting ranges and the training of citizens on the proper use of firearms, on acquired arms, use of arms, acquired and used ammunition and issued permits of qualification on the proper use of firearms;

8) hunting and sports organizations on issued certificates for individual filling of ammunition.

Records from para. 1, item 5, of this article shall be kept permanently, and records from para. 1, items 6, 7 and 8 of this article, shall be kept for a period of five years.

In the case a company, another legal person or entrepreneur cease to exist, the records which they kept in accordance with para. 1, items 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this article, shall be handed over to the Ministry, and records from para. 1, items 2, 3 and 4 of this article shall be handed over to the public administration body in charge of economy.

X. PUNITIVE PROVISIONS

Article 103

A monetary fine amounting from EUR 500 to 20,000 shall be imposed for offences by legal persons if:

1) within eight days of the sale of arms to a physical or legal person on the basis of the weapons acquisition permit, he/she fails to notify the Ministry about the sale of such arms (Article 29, para. 3);

2) within eight days of the sale of arms to a physical person for which a document on arms had been issued or to a legal person holding a weapons acquisition permit, he/she fails to notify the Ministry about the sale of such arms (Article 29, para. 4);

3) he/she does not keep arms and ammunition in a safe manner, locked and separate in a metal chest, a safe deposit box or another similar holding place, so that they are not within reach of persons who are not authorized to possess them, especially to minor persons (Article 34, para. 1);

4) he/she does not maintain firearms in a proper working state or handles arms in an improper manner (Article 36, para. 1);

5) he/she gives arms to a minor person, except in cases from article 36, para 4, of this Law (Article 36, para. 5);

6) he/she transports from one place to another short and long barrel hunting and sports arms for which he/she holds a document on arms and ammunition which is not empty and which is ready for use, unsecured in adequate boxes or slips separately from the ammunition (Article 36, para. 6, and in relation to Article 28, para. 3);

7) the person from article 37, para. 2, of this Law, uses arms from article 37, para. 1, of this Law, without holding a certificate for the holding, carrying or transport of such arms and ammunition (Article 37, para. 2);

8) he/she fails without delay to report the loss or theft of arms and ammunition (Article 39, para. 1);

9) in view of the arms and ammunition sold to foreign nationals, he/she fails to transport them to the national border and hand them over to the foreign national in the presence of the border police officer (Article 61, para. 2);

10) he/she does not safeguard the space from article 67, para. 1, item 2 of this Law against the access by unauthorized persons by permanent physical and technical protection (Article 69);

11) he/she does not undertake testing of the repaired and modified arms in order to determine their proper functioning and technical state (Article 87, para. 1);

12) within eight days of the arms repair it fails to notify the Ministry of the repair thereof (Article 88, para. 2);

13) he/she takes the arms received for repair or modification out of the premises from article 84, para. 4, item 2, of this Law, before handing them to the owner, except in cases from article 89, para 2 of this Law (Article 89);

14) he/she transports arms and ammunition on the basis of the permit for the transport of arms and ammunition contrary to the rules and security measures stated in such permits (Article 90);

15) he/she allows the use of arms in a civilian shooting range to a physical person who does not hold a weapons registration card for holding weapons or a weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons or a permit holding arms, without the supervision by a technical staff (Article 97, paras. 1 and 2);

16) he/she does not keep records on collected antique weapons on the basis of the permit for collection of antique weapons (Article 102, para. 1, item 1);

17) he/she does not keep records on: produced and delivered arms and ammunition; testing and marking with a trademark of firearms and their key components; acquired and sold arms and ammunition; acquisition, sale and negotiating the transport of arms between the producer and the arms dealer; repaired and modified arms; testing of arms, permanent disabling of arms; transport of arms and ammunition; acquired arms and use thereof; and issued certificates for individual filling of ammunition and certificates on qualification for proper use of firearms (Article 102, para. 1, items 2 to 8).

The offences from para. 1 of this article shall also be accompanied by fines of EUR 200 to 2,000 against the responsible person in the legal entity.

The offences from para. 1, item 5 of this article shall be accompanied by a protective measure for taking away arms and ammunition.

Article 104

A monetary fine amounting from EUR 150 shall be imposed on a legal person for misdemeanor if:

1) he/she does not return the weapons acquisition permit which has not been utilized within eight days of the expiration of the validity thereof (Article 22, para. 3);

2) within 30 days of the expiration of the validity of a documents on arms, he/she fails to submit an application for the issuing of a new document on arms (Article 24, para. 1);

3) he/she fails to report the acquired firearms of category C to the Ministry within eight days of the acquisition date (Article 27, para. 2);

4) he/she fails to report the sale of firearms of category C to the Ministry within eight days of the sale thereof (Article 27, para. 4);

5) he/she holds a document on arms and changes personal data without applying for the issuing of a document with the new data within 15 days of the date of change of data (Article 41).

The misdemeanor offences from para. 1 of this article shall also be accompanied by fines of EUR 50 against the responsible person in the legal entity.

Article 105

A monetary fine amounting from EUR from 150 to 6,000 shall be imposed on an entrepreneur if:

1) within eight days of sale of arms to a physical or legal person on the basis of weapons acquisition permit, he/she fails to notify the Ministry about the sale of such arms (Article 29, para. 3);

2) within eight days of sale of arms, he/she does not de-report such arms (Article 29, para. 4);

3) he/she does not keep arms and ammunition in a safe manner, locked and held separately in a metal chest, a safe deposit box or another similar holding place, so that they are not within reach of persons who are not authorized to possess them, especially to minor persons (Article 34, para. 1);

4) he/she does not maintain firearms in a proper working state or handles arms in an improper manner (Article 36, para. 1);

5) he/she gives arms to a minor person, except in cases from article 36, para. 4, of this Law (Article 36, para. 5);

6) he/she transports from one place to another short and long barrel hunting and sports arms for which he/she holds a document on arms and ammunition which is not empty and which is ready for use, unsecured in adequate boxes or slips separately from the ammunition (Article 36, para. 6, with respect to Article 28, para. 3);

7) the person from article 37, para. 2, of this Law, uses arms from article 37, para. 1, of this Law, without holding a certificate for the holding, carrying or transport of such arms and ammunition (Article 37, para. 2);

8) he/she fails without delay to report the loss or theft of arms and ammunition (Article 39, para. 1);

9) he/she fails to report to the border police arms and ammunition which it intends to transport across the national border (Article 55);

10) in view of the arms and ammunition sold to foreign nationals, he/she fails to transport them to the national border and hand over to the foreign national in the presence of the border police officer (Article 61, para. 2);

11) he/she does not safeguard the space from article 67, para. 1, item 2 of this Law against the access by unauthorized persons by permanent physical and technical protection (Article 69);

12) it does not undertake the testing of repaired and modified arms in order to determine their proper functioning and technical state (Article 87, para. 1);

13) within eight days of the arms he/she fails to notify the Ministry of the repair thereof (Article 88, para. 2);

14) he/she takes the arms received for repair or modification out of the premises from article 84, para. 4, item 2, of this Law, before handing them to the owner, except in cases from article 89, para. 2 of this Law (Article 89);

15)) he/she transports arms and ammunition on the basis of the permit for the transport of arms and ammunition contrary to the rules and security measures stated in such permits (Article 90);

16) he/she allows the use of arms in a civilian shooting range to a physical person who does not hold a weapons registration card for holding of weapons or a weapons registration card for holding and carrying of weapons or a permit for holding arms, without the supervision by a technical staff (Article 97, para. 1 and 2);

17) he/she does not keep records on collected antique weapons on the basis of the permit for collection of antique weapons (Article 102, para. 1, item 1);

18) he/she does not keep records on: produced and delivered arms and ammunition; testing and marking with a trademark of firearms and their key components; acquired and sold arms and ammunition; acquisition, sale and negotiating the transport of arms between the producer and the arms dealer; repaired and modified arms; testing of arms, permanent disabling of arms; transport of arms and ammunition; acquired arms and use thereof; and issued certificates for individual filling of ammunition and certificates on qualification for proper use of firearms (Article 102, para. 1, items 2 to 8).

The offences from para. 1, item 5 of this article shall be accompanied by a protective measure of taking away of arms and ammunition.

Article 106

A monetary fine amounting from EUR 100 shall be imposed on an entrepreneur for misdemeanor if:

1) he/she does not return the weapons acquisition permit which has not been utilized within eight days of the expiration of the validity thereof (Article 22, para. 3);

2) within 30 days of the expiration of the validity of a documents on arms, he/she fails to submit an application for the issuing of a new document on arms (Article 24, para. 1);

3) he/she fails to report the acquired firearms of category C to the Ministry within eight days of the acquisition date (Article 27, para. 2);

4) he/she fails to report the sale of firearms of category C to the Ministry within eight days of the sale thereof (Article 27, para. 4);

5) he/she carries or transports arms of category B which it has on the basis of a valid document on arms without carrying such a document as well (Article 28);

6) he/she holds a document on arms and changes personal data without applying for the issuing of a document with the new data within 15 days of the date of change of data (Article 41).

The misdemeanor offences from para. 1 of this article shall also be accompanied by fines of EUR 50 against the responsible person in the legal entity.

Article 107

A monetary fine amounting from EUR 30 to 500 shall be imposed on a physical person if:

1) within eight days of the weapons acquisition date he/she fails to submit an application for the issuing of a weapons registration card for holding weapons, or a weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons (Article 23, para. 1);

2) he/she carries or transports arms of category B which it has on the basis of a valid document on arms without carrying such a document as well (Article 28);

3) within eight days of the date of sale of the weapons on the basis of a weapons acquisition permit he/she fails to report the sale to the Ministry in order for the de-reporting entry to be made (Article 29, para. 4);

4) within eight days of the date of the permanent disabling of arms he/she fails to report to the Ministry in order for the de-reporting entry to be made, attaching also the certificate from article 88, para. 3 of this Law (Article 31, para. 4);

5) he/she does not handle arms and ammunition with special care (Article 32);

6) he/she brings arms and ammunition into certain public spaces or places that visibly prohibit the carrying of arms (Article 33, para. 2);

7) he/she carries and uses arms when under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other psychoactive substances, or in a state in which it is not capable of understanding the meaning of his/her actions or controlling his/her will (Article 33, para. 6);

8) he/she makes visible to other persons in public places the arms of category B, C and D or carries the arms in a manner that might be disturbing to citizens (Article 33, para. 7);

9) he/she does not keep arms and ammunition in a safe manner, locked and held separately in a metal chest, a safe deposit box or another similar holding place, so that they are not within reach of persons who are not authorized to possess them, especially to minor persons (Article 34, para. 1);

10) he/she does not maintain firearms in a proper working state or handles arms in an improper manner (Article 36, para. 1);

11) he/she gives arms for minor persons to use except in cases from article 36, para. 4 of this Law (Article 36, para. 5);

12) he/she transports from one place to another short and long barrel hunting and sports arms for which he/she holds a document on arms and ammunition which is not empty and which is ready for use, unsecured in adequate boxes or slips separately from the ammunition (Article 36, para. 6, and in relation to Article 28, para. 3);

13) a person from article 37, para. 2 of this Law, used arms from article 37, para. 1 of this Law, without possessing an issued certificate for the holding, carrying and transport of such arms and ammunition (Article 37, para. 2);

14) he/she it lends arms, which are not hunting or antique weapons, to a person who does not have a permit for such weapons (Article 38, para. 1);

15) he/she fails without delay to report the loss or theft of arms and ammunition (Article 39, para. 1);

16) he/she fails to report to the border police arms and ammunition which he/she intends to transport across the national border (Article 55);

17) in view of the arms and ammunition sold to foreign nationals, he/she fails to transport them to the national border and hand over to the foreign national in the presence of the border police officer (Article 61, para. 2);

18) a person from article 78, para. 3 of this Law, has in his/her possession more than 5 kg of powder filling or 3,000 pieces of primers or if he/she does not keep them in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 of this Law (Article 78, para. 7).

The offences from para. 1 of this article, items 7 and 11, shall be accompanied by a protective measure of taking away of arms and ammunition.

Article 108

A monetary fine amounting from EUR 500 shall be imposed on a physical person if:

1) he/she does not return the weapons acquisition permit which has not been utilized within eight days of the expiration of the validity thereof (Article 22, para. 3);

2) within 30 days of the expiration of the validity of a documents on arms, he/she fails to submit an application for the issuing of a new document on arms (Article 24, para 1);

3) he/she fails to report the acquired firearms of category C to the Ministry within eight days of the acquisition date (Article 27, para. 2);

4) he/she holds a document on arms and changes personal data without applying for the issuing of a document with the new data within 15 days of the date of change of data (Article 41).

5) after coming to the knowledge of the existence of arms, after the death of the owner of arms, he/she fails to notify the Ministry in order to hand in the arms and weapons (Article 42, para. 1).

XI. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 109

A physical person who illegally possesses arms of category A shall be obliged to report to the police the possession of such arms in the place where the arms are located in order to hand them over and disable them.

The police officer shall take over the arms and ammunition from para. 1 of this article at the location where the arms and weapons are located.

A certificate shall be issued to the physical person on the arms and ammunition taken over from para. 2 of this article.

If a physical person wishes to disable the arms from para. 1 of this article, it shall be obliged to notify the police about the possession of such arms and to disable it within eight days of the date of notifying the police. The person shall submit to the police a certificate from article 88, para. 3 of this Law, within eight days of the issuing thereof.

The costs associated with the disabling of arms shall be borne by the persons from para. 4 of this article.

If a person acts in accordance with para. 1 of this article, no criminal proceedings shall be initiated against the person.

Article 110

A physical person possessing arms of category A on the basis of a document on arms issued in accordance with the Law on Arms („The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 49/04 and „The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 49/08 and 20/11) shall be obliged, within one year of this Law coming into effect, to hand in the arms for the benefit of the state without compensation of to act according to Article 109, paras. 4 and 5 of this Law.

Article 111

A physical person possessing arms of category B without a document on arms issued until the day of this law coming into effect, the person can, in order to receive a weapons registration card for holding weapons, or a weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons, report to the Ministry such possession and file an application for the issuing of a weapons registration card stating accurate data on the arms, not later than two years of the date of this Law coming into effect.

A physical person who does not act in accordance with para. 1 of this article, shall be obliged to report the possession of arms of category B to the police in the place where the weapon is located, in order to hand over or disable the weapon, according to Article 109 of this Law.

If the person acts in accordance with paras. 1 and 2 of this article, no criminal proceedings will be initiated.

Article 112

The Ministry may issue, to the person who reports the possession of arms from article 111, para. 1 of this Law, a document on arms from article 23, para. 3 of this Law, without identifying the origin of arms, provided that the person meets the general and special requirements from article 13 of this Law.

If the person does not meet the requirements from para. 1 of this article, the arms shall be taken away and will be treated according to article 51 and 52 of this Law.

Article 113

Documents on arms issued until the date of this Law coming into effect for arms of category B may be used until the expiration of their validity.

With the exception of para. 1 of this article, documents on arms and other documents issued with unlimited validity, shall cease to be valid within one year of the date of this law coming into effect.

Article 114

A physical person to whom a weapons registration card for the holding of trophy weapons had been issued in accordance with the Law on Arms („The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 49/04 and „The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 49/08 and 20/11), shall be obliged, within two years of this law coming into effect, to file an application for the issuing of a weapons registration card for holding weapons or a weapons registration card for holding and carrying weapons or shall be obliged to disable the weapon and keep it, sell or hand it in for the benefit of the state without compensation.

Article 115

A physical person possessing arms of category C in accordance with the Law on Arms („The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 49/04 and „The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 49/08 and 20/11), shall be obliged to report such weapons to the Ministry within one year of the date of this Law coming into effect.

Article 116

A physical person possessing arms of category B and C on the basis of issued documents on arms until the coming into effect of this Law, may hand such arms in for the benefit of the state without compensation, according to article 109, paras. 1, 3 and 5 of this Law.

Article 117

Procedures initiated before the coming of this Law into effect shall be finalized according to the provisions of this Law.

Article 118

Companies and entrepreneurs who engage in the activity of production, trade and brokering of arms and ammunition, repair and modification of arms, shall be obliged to harmonize their operations and activities with this Law and regulations adopted for the implementation of this Law, within one year of the coming of this Law into effect.

Article 119

Companies and entrepreneurs who engage in the activity of providing services of sports-recreational shooting in civilian shooting ranges and training citizens on the proper use of firearms, shall be obliged to harmonize their operations and activities with this Law and regulations adopted for the implementation of this Law, within two year of the coming of this Law into effect.

Article 120

Regulations for the implementation of this Law shall be adopted within six months of the date of this Law coming into effect.

Until the adoption of regulations from para. 1 of this article the regulations adopted in accordance with the Law on Arms („The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 49/04 and „The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 49/08 and 20/11), shall remain in force, unless contrary to this Law.

Article 121

Provisions from article 10, para. 1, item 6 and article 63, 64 and 65 of this Law, shall commence to be implemented as of the date of Montenegro acceding to the European Union.

Article 122

From the date this Law comes into effect the Law on Arms („The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 49/04 and „The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 49/08 and 20/11), and article 9 of the Law amending the law regulating monetary fines for misdemeanor offences („The Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro“, Nr. 40/11).

Article 123

This Law shall come into effect eight days from its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro.

This Law incorporates Directive 2008/51/EC, of 21 May 2008 and Directive 91/477/EEC, of 18 June 1991.

Nr. 24-6/14-1/22
EPA 699 XXV
Podgorica, 26 February 2015

THE ASSEMBLY OF MONTENEGRO OF 25TH CONVOCATION

VICE-PRESIDENT

Ranko Krivokapić