



Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosovo - Republic of Kosovo
Kuvendi - Skupština - Assembly

Law No. 05/L -022

ON WEAPONS

Assembly of Republic of Kosovo,

Based on Article 65 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo,

Approves

LAW ON WEAPONS

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Purpose and Scope

1. This Law regulates the conditions for purchase, possession, carrying, storage, production, deactivation, repair, trade, import, transit, sale, transport and marking of weapons and ammunition for natural and legal entities within the territory of the Republic of Kosovo and export from the territory of the Republic of Kosovo intended for civilian end use only.

2. This law is in accordance with the Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council Of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorization, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons amended with Directive 2008/51/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008.

3. The trade of armament, equipment, weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition for military purpose is subject to the Law on Trade of Strategic Goods.

4. The provisions of this Law shall not apply to military armament, equipment, weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition dedicated for the needs of the Kosovo Security Force and other authorized state institutions.

Article 2 **Definitions**

1. For the purposes of this Law, terms, expressions and abbreviations used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

1.1. **Authorized security state institutions** – Kosovo Security Force, Kosovo Police, Kosovo Police Inspectorate, Kosovo Intelligence Agency, Kosovo Academy for Public Safety, Correctional Service, Kosovo Customs, Kosovo Forestry Agency, Kosovo Forensic Agency and other authorized institutions that can be established with a special law;

1.2. **License** - the document issued to the legal entity by competent body defined with this Law by which the legal entity is entitled to exercise activities dealing with weapons, parts of weapon and ammunition;

1.3. **Permit** - the document issued to the legal entities and natural persons by competent body defined with this law, by which the legal entity is entitled to possess, collect, produce, repair, trade, transport of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition and for permit for natural persons for D category, hunting, sport shooting, collection, and weapon carrying of firearm;

1.4. **Consent** - the document issued to the natural persons and legal entities by competent body for purchasing of weapon, parts of weapon and ammunition;

1.5. **Certificate** - the document issued to legal entity or to natural person by the competent body, which attests a factual situation defined with this law;

1.6. **Permit to move with weapon** - the document issued to legal entity and to natural person by competent body defined with this law by which the legal entity is entitled to move from the storage to the hunting area, sport shooting area or to the place for repair and transport for permitted collection weapons or for exhibitions, while natural person is entitled to move from the residence of the natural person to the hunting area or sport shooting area or to the place of repair and transport of collection weapons for exhibition;

1.7. **Weapon** - according to this law is considered each object or device manufactured in the way that under pressure of gasses, which are released during the burning of explosive, electricity, materials, compressed gas or other potential energy, expels projectiles, shotgun shells, gas, liquid, arrows or other components, which is designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage or used to damage, even psychologically, and

also any other object which main purpose is carrying out a physical attack towards physical integrity of people or property;

1.8. **Firearm** - each portable barreled weapon that expels is designed to expel or may be converted to expel, a shot, projectile by the action of a combustible propellant. An object is considered as capable of being converted, if it meets the following conditions: it has the appearance of a firearm or as a result of its construction or due to the material structure may be converted into a firearm;

1.9. **Short firearm** - a firearm, with a barrel not exceeding thirty centimeter (30 cm) or whose overall length does not exceed sixty centimeter (60 cm);

1.10. **Long firearm** - any firearm except short firearm according to sub-paragraph 1.9 of this Article;

1.11. **Firearm with rifled barrel** - a firearm, whose barrel is grooved from the inside, and which during firing has impact on the speed and direction of the bullet;

1.12. **Firearm with smooth barrel** – a firearm which is not firearm with rifled barrel;

1.13. **Automatic firearm** - a firearm which reloads automatically each time a round is fired and can fire more than one round with one pull of the trigger;

1.14. **Semi-automatic firearm** - a firearm which reloads automatically each time a round is fired and can fire only one round with one pull of the trigger;

1.15. **Directed energy weapon (DEW)** - a type of weapon that emits energy in an aimed direction without the means of a projectile. It transfers energy to a target for a desired effect;

1.16. **Repeating firearm** - a firearm which after a round has been fired is designed to be reloaded from a magazine or cylinder by means of manually-operated action;

1.17. **Single-shot firearm** - a firearm with no magazine which is loaded before each shot by the manual insertion of a round into the chamber or a loading recess at the breech of the barrel;

1.18. **Pneumatic weapon** - a weapon that fires a projectile by means of air pressure or compressed gasses. They are divided in three main types according to their power source: carbon dioxide (CO₂) powered which uses carbon dioxide compressed gas cartridges, spring powered which are using a spring to compress air into a chamber and pneumatic pump which are powered by a pumping level to compress air into a chamber;

1.19. **Weapons for the use of chemical agents** - all types of weapons or other devices, which under pressure of gunpowder or gases spread in one direction irritating gas which has an impact on people's health;

1.20. **Firearm for light and acoustic signalization** - a firearm used as a distress signal as well as other signaling purposes at sea and between aircraft and people on the ground, including all types of weapons and other devices, which under the pressure of gunpowder or gases fire or throw signaling shots in a direction and expel or disperse projectiles with the exclusion of flare pistols for military use. Acoustic signalization is very frequently done by blank firing weapons which means that this weapon does not expel a projectile;

1.21. **Explosive weapon** - any type of bomb, mine, rocket, grenade or other device that contains explosive substances or inflammable materials, to which due to internal or external action (weight, impact, friction, chemical reaction, electric energy and similar) causes release or creation of energy and explosion. As explosive weapons are considered also parts of the explosives, detonators, pyrotechnics or other parts for which it is obvious that they are intended for preparation of explosive weapons. This definition is meant to include thermobaric weapons which distinguish themselves from conventional explosive weapons by using atmospheric oxygen, instead of carrying an oxidizer in their explosives. Thermobaric weapons are also called high-impulse thermobaric weapons (HITs), fuel-air explosives (FAE or FAX) or sometimes fuel-air munitions, heat and pressure weapons, or vacuum bombs;

1.22. **Military missiles and launching systems** - missiles for military use which are projected by launching systems which are portable;

1.23. **Sinew backed Weapons** - arches, cross bows and other mechanisms, that functions under pressure of a strung sinew and which propels an arrow or other projectile;

1.24. **Cold weapon** - any device that can be used for attack or inflicting bodily injuries using physical force by the attacker when these are carried, in public gatherings, in public premises or in similar places. Their classification is determined by sublegal act issued by the competent body;

1.25. **Electroshock weapon** - a weapon that is used for subduing a person temporarily by administering electric shock aimed at disrupting superficial muscle functions;

1.26. **Weapons for industrial purposes** - weapons designed for animal slaughtering ; for fishing with harpoon or for industrial and technical purposes, under condition that these may be used only for the above mentioned purpose;

1.27. **Hunting firearms** - firearms designed or used primarily for hunting animals as distinct from A category or weapons used primarily in warfare, of B, C and D category by which hunting is permitted in accordance to the legislation regulating hunting;

1.28. **Sport targetting firearms** - firearms designed or used primarily for specific sporting events, and is a firearm of B, C and D category, which is in accordance with special legislation regulating shooting sports;

1.29. Collection or Relic weapon - a firearm original weapon from B, C and D category that must fall into at least one of the following three categories:

1.29.1. Firearms which were manufactured at least fifty (50) years prior to the current date, but not including replicas thereof;

1.29.2. Weapons, including A category, which are certified by the curator of a museum, which exhibits weapons to be curios or relics of museum interest in accordance with the law on cultural heritage; and

1.29.3. Any other firearms which derive a substantial part of their monetary value from the fact that they are novel, rare, bizarre, or because of their association with some historical figure, period, or event. Proof of qualification of a particular firearm under this category may be established by evidence of present value and evidence that like firearms are not available except as collector's items, or that the value of like firearms available in ordinary commercial channels is substantially less which is determined by a sub-legal acts issued by the competent body.

1.30. Decorative weapons - an object manufactured for decorative purposes, which cannot be used as a firearm;

1.31. Imitation of weapon - a device, whose external appearance looks like a weapon, but which cannot be used as a firearm and does not belong to category A; B; C and D;

1.32. Antique firearm - any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system manufactured in or before 1899;

1.33. Reproduction of an antique firearm - a copy of an antique firearm but where the firing mechanism has been modified with modern technology;

1.34. Part of the firearm - any element or replacement element, but not limited to, which is specifically designed for a firearm and essential to its operation including a barrel, frame or receiver, slide or cylinder, bolt or breech block, and any device designed or adapted to diminish the sound caused by firing a firearm;

1.35. Essential part of the firearm - the breach-closing mechanism, the chamber and the barrel of a firearm which, being separate objects, are included in the category of the firearms on which they are or are intended to be mounted;

1.36. Special equipment for firearms - each mechanism which is produced and dedicated for upgrading of the performance and quality of the use of firearms, apart from an optic sight;

1.37. Silencer - device either attached to or part of the barrel of a firearm to reduce the amount of sound or flash generated by firing the firearms;

1.38. **Optic sight** - equipment for weapon which is produced as assisting device for targeting or an optical device that is used as assisting device for targeting;

1.39. **Adapters** - mechanic device placed in the barrel or in the chamber in order to change the type of the barrel or caliber;

1.40. **Deactivated weapons** - a weapon under category A, B, C and D whose essential parts have been rendered permanently unfit for use by deactivation ensuring that all essential parts of the weapon have been rendered permanently inoperable and incapable of removal, replacement or modification that would permit the weapon to be reactivated in any way. Technical procedures and marking requirements for deactivation shall be attested by the competent body;

1.41. **Ammunition** - rounds, such as projectiles, air gun pellets, and shot, together with their fuses and primers. Definition includes, but is not limited to:

1.41.1. a round is a unit of ammunition for a firearm which is the combination of propellant, primer, cartridge and projectile case in a single unit;

1.41.2. a shot cartridge is a unit of ammunition for firearm which represents combination of shots (small spherical part), propellant, primer and cartridge case in a single unit; and

1.41.3. an air gun pellet is a non-spherical projectile designed to be fired from pneumatic weapon.

1.42. **Ammunition with high penetrating level** - the ammunition referred to piercing projectiles for armored vehicles for military use and other armored equipment where the projectile is loaded and has a high penetrating power.

1.43. **Ammunition with explosive projectiles** - ammunition for military use where the projectile contains a charge which explodes on impact,

1.44. **Ammunition with flammable projectiles** - ammunition dedicated for military use, of which the projectiles contain chemical inflammable mixtures that explodes in flames during contact with air or in the moment of the impact;

1.45. **Tracer ammunition** - an ammunition type that traces its own course in the air with a trail of smoke or fire, so as to facilitate adjustment of the aim. Tracer ammunition use special projectiles that are modified to accept a small pyrotechnic charge in their base;

1.46. **Ammunition for weapons for use of chemical agents** - ammunition which contains a chemical filling within the round, which impacts on the health of people or animals;

1.47. **Competent body** - the Ministry of Internal Affairs;

1.48. **DPS** - the respective department for public safety within the Ministry of Internal Affairs;

1.49. **Carrying of weapon** - all manners of carrying of weapon by which the weapon is ready for immediate use by its possessor;

1.50. **Manufacturing of weapons and ammunition** - every activity of research, study, development, producing, reproducing and assembly of weapons , parts of weapons and ammunition, except activities carried out by the owner of hunting weapon or sport weapon in order to reload ammunition for personal needs, which is used as hunting weapons or sports weapons;

1.51. **Repair of weapon** - eliminating of defects for maintenance to the weapon and replacement of inoperable, worn and or defect parts of weapons with original working parts to remake the weapon functional according to need and demands;

1.52. **Brokering** - the activity of licensed legal entities providing services during negotiation or arrangements of transactions for the purchase, sale or supply of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition, from a third country to another third country or the selling and buying of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition that are located in third countries for their transfer to another third country.

1.53. **Trade** - supplying or delivery of weapon, parts of weapons and ammunition with the purpose of selling, brokering, transfer and storing of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition. As trade is also considered export, import and transit of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition;

1.54. **Import** - the application of entry formalities on goods including commercial policy procedures and where appropriate import duties in accordance with customs regulations;

1.55. **Export** - the application of exit formalities on goods including commercial policy procedures and where appropriate export duties in accordance with customs regulations;

1.56. **Temporary export** - movement of weapons that are leaving the customs territory of the Republic of Kosovo that are aimed for re-importing within a period that does not exceed twenty four (24) months;

1.57. **Re-export** - the export from Kosovo of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition that were previously imported into Kosovo;

1.58. **Tracing of firearms and parts of firearms and ammunition** - the systematic tracking of firearms and where possible, their parts and ammunition from manufacturer to purchaser with the purpose of assisting competent authorities in detecting, investigating and analyzing illicit manufacturing and illicit trafficking;

1.59. **Combined firearms** - firearms with multiple barrels when the combination of the barrels is done from different barrels or calibers in the same weapon;

1.60. **Sequestration** - temporary suspension of the assets ordered by a competent authority in accordance with the legislation in force;

1.61. **Confiscation** - permanent suspension of the assets ordered by a final decision of a competent court or another competent authority in accordance with legislation in force;

1.62. **Revocation** - repealing of the legal effect of the administrative act until issuing of the next administrative act in accordance with legislation in force;

1.63. **End user certificate** - the document used in international transfers to certify that the purchaser is the final recipient of the materials, and it is not planning on transferring these materials to another party;

1.64. **Transit** - goods leaving the customs territory of Kosovo and passing through the territory of one or more third countries with the final destination in another third country or passing through the customs territory of the Republic of Kosovo from another third country;

1.65. **Transshipment** - transit involving the physical operation of unloading goods from the importing means of transport by reloading, for the purpose of re-exportation, generally onto another means of transport;

1.66. **Illicit trafficking** - import, export, sale, delivery, movement or transfer of weapons, their parts and essential parts or ammunition from, or through another territory to the territory of the Republic of Kosovo, direct from a third country, if any of the following applies:

1.66.1. the third country or Republic of Kosovo does not authorize this in accordance with legal provisions of the country;

1.66.2. weapons are not marked in accordance with this law or in compliance with the EU Directive 91/477/EEC as amended by Directive 2008/51/EC; or

1.66.3. imported weapons are not marked in the time of import with a single making permitting identification of the first country of the import, or where the weapons do not bear such a marking an unique making identifying the imported weapons.

1.67. **Marking** - placing of unique marking, by including, but not limited to: name of the producer, place of production, serial number, year of production if it is not included in the serial number or contains any alternative mark understandable for the user with a number or alphanumeric code that enables immediate identification by the third countries, except the country of production;

1.68. **The single authorization** - the authorization issued by competent body for a single legal entity only for export or import for a delivery, for one or more firearms, parts of weapons and ammunition to a final identified recipient of the third country;

1.69. **ADR** - the European agreement for international transportation of hazardous goods through road transport;

1.70. **Responsible person** - natural person within the legal entity, who is entrusted to perform certain tasks, or is authorized to act on behalf of the legal entity.

1.71. **Illicit manufacturing** - the manufacturing or assembly of firearms, their parts and ammunition:

1.71.1. from any essential component of such firearms illicitly trafficked;

1.71.2. without an authorization issued by a competent authority of the Republic of Kosovo where the manufacture or assembly takes place;

1.71.3. without marking the assembled firearms at the time of manufacture in accordance with this law.

1.72. **Ammunition with rubber-coated projectiles for use in managing crowds** – ammunition with rubber-coated projectiles with spherical shape, with homogeneous measure used by authorized institutions also for controlling and managing the crowds of people;

1.73. **Weapon and ammunition for animal temporary paralysis** – non lethal weapon used by specialized institutions such as organizations for animal welfare, veterinary institutions and other legal entities licensed to control animals, who neutralize temporarily animals for their treatment (safe catching). The ammunition that is used might be a syringe or needle containing chemical agents for anesthetic calming or temporary paralyzing. Syringe or needle may be poured from crossed arches or pneumatic weapons and by projectile bullet;

1.74. **Background investigation** – a process developed by Kosovo Police in searching and collecting criminal, commercial and financial data for legal entity from Article 13 paragraph 3. sub-paragraph 3.6. of this law.

Article 3 **Types of Weapons**

1. According to this law a weapon is considered:

1.1. firearms;

- 1.2. collection weapon;
 - 1.3. pneumatic weapons;
 - 1.4. weapons for use of chemical agents;
 - 1.5. explosive (blasting) weapons;
 - 1.6. sinew backed weapons;
 - 1.7. cold weapons;
 - 1.8. weapons for light and acoustic signalization;
 - 1.9. electro shock weapons (electric paralyzers); and
 - 1.10. energy-directed weapons (EDW).
2. As a weapon is also considered the ammunition, adapters and essential parts of the weapon, unless otherwise defined under this law.
3. As weapons according to this Law are not considered:
- 3.1. weapons for industrial purposes;
 - 3.2. decorative weapons;
 - 3.3. imitations of weapons.
 - 3.4. firearms rendered permanently unfit for use (de-activated) by the application of technical procedures which are defined by the competent body; and
 - 3.5. harpoons for underwater fishing.

Article 4 **Categorization of Weapons**

1. Weapons, according to this Law, are categorized as follows:
 - 1.1. Category A – prohibited firearms for civilian end use are:
 - 1.1.1. explosive military missiles and launching systems (A1);
 - 1.1.2. automatic firearms (A2);

- 1.1.3. firearms disguised in the form of other object (A3);
- 1.1.4. ammunition with high penetrating level, explosive ammunition or incendiary projectiles and the projectiles for such an ammunition and ammunition with rubber-coated projectiles to manage crowds (A4);
- 1.1.5. ammunition with expanding and discarding projectiles for such an ammunition, except in the cases of hunting or sport shooting weapons of persons who are entitled to use them (A5);
- 1.1.6. firearms with mounted silencer (A6);
- 1.1.7. firearms with a rifled barrel and caliber over 12.7 millimeters (A7);
- 1.1.8. explosive devices and their parts (A8);
- 1.1.9. weapons for use of chemical agents and its ammunition (A9);
- 1.1.10. special equipment for firearms that enables the change of firearm into another category from the original one (A10);
- 1.1.11. electro shock weapons (electric paralyzers) (A11);
- 1.1.12. tracing ammunition (A12);
- 1.1.13. ammunition with double action (A13);
- 1.1.14. ammunition with penetrating capacity in body armor (A14);
- 1.1.15. direct energy weapons DEW (A15) and
- 1.1.16. firearms with polygonal barrels (A16);

1.2. Category B – firearms for which a permit is required are:

- 1.2.1. short semi-automatic or repeating firearm (B1);
- 1.2.2. single shot short firearm with centre fire percussion (B2);
- 1.2.3. single-shot short firearms with rim fire percussion whose overall length is less than 28 cm (B3);
- 1.2.4. semi-automatic long firearms whose magazine and chamber can together hold more than three (3) rounds (B4);

1.2.5. semi-automatic long firearms whose magazine and chamber can hold together up to three (3) rounds, where the loading device is removable or where it is not certain that the weapon cannot be converted, with ordinary tools, into a weapon whose magazine and chamber can together hold more than three (3) rounds (B5);

1.2.6. repeating and semi-automatic long firearms with smooth-bore barrel not exceeding 60 cm in length (B6).

1.3. Category C – fire arms which limited technical capacities for which the permit is required are:

1.3.1. repeating long firearms other than those listed in category B, point 1.2.6 (C1);

1.3.2. long firearms with single-shot rifled barrels (C2);

1.3.3. semi-automatic long firearms other than those in category B points 1.2.4 to 1.2.6 (C3);

1.3.4. single-shot short firearms with rim fire percussion whose overall length is not less than 28 cm (C4);

1.3.5. single-shot long firearms with smooth-bore barrels (C5);

1.3.6. pneumatic weapons with muzzle energy over 7.5 J and caliber over 4.5 mm (C6);

1.3.7. firearms for light and acoustic signalization (C7);

1.3.8. weapon and ammunition for animal temporary paralysis (C8); and

1.3.8. adapters (C9).

1.4. Category D – firearms which should be declared and for which is issued a permit are:

1.4.1. antique firearms (D1);

1.4.2. pneumatic firearms with muzzle energy up to 7.5 J and caliber up to 4.5 mm (D2);

1.4.3. sinew backed weapons (D3); and

1.4.4. cold weapons (D4).

2. Combined firearms will be classified under the category to which the rifled barrel belongs or to the largest caliber of the smooth barrel in case there is no rifled barrel.

3. Exceptionally from paragraph 1. Sub-paragraph 1.1. of this Article, as prohibited firearms are not considered hunting firearms and sportive ones with telescopic optics.

4. Special equipment from category A10 and weapons for animal temporary paralysis (C8) shall be determined with sub-legal act by competent body.

CHAPTER II PURCHASING AND POSSESSION OF WEAPONS

Article 5 Consent

1. Weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition shall only be purchased subject to a consent issued by the competent body, in accordance with the categorization of weapons B and C from Article 4 of this Law.

2. The competent body with a sublegal act determines types of weapons that can be purchased according to the consent.

Article 6 Limitation of the consent

1. A physical person, who is a citizen or a foreigner granted permanent residence in the Republic of Kosovo, or a legal entity with principle place of business registered in the business register of the Republic of Kosovo must request a consent to purchase a firearm from categories B and C of this law issued by the competent body.

2. Essential parts of firearms and ammunition for firearms with rifled barrels may require consent to purchase similar to the type of firearm for which a permit is issued.

3. The consent for acquiring firearms, parts of firearms and ammunition from paragraphs 1. and 2. of this Article shall be valid six (6) months from the day of issuance of the consent.

4. Ammunition for firearms with smooth barrels may be purchased if a permit is issued for these firearms, for what a consent is necessary.

5. Physical person may possess up to two hundred (200) live rounds for firearms with rifled barrels except evidence is provided that there exist justifiable reasons for purchase and possession of large quantity such as for hunting, sport shooting or similar activities.

6. A natural person or legal entity registered as shooting, hunting association or training centers may possess up to three (3) kg black powder for reloading of ammunition purposes intended for firearms with smooth-bore barrel for which they possess a permit.

7. A natural person and legal entity may possess unlimited amount ammunition for pneumatic firearms for which they possess a permit.

8. Legal entity licensed to provide services in the field of private security that allows carrying the firearm may possess rounds of ammunition in limited quantities according to the storage, whereas the licensed worker of this legal entity may carry up to fifty (50) rounds of ammunition for each permitted carried firearm.

Article 7

Application of the natural person for purchasing a firearm

1. A consent to purchase a firearm may be issued to a natural person based on his/her submitted request, if he/she fulfils the following criteria:

1.1. is twenty one (21) years old;

1.2. possesses full legal capacity to act;

1.3. possesses physical and mental capacity;

1.4. does not represent danger to himself, public order and public safety;

1.5. passes a theoretical and practice exam for use of firearm;

1.6. is either a citizen of the Republic of Kosovo or if a foreigner with granted permanent residence status within the territory of the Republic of Kosovo, except if an international agreement(s) specify otherwise;

1.7. to have a proof of regular membership and to be certified as a hunter to the hunters association. This criteria is valid only for cases when the weapon purchase is for hunting purpose;

1.8. has declared the reasons for purchasing the firearm, according to Article 11 of this law.

Article 8

Confirmation of full acting capacity

1. The Centre for Social Affairs issues a confirmation by which it confirms that an applicant is not deprived or is not limited in the capacity to act by court decision.

2. Confirmation from paragraph 1. of this Article cannot be older than six (6) months.

Article 9
Certification for physical and mental ability

1. Capacity for possession and carrying of firearm is certified by a medical certificate which cannot be older than one (1) year.
2. Expenses of the medical examination shall be borne by the natural person.
3. Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the competent body, shall determine the type and modalities of the medical examination for verification of the psychological-physical capacity for possession and carrying of firearms by sub-legal acts.
4. Medical examination mentioned in this Article for natural persons in order to verify psychological-physical condition regarding the possession and carrying of firearm shall be conducted by respective health institutions which are defined by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the competent body.

Article 10
Danger to Public Order and Safety

1. A danger for public order and safety according to Article 7 sub-paragraph 1.4. of this law is considered if:
 - 1.1. a natural person has been convicted through a final court decision for criminal offence;
 - 1.2. a natural person has been convicted through a final court decision for minor offence of breaching of public peace and order as a consequence of violent elements;
 - 1.3. other circumstances that show that firearms may be misused, particularly, when a person is registered on a lists of relevant authorities for frequent and exceeding consumption of alcohol or narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, for domestic violence, violence in an educational institution or at the work place; and
 - 1.4. natural person who is under investigation for criminal offense.
2. Confirmation for natural persons from sub-paragraph 1.1 and 1.2. of paragraph 1. of this Article is issued by the court, whereas for natural persons from sub-paragraph 1.3. and 1.4. paragraph 1. of this Article is issued by Kosovo Police.
3. The Competent body shall cease the procedure for issuing a consent for purchasing a weapon, if against the natural person there is a proceeding underway for either a criminal offence or minor offence of breaching of public order and peace, unauthorized possession of weapon as a consequence of violent elements, until final decision.

Article 11
Reasons for acquiring weapons for natural persons

1. Reasons for purchasing a weapon, parts of weapons and ammunition by natural person are only for carrying of weapon, hunting, shooting range or collection purposes, for what a consent is issued.
2. Carrying of weapon according to paragraph 1. of this Article is permitted for special cases of public safety that will be defined with a sublegal act issued by competent body.

Article 12
Professional Exam

1. Testing of the professional knowledge for proper use, maintenance of weapon for categories B and C and knowledge on the provisions of this law is provided by passing a professional exam established by the competent body.
2. This professional exam shall be composed of a theoretical part and practical part:
 - 2.1. theoretical part of the exam shall verify the theoretical knowledge about:
 - 2.1.1. possession and preservation of firearms and ammunition;
 - 2.1.2. use of the firearm; and
 - 2.1.3. providing first aid.
 - 2.2. practical part of the exam contains:
 - 2.2.1. testing knowledge about the safe use of firearms and ammunition; and
 - 2.2.2. target shooting.
3. Practical training on using the weapon from categories B and C for natural persons who request consent to purchase weapons from categories B and C shall be conducted by the licensed legal entity. Licensed legal entity shall issue a certificate to natural person after the successfully completing the practical training.
4. License for legal entities from paragraph 3. of this Article is issued by the competent body.
5. Practical training of paragraph 3. of this Article shall be conducted by certified instructors.
6. The Competent body shall determine through a sublegal act the minimal technical and security conditions which should be met by legal entity, licensed for providing practical training, theoretical and practical knowledge.

7. The Competent body shall determine the type, modality of theoretical and practical training, professional exam and verification of the qualification of the instructors employed in the legal entities which shall be licensed for providing training through sub-legal act.

8. Expenses for holding of the professional exam shall be covered by the applicant.

Article 13
Application of legal entity for acquiring a firearm

1. The consent for acquiring a weapon may be issued to the legal entity upon the request submitted to the competent body.

2. Legal entities according to paragraph 1. of this Article means, but not limited to:

2.1. training centers for weapons;

2.2. hunting associations;

2.3. target shooting subjects;

2.4. legal entity licensed to exercise the activity in the field of private security service shall permit the carrying of a weapon according to the legislation in force;

2.5. institutions dealing with scientific studies or animal control;

2.6. museums;

2.7. airport; and

2.8. film industry.

3. Legal entities from paragraph 2. of this Article, are granted with consent after they meet following criteria:

3.1. business certificate;

3.2. court decision that the activity of the legal entity is not ceased or terminated with a final decision by competent court;

3.3. evidence by competent organ that they possess space for preserving and safety placing of the weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition;

3.4. evidence for exercising respective activity;

3.5. evidence that they have at least over thirty thousand (30.000€) turnover within previous calendar year or that they have initial budget of over thirty thousand (30.000€) upon establishment of the activity for legal entities from paragraph 2. sub-paragraph 2.1., 2.4., 2.7. and 2.8. of this Article over five thousand (5.000€) for legal entities from sub-paragraph 2.2., 2.3. and 2.6. of this Article. This criteria is not applied for legal entities from sub-paragraph 2.5. paragraph 2. of this Article;

3.6. a background verification must be done on the applicant entity, its founders, owners and responsible persons.

Article 14

Reasons for acquiring firearms for legal entity

1. The legal entity that provides trainings may be issued a consent to acquire firearms on the basis of the license issued for the commission of this activity. Legal entity from this paragraph shall only possess one weapons for every shooting line, and two weapons for polygon for the purposes of replacement.

2. Hunting associations and shooting associations who own hunting and shooting range areas may be issued a consent to acquire firearms for the activities they perform.

3. Scientific institutions, state bodies or legal entities dealing with scientific researches may be issued a consent to acquire firearms, part of weapons and ammunition. Whereas for institutions or associations dealing with animals` control may be granted a consent for weapons of category C8.

4. Legal entity that provides services according to Article 13 paragraph 2. sub-paragraph 2.4. of this Law shall be licensed. Possession of the firearm is limited in no more than one weapon for one specialized security worker as well as up to fifteen percent (15%) for replacement purposes in cases of damage or repair. Weapons that are not used during the regular contracts shall be saved in special metal boxes or safe-deposit boxes by competent body. Management of these weapons shall be determined with sub-legal act issued by the competent body.

5. The legal entity may be granted a consent for the purpose of collection and exposing of weapons.

6. Museums may be issued a consent in accordance to the law on cultural heritage and other relevant laws;

7. Airports may be issued a consent for the purpose of bird repelling;

8. Film Industry may be issued a consent for film production.

Article 15
Procedure and Timeframe for Requests Review

1. Applications for acquiring, possession, carrying of weapon, storing, producing, deactivation, repair, selling, transporting, marking of weapons and ammunitions for legal entities and natural persons is reviewed and decided by DPS as the first instance.
2. DPS shall decide upon the request for firearms from paragraph 1. of this Article for natural person and legal entity within thirty (30) days after submitting the request, or in complicated cases up to ninety (90) days in which case DPS is to inform the requesting party of the reasons for the special case.
3. Unsatisfied party against this decision of DSP according to paragraph 2. of this Article has a right to appeal to the appeal commission in second degree in a deadline of fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of the verdict.
4. The Appeals Commission shall decide on the appeal within thirty (30) days from paragraph 3. of this Article. The verdict of the appeals commission is final. Unsatisfied party against this decision can address to the competent basic court.
5. Request for trade, including import, export, transit, transport, as well as applications arising out of the Law for weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions, shall be reviewed and decided within ninety (90) days by Reviewing Commission nominated by the competent body. The verdict of the Reviewing Commission is final. Unsatisfied party against this decision can address to the competent basic court.
6. The Competent body shall determine the procedures and the appointment of members of the Reviewing Commission and the Appeals Commission through sub-legal acts.

Article 16
Timeframe for registration

1. A natural person or legal entity, who has been issued a firearm acquisition consent shall submit, within fifteen (15) days from the day weapon is purchased, a request to the competent body for registration of the weapon and for obtaining the permit for the weapon.
2. Licensed legal entity that trades weapons shall present, within five (5) days after firearms sale, a report to the competent body on the sale and present cartridges and projectiles of the shooting test.
3. The report from paragraph 2. of this Article should contain data about natural person or legal entity that purchased the weapons, data on legal entity which sold the weapon and the identification information regarding the sold weapons and at least two (2) projectiles and two (2) cartridge cases from the test shootings shall be submitted with the report

4. Competent body shall assign each weapon a unique identification number.

Article 17
Types of Permits for natural persons

1. Permits for Natural Persons shall include:

- 1.1. firearm Carrying Permit;
- 1.2. weapon Collection Permit;
- 1.3. hunting weapon Permit;
- 1.4. target shooting Permit; and
- 1.5. permit for D category weapons.

Article 18
Firearm Carrying Permit

1. Natural person may apply for permit for carrying firearm only if he fulfils following criteria:

- 1.1. the certified and contracted worker at legal entity licensed according to Article 13 paragraph 2.4 may carry firearm according to respective legislation in force, during working hours at the working place as it is defined in Article 19 of this law;
- 1.2. natural person who has meet the criteria according to Article 7 of this Law and other criteria determined with sub-legal act by the competent body; and
- 1.3. security officers working for diplomatic missions in the Republic of Kosovo. For implementation of this sub-paragraph the competent body shall issue sub-legal act.

Article 19
Permit for carrying weapon by employees at private security companies

- 1. Legal entities that are in possession of weapon according to the permit for possession of firearm, shall give the weapon for use only to the certified employee as it is defined in Article 18 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.1. and that meet the conditions mentioned in Article 7 of this law.
- 2. With a request by the legal entity from paragraph 1. of this Article, the competent body issues for the user of firearms the permit for possession of carrying the weapon with the duration of one (1) year.

3. The duration of validity of the permit for carrying weapon according to paragraph 2. of this Article shall be extended upon the request by the legal entity if the person that was granted the permit still fulfils the conditions from Article 7 of this law.
4. The legal entity submits the request for extension of the permit for carrying the firearm no later than sixty (60) days prior to the expiry date of the permit.
5. The person whose employment with the legal entity is terminated, on the day of termination of the employment is obliged to hand over the weapon and the permit for carrying the weapon to the person in charge of the legal entity.
6. The legal entity is obliged within five (5) days from the day of termination of the employment to notify in written and to bring the permit for carrying weapon to the competent body.

Article 20

Weapon Collection Permit

1. A weapon collection permit is a permit that allows a natural person to possess collection weapons pursuant to this Law.
2. The permit for acquiring of collection weapons shall be issued to a natural person upon request, and if the conditions are fulfilled from Articles 7, 41 and 42 of this Law.
3. If a weapon collection consists of more than twenty five (25) pieces of weapons, according to the requirements of paragraph 2. of this Article, the collector shall attach to the request a written statement stating that he/she will allow freely control of these firearms by competent body and that he/she fulfils the requirements for the storage place of firearms.
4. A collector who has been issued the consent to acquire collection weapon shall be obliged, within fifteen (15) days from the day of acquiring the weapon, to submit a request to the competent body for weapon registration and for the issuance of a weapon collection permit.
5. Permit from paragraph 4. of this Article is issued with the duration of ten (10) years.
6. After issuing of a first weapon collection permit from paragraph 4. of this Article, the consent for acquiring another collection weapon is issued if the collector fulfils only condition from Article 7 paragraph 1.4. of this Law.
7. Weapon subject to this permit shall not be carried and only be transported to a repair shop or exhibition subject to a permit to move with a weapon issued by the competent body. Ammunition cannot be purchased for this weapon.

Article 21
Hunting Weapon Permit

1. A hunting weapon permit is a permit that allows a natural person to possess a weapon belonging to B, C and D categories only for hunting purposes.
2. Weapons can only be transported from the permanent residence to the shooting ranges, hunting range or repair shop with a permit for move with a weapon authorized by police station.
3. The request for moving with weapon is submitted by the person to the police station five (5) days before the beginning of the transport of the weapon.
4. An active member of hunting association who possesses a hunting permit may rent a hunting firearm from this association with the purpose of one (1) day hunting in a hunting area. The association shall issue a rental confirmation to the active member while he is in possession of the rented firearm.
5. Permit from paragraph 1. of this Article is valid for five (5) years.

Article 22
Sport Shooting Permit

1. A shooting sport permit is a permit that allows a natural person to possess a weapon that belongs to B, C and D category only for shooting sport purposes.
2. Weapons can only be transported from the permanent residence to the shooting ranges or repair shop with a permit to move with a weapon authorized by police station.
3. The request for moving with weapon is submitted by the person to the police station five (5) days before the beginning of the transport of the weapon.
4. An active member of sport shooting association who possess a shooting permit may rent a hunting weapon from this association with the purpose of one (1) day shooting from shooting range. The association shall issue a rental confirmation to the active member while he is in possession of the rented firearm.
5. Permit from paragraph 1. of this Article is valid for five (5) years.

Article 23
Permit for Category D Weapons

1. Weapon from D category may be purchased by a natural person who fulfils the condition from Article 7 paragraphs 1.1. and 1.6. of this Law.

2. Weapons subject to category D shall only be transported to the shooting areas, hunting areas, training areas or repair shops subject to the permit to move with a weapon authorized by the police station.
3. A natural person who has purchased a weapon pursuant to this Article shall present the weapon to the police station within fifteen (15) days from the day of purchase of the weapon.
4. Permit from paragraph 1. of this Article is valid for five (5) years.

Article 24

Types of Permits for Legal Entities

1. Types of Permits for Legal Entities are:
 - 1.1. firearm Possession Permit;
 - 1.2. permit for production of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition from category A;
 - 1.3. weapon repair permit of weapons of category A;
 - 1.4. weapon collection permit;
 - 1.5. weapon and ammunition trade permit;
 - 1.6. weapon transport permit; and
 - 1.7. permit for D category weapons.
2. Procedures and timeframe for reviewing of the request by DPS, Reviewing Commission and Appeals Commission is conducted pursuant to Article 15 of this law.

Article 25

Firearm possession permit

1. Firearm possession permit is a permit that allows a licensed legal entity to possess a firearm belonging to B, C and D category.
2. The legal entity according to Article 13 paragraph 2. of this Law may obtain the permit for possession of weapon only if fulfills criteria from Article 13 paragraph 3. of this Law.
3. A firearm possession permit may be issued to a legal entity with a validity period of five (5) years.

4. Firearm possession permits may be extended by a written request from a legal entity at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiry of its validity period.

5. A legal entity should attach evidence that it fulfills the criteria according to Article 13 paragraph 3. of this law to request for an extension of the firearm possession permit.

Article 26

Category A weapon production permit

1. A production permit is a permit that allows a legal entity to produce weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition of category A.

2. Applicant for production permit of weapons, parts of weapon and ammunition of category A shall file a request for this permit to competent body. The request includes documents according to Article 13 paragraph 3. sub-paragraphs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 and 3.6 of this law and the license for production of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition.

3. Legal entity which is issued a license pursuant to Article 50 of this Law shall inform the competent body within fifteen (15) days from the start of production of weapons, parts of weapon and ammunition.

4. The competent body in consultation with the Ministry for the Kosovo Security Forces issues sublegal act for the minimal technical and security conditions which shall be fulfilled regarding the buildings in which is production, repair or trade is performed and weapons and ammunition is stored.

5. The permit according to this article is issued by competent body after receiving the consent from Ministry of the Kosovo Security Force.

6. For implementation of paragraph 5. of this Article competent body issues a sub-legal act.

Article 27

Category A weapon repair permit

1. A repair permit is a permit that allows a legal entity to repair weapons of category A.

2. Applicant files a request to the competent body for weapon repair permit from A category. The request includes documents according to Article 13 paragraph 3. sub-paragraphs 3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.5. and 3.6. of this law and the license for weapon repair.

3. Legal entity which is issued a license pursuant to Article 51 of this Law shall inform the competent body within fifteen (15) days from the start of repairing of weapons, parts of weapon and ammunition.

4. The competent body issues sublegal act for the minimal technical and security conditions which shall be fulfilled regarding the buildings in which is production, repair or trade is performed and weapons and ammunition is stored.
5. The permit according to this law is issued by competent body after receiving the consent from Ministry for the Kosovo Security Forces.
6. For implementation of paragraph 5. of this Article competent body issues a sub-legal act.

Article 28

Collection Weapon Permit

1. A weapon collection permit is a permit that allows a legal entity to possess collection weapons pursuant to this Law.
2. The legal shall file a request to the competent body for obtaining a permit for collection weapons. The request includes documents according to Article 13 paragraph 3. sub-paragraphs 3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.5. and 3.6. of this law.
3. If a weapon collection consists of more than twenty five (25) pieces of firearms, according to the requirements of paragraph 1. of this Article, the legal entity shall attach to the request a written and signed statement to the competent body stating about the fact that it will freely relinquish opened control of these firearms and that it fulfills the requirements of a certified storage place.
4. Obligations for registration according to Article 16 shall be applicable except the delivery of the test shooting cartridges and bullets.
5. Permit from paragraph 1. of this Article is valid for ten (10) years.

Article 29

Trade permit with weapon and ammunition

1. Permit for trade of weapons and ammunition conducted by the legal entity shall be issued by the competent body.
2. The applicant submits the request to the competent body for issuing of the permit for trading with weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition.
3. The competent body issues four (4) types of permits for trade, with single authorization for each turnover:
 - 3.1. permit for trade - import;

- 3.2. permit for brokering;
- 3.3. for trade – export; and
- 3.4. permit for internal trade.

4. Requests for trade permit - import and internal trade permit shall contain the following data:

- 4.1. name of the company, business certificate, name of the responsible person, address of the deliverer and recipient and the name technical person of the legal entity;
- 4.2. name of the producer and country of production of weapon, parts of the weapon and ammunition;
- 4.3. type, brand, model serial number, caliber and quantity of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition;
- 4.4. end user certificate;
- 4.5. contract or other official document regarding the contracted quantity of the weapons, ammunition or parts of weapons.

5. The request for permit for brokering shall contain the following data:

- 5.1. name of the company, business certificate, name of the responsible person, address and identification of the deliverer and recipient and the name technical person of the legal entity;
- 5.2. name of the producer and country of production of weapon, parts of the weapon and ammunition;
- 5.3. type, brand, model serial number, caliber and quantity of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition;
- 5.4. country of export and country of import;
- 5.5. end user certificate, if it is required by respective country;
- 5.6. import authorization issued by competent authority of importing country;
- 5.7. export authorization issued by competent authority of exporting country;
- 5.8. contract or other official document regarding the contracted quantity of the weapons, ammunition or parts of weapons.

6. The request for permit for trade-export shall contain the following data:

6.1. name of the company, business certificate, name of the responsible person, address of the deliverer and recipient and the name technical person of the legal entity;

6.2. name of the producer and country of production of weapon, parts of the weapon and ammunition;

6.3. type, brand, model serial number, caliber and quantity of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition;

6.4. end user certificate, if applicable

6.5. contract or other official document regarding the contracted quantity of the weapons, ammunition or parts of weapons;

6.6. certificate or authorization of transit or other necessary documents by countries where the delivery will go through;

6.7. import authorization issued by competent authority of importing country containing the following required data:

6.7.1. the dates of issue and expiry;

6.7.2. the place of issue;

6.7.3. the country of export;

6.7.4. the country of import;

6.7.5. whenever applicable, the third country or countries of transit;

6.7.6. the consignee;

6.7.7. the final recipient, if known at the time of the shipment; and

6.7.8. data enabling the identification of the weapons, parts and essential components and ammunition, including their quantity, shall be sent prior to the shipment. Weapons shall be marked.

7. Each request for permit for export will be reviewed prior to issuance by the Reviewing Commission according to the Law on Trade with Strategic Goods.

8. Re-exporting is not allowed without authorization by competent body after consulting with respective authority of the initial exporting country.

9. Temporary export may be allowed with the purposes of repair, evaluation or exhibition but with no possibility of sale for a period no longer than six (6) months.

10. Permit for trading with weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition is issued with validity of nine (9) months but shall not exceed the validity of the import authorization.

11. The permit from paragraph 1. of this Article is revoked in case during the period it is valid for trade, restrictive measures are taken by international organizations for terminating the trade.

12. The competent body within thirty (30) days issues the authorization for transit through the territory of the Republic of Kosovo according to the request by the applicant.

13. The request for authorization for transit shall contain:

13.1. license for trade with weapons issued by respective authority;

13.2. description of goods that are transit for weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition include: type, model, caliber, serial number, lot number, producer and place of production;

13.3. name and the address of the transporting company, contact number, transporting vehicles, details regarding transporting vehicles;

13.4. the most recent user and the most recent destination;

13.5. border crossing point of entry and exit;

13.6. approximate time of arrival and departure.

14. The weapon technical person of the legal entity that deals with trade with weapons shall be certified person in technical issues concerning weapons and ammunition.

Article 30

Permit for transporting weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition

1. For every transport of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition a permit by the competent body is needed.

2. The legal entity shall file a request for permit to competent body for transportation of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition.

3. The request shall contain the following data:

3.1. the name of the company, business certificate number, name of the person in charge, name, address of the deliverer, transporters and receptor;

- 3.2. the name of the producer company and the country of production of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition;
 - 3.3. type, brand, model, serial number, caliber and quantity of weapons and ammunition;
 - 3.4. approximate time, date, direction of the movement and place of delivery;
 - 3.5. security measures implemented by the transporter during the time of transportation;
 - 3.6. name of the border crossing point where the weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition will be transported and date of arrival at that border crossing point in case of export or import;
 - 3.7. contract or other official document for the contracted quantity of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition;
 - 3.8. license for transport of weapons, part of weapons and ammunition issued by the competent body;
 - 3.9. license for transport issued by respective Ministry of Transport;
 - 3.10. copy of the permit to trade;
 - 3.11. in case of road transport copy of the personal document, ID card or passport of the driver and in cases of ammunition transport copy of the ADR certificate for the transporting vehicle; in case of rail transport wagon and train number and in case of air transport flight number;
 - 3.12. in case of import the respective permit for trade shall be submitted; and
 - 3.13. features that enable identification and control of weapon, according to international standards.
4. Prior to the date of the transport, the exporting company must communicate to the exporting country from where the transport will be conducted all features described in paragraph 3. subparagraph 3.13. of this Article. Authorities from exporting country shall perform the inspection, every time it is possible at the country of export, to verify consistency of information from the seller and actual features of transport.
 5. Each transit transport through Republic of Kosovo must have the authorization by competent body. Procedure for transshipment will be determined by sub legal act by the competent body.
 6. The transport permit of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition is issued with a validity of up to ninety (90) days.

7. The Competent body if needed shall determine special security measures during the transportation of weapons and ammunition.

Article 31
Permit for category D weapons for legal entity

1. Permit for D category weapons is a permission issued by the competent body according to Article 13 paragraph 2 sub-paragraphs 2.2., 2.3., 2.5., 2.6. and 2.8. of this law.
2. Weapons registered on this type of permit may only be transported to the shooting areas, hunting areas, exhibition, training areas filming areas for film industry purposes and repair shops according to permit to move with a weapon issued by the competent body.
3. The legal entity who has purchase a weapon pursuant to this Article shall present the weapon to the competent body within five (5) days from the day of purchase of the weapon.
4. Provisions of this article do not apply for private security companies for individual authorized working devices that belongs to category D4.

Article 32
Rejection for all types of weapon permits

The Competent body refuses the issuing of hunting or shooting permit, firearm carrying permit, firearms possession permit, weapon collection permit, or permit of category D, if the legal end user of weapon cannot be determined, the firearm is not adequately marked according to the law or the registration procedure confirms that there are reasons to reject the application for weapon registration.

CHAPTER III
PERMITS FOR REGISTRATION, LEGALIZATION AND HANDINGOVER THE WEAPONS

Article 33
Weapon Registration Cards, Weapon Authorization Cards and other Relevant Permits

1. The provisional period for weapon Registration Cards, Weapon Authorization Cards and other relevant permits is two (2) years from entry into force of this Law.
2. The competent body with a sublegal act will establish procedures for the provisional period from paragraph 1. of this Article.

Article 34
Legalization and Handover of Firearms

Legalization and handover of weapons is regulated with a special law.

Article 35
Weapons Handover and Deactivation

Natural person or legal entity who possesses a firearm from category A, B, C and D for which was issued a weapon registration card or a weapon authorization card or other respective document by a competent body, but are prohibited by the provisions of this law shall in timeframe of six (6) months from the date of entry into force of this law hand over the firearm of A, B, C and D category to a legal entity from Article 54 paragraph 2. of this Law, in order to deactivate the firearms or to hand them over to the competent body for destruction or for temporary storage.

CHAPTER IV
SEQUESTRATION REVOCATION AND CONFISCATION OF LICENSE AND PERMIT

Article 36
Sequestration

1. The license, weapon permit, weapon, and ammunition are sequestered in cases when the natural person and legal entity did not comply with criteria defined in this law.
2. The competent body shall sequester the permit, weapon and ammunition if during the extension of the validity of a permit, determines that the weapon/firearm is amortized or damaged to such a level that its use may endanger public safety or if the weapon cannot be repaired by the owner.
3. The owner may file an appeal to the Appeals Commission within fifteen (15) days from the day of reception of decision from paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article. This appeal does not stop execution of the decision.

Article 37
Revocation of permits and licenses

1. Permits issued pursuant to Article 17 of this Law for natural person revoked in cases when:
 - 1.1. expiry of the validity of the permit and the permit is not extended;

- 1.2. a final decision for revocation of the permit is taken;
 - 1.3. residence permit for permanent stay of an foreigner in the territory of Republic of Kosovo has ceased, in accordance with the Law on Foreigners; or
 - 1.4. death of the permit holder.
2. The license and permit issued to legal entity according to provisions of this law shall be revoked in cases when:
- 2.1. expiry of the validity of the license or permit and the license or permit is not extended;
 - 2.2. a final decision for revocation of the license or permit is taken; and
 - 2.3. legal entity ceases to exist.
3. If a firearm possession permit is revoked from legal entity, the firearm carrying permit shall be revoked as well.
4. In case when the license and permit from paragraphs 1. and 2. of this Article is revoked, the weapon, parts of the weapon and ammunition shall be sequestrated.
5. The unsatisfied party may submit appeal against the decision for revoking at the Appeals Commission within fifteen (15) days from the day of the receipt of decision.
6. The appeal against the decision from paragraphs 1. and 2. of this Article does not stop execution of the decision.
7. In case when the license issued for natural person and legal entity is revoked, the new request cannot be submitted before five (5) years from the day when the decision for revoking is taken, if it is not defined otherwise with decision of the competent court.
8. New requests will not be taken into consideration if the legal entity violated international sanctions and embargo for weapon and ammunition.

Article 38

Confiscation of a license, permit and weapon

1. The Competent body executes a decision for confiscation issued according to provisions of this law for natural person upon a court decision according to which it is concluded that the person:
- 1.1. has lost full legal capacity to act according to the Article 8 of this Law;

- 1.2. has lost the physical and mental capacity to possess or carry weapon in accordance with Article 9 of this Law;
 - 1.3. is convicted through a final decision for criminal offence or minor offence from Article 10 paragraph 1. of this Law; and
 - 1.4. did not comply with the criteria defined in this Law.
2. The Competent body executes a decision for confiscation of the license and permit issued according to provisions of this law and for legal entity upon a court decision that concludes that the:
- 2.1. the reasons for issuing of the permit does not exist anymore; or
 - 2.2. did not comply with the criteria defined in this law.
3. Competent body deletes the weapon from the evidence and destroys it after the final decision. There is no compensation paid to the owner of the weapon for the weapon destroyed.

Article 39 **Selling of Confiscated firearms**

1. If the firearm, part of weapon and the ammunition have a legal background, the competent body will issue a confirmation of confiscation and will order the natural person or legal entity within ninety (90) days to sell the firearm, parts of weapon and ammunition after the appeals process is over.
2. The timeframe from paragraph 1. of this Article, may be extended in cases when the company bankrupted or it is in the procedure of bankruptcy.
3. If the owner or the legal entity within the timeline set forth in paragraph 1. of this Article shall not be able to sell the firearm or ammunition, the competent body establishes procedures in accordance with the Law on Management of Sequestered and Confiscated Assets.
4. If the firearm is not sold through public auction, with the firearm will be dealt according to Article 40 of this law.

Article 40 **Procedures for confiscated weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition**

Weapon, parts of weapon and ammunition confiscated during a criminal procedure or in minor offences procedure will be treated in accordance to Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo.

CHAPTER V
DUTIES ON WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

Article 41

Duty to care for a weapon, parts of weapon and ammunition

1. The owner or the user of the weapon, parts of weapon and ammunition is obliged to maintain a weapon in proper condition, to use it with care and to store it in a manner that shall not allow access to it by an non-authorized person.
2. The owner or the user of the weapon, parts of weapon and ammunition shall not delete or alter the markings of the firearm which were placed by the producer of the weapon or made in a supplementing manner by competent state bodies.

Article 42

Duty to secure the weapon, parts of weapon and ammunition

1. The owner or user of the weapon, part of the weapon and ammunition shall secure the weapon in a manner that does not endanger the personal safety and security of others.
2. The owner or user of the weapon shall transport the weapon in a manner, if technically possible, which the firearm is disassembled, respectively the barrel shall be separated from the closing mechanism, or if this is impossible, at the least the ammunition shall be separated from the firearm.
3. It is prohibited to use a weapon by the weapon owner or user if he/she is under influence of alcohol, drugs or any another condition in which he may not understand the gravity of his actions.
4. It is prohibited to carry weapon unless otherwise described in this law.
5. It is prohibited for hunting or sports weapons to be used outside of the hunting area or civilian shooting ground. If an owner or user of a hunting weapon transports the weapon outside of the hunting area or civilian shooting ground, the owner or user shall transport the weapon in an adequate holster and all ammunition shall be stored separately from the weapon.
6. It is prohibited to carry and use collection weapons outside of the permanent residence or dwelling of collector. Collection weapons may be transported outside of the permitted residence or dwelling only for repair, exhibition or sale of the collection weapon based on a permit to move a weapon issued by the competent body.
7. It is prohibited to supply, possess and manufacture ammunition for collection weapons.
8. Provision from paragraph 4. of this Article shall not apply for:

8.1. participants of film productions, theatre performances and other cultural manifestations, where it is required to use unloaded weapons or weapons with blank-fire ammunition, ammunition for cinematographic use, for schools; and

8.2. acoustic starter pistols at sport manifestations.

9. The Competent body shall be informed of the events of paragraph 8. of this Article at least fourteen (14) days prior to the event. The respective organization shall acquire consent by the competent body prior to executing the events.

10. Pneumatic weapon and archery weapons (sinew backed weapons) shall be prohibited to be used outside the recognized shooting area or other licensed secured space.

11. Sport shooting weapons, may be also used by persons from sixteen (16) to twenty (21) years, whereas pneumatic weapon and archery weapons (sinew backed) may be used also by persons from ten (10) to twenty (21) years old, only in licensed civilian shooting range or in other secure areas designated for sport shooting competition, only under the supervision of an authorized person, unless otherwise provided by the rules of International Shooting Sport Federation or World Archery Federation.

12. It is prohibited the alteration of weapons from one category to another, exceptionally if there is a permit for adapters.

Article 43

Duty to present firearm carrying and transporting permit to an authorized person

1. Person carrying or transporting a weapon shall carry also the respective firearm permit.
2. On request of an authorized official person, the person from paragraph 1. of this Article shall present the firearm and the permit.

Article 44

Storage of firearm, parts of the weapon and ammunition

1. Natural person and legal entity who possess a type of permitted weapon shall store this weapons, parts of the weapon and ammunition separately in a locked drawer, safe or in a special room which is technically secured.
2. Legal entity shall maintain records of firearms, parts of the weapon and ammunition and shall appoint a responsible person for firearm, parts of the weapon and ammunition oversight. The Legal entity shall inform the competent body of the identity of the responsible person. If the responsible person changes, legal entity shall inform the competent body within five (5) days from the day of representative changing.

3. Responsible person shall be able to inspect the manner in which firearm, parts of the weapon and ammunition are stored and maintain records.
4. Museums and retail selling points shall store firearms, parts of weapons and ammunition in rooms which are technically secured and display the firearms in a manner to restrict unauthorized access to the firearms, parts of weapons and ammunition.
5. The competent body shall determine with a sublegal act the minimum technical requirements for storing of firearms and ammunition.

Article 45

Selling of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition

1. Weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition can be sold only to natural persons and legal entities that possess a consent for acquiring a firearm issued pursuant to this law.
2. Selling of weapon between natural persons, and legal entities not licensed for trade, shall be completed via a contract, certified at notary which contains but it is not limited to type, mark, serial number and caliber of weapon, data on producer, data included in the consent and the consent.
3. Exchange of firearms, parts of weapons and ammunition is considered as sale and the same procedures as for sale of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition will be implemented, according to paragraph 2. of this Article.
4. Fairs with intention of exhibiting weapons may be organized in accordance with a sublegal acts issued by competent body.
5. Natural person and legal entities from paragraph 2. of this Article who has purchased or exchanged a firearm, parts of the weapons and ammunition in accordance with the paragraphs 2. and 3. of this Article, shall within five (5) days from the day of the signing of the purchasing contract, to hand over the purchased firearm for test shooting to the competent body or relevant police station.
6. It is prohibited trading of weapons, ammunition and parts of weapons through the internet.

Article 46

Disappearance, Loss or Theft of weapon, parts of the weapon and ammunition

1. In case of disappearance, loss or theft of a weapon, parts of weapons or ammunition, natural person or legal entity shall inform the competent body or the closest police station immediately after they have noticed the disappearance, loss or theft.

2. In case of disappearance, loss or theft of the documents issued by competent body according to provisions of this law, natural person or legal entity shall inform the competent body where the weapon, parts of weapon and ammunition are registered or in the nearest police station. The owner shall submit a request for providing of copies of these documents to the competent body who shall provide these copies within eight (8) days.

Article 47
Found Weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition

1. Found weapons, parts of the weapons or ammunition shall be immediately reported in the nearest police station.
2. If the owner of the weapon, parts of the weapon and ammunition is not found within ninety (90) days from the day of submission, than it is decided pursuant to Article 40 of this Law.

Article 48
Change of place of residence

If a natural person or legal entity which possesses a document issued by the competent body according to provisions of this law changes his/her residence, dwelling or its seat, they shall notify the nearest police station within thirty (30) days.

Article 49
Inheritance of a weapon

1. In the case of death of the owner of a weapon, adult family members or other adults living in the same household, are obliged within thirty (30) days after the death of the person to hand over the weapon and ammunition to the competent body or nearest police station, for which a hand over document shall be provided. In case the location of the weapon is not known by the adult family members, but they are sure that the deceased owned a weapon they will also inform the competent body.
2. The weapon and ammunition shall be stored by the competent body until a decision is made on the inheritance.
3. The competent body shall define with a sublegal act the way how the weapon and ammunition will be handed over and kept in case of the death of the owner, as well as the form and the content of the hand over document for weapon and ammunition issued by the competent body.
4. The person who inherited the weapon and fulfils the criteria of Article 7 of this Law can within sixty (60) days after the completion of the heritage request the issuing of a permit for the weapon. The person who inherited the weapon and does not fulfill the criteria from Article 7 of

this Law or does not want the issuing of a permit, will inform the competent body to start the procedure as described in paragraph 3. of this Article.

5. If the request from paragraph 4. of this Article is not presented within the prescribed timeframe, or when the request is refused, the weapon and ammunition shall be confiscated pursuant to Article 40 of this law.

6. In case the deceased has no heirs, the weapon shall be dealt with according to Article 40 of this law.

CHAPTER VI PRODUCTION, REPAIRING AND DISMANTLING OF WEAPON AND AMMUNITION

Article 50

License to produce weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition

1. Production of weapons, parts of weapon and ammunition according to categories B, C and D defined with this law, can be conducted by legal entity registered in the business register in the Republic of Kosovo and has obtained a license for performing such an activity.

2. Applicants will file request to the competent body to issue a license for production. This request will include the documents according to Article 13 paragraph 3. sub-paragraphs 3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.5. and 3.6. of this law.

3. The competent body will decide within thirty (30) days on the request from paragraph 2. of this Article following the procedures from Article 15 of this law.

4. The competent body shall issue a sub-legal act for minimal technical and security conditions that must be fulfilled by buildings where the production, repair or trade and also storage of ammunition will take place.

5. The legal entity that wishes to produce weapon of category A shall act according to Article 26 of this Law.

6. The license may be issued for production of all types of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition that can be supplied according to the permit, or only particular categories of weapons and ammunition.

Article 51
License for repairing the weapon

1. Repair of weapons from B, C and D categories defined with this law shall be conducted by legal entity registered in the business register in the Republic of Kosovo and has obtained a license for performing such an activity.
2. Applicant will file request to the competent body to issue a license for repair. This request will include the documents according Article 13 paragraph 3. sub-paragraphs 3.1., 3.2., 3.3.,3.5. and 3.6. of this Law.
3. The competent body will decide on the request of paragraph 2. of this Article following the procedures from Article 15 of this Law and decide within thirty (30) days.
4. Legal entities that perform repair of weapons shall only repair registered weapons.
5. Legal entities pursuant to paragraph 4. of this Article are obliged to issue a certificate for each repaired weapon.
6. After the repair of the essential parts of the firearm, legal entities from paragraph 5. of this Article are obliged to perform test shootings with the firearm.
7. Legal entities pursuant to paragraph 6. of this Article shall present a report on the test shooting to the competent body within five (5) days.
8. Report pursuant to paragraph 7. of this Article should contain data about natural person or legal entity who owns the firearm, data about the firearm, such as mark, type, producer, production country, serial number, caliber, essential parts repaired and test shooting. At least two (2) shells and cartridges from the conducted test shooting shall be attached to the report.
9. The owner of the repaired firearm shall present the repaired firearm to the police station within five (5) days in cases where essential parts of the firearm are repaired.

Article 52
Duty of the Legal Entity

1. Weapons and ammunition in the process of production and repair shall only be handled by qualified persons.
2. Legal entities shall ensure permanent physical-technical protection on the premises where the weapons and ammunition are stored.
3. The competent body shall determine the minimum technical and security standards for their premises with a sub-legal act.

Article 53
Weapons during repair

1. The weapon that is received for repair is not allowed to be transported outside the premises of legal entity except for test shooting.
2. For controlling the repaired weapon, the legal entity which possesses the license from Article 51 of this Law, may acquire and store all needed types and quantities of the ammunition on basis of a consent for acquiring ammunition.

Article 54
License for permanent disabling/deactivation of the weapon

1. Permanent disabling/deactivation of the firearm of categories A, B, C and D shall be conducted through undertaking of the technical procedures established with a sublegal act issued by competent organ by ensured that the weapon is deactivated according to Article 2 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.40. of this law.
2. Permanent disabling/deactivation of the firearm shall be conducted by legal entity that is registered in the business register of Republic of Kosovo and who has obtained a license for production of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition or for repair of weapons, and has obtained a license for deactivation by the competent body.
3. Applicant will file request to the competent body to issue a license for obtaining a license for disabling/deactivation. This request will include the documents according Article 13 paragraph 3 sub-paragraphs 3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.5. and 3.6. of this law and provide evidence that they are in possession of a license for production or repair.
4. The competent body will decide within thirty (30) days on the request of paragraph 3. of this Article following the procedures from Article 15 and decide of this law.
5. After the completion of one of the technical procedures pursuant to paragraph 1. of this Article, legal entity shall issue a confirmation that states that technical procedure for deactivation of the firearm was concluded and shall inform the competent body within two (2) days.
6. The owner of the disabled firearm shall hand over within five (5) days the firearm and the confirmation from paragraph 5. of this Article to the police station while the DPS issues a confirmation that the firearm is disabled. The legal entity shall mark the firearm with letters that incorporate the official international code of Republic of Kosovo, the year of deactivation and the sign D of deactivation.
7. It is prohibited to reactivate a firearm which is previously disabled for use.
8. Export of deactivated firearms is prohibited.

9. It is prohibited to put deactivated firearm out of the place where it is kept.

CHAPTER VII

TRADE OF WEAPONS, PARTS OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

Article 55

License for trade with weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition

1. Trade of weapons, parts of weapons for categories B, C and D and ammunition may be conducted by legal entity which is registered in the business register of Republic of Kosovo and who hold the license for performing this activity.
2. The Applicant submits the request to the competent body to issue a license for trade. This request will include the documents according Article 13 paragraph 3. sub-paragraphs 3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.5. and 3.6. of this law while sub-paragraph 3.3. does not apply for license for brokering.
3. The competent body will decide within thirty (30) days on the request from paragraph 2. of this Article following the procedures from Article 15 of this law.
4. Trade of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition for category A is regulated with law for weapons, ammunition and relevant security equipment for authorized state security institutions.
5. Legal entities from paragraph 1. of this Article shall sell firearms, parts of weapons and ammunition only to natural and legal entities which possess a consent for acquiring firearms, parts of weapons and ammunition.
6. It is prohibited for employees at state institutions to get involved in licensed companies for trading with weapons, parts and ammunition.

Article 56

Marking of Firearms

1. Only firearms, ammunition and parts of firearms that are dully marked can be sold.
2. The Competent body shall develop a sub legal act on marking of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition.

Article 57

Storage

The storage and trade facilities for weapons and ammunition shall fulfill the conditions for storage of explosive materials, in accordance with this Law and the Law on Civil Use of Explosives and other legislation that regulates this area.

Article 58

Marking of imported firearms

1. Legal entities pursuant to Article 55 paragraph 1. of this law which import firearms shall mark the firearm with a sign for import.
2. A sign pursuant to paragraph 1. of this Article shall be stamped on a part of firearm where the other producer marks are placed.
3. A sign pursuant to paragraph 1. of this Article shall be in the form of circle with diameter of six (6) millimeters pressed in the firearm in depth of at least zero point eight (0.8) millimeters.
4. A sign pursuant paragraph 1. of this Article shall contain the international official code of Republic of Kosovo and the year of the import of the firearm.
5. Firearms and ammunition which are transited through the territory of the Republic of Kosovo, temporary import and collection weapons with high value, with a consent from the competent body shall not be marked with the import mark.

CHAPTER VIII

TRANSFER OF WEAPONS, PARTS OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION ACROSS STATE BORDERS

Article 59

License for transport of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition

1. Transport of weapons, parts of weapons for categories B, C and D and ammunition may be conducted by legal entity which is registered in the business register in the Republic of Kosovo and who holds the license for performing this activity.
2. The Applicant will file request to the competent body to issue a license for transport. This request will include the documents according Article 13 paragraph 3. sub-paragraphs 3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.5. and 3.6. of this law and a license from the respective ministry responsible for transport.
3. The competent body will decide within thirty (30) days on the request from paragraph 2. of this Article following the procedures from Article 15 o this law.

Article 60

Transport of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition by a natural person

1. A citizen of the Republic of Kosovo or a foreigner with permanent residence or transiting may transport across the state border only weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition which are allowed in accordance with the provisions of this law.
2. While transporting a weapon, parts of weapon and ammunition pursuant to paragraph 1. of this Article, the citizen of the Republic of Kosovo or foreigner shall present the weapon, parts of the weapon and ammunition and the permit issued by the authority in charge, to the authorized officials at the border crossing point.
3. If the authorized officials at the border crossing points during controlling find a weapon or ammunition that is not reported or a permit or license for weapon or ammunition has not been presented, the authorized official shall seize the weapon or ammunition until the final completion of a criminal offence procedure with a final decision.
4. The Competent body regulates with a sublegal act the manner of transfer of weapons and ammunition in the state border.

Article 61

Natural persons transporting hunting weapons

1. Citizens of the Republic of Kosovo with permanent residence permit abroad and foreigners may transport across the state border for hunting purposes hunting weapons and ammunition if they hold the permit for the hunting weapon, health insurance and the invitation to participate in hunting approved in advance by the competent body of final destination.
2. Persons described in paragraph 1. of this Article are obliged at the time of crossing the border to present the hunting weapon and ammunition to the authorized official.
3. Authorized officials during the control of the state border crossing will issue to the person from paragraph 1. of this Article consent for transporting of hunting weapons during hunting activities in the territory of Republic of Kosovo.

Article 62

Transportation of weapons by members of shooting associations

1. Members of a shooting association in groups or as an individual travelling to a foreign country to participate in such competitions may transport weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition across border crossing points for such needs on the basis of a consent received from the competent body.

2. Members of a foreign shooting association may transport sport weapons into Republic of Kosovo with a purpose to participate in a shooting competition with a consent issued by the Republic of Kosovo competent body and another adequate document issued by competent body of relevant country.

3. The authorized officials at the border crossing point will issue a consent to individuals pursuant to paragraph 2. of this Article.

4. Members of the shooting association in paragraph 2. of this Article will have to possess a health insurance.

Article 63

International Agreements

Weapons and ammunition can be transported across the border crossing points according to provisions of this law, unless it is otherwise determined by international agreements.

CHAPTER IX

CIVIL SHOOTING RANGES

Article 64

License for Civil Shooting Ranges

1. Civil shooting ranges shall be premises dedicated for sport-recreation exercises in shooting and training for the proper and safe use of firearms, pneumatic and sinew backed weapons which include the technical and security criteria for use of firearms, pneumatic and sinew backed weapons.

2. Civil shooting ranges with weapons of B, C and D categories may be established by legal entity which is registered at business register of Republic of Kosovo and obtained the license for performing this activity.

3. The applicant files a request to the competent body to issue a license for civil shooting ranges. This request will include the documents according to Article 13 paragraph 3. sub-paragraphs 3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.5. and 3.6. of this law.

4. The competent body will decide within thirty (30) days on the request from paragraph 3. of this Article following the procedures from Article 15 of this law.

5. Provisions of this Law for civil shooting ranges shall not be applicable to hunting areas that are established in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Hunting.

6. The Competent body with a sublegal act determines the technical and security conditions which should be fulfilled by the premises pursuant to paragraph 1. of this Article.

Article 65
Use of shooting ranges

1. Natural persons holding a valid permit for weapon are allowed to perform shooting at civil shooting ranges, and those who are under practical training and persons bearing a certificate issued by the competent body for taking the professional exam for respective weapon.

2. Natural persons pursuant to paragraph 1. of this Article have a duty during shooting exercises to respect the safety rules in the shooting range.

Article 66
Ammunition for shooting ranges

1. Civil shooting ranges may acquire higher quantities of ammunition for shooting, according to the type of the shooting range, its utilization and capacities of the storage, based on the prior consent from the competent body.

2. Ammunition for shooting purposes at the shooting range shall not be used out of the shooting range premises for other purposes.

CHAPTER X
EVIDENCES

Article 67
Maintenance of evidences by competent body

1. The Competent body maintains records for all requests by the applicant, documents issued and other necessary documents for implementing provisions of this law or for cooperation with other relevant authorities.

2. The competent body maintains a computer system that grants access to authorized authorities to data on weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition, where are included, but not limited to: category, type, model, producer, the place of production, caliber, serial number and the name of exporter, importer and the last known user. These data will allow identifying and tracking weapons. The data will be stored for the period of not less than thirty (30) years.

Article 68
Obligation of maintenance of evidence by legal entity

1. The legal entity shall maintain the register for all weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition, and also data on receiving or transferring them authorized with this law.
2. Data described in paragraph 1. of this Article includes following:
 - 2.1 data that enable identification and tracking of weapon, including category, type, model, producer, the place of production, caliber and serial number and
 - 2.2 data of the legal entity, including name and address of the one that sold, purchased and the last known user.
3. Data shall be stored not less than thirty (30) years and they shall be submitted to the competent body within fifteen (15) days if the legal entity terminates his activity.
4. Hunting and shooting associations, training centers, legal entities users of hunting areas and other legal entities which possess firearms on the basis of a firearms possession permit shall maintain records of firearms and ammunition also about the person to whom they give weapon and ammunition for use.
5. Legal entities are obliged to maintain evidence about the test shooting (live rounds and cases) for each firearm.
6. Civil shooting ranges are obliged to maintain evidence of the issued and used ammunition.

CHAPTER XI
SUPERVISION

Article 69
Supervision by the competent body

1. The Competent body shall monitor the fulfilling of conditions foreseen for implementation of this law, including gather information on any order or transaction involving weapons, their parts and ammunition.
2. Authorized natural persons and legal entities shall be obliged to enable the monitoring, the control of weapons and ammunition, to make available the appropriate documentation and provide the required data and notifications. This includes the power of the competent body to enter the premises of persons with an interest in a transaction or activity with weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition.
3. The competent body authorizes inspectors for supervising implementation of provisions of this law.

CHAPTER XII PUNITIVE PROVISIONS

Article 70 Punitive provisions

1. Natural persons and legal entities that act against the provisions of this Law will be sanctioned.
2. For criminal offences related to weapons responsibility shall be valid provisions of the Kosovo Criminal Code.
3. Natural person and legal entity who are punished according to paragraph 1. but not punished according to paragraph 2. of this Article, their request for consent, license and permit will be rejected for one (1) year from the date when the decision is final.
4. Natural person and legal entity who are punished according to paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article, their request for consent, license and permit will be refused according to the timeframe defined in the court decision and according to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo.

Article 71 Fines

1. The legal entity will be fined with a fine from one thousand (1000€) up to ten thousand (10.000 €) as the result of violations of Articles 12, 16, 44, 62, 64 and 66 of this law and they do not obey the timeframes determined with respective provisions of this law and they do not comply with conditions for test shooting according to this law.
2. The Natural person will be fined with a fine from five hundred (500€) up to five thousand (5000€) as the result of violations of Articles 16, 44, 46, 47 and 66 of this Law and they do not obey the timeframes determined with respective provisions of this law and they do not comply with conditions for test shooting according to this law.

Article 72 Funds of the Law

All funds collected pursuant to this law shall be deposited to the Budget of Republic of Kosovo.

CHAPTER XIII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 73

Implementation of sub-legal acts into force and issuing of other sublegal acts

1. With the intention not to be in contradiction with this law, until approving other sublegal acts for implementation of this law, the implementation of following continues:

1.1. Administrative Instruction Nr. 06/2010 - MIA for catalogue of firearms;

1.2. Administrative Instruction Nr. 07/2010 - MIA for the type and way of theoretical and practical training, and verification of the quality of employed instructors to legal entities that will be licensed for training;

1.3. Administrative Instruction No. 08/2010 - MIA on establishment of the Reviewing Commission and Appeals Commission;

1.4. Administrative Instruction No. 09/2010 - MIA on minimal conditions on storing the firearm and ammunition;

1.5. Administrative Instruction No. 10/2010 - MIA on technical and security conditions that shall be fulfilled in the civil shooting range premises;

1.6. Administrative Instruction No. 11/2010 - MIA on Special Permit;

1.7. Administrative Instruction No. 12/2010 - MIA on minimal technical and security conditions of the premises used for practical and theoretical training of maneuvering with weapon;

1.8. Administrative Instruction No. 13/2010 - MIA on collection weapons;

1.9. Administrative Instruction No. 14/2010 - MIA on cold weapons;

1.10. Administrative Instruction No. 15/2010 - MIA for legalization of firearms belonging to categories B, C and D1;

1.11. Administrative Instruction No. 24/2010 –MIA on the procedures of inheritance of firearms and ammunition in the case of death of the firearm owner;

1.12. Administrative Instruction No. 25/2010 - MIA on tracing the firearms, their parts and ammunition;

1.13. Administrative Instruction No. 26/2010 - MIA on marking of firearms, their parts and ammunition;

- 1.14. Administrative Instruction No. 27/2010 - MIA on the manner of transferring the firearms, their parts and ammunition across the state border;
- 1.15. Regulation No. 04/2012 of Weapon carrying in the Republic of Kosovo.
2. For implementation of this law the competent body issues sub legal acts for:
- 2.1. special equipment for animal temporary paralysation according to Article 4 paragraph 4. of this Law;
 - 2.2. weapon carrying according to Article 11, paragraph 2. of this Law;
 - 2.3. premises where will undergo production, repair, storage and trade of weapons of category A according to Article 26, paragraph 4. and according to Article 27, paragraph 4. and category B, C and D according to Article 50 and 52 of this law;
 - 2.4. consent for production, repair of weapons of category A according to Article 26, paragraph 6. and under Article 27, paragraph 6. of this Law;
 - 2.5. determination of procedures for the transition period for the registration of weapons, weapons authorization cards and other relevant permits according to Article 33, paragraph 2. of this law;
 - 2.6. fairs and exhibition of weapons according to Article 45, paragraph 4. of this Law;
 - 2.7. technical procedures for destruction of weapons of categories A, B, C and D according to Article 54 paragraph 1. of this law;
3. The Ministry in cooperation with other state bodies may issues other sublegal acts for implementation of this law within one (1) year from the moment of entry into force of this law.

Article 74

Repeal

1. By entry into force of this law are repealed:
- 1.1. Law No. 03/L-143 on Weapons;
 - 1.2. All legal provisions which are inconsistent with this Law.

Article 75
Entry into force

This Law enters into force after fifteen (15) days after publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo.

Law No. 05/L -022
23 July 2015

President of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo

Kadri Veseli