APPENDIX L
WEAPONS LAW (*Waffengesetz*)
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CHAPTER 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. SUBJECT MATTER AND PURPOSE OF THE LAW, DEFINITIONS

(1) This law regulates the handling of weapons or ammunition with due regards to the interests of public safety and order.

(2) Weapons are—

1. Firearms or objects that are equivalent to them, and

2. Portable objects—

a) That are designed to eliminate or reduce a person's capability to attack or defend himself, in particular striking and thrusting weapons;

b) That, without being intended for such purpose, can be used to eliminate or reduce a person's capability to attack or defend himself, in particular due to their quality, the way they are handled or their effect and such objects that are stated in this Law.

(3) Handling a weapon is whoever acquires, possesses, makes available, carries, transfers, carries along, fires, manufactures, manipulates, repairs weapons or trades in weapons.

(4) The definitions of weapons and ammunition as well as the categorization of objects as weapons under paragraph (2), number 2, letter b, definition of the different types of handling and other legal definitions regarding weapons are regulated more detailed in annex 1 (Definitions) to this Law.

SECTION 2. BASIC RULES FOR THE HANDLING OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION, LIST OF WEAPONS

(1) Only persons who have completed 18 years of age are allowed to handle weapons or ammunition.

(2) The handling of weapons or ammunition listed in part 2 of annex 2 (List of Weapons) to this Law is subject to a permit.

(3) The handling of weapons or ammunition listed in part 1of annex 2 is prohibited.

(4) Weapons or ammunition the handling of which is entirely or partly exempt from the permit requirement or a prohibition are listed in parts 1 and 2 of annex 2. Further, part 3 of annex 2 lists the weapons or ammunition that are either entirely or partly exempt from this Law.

(5) If there is doubt whether an object is covered by this Law or how it should be categorized in accordance with the definitions in parts 1 and 3 of annex 1 and in annex 2, the competent authority will make a decision upon request. A request may be made by—

1. Manufacturers, importers, and persons who acquire or possess the object if they can justify a valid interest in a decision pursuant to sentence 1.

2. The competent Federal authorities and authorities of the *Länder*.

The authorities responsible according to legislation of the *Länder* shall be heard prior to the decision. The decision is generally binding for the area of applicability of this Law. It shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Federal Republic (*Bundesanzeiger)*.

SECTION 3. HANDLING OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION BY CHILDREN AND JUVENILES

(1) In deviation from section 2, paragraph (1), juveniles may only handle weapons or ammunition within the scope of a training or employment relationship under the supervision of a person who is authorized to handle weapons and give instructions.

(2) Notwithstanding section 2, paragraph (1), juveniles are allowed to handle tested spraying devices with irritants.

(3) Generally or in a specific case, the responsible authority may grant exceptions for children and juveniles regarding the minimum age requirement if special reasons justify it and public interests are not negatively affected.

CHAPTER 2
HANDLING OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION

SUBCHAPTER 1
GENERAL PREREQUISITES TO OBTAIN WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION PERMITS

SECTION 4. PREREQUISITES FOR OBTAINING A PERMIT

(1) In order to obtain a permit the applicant must—

1. Have completed 18 years of age (sec 2, para (1)).

2. Have the necessary reliability (sec 5) and personal fitness (sec 6).

3. Have proven the necessary technical knowledge (sec 7).

4. Have shown a need (sec 8).

5. Prove the conclusion of a third party liability insurance in the amount of 1 million euros - lump sum for personal injury and damage to property - when applying for a weapons permit or shooting permit.

(2) The permit to acquire, possess, carry, or shoot a firearm can be denied if the applicant has not been ordinarily resident within the scope of this Law for at least 5 years.

(3) The competent authority shall newly verify the reliability and personal fitness of weapons permit holders at regular intervals, however, at least after a period of 3 years, and in the cases of paragraph (1), number 5, request proof of a third party liability insurance.

(4) After 3 years of the first issuance of a weapons permit the competent authority shall check whether the need continues to exist. This can be done within the scope of a review under paragraph (3). Even after the period of the time stated in sentence 1 has elapsed, the competent authority may check whether the need continues to exist.

SECTION 5. RELIABILITY

(1) Persons are not considered to have the necessary reliability if—

1. They have been finally convicted of—

a) A felony or

b) Other intentionally committed offenses to imprisonment of at least 1 year,

if since the finality of the last conviction less than 10 years have elapsed,

2. There are facts strongly supporting the assumption that they will—

a) Use weapons improperly or negligently.

b) Handle weapons or ammunition without the necessary care or reasonableness or will not carefully store these items.

c) Make available weapons or ammunition to persons who are not authorized to exercise actual control over them.

(2) As a rule, persons are not considered to have the necessary reliability if they—

1. Have been finally convicted for—

a) An intentionally committed offense.

b) A negligently committed offense in connection with the handling of weapons, ammunition or explosive substances or for a negligently committed offense dangerous to the public.

c) An offense under the Weapons Law, the Law on the Control of Weapons of War (*Gesetz über die Kontrolle von Kriegswaffen*), the Explosives Act (*Sprengstoffgesetz)*, or the Federal Hunting Law (*Bundesjagdgesetz*),

to a prison sentence, prison sentence for juveniles, to pay a fine of at least 60 daily rates, or at least twice to pay a fine of a lesser amount, or persons for whom the imposition of a prison sentence for juveniles has been suspended, if since the finality of the last conviction less than 5 years have elapsed.

2. Were members of—

a) An association which was prohibited by unappealable decision as an organization under the Law Concerning Associations (*Vereinsgesetz*) or which is subject to an unappealable prohibition to be active as an association under the Law Concerning Associations, or

b) A party whose unconstitutionality was determined by the Federal Constitutional Court in accordance with section 46 of the Law on the Federal Constitutional Court (*Bundesverfassungsgerichtsgesetz*),

if since the termination of membership a period of less than 10 years has elapsed.

3. Pursue or support, or have pursued or supported for the past 5 years, as individuals or as members of an association goals that—

a) Are directed against the constitutional order or

b) Are directed against the idea of international understanding, in particular against the peaceful coexistence of peoples.

c) By use of violence or preparation of violent acts, jeopardize external concerns of the Federal Republic of Germany.

4. Have repeatedly been taken into preventive police custody with court approval for violent acts within the past 5 years.

5. Have repeatedly or grossly violated the provisions of one of the laws listed in number 1, letter c.

(3) The time during which the person concerned was kept in an institution based on an order by the authorities or the court is not included in the period pursuant to (1), number 1, or paragraph (2), number 1.

(4) If proceedings for criminal acts within the meaning of paragraph (1), number 1, or paragraph (2), number 1, are not yet completed, the responsible authority may delay the decision on the application for a weapons permit until the proceedings are concluded by final decision.

(5) Within the scope of the reliability check the competent authority shall obtain the following information:

1. Unlimited information from the Federal Central Register (*Bundeszentralregister*);

2. Information from the public prosecutor's central register of proceedings regarding the criminal acts stated in paragraph (2), number 1;

3. The statement of the local police agency whether there are facts which give rise to concerns regarding reliability; the local police agency shall include in its statement the result of the check it will conduct pursuant to paragraph (2), number 4.

The personal data collected pursuant to sentence 1, number 2 may only be used for the reliability check in connection with a weapons permit.

SECTION 6. PERSONAL FITNESS

(1) A person does not possess the necessary personal fitness if facts exist which give rise to the assumption that—

1. He is legally incompetent;

2. He is addicted to alcohol or other intoxicating substances, mentally ill, or feeble-minded, or

3. Due to certain conditions originating from the personality, he is incapable of handling weapons or ammunition carefully or appropriately or of storing them carefully or that there is an acute risk of endangerment of others or self-endangerment.

A person does, as a rule, not possess the necessary personal fitness if there are facts giving rise to the assumption that he is limited in his legal capacity. The competent authority shall obtain a statement from the local police agency. Decisions or orders entered in the correctional register of juvenile delinquents pursuant to section 60, paragraph (1), numbers 1 through 7, of the Law on Federal Central Registers (*Bundeszentralregistergesetz*) can also have an adverse effect on the personal fitness.

(2) If facts are known which justify concerns regarding the personal fitness according to paragraph (1) or if there are reasonable doubts regarding the certificates provided by the applicant, the competent authority shall enjoin that person to submit at his own expense a certificate on his mental and physical fitness issued by a medical officer, a specialist or psychologist.

(3) Persons under 25 years of age must for a first-time issuance of a permit to acquire and possess a firearm submit at their own expense, a certificate on their mental fitness issued by a medical officer, a specialist or a psychologist. Sentence 1 does not apply in case of acquisition and possession of firearms within the meaning of section 14, paragraph (1), sentence 2.

(4) With the consent of the Federal Council (*Bundesrat)*, the Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium des Innern*) is hereby authorized to issue regulations by statutory order on the procedure applied for the preparation, on the submittal of the expert opinions designated in paragraphs (2) and (3) to the competent authorities and their recognition by them.

SECTION 7. TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

(1) A person has furnished proof of his technical knowledge if he has passed an official examination before an agency appointed for such purpose or has demonstrated his technical knowledge through his profession or training.

(2) The Federal Ministry of the Interior is authorized to issue regulations by statutory order with the approval of the Federal Council regarding the requirements for the technical knowledge and knowledge of weapons legislation, examination and examination procedures, including the establishment of examination boards, and any other proof of technical knowledge.

SECTION 8. NEED, BASIC RULES

Proof of need is established if, in consideration of the public interest in safety or order—

1. Personal or economic interests worthy to be considered in particular as a hunter, sport shooter, traditional shooter, weapons or ammunition collector, weapons or ammunition expert, endangered person, weapons manufacturer or dealer or as owner of a security company, and

2. The appropriateness and necessity of the weapons or ammunition for the purpose indicated in the application

were made plausible.

SECTION 9. LIMITATIONS AS TO TERMS, INCIDENTAL PROVISIONS AND ORDERS

(1) A permit pursuant to this Law can be limited as to its terms in order to ward off any danger to public safety or order, in particular to protect life and health of people from the risks and considerable harm resulting from the handling of firearms and ammunition.

(2) For the purposes stated in paragraph (1), permits may be limited in time or made subject to certain conditions. Conditions may be added, changed, and supplemented subsequently.

(3) Orders for the purposes stated in paragraph (1) may be imposed on persons authorized to engage in weapons manufacturing or weapons trade pursuant to annex 2, part 2, subpart 2, numbers 4 through 6, or to operate a firing range pursuant to section 27, paragraph (2), without a permit.

SUBCHAPTER 2
PERMITS FOR THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF HANDLING WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION, EXCEPTIONS

SECTION 10. PERMITS TO ACQUIRE, POSSESS, CARRY, AND FIRE A WEAPON

(1) The permit to acquire and possess weapons is given by issue of a weapons possession card or by entry on a weapons possession card, which has already been issued. For the issuance of a permit for firearms, the type, number and caliber of the firearms must be stated. The permit to acquire a weapon is valid for 1 year; the permit to possess is normally issued for an indefinite period of time.

(1a) A person who acquires a weapon based on a permit pursuant to paragraph (1), sentence 1, shall report the acquisition in writing within 2 weeks to the competent authority by giving the name and address of the person from whom he acquired the weapon and by submitting his weapons possession card for entry of the purchase.

(2) A weapons possession card for weapons owned by several persons can be issued on behalf of these persons. A weapons possession card can also be issued for a sport shooting club or a hunting association as juristic person. It shall be subject to the condition that the club, prior to taking possession of club weapons and notwithstanding the prerequisite of section 4, paragraph (1), number 5, shall provide the authority the name of a responsible person for whom proof has been provided of the prerequisites under section 4, paragraph (1), numbers 1 through 3; this named person does not have to be an organ authorized to represent the club. If the named responsible person ceases to be a member of the club or if he does no longer fulfill all the prerequisites of section 4, paragraph (1), numbers 1 through 3, the club is obligated to immediately inform the authority of this. If the club fails to name a new responsible person, for whom proof of the prerequisites under section 4, paragraph (1), numbers 1 through 3, has been provided within 2 weeks, the weapons possession permit for the club shall be revoked and the weapons possession card shall be returned.

(3) The permit to acquire and possess ammunition will be issued by entry on a weapons possession card for the firearms entered thereon. In other cases the permit will be issued in the form of an ammunition acquisition certificate for a certain type of ammunition; it shall be limited to a period of 6 years for acquisition of that ammunition, but is indefinitely valid for its possession. The permit to non-commercial loading of ammunition as defined in the Explosives Law is at the same time a permit to acquire and possess such ammunition. After the validity of the permit document has expired, the permit to possess such ammunition shall continue to be valid for a period of 6 months.

(4) The authorization to carry a weapon is given by a weapons permit. For certain types of firearms the authorization pursuant to sentence 1 to carry firearms will be issued for a maximum of 3 years; the validity can be extended twice by a maximum period of 3 years each, it shall be fixed for a shorter period of time if only a temporary need can be proven. The scope of applicability of the weapons permit shall be restricted to certain occasions/events or areas, if there is no proof of a need beyond that. The prerequisites for the issuance of a permit to carry alarm, irritant or signal weapons are stated in annex 2, part 2, subpart 3, numbers 2 and 2.1 (small weapons permit).

(5) The permit to shoot a firearm is granted by a permit document.

SECTION 11. ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION IN CONNECTION WITH ANOTHER EU MEMBER STATE

(1) An authorization to acquire and possess a firearm pursuant to annex 1, part 3, numbers 1 through 3, (categories A through C) or ammunition for such a firearm may only be issued to a person ordinarily resident in another member state of the European Union (Member State) if he—

1. Will personally transfer the firearms or ammunition to the Member State, or

2. Provides a written statement showing that and for what reasons he intends to possess the firearms or the ammunition only within the area of applicability of this Law.

The authorization to acquire or possess a firearm pursuant to annex 1, part 3, number 2, (category B) or ammunition intended for it may only be given if, beyond the prerequisites of sentence 1, a previous approval of such Member State to that effect is submitted.

(2) A person who is ordinarily resident within the area of applicability of this Law and intends to acquire a firearm pursuant to annex 1, part 3, number 2, (category B) or ammunition for such firearm in another Member State by means of an authorization of such state, will be given an authorization if the prerequisites under section 4, paragraph (1), number 2, are fulfilled.

SECTION 12. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE OBLIGATION TO OBTAIN A PERMIT

(1) A permit to acquire and possess a weapon does not require who—

1. As owner of a weapons possession card, acquires it from an authorized person—

a) Only temporarily, however, for a maximum period of 1 month for a purpose covered by his need or in connection with it, or

b) Temporarily in order to keep it safely or to transport it.

2. Acquires it temporarily from an authorized person for commercial transportation, commercial storage, or commercial performance of improvements or similar work on the weapon.

3. Acquires it from or for an authorized person if and as long as he—

a) Based on an employment relationship or apprenticeship,

b) As an agent or member of a hunting or sport shooting association, any other sport club to use it for the firing of starting shots, or an association carrying arms to maintain traditions,

c) As a representative of one of the agencies designated in section 55, paragraph (1), sentence 1,

d) As a charterer of sea-going vessels for the firing of distress signals,

may exercise possession of the weapon only in accordance with the instructions of the authorized person;

4. Acquires it again from another person—

a) To whom he had made the weapon temporarily available so that an entry in the permit document was not required, or

b) After it had been lost;

5. Acquires it on a firing range (sec 27) only temporarily in order to fire it on that firing range;

6. Pursuant to section 32 legally carries it along on a trip to or through the area of applicability of this Law.

(2) A permit to acquire and possess ammunition does not require who—

1. Acquires it under the prerequisites of paragraph (1), numbers 1 through 4.

2. Acquires it under the conditions of paragraph (1), number 5, for immediate use only on that firing range (sec 27).

3. Legally carries it along while traveling in or through the scope of application of this Law pursuant to section 32.

(3) A permit to carry a weapon does not require who carries—

1. It with the approval of another in that other person's home, business premises or enclosed property or his firing range for a purpose covered by his need or in connection with it.

2. It in a condition not ready for firing and not readily available, from one location to another if the transportation of the weapon is for a purpose covered by his need or in connection with it.

3. A long weapon not ready for firing, in compliance with the rules as participant in approved sport competitions on prescribed routes.

4. A signal weapon during mountain climbing, as responsible operator of a vessel on such vessel, or for emergency and rescue training.

5. An alarm or signal weapon to fire start or end signals during sport events, if visual or acoustic signaling is required.

(4) A person shooting on a firing range (sec 27) does not require a permit to shoot with a firearm. Firing outside the perimeter of firing ranges without a permit is only authorized—

1. If approved by the person holding the right of owner or with his approval on an enclosed piece of property with firearms—

a) With a momentum on the projectile that does not exceed 7.5 Joules (J) and of a construction type that has been approved pursuant to section 7 of the Test Firing Law (*Beschussgesetz)* if the projectiles cannot leave the perimeter of the property.

b) From which only cartridge ammunition can be fired.

2. In case of persons shooting with long weapons on firing ranges in compliance with the rules as participants in an approved sport shooting competition pursuant to paragraph (3), number 3.

3. With firearms from which only cartridge ammunition can be fired—

a) By participants in stage performances and performances equal to them.

b) To scare off birds in agricultural enterprises.

4. With signal weapons during emergency and rescue training.

5. With alarm or signal weapons to give start or end signals on behalf of the organizer during sports events if visual or acoustic signals are required.

(5) In individual cases, the competent authority may grant further exceptions from the permit obligation if special reasons exist and have no negative effect on concerns of public safety and order.

SUBCHAPTER 3
SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF PERSONS

SECTION 13. ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION BY HUNTERS, CARRYING AND SHOOTING FOR HUNTING PURPOSES

(1) A need to acquire and possess firearms and the suitable ammunition for such firearms is recognized in case of persons holding a valid hunting license within the meaning of section 15, paragraph (1), sentence 1 of the Federal Hunting Law (hunters), if—

1. They show probable cause that they need the firearms and ammunition for hunting purposes or to train to shoot like hunters, including hunters shooting competitions, and

2. The firearm and ammunition to be acquired is not prohibited pursuant to the version of the Federal Hunting Law in effect at the time of the acquisition (hunting weapons and ammunition).

(2) Section 6, paragraph (3), sentence 1, does not apply for hunters. In case of hunters holding an annual hunting license within the meaning of section 15, paragraph (2), in conjunction with paragraph (1), sentence 1, of the Federal Hunting Law, there will be no examination of compliance with the prerequisites of paragraph (1), number 1, as well as of section 4, paragraph (1), number 4, for the acquisition and possession of long weapons and two short weapons if the prerequisites of paragraph (1), number 2, are fulfilled.

(3) Holders of a valid annual hunting license within the meaning of section 15, paragraph (2), in conjunction with paragraph (1), sentence 1, of the Federal Hunting Law do not need a permit to acquire long weapons pursuant to paragraph (1), number 2. The person acquiring the weapon shall within 2 weeks request issuance of a weapons possession card or the entry on an already issued weapons possession card.

(4) For the acquisition and temporary possession pursuant to section 12, paragraph (1), number 1, of long weapons pursuant to paragraph (1), number 2, a hunting license within the meaning of section 15, paragraph (1), sentence 1, of the Federal Hunting Law is equivalent to a weapons possession card.

(5) Hunters do not need a permit for the acquisition and possession of ammunition for long weapons pursuant to paragraph (1), number 2, if such ammunition is not prohibited pursuant to the Federal Hunting Law in its current version.

(6) A hunter may carry hunting weapons for authorized hunting purposes including the test firing of the weapon and the initial shooting (*Anschiessen)* inside the hunting district, for the training of hunting dogs inside the hunting district, for game protection or forest protection, without a permit and he may fire them; he may not carry hunting weapons ready for shooting without a permit in connection with these activities. The shooting of animals subject to the nature preservation legislation is equivalent to authorized hunting if the exception or exemption under the nature preservation legislation provides for the shooting by a hunting license owner.

(7) Holders of hunting licenses for juveniles within the meaning of section 16 of the Federal Hunting Law will not be issued a permit to acquire and possess firearms and the respective ammunition. They may only acquire and possess the firearms and suitable ammunition, carry the weapons, and shoot with them without a permit during the time they are actually hunting, training to shoot as a hunter, including hunters shooting competitions; also, in connection with these activities they are not authorized to carry hunting weapons ready to fire without a permit.

(8) Persons training to become hunters may in the course of that training acquire, possess and carry hunting weapons not ready to fire without a permit under the supervision of a trainer if they have completed 14 years of age and the person having care and custody of the child as well as the chief trainer have agreed by both signing an authorization document. The person must carry along the authorization document during the training.

SECTION 14. ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION BY SPORT SHOOTERS

(1) Notwithstanding section 4, paragraph (1), number 1, a permit to acquire and possess firearms and ammunition for sport shooting purposes will only be issued if the applicant has completed 21 years of age. Sentence 1 does not apply to the acquisition and possession of firearms up to a caliber of 5.6 mm lfB (.22l.r.) for ammunition with rim fire percussion, if the muzzle energy of the projectiles does not exceed 200 Joules, and single-load long weapons with smooth-bore barrels of caliber 12 or less, if sport shooting with such weapons is authorized by the approved sport shooting rules of a sport shooting union.

(2) A need to acquire and possess firearms and the suitable ammunition is recognized for members of a sport shooting

club, which, according to section 15, paragraph (1), is a member of a recognized sport shooting union. In a certificate issued by the sport shooting union or a subgroup affiliated to it proof must be provided that:

1. The member has exercised sport shooting as a sport shooter on a regular basis in a club for at least 12 months, and

2. The weapon to be acquired is authorized and necessary for sport shooting competitions according to the sport shooting regulations of the sport shooting union.

As a rule, no more than two weapons may be acquired within a period of 6 months.

(3) A need of sport shooters pursuant to section 2 to acquire and possess more than three semi-automatic long weapons and more than two multi-shot short weapons for cartridge ammunition and the suitable ammunition will, in compliance with paragraph (2), be established by submittal of a certificate of the applicant's sport shooting union that states that the additional weapon is required to—

1. Enable the sport shooter to participate in additional sport shooting events;

2. Participate in sport shooting competitions

and that the applicant has regularly participated in sport shooting competitions.

(4) Notwithstanding section 10, paragraph (1), sentence 3, sport shooters who practice sport shooting as registered members of a sport shooting union pursuant to section 15, paragraph (1), shall, in compliance with paragraph (2), sentence 2, number 1, and sentence 3, receive an unlimited permit authorizing them to acquire single-shot long weapons with smooth-bore and rifled barrels, bolt-action long weapons with rifled barrels, as well as one-barrel single-shot short weapons for cartridge ammunition and multi-shot short and long weapons with percussion cap ignition (percussion firearms).

SECTION 15. SPORT SHOOTING UNIONS, SPORT SHOOTERS CLUBS

(1) A supra-regional association of sport shooting clubs is recognized as a sport shooting union within the meaning of this Law if—

1. It is at least organized in sport shooters clubs in each *Land* in which its sport shooters are located.

2. It has at least 10,000 sport shooters shooting with firearms as a total number of members in its clubs.

3. It practices the sport shooting as mass sport and competitive sport,

4. a) It ensures a proper training in the sport shooters clubs,

b) It ensures practice of sport shooting adapted to age for children or juveniles in these clubs in order to encourage young people to engage in sport shooting,

5. It regularly organizes national competitions or participates in such competitions,

6. It organizes the sport shooting operation in the clubs on the basis of approved sport shooting regulations,

7. Within the scope of a fixed procedure, it requires from its associated sport shooters clubs and checks on a regular basis that they—

a) Comply with the duties incumbent upon them pursuant to this Law or based on this Law.

b) Maintain a record of the frequency of sport shooting activities of each of their members during the first three years after a member has received his first weapons possession card as a sport shooter.

c) Have their own firing ranges for the sport shooting events required by the sport shooting rules or can prove that they have the opportunity to use such firing ranges regularly.

(2) The prerequisites of paragraph (1), number 1, 2, or 4, letter b, can be deviated from if the special nature of the union

so requires, public interests are not jeopardized and the union provides a guarantee that the other prerequisites for an adequate practice of sport shooting under paragraph (1) are complied with. A deviation from the requirement under paragraph (1), number 2, is authorized under consideration of sentence 1 only for unions which have at least 2,000 sport shooters shooting with firearms as members in their clubs.

(3) Recognition pursuant to paragraph (1) will be provided by the Federal Administration Office (*Bundesverwaltungsamt*) in agreement with the authorities responsible pursuant to section 48, paragraph (1) of that *Land* in which the sport shooting union has its main office, and if the sport shooting association is not only active in the territory of that *Land,* also in agreement with the authorities of the other *Länder* responsible pursuant to section 48, paragraph (1).

(4) The competent authority is entitled at any time to request proof that the prerequisites for the recognition exist. The recognition may be withdrawn if the prerequisites pursuant to paragraph (1) for its granting did not exist; it must be withdrawn if the prerequisites continue not to exist. The recognition shall be revoked if one of the prerequisites for its granting has disappeared subsequently. Recognition, withdrawal, and revocation shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Federal Republic. From the point in time the revocation of the recognition is final, the certificates issued by the respective union pursuant to section 14, paragraphs (2) and (3), shall no longer be accepted as appropriate proof of need. If the reason for the revocation of the recognition gives rise to doubts concerning the correctness of certificates, the authorities may already deny recognition the certificates at the time the hearing is initiated. The recognizing authority shall inform the agencies involved pursuant to paragraph (3) of the initiation and outcome of proceedings to revoke the recognition.

(5) The sport shooters club is obliged to immediately name to the competent authorities those sport shooters who are in possession of a weapons possession card and have terminated their membership in the club.

(6) (Rescinded)

(7) (Rescinded)

SECTION 15A. SPORT SHOOTING RULES

(1) Sport shooting is practiced if the shooting is performed according to fixed procedures based on approved sport shooting rules. Shooting exercises similar to combat shooting, in particular the use of targets depicting or symbolizing human beings are not authorized in sport shooting.

(2) The Federal Administration Office shall decide on the approval of those parts of the sport shooting rules of sport shooting unions and clubs, which are essential for the implementation of this Law and of the statutory orders issued on its basis. Approval of sport shooting rules must specifically benefit the public interest. Changes of the sport shooting rules must be submitted to the Federal Administration Office for approval. Unless the Federal Administration Office within three months requests changes or informs the person concerned that a review cannot be completed for other important reasons, the change is deemed approved. The period pursuant to sentence 3 starts to run when all documents necessary for the review are received by the Federal Administration Office.

(3) Approval of the sport shooting rules without simultaneous recognition as a sport shooting union pursuant to section 15, paragraph (1) may be granted if the prerequisites under letter a of section 15, paragraph (1), number 4, and under letters a through c of section 15, paragraph (1), number 7, are fulfilled.

(4) In order to avert endangerment of public safety and order and with due regard to the rightful interests of the sport shooters, the Federal Ministry of the Interior is authorized, with the consent of the Federal Council, to issue regulations on the basis of statutory orders concerning the requirements and the terms of sport shooting rules and to determine in particular that certain weapons are entirely or partly excluded from use in sport shooting due to their design, handling or effect.

SECTION 15B. TECHNICAL ADVISORY BOARD FOR SPORT SHOOTING

The Federal Ministry of the Interior is authorized, with the consent of the Federal Council, to establish a board to which in addition to representatives of the involved Federal and *Länder* authorities also representatives of the sport shooters shall be appointed and that advises the Federal Administration Office on issues in connection with the recognition of a sport shooting union and the approval of sport shooting rules pursuant to section 15, paragraphs (2) and (3), taking into consideration technical weapons-related issues.

SECTION 16. ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION BY PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADITIONAL SHOOTING, CARRYING OF WEAPONS AND SHOOTING FOR THE PURPOSE OF KEEPING UP TRADITIONS

(1) A need to acquire and possess single-load long weapons and up to three bolt-action long weapons and the ammunition intended for them is recognized for members of an association carrying weapons for the purpose of keeping up traditions, if they provide proof by a certificate from the traditional shooting association that they need the weapons to keep up traditions.

(2) For events where it is traditional to carry weapons on a special occasion, an exceptional permit to carry the weapons listed in paragraph (1), sentence 1, and other firearms necessary to keep up traditions within the meaning of section 1, paragraph (2), number 2, can be granted for a period of 5 years to a responsible manager of the traditional shooting club under the prerequisites of section 42, paragraph (2), if it is ensured that the necessary care is exercised.

(3) The permit to shoot outside the perimeters of firing ranges with the firearms listed in paragraph (1), sentence 1, with cartridge ammunition at events pursuant to paragraph (2) may be granted to a responsible manager of the traditional shooting club for a period of 5 years. It shall be denied if either of the following applies:

1. A prerequisite pursuant to section 4, paragraph (1), numbers 1 through 4 is not fulfilled by that person.

2. Exercise of the necessary care cannot be ensured.

3. Dangers or considerable prejudice to individuals and the general public must be expected and cannot be prevented by imposition of conditions.

4. No proof of third party liability insurance coverage pursuant to section 4, paragraph (1), number 5, is provided.

The permit pursuant to sentence 1 may be combined with the exceptional permit pursuant to paragraph (2).

(4) Traditional shooters may in the cases of paragraphs (2) and (3), or if an exceptional permit pursuant to section 42, paragraph (2), exists, carry and fire the weapons without a permit. They may also carry weapons necessary to keep up traditions without a permit in connection with events at which it is a tradition to carry weapons for a special occasion and for which a permit was granted pursuant to paragraph (2) or section 42, paragraph (2).

SECTION 17. ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION BY WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION COLLECTORS

(1) A need to acquire and possess weapons and ammunition is recognized for persons who can prove that they need weapons or ammunition for a collection of historical and cultural interest (weapons collector, ammunition collector); a scientific/technical collection is also of historical and cultural interest.

(2) The permit to acquire firearms or ammunition is generally granted for an indefinite period of time. It may be subject to the condition to submit to the authority at regular intervals a list of the number of weapons owned to the authority at regular intervals.

(3) The permit to acquire and possess firearms or ammunition will also be granted to an heir, a beneficiary under a will or, subject to a condition, to a beneficiary (person acquiring as a result of succession) who continues an existing collection of the decedent within the meaning of paragraph (1).

SECTION 18. ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION BY WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION EXPERTS

(1) A need to acquire and possess firearms and ammunition is recognized for persons who can prove that they need the firearms or ammunition for scientific or technical purposes, testing, evaluation, examination, or similar purposes (weapons and ammunition experts).

(2) In general, the permit to acquire firearms or ammunition is issued for—

1. Any type of firearms or ammunition.

2. An indefinite period of time.

It can be made subject to the condition to submit to the authorities at regular intervals a list of the number of weapons on stock. Section 10, paragraph (1a), does not apply to the holder of a weapons possession card for firearms of any type if possession is not exercised for more than 3 months.

SECTION 19. ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS, CARRYING OF FIREARMS BY ENDANGERED PERSONS

(1) A need to acquire and possess a firearm and the suitable ammunition is recognized for a person who can prove that—

1. He runs a considerably higher risk of an attack on life or limp than the general public.

2. The acquisition of a firearm and the ammunition is suitable and necessary to minimize that risk.

(2) A need to carry a firearm is recognized if it can be proven that the conditions pursuant to paragraph (1) also exist outside the private residence, business facilities, or private enclosed premises.

SECTION 20. ACQUISITION AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS BY INHERITANCE

(1) Within 1 month of acceptance of the inheritance or after expiration of the period set to disclaim the inheritance, the heir shall apply for issuance of a weapons possession card for the firearms that are part of the inheritance and subject to a permit or for their entry into an already issued weapons possession card; for the beneficiary under a will or the beneficiary subject to a condition, this period shall start to run with the acquisition of the firearms.

(2) Notwithstanding section 4, paragraph (1), the person acquiring weapons by way of succession shall be issued the permit applied for in accordance with sentence 1 if the decedent was an authorized owner and the applicant is reliable and personally fit.

(3) The provisions of section 4, paragraph (1), numbers 1 through 3; section 8; and sections 13 through 18 are to be applied to firearms and ammunition subject to a permit if the person acquiring them by inheritance can establish a need for them pursuant to section 8 or section 13 et seq. If no need can be established, the weapons shall be secured by a state of the art blocking mechanism and ammunition subject to a permit shall be rendered unserviceable or handed to an authorized person. Securing by a blocking mechanism is not required if the person acquiring the inherited weapon already is an authorized owner of a firearm subject to a permit based on a need pursuant to section 8 or sections 13 et seq. Section 12, paragraph (3), number 2, applies accordingly to the transportation of the firearm in connection with the installation of a blocking mechanism.

(4) After having heard a group of representatives from the field of science, of persons concerned, of the involved economic sector and of the superior *Land* authorities responsible for the weapons legislation, the Federal Ministry of the Interior issues rules in accordance with the latest technical safety standards (technical guideline – blocking mechanism for inherited weapons) for a blocking mechanism pursuant to paragraph (3), sentence 2 as well as for a respective approval procedure, and publishes them in the Official Gazette of the Federal Republic. Compliance testing and approval of newly developed blocking mechanisms in accordance with the technical guideline will be done by the *Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt* (Federal Agency for Material Testing).

(5) Installation and removal of the blocking mechanism may only be carried out by holders of a weapons manufacturing permit or a weapons trading permit pursuant to section 21, paragraph (1), or their authorized personnel if they were instructed accordingly. Temporary unblocking in a special case is possible. The dates of all installations and unblocking shall be recorded in writing. Section 39, paragraph (1), sentence 1, shall apply accordingly.

(6) The equipment of the firearm with a blocking mechanism shall be entered on the weapons possession card by the weapons authority.

(7) Upon request, the weapons authority shall grant an exemption from the requirement to secure all inherited weapons with a state of the art blocking mechanism if or as long as such a blocking mechanism is not available for one or more of the inherited weapons. An exception may also be granted for inherited weapons which are or are to become part of a collection of cultural and historical importance in accordance with section 17.

SUBCHAPTER 4
SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF WEAPONS, WEAPONS TRADE, FIRING RANGES, SECURITY COMPANIES

SECTION 21. COMMERCIAL MANUFACTURING OF WEAPONS, WEAPONS TRADE

(1) An authorization for commercial or independent manufacturing, working or repairing of weapons or ammunition within the scope of a business enterprise will be given by a weapons manufacturing permit, the authorization to the respective trading in weapons by a weapons trading permit. It can be limited to specific firearms or types of ammunition.

(2) The weapons manufacturing permit pursuant to paragraph (1), sentence 1, includes, for those weapons and ammunition covered by the permit, an authorization to make them temporarily or permanently available to holders of a weapons manufacturing or weapons trading permit and to acquire weapons for the purpose of weapons manufacturing. In case of gunsmiths registered in the register of craftsmen the weapons manufacturing permit includes the authorization to trade in weapons.

(3) The permit shall be denied if the applicant does not—

1. Possess the necessary reliability (sec 5) or personal fitness (sec 6).

2. Fulfill the prerequisites necessary pursuant to the Handicrafts Regulation Act (*Handwerksordnung*) for the activity subject to a permit in case of a handicraft operation, if a permit for such type of weapons manufacturing is applied for.

3. Provide proof of the necessary expertise in case a permit to trade with weapons is applied for; this does not apply if the applicant himself does not manage the business, a branch office or a dependent branch office.

(4) The permit may be denied if the applicant is—

1. Not a German citizen within the meaning of article 116 of the Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*), or

2. Neither ordinarily resident nor has his place of business within the area of applicability of this Law.

(5) The permit expires if the permit holder fails to start his activities within 1 year of issue of the permit or has not been active for 1 year. The periods may be extended for special reasons.

(6) The holder of a permit pursuant to paragraph (1) shall notify the responsible authority within 2 weeks of the start or discontinuance of the business as well as of the opening or closing of a branch office or dependent branch office.

(7) The responsible authority shall inform the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation (*Bundeskriminalamt)*, the criminal investigation offices of the *Länder*, and the Federal Office for Economy and Export Control (*Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle)* about the expiry of a permit pursuant to paragraph (5), sentence 1, and about the withdrawal or revocation of a permit pursuant to paragraph (1).

SECTION 21A. PERMIT TO APPOINT A REPRESENTATIVE

A person intending to operate a permit-requiring weapons business through a representative needs a permit to appoint such a representative; it will be issued to the permit holder for a specific person and may be limited concerning its duration. This also applies if a person is entrusted with the management of a branch office or a dependent branch office. The provisions of section 21 apply accordingly.

SECTION 22. EXPERTISE

(1) Expertise shall be proven by examination before the responsible authority. Proof of expertise need not be furnished by a person who fulfills the requirements of a gunsmith workshop for entry into the register of craftsmen.

(2) The Federal Ministry of the Interior is authorized to issue by statutory order with the consent of the Federal Council regulations regarding the—

1. Necessary requirements for the technical and legal knowledge in connection with weapons, also restricted to

certain types of weapons and ammunition (expertise),

2. Examination and examination procedure including the establishment of examination committees,

3. Requirements for the type, extent, and proof of professional activity pursuant to paragraph (1), sentence 2.

SECTION 23. WEAPONS BOOKS

(1) Whoever commercially produces firearms shall keep a weapons production book indicating type and quantity of firearms as well as their whereabouts. Sentence 1 shall not apply to firearms of a type that has been approved pursuant to sections 7 and 8 of the Test Firing Law or that are subject to a reporting obligation under section 9 of the Test Firing Law, as well as to essential components of firearms not subject to a permit.

(2) Whoever commercially acquires, sells weapons, or makes them available to others shall keep a weapons trade book indicating the type and number of firearms, their origin, and their whereabouts. Sentence 1 does not apply to—

1. Firearms within the meaning of paragraph (1), sentence 2, that the manufacturer or the person who brought them into the area of applicability of this Law provided with an identification determined based on a statutory order pursuant to section 25, paragraph (1), number 1, letter c.

2. Firearms for which a weapons manufacturing book pursuant to paragraph (1) has to be kept in the same firm.

3. Weapons that are safekept or repaired and weapons on commission.

SECTION 24. IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT, OBLIGATION TO REPORT THE TYPE

(1) Whoever commercially manufactures firearms or brings them into the area of applicability of this Law shall immediately attach the following information visibly and permanently to at least one essential part of the weapon:

1. The name, the firm, or a registered trademark of a weapons manufacturer or dealer who has a business enterprise within the area of applicability of this Law.

2. The country of manufacture (two-digit country abbreviation according to ISO 3166).

3. The designation of the ammunition or, if no ammunition is used, the designation of the projectiles.

4. In case of imported weapons also the importing country (country abbreviation according to ISO 3166) and the year of importation.

5. A serial number.

The serial number pursuant to sentence 1, number 5, shall be indicated on the barrel in case of combined long weapons and on the grip in case of combined short weapons. Sentence 2 only applies to firearms manufactured on or after 1 April 2008, that are acquired permanently or are brought into the area of applicability of this Law on a permanent basis. Sentences 1 and 2 shall not be applied to firearms subject to a permit that are or are to become part of a collection of cultural and historic importance as defined in section 17. Sentence 1, numbers 2, 4, and 5 shall not be applied to firearms as defined in section 23, paragraph (1), sentence 2.

(2) Firearms whose projectiles/with projectiles that have a momentum of not more than 7.5 Joules must bear a type designation as well as the identification pursuant to annex 1, figure 1, to the First Ordinance On the Weapons Law (*Erste Verordnung zum Waffengesetz*) of 24 May 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1285) in the version applicable at the time of entry into force of this Law or a label determined by statutory order pursuant to section 25, paragraph (1), number 1, letter c.

(3) Whoever commercially produces ammunition or brings it into the area of applicability of this Law shall immediately mark the smallest packaging unit, indicating the producer, the production series (production symbol), the licensing, and the designation of the ammunition; the producer symbol and the designation of the ammunition shall also be indicated on the cartridge case. Ammunition, which can be reloaded, shall in addition be identified by a special symbol. A producer is also considered a person under whose name, firm or trademark the ammunition is sold or made available to others and who takes responsibility that the ammunition is in compliance with the provisions of this Law.

(4) Whoever engages in weapons trade may only make firearms or ammunition commercially available to others if he has verified that the firearms are identified pursuant to paragraph (1) or if, on the basis of random checks, he is convinced that the ammunition is identified by the manufacturer symbol pursuant to paragraph (3).

(5) Whoever commercially produces firearms, ammunition or projectiles for cartridge firing devices, reloads ammunition or engages in the trade of such items within the area of applicability of this Law and intends to use a brand for these items shall notify the Federal Agency for Material Testing about it in writing by submitting the brand prior to its use. Persons introducing firearms into Germany who intend to use the brand of a manufacturer from another country must give notification of the brand.

(6) Paragraph (3), sentence 3, and paragraph (4) do not apply in case of ammunition which is part of a collection (sec 17, para (1)) or is intended for such a collection.

SECTION 25. AUTHORIZATIONS AND ORDERS

(1) For the implementation of sections 23 and 24, the Federal Ministry of the Interior is authorized by statutory order, with the consent of the Federal Council to—

1. Issue regulations concerning—

a) Contents and keeping of the weapons manufacturing book and weapons trade book.

b) Safekeeping and submittal of the weapons manufacturing book and weapons trade book.

c) Special identification of particular types of weapons and ammunition as well as concerning the type, shape and attachment of that identification.

2. Determine—

a) The essential parts of the firearm to which the identification shall be attached and how the firearms must be identified after essential components were exchanged, replaced or modified.

b) That specific types of weapons and ammunition are entirely or partly exempt from the identification prescribed by section 24.

(2) If a firearm subject to identification is not identified by a serial number (sec 24, para (1), sent 1, no. 5) the responsible authority may order – even subsequently – the owner to have a particular identification attached.

SECTION 26. NONCOMMERCIAL MANUFACTURING OF WEAPONS

(1) The authorization to a noncommercial manufacturing, remodeling and repair of firearms is granted by a permit document. It shall include the purchase of essential components of firearms needed for these activities as well as the possession of such items.

(2) The permit shall be limited to a maximum period of 3 years and shall be restricted to a certain number and type of firearms and essential components. The permit pursuant to paragraph (1) may be issued without restriction to a certain number and type of firearms and essential components for persons to whom firearms are made available for testing, inspection, examination or similar purposes which might require remodeling or repair.

SECTION 27. FIRING RANGES, SHOOTING ON FIRING RANGES PERFORMED BY MINORS

(1) Whoever intends to operate or essentially change the type or type of use of a stationary or movable range which is used exclusively or among other purposes for sport shooting or other shooting training with firearms, the testing of firearms, or the shooting of firearms for amusement (firing range) needs the authorization from the competent authority. The permit may only be issued if the applicant possesses the necessary reliability (sec 5) and personal fitness (sec 6) and can prove that he has concluded a third party liability insurance against damage resulting from the operation of the firing range in the minimum amount of 1 million euros – lump sum for personal injury and damage to property – and against accidents for damage caused by operation of the range to persons participating in the organization of the shooting operations in the amount

of at least 10,000 euros in case of death and at least 100,000 euros in case of disablement, with an insurance company authorized to do business within the area of applicability of this Law. Section 10, paragraph (2), sentences 2 through 5 applies accordingly. Notwithstanding sentence 2, the third party liability insurance for shooting businesses that are subject to the Ordinance on Showmen Third Party Liability Insurance (*Schaustellerhaftpflichtverordnung*) is subject to section 1, paragraph (2), number 2, of that Ordinance. In case of movable firing ranges, a one-time permit prior to the initial installation is sufficient. The holder of a permit pursuant to sentence 5 shall inform the locally responsible authority in writing 2 weeks in advance of the start and end of operation of the firing range.

(2) Paragraph (1), sentence 1, shall not apply to firing ranges where shooting is performed inside closed rooms only to test firearms or ammunition by weapons or ammunition manufacturers, by weapons or ammunition experts, or by personnel of scientific organizations. The range operator shall inform the responsible authority 2 weeks in advance in writing about the start and end of operation of the firing range.

(3) Under the care of the person who has custody of the child and is authorized to act as a supervisor or under the care of responsible supervisors qualified in shooting training of children and juveniles—

1. Children who have completed 12 years of age and are not yet 14 years old will be permitted to shoot at firing ranges with air pressure or spring pressure weapons and weapons whose projectiles are propelled with cold fuel gases (annex 2, part 2, subpart 2, nos 1.1. and 1.2).

2. Juveniles who have completed 14 years of age but are not yet 18 years old will also be permitted to shoot with other firearms up to a caliber of 5.6 mm lfB (.22 l.r.) for ammunition with rim fire percussion if the muzzle energy does not exceed 200 Joules (J) and single-loading long weapons with smooth-bore barrels with caliber 12 or smaller

if the person having the care and custody of the child has given his agreement in writing or is present during the shooting. The responsible supervisors shall collect the written statements of agreement of the persons having care and custody of the child prior to commencement of the shooting and shall keep it for the time of the shooting. Upon request, these statements shall be submitted to the competent authority or its representatives for review. The responsible supervisor shall provide proof of his qualification to work with children and juveniles. The special care stated in sentence 1 is not required if juveniles are shooting with weapons listed under annex 2, part 2, subpart 2, numbers 1.1 and 1.2, and if juveniles who have completed 16 years of age shoot with other firearms.

(4) For the promotion of competitive sports, the competent authority may grant an exception regarding the minimum age of a child stated in paragraph (3), sentence 1. This exception shall be granted if the mental and physical fitness have been confirmed by a medical certificate and the talent for sport shooting has been certified in a statement by the shooting club.

(5) Persons who are training to become hunters may shoot with hunting weapons without a permit during hunting training if they have completed 14 years of age and the person having the care and custody and the training supervisor have given their agreement in an authorization statement signed by both. The person shall carry the authorization statement along during the training.

(6) In case of movable firing ranges used for shooting for amusement purposes a competent supervisor may permit minors to shoot with air- or spring-operated weapons and weapons for which cold fuel gases are used to propel the projectiles (annex 2 part 2, subpart 2, nos. 1.1. and 1.2). In case of children, the operator of the range shall ensure that the competent supervisor always only attends to one shooter.

(7) Combat shooting on firing ranges is not allowed. With the consent of the Federal Council, the Federal Ministry of the Interior is authorized by issuing statutory orders and in order to avert dangers to public safety and order as well as other risks or considerable prejudice to the user of a firing range, to the residents on the premises, the neighborhood, or the general public to—

1. Regulate use of the firing ranges including supervision of the shooting and the requirements for the supervisory personnel and their specific training regarding working with children and juveniles.

2. Issue regulations on the scope of requirements to be complied during training courses teaching defense with firearms and shooting exercises of this type; these regulations can determine—

a) That holding of such events requires notification.

b) By which procedure the organizer shall give notification of employment and termination of the responsible supervisor and trainers.

c) That only those persons may participate in the events, who for reasons of personal endangerment, for official or professional reasons need a permit to possess or carry firearms.

d) In which way the organizer must draw up records, keep them, and submit them to the competent authority.

e) The competent authority may prohibit the events if the organizer, the responsible supervisor or one of the trainers does not or no longer possess the necessary reliability, the personal fitness, or technical knowledge.

3. Issue regulations on safety checks for firing ranges.

SECTION 28. ACQUISITION, POSSESSION AND CARRYING OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION BY SECURITY COMPANIES AND THEIR GUARD PERSONNEL

(1) A need to acquire, possess and carry firearms is recognized for a security company (sec 34a of the Industrial Code (*Gewerbeordnung)*) if proof is provided that guard contracts are performed or will be performed for which firearms are required in order to protect a person at high risk within the meaning of section 19 or an installation requiring special protection. Sentence 1 applies accordingly to security services which are part of an economic enterprise. A need proved according to sentences 1 and 2 also comprises the acquisition and possession of the ammunition needed for the firearms mentioned there.

(2) The firearm may only be carried during the actual performance of a specific task pursuant to paragraph (1). The contractor shall also ensure in an appropriate manner that his guard personnel comply with this requirement.

(3) Guards who, based on an employment relationship, ought to possess or carry the firearms owned by the permit holder in accordance with his instructions shall be named to the competent authority for checking; the contractor shall advise the respective guard in advance in an appropriate manner about the notification and point out to him the necessity to store and process personal data with the authority. Firearms or ammunition may only be made available after the competent authority has given agreement. The approval shall be denied if the guard does not comply with the prerequisites of section 4, paragraph (1), numbers 1 through 3, or if the third party liability insurance of the security company does not cover the risk of firearms handled by guard personnel.

(4) A weapons license pursuant to section 10, paragraph (4), may be supplemented with the entry that the persons designated in paragraph (3) are authorized to carry the weapons made available to them in accordance with the instructions of the permit holder.

SECTION 28A. ACQUISITION, POSSESSION, AND CARRYING OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION BY SECURITY COMPANIES AND THEIR GUARD PERSONNEL PERFORMING GUARD DUTY PURSUANT TO SECTION 31, PARAGRAPH (1), OF THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CODE (*GEWERBEORDNUNG*)

(1) Section 28 shall be applied to the acquisition, possession, and carrying of firearms and ammunition by security companies and their guard personnel performing guard duty pursuant to section 31, paragraph (1), of the German Industrial Code on sea-going vessels flying the flag of the Federal Republic of Germany. In deviation from section 28, paragraph (1), a need for such guard duty is recognized for security services holding a license pursuant to section 31, paragraph (1), of the German Industrial Code. In deviation from section 28, paragraph (3), a permit is granted subject to conditions requiring the security companies to –

1. Hire persons as guard personnel only if they comply with the prerequisites pursuant to section 4, paragraph (1), numbers 1 to 3,

2. Designate the employed persons to the competent authority within a period determined by the authority, and

3. Provide proof on request of the competent authority that the employed persons comply with the prerequisites pursuant to section 4, paragraph (1), numbers 1 to 3.

(2) The permit is to be limited to the period of validity of the license pursuant to section 31 of the German Industrial Code. It may be extended. An extension of the permit is to be specifically denied if the conditions pursuant to paragraph (1),

sentence 3, were not complied with. Otherwise the general provisions of this law apply. The permit includes the permit to take the weapons on board the ship pursuant to section 29, paragraph (1).

(3) To check reliability, fitness, and technical knowledge of the security company's responsible management and of the persons in charge of running the company or a branch office and of the persons employed in connection with the guard duty, the competent authority may resort to the findings and assessments of the authority responsible for the issue of the license pursuant to section 31, paragraph (2), sentence 1 of the German Industrial Code. In deviation from section 7, paragraph (2), the requirements for the technical knowledge are determined by special requirements for the performance of guard duty on sea-going vessels stipulated in a statutory order issued on the basis of section 31, paragraph (4), sentence 1, number 3, letter a of the German Industrial Code. The authority responsible for the procedure under the German Industrial Code and the German Federal Police may transfer information, including personal data, to the competent authority even without request, to the extent that this is necessary for the fulfillment of the tasks of the weapons authority. Within the scope of the review pursuant to section 8, number 2, the German Federal Police shall be involved.

(4) Paragraph (3), sentence 3, shall apply accordingly for the transfer of information, including personal data, by the competent authority if necessary to fulfill the duties pursuant to section 31, paragraph (2), of the German Industrial Code.

(5) If the security company has its head office in Germany, the permit will be issued by the authority designated pursuant to section 48, paragraph 1, sentence 2, in consultation with the authority responsible for the commercial principal place of business.

(6) A permit issued on the basis of section 28 will continue to be valid until 31 December 2013 for contracts pursuant to section 31 of the German Industrial Code, under the proviso that the holder of the permit must notify the competent authority immediately that he performs or intends to perform contracts as defined in section 31 of the German Industrial Code. The authority competent pursuant to section 48, paragraph (1), sentence 1, transfers the notificaton as well as the documents necessary for the decision to the authority competent pursuant to section 48, paragraph (1), sentence 2. If, by 31 December 2013, the holder of the permit named in sentence 1 proves to the competent authority, pursuant to section 48 paragraph (1), sentence 2, that he holds a license pursuant to section 31, paragraph (1), of the German Industrial Code and that the prerequisites of paragraph (1) are complied with, the authority shall issue a permit limited to the performance of guard services pursuant to section 31, paragraph (1), of the German Industrial Code. For this permit, paragraph (1), sentence 3; paragraph (2), sentences 1, 4, and 5; as well as paragraph (5) shall apply accordingly.

SUBCHAPTER 5
TRANSFER AND CARRYING ALONG OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION TO, THROUGH OR FROM THE AREA OF APPLICABILITY OF THIS LAW

SECTION 29. TRANSFER OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION TO THE AREA OF APPLICABILITY OF THIS LAW

(1) A permit to transfer firearms or ammunition in accordance with annex 1, part 3 (categories A 1.2 through D), and of other weapons or ammunition whose acquisition and possession are subject to a permit, to the area of applicability of this Law may be granted if—

1. The recipient is entitled to acquire or possess such weapons or ammunition.,

2. A safe transportation by a person entitled to acquire or possess such weapons or ammunition is ensured.

(2) If firearms or ammunition according to annex 1, part 3 (categories A 1.2 through D), are to be transferred from another member state of the European Union (Member State) to the area of applicability of this Law, the permit pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be issued as an approval of the permit granted by the other Member State for that specific transfer.

SECTION 30. TRANSFER OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION THROUGH THE AREA OF APPLICABILITY OF THIS LAW

(1) The permit to transfer weapons or ammunition based upon section 29, paragraph (1), through the area of applicability of this Law may be issued if a safe transportation by a person authorized to acquire or possess such weapons or ammunition is ensured. Section 29, paragraph (2), applies accordingly.

(2) In case of transfer of firearms or ammunition according to annex 1, part 3 (categories A1.2 to D), from a country that

is not a member state of the European Union (third country) through the area of applicability of this Law into a Member State, the permit for transfer pursuant to paragraph (1) also requires prior consent of the other Member State if its consent is necessary.

SECTION 31. TRANSFER OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION FROM THE AREA OF APPLICABILITY OF THIS LAW TO OTHER MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

(1) The permit to transfer firearms or ammunition pursuant to annex 1, part 3 (categories A 1.2 through D), from the area of applicability of this Law to another Member State may be granted if prior approval based on the law of the other Member State was obtained and a safe transportation by a person authorized to acquire or possess such weapons or ammunition is ensured.

(2) Commercial weapons manufacturers or dealers (sec 21) may be granted a general permit pursuant to paragraph (1) for transfer from the area of applicability of this Law to weapons dealers in other member states for a period of up to 3 years. This permit may be limited to certain types of firearms or ammunition. The holder of a permit pursuant to sentence 1 shall notify the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation in writing prior to the transfer.

SECTION 32. CARRYING ALONG OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION TO, THROUGH OR FROM THE AREA OF APPLICABILITY OF THIS LAW, EUROPEAN FIREARMS PASS

(1) The permit to carry along firearms or ammunition pursuant to annex 1, part 3 (categories A 1.2 through D), and other weapons or ammunition the acquisition and possession of which are subject to a permit, to or through the area of applicability of this Law may be granted if the prerequisites of section 4, paragraph (1), numbers 1 through 4, are fulfilled. The permit may be granted for a period of up to 1 year for one or several transfers and may be extended several times for 1 year at a time. Section 30, paragraph (2), applies accordingly to persons from a third country who carry along weapons or ammunition pursuant to annex 1, part 3 (categories A1.2 to D), through the area of applicability of this Law into another Member State.

(2) A permit pursuant to paragraph (1) may be granted to persons who are ordinarily resident in another Member State and intend to carry along firearms pursuant to annex 1, part 3 (categories A 1.2 through D), and the suitable ammunition pursuant to paragraph (1) only if they are holders of a European firearms pass issued by that Member State and the weapons are registered in the European firearms pass.

(3) A permit pursuant to paragraph (1) under the prerequisites of paragraph (2) is not required for—

1. Hunters who carry along up to three long weapons pursuant to annex 1, part 3, of categories C and D and the suitable ammunition within the meaning of section 13, paragraph (1), number 2, paragraph (5), for hunting purposes,

2. Sport shooters who carry along up to six firearms pursuant to annex 1, part 3, of categories B, C, or D and the suitable ammunition for sport shooting,

3. Traditional shooters who carry along up to three single-shot or bolt-action long weapons pursuant to annex 1, part 3, of categories C and D and the suitable ammunition in order to participate in traditional shooting events,

if they can prove the reason for carrying the weapons along.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), persons who are ordinarily resident in a third country may be granted a permit for the weapons and ammunition stated in paragraph (3), numbers 1 through 3, for the purposes described therein, unless facts indicate that the prerequisites of section 4, paragraph (1), number 2, are not fulfilled.

(5) A permit to carry along weapons or ammunition to or through the area of applicability of this Law is not required for—

1. Weapons or ammunition carried along by holders of a permit to acquire or possess such weapons or ammunition valid in the area of applicability of this Law.

2. Signal weapons and the suitable ammunition carried along on vessels for safety reasons.

3. Weapons or ammunition carried along aboard vessels or aircraft which, during the stay within the area of applicability of this Law, are kept under lock and key, are reported immediately to the responsible control authority by stating

the manufacturer or trade mark, the model and, if the weapons have a production number, also that number, and which will be removed again from the area of applicability of this Law within one month at the latest.

(6) Persons who are ordinarily resident in the area of applicability of this Law and intend to carry along firearms or ammunition pursuant to annex 1, part 3 (categories A 1.2 through D), to another Member State will be issued a European firearms pass if they are entitled to possess those weapons which are to be entered into the European firearms pass.

SECTION 33. OBLIGATION TO NOTIFY AND PROVIDE PROOF IN CASE OF TRANSFER OR CARRYING ALONG OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION TO OR THROUGH THE AREA OF APPLICABILITY OF THIS LAW

(1) The person who intends to transfer or carry along weapons or ammunition within the meaning of section 29, paragraph (1), from a third country to or through the area of applicability of this Law shall report them to the responsible control authority pursuant to paragraph (3) when the transfer or carrying along takes place, and shall present them upon request and prove the authorization to transfer or carry them along. Upon request, the supporting documents shall be submitted to the control authorities for review.

(2) The control authorities responsible pursuant to paragraph (3) may stop the means of transportation and transport containers as well as the loading and packaging equipment in order to check compliance with the provisions applicable for the transfer and carrying along to the area of applicability of this Law.

(3) The Federal Ministry of Finance (*Bundesministerium der Finanzen*) designates the customs agencies, the Federal Ministry of the Interior designates the authorities of the Federal Police participating in the control of the transfer and carrying along of weapons or ammunition. In cases where the individual border police duty is performed by *Länder* personnel (sec 2, paras (1) and (3). of the Federal Police Act (*Bundespolizeigesetz)*) they shall participate in the control.

SUBCHAPTER 6
DUTY TO EXERCISE PROPER CARE, OBLIGATION TO REPORT, TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND PROOF

SECTION 34. MAKING AVAILABLE OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION, CHECKING THE AUTHORIZATION TO ACQUIRE WEAPONS, OBLIGATION TO REPORT

(1) Weapons or ammunition may only be made available to authorized persons. The authorization must be obvious or proven. If they are made available for commercial transportation, the appropriate transportation must be ensured and care must be taken that the weapons do not get lost. Ammunition may only be made available commercially if it is kept in closed packages; this does not apply if ammunition is made available on firing ranges in accordance with section 12, paragraph (2), number 2, or if single pieces are acquired by ammunition collectors. Whoever hands weapons or ammunition to another person just for commercial transportation (sec 12, para (1), no. 2, and para (2), no. 1) to a third person, makes them available to the third person.

(2) The holder of a permit pursuant to section 21, paragraph (1), sentence 1, who, based on a permit pursuant to section 10, paragraph (1), or an equivalent other permit to acquire and possess weapons, makes a firearm available to another person shall immediately and permanently enter into the weapons possession card the manufacturer's symbol or brand, and – if available – the manufacturing number of the weapon, as well as the date on which it was made available, and the designation and place of business of the company, and he shall report the making available in writing to the responsible authority within 2 weeks. If anyone else makes a firearm the acquisition of which is subject to a permit available to another person, he shall notify the responsible authority in writing within 2 weeks and, in case he has been issued a weapons possession card or European firearms pass, submit it for correction; this does not apply in the cases of section 12, paragraph (1). The notification according to sentences 1 and 2 shall include last name, first name, date of birth, and residential address of the person acquiring the weapon as well as the type and validity of the authorization to acquire and possess weapons. When authorization to acquire and possess weapons is proven by means of a weapons possession card, the number of that card and the issuing authority shall also be indicated. If weapons are made available to a permit holder pursuant to section 21, paragraph (1), sentence 1, the notification shall only include the name of the firm and the address of the branch office.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply to a person who makes weapons or ammunition available to another person who acquires them outside the area of applicability of this Law, in particular by mail order in his own name. The provisions of section 31 remain unaffected.

(4) Whoever makes available a firearm pursuant to annex 1, paragraph (3) (categories B and C), or ammunition for such a weapon to persons who are ordinarily resident in another Member State of the European Union shall report this in writing to the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation without delay; this does not apply to the cases of section 12, paragraph (1), numbers 1 and 5.

(5) Whoever makes available firearms subject to a permit pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, number 2, with the exception of single-shot long weapons with smooth-bore barrel only or with smooth-bore barrels, and their essential components, silencers and portable objects pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, number 1.2.1, to another person who is ordinarily resident in a member state that is party to the Agreement of 28 June 1978 on the Control of Acquisition and Possession of Firearms by Individuals (*Übereinkommen vom 28. Juni 1978 über die Kontrolle des Erwerbs und Besitzes von Schusswaffen durch Einzelpersonen*) (Federal Law Gazette 1980 II p. 953), mails them to such country or finally transfers them without change of ownership shall immediately report this in writing to the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation. This does not apply—

1. To the making available and mailing of the objects designated in sentence 1 to State agencies in one of these States and in the cases where firearms are made available to enterprises for the implementation of cooperation agreements between States or State agencies if it is proven by submittal of a certificate issued by authorities of the receiving state that the acquisition is known to these authorities.

2. In case obligations to notify pursuant to paragraph (4) or pursuant to section 31, paragraph (2), sentence 3, exist.

(6) The Federal Ministry of the Interior is authorized, with the consent of the Federal Council, and in order to avert danger from the life and health of people, to determine by statutory order that the notifications designated in paragraphs (2), (4), and (5) must include further information, or that additional documents have to be provided along with them.

SECTION 35. ADVERTISING, OBLIGATION TO INFORM, TRADING PROHIBITIONS

(1) Whoever offers weapons or ammunition for sale or exchange in classified advertisements or advertising brochures shall, in case of the below listed types of weapons, point out that an authorization for the acquisition is required as follows:

1. In case of firearms subject to a permit and ammunition subject to a permit: sale only to holders of an acquisition permit,

2. In case of firearms not subject to a permit and ammunition not subject to a permit as well as other weapons: sale only to persons who have completed 18 years of age,

3. In case of prohibited weapons: sale only to holders of an exceptional permit,

and he shall state his name, address and if applicable his registered brand. Advertisements and advertising brochures pursuant to sentence 1 may only be published if they contain the name and address of the offeror as well as the notes he must include depending on the type of weapon. Sentence 2 does not apply to the publication of the non-commercial offeror's personal data if he objects to their publication. The person who publishes the advertisement or advertising brochure must in case of sentence 3 keep the certificates concerning the business transaction for a period of 1 year for the responsible authority and, upon its request, provide them for review.

(2) If firearms may only be carried with a permit or if they may only be shot with a permit, the holder of a permit pursuant to section 21, paragraph (1), must, when making the firearms available through retail, advise the person acquiring the weapon of the requirement to hold a weapons permit or shooting license. When making available alarm, irritant and signal weapons within the meaning of section 10, paragraph (4), sentence 4, the holder of a permit pursuant to section 21, paragraph (1), shall, in addition, point out that carrying of such weapons without a permit (small weapons license) is illegal and he shall record compliance with this requirement and with the obligation to advise pursuant to sentence 1.

(3) The sale and making available of firearms, ammunition, striking, and thrusting weapons is prohibited—

1. In the itinerant trade, except in the cases of section 55b, paragraph (1), of the Industrial Code (*Gewerbeordnung*),

2. At scheduled events within the meaning of title IV of the Industrial Code (fairs, exhibitions, markets), except the acceptance of orders on fairs and exhibitions,

3. On public festivals, riflemen's meetings, markets, collectors meetings, or similar public events, except for the making available of the necessary firearms or ammunition at a firing range as well as of ammunition that is part of a collection (sec 17, para (1)) or intended to be made part of a collection.

The responsible authority may grant exceptions from the prohibitions for its district if public interests are not negatively affected.

SECTION 36. STORAGE OF WEAPONS OR AMMUNITION

(1) Whoever possesses weapons or ammunition shall take the necessary precautions to prevent that these objects are stolen or taken away by unauthorized third persons. Firearms may only be stored separate from ammunition, unless they are stored in a safety container, which is at least in compliance with DIN/EN standard 1143-1, resistance class 0 (status May 1997) or with a standard of the same protection level of another member state of the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA member states).

(2) Firearms, whose acquisition is not exempt from the requirement of a permit, and prohibited weapons must be stored in a container which is at least in compliance with DIN/EN standard 1143-1, resistance class 0 (status May 1997) or which is equal to it; a container of protection class B in accordance with *VDMA* (*Verband Deutscher Maschinen- und Anlagenbau* (German Engineering Federation)) 24992 (status May 1995) is considered particularly equal. For up to ten long-weapons storage is considered safe in a container of protection class A in accordance with *VDMA* 24992 (status May 1995) or in accordance with a standard of the same protection level of another EEA member state. Comparable secured rooms shall be considered as equal.

(3) Whoever possesses firearms subject to a permit, ammunition, or prohibited weapons or has applied for the issuance of a permit to possess such items, must prove the measures that he took or that are required for their safe storage to the responsible authority. Owners of weapons subject to a permit, ammunition, or prohibited weapons shall grant the authority access to the rooms in which the weapons and ammunition are stored in order to check compliance with the responsibilities arising out of paragraphs (1) and (2). Living quarters may only be entered against the will of the owner in order to prevent imminent danger to public safety; the basic right of inviolability of the home (Art 13 of the Basic Law) is restricted in that regard.

(4) If previous storage of weapons or ammunition the acquisition and possession of which, due to their type, are subject to a permit, does not comply with the requirements of this Law or a statutory order pursuant to paragraph (5), the owner shall take additional measures by 31 August 2003 to ensure a safe storage in compliance with these requirements. This shall be reported and proved to the responsible authority within the period of time stated in sentence 1.

(5) After consultation of the involved groups, the Federal Ministry of the Interior is authorized with consent of the Federal Council and in consideration of the state of the art, the type, and number of weapons, the ammunition, or the location, to grant an exemption from the requirements regarding the storage or to establish additional conditions regarding storage or securing of the weapon. In this connection—

1. Requirements for technical safety systems to prevent unauthorized removal or use of firearms,

2. Retrofitting or replacement of existing safety systems,

3. Equipment of the firearm with mechanical, electronic or biometric safety systems

may also be determined.

(6) If, in a specific case, in particular due to the type and number of the weapons or ammunition to be stored or due to the storage location, a higher safety standard is necessary, the competent authority shall order the necessary additional measures and shall determine a deadline for their implementation.

SECTION 37. OBLIGATION TO REPORT

(1) Whoever takes into possession weapons or ammunition the acquisition of which is subject to a permit—

1. In case of death of a weapons owner, because he finds them, or under similar circumstances,

2. As an administrator in bankruptcy, sequestrator, bailiff, or under similar circumstances,

shall report this to the competent authority without delay. The competent authority is authorized to have the weapons and ammunition confiscated or may order that they are made unserviceable within a reasonable period of time or that they are made available to an authorized person and that proof of this must be provided to the competent authority. If the period has run without any action, the competent authority may seize the weapons or ammunition. The profit from the realization is due to the person previously entitled according to civil law.

(2) If weapons or ammunition the acquisition of which is subject to a permit, or permit documents are lost by a person, he shall report this immediately to the competent authority and, if still available, submit the weapons possession card and European firearms pass for correction. The local authority shall inform the local police agency about the loss for the purpose of police investigations.

(3) If a firearm the acquisition of which is subject to a permit, or a prohibited firearm pursuant to annex 2, part 1, number 1.2, is made unserviceable or destroyed in accordance with the requirements of annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, number 1.4, the owner shall inform the competent authority about this in writing within 2 weeks and submit the item upon request. He shall provide his personal data as well as the type, caliber, manufacturer's mark or brand and – if available – the manufacturing number of the firearm.

(4) Holders of weapons permits and certificates who move to a foreign country are obligated to inform the weapons authority last responsible for them of their new address.

SECTION 38. OBLIGATION TO SHOW IDENTIFICATION

Any person carrying a weapon must carry along—

1. His identification card (*Personalausweis*) or passport and—

a) If the weapon's acquisition is subject to a permit the weapons possession card or if it requires a permit to carry the weapon, the weapons license,

b) In case of transfer or carrying along of a weapon or of ammunition within the meaning of section 29, paragraph (1) from a third country pursuant to section 29, paragraph (1), section 30, paragraph (1), section 32, paragraph (1), the authorization certificate, in case a weapon or ammunition is carried along based on a permit pursuant to section 32, paragraph (4), also the documentation of the reason for carrying the weapon or ammunition along,

c) In case of transfer of a firearm pursuant to annex 1, part 3 (categories A to D), from another Member State, the authorization certificate of that state and a certificate making reference to that authorization document,

d) In case a firearm pursuant to annex 1, part 3 (categories A to D), is carried along from another Member State pursuant to section 32, paragraphs (1) through (3), the European firearms pass and, in case of section 32, paragraph (3), also a document stating the reason why the weapon is carried along,

e) In case of a temporary authorization to acquire or carry a weapon based on section 12, paragraph (1), numbers 1 and 2, or section 28, paragraph (4), a document stating the name of the person making the weapon available, of the person authorized to possess the weapon, and the date when it was made available, or

f) In case of firing of a weapon with a firing permit pursuant to section 10, paragraph (5), that very permit, and

2. In the cases of section 13, paragraph (6), the hunting license,

and, upon request, show it to police officers or other persons authorized to check the identity, for review. In the cases of section 13, paragraph (3), and section 14, paragraph (4), sentence 2, a written document proving that the application period has not run or an application has been submitted is sufficient instead of the weapons possession card. Sentence 1 does not apply in the cases of section 12, paragraph (3), number 1.

SECTION 39. OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND PRESENT DOCUMENTS, INSPECTION

(1) Whoever engages in the manufacturing of weapons, weapons trade, operates a firing range, uses a firing range or

manages a firing range, runs a security guard company, organizes events for training of defense shooting or otherwise exercises possession of weapons or ammunition shall, upon request, provide the information necessary to implement this Law to the competent authority, or, if this Law stipulates a specific point in time, shall do so at this point in time; a respective obligation exists in addition for persons against whom a prohibition pursuant to section 41, paragraph (1) or (2), has been imposed. They may refuse to respond to questions where answering them would put them or one of the relatives designated in section 383, paragraph (1), numbers 1 through 3, of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Zivilprozessordnung)* at the risk of criminal prosecution or proceedings pursuant to the Administrative Offenses Act. In addition, the holder of a permit must prove compliance with terms and conditions.

(2) If the person required to provide information engages in the manufacturing of weapons, the trade in weapons, or operates a firing range or a security guard company, the persons assigned by the competent authority to monitor the enterprise are authorized to enter company premises and business offices during the operating and working hours in order to undertake examinations and inspections, to take samples, and review business documents; in order to prevent imminent danger from public safety and order such work places may also be inspected outside this time and the living space of the person required to provide information may be inspected against his will. For this purpose, the basic right of inviolability of the home (Art 13 of the Basic Law) is restricted.

(3) If there are sufficient reasons, the competent authority may order that the owner of—

1. Weapons or ammunition whose acquisition is subject to a permit, or

2. Prohibited weapons designated in annex 2, part 1

submits these as well as the authorization certificates or exemptions for review within a reasonable period of time to be determined by the competent authority.

SUBCHAPTER 7
PROHIBITIONS

SECTION 40. PROHIBITED WEAPONS

(1) The prohibition to handle weapons also comprises the prohibition to instruct or to request the manufacturing of the objects designated in annex 2, part 1, number 1.3.4.

(2) The prohibition to handle weapons or ammunition shall not be applied if a person acts on the basis of an order given by a court or an authority.

(3) The owner of a permission to hunt and people working in the leather and fur processing industry may, notwithstanding section 2, paragraph (3), use fist knives (*Faustmesser)* pursuant to annex 2, part 1, number 1.4.2, if they need such knives to perform their work. Holders of permits to handle explosives (secs 7 and 27 of the Explosives Act) and of certificates of qualification (sec 20 of the Explosives Act) as well as participants of governmental or government-recognized training courses may, in deviation from section 2, paragraph (3), handle explosive substances or objects pursuant to annex 2, part 1, number 1.3.4, if this is necessary to perform the activity or the training for such activity authorized on the basis of the permit or certificate of qualification. This applies in particular to blasting operations as well as disaster relief work or in connection with theaters, comparable institutions, film and television production sites as well as to the training for such activities.

(4) The Federal Office of Criminal Investigation may, upon request, grant general or individual exemptions from the prohibitions of annex 2, part 1, if, due to special circumstance,s the interests of the applicant outweigh the public interest to enforce the prohibition. This may be assumed in particular if the weapons or ammunition designated in annex 2, part 1, are intended for transfer out of the area of applicability of this Law, for scientific or research purposes or in order to be added to a historical collection of cultural significance and a considerable danger for public safety can be excluded.

(5) A person who takes possession of a weapon designated in annex 2, part 1, as an heir, finder, or under similar circumstances shall report this to the competent authority without delay. The responsible authority may confiscate the weapons or ammunition or order that the weapons or ammunition be made unserviceable within a reasonable period of time, that the characteristics which are the reason for the prohibition be removed or the weapons or ammunition be handed over to a person authorized to possess them pursuant to this Law, or that the person acquiring the weapons files an application pursuant to paragraph (4). The prohibition to handle weapons or ammunition shall not take effect as long as the period runs or a negative decision pursuant to paragraph (4) has not been communicated to the applicant.

SECTION 41. PROHIBITION TO CARRY WEAPONS FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS

(1) The competent authority may prohibit the possession of weapons or ammunition the acquisition of which is not subject to a permit and the acquisition of such weapons or ammunition for a particular person if—

1. Such measure is required in order to prevent dangers for the safety or to control handling of such items, or

2. Facts become known which support the assumption that the legal owner or the person intending to acquire the weapon is addicted to alcohol or other intoxicating substances, is mentally ill or feeble-minded or otherwise lacks the required personal fitness or if he lacks the liability required for the acquisition and possession of such weapons or ammunition.

In case of sentence 1, number 2, the person concerned shall be advised that he can disprove the assumption of lacking personal fitness by submittal of a certificate on his mental or physical fitness issued by a medical officer, specialist or psychologist; section 6, paragraph (2), applies accordingly.

(2) The responsible authority may prohibit a person to possess weapons or ammunition the acquisition of which is subject to a permit, if this is recommendable in order to avoid endangerment of the safety or to control handling of such items.

(3) The responsible authority shall inform the local police office of the issuance of a prohibition to possess weapons.

SECTION 42. PROHIBITION TO CARRY WEAPONS AT PUBLIC EVENTS

(1) Any person who participates in public amusements, public festivals, sports events, fairs, exhibitions, markets, or similar public events may not carry weapons within the meaning of section 1, paragraph (2).

(2) The competent authority may grant exceptions from paragraph (1) in general or in a specific case if—

1. The applicant possesses the required reliability (sec 5) and personal fitness (sec 6).

2. The applicant has proved that he cannot do without weapons at the public event.

3. A danger for public safety and order can be excluded.

(3) Notwithstanding section 38, the person authorized pursuant to paragraph (2) must also carry along the exemption notice and hand it over for review when so requested.

(4) Paragraphs (1) through (3) shall not apply—

1. To participants in stage performances and similar events if unloaded firearms or firearms loaded with shell ammunition or weapons within the meaning of section 1, paragraph (2), number 2, are carried for such purpose.

2. For shooting at firing ranges (sec 27).

3. If a shooting permit pursuant to section 10, paragraph (5) exists.

4. For the commercial display of weapons designated in paragraph (1) on fairs and exhibitions.

(5) The governments of the *Länder* will be authorized to provide by statutory order that carrying of weapons as defined under section 1, paragraph (2), on specific public streets, ways, or squares may be prohibited or restricted in general or in a specific case, if, at the respective place—

1. Criminal acts with the use of weapons, or

2. Robberies, assaults, threatening of other persons, coercion, sexual offenses, deprivation of liberty, or criminal acts against a person's life

have repeatedly been committed and if facts lead to the assumption that such offenses will also be committed in the future.

The statutory order pursuant to sentence 1 shall provide that the responsible authority may grant exceptions in general or in a specific case, in particular for holders of weapons permits, residents, and businessmen if public safety is not endangered. Paragraph (3) shall apply accordingly in the case of sentence 2. The governments of the *Länder* may, by statutory order, transfer their authority pursuant to sentence 1 in conjunction with sentence 2 to the responsible superior *Land* authority; the latter may, by statutory order, transfer the authority further down.

SECTION 42A. PROHIBITION TO CARRY LOOK-ALIKE WEAPONS AND SPECIFIC PORTABLE OBJECTS

(1) It is prohibited to carry—

1. Look-alike weapons.

2. Striking and thrusting weapons pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 2, number 1.1.

3. Knives where the blades can be locked with one hand (one-hand knives) or fixed-blade knives with a blade length exceeding 12 cm.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the—

1. Use in photography, film or television productions or theater performances.

2. Transportation in a closed container.

3. Carrying of the objects pursuant to paragraph (1), numbers 2 and 3, if a legitimate interest exists.

Other regulations shall remain unaffected.

(3) A legitimate interest pursuant to paragraph (2), number 3, exists in particular if the objects are carried in connection with exercising a profession, keeping up traditions, sports, or a generally accepted purpose.

CHAPTER 3
OTHER LEGAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING FIREARMS

SECTION 43. COLLECTION AND TRANSMITTAL OF PERSONAL DATA

(1) The authorities responsible for the implementation of this Law may collect personal data, even without the assistance of the person concerned, in the cases of section 5, paragraph (5,) and section 6, paragraph (1), sentences 3 and 4. Other legal provisions of Federal or *Land* law that provide for a collection of data or make it a mandatory requirement without the assistance of the person concerned shall remain unaffected.

(2) Public agencies within the area of applicability of this Law are required, upon request by the responsible authority, to transmit to the latter personal data within the scope of their transmittal authorities under the Data Protection Law if such data must not be kept secret due to overriding public interests.

SECTION 43A. NATIONAL WEAPONS REGISTER
By 31 December 2012, a national weapons register is to be established to collect information Germany-wide in particular regarding firearms the acquisition and possession of which are subject to a permit, as well as data concerning the persons acquiring a weapon, weapons owners, and persons who make these weapons available. Electronic evaluation of these data must be possible and they must be kept up to date.

SECTION 44. TRANSMITTAL TO AND BY REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

(1) The authority responsible for the issuance of weapons permits informs the resident registration authority responsible for the applicant when a permit is issued for the first time. It shall also inform the registration authority if a person no longer holds any weapons permits.

(2) The registration authorities shall inform the authorities issuing weapons permits about name changes, establishment of residence, change of residence, and death of those residents whose data show that they hold a weapons permit.

SECTION 44A. AUTHORITY'S OBLIGATION TO PRESERVE DOCUMENTS

(1) The authorities responsible for the implementation of this Law shall preserve all documents necessary to determine the present and former ownership situation as well as to trace back distribution channels.

(2) The obligation to preserve documents refers to the authority's own documents as well as the weapons manufacturing and weapons trade books taken over in accordance with section 17, paragraph (6), sentences 2 and 3, of the General Weapons Law Ordinance (*Allgemeine Waffengesetz-Verordnung)* of 27 October 2003 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 2123), last amended by Article 2 of the Law of 26 March 2008 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 426).

(3) The preservation period for weapons manufacturing books is at least 30 years. For all other documents, to include the import and export records, the preservation period is at least 20 years.

SECTION 45. WITHDRAWAL AND REVOCATION

(1) A permit under this Law shall be withdrawn if it becomes subsequently known that the permit should have been denied.

(2) A permit under this Law shall be revoked if subsequently facts occur that should have led to a denial of the permit. A permit pursuant to this Law may also be revoked if restrictions contained in the permit are not complied with.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), revocation of a permit may be refrained from in case the need temporarily ceases to exist, and, for special reasons, also in cases where the need has finally ceased to exist. Sentence 1 does not apply if it concerns the permit to carry a weapon.

(4) If a person concerned refuses to cooperate when the authority checks to see if the prerequisites prescribed by this Law or by statutory order issued on the basis of this Law continue to exist, the lacking of which would lead to a withdrawal or revocation of a permit or exceptional authorization, the authority may assume that they no longer exist. The person concerned shall be advised accordingly.

(5) Protest and action for avoidance against measures pursuant to paragraphs (1) and paragraph (2), sentence 1, do not have a suspensive effect if the permit was withdrawn or revoked because the prerequisites pursuant to section 4, paragraph (1), number 2, were not or no longer fulfilled.

SECTION 46. FURTHER MEASURES

(1) If permits pursuant to this Law are withdrawn or revoked, the holder shall immediately return all copies of the permit document to the responsible authority. The same applies when the permit has expired.

(2) If a person acquired or legally possessed weapons or ammunition based on a permit that was withdrawn, revoked, or has expired and still possesses them, the competent authority may order that he renders the weapons or ammunition permanently unserviceable within a reasonable period of time or that he makes them available to an authorized person and provides proof of that to the authority. If the period runs without any action being taken, the competent authority may confiscate the weapons or ammunition.

(3) If a person possesses a firearm or ammunition without holding the necessary permit or in violation of an enforceable prohibition pursuant to section 41, paragraph (1) or (2), the competent authority may order that, within a reasonable period of time, the person—

1. Renders the weapon or ammunition permanently unserviceable or makes it available to an authorized person.

2. Removes the prohibited characteristics in case of a prohibited weapon or ammunition.

3. Provides proof of that to the authority.

If the period has run without any action being taken, the competent authority may confiscate the weapon or ammunition.

(4) The competent authority may confiscate permit documents as well as the weapons or ammunition designated in paragraphs (2) and (3) immediately—

1. In cases of an enforceable prohibition pursuant to section 41, paragraph (1) or (2), or

2. If facts exist which lead to the assumption that the weapons or ammunition are intended for improper use or to be acquired by a non-authorized person.

For this purpose, representatives of the competent authority are authorized to enter into the residence of the person concerned and to search the place for documents, weapons or ammunition; searches may only be ordered by a judge, in case of danger in delay also by the competent authority; the basic right of inviolability of the home (Art 13 of the Basic Law) is restricted accordingly. Objection and appeal have no suspensory effect.

(5) If the previous holder fails to designate an authorized person willing to receive the weapon within 1 month of the confiscation, or, in case of confiscation of prohibited weapons or ammunition, fails to apply for an exceptional permit pursuant to section 40, paragraph (4), within this period of time, the competent authority may seize the confiscated weapons or ammunition and realize or destroy them. The competent authority has the same powers in case of an unappealable denial of an exceptional permit for prohibited weapons or ammunition pursuant to section 40, paragraph (4), that was applied for either prior to or within the fixed period after the confiscation. After deduction of the costs for confiscation, storage, and realization, the profit from a realization of weapons or ammunition is due to the person previously authorized in accordance with civil law.

SECTION 47. ORDINANCES ISSUED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OR APPROXIMATION OF COMMUNITY LAW

To fulfill obligations arising from international agreements or comply with binding decisions of the European Union concerning the subject matters of this Law, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, with consent of the Federal Council, is authorized to issue statutory orders that in particular—

1. Determine requirements for the making available and transfer of weapons and ammunition to persons who are ordinarily resident outside the area of applicability of this Law, and

2. Regulate the transfer to and temporary carrying along of weapons or ammunition to the area of applicability of this Law, as well as

3. Regulate the certificates, requirements of notification, and official measures necessary re numbers 1 and 2.

SECTION 48. COMPETENCE OVER SUBJECT MATTER

(1) The governments of the *Länder* or the agencies assigned by them based on a statutory order may, by issuing a statutory order, determine the authorities responsible for the implementation of this Law unless the Federal authorities are responsible. Notwithstanding sentence 1, the weapons authority designated for the district of the Hanseatic city of Hamburg is competent for the issuance of permits to security companies performing guard services pursuant to section 28a, paragraph (1), sentence 1.

(1a) The governments of the *Länder* or the agencies assigned by them based on a statutory order shall determine by statutory order the responsible contact point pursuant to Article 6, paragraph (5), sentence 2, of the Regulation (EU) No 1214/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 on the professional cross-border transport of euro cash by road between euro-area Member States (OJ L 316, 29.11.2011, p. 1).

(2) The Federal Administration Office is the responsible authority for—

1. Foreign diplomats, consular officers, and other privileged foreign persons of equal status.

2. Foreign members of the foreign armed forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany as well as their spouses and dependent children.

3. Persons employed for the protection of foreign aircraft and sea vessels.

4. German nationals within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law having their ordinary residence outside the area of applicability of this Law; this does not apply to the persons designated in sections 21 and 28 if the registered office of a business is within the area of applicability of this Law.

(3) The Federal Criminal Investigation Office is responsible for decisions pursuant to section 2, paragraph (5).

(3a) The Federal Office for Economy and Export Controls is the authority responsible for issuing authorizations pursuant to Article 4 of the Regulation (EU) No. 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition (OJ L 94, 30.03.2012, p.1).

(4) Administrative proceedings pursuant to this Law or on the basis of this Law may be handled through a single agency in accordance with the provisions of the laws on administrative procedures (*Verwaltungsverfahrensgesetze*).

SECTION 49. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY

(1) The provisions of the administrative procedural laws regarding local responsibility apply to the extent that local responsibility—

1. For an applicant or holder of a permit who is not ordinarily resident within the area of applicability of this Law—

a) Lies with the authority in whose district he resides or intends to reside, or

b) In case such intention to reside in a certain place cannot be determined, with the authority in whose district the border crossing occurs,

2. For an applicant or holder of a permit pursuant to section 21, paragraph (1), as well as for owners of a security company lies with the authority in whose district the main office of the business is located or will be established.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), local responsibility for—

1. Shooting permits pursuant to section 10, paragraph (5), lies with the authority in whose district shooting is to be performed, unless the *Länder* have established a different regulation in accordance with section 48, paragraph (1),

2. Permits pursuant to section 27, paragraph (1), as well as for measures based on a statutory order pursuant to section 27, paragraph (7), in case of stationary firing ranges, lies with the authority in whose district the stationary firing range is operated or will be operated or changed,

3 .a) Permits pursuant to section 27, paragraph (1), as well as for measures on the basis of a statutory order in accordance with section 27, paragraph (7), in case of mobile firing ranges, lies with the authority in whose district the operator is ordinarily resident,

b) Conditions in case of firing ranges of the type described under letter a lies with the authority in whose district the firing range is to be set up,

4. Exemption permits pursuant to section 35, paragraph (3), sentence 2, lies with the authority in whose district the activity will take place,

5. Exemption permits pursuant to section 42, paragraph (2), lies with the authority in whose district the event is to take place, or if exemption permits for several events in different districts are granted, the authority in whose district the first event will take place,

6. Confiscation pursuant to section 46, paragraph (2), sentence 2, paragraph (3), sentence 2, and paragraph (4), sentence 1, lies also with the authority in whose district the object is kept.

SECTION 50. COSTS

(1) Costs (fees and expenses) will be raised for official acts, examinations, and investigations in accordance with this Law and the legal provisions based on this Law.

(2) The Federal Ministry of the Interior is authorized to issue a statutory order, not subject to the consent of the *Bundesrat*, in agreement with the Federal Ministry of Economy and Technology, for the area of the Federal Administration defining more specifically which acts are subject to fees and determining fixed rates or a range of rates. The fees shall be calculated in such a way that personnel and administrative costs for official acts, examinations, or investigations are covered. In case of official acts favorable to the cost debtor, the importance, the economic value, or any other benefit for the fee debtor may also be adequately taken into consideration. Sentence 3 shall not apply if the item subject to the fee comes under the scope of application of directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (Official Journal L 376 of 27 December 2006, p. 36); domestic fee debtors may not be put at a disadvantage by this.

(3) The statutory order under paragraph (2) may provide that the authorized fee for the examination or investigation may also be charged if the examination or investigation, without fault of the examining or investigating agency and without a sufficient excuse of the applicant or requesting person, could not be performed at the fixed date or had to be discontinued. The statutory order may also regulate exemption from costs, the cost creditor cost debtor relationship, the amount of expenses to be reimbursed, and the charging of costs in deviation from the provisions of the Law Concerning Administrative Fees (*Verwaltungskostengesetz*).

CHAPTER 4
PENAL PROVISIONS AND PROVISIONS CONCERNING ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

SECTION 51. PENAL PROVISIONS

(1) Whoever, in violation of section 2, paragraph (1) or (3), both in conjunction with annex 2, part 1, number 1.2.1, acquires, possesses, makes available, carries, transfers, carries along, manufactures, modifies, repairs, or trades in firearms listed therein for firing of cartridge ammunition pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 3, number 1.1, will be punished by imprisonment from 1 year up to 5 years.

(2) In particularly serious cases, punishment will be imprisonment from 1 year to 10 years. A particularly serious case exists if the perpetrator acts for profit or as a member of a gang that has combined for continuous committing of such offenses, in concert with another gang member.

(3) In less serious cases, the punishment will be imprisonment of up to 3 years or a fine.

(4) If the perpetrator acts negligently, the punishment will be imprisonment not exceeding 2 years or a fine.

SECTION 52. PENAL PROVISIONS

(1) Whoever—

1. In violation of section 2, paragraph (1) or (3), each in connection with annex 2, part 1, number 1.1 or 1.3.4, acquires, possesses, makes available, carries, transfers, carries along, manufactures, modifies, repairs, or trades in firearms or objects designated therein,

2. Without a permit pursuant to—

a) Section 2, paragraph (2), in conjunction with annex 2, part 2, subpart 1, sentence 1, acquires a firearm or ammunition in order to make it available to an unauthorized person in violation of section 34, paragraph (1), sentence 1,

b) Section 2, paragraph (2), in conjunction with annex 2, part 2, subpart 1, sentence 1, acquires, possesses, or carries a semi-automatic short weapon for firing of cartridge ammunition pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 3, number 1.1,

c) Section 2, paragraph (2), in connection with annex 2, part 2, subpart 1, sentence 1, in conjunction with section 21, paragraph (1), sentence 1, or section 21a manufactures, modifies, repairs, or trades in firearms or ammunition,

d) Section 2, paragraph (2), in conjunction with annex 2, part 2, subpart 1, sentence 1, in connection with section 29, paragraph (1), section 30, paragraph (1), sentence 1,or section 32, paragraph (1), transfers a firearm or ammunition to or through the area of applicability of this Law or carries it along,

3. In violation of section 35, paragraph (3), sentence 1, sells or makes available to others a firearm, ammunition, or a striking and thrusting weapon as an itinerant vendor or at an event described therein, or

4. In violation of section 40, paragraph (1), instructs or requests manufacturing of an object described therein;

will be punished by imprisonment from six months up to 5 years.

(2) The attempt is punishable.

(3) Whoever,

1. In violation of section 2, paragraph (1) or (3), each in connection with annex 2, part 1, numbers 1.2.2 through 1.2.5, 1.3.1 through 1.3.3, 1.3.5, 1.3.7, 1.3.8, 1.4.1, sentence 1, numbers 1.4.2 through 1.4.4 or 1.5.3 through 1.5.7, acquires, possesses, makes available, carries, transfers, carries along, manufactures, modifies, repairs, or trades in objects described therein—

2. Without a permit pursuant to section 2, paragraph (2), in conjunction with annex 2, part 2, subpart 1, sentence 1—

a) Acquires, possesses, carries a firearm, or

b) Acquires or possesses ammunition

if the offense is not subject to punishment pursuant to paragraph (1), number 2, letter a or b,

3. Without a permit pursuant to section 2, paragraph (2), in connection with annex 2, part 2, subpart 1, sentence 1, in conjunction with section 26, paragraph (1), sentence 1, manufactures, modifies, or repairs a firearm,

4. Without a permit pursuant to section 2, paragraph (2), in conjunction with annex 2, part 2, subpart 1, sentence 1, in conjunction with section 31, paragraph (1), transfers a firearm or ammunition mentioned therein to another Member State,

5. In violation of section 28, paragraph (2), sentence 1, carries a firearm,

6. In violation of section 28, paragraph (3), sentence 2, makes a firearm or ammunition available to another person,

7. In violation of section 34, paragraph (1), sentence 1, makes a weapon that is subject to a permit or ammunition that is subject to a permit available to an unauthorized person,

8. Acts in violation of an enforceable order pursuant to section 41, paragraph (1), sentence 1, or paragraph (2),

9. In violation of section 42, paragraph (1), carries a weapon, or,

10. In violation of section 57, paragraph (5), sentence 1, is in possession of a firearm or ammunition,

will be punished by imprisonment of up to 3 years or by a fine.

(4) If, in the cases under paragraph (1), number 1, 2, letter b, c or d, or number 3 or paragraph (3), the offender acts negligently, the punishment for offenses designated in paragraph (1) shall be imprisonment of up to 2 years or a fine, for offenses under paragraph (3), imprisonment of up to 1 year or a fine.

(5) In particularly serious cases of paragraph (1), number 1, the punishment shall be imprisonment of 1 up to 10 years. A particularly serious case is when the perpetrator acts for profit or as member of a gang that has combined for the continued committing of such offenses, with the participation of another gang member.

(6) In less severe cases of paragraph (1), the punishment will be imprisonment up to 3 years or a fine.

SECTION 52A. PENAL PROVISIONS

Whoever intentionally commits an act described in section 53, paragraph (1), number 19, and by that causes the risk of a firearm or ammunition being lost or unauthorized access to such items will be punished by imprisonment up to 3 years or a fine.

SECTION 53. PROVISIONS CONCERNING ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

(1) An administrative offense is committed by a person who intentionally or negligently—

1. In violation of section 2, paragraph (1), acquires or possesses a weapon that is not subject to a permit or ammunition that is not subject to a permit.

2. In violation of section 2 , paragraph (1) or (3), each in conjunction with annex 2, paragraph (1), number 1.3.6, acquires, possesses, makes available, carries, transfers, carries along, manufactures, modifies, repairs, or trades in objects designated therein.

3. Without a permit pursuant to section 2, paragraph (2), in conjunction with paragraph (4), the latter in connection with annex 2, part 2, subpart 1, sentence 1, shoots with a firearm.

4. Acts in violation of an enforceable condition pursuant to section 9, paragraph (2), sentence 1; section 10, paragraph (2), sentence 3; section 17, paragraph (2), sentence 2; section 18, paragraph (2), sentence 2; or section 28a, paragraph 1, sentence 3; or in violation of an enforceable order pursuant to section 9, paragraph (3); section 36, paragraph (3), sentence 1, or paragraph (6); section 37, paragraph (1), sentence 2; section 39, paragraph (3); section 40, paragraph (5), sentence 2; or section 46, paragraph (2), sentence 1, or paragraph (3), sentence 1.

5. In violation of section 10, paragraph (1a); section 21, paragraph (6), sentences 1 and 4; section 24, paragraph (5); section 27, paragraph (1), sentence 6, and paragraph (2), sentence 2; section 31, paragraph (2), sentence 3; section 34, paragraph (2), sentence 1 or sentence 2, paragraph (4) or paragraph (5), sentence 1; section 36, paragraph (4), sentence 2; section 37, paragraph (1), sentence 1, paragraph (2), sentence 1, or paragraph (3), sentence 1; or section 40, paragraph (5), sentence 1, fails to report at all, properly, completely, or in the prescribed form, or in due time.

6. In violation of section 10, paragraph (2), sentence 4, or section 37, paragraph (4), fails to give notification at all, to give it properly, completely or in due time.

7. In violation of section 13, paragraph (3), sentence 2, section 14, paragraph (4), sentence 2, or section 20, paragraph (1), failed to apply for the issuance of a weapons possession card or the entry of the weapon into an already issued weapons possession card already issued, or in violation of section 34, paragraph (2), sentence 2, failed to submit the European firearms pass or failed to submit it in due time.

8. In violation of section 23, paragraph (1), sentence 1 or paragraph (2), sentence 1, each also in conjunction with a statutory order pursuant to section 25, paragraph (1), number 1, letter a, fails to keep the weapons manufacturing or weapons trade book, or fails to keep it properly or completely.

9. In violation of section 24, paragraph (1), also in conjunction with a statutory order pursuant to section 25, paragraph (1), number 1, letter c or number 2, letter a, or section 24, paragraph (2) or (3), sentences 1 and 2, also in connection with a statutory order pursuant to section 25, paragraph (1), number 1, letter c, fails to attach a note, sign, or the designation of the ammunition on the firearm, to attach it properly, completely, or in the prescribed manner, or in due time, or fails to provide ammunition with a specific identification, fails to do it properly, completely, in the prescribed manner, or in due time.

10. In violation of section 24, paragraph (4), commercially makes a firearm or ammunition available to others.

11. Without a permit pursuant to section 27, paragraph (1), sentence 1, operates a firing range or significantly changes its design or type of operation.

12. In violation of section 27, paragraph (3), sentence 1, numbers 1 and 2, permits a child or juvenile to shoot with a firearm or, in violation of section 27, paragraph (6), sentence 2, fails to ensure that the range supervisor only attends to one marksman.

13. In violation of section 27, paragraph (3), sentence 2, fails to keep documents, or in violation of section 27, paragraph (3), sentence 3, refuses to make them available.

14. In violation of section 27, paragraph (5), sentence 2, fails to carry along a certificate.

15. In violation of section 33, paragraph (1), sentence 1, fails to register a firearm or ammunition, or fails to present it, or fails to do so in due time.

16. In violation of section 34, paragraph (1), sentence 1, makes available to an unauthorized person a weapon or ammunition not subject to a permit.

17. In violation of section 35, paragraph (1), sentence 4, fails to keep the documents or fails to make them available for review, fails to do so completely, or in due time.

18. In violation of section 35, paragraph (2), fails to provide information, to provide it correctly, completely or in due time, or fails to record an obligation designated therein, or fails to record it properly, completely or in due time.

19. In violation of section 36, paragraph (1), sentence 2, or paragraph (2) stores a firearm.

20. In violation of section 38, sentence 1, fails to carry along a document designated therein, or fails to make it available, or fails to do so in due time.

21. In violation of section 39, paragraph (1), sentence 1, fails to provide information, fails to provide it properly, completely, or in due time.

21a. In violation of section 42a, paragraph (1), carries a look-alike weapon, a striking or thrusting weapon stated therein or one of the knives stated therein.

22. In violation of section 46, paragraph (1), sentence 1, also in conjunction with sentence 2 fails to return or return in due time a copy of an authorization document.

23. Acts in violation of a statutory order pursuant to section 15a, paragraph (4); section 25, paragraph (1), number 1, letter b; section 27, paragraph (7); section 36, paragraph (5); section 42, paragraph (5), sentence 1, also in conjunction with sentence 2; or section 47, or of an enforceable order based on such statutory order, if the statutory order refers to this regulation on administrative fines for a particular act.

(1a) An administrative offense is committed by a person who, intentionally or negligently, without authorization pursuant to Article 4, paragraph (1), sentence 1, of the Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition (OJ L 94, 30.03.2012, p.1), exports an item designated therein.

(2) The administrative offense may be punished with a fine up to 10,000 euros.

(3) The administrative authority within the meaning of section 36, paragraph (1), number 1, of the Administrative Offenses Act is the authority competent for the issuance of permits pursuant to section 21, paragraph (1), as far as this Law is executed by the Federal Agency for Material Testing or the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation.

SECTION 54. CONFISCATION AND EXTENDED FORFEITURE

(1) If an offense has been committed pursuant to section 51, 52, paragraph (1), (2), or (3), number 1, 2, or 3, or paragraph (5), items—

1. To which this offense is connected, or

2. That are resulting from the offense or have been used or were determined for the commission or preparation of the offense,

will be confiscated.

(2) If any other offense has been committed pursuant to section 52 or an administrative offense pursuant to section 53 has been committed, items designated in paragraph (1) may be confiscated.

(3) Section 74a of the Criminal Code (*Strafgesetzbuch*) and section 23 of the Administrative Offenses Act shall be applicable. Section 73d of the Criminal Code shall be applied in the cases of section 51, 52, paragraph (1) or (3), numbers 1 through 3, if the perpetrator acts for profit or as a member of a gang which has combined for the continued commission of such offenses.

(4) The instruction to submit a decision of the competent authority concerning the issuance of a permit pursuant to section 10 within an adequate period of time or to transfer the items to an authorized person is also considered a measure within the meaning of section 74b, paragraph (2), sentence 2, of the Criminal Code.

CHAPTER 5
EXCEPTIONS FROM THE APPLICATION OF THIS LAW

SECTION 55. EXCEPTIONS FOR HIGHER FEDERAL AND *LAND* AUTHORITIES, FEDERAL ARMED FORCES, POLICE AND CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION, HIGHLY ENDANGERED SOVEREIGN ORGANS AS WELL AS FOREIGN STATE OFFICIALS

(1) Unless specifically stipulated otherwise, this Law shall not be applied to the—

1. Highest Federal and *Land* authorities and the German Federal Bank (*Bundesbank*),

2. Federal Armed Forces and the foreign forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany,

3. Police at the Federal level as well as at the *Länder* level,

4. Customs administration

and their personnel, if they are acting in an official function. In case of police personnel and personnel of the customs administration who fulfill enforcement tasks, this applies also to the possession of officially authorized weapons or ammunition and to the carrying of such weapons outside official duty if authorization was given to them by official regulations.

(2) Instead of a weapons possession card, a weapons license or an exceptional permit pursuant to section 42, paragraph (2), persons who are highly endangered due to their obligation to perform sovereign functions for the Federation or a *Land* will be issued a certificate authorizing them to acquire and possess weapons or ammunition as well as a certificate authorizing them to carry such weapons. The certificate shall be limited to the estimated period of time the endangerment is expected to last. For sovereign organs of the Federation, the Federal Ministry of the Interior itself or an agency designated by it shall issue the certificate.

(3) This Law shall not be applied to officials of other countries who are officially equipped with weapons or ammunition if these officials act within the area of applicability of this Law on the basis of an interstate agreement or requirement, or of an approval granted in general or for a specific case by a competent domestic authority or agency, unless the interstate agreement, requirement or approval provides otherwise.

(4) Section 40 shall not apply to weapons or ammunition that are transferred to the area of applicability of this Law or manufactured for the agencies designated in paragraph (1), sentence 1, and are made available to them.

(4a) Weapons transferred into the area of applicability of this Law or manufactured for the agencies designated in paragraph (1), sentence 1, and made available to them shall, in addition to markings generally required for weapons (sec 24), bear markings identifying the agency authorized to dispose of them. In case of separation from government disposal and permanent transfer to civilian use, the additional marking shall be defaced by means of two permanently engraved horizontal lines. After that it must, however, still be visible which agency pursuant to paragraph (1), sentence 1, had the authority to dispose of the weapon.

(5) By statutory order, which does not require the consent of the *Federal Council,* the Federal Government (*Bundesregierung*) may establish a regulation for other Federal authorities or agencies which is in accordance with paragraph (1), sentence 1. By statutory order, which does not require the consent of the *Federal Council*, the Federal Government may assign the authority pursuant to sentence 1 to another Federal agency.

(6) The governments of the *Länder* may, by statutory order, establish a regulation corresponding to paragraph (5), sentence 1, for other *Land* authorities and agencies. The governments of the *Länder* may, by statutory order, assign the authority pursuant to sentence 1 to other *Land* authorities.

SECTION 56. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR STATE GUESTS AND OTHER VISITORS

(1) Section 10 and chapter 2, subchapter 5, shall not apply to—

1. State guests from other countries,

2. Other public persons from other countries who are highly endangered and who are visitors within the area of applicability of this Law, and

3. Persons from other countries who are responsible for the protection of those persons described in numbers 1 and 2,

if the Federal Administration Office, or, if they are not guests of the Federal government, the authority responsible pursuant to section 48, paragraph (1), has issued them a respective certificate. The certificate, the effectiveness of which does not require notification of the person concerned, shall be issued if this is recommendable in the interest of the public, in particular in order to respect interstate customs on the occasion of such visits. It must be ensured that firearms or ammunition that were transferred to or were acquired in the area of applicability of this Law are transferred out of the area of applicability of this Law or left with an authorized person after the end of the visit. If, in the cases of sentence 1, the Federal Administration Office is unable to take action in time, the authority responsible pursuant to section 48, paragraph (1), shall decide upon the issuance of the certificate. The Federal Administration Office shall be informed about the decision that was made.

SECTION 57. WEAPONS OF WAR

(1) This Law does not apply to weapons of war within the meaning of the Law on the Control of Weapons of War. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Law on the Control of Weapons of War, section 4, paragraph (3), section 45, paragraphs (1) and (2), as well as sections 36 and 53, paragraph (1), number 19, shall be applied to portable firearms, for which a weapons possession card pursuant to section 59, paragraph (4), sentence 2, of the Weapons Law in the version applicable prior to 1 July 1976 was issued. Section 52, paragraph (3), number 1, shall be applied to violations against section 59, paragraph (2) of the Weapons Law in the version applicable prior to 1 July 1976 and against section 58, paragraph (1), of the Weapons Law in the version applicable prior to 1 April 2003. The Federal Office for Economy and Export Control is the responsible authority for measures pursuant to sentence 2.

(2) If the annex to the Law on the Control of Weapons of War (list of weapons of war) is changed and portable firearms lose their characteristic as weapons of war as a result, the person who can prove that he is authorized to possess such weapons by a license or certificate from the competent authority shall submit such license or certificate to the authority which is responsible pursuant to section 48, paragraph (1); that authority will issue a weapons possession card or change an already issued possession card, if no reason for denial within the meaning of paragraph (4) exits. The other owners of such weapons may, within a period of six months after entry into force of the amended list of weapons of war, apply for the issuance of a weapons possession card at the authority responsible pursuant to section 48, paragraph (1), unless the possession of the weapons had to be registered pursuant to section 59, paragraph (2), of the Weapons Law in the version applicable prior to 1 July 1976, or an application pursuant to section 58, paragraph (1), of the Weapons Law in the version applicable prior to 1 April 2003 had to be submitted and the owner failed to do the registration or submit the application.

(3) If the annex to the Law on the Control of Weapons of War (list of weapons of war) is changed and for that reason the ammunition for portable weapons of war loses its characteristic as weapon of war, the person owning it shall, upon entry into effect of the amended list of war weapons, within a period of six months, apply for the issuance of a permit pursuant to section 10, paragraph (3), at the authority responsible pursuant to section 48, paragraph (1), unless he already holds an authorization to possess this type of ammunition.

(4) The weapons possession card pursuant to paragraph (2) and the permit to possess ammunition pursuant to paragraph (3) may only be denied if there are facts to support the assumption that the applicant does not have the necessary reliability or personal fitness.

(5) If the application pursuant to paragraph (2), sentence 2, or paragraph (3) is not submitted or if the weapons possession card or permit is finally denied, possession of the firearms or the ammunition may no longer be exercised after the application period has run or after the denial. Section 46, paragraph (2), applies accordingly.

CHAPTER 6
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 58. PREVIOUS POSSESSION

(1) Unless stipulated to the contrary in the text below, permits within the meaning of the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 8 March 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 432), last amended by the Law of 21 November 1996 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1779) continue to be valid. Permits to acquire ammunition also entitle to its possession. If a person legally acquired ammunition prior to entry into force of this Law, for which a permit is required under this Law, and if this ammunition is still in his possession when this Law enters into force, he shall report this ammunition in writing to the competent authority by 31 August 2003. The report must contain the personal data of the owner and the types of ammunition. The proven timely reporting is acknowledged as permit for possession.

(2) A weapons permit for firearms that are weapons of war that was issued based on the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 8 March 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 432) ceases to be in effect on the first day of the sixth month following the entry into force of this Law.

(3) If no decision has yet been made on an application for issuance of a permit pursuant to section 7 of the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 8 March 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 432) which was filed prior to entry into force of this Law, section 21 of this Law shall be applied to the decision on this application.

(4) Certificates pursuant to section 6, paragraph (2), of the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 8 March 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 432) are valid to their previous extent as certificates pursuant to section 55, paragraph (2) of this Law.

(5) Exemptions pursuant to section 37, paragraph (3), and section 57, paragraph (7), of the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 8 March 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 432) are valid to their previous extent as exemptions pursuant to section 40, paragraph (4), of this Law.

(6) Prohibitions pronounced pursuant to section 40, paragraph (1), of the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 8 March 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 432) apply to their previous extent as prohibitions pursuant to section 41 of this Law.

(7) If, on 1 April 2003, a person was in possession of a weapon within the meaning of annex 2, part 1, of this Law, that previously was not subject to a prohibition pursuant to section 37, paragraph (1), of the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 8 March 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 432), the prohibition shall not take effect if he renders the weapon unserviceable by 31 August 2003, transfers it to an authorized person, or files an application pursuant to section 40, paragraph (4), of this Law. Section 46, paragraph (3), sentence 2, and paragraph (5) apply accordingly.

(8) A person who renders a weapon that he was not authorized to possess on 25 July 2009 unserviceable by 31 December 2009, makes it available to an authorized person or hands it over to the competent authority or a police agency, will not be punished for unauthorized acquisition, unauthorized possession, or unauthorized transfer. Sentence 1 does not apply if:

1. Prior to the rendering unserviceable, the making available, or handing over, the previous owner of the weapon was informed that based on the offense criminal proceedings or an administrative fine procedure have been initiated, or

2. At the time of the rendering unserviceable, the making available, or handing over the violation had already entirely or partly been discovered and the previous owner was aware of this or, in case of reasonable assessment of the facts, had to expect this.

(9) If a person who has not completed 25 years of age possesses a firearm on 1 April 2003 with a permit based on the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 8 March 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 432) he shall within a period of 1 year at his own cost submit to the responsible authority a certificate by a medical officer, specialist, or psychologist on his mental fitness pursuant to section 6, paragraph (3). Sentence 1 does not apply for the acquisition and possession of firearms within the meaning of section 14, paragraph (1), sentence 2, and in the cases of section 13, paragraph (2), sentence 1.

(10) The requirement of a permit for firearms as defined in annex 2, part 2, subpart 1, sentence 3, applies to firearms acquired prior to 1 April 2008, only from 1 October 2008.

(11) If a person has possessed a weapon on 1 April 2008 that up to this date was not prohibited pursuant to annex 2, part 1, number 1.2.1.2, of this Law, this prohibition shall not take effect if he renders the weapon unserviceable by 1 October 2008, leaves it to an authorized person or leaves it to the responsible authority or a police agency, or if he files an application pursuant to section 40, paragraph (4), of this Law. Section 46, paragraph (3), sentence 2, and paragraph (5) apply accordingly.

(12) If, on 1 April 2008, the holder of a weapons possession card possesses parts of firearms as defined in annex 2, part 2, subpart 1, number 2, that have been acquired permit-free, such parts must be entered into the weapons possession card by 1 October 2008.

SECTION 59. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(1) The Federal Ministry of the Interior shall issue general administrative provisions on the acquisition and carrying of firearms by authorities and employees within its area of responsibility as well as on the carrying of firearms by highly endangered sovereign organs within the meaning of section 55, paragraph (2); the other highest Federal authorities and the German Federal Bank shall issue administrative provisions for their area of responsibility in agreement with the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

Annex 1
(*Re sec 1, para* (4))

Definition of Terms

Part 1
Terms Specifying Weapons and Ammunition,
Categorization of Objects

Subpart 1:
Firearms

1.
Firearms within the meaning of section 1, paragraph (2), number 1

1.1
Firearms
Firearms are devices intended for attack, for defense, for giving signals, for hunting, for placing distance injections, for marking, for sport, or recreation and by which projectiles are propelled through a barrel.

1.2
Items of the same category
Categorized as firearms are portable items:

1.2.1
Which are used to fire ammunition for the purposes designated in number 1.1

1.2.2
By which, pursuant to the intended use, solid bodies are shot at a target and the propulsive energy is produced by muscular strength, which can be stored by a blocking device (e.g. crossbows). This does not apply to solid bodies equipped with elastic projectile heads (e.g. rubber suction cup).

1.3
Essential components of firearms, silencers
Unless otherwise provided by this Law, essential parts of firearms and silencers fall under the same category as those firearms for which they are intended. This applies also if they are connected to other objects and the ability to use them as weapons component is not impaired or can be restored by using generally available tools. Parts of weapons of war as defined in the Law on the Control of Weapons of War in the version of the publication of 22 November 1990 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2506), last amended by Article 24 of the Ordinance of 31 October 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2407), which are not covered by the Law on the Control of Weapons of War and are listed as essential parts below as well as silencers for such weapons are covered by this Law.

Essential components are—

1.3.1
The barrel or gas barrel, the chamber lock, as well as the cartridge or shell chamber, unless these are already a part of the barrel; the barrel is a tube-shaped object made of a sufficiently solid material, which gives guidance to projectiles which are propelled through it, which principally must be considered as a fact if the length of the barrel part which gives guidance to the projectile is at least twice the caliber; the gas barrel is a barrel which exclusively serves to let off the combustion gases; the chamber lock is the part which directly closes off the cartridge or shell chamber or the barrel.

1.3.2
In case of firearms for which a flammable liquid or gaseous mixture is used as a propellant, also the combustion chamber and the device to produce the mixture.

1.3.3
In case of firearms with a different type of propulsion, also the propulsion device, if it is firmly connected to the firearm.

1.3.4
In case of short weapons, also the frame or other weapons parts if they are designed to house the trigger mechanism.

Prefabricated essential components of firearms as well as parts/remaining parts of barrels and barrel blanks if they can be completed with generally available tools are also considered essential components. Silencers are devices, which serve to considerably muffle the muzzle report, and which are designated for firearms.

1.4
Weapons rendered unserviceable (Weapons used as decoration)
Firearms are unserviceable if—

1.4.1
The cartridge chamber was permanently modified in such a way that neither ammunition nor propellant charges can be loaded.

1.4.2
The chamber lock has been rendered permanently inoperative.

1.4.3
The trigger mechanism in frames or in other essential weapon components for short handguns was rendered permanently inoperative.

1.4.4
The barrel of short weapons has—

- A continuous longitudinal slot at least 4 mm wide up to the barrel muzzle or,

- At intervals of 3 cm each, however, at least 3 caliber-size borings, or

- Other equivalent modifications of the barrel.

over its entire length, starting in the cartridge chamber.

1.4.5
The barrel of long weapons in that third of its length which is directed towards the cartridge chamber, has—

- At least 6 caliber-size borings, or

- Other equivalent modifications of the barrel

and, is permanently blocked with a caliber-size hardened steel bolt in front of the borings in the direction of the barrel muzzle.

1.4.6
A firearm is rendered or has become permanently unserviceable if by use of generally available tools the firing capacity of the weapon or the operability of the essential components cannot be restored.

1.5
Salute weapons
Salute weapons are modified long weapons designated, for example, to be used for stage performances, photo, film, or television productions if they fulfill the below-listed requirements:

- The cartridge chamber must be permanently modified so that neither cartridge nor pyrotechnical ammunition can be loaded.

- In that third part of the barrel pointed towards the cartridge chamber, the barrel must have at least six caliber-size open drillings or other equivalent modifications of the barrel and, it must be permanently blocked with a caliber-size hardened steel pin placed in front of the drillings in the direction of the muzzle.

- The barrel must be firmly connected to the chamber in case of weapons where the barrel can be exchanged without the use of tools.

- The modifications must be made in such a way that they cannot be undone by use of generally available tools and that the objects cannot be altered in such a way that projectiles, cartridge or pyrotechnical ammunition can be fired from them, and

- The chamber lock must bear a marking pursuant to figure 11 of Annex II re the Ordinance on Test Firing (*Beschussverordnung*).

1.6 Look-alike weapons
Look-alike weapons are—

1.6.1
Firearms which due to their exterior design in their overall appearance look like firearms (annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, no. 2.1) and where no hot gases are used to propel the projectiles,

1.6.2
Replica of firearms which look like firearms pursuant to number 1.6.1, or

1.6.3
Firearms which were rendered unserviceable and look like firearms pursuant to number 1.6.1.

Excepted are such objects where it is obvious from their overall appearance that they are intended for playing or for use in traditional events, or which are or are to become part of a collection of cultural and historic importance within the meaning of section 17, or firearms for which a permit to carry them is required pursuant to section 10, paragraph (4). In particular objects which are fifty percent bigger or smaller than a corresponding firearm, which contain neon-colored materials and do not have markings of firearms are from their overall appearance obviously designated for playing purposes.

2.
Types of firearms:

2.1
Firearms; these are firearms pursuant to number 1.1 where a projectile is propelled through or out of a barrel by means of hot gases.

2.2
Automatic firearms; these are firearms which reload automatically each time a round is fired and where by one pull on the trigger or any other release mechanism more than one round can be fired from the same barrel (automatic firearms) or where by one pull on the trigger or any other release mechanism only one round can be fired (semi-automatic firearm). Those firearms that can be altered into automatic firearms by generally available tools are also considered automatic firearms. Automatic firearms that have been altered into semi-automatic firearms but can be changed back into automatic firearms by means of the tools designated in sentence 2 are considered automatic firearms. Double-action revolvers are no semi-automatic firearms. In case of a double-action revolver, the shooter pulls the trigger which causes the cylinder to revolve so

that the next chamber with a new cartridge is positioned in front of the barrel and the hammer and at the same time the spring is cocked. By further pulling the trigger the hammer is driven forward and releases the shot.

2.3
Bolt-action weapons; these are firearms that, after a round has been fired, are reloaded from a magazine by means of a manually operated action.

2.4
Single-shot weapons; these are firearms with no magazine with one or several barrels that are reloaded manually prior to each round fired from the same barrel.

2.5
Long weapons; these are firearms whose barrel and chamber lock in a closed position exceed 30 cm in overall length and whose minimum overall length, pursuant to its intended use, exceeds 60 cm; all other firearms are short weapons.

2.6
Alarm weapons; these are firearms with a shell chamber that are used to fire shell ammunition.

2.7
Irritant weapons; these are firearms with a cartridge or shell chamber that are used to fire irritants or other substances.

2.8
Signal weapons; these are firearms with a cartridge or shell chamber or portable objects pursuant to number 1.2.1 that are used to fire pyrotechnical ammunition.

2.9
Air pressure and spring-operated weapons and weapons where cold propellant gases are used to propel the projectiles; spring-operated weapons are firearms where either the spring resistance directly propels a projectile (also called spring power weapons) or a spring-loaded piston moves in a cylinder and the projectile is propelled by an air cushion produced by the piston. Air pressure weapons are firearms where air is compressed and stored in a pressure container and is released via a valve system to propel the projectile. Weapons where cold propellant gases are used to propel the projectiles are for example gas pressure weapons.

3.
Other terms regarding essential components

3.1
Exchangeable barrels are barrels for a particular weapon type or system that can be exchanged without additional alteration.

3.2
Interchangeable barrels are barrels that have been prefabricated for a particular weapon to replace the existing barrel, and which must still be fit in.

3.3
Barrel inserts are barrels without separate chamber lock that can be inserted into barrels of weapons of a larger caliber.

3.4
Interchangeable cylinders are cylinders for a particular revolver type that can be exchanged without additional alteration.

3.5
Interchangeable systems are interchangeable barrels including the suitable chamber lock.

3.6
Insert systems are barrel inserts including the suitable breech.

3.7
Inserts are parts that are adapted to the interior dimensions of the firearm's cartridge chamber and are used to fire ammunition of smaller calibers.

4.
Other devices for firearms

4.1
Target spotlights are devices for firearms that illuminate the target. A target is illuminated when, in case of poor vision or darkness, it is made discernible for the shooter by means of light rays. It is irrelevant whether the light is visible or invisible (e.g. infrared) and whether the shooter needs further devices to recognize the target.

4.2
Laser or target point projectors are devices for firearms that mark the target. A target is marked if a target point recognizable for the shooter is projected on it.

4.3
Night vision equipment or night aiming equipment are devices for firearms which possess an electronic image intensifier or an image sensor and a mounting device for firearms. Night vision front lenses or night vision telescopes as target finders (e.g. telescopic sights) are also considered night vision devices.

5.
Irritants are substances that, when used pursuant to their intended use, have an annoying effect on human beings by causing irritations of the skin and mucous membrane, in particular by irritation of the eyes and that are not poisonous when absorbed.

6.
Replicas of firearms are objects—

- That were not produced as firearms.

- That have the exterior shape of a firearm.

- From which cannot be fired.

- That cannot be modified or altered by generally available tools in such a way that ammunition, charges, or projectiles can be fired from them.

Subpart 2:
Portable objects

1.
Portable objects pursuant to section 1, paragraph (2), number 2, letter a, are in particular—

1.1
Striking and thrusting weapons (objects that, by their nature, are intended to cause injuries through striking, thrusting, stabbing, hitting, or throwing by direct use of muscular strength).

1.2
Objects

1.2.1
Causing injuries by use of other than mechanical energy (e.g. electrical impulse generators).

1.2.2
From which irritants can be sprayed or discharged that have a range of up to 2 meters (irritant spraying devices)

1.2.3
That at a distance of more than 2 meters may have a—

a) Stunning effect by controlled spraying or discharging of irritants or other substances, or

b) Harmful effect on the health by any other than kinetic energy in particular by controlled emission of electromagnetic radiation

on human beings.

1.2.4
Where gaseous, liquid, or solid substances leave the object in a controlled way and burning with a flame of more than 20 cm in length.

1.2.5
Where easily inflammable substances are spread and ignited in such a way that a fire may be caused instantly or in which by use of explosive substances an explosion can be caused.

1.2.6
That, by their nature and way of use, are intended to cause health damage by strangling.

1.3
Sling shots that, in order to achieve maximum momentum, are equipped with an arm support or similar device or are equipped to accommodate such a device (precision sling shots) as well as arm supports and similar devices for the above designated objects.

2.
Portable objects within the meaning of section 1, paragraph (2), number 2, letter b, are—

2.1
Knives

2.1.1
With blades that snap forth when pressing a button or lever and can thereby or by releasing the blocking mechanism be locked in place (switchblade knives),

2.1.2
With blades that snap forth from the handle by their weight or by a swinging motion when a blocking device is released and which are locked in place automatically or by letting go of the blocking device (gravity knives),

2.1.3
With a handle that runs crosswise to the fixed or lockable blade which according to their purpose are to be held or used in a closed fist (fist knifes),

2.1.4
Folding knife with two-piece swiveling handles (butterfly knifes).

2.2
Objects that, according to their purpose and by use of other than mechanical energy, cause pain to animals (e.g. electrical impulse generators), with the exception of objects that are used according to their purpose in the field of animal keeping or in proper dog training (for example, cattle drover).

Subpart 3.
Ammunition and Projectiles.

1.
Ammunition, which/that is intended to be fired from firearms, is—

1.1
Cartridge ammunition (casings with charges that contain a projectile, and self-propelled projectiles).

1.2
Shell ammunition (casings with charges that do not contain a projectile).

1.3
Caseless ammunition (charge with or without projectile, where the propellant charge has a shape adjusted to the internal

dimensions of a firearm or of an object pursuant to subpart 1, number 1.2).

1.4
Pyrotechnic ammunition (these are items that contain projectiles with explosive substances or a mix of substances [pyrotechnic charges] that produce light, sound, smoke, fog, heat, pressure, or motion effects and, according to their purpose, do not have target penetration capacity); this includes—

1.4.1
Pyrotechnic cartridge ammunition (cartridge ammunition with projectiles containing a pyrotechnic charge),

1.4.2
Caseless pyrotechnic ammunition (projectiles containing a pyrotechnic charge),

1.4.3
Pyrotechnic ammunition closely connected to the propellant.

2.
Charges are the main energy carriers that are inserted in bulk into ammunition, or as prefabricated charge, or in loose form into weapons pursuant to subpart 1, number 1.1, or objects pursuant to subpart 1, number 1.2.1, and are intended to—

- Propel projectiles or active substances, or

- Produce sound or light impulses

as well as ignition charges serving to directly propel the projectiles.

3.
Projectiles within the meaning of this Law are—

3.1
Solid bodies.

3.2
Gaseous, liquid, or solid substances in casings

That are intended to be used as weapons or for firearms.

Part 2:

Legal definitions governing firearms

Within the meaning of this Law, a person—

1.
Acquires a weapon or ammunition if he gains actual control over it.

2.
Possesses a weapon or ammunition if he exercises actual control over it.

3.
Makes a weapon or ammunition available if he allows another person to exercise actual control over it.

4.
Carries a weapon if he exercises actual control over it outside his own residence, business premises, his own enclosed property, or a firing range.

5.
Transfers a weapon or ammunition if he has this weapon or ammunition transported or transports it himself across the border to permanently leave it there or transport it for the purpose of a change of possession into, through, or outside the area of applicability of this Law to another person or to himself.

6.
Carries a weapon or ammunition along if he takes this weapon or ammunition temporarily across the border on a trip, without giving up possession and in order to use it, into, through, or outside the area of applicability of this Law.

7.
A person fires a weapon if he fires projectiles through a barrel with a firearm, fires shell ammunition, fires irritants, or other substances by means of cartridge or shell ammunition, or fires pyrotechnic ammunition.

8.
8.1
Weapons or ammunition are manufactured if a finished product or essential parts of a finished product are made from unmachined parts or materials. The reloading of casings is also considered as manufacturing of ammunition.

8.2
A firearm is particularly considered to be modified or repaired if it is shortened, the rate of fire is changed or changed in such a way that ammunition or projectiles of different calibers can be fired from it, or if essential components are exchanged whose fitting-in require reworking; a firearm is neither modified nor repaired if only minor alterations, in particular at the stock or the aiming device, are performed.

9.
A person engages in weapons trade if he commercially or on a free-lance basis within the scope of a commercial enterprise buys weapons or ammunition, offers them for sale, accepts or solicits orders, makes them available to others, or acts as an agent in the acquisition, sale, or making available.

10.
Children are persons that have not yet reached 14 years of age.

11.
Juveniles are persons who are at least 14 years old but not yet 18 years old.

12.
A weapon is ready to be fired if it is loaded, that means that ammunition or projectiles are in the cylinder, in the magazine inserted in the weapon, or cartridge, or projectile chamber, even if it is not cocked.

13. A weapon is readily accessible if it can be directly brought into firing position; it is not readily accessible if it is carried along in a locked container.

Part 3

Classification of firearms or ammunition in categories A to D in accordance with the weapons directive.

1. Category A

1.1
Firearms which are weapons of war under numbers 29 and 30 of the list of weapons of war (annex re section 1, paragraph (1), of the Law on the Control of Weapons of War).

1.2
Automatic firearms.

1.3
Firearms disguised as other objects.

1.4
Pistol and revolver ammunition with expanding projectiles and the projectiles for such ammunition, with the exception of ammunition for hunting or sport shooting weapons of persons authorized to use such weapons.

1.5
Penetrating ammunition, ammunition with explosive and incendiary composition and ammunition with tracer composition as well as projectiles for such ammunition unless the ammunition or projectiles are covered by the Law on the Control of Weapons of War.

2. Category B

2.1
Semi-automatic short firearms or short bolt-action firearms.

2.2
Single-shot short firearms with center-fire percussion.

2.3
Single-shot short firearms for ammunition with rim fire percussion whose overall length is less than 28 cm.

2.4
Semi-automatic long firearms whose magazine and chamber together can hold more than three rounds.

2.5
Semi-automatic long firearms whose magazine and chamber together cannot hold more than three rounds, whose magazine is exchangeable or where it is excluded that the weapons can be modified with generally available tools, into weapons whose magazine and chamber together can hold more than three rounds.

2.6
Bolt-action long firearms and semi-automatic long firearms with smoothbore barrel whose barrel does not exceed 60 cm in length.

2.7
Semi-automatic firearms for civilian use which resemble war weapons with automatic mechanisms.

3. Category C

3.1
Bolt-action long firearms other than those listed under number 2.6.

3.2
Single-shot long firearms with rifled barrels/rifled barrel.

3.3
Semi-automatic long firearms other than those listed under numbers 2.4 through 2.7.

3.4
Single-shot short firearms for rim fire percussion ammunition with an overall length of at least 28 cm.

4. Category D

4.1
Single-shot long firearms with smoothbore barrels/smoothbore barrel.

Annex 2
(Re sec 2, para (2) through (4))

List of Weapons

Part 1

Prohibited Weapons

Handling of the following weapons and ammunition is prohibited:

1.1
Weapons (sec 1, para (2)), with the exception of semi-automatic portable firearms, that are listed in the annex to the Law on the Control of Weapons of War (list of weapons of war) in the version of the publication of 22 November 1990 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2506) as amended, after they have lost the characteristics as weapons of war.

1.2
Firearms within the meaning of section 1, paragraph (2), number 1, pursuant to numbers 1.2.1 through 1.2.3 and their accessories pursuant to number 1.2.4:

1.2.1.1
Which are automatic firearms within the meaning of annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, number 2.2 or

1.2.1.2
Front stock bolt-action shotguns where the rear stock is replaced by a short weapon grip and the total length of the weapon in the shortest possible usable form is less than 95 cm or the barrel length is less than 45 cm.

1.2.2
Are shaped so as to resemble other items or which are concealed with items of daily use (e.g. belt buckle pistols, shooting pens, walking stick rifles, flashlight pistols).

1.2.3
May be folded up, telescoped, shortened, or easily disassembled beyond the extent usual for hunting and sport shooting purposes.

1.2.4
Are intended for firearms and are one of the following:

1.2.4.1
Devices to illuminate the target (e.g. target spotlights) or to mark it (e.g. laser or target point projectors).

1.2.4.2
Night vision equipment or night aiming equipment with mounting devices for firearms as well as night vision front lenses and night vision telescopes as target finders (e.g. telescopic sights) if these objects are equipped with an image sensor or an electronic image intensifier.

1.2.5
Are multiple-shot short weapons that were manufactured after 1 January 1970 for center-fire ammunition in calibers below 6.3 mm if the projectile is not exclusively propelled by the primer charge.

1.3
Portable objects within the meaning of section 1, paragraph (2), number 2, letter a, pursuant to numbers 1.3.1 through 1.3.8

1.3.1
Striking or thrusting weapons, which are shaped to resemble other objects or which are concealed in objects of daily use.

1.3.2
Steel rods, cudgels or brass knuckles.

1.3.3
Star-shaped disks which by way of their design and use are intended to be thrown at a target and which may be harmful to health (throwing stars).

1.3.4
Objects by which easily flammable substances are spread and ignited in such a way that a fire can be caused in an instant or in which an explosion can be caused by use of explosive substances.

1.3.5
Objects with irritants or other substances, unless the substances are officially authorized because they are not detrimental to health and these objects—

- Are limited in their range and spray discharge.

- Bear an official test mark to prove their harmlessness to health, their limited range, and their limited spray discharge.

1.3.6
Objects that can cause injuries by use of other than mechanical energy (e.g. electrical impulse generators) unless they are officially authorized because they are not detrimental to health and bear an official test mark to prove this, as well as distance electrical impulse generators, that transmit an electrical impulse through a conductive jet by means of the firing or trigger device, or fix electrodes connected by cable to the body to transmit an electrical impulse.

1.3.7
Precision slingshots pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 2, number 1.3, as well as arm supports and comparable devices for the above-named objects.

1.3.8
Objects which due to their design and use are intended to cause harm to health by strangling (e.g. Nunchakus).

1.4
Portable objects within the meaning of section 1, paragraph (2), number 2, letter b, pursuant to numbers 1.4.1 through 1.4.4.

1.4.1
Switchblade and gravity knives pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 2, numbers 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. Exempted from this are switchblade knives where the blade snaps from the handle to the side and the part of the blade protruding from the handle—

- Has a maximum length of 8.5 cm.

- Is not sharpened on both sides.

1.4.2
Fist knives pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 2, number 2.1.3.

1.4.3
Butterfly knives pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 2, number 2.1.4.

1.4.4
Objects with which by use of other than mechanical energy animals can be injured (e.g. electrical impulse generators) unless they are officially authorized as not being detrimental to health and bear an official test mark as proof or are used pursuant to that intended use in the field of animal keeping.

1.5
Ammunition and projectiles pursuant to numbers 1.5.1 through 1.5.7.

1.5.1
Projectiles with anesthetics, intended for attack or defense purposes.

1.5.2
Projectiles or shell ammunition with irritants intended for attack or defense purposes without official test mark proving their harmlessness to health.

1.5.3
Cartridge ammunition for firearms with rifled barrels, whose projectiles are smaller in diameter than the rifling land diameter of the corresponding firearms and are jacketed with a driving and guiding band, that separates itself from the projectile after leaving the barrel.

1.5.4
Cartridge ammunition with projectiles containing a tracer, explosive, incendiary composition, or a hard core (minimum Brinell hardness 400 HB 25, or Vickers pyramid hardness 421 HV), except for pyrotechnic ammunition /that, pursuant to its intended use, serves to give signals to avert dangers.

1.5.5
Detonating shells, ammunition with irritants or other substances according to table 5 of the measurement tables pursuant to section 1, paragraph (3), sentence 3, of the 3rd Ordinance Concerning the Weapons Law (*Dritte Verordnung zum Waffengesetz)* in the version of the publication of 2 September 1991 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1872), last amended by the 2nd Ordinance to Amend Ordinances on Weapons of 24 January 2000 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 38), in the pertinent version (measurement tables), that, when fired, can cause injuries by solid parts at a distance of more than 1.5 meters in front of the muzzle, with the exception of shell ammunition of caliber 16 and 12 with a casing length not exceeding 47 or 49 mm.

1.5.6
Small shot ammunition which can be loaded in chambers pursuant to table 5 of the measurement tables with a diameter (P_1) up to 12.5 mm.

1.5.7
Ammunition which is designated for exclusive use in war weapons or by the agencies stated in section 55, paragraph (1), sentence 1, unless the ammunition is subject to the provisions of the Law on the Control of Weapons of War or of the Explosives Law.

Part 2

Weapons subject to a permit.

Subpart 1:

Requirement of permit.

Handling, except for making available, of weapons within the meaning of section 1, paragraph (2), number 1 (annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, numbers 1 through 4), and of the corresponding ammunition requires a permit unless such weapons or ammunition are exempt from that requirement pursuant to subpart 2 for the type of handling designated therein. Subpart 3 lists the firearms or ammunition for which a permit is issued based on less strict prerequisites. If a weapon that is subject to a permit was remodeled into a weapon whose acquisition and possession would be possible under less strict or no permit requirements, the obligation to obtain a permit is determined by the one required for the original weapon. This does not apply to modified long weapons pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, number 1.5 (salute weapons).

Subpart 2:

Types of handling not subject to a permit

1.
Acquisition and possession not subject to a permit

1.1
Air pressure and spring-operated weapons and weapons for which cold propellant gases are used to propel the projectiles are fired with a kinetic energy not exceeding 7.5 Joules and which bear the mark pursuant to annex 1, picture 1 re the First Ordinance Regarding the Weapons Law of 24 May 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1285) in the version applicable at the time this Law enters into force, or which bear a sign determined by statutory order pursuant to section 25, paragraph (1),

number 1, letter c.

1.2
Air pressure and spring-operated weapons and weapons for which cold propellant gases are used to propel the projectiles which were manufactured prior to 1 January 1970 or, in the area designated in article 3 of the Unification Agreement, prior to 2 April 1991, and were introduced into trade in compliance with the provisions applicable at that time.

1.3
Alarm, irritant and signal weapons which are in compliance with the authorized design pursuant to section 8 of the Test Firing Law and bear the proof mark pursuant to annex 1, picture 2, re the First Ordinance on the Weapons Law of 24 May 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1285) in the version applicable at the time of entry into force of this Law or bear a sign determined by statutory order pursuant to section 25, paragraph (1), number 1, letter c.

1.4
Shell ammunition for the firearms designated in number 1.3.

1.5
Altered long weapons which are intended for stage performances, photography, movie, or television productions (salute weapons) if they were altered in accordance with the requirements of annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, number 1.5.

1.6
Firearms that were altered before 1 April 1976 in compliance with the requirements of section 3 of the First Ordinance on the Weapons Law of 19 December 1972 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2522).

1.7
Single-load weapons with one barrel with percussion cap ignition (percussion weapons) whose model was developed before 1 January 1871.

1.8
Firearms with flint or match ignition, the model of which was developed before 1 January 1871.

1.9
Firearms with needle ignition, the model of which was developed before 1 January 1871.

1.10
Crossbows

1.11
Shell ammunition for those firearms altered as described under number 1.5 as well as for cartridge-powered devices pursuant to section 7 of the Test Firing Law.

1.12
Pyrotechnic ammunition bearing the proof mark pursuant to annex II, picture 5 re the Third Ordinance on the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 2 September 1991 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1872) with the classification PM I.

2.
Acquisition without a permit by owners of a weapons possession card (notwithstanding the obligation to make entries pursuant to sec 10, para (1a))

2.1
Interchangeable barrels and exchangeable barrels of the same or a smaller caliber including the necessary exchangeable bolts (interchange systems),

2.2
Exchange cylinders from which only ammunition can be fired with a projectile diameter and authorized maximum operating gas pressure that is either the same or lower in comparison to the ammunition normally used for that weapon,

for firearms which are already entered in the weapons possession card of a permit holder.

2.a
Acquisition and possession without a permit by holders of a weapons possession card:
Barrel inserts and the suitable bolts (insert systems) as well as inserts that are intended for firing of ammunition of a smaller caliber and that are no barrel inserts,

for firearms already entered on the weapons possession card of a permit holder.

3.
Carrying without a permit requirement

3.1
Firearms with flint or match ignition, the model of which was developed before 1 January 1871.

3.2
Crossbows.

4.
Trade and manufacturing without permit requirement

4.1
Firearms with flint or match ignition, the model of which was developed before 1 January 1871.

4.2
Crossbows

5.
Trade without permit requirement

5.1
Single-load weapons with one barrel and percussion cap ignition (percussion weapons) where the model was developed before 1 January 1871.

5.2
Firearms with needle ignition where the model was developed before 1 January 1871.

6. Non-commercial manufacturing not subject to a permit

6.1
Ammunition

7.
Transfer without a permit requirement and carrying along without a permit requirement to, through, or from the area of applicability of this Law

7.1
Air pressure and spring-operated weapons and weapons where cold propellant gases are used to propel the projectiles, if they comply with the prerequisites of number 1.1 or 1.2.

7.2
Alarm, irritant, and signal weapons that are in compliance with the authorized design pursuant to section 8 of the Test Firing Law and bear the proof mark pursuant to annex 1, picture 2, re the First Ordinance on the Weapons Law of 24 May 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1285) in the version applicable at the time of entry into force of this Law, or a sign determined by statutory order pursuant to section 25, paragraph (1), number 1, letter c.

7.3
Altered long weapons which are intended for stage performances, photography, movie or television productions (salute weapons) if they were altered in accordance with the requirements under annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, number 1.5.

7.4
Firearms that were altered before 1 April 1976 in compliance with the requirements of section 3 of the First Ordinance on the Weapons Law of 19 December 1972 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2522).

7.5
Ammunition for the weapons designated in number 7.2

7.6
Single-load weapons with one barrel and percussion cap ignition (percussion weapons) where the model was developed before 1 January 1871.

7.7
Firearms with flint or match ignition or with needle ignition whose model was developed before 1 January 1871.

7.8
Crossbows.

7.9
Pyrotechnic ammunition bearing the proof mark pursuant to annex II, picture 5, re the Third Ordinance on the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 2 September 1991 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1872) with the classification PM I.

8
Transfer and taking along without no permit required from the area of applicability of this Law to a country that is not a Member State of the European Union
All weapons within the meaning of section 1, paragraph (2).

Subpart 3:

Dispensability of individual permit prerequisites

1.
Acquisition and possession without proof of need (sec 4, para (1), no. 4)

1.1
Firearms with projectiles that have a kinetic energy not exceeding 7.5 Joule when fired and that bear the mark pursuant to annex 1, picture 1, re the First Ordinance on the Weapons Law of 24 May 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1285) in the version applicable at the time this Law enters into force or which bear a sign determined by statutory order pursuant to section 25, paragraph (1), number 1, letter c.

1.2
Ammunition intended for weapons pursuant to number 1.1.

2.
Carrying without proof of technical knowledge, need, or third party liability insurance (sec 4, para (1), nos. 3 through 5) – small weapons permit.

2.1
Alarm, irritant, and signal weapons pursuant to subpart 2, number 1.3.

Part 3:

Weapons entirely or partly exempt from the Law

Subpart 1:
Weapons exempt from the Law with the exception of section 2, paragraph (1), and section 41

Underwater sports gear for which no ammunition is used to propel the projectiles (harpoons).

Subpart 2:

Weapons exempt from the Law with the exception of section 42a

1.
Firearms (annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, no. 1.1, except blowpipes) used for recreation if only projectiles can be shot from them that have a maximum kinetic energy of 0.5 Joule (J), unless they can be modified with generally available tools in such a way that the kinetic energy of the projectiles increases above 0.5 Joule (J).

2.
Firearms (annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, no. 1.1) where solid bodies are propelled by muscular strength without the possibility to store the propulsion energy provided by the muscular strength by a blocking device (e.g. blow pipes).

3.
Objects intended for recreation, if only percussion caps, tapes, rings (snap caps), or pop corks can be fired with them, unless they can be altered with generally available tools into a firearm or another object which is equal to a firearm.

4.
Firearms rendered unserviceable (weapons used for decorative purposes); these are—

4.1
Firearms rendered unserviceable, which were rendered unserviceable prior to 1 April 2003 in compliance with the requirements of section 7 of the 1st Ordinance regarding the Weapons Law of 24 May 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1285) in the version applicable until that point in time.

4.2
Firearms rendered unserviceable, decorative or collectors' weapons which were made unserviceable in the period starting 1 April 2003 in accordance with the requirements of annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, number 1.4 and which bear a license mark pursuant to annex II, figure 11, re the Ordinance on Test Firing of 13 July 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1474).

5.
Replicas of firearms pursuant to annex 1, part 1, subpart 1, number 6.

Article 1
Weapons Law

Article 2
Law on the Testing and Approval of Firearms, Saluting Guns, Devices Where Ammunition is Used as a Propellant as well as of Ammunition and other Weapons (Test Firing Law)

Article 3
Amendment to the Law on the Control of Weapons of War

Article 4
Amendment to the Law on State Security Police Documents

Article 5
Amendment to the Federal Law of Residence

Article 6
Amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure

Article 7
Amendment to the Law on Product Safety

Article 8
Amendment to the Ordinance Regulating the Responsibility of the Main Customs Agencies for the Prosecution and Fining of Specific Administrative Offenses under the Weapons Law and the Explosives Act

Article 9
Amendment to the Industrial Code

Article 10
Amendment to the First Ordinance on the Weapons Law

Article 11
Amendment to the Third Ordinance on the Weapons Law

Article 12
Amendment to the Explosives Act

Article 13
Amendment to the First Ordinance on the Explosives Act

Article 14
Amendment to the Ordinance on the Legislation Regarding Nuclear Reliability Safety Testing

Article 15
Amendment to the Federal Hunting Law

Article 16
Amendment to the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance

Article 17
Implementation of a Uniform Ordinance Priority

Article 18
Amendment to the Law on the Federal Central Register

Article 19
Entry into Force, Termination, Continuance of Regulations

1. The delegated power to issue statutory orders contained in Article 1, section 7, paragraph (2); section 22, paragraph (2); section 25, paragraph (1); section 27, paragraph (7), sentence 2; section 34, paragraph (6); section 36, paragraph (5); section 47; section 48, paragraph (1); section 50, paragraphs (2) and (3); section 55, paragraphs (5) and (6); Article 2, section 4, paragraphs (3) and (4); section 14; section 15, sentence 1; section 16, paragraph (2), sentence 1, and paragraph (3); section 20, paragraph (1); as well as in Article 3, number 3; and the prohibition of front stock bolt-action rifles where the rear stock is replaced by a pistol grip stipulated in Article 1, annex 2, part 1. number 1.2.1, enter into force on the day following the publication. Otherwise this Law shall enter into force on 1 April 2003. At the same time, the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 8 March 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 432), last amended by Article 9 of the Law of 14 December 2001 (Federal Law Gazette I. p. 3714) shall cease to be in effect.

2. Article 1, section 20, sentence 2, ceases to be in effect 5 years after entry into force of this Law.

3. Until entry into force of ordinances according to this Law, the following ordinances continue to apply accordingly based on the respective pertinent authorization:

a) First Ordinance on the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 10 March 1987 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 777), last amended by Article 10 of the Law of 11 October 2002 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 3970).

b) Second Ordinance on the Weapons Law of 13 December 1976 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 3387).

c) Cost Ordinance regarding the Weapons Law in the version of the publication of 20 April 1990 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 780), last amended by the ordinance of 10 January 2000 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 38).