



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

Law No. 03/L-143

ON WEAPONS

Assembly of Republic of Kosovo,

In support of Article 65, point (1), of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo,

Adopts:

THE LAW ON WEAPONS

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Purpose and Scope

1. This Law regulates the conditions for natural persons and legal entities to acquire, possess, carry, store, produce, repair, disable, trade, buy, sell, trace, transport, import, and ship weapons within the territory of the Republic of Kosovo and export from the territory of the Republic of Kosovo.

2. The provisions of this Law shall not apply to military armament, equipment, weapons and ammunition intended for the needs of, the Kosovo Security Force, Kosovo Intelligence Agency, Kosovo Police, Correctional Services, and other authorized state bodies.

Article 2

Definition

1. Expressions used in this Law have the following meaning:

1.1. **“Business certificate”** means a certificate that a legal entity is registered in the economic business register of the Republic of Kosovo;

1.2. **“License”** means that a legal entity has been licensed by the competent body and for the purpose of this Law shall contain the following: production license, repair license, trade license, weapon ammunition and explosive transport license, civil shooting ranges license, deactivation license;

1.3. **“Permit”** means that a legal entity or natural person has been permitted by the competent body and for the purpose of this Law shall contain the following:

1.3.1. Natural persons: hunting or shooting permit, collection weapon permit, firearms carrying permit and permit for category D.

1.3.2. Legal entities: permit for category D, firearms possession permit, permit for production of weapon, parts of weapon and ammunition of category A, permit for repair of weapon of category A, collection weapon permit, weapon trade permit, weapon transport permit.

1.4. **“Consent”** means approval by the competent body for legal entity or natural person purchasing weapons of category B, C, D, purchasing of collection weapon and deactivation of firearms.

1.5. **“Certificate”** means for a natural person that prove is provided for specialized qualifications by the competent body.

1.6. **“Special permit”** means that legal entity or natural person has been permitted by the competent body for the following:

1.6.1 Natural person transport of a permitted weapon from its residence to the shooting or hunting area or to the repair shop and transport of a permitted collection weapon to a repair shop or to an exhibition.

1.6.2. Legal entity transport of a permitted weapon from the principle place of business or the storage room to the shooting or hunting area or to the repair shop, transport of a permitted collection weapon to a repair shop or to an exhibition and special permit for category A weapon according to the relevant Laws on weapons for Law enforcement.

1.7. **“A firearm”** means a device that can be used as a weapon that fires either single or multiple projectiles propelled at high velocity by the gases produced through rapid,

confined burning of a propellant, or by other means of propulsion of the projectile dispelled from the firearm;

1.8. **“Short firearm”** means a firearm, with a barrel not exceeding 30 cm or whose overall length does not exceed 60 cm;

1.9. **“Long firearm”** means any firearm with a barrel exceeding 30 cm or whose overall length exceeds 60 cm;

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

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

1.12. **“Directed-energy weapons (DEW)”** means 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.

1.13. **“Repeating firearm”** means 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;

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

1.15. **“Pneumatic weapon”** means a weapon that fires a projectile by means of air pressure or compressed gasses similar in principle to the operation of pneumatic tube delivery systems;

1.16. **“Weapons for the use of agents”** means all types of rifles, pistols, revolvers and other devices, which under pressure of gunpowder, gases or other kind of gas, spread in one direction irritating gas which has an impact on people’s health.

1.17. **“Firearm for light-acoustic signalization”** means a firearm typically used as a distress signal as well as other signalling purposes at sea and between aircraft and people on the ground, including all types of pistols, revolvers and other devices, which under the pressure of gun, powder or gases fire or throw signalling shots in a direction and expel or disperse projectiles with the exclusion of flare pistols for military use;

1.18. **“Explosive weapon”** means any type of, but not limited to, 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, according to this Law, 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 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.

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

1.20. **“Cold weapon”** means any object to conduct an assault or cause body injuries, by using physical force by the attacker when these are carried in public gatherings, premises and similar places;

1.21. **“Electroshock weapon”** means a weapon that is considered an incapacitating weapon used for subduing a person or animal by administering electric shock aimed at disrupting superficial muscle functions. Additionally, an electroshock weapons such as, but not limited to, stun guns and stun batons administer an electric shock by direct contact;

1.22. **“Weapons for industrial purposes”** means weapons designed for alarm, signalling, life rescue, animal slaughtering or for fishing with harpoon or for industrial and technical purposes, under condition that these may be used only for the mentioned purpose.

1.23. **“Hunting firearms”** means firearms designed or used primarily for hunting game animals for food or sport, as distinct from A category or weapons used primarily in warfare, of B and C category by which hunting is permitted in accordance to the legal provisions regulating hunting;

1.24. **“Sport firearms”** means firearms designed or used primarily for specific and sanctioned sporting events, and is a firearm of B, C and D category, which according to special provisions regulating shooting sports;

1.25. **“Collection or Relic weapon”** means a firearm original weapon from B, C and D category that must fall into at least one of the following three (3) categories:

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

1.25.2. Firearms which are certified by the curator of a countries museum which exhibits firearms to be curios or relics of museum interest; and

1.25.3. 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 defined by a competent body through sub-legal acts.

1.26. **“Decorative weapons”** means an object manufactures for decorative purposes, which cannot be used as a firearm;

1.27. **“Imitation of weapon”** means a device, which externally appearance to look like a weapon, but which can not be used as fire arm, and constructed without any necessary firing mechanisms, nor capable of being or adapted for firing;

1.28. **“Antique firearm”** means any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system manufactured in or before 1899;

1.29. **“Reproduction of an antique firearm”** means a copy of an antique firearm but where the firing mechanism has been modified with modern technology;

1.30. **“Main part of the firearm”** means any element or specifically designed for a firearm and essential to its operation: including, but not limited to trigger mechanism, firing pin, barrel, frame or receiver, slide or cylinder, bolt or breech block , bolt and bolt assembly group;

1.31. **“Special equipment for firearms”** means each mechanism which is produced and dedicated for upgrading of the basic firearm nomenclature which through its application increases the abilities and quality of the use of firearms, apart from an optic sight;

1.32. **“Suppressor or silencer”** means device either attached to or part of the barrel of a firearm to reduce the amount of report sound or flash generated by firing the firearms;

1.33. **“Optic sight”** means special equipment for firearms or cold weapons, which is designed as a sight or optical device used to assist aim by guiding the eye and aligning it with a weapon or other item to be pointed. An optic sight may be used to enhance hunting and sport arms used respective authorized purposes, as authorised by the competent body as a shooting or hunting association;

1.34. **“Calibre or barrel adapters”** means tools dedicated for use in hunting and sport target shootings, which are entered in to the firearm barrel in order to change the type of the barrel or calibre of the firearm, by which the firearm does not change the existing category, in accordance with this Law;

1.35. **“Firearm that has been rendered permanently unfit for use (de-activated)”** means a fire arm of category B, C and D, which has made permanently inoperable through the application of a technical procedure on one of the main parts of the fire arm, and which has been certified by the competent body;

1.36. **“Ammunition”** means projectiles, such as bullets, air gun pellets, and shot, together with their fuses and primers that can be fired from firearms or otherwise propelled, the definition shall include, but with technological advances, is not limited to:

1.36.1. A "round" is a single unit of ammunition; for a modern small arms cartridge this is the combination of bullet, propellant, primer and cartridge case in a single unit.

1.36.2. Large numbers of small projectiles intended to be fired all at once in a single discharge are also called shot; hand-held guns designed for this type of ammunition are generally known as shotguns; and

1.36.3. An air gun pellet is a non-spherical projectile designed to be fired from an air gun.

1.37. **“Ammunition with high penetrating level (commonly referred to as armour piercing rounds)”** means any handgun or rifle bullet or handgun and rifle ammunition with projectiles or projectile cores constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper or depleted uranium, or fully jacketed bullets larger than .56 mm designed and intended for use in a handgun or rifles and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25% of the total weight of the projectile, and excluding those handgun or rifle projectiles whose cores are composed of soft materials such as lead or lead alloys, zinc or zinc alloys, frangible projectiles designed primarily for sporting purposes, and any other projectiles or projectile cores that primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes or industrial purposes or that otherwise does not constitute "armour piercing ammunition" as that term is defined by Law. The definition contained herein shall not be construed to include shotgun shells, unless meeting above said definition.

1.38. **“Ammunition with explosive projectiles”** means ammunition dedicated only for military use, of which the bullet contains a filling which explodes at the time of impact or has a set timed or delayed fuse which will cause the round to detonate at a predetermined time;

1.39. **“Ammunition with flammable bullets”** means, but is not limited to ammunition dedicated for military use, of which the bullets contain chemical inflammable mixtures, and may include ammunition that contains exothermic pyrophoric mesh metal as the projectile and is designed for the purpose of throwing or spewing a flame or fireball to simulate a flamethrower;

1.40. **“Tracer ammunition”** means 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 bullets that are modified to accept a small pyrotechnic charge in their base. Ignited upon firing, the composition burns very brightly making the projectile visible to the naked eye;

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

1.42. **“Competent body”** means the Ministry of Internal Affairs;

1.43. **“Carrying of firearm”** means considered all manners of carrying by which the firearm is ready for immediate use by its possessor, or that the possessor has immediate access to the firearm.

1.44. **“Manufacturing of weapons and ammunition”** is considered 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 firearm or sport firearm in order to reload ammunition for personal needs, which is used as hunting weapons or sports weapons;

1.45. **“By repair of firearm”** in regards to this Law, is considered eliminating of defects or maintenance to the firearm and replacement of inoperable , worn and or defect parts of firearms with original working parts as needed or required;

1.46. **“By trade of firearm, ammunition and parts of firearms”** is considered supplying firearms, ammunition and parts of firearms and ammunition with purpose of selling, brokering, transaction and storing of firearms and ammunition. As trade is also considered export, import and transit of a quantity of firearms and ammunition between natural persons and legal entities. Brokering is the activity of legal entities or natural persons who act as agents for others in negotiating or arranging contracts, purchasers, sales or transfers of firearms, ammunition or parts of firearms in return for a fee or other compensation;

1.47. **“By transportation of firearm and ammunition”** means the shipping of firearms, parts of firearms and ammunition from supplier to the person or entity acquiring these items.

1.48. **“Tracing of firearms and parts of firearms”** shall mean the systematic tracking of firearms and where possible the parts of firearms from manufacturer to purchaser.

1.49. **“Public place”** shall have the meaning as defined with the applicable Law on preservation of public peace and order.

1.50. **“Combined firearms”** means firearms with multiple barrels. The combination of the barrels can consist of smoothbore and rifled barrels.

1.51. **“Sequestration”** shall mean temporary suspension of the right given pursuant to this Law by the competent body or state prosecutor.

1.52. “**Confiscation**” means a measure, ordered by a court, following proceedings in relation to a criminal offence resulting in the permanent deprivation of property acquired by the commission of a criminal offence.

Article 3 **Meaning of weapon and types**

1. “**Weapon**” according to this Law, is considered, but not limited to, any 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 in the form of a bullet, 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.

2. In accordance to this Law, as a weapon is considered:

- 2.1. Firearms;
- 2.2. Collection arms;
- 2.3. Pneumatic (air) arms;
- 2.4. Arms for the use of dispersing irritating gas;
- 2.5. Explosive weapons;
- 2.6. Sinew backed weapons;
- 2.7. Cold weapons;
- 2.8. Weapons for light-acoustic signalization;
- 2.9. Electro shock weapons; and
- 2.10. Directed-energy weapons

3. As a weapon are also considered the ammunition and main parts of the weapon, unless otherwise defined under this Law.

4. As weapons according to this Law are not considered:

- 4.1. Arms for industrial purposes;
- 4.2. Decorative weapons;

4.3. Imitations of weapons;

4.4. Firearms rendered permanently unfit for use (de-activated) by the application of technical procedures which are guaranteed by the competent body or recognized by the competent body; and

4.5. Harpoons for under water fishing.

Article 4 **Categorisation of Weapons**

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

1.1. Category A – prohibited weapons are:

1.1.1. Explosive military missiles and launching systems (A1);

1.1.2. Automatic firearms (A2);

1.1.3. Firearms disguised as other objects (A3);

1.1.4. Ammunition with high penetrating level, explosive ammunition or incendiary projectiles and the projectiles for such an ammunition (A4);

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

1.1.6. Firearms with mounted deafening silencer (A6);

1.1.7. Firearms with a rifled barrel and caliber over 12,7 millimeters (A7);

1.1.8. Semi automatic firearms for civil use which resemble automatic firearms (A8);

1.1.9. Explosives and its parts (A9);

1.1.10. Weapons for the use of gasses and its ammunition (A10);

1.1.11. Special equipment for firearms (A11);

1.1.12. Electro shock weapons (A12);

1.1.13. Tracing ammunition (A13);

1.1.14. Ammunition with double action (A 14);

1.1.15. Ammunition caliber 5.7 x 28 mm SS190 (A15);and

1.1.16. Direct Energy weapons (A16)

1.1.17. Firearms with polygonal barrels. (A17)

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

1.2.1. Semi-automatic or repeating short firearms (B1);

1.2.2. Single shot short firearms 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 this can 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 barrels not exceeding 60 cm in length (B6); and

1.2.7. Pneumatic firearms with projectile energy over 7,5 J and caliber over 4,5 mm (B7).

1.3. C Category – fire arms which may be purchased subject to a permit with facilitating conditions 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 projectile energy up to 7,5 J and caliber up to 4,5 mm (C6);

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

1.3.8. Adapters (C8).

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

1.4.1. Antique firearms (D1);

1.4.2. Sinew backed weapons (D2); and

1.4.3. Cold weapons (D3).

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 point 1.1. of this Article, as prohibited firearms are not considered hunting firearms and sportive ones with telescopic optics.

CHAPTER II ACQUIRING AND POSSESSION OF WEAPONS

Article 5 Consent

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

2. By sub legal act the Competent body, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Kosovo Security Force and Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall regulate the type of weapons which can be acquired based on consent.

Article 6
Limitation of the Consent

1. A natural 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 may request an consent to acquire a firearms from categories B and C of this Law subject to consent issued by the Competent body.
2. Main parts of firearms and ammunition for firearms with rifled barrels may require consent to acquire 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 arms with smooth barrels may be acquired if a permit is issued for these firearms.
5. Natural person may acquire and possess up to two hundred (200) bullets for firearms with rifled barrels during one (1) calendar year, only up to fifty (50) bullets per one request, except evidence is provided that there exist justifiable reasons, such as hunting, target shooting or similar activities, for acquiring and possessing larger quantity.
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 purposes intended for firearms with smooth-bore barrel for which they own a permit.
7. A natural person and legal entities may possess unlimited amount ammunition for pneumatic firearms for which they own a permit of category D.
8. Legal entities registered to provide services in the field of security of persons, security of money and other valuable things and other valuable deliveries during transportation and also legal entities that provide trainings or are registered as hunting or shooting association may possess up to fifty (50) rounds of ammunition for every permitted firearm in possession.

Article 7
Application for Acquiring a Firearm for a Natural Person

1. A consent to acquire 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 and is able to possess or carry a firearm;

- 1.4. does not represent danger to public order;
- 1.5. has justified reasons for purchasing the firearm, according to Article 11 of this Law;
- 1.6. passes a theoretical and practice exam which proves technical knowledge of proper use, storing, maintaining of the firearm and the legal provisions on weapons;
- 1.7. is either a citizen of the Republic of Kosovo or if a foreigner, he/she should have been granted permanent residence status within the territory of the Republic of Kosovo, except if an international agreement(s) specify otherwise;
- 1.8. presents a confirmation stating that no criminal proceedings are in progress; and
- 1.9. acquire a firearm for hunting shall include the confirmation that he/she is a certified member of Hunting Association.

Article 8
Confirmation of Full legal capacity to act

1. The Centre for Social Work 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 can not be older than three (3) months.

Article 9
Certificate for physical and mental Capacity

1. Capacity for possession and carrying of firearm according to Article 7 paragraph 1.3. of this law is determined by a medical certificate which can not be older than three (3) months.
2. Expenses of the medical examination shall be born 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 health 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 the health ability regarding the possession and carrying of firearm shall be conducted by respective health institutions which are determined by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the competent body.

Article 10
Danger to Public Order

1. A danger for public order in accordance with Article 7 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 acting violently against public order and peace; or
 - 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.
2. The certificate issued by the court regarding paragraph 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and paragraph 1.8 of Article 7 of this law shall not be older than six (6) months.
3. The Competent body shall cease the procedure for issuing a consent for acquiring a firearm if a proceeding is underway for either a minor or criminal offence against an applicant until final decision.

Article 11
Justified Reasons for acquiring weapons for natural persons

A natural person can only be issued a consent to acquire a firearm, main part of a firearm, or ammunition for hunting, sport shooting activity, or collection purposes.

Article 12
Professional Exam

1. Testing of the professional knowledge for proper use, maintenance 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. knowledge use of the firearm;

- 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 and evaluation of the results.
3. Practical training on using the firearm for natural persons who request consent to acquire firearms shall be conducted by a licensed legal entity. The licensed legal entity shall issue a certificate to the natural person after successfully completing the practical training.
4. Practical training on using the hunting firearm or target shooting firearms for natural persons who request consent to acquire firearms shall be conducted by the licensed hunting association or target shooters association, who shall issue a certificate after the successfully completing the practical training.
5. License for legal entities from paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article is issued by the competent body.
6. Practical training of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article shall be conducted by certified instructors.
7. The Competent body shall determine the minimal technical and security conditions which should be met by legal entities, hunting or shooting association regarding the locations for practical training, theoretical and practical knowledge through sub-legal acts.
8. The Competent body shall determine the type, modality of theoretical and practical training, and verification of the qualification of the instructors employed in the legal entities which shall be licensed for training through sub-legal acts.
9. Expenses for practical training and holding of the exam shall be covered by the applicant for the consent for acquiring of a firearm.

Article 13
Application for Acquiring a Firearm for a Legal Entity

1. A legal entity shall apply for a consent for acquiring a firearm to the competent authority.
2. Requirements for a request of issuing a consent for legal entities are enumerated in Article 23 to 29 of this Law.
3. A legal entity requesting a consent shall be subject to a background investigation by the competent body.

4. Timeframes and procedures for request review and appeals applicable to natural persons pursuant to Article 15 and 16 of this Law shall apply to legal entities.

Article 14 **Reasons for acquiring firearms for Legal Entity**

1. Legal entities shall be certified to provide services in the field of security of persons or security for monetary and valuable things transport. Firearms possession shall be limited to registered legal entities in the field of security of persons to one (1) firearm per three (3) certified security workers whereas for legal entities in the field of security for money and other valuable things transport to one (1) firearm per one (1) certified security worker.
2. Legal entities who provide training may be issued a consent to acquire firearms on the basis of the license issued for the commission of this activity. Legal entities from this paragraph shall only possess up to eight (8) revolvers, eight (8) rifles, and eight (8) pistols.
3. Hunting associations, shooting associations and legal entities which own hunting areas may be issued a consent to acquire firearms for hunting and sport shooting purposes.
4. Scientific institutions, state bodies or other legal entities for scientific research regarding animals may be issued a consent to acquire fire arms or pneumatic weapons with ammunition exclusively for temporary incapacitation of animals.

Article 15 **Procedure and Timeframe for Requests Review**

1. All applications to acquire a firearm shall be reviewed and decided upon by a Reviewing Committee established by the competent body. The reviewing committee shall be consisted out of three (3) members:
 - 1.1. one (1) director of a department from MIA who shall be the president of the commission;
 - 1.2. one (1) legal officer from MIA; and
 - 1.3. one (1) representative of Kosovo Police.
2. The Reviewing Committee shall decide upon the request for firearms acquisition consent for natural person and legal entities within three (3) months after filing the request, or in complicated cases within six (6) months. In complicated cases, the Reviewing Committee shall inform the requesting party of the reasons why the case is complicated.

3. If the Reviewing Committee rejects a natural persons or the legal entity's application, the applicant may appeal to an Appeals Commission within fifteen (15) days from the day when the Reviewing Committee decision is received;
4. The appeals committee shall exist of three (3) members: the president of the committee which is a member of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and head of a department, one (1) legal officer belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and one (1) legal officer of the Kosovo Police. The members of the reviewing commission have no right to be part of the appeal committee.
5. The Appeals Commission shall decide on the appeal within thirty (30) days.
6. The Competent body shall determine the procedures and the appointment of members of the Reviewing Committee and the Appeals Commission through sub-legal acts.

Article 16

Time Frame 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 issuing a permit for possession of hunting weapon or sport shooting permit for a natural person or a firearms possession permit for a legal entity.
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 bullets of the test shooting.
3. The report in paragraph 2 of this Article should contain data about natural person or legal entity that purchased the weapon, legal entity which sold the weapon and the identification information regarding the sold weapon(s). At least two (2) bullets and two (2) cartridge cases from the test shootings shall be submitted with the report. The template for this report will be part of the sub-legal acts pursuant to Article 69 of this Law.
4. Every weapon will be assigned a unique identification number by the competent body.

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 or Sport Shooting Permit; and

1.4. permit for D category weapons

Article 18 Firearm Carrying Permit

1. A firearm carrying permit is a permit that allows a certified contracted employee of a licensed legal entity in the field of security of persons and security of money and other valuable deliveries during transportation to carry a firearm belonging to B and C category during duty hours at the place of work.
2. Legal entities who possess firearm on the basis of a firearms possession permit shall give these firearms for use only to the certified workers who have an employment contract with that legal entity, who perform activity of security to persons or services for money transport and other valuable things, and fulfil conditions prescribed in Article 7 of this Law.
3. With the request of the legal entity under paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent body may issue a firearm carrying permit to the user of firearm with a validity period of one (1) year.
4. The validity period of the Firearm Carrying permit shall be extended on the request of the legal entity and if the person who possess the permit continues to fulfil the conditions from Article 7 of this Law.
5. Legal entities shall request an extension of the firearm carrying permit at least two (2) months before the expiry of its validity;
6. Person, whose employment agreement with the legal entity ended prescribed under paragraph 1 of this Article, shall on the day of expiring of the working relationship to relinquish the weapon and the firearm carrying permit to the responsible person of the legal entity.
7. Legal entities under paragraph 6 of this Article are obliged within eight (8) days after the expiring of an employment contract to inform the competent body in writing that the working relationship between the employee and employer has ceased. The competent body shall immediately revoke the firearm carrying permit.

Article 19 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, 39 and 40 of this Law.

3. If a weapon collection consists of more than twenty five (25) pieces of firearms, according to the requirements of paragraph 2 of this Article, a collector shall attach to the request a written and signed consent to the competent body stating that about the fact that he/she will freely relinquish control of these firearms and that he/she fulfils the requirements of a certified storage place.
4. A collector who has been issued the consent to acquire collection weapons 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 may be for 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 1.5 of this Law;
7. Weapons subject to this permit shall not be carried and only be transported to a repair shop or exhibition subject to a special permit issued by the competent body. Ammunition cannot be purchased for these firearms.

Article 20

Hunting Weapon or Sport Shooting Permit

1. A hunting or sport shooting permit is a permit that allows a natural person to possess a firearm belonging to B and C categories for only for hunting or sport shooting purposes.
2. Firearms can only be transported from the permanent residence to the shooting ranges, hunting range or repair shop if special permit has been issued by the competent body.
3. If firearm storage of a shooting or hunting association is not located at the civilian shooting range/hunting ground or in the field designed for it, members of such association shall possess a special permit issued by the competent body.
4. Notification of the competent body of the conditions pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article should be conducted within seven (7) days before the beginning to transport the firearm.
5. An active member of a shooting or hunting association who possesses a hunting or sport shooting permit may rent a sport shooting or hunting firearm from a shooting or hunting association with the purpose of one (1) day sport activity or hunting in a recognized range or hunting area. The shooting or hunting association shall issue a rental confirmation to the active member while the active member is in possession of the rented firearm.
6. Permit from paragraph 1 of this Article may be for five (5) years.

Article 21
Permit for category D weapons

1. Weapon from D category may be purchased by a natural person who fulfils the condition from Article 7, paragraph 1.1 of this Law.
2. Weapons subject to category D shall only be transported to the shooting areas, hunting areas or repair shops subject to a special permit issued by the competent body.
3. A natural person who has purchased 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. Permit from paragraph 1 of this Article may be for five (5) years.

Article 22
Types of Permits for Legal Entities

1. Types of Permits for Legal Entities shall include:
 - 1.1. firearm Possession Permit
 - 1.2. weapon, Parts of weapons and ammunition for category A Production Permit
 - 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
 - 1.7. permit for D category Weapon
2. Procedures for applying of reviewing committee and appeals commission shall be in pursuant to Article 15 of this Law.

Article 23
Firearm Possession Permit

1. Firearm possession permit is a permit that allows a licensed legal entity to possess a firearm belonging to B and C category.
2. Legal entities shall obtain a firearm possession permit only if:

- 2.1. provides services in the field of money transport and other valuable things;
- 2.2. provides services in the field of physical security for persons;
- 2.3. provides practical training; or
- 2.4. provides scientific research regarding animals. This type of entity may only possess fire arms or pneumatic arms with ammunition exclusively for temporary incapacitation of animals.

3. A legal entity from paragraph 2 of this Article shall file a request for a firearm possession permit. The request shall contain the following:

- 3.1. name of the firm and responsible person;
- 3.2. number of registered certified employees;
- 3.3. business Certificate;
- 3.4. license issued by the competent body to provide services from paragraph 2 of this Article;
- 3.5. court certificate that the work of the legal entity is not forbidden or terminated by a final court decision of the competent Court;
- 3.6. verification that they have a principle place of business in the Republic of Kosovo;
- 3.7. verification of the competent body that they possess a storage room for firearm and ammunition; and
- 3.8. contracts that confirm their activity.

4. Hunting and shooting associations shall file a request for issuing a firearm possession permit. The request shall contain the following:

- 4.1. name of the association and responsible person;
- 4.2. business Certificate;
- 4.3. certificate of the shooting range (Type) or hunting range issued by the competent body; and
- 4.4. certificate of the competent body that they possess a storage room for weapons and ammunition;

5. A firearm possession permit may be issued to a legal entity with a validity period of five (5) years.
6. Firearm possession permits may be extended by a written request from a legal entity, which shall be submitted to the competent body at least two (2) months prior to the expiry of its validity period;
7. A legal entity should attach evidence that it fulfils the criteria paragraph 3 of this Article to request for an extension of the firearm possession permit.
8. Permit of firearm possession is issued only to legal entities that has at least annual circulation of over thirty thousand (30 000) Euro within the previous calendar year or an initial financial budget of thirty thousand (30 000) Euro.

Article 24

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. The request shall contain the following:
 - 2.1. name of the legal entity and responsible person;
 - 2.2. business certificate;
 - 2.3. court confirmation that the work of the legal entity is not forbidden or terminated by a final court decision of the competent court; and
 - 2.4. certificate of the competent body that the installation of the legal entity fulfils the conditions for storing of weapons.
3. Legal entities which are issued an license pursuant to Article 49 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 of Kosovo Security Force shall issue sub-legal 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. Permit from paragraph 1 of this Article may be for ten (10) years.

6. Criteria and conditions for production of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition of category A shall be prescribed according to relevant Laws.

Article 25 **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 for repair permit of weapons of category A shall file a request for this permit. The request shall contain the following:
 - 2.1. name of the legal entity and responsible person;
 - 2.2. business certificate;
 - 2.3. court confirmation that the work of the legal entity is not forbidden or terminated by a final court decision of the competent court;
 - 2.4. confirmation of the competent body that the installation of the legal entity fulfils the conditions for storing of weapons.
3. Legal entities which are issued an license pursuant to Article 51 of this Law shall inform the Competent body within fifteen (15) days from the start of repair of weapons.
4. The Competent body in consultation with the Ministry of Kosovo Security Force shall issue sub-legal 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. Permit from paragraph 1 of this Article may be for ten (10) years.
6. Criteria and conditions for repair of weapons of category A shall be prescribed according to relevant Laws.

Article 26 **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 entity from paragraph 1 of this Article shall file a request to the competent body for a consent to acquire a collection weapon. The request shall contain the following:
 - 2.1. name of the legal entity and responsible person;

- 2.2. business certificate;
 - 2.3. court confirmation that the work of the legal entity is not forbidden or terminated by a final court decision of the competent Court;
 - 2.4. certificate issued by the competent body that the installation of the legal entity fulfils the conditions for storing of weapons and for museums for safely exhibiting of weapons; and
 - 2.5. 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 consent to the competent body stating about the fact that he/she will freely relinquish control of these firearms and that he/she fulfils the requirements of a certified storage place.
3. Obligations for registration according to Article 16 shall be applicable except the delivery of the test shooting cartridges and bullets.
 4. Permit from paragraph 1 of this Article may be for ten (10) years.

Article 27

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 with previous consent of the Ministry of the Kosovo Security Force and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. Request for issuance of the permit pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article contains:
 - 2.1. license issued by the competent body of the applicant for activity for trade with weapons and ammunition in accordance to Article 55 of this Law;
 - 2.2. 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;
 - 2.3. name of the producer and country of production, of weapon and ammunition; and
 - 2.4. type, brand, model serial number, calibre and quantity of weapons and ammunition.
 - 2.5. confirmation of the end user; and
 - 2.6. contract or other official document regarding the contracted quantity of the weapons, ammunition or parts of weapons.
3. A trade permit shall be issued with a validity of six (6) months.

4. The permit in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be revoked if in the period of the validity of the trade permit restrictive measures are put in effect by international organizations that forbid the trade.
5. 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.
6. It is prohibited that employees of state bodies to be engaged in licensed weapons trade companies as responsible, technical person or as employee.

Article 28

Weapon Transport Permit

1. For every transport of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition a permit by the competent body is needed
2. Provisions from Article 24, 49 and 51 shall apply to legal entities which transport weapon and ammunition.
3. The legal entity shall file a request for permit for transportation of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition. The request shall contain the following:
 - 3.1. business certificate
 - 3.2. license for transport of weapon and ammunition issued by the competent body.
 - 3.3. license for transport issued by the Ministry of transport and post telecommunication.
 - 3.4. the name of the company, the principle place of business for the company, personal name, address of the deliverer, transporters and receptor;
 - 3.5. the name of the company, the principle place of business for the company of the producer of weapon and ammunition;
 - 3.6. type, brand, model, serial number, calibre, category and quantity of weapons and ammunition;
 - 3.7. approximate time, date, direction of the movement and place of delivery;
 - 3.8. type of the transportation mean, registration plates number, name and surname, and a copy of the personal document ,identity card or passport, of the driver;
 - 3.9. security measures implemented by the transporter during the time of transportation; and

3.10. name of the border crossing point where the weapons and ammunition will be transported and date of arrival at that border crossing point in case of export or import.

4. A transport permit of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition may be issued with a validity of up to three (3) months.

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

Article 29

Permit for category D weapons for legal entity

1. Permit for D category weapons is a permission issued by the competent body that allows a licensed legal entity for possessing weapons belonging to D category.

2. Weapons registered on this type of permit may only be transported to the shooting areas, hunting areas or repair shops subject to a special permit issued by the competent body.

3. A 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.

Article 30

Rejection for all types of weapon /firearms permits

The Competent body shall refrain from the issuing of hunting or shooting permit, firearm carrying permit, firearms possession permit, weapon collection permit, or permit of category D, if the origin of weapon/firearm 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

WEAPON REGISTER CARDS AND AMNESTY

Article 31

Weapon Registration Card and weapon authorization cards

1. Weapon Registration Cards and Weapon Authorization Cards issued according to the legal provisions in force shall be replaced at latest in the timeframe of two (2) years from entry into force of this Law if the owner fulfils the criteria in Article 7 for natural persons or Article 23 for a legal entity.

2. Person who has submitted the request for replacement of the issued cards according to the provisions in force is considered that have a weapon's permit until the moment of decision for his/her request.

Article 32 Legalization of Firearms

1. Natural persons that fulfil the criteria prescribed in Article 7, legal entities that fulfil the criteria prescribed in Article 23 and that are in possession of a firearm of Category B,C and D of this Law and for which they do not possess a permit can forward a request for legalization of these weapons

2. Firearms from paragraph 1 of this Article:

2.1. shall not derive from the commission of criminal offence respectively to be dedicated or used for commission of criminal offence,

2.2. shall not be in ownership of other natural or legal person; and

2.3. the marking of the firearm shall not be damaged or deleted.

3. Permits from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be given on the basis of personal request of the natural person or legal entity.

4. Firearms that are resulting from a request for legalization and are not conform to paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall be confiscated and destroyed.

5. The Competent body shall determine conditions, criteria and procedures through sub-legal acts.

Article 33 Amnesty for Weapons

Natural person or legal entities 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 B, C and D category to a legal entity from Article 53, paragraph 2 of this Law, in order to deactivate the firearm or firearms A,B,C and D to the competent body for destruction or for temporary storage.

CHAPTER IV
REVOCAATION AND CONFISCATION OF WEAPON PERMIT

Article 34
Revocation of weapon permit

1. Hunting or sport shooting permit, weapon collection permit, firearm carrying permits, and permit of Category D issued to natural persons shall be revoked, if:

1.1. expiry of the validity of the permit and the permit is not extended;

1.2. a final decision for confiscating the permit is made;

1.3. authorization 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 firearm possession permit, permit of Category D, or weapon collection permit issued to legal entities shall be revoked in the case when:

2.1. expiry of the validity of the permit and the permit is not extended;

2.2. a final decision for seizing the firearm possession permit is made; or

2.3. legal entity ceases to exist;

3. If a firearm possession permit is revoked, the firearm carrying permit shall be revoked simultaneously.

Article 35
Confiscation of a permit

1. The Competent body executes a decision for confiscation upon a court decision, a hunting or shooting permit, weapon collection permit, firearm carrying permit or permit of Category D weapons issued to natural persons if the permit possessor:

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 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 of this Law; or

- 1.4. has violated the obligations pursuant to this Law.
2. The Competent body executes a decision for confiscation upon a court decision the firearm possession permit, weapon collection permit or permit of Category D weapons issued to a legal entity if:
 - 2.1. the reasons for issuing of the permit cease to exist; or
 - 2.2. legal entity violated the obligations pursuant to this Law.
3. An appeal may be file with the Appeals Commission within fifteen (15) days from the day of the reception of decision.
4. An appeal against the decision from the paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article does not stop the execution of the decision.
5. In a case when the hunting or shooting permit, weapon collection permit, firearm possession permit or permit Cat D is taken in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, point 2.2 and paragraph 4 of this Article, a new request for issuing of an consent for acquiring a weapon may be submitted no earlier than five (5) years from the day of issuing the final confiscation decision.
6. After issuance of the final decision from paragraph 3 of this Article, the competent body will redraw the weapon from the registration evidence and destroys it in front of the Appeals Commission. The weapon owner shall not be entitled to any compensation if the weapon is destroyed.

Article 36 **Sequestration**

1. In a case where the possessor of a hunting or shooting permit, a firearms possession permit, a weapon collection permit, a firearm carrying permit or a permit of Category D weapons a proceedings for a criminal offence from Article 10 paragraph 1 point 1.1 of this Law or minor offences procedure from Article 10 paragraph 1 point 1.2 of this Law have been initiated the competent body shall sequestrate the hunting or shooting permit, firearm carrying permit, weapon collection permit, the weapon/firearm and its ammunition until the issuance of final decision.
2. The competent body shall sequestrate the permit, weapon/firearm and ammunition if during the extension of the validity of a permit, the competent body determines that the weapon/firearm is amortized or damaged to such a level that its use may endanger public safety or if the owner states that the repair is economically not justifiable.

3. The owner may file an appeal to the Appeals Commission within fifteen (15) days from the day of reception of decision in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article. This appeal does not stop execution of the decision.

Article 37 **Selling of Confiscated firearms**

1. If the firearm has a legal background, the competent body will issue a confirmation of confiscation and will require the natural person or legal entity within three (3) months to sell the firearm and ammunition after the appeals process is completed.

2. 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 will organize a sale of the firearm and ammunition through a public auction organized by legal entities dealing with trade of weapons and ammunition to natural persons or legal entities who have an consent for acquiring a firearm. For the sold firearm and ammunition, the owner shall receive an amount equal to the achieved sale price minus the costs of the sale.

3. If the firearm is not sold through public auction, with the firearm will be dealt according to the Article 35 of this Law.

Article 38 **Procedures for confiscated weapons/firearms**

1. Weapon/firearm and ammunition confiscated during a criminal procedure or in minor offences procedure will be handed over to the competent body within fifteen (15) days from the day of taking of the final court decision.

2. If the equipment is prohibited by the Law, the weapon/firearm and ammunition from paragraph 1 of this Article, is destroyed.

3. Exceptionally, weapons/firearms and ammunition from paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article and confiscated during minor offences only, may be again used for official needs of the competent bodies for security and Ministry of the Kosovo Security Force, if they were part of the stockpiles of their armament

4. Firearms and ammunition confiscated in minor offences, of which the legal background is proven and of which the markings are intact may be sold through a public auction to legal entities or natural persons who have a consent for acquiring a firearm.

5. Received funds of the sale of weapons/firearms and ammunition shall be regarded as the revenue of the budget of the Republic of Kosovo.

CHAPTER V
DUTIES ON WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

Article 39
Duty to care for a weapon

1. The weapon owner or user 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 un-authorized person.
2. The firearm owner or user 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 other competent state bodies.

Article 40
Duty to Secure Weapons

1. The owner or user of the weapon 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/she may not understand the gravity of his/her 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 use of a hunting weapon transports the weapon outside of the hunting area or civilian shoot 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 special permit 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 participants of:

8.1. film productions, theatre performances and other cultural manifestations, which it is required to use unloaded weapons or weapons with manoeuvre ammunition or; and

8.2. sport competitions after the starting signal has been ordered by the organizer.

9. The Competent body shall be informed of the events of paragraph 8 points 8.1 and 8.2 of this Article at least fourteen (14) days prior to the event. The requesting organization shall acquire consent by the Competent body prior the executing the events.

10. Pneumatic/air weapons and sinew backed weapons shall be prohibited to be used outside the recognized shooting area or other licensed secured space;

11. Sport weapons, pneumatic weapons or sinew backed weapons may be used by persons from sixteen (16) to twenty one (21) years old but only in the civilian shooting ranges or other authorized places designed for sport shooting competition and under supervision of an authorized adult person.

12. It is prohibited the alteration of weapons from one (1) category to another, respectively conversion of non deadly weapon to deadly weapons.

Article 41

Duty to present firearm carrying permit to an official

1. Person carrying a weapon shall carry also the firearm carrying permit for the weapon.

2. On request of an authorized official person, the person from paragraph 1 of this Article shall present the firearm and the permit.

Article 42

Storage of firearm

1. Natural persons who possess a type of permitted firearm shall store these firearms in a locked drawer, safe or in a special room which is technically secured. The firearm and ammunition shall be stored separately.

2. The competent body shall determine in a sub-legal act the minimum requirements for storing of firearms and ammunition

Article 43
Legal entities duty store firearms

1. Legal entities shall store firearms separately from the ammunition, either in a room which is technically secured, in an iron drawer or in a safe. Firearms and ammunition shall be stored separately in rooms dedicated for storing of firearms or ammunition.
2. Legal entities shall maintain records of firearms and ammunition and shall appoint a responsible person for firearm and ammunition oversight. The Legal entity shall inform the competent body of the identity of the responsible person. If the responsible person changes, legal entities shall inform the competent body within three (3) days from the day of representative changing.
3. Responsible person shall be able to inspect the manner in which firearm and ammunition are stored and evidence is recorded.
4. Museums shall store firearms in rooms which are technically secured and display the firearms in a manner to restrict unauthorized access to the firearms.
5. The competent body shall determine in a sub legal act the minimum technical requirements for storing of firearms and ammunition

Article 44
Selling of Firearms

1. A firearm can be sold only to natural persons and legal entities that possess an consent for acquiring a firearm issued pursuant to this Law.
2. Selling of firearms between natural persons shall be completed via a contract, certified which contains: name, surname, date of birth, extract number, personal number, number of identity card or passport; residence and living address contracting parties, type, mark, and caliber of firearm, data on producer, data included in the consent, respectively consent, place and date of the contract.
3. Exchange of firearms will also be treated as sale and the procedures for sale of weapons will be implied, according to paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. Natural person who has purchased or exchanged a firearm in accordance with the paragraph 2 and 3 of this Article, shall within eight (8) days from the day of the signing of the purchasing contract, to hand over the purchased firearm for test shooting to the competent body.
5. It is prohibited to sell/buy weapons, ammunition and parts of weapons through the internet.

Article 45
Disappearance, Loss or Theft

1. In case of disappearance, loss or theft of a weapon, parts of weapons or ammunition, the owner, user or legal entity shall inform the competent body within twenty four (24) hours from the moment he/she/it have noticed.

2. In case of disappearance, loss or theft of a consent to acquire firearm, parts of a firearm or ammunition, a hunting or sport shooting permit, weapon collection permit, firearm carrying permit, firearm possession permit, permit of Category D, the owner or legal entity shall inform the competent body where the weapon is 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 46
Found Weapons or Ammunition

1. Found weapons or ammunition shall be immediately reported in the nearest police station.

2. If after three (3) months from the day of recovery, the owner has not reclaimed the weapon or ammunition, Article 38 of this Law shall apply.

Article 47
Change of Residence

If a natural person which possess a hunting or shooting permit, a permit of D category weapons , or collection weapon permit or the legal entity which possess a firearm possession permit, collection weapon permit or permit of D Category weapons changes his/her residence, dwelling or its seat, natural person or legal entity shall present the weapon to the nearest police station within thirty (30) days in the region of the new residency.

Article 48
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 in a sub legal 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 two (2) months after the completion of the heritage request the issuing of a permit for the weapon. The person who inherited the weapon and does not fulfil 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 Article 36 of this Law.
5. When the request from paragraph 4 of this Article shall not be presented within the prescribed period, or when the request is refused, the weapon and ammunition shall be confiscated and shall be treated according to Article 34 of this Law.
6. In case the deceased has no heirs, the weapon shall be dealt with according to Article 38 of this Law.
7. The competent body will be informed by the competent court of the outcome of the inheritance procedure within eight (8) days.

CHAPTER VI PRODUCTION OF WEAPOND AND AMMUNITION

Article 49

License to produce weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition

1. Production of weapons, parts of weapon and ammunition shall be conducted by legal entities with a principle place of business in territory of 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 23 paragraph 3 points 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7 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. The license from paragraph 1 of this Article is issued by the competent body, upon approval by the Ministry of the Kosovo Security Force and after previous registration in the business register of the Republic of Kosovo.

Article 50
Scope of license

1. The license of Article 49 of this Law may be issued for production of all types of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition which may be supplied on the basis of a permit, or for certain categories/types of weapons and ammunition only.
2. The license from paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be valid if the legal entity has not started its activity within one (1) year after the issuing of the license.
3. Timeframe from paragraph 2 of this Article may be extended if it is proven that new circumstances have occurred which influence the beginning of the production of all types of weapons and ammunition. This additional period cannot be more than one (1) year.

Article 51
License to Repair Weapons

1. Repair of weapons shall be conducted by legal entities with a principle place of business in territory of 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 repair. This request will include the documents according Article 23 paragraph 3 points 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7 of this Law.
3. The competent body will decide on the request of paragraph 2 of this Article following the procedures from Article 15 and decide within thirty (30) days.
4. The license from paragraph 1 of this Article is issued by the competent body, upon approval by the Ministry of the Kosovo Security Force and after previous registration of the business register of the republic of Kosovo.
5. The license of paragraph 1 of this Article of this Law may be issued for repair of all types of weapons which may be supplied on the basis of a permit, or for certain categories/types of weapons only.
6. The license from paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be valid if the legal entity has not started its activity within one (1) year after the issuing of the license.
7. Timeframe from paragraph 6 of this Article may be extended if it is proven that new circumstances have occurred which influence the beginning of the repair of all types of weapons. This additional period cannot be more than one (1) year
8. Legal entities that perform repair of weapons shall only repair registered weapons.

9. Legal entities pursuant to paragraph 8 of this Article shall issue a certificate for each repaired weapon.

10. Legal entities pursuant to paragraph 9 of this Article shall perform test shooting with the repaired firearm after repairing the main parts of the fire-arm.

11. Legal entities pursuant to paragraph 10 of this Article shall present a report on the test shooting to the competent body within five (5) days.

12. Report pursuant to paragraph 11 of this Article should contain data about natural person or legal entity who owns the firearm, data about the firearm (mark, type, producer, production country, serial number, caliber, main parts repaired) and test shooting. At least two (2) shells and cartridges from the conducted test shooting shall be attached to the report.

13. The owner of the repaired firearm shall present the repaired firearm to the competent body within five (5) days in cases where main 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 used by persons with a permit.

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 in a sub-legal act.

Article 53

Weapons during repair

1. Weapon shall not leave the legal entities premises while the weapon is being repaired; except if a test shooting is needed.

2. For the test shooting of the weapon under repair, 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
Permanent disabling/deactivation

1. Permanent disabling/deactivation of the firearm shall be conducted through undertaking at least one (1) of the technical procedures:

1.1. drilling three (3) holes directly in the bolt, with one hundred twenty (120) degree angle, with a diameter equal to the barrel caliber of the firearm or having the bolt permanently closed with coating that disables further charging of the firearm with ammunition;

1.2. closing the firearm barrel, with smelted metal, throughout the barrel longitude or only in the chamber namely throughout its longitude;

1.3. cutting the barrel throughout its longitude, at least five (5) mm wide starting from the chamber and ends to the barrel muzzle;

1.4. removing the front part of the closing mechanism through cutting in an angle of forty five (45) degrees or permanently closing the exit hole of firing pin at the closing mechanism. At the same time the firing pin has to be removed; or

1.5. closing the revolver barrel according to paragraph 1.2 and 1.3 of this Article, by having drilling a hole with the diameter equal to the weapon caliber, closing the revolver bolt with metal coating which is placed inside the barrel.

2. Permanent disabling/deactivation of the firearm may be conducted by legal entity that has its principle place of business in the territory of Republic of Kosovo, has obtained a license for production of weapons and ammunition or for repair of weapons, and has obtained a license for deactivation by the competent body.

3. Applicants will file request to the competent body to issue a license for disabling/deactivation. This request will include the documents according Article 23 paragraph 3 points 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7. and provide prove that they are in possession of a license for production or repair.

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

5. After the completion of one of the technical procedures pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, legal entities shall issue a confirmation that states that the firearm was deactivated and shall inform the competent body within forty eight (48) hours.

6. The firearm that has been permanently disabled for use, the owner of the firearm shall relinquish within eight (8) days the firearm and the confirmation from paragraph 5 of this Article to the Reviewing Committee. The Committee issues a confirmation that the firearm is permanently disabled for use. The Reviewing Committee shall mark the firearms identifying that

it is deactivated. The mark will incorporate the letters official international code of Kosovo, the year of deactivation and the Sign D of deactivation.

7. It is prohibited to reactivate a firearm which is permanently disabled for use.
8. Export of deactivated firearms shall be prohibited.
9. The deactivated firearm shall not leave the residence.

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 and ammunition may be conducted by legal entities which reside in the Republic of Kosovo and are registered in the business register.
2. Applicants will file request to the competent body to issue a license for trade. This request will include the documents according Article 23 paragraph 3 points 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7. of this Law
3. The competent body will decide on the request of paragraph 2 following the procedures from Article 15 of this Law and decide within thirty (30) days.
4. Trade of weapons and ammunition from Article 4 of this Law, Category A shall be performed with a special permit issued by the competent body and with previously approval from the Ministry of the Kosovo Security Force according to the provisions that regulate the supply of weapons and ammunition to authorized state bodies.
5. Legal entities from paragraph 1 of this Article shall sell firearms and ammunition only to natural and legal entities which possess a consent for acquiring firearms and ammunition.
6. Provisions from Articles 24, 49 and 50 of this Law shall apply to legal entities which trade weapons and ammunition.
7. Legal entities may sell ammunition for firearms to natural persons, in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 5 and 6 of this Law, while ammunition for firearms can be sold to legal entities who conduct the activity in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 8 of this Law.

Article 56
Marking of Firearms

1. Only firearms, ammunition and parts of firearms that are dully marked can be sold.
2. The Competent body in cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry shall develop a sub legal act on marking of firearms, parts of firearms and ammunition.

Article 57
Storage

The storage and trade facilities for weapons and ammunition shall fulfil the conditions for storage of explosive materials, in accordance with this Law and the Law on Civil Use of Explosives.

Article 58
Stamp of imported firearms

1. Legal entities pursuant to Article 55, paragraphs 1 and 2 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 6 millimetres pressed in the firearm in depth of at least 0.8 millimetres.
4. A sign pursuant paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain the international official code of Kosovo and the year of the import of the firearms.
5. Firearms and ammunition which are transited through the territory of the Republic of Kosovo 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 and ammunition may be conducted by legal entities which reside in the Republic of Kosovo and are registered in the business register.
2. Applicants will file request to the competent body to issue a license for trade. This request will include the documents according Article 23 paragraph 3 points 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7. and a license from the ministry of transport and post-telecommunication.
3. The competent body will decide on the request of paragraph 2 following the procedures from Article 15 o this Law and decide within thirty (30) days.
4. Transport of weapons and ammunition from Article 4 of this Law, Category A shall be performed with a special license issued by the Competent body and with previously approval from the Ministry of the Kosovo Security Force according to the provisions that regulate the supply of weapons and ammunition to authorized state bodies.

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 and ammunition which he/she can acquire, possess or carry in conformity with the provisions of this Law.
2. While transporting a weapon and ammunition pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, the citizen of the Republic of Kosovo or foreigner shall present 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 an inspection, especially of a vehicle, finds a weapon or ammunition that is not reported or a permit/license for weapon or ammunition has not been presented, the authorized official shall sequester the weapon or ammunition until the final completion of a criminal or minor offence procedure.
4. The Competent body regulates the manner of transfer of weapons and ammunition in the state border, by a sub legal act.

Article 61
Natural persons transporting hunting weapons

1. Citizens of Kosovo, who permanently reside abroad, and a foreigner may transport a hunting weapon and its ammunition for hunting purposes only in the Republic of Kosovo, if they are in possession of a hunting permit and a health insurance issued by the authority in charge of the other country and upon the invitation for hunting previously approved by the Competent body.
2. Persons described in paragraph one (1) of these Article are obliged at the time of crossing the border to present the hunting weapon and ammunition to the police officials.
3. The police officials during the control of the state border crossing will issue to the persons from paragraph 1 of this Article consent for transporting of hunting weapons during hunting activities in the territory of Republic of Kosovo.
4. The Competent body shall determine the procedures for approval of the invitations for hunting activities by sub-legal acts.

Article 62
Transportation of weapons by members of shooting associations

1. Members of a shooting association in groups or in individual travelling to a foreign country to prepare or participate in shooting competitions, may transport weapon 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 prepare or participated in a shooting competition with a consent issued by the Republic of Kosovo competent body and another adequate document issued by competent body of some other country.
3. The authorized officials at the border crossing point will issue a permit 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.
5. The Competent body shall determine the procedures for approval of the invitations for shooting competitions by sub-legal acts.

Article 63

Selling of weapons, parts of weapons or ammunition confiscated at the border

1. Hunting weapons, sport weapons, and ammunition for weapons which are confiscated by authorized officials at state border crossing points may be sold after notification through a public auction done by legal entities with the licence for trade with weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition to legal entities and to natural persons who have a consent for acquiring firearms.
2. With firearms and other ammunition which are confiscated by the authorized officials at state border crossing points shall be acted in accordance with Article 38 of this Law.

Article 64

International Agreements

Weapons and ammunition shall not be transported across the border crossing points, if otherwise determined by international agreements.

CHAPTER IX CIVIL SHOOTING RANGES

Article 65

License for Civil Shooting Ranges

1. Civil shooting ranges shall be a premises dedicated for sport-recreation exercises in shooting and training for the proper and safe use of firearms which include the technical and security criteria for use of firearms, hunting and sport weapons.
2. Civil shooting ranges may be established by legal entities which shall obtain license by the competent body and meet all the conditions of registration in the business register.
3. Applicants will file request to the competent body to issue a license for civil shooting ranges. This request will include the documents according Article 23 paragraph 3 points 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7 of this Law.
4. The competent body will decide on the request of paragraph 2 following the procedures from Article 15 of this Law and decide within thirty (30) days.
5. Legal entities pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall draft a range standard procedure manual for the civil shooting range within thirty (30) days from the day of establishment of the civil shooting range, which includes approval from the competent body.

6. Provisions pursuant to Articles 24, 49 and 50 of this Law shall apply to establishing civil shooting ranges.

7. Provisions of this Law for civil shooting ranges shall not be applicable to hunting areas which hunting associations are using for shooting and testing of hunting weapons in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Hunting.

8. The Competent body shall determine the technical and security conditions which should be fulfilled by the premises pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article through sub-legal acts.

Article 66
Permit to use the shooting range

1. Natural persons shall shoot in the civil shooting ranges that have a permit to carry such a weapon or have submitted a request for acquiring with firearm and taking part in the practical training part of the procedure to obtain a consent.

2. Natural persons pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall wear protection glasses and protection for ears during shooting exercises.

Article 67
Ammunition for shooting ranges

1. Civil shooting ranges may acquire higher quantities of ammunition for shooting at the shooting range based on the prior consent from the competent body.

2. The competent body may issue an consent for the repeated acquisition of ammunition with an expiry date of one (1) year and for determined quantities of ammunition in compliance with the possibilities for storage and use of the ammunition.

CHAPTER X
EVIDENCES

Article 68
Maintenance of evidence by competent body

1. The Competent body maintains records about the;

1.1. issued consents for purchasing of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition,

1.2. submitted requests for registration of weapons,

- 1.3. requests for recognition of existing
- 1.4. licenses/permits, hunting or sport shooting permits,
- 1.5. firearm carrying permits,
- 1.6. consent for purchasing of collection weapons,
- 1.7. submitted requests for registration of collection weapons,
- 1.8. weapon collection permit,
- 1.9. permits of weapons of category D,
- 1.10. confiscated weapons and ammunition, found, handed over,
- 1.11. permits/licences for production and repair,
- 1.12. handover document for fire-arms which are permanently disabled,
- 1.13. permits/licenses for trade,
- 1.14. permits/licenses for transport,
- 1.15. licenses for establishment of civil shooting ranges,
- 1.16. approvals for import and export of weapon and ammunition for the state bodies,
- 1.17. license for transporting weapons for persons or associations participating in hunting and shooting competitions and ammunition by the diplomatic-consular representation ,
- 1.18. data base of the digital photos of each registered weapon,
- 1.19. national list of identification numbers,
- 1.20. national list of weapons,
- 1.21. permit for carrying of hunting weapons during hunting in the country,
- 1.22. permit for carrying of sport weapons and
- 1.23. license for transit of weapons and ammunition.

Article 69
Obligation of maintenance of evidence

1. Hunting and shooting associations, training centres, 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 firearms for use.
2. Evidence of the firearms and ammunition shall be maintained by legal entities which perform:
 - 2.1. production of weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition, for produced weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition and for ordered ones;
 - 2.2. repair of weapons, evidence for repaired weapon; and
 - 2.3. trade with weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition, for weapons, parts of weapons and ammunition purchased and sold.
3. Legal entities shall maintain evidence about the test shooting (bullets and cases) for each firearm.
4. Civil shooting ranges shall maintain evidence of the issued and used ammunition.
5. Sub-legal act will describe the procedures of the special permit.

Article 70
Determining the form of templates and requests

1. Pursuant to this Law, the competent body shall adopt a sub legal act regarding the;
 - 1.1. form of the request for the consent for acquiring of firearms, parts of firearms and ammunition,
 - 1.2. the request for replacing the weapon permit issued by the authority in charge of another state;
 - 1.3. hunting or shooting permit,
 - 1.4. the weapon possession permit,
 - 1.5. firearm carrying permit,
 - 1.6. permit for category D weapon;

- 1.7. the permit/license for production, trade or transport of weapon, parts of weapons and ammunition;
 - 1.8. permit/license for repair of weapons;
 - 1.9. permit for carrying weapon and ammunition out of the country;
 - 1.10. the permit for carrying a weapon and ammunition provided to diplomatic-consular offices;
 - 1.11. the permit for possessing and carrying hunting weapon during hunting in the country;
 - 1.12. the permit for transfer of sports weapon and
 - 1.13. permit for transit of weapon and ammunition,
 - 1.14. license for establishment of civil shooting ranges and
 - 1.15. for the way of evidence keeping of weapons and ammunition.
2. Evidence shall be maintained for at least twenty (20) years by all entities mentioned before.
 3. The Competent body will define in a sub legal act the way of tracing of firearms and ammunition.

CHAPTER XI SUPERVISION

Article 71 Supervision by the competent body

1. The Competent body shall monitor the conformity with the requirements of this Law for manufacture, repair, trade, storing and maintenance of weapon and ammunition, use of shooting ranges, and the legality of possessing and carrying a firearm and ammunition and keeping evidence.
2. Authorized natural persons and legal entities shall be obliged to enable the monitoring, the control of weapons and to put on disposal the appropriate documentation and provide the required data and reports.
3. The Competent body shall prohibit to the legal person the manufacture, repair, trade in weapons and ammunition, or the use of civil shooting ranges, if it determines that conditions

based on which the license/permit was issued according to this Law cease to exist, or if the discovered irregularities shall not be removed within the prescribed deadline.

4. The legal persons which licence/permit for manufacture, repair or trade of weapon and ammunition or use of civil shooting ranges was confiscated can request a new license/permit after the ending of a two (2) year period from the day when the decision for confiscating the license/permit went into effect.

5. The firearm and ammunition belonging to legal person shall be handed over to the authority in charge within fifteen (15) days from the day when the decision went into effect.

6. The firearm and ammunition from paragraph 5 of this Article will be sold on a public auction to legal entities dealing with trade of weapons and ammunition and natural persons who have a consent for acquiring firearm and ammunition.

7. Means incurred through selling of firearms and ammunition is the incomes of the legal person. Competent body has right to be reimbursed for the procedural expenses.

CHAPTER XII PUNITIVE PROVISIONS

Article 72 Punitive provisions

1. Natural persons and legal entities that act against the provisions of this Law will be sanctioned.

2. For criminal Offence responsibility shall be valid provisions of the Kosovo Criminal Code.

Article 73

1. With fine from ten thousand (10 000) Euro to one hundred thousand (100.000) Euro shall be fined a legal person who shall trade, supply, intercede, possess, product, repair, change or to give someone else a weapon, parts of weapons and ammunition, which supply, intercede, trade, possession production, repair or circulation is prohibited or it is in contradiction with provisions of this law.

2. For actions foreseen in paragraph 1 of this Article legal person shall be enounced an additional measure of acquiring weapon, ammunition and prohibition of exercising the activity (production, repair, circulation with weapons and ammunition or utilisation of civil shooting range) in terms from two (2) to five (5) years.

Article 74

1. Legal person shall be convicted for criminal offence with fine from one thousand (1000) Euro to ten thousand (10 000) Euro, whereas the natural person shall be convicted with fine from five hundred (500) to five thousand (5 000) Euro or with imprisonment up to sixty (60) days, who:

1.1. holds weapon in a way that contradicts the provisions of Article 18 of this law;

1.2. in a determined term shall not submit a request for registration of a weapon and issuance of permit for weapon to the Competent body Article 16, paragraph 1 of this law;

1.3. does not have permit to carry the weapon from the warehouse for weapons in shooting/hunting association to the shooting range or in a certain field for hunting, and in contrary with Article 19 paragraph 7, Article 20 paragraph 2 and Article 21 paragraph 2 of this law;

1.4. does not present to the Competent Body collective weapon who has bought or possesses according to Article 19 paragraph 4 of this law;

1.5. acts in contradiction with Article 43 paragraph 3 of this law;

1.6. acts in contradiction with Article 45 of this law;

1.7. acts in contradiction with Article 47 of this law;

1.8. acts in contradiction with Article 48 paragraph 1 of this law;

1.9. acts in contradiction with Article 60 paragraph 2 of this law;

1.10. acts in contradiction with Article 61 paragraph 2 of this law; and

1.11. acts in contradiction with provisions of Article 69 paragraph 2 of this law;

2. For offence from paragraph 1, points 1.1, 1.3, 1.7 and 1.8 of this Article, the natural and legal person shall be enounced the additional conviction – collection of weapon and ammunition.

Article 75

1. With fine for offence from ten thousand (10 000) to fifty thousand (50 000) Euro shall be fined the legal person, who:

1.1. acts in contradiction with Article 44 of this Law;

1.2. preserves weapon in a way that contradicts the provisions of this Law;

- 1.3. acts in contradiction with Article 50, paragraph 2 of this Law;
 - 1.4. accepts to repair the weapon that is not registered Article 51 paragraph 8 of this law;
 - 1.5. acts in contradiction with Article 52, paragraph 2 of this Law;
 - 1.6. accepts to repair the weapon that was issued from the work place Article 53 paragraph 1 of this law;
 - 1.7. trades with weapons and ammunition in a way that contradicts the provisions of Article 54 paragraph 5 and 6 of this law;
 - 1.8. puts in circulation weapons, ammunition and parts of weapons that have not been labelled, tested, sealed, respectively labelled in compliance with rules for testing and sealing, respectively those for labelling small and easy firearms and ammunitions Article 56 of this Law;
 - 1.9. carries weapons and ammunitions without permit or in contradiction with orders for undertaking special measures for safety during transport Article 59 of this Law;
 - 1.10. acts in contradiction with provisions from Article 60 paragraph 2 of this Law.
2. With fine from one thousand (1 000) to ten thousand (10 000) Euro shall be convicted for acts foreseen by this Article the responsible person to the legal person, whereas for paragraph 1 point 1.2 and 1.8 of this Article with the same conviction foreseen with fine.
 3. For violations of this Article shall be enounced additional convictions in duration from one (1) year to three (3) years.
 4. Weapons and ammunition shall be confiscated.

Article 76

1. Legal person shall be fined in amount from five thousand (5 000) to fifty thousand (50 000), who:
 - 1.1. does not issue certificate for practical capacity in manipulating with weapon to natural persons - persons who requested permit for supply with weapon Article 12 paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Law;
 - 1.2. in defined term does not submit a request for registration of a weapon and issuance of permit for weapon Article 16 paragraph 1 of this Law;
 - 1.3. in defined term does not notify the Competent Body Article 16 paragraph 2 of this Law;

1.4. issues certificate by which a person who is not member of hunter's association shall be confined a hunting weapon for one (1) day hunting in hunting region Article 20 paragraph 5 of this Law;

1.5. gives a weapon to use to the persons, who possess hunting permit, but are not active members of hunting association Article 20 paragraph 5 of this Law;

1.6. in defined term, does not present disappearance, loss or theft of the weapon and ammunition, consent to purchase weapon or permit Article 45 paragraph 1 of this Law;

1.7. when changing the residency, in defined term, does not present the weapon to the Competent Body Article 47 of this law;

1.8. in defined term does not perform the testing shooting of a weapon, after reparation of main parts of a firearm Article 51 paragraph 9 of this Law; and

1.9. does not keep evidence in compliance with provisions of Article 69 of this Law;

2. Responsible person to the legal person shall be fined in amount from two hundred (200) to one thousand (1000) Euro for actions foreseen in Article 75 paragraph 1 points 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 and 1.9 of this Law.

3. For actions from paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall be enounced additional punishment – acquirement of weapon and ammunition.

CHAPTER XIII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 77 Sub legal acts

Sub-legal acts foreseen by this Law will be issued in the timeframe of one (1) year from the day of entry into force of this Law.

Article 78 Procedures and conditions of voluntary surrender of weapons

The Government of Kosovo shall determine the procedures, conditions and criteria for voluntary surrender of small arms and light weapons (SALW) following the entry into force of this Law.

Article 79
Funds of the Law

All funds collected pursuant to this Law shall be sent to the Budget of Republic of Kosovo.

Article 80
Repeal

With entrance into force of this Law are repealed all legal provisions which are inconsistent with this Law.

Article 81
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. 03/L-143
17 September 2009

President of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo

Jakup KRASNIQI