

LAW
No. 74/2014
ON FIREARMS¹

Pursuant to Articles 78 and 83, point 1, of the Constitution, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DECIDED:

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Subject matter and scope

This law regulates:

- a) the conditions and criteria for possession, storage, trading, import, export, tracing and transportation, within and outside the territory of the Republic of Albania, of firearms in categories “B”, “C” and “D”, according to this law;
- b) the relations between the state and entities regarding the supply of firearms and ammunition, when such a right arises due to ownership or official duty;
- c) the relations for the issuance of licenses and authorizations by the State Police for any interested entity regarding permitted activities with firearms, according to the categories defined in this law;
- ç) the activity of manufacturing, deactivation and repair of firearms.

Article 2
Limitations of the scope

1. The provisions of this law do not apply to the purchase and possession of armaments, equipment and ammunition dedicated to the needs of the structures of the ministry responsible for order and public security, the Ministry of Justice and the State Intelligence Service or to collectors or bodies of a cultural and historical nature in the field of firearms, according to the definitions of this law.
2. With the exception of cases where this law provides otherwise, its provisions do not apply to international transfers of military goods and ammunition, their import, export, transit and brokerage activities, which are carried out on the basis of Law No. 9707, dated 5.4.2007, “Për kontrollin shtetëror të veprimtarisë së import-eksportit të mallrave ushtarake dhe mallrave e teknologjive me përdorim të dyfishtë”, as well as to ammunition dedicated to the needs of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania.
3. The licensing of public and private entities for these activities is carried out by the responsible bodies of the Ministry of Defence, according to the legislation in force.

Article 3
Definitions

In this law, the following terms have these meanings:

1. “Weapon” is considered any device or tool prepared with the purpose that, under the pressure of gases, which are produced during the combustion of explosive substances, electricity, gases, fires projectiles in the form of bullets, a cluster of shot, gas, liquid, or darts that cause physical or psychological harm.

¹ Ky ligj është përafshuar pjesërisht me direktivën e Këshillit 91/477/KEE, datë 18 qershor 1991, “Për kontrollin e blerjeve dhe posedimit të armëve”, numri CELEX: 31991L0477, Fletorja Zyrtare e Bashkimit Europian, Seria L, nr. 256, datë 13.9.1991, faqe 51-58, e ndryshuar me direktivën 2008/51/KE, numri CELEX:32008L0051, Fletorja Zyrtare e Bashkimit Europian Seria L, nr. 179, datë 8 korrik 2008, faqe 5-11.

2. "Firearm" is any portable weapon with a barrel that discharges, is designed to discharge, or can be readily modified to discharge shots, bullets, or projectiles by means of an explosive substance.
3. "Air gun" is any type of handheld weapon with a barrel that fires a shot or a projectile through the action of forces not produced by the ignition of a combustible propellant. An air gun is considered to be a weapon whose projectile has an energy, measured during flight, equal to or greater than 7.5 joules.
4. "Short firearm" is a firearm with a barrel no longer than 30 cm or with an overall length not exceeding 60 cm.
5. "Long firearm" is a firearm with a barrel longer than 30 cm or with an overall length of more than 60 cm.
6. "Automatic firearm" is a firearm that automatically reloads each time a cartridge is fired and can discharge more than one cartridge with a single pull of the trigger.
7. "Semi-automatic firearm" is a firearm that automatically reloads each time a cartridge is fired and can only discharge one cartridge with each pull of the trigger.
8. "Directed energy weapon (DEW)" is a type of weapon that releases energy in a targeted direction, without using a projectile. This weapon transfers energy to the target for the purpose of achieving the desired effect.
9. "Mechanically loaded firearm" is a firearm which, after the discharge of the projectile, is designed to be manually reloaded from the magazine or cylinder.
10. "Single-shot firearm" is a firearm without a magazine, which is loaded before each shot by manually inserting the cartridge into the chamber or loading opening at the breech.
11. "Pneumatic weapon" is a weapon by means of which a projectile is discharged using air pressure or compressed gases, an operation similar in principle to the functioning of pneumatic tube systems.
12. "Weapons for use of various means" are all types of rifles, pistols, revolvers or other devices which, under the pressure of gunpowder or gases, disperse in one direction an irritant gas that affects human health.
13. "Firearm for light acoustic signalling" is a firearm that is usually used as a signal in the event of a disaster, as well as for other signalling purposes at sea, including all types of pistols, revolvers and other devices which, under the pressure of the weapon, gunpowder or gases, discharge or fire signalling shots in a certain direction and release projectiles, except for flare guns for military use.
14. "Explosive weapon" primarily means any kind of bomb, mine, rocket, grenade or other device that contains explosive substances or incendiary materials, in relation to which, due to internal or external processes (weight, impact, friction, chemical reaction, electrical energy and the like), the release or creation of energy and explosion is caused.

"Explosive weapon" also includes components of explosives, detonators, pyrotechnic devices or other components, which are clearly intended for the preparation of explosive weapons. This definition is intended to include thermobaric weapons, which differ from conventional explosive weapons because they operate using atmospheric oxygen and do not contain oxidisers in their explosives. Furthermore, high-impulse thermobaric weapons (HI-T), fuel-air explosives (FAE or FAX), and sometimes referred to as fuel-air munitions, heat and pressure weapons, or vacuum bombs, are also considered as such.
15. "Bow weapons and similar" are bows and other mechanisms that operate under the tension of a tightened string, which shoot arrows or other projectiles.
16. "Cold weapon" means a weapon other than a firearm or projectile weapon and is considered any type of instrument prepared and specifically intended for attack against persons or for self-defense. These may be pointed or bladed, such as: swords, swordsticks, daggers, stilettos, bayonets, knives, spring knives and similar to them, as well as sharp or contact weapons, such as: rubber batons, maces, brass knuckles, electric stun devices and similar to them.
17. "Stun gun" is a weapon considered as a disabling weapon, which is used to subdue a person or animal through electroshock, causing electric shock by direct contact and is intended to hinder the functions of superficial muscles.
18. "Weapon for industrial purposes" is a weapon manufactured for alarm, signaling, life-saving, slaughter of animals or for harpoon fishing, for industrial or technical purposes, provided that they are used only for the aforementioned purpose.
19. "Firearm for hunting" is a firearm manufactured or mainly used for hunting animals, for food purposes or for sport, which is distinguished from those of category "A" or from firearms mainly used for military purposes

and belonging to categories “B” and “C”, through which hunting is allowed in accordance with the applicable legal provisions on hunting.

20. “Sporting firearm” is a firearm manufactured or mainly used for specific and predetermined sporting events, which belongs to categories “B”, “C” and “D”, and which complies with the special provisions regulating shooting sports.

21. “Collection firearm” is any type of weapon that is kept for collection purposes.

22. “Relic weapon” is a weapon that is directly or indirectly connected to a historical event or public figure, or that is connected by an affective relationship with its holder.

23. “Decorative weapon” means an object in the form of a weapon, but manufactured for decorative purposes, which cannot be used as a weapon.

24. “Imitation weapon” is an object whose external appearance resembles that of a weapon, but which cannot be used as a firearm or cannot be produced without any necessary firing mechanism and also cannot be adapted for firing.

25. “Antique firearm” means firearms loaded from the muzzle as well as those of models manufactured before 1890.

26. “Artistic firearm” is a firearm whose surface has been artistically treated, making it different from other weapons of the same model, but without changing its technical specifications.

27. “Rare firearm” is a weapon of a specific model, which exists only in one or a few specimens.

28. “Ceremonial weapon” is a weapon as an integral part of the ceremonial uniform or parade, according to the relevant regulation on the wearing of the uniform.

29. “Essential component of a firearm” is any element that is specifically designed for a firearm and is essential for its operation, including, among others: the firing trigger mechanism, firing pin, barrel with cartridge chamber, barrel housing, bolt with bolt housing and their constituent parts, mainspring, gas piston with spring, safety and any device designed or adapted to reduce the noise caused by a firearm discharge.

30. “Special device for a firearm” is any mechanism that is manufactured and dedicated to improving the basic structure (template) of the firearm, which, through its application, enhances the performance and quality of the use of the firearm, except for the optical sight.

31. “Silencer” is a device that is attached to the barrel or is part of it, for the purpose of reducing the noise and flash created by the discharge of a firearm.

32. “Optical sight” is a special device for a firearm or for a cold weapon, which is manufactured as an auxiliary aiming device or optical tool and is used as an aid in determining the target, guiding the eye and aligning it with the weapon or with another device that needs to be aimed at the target. The optical sight may be used to enhance hunting and sporting firearms, which are used for the respective authorized purposes, according to authorizations from the competent authority, such as the shooting or hunting association.

33. “Caliber or barrel adapters” are devices dedicated for use in hunting and sport shooting, which are inserted into the barrel, for the purpose of changing the dimension or caliber of the barrel and the firearm, through which the firearm does not change its existing category, in accordance with this law.

34. “Partially or fully deactivated firearm” is a firearm of categories “A,” “B,” “C,” and “D,” which has been rendered partially or fully non-functional through the application of a technical procedure on one of its essential components and which has been certified by the competent authority.

35. “Ammunition” is the combination of components, including the cartridge case, primer, gunpowder, bullet or projectile, which are used in a firearm. The definition includes, but, taking into account technological advancements, is not limited to:

a) the cartridge, which represents the combination in a single unit of the cartridge case, bullet, gunpowder, and primer;

b) the bullet, which is an element of the cartridge case in small-caliber firearms;

c) the large number of small projectiles (pellets), the purpose of which is to be fired simultaneously with a single shot. Firearms that can be held by hand, produced for this type of ammunition, are mainly known as hunting rifles;

ç) the air rifle bullet, which is a non-spherical projectile, designated for shooting from an air rifle.

36. “Ammunition with armor-piercing bullet” is ammunition prepared for military use, the bullet of which is intended to penetrate metal or armor.

37. "Ammunition with explosive projectile" is ammunition produced solely for military use, the bullet of which contains a filling that explodes upon impact or has a time-fuzed or delayed fuse, resulting in the detonation of the ammunition at a predetermined time.

38. "Ammunition with incendiary bullets" means, but is not limited to, ammunition produced for military use, the bullets of which contain ignitable chemical mixtures, and may include ammunition that contains exothermic and pyrophoric metal mixtures in the form of a projectile, produced for igniting objects.

39. "Tracer ammunition" is ammunition that is intended to leave a trail of smoke or illumination during its trajectory towards the target. This type of ammunition is used to assist in correcting fire.

40. "Ammunition for firearms for use of chemical agents" is ammunition that contains a chemical filling in the bullet, which affects the health of humans or animals.

41. "Combined firearms" are firearms with more than one barrel. The combination of barrels may consist of rifled and smoothbore barrels of different calibers.

42. "Tracing of firearms and parts of firearms" means the systematic tracing of firearms and, where possible, of parts of firearms from the manufacturer to the purchaser.

43. "Responsible authority" is the relevant authority within or subordinate to the Ministry of Defence or the General Directorate of State Police that issues the license/authorization, as defined by this law or other applicable legal and sublegal acts.

44. "Civil shooting range" is an open or closed facility within which safe shooting activities with firearms can be carried out. The facility may be underground or above ground, must be constructed in accordance with environmental and urban planning standards of the area where it is established, and must ensure that firing takes place without the risk of bullets exiting or ricocheting back toward the point of origin of the shooting.

45. "Illegal firearms" are firearms on which the serial number is not stamped or, if present, has been intentionally removed or made illegible. Also considered illegal are firearms of categories "B", "C", and "D" of this law on which the name or trademark of the manufacturer and the state seal (AL) are not stamped.

46. "Reliability" is the process of verifying a person's data in relation to those of the physical and electronic registers of all state institutions, which is reflected in the administrative act of the responsible body of the State Police.

47. "Minister" is the minister responsible for public order and safety.

CHAPTER II TYPES AND CATEGORIES OF FIREARMS

Article 4 **Types of firearms**

1. According to this law, the types of firearms are:

- a) firearms;
- b) pneumatic (air) weapons;
- c) weapons for dispersing irritant gases;
- ç) explosive ammunition;
- d) weapons with a bow or elastic mechanism;
- dh) cold weapons;
- e) weapons for signaling with light and sound;
- ë) electric stun devices;
- f) energy-directed weapons;
- g) as well as other types of weapons, which will be recognized as such by international acts ratified by law.

2. Ammunition and essential components of the firearm are also equated with firearms, unless otherwise specified in this law. This extended meaning of the term "firearm" also applies, among other things, to the licenses

and authorizations provided for in this law.

3. The following are not considered firearms, according to this law:

- a) weapons for industrial purposes;
- b) decorative weapons;
- c) imitations of weapons;
- ç) weapons which have been rendered permanently unusable (deactivated) through the application of technical procedures that are guaranteed or recognized by the responsible authority;
- d) harpoons for underwater fishing.

Article 5

Categorization of firearms

1. Firearms, according to this law, are categorized as follows:

1.1. Category “A” firearms are:

- a) military explosive projectiles and launch systems (A1);
- b) automatic firearms (A2);
- c) firearms disguised in the form of another object (A3);
- ç) ammunition with penetrating projectiles, ammunition with explosive projectiles, ammunition with incendiary projectiles, as well as projectiles for such ammunition (A4);
- d) ammunition for pistols and revolvers with dispersive and expanding projectiles, as well as projectiles for such ammunition, except in cases of hunting firearms or those for sport belonging to persons who have the right to use them (A5).

1.2. Category “B” firearms are:

- a) semi-automatic or self-loading short firearms (B1);
- b) single-shot short firearms with center-fire ignition (B2);
- c) single-shot short firearms with rim-fire ignition, with an overall length of less than 28 cm (B3);
- ç) semi-automatic long firearms, with a magazine or chamber that can hold more than three cartridges (B4);
- d) semi-automatic long firearms, with a magazine or chamber that can accept up to three cartridges. When their magazine is changed, these firearms may be converted, with the help of an ordinary tool, to accept more than three cartridges (B5);
- dh) semi-automatic or repeating long firearms, with a smoothbore barrel, up to 60 cm in length (B6);
- e) pneumatic firearms, with projectile energy over 7.5 J and caliber over 4.5 mm (B7).

1.3. Firearms of category “C” are:

- a) repeating long firearm, which is not included in letter “dh” of subpoint 1.2 of category “B” (C1);
- b) long firearm with single shot and rifled barrel (C2);
- c) semi-automatic long firearm, which is not included in letters “ç” and “dh” of category “B” (C3);
- ç) short single-shot firearm with side strike, the overall length of which is not less than 28 cm (C4);
- d) single-shot, long firearm, with a smoothbore barrel (C5);
- dh) pneumatic firearms with projectile energy up to 7.5 J and caliber up to 4.5 mm (C6);
- e) signal firearms with light and sound (C7);
- ë) adapter (C8).

1.4. Category “D” firearms are:

- a) antique firearms (D1);
- b) archery or crossbow weapons (D2);
- c) cold weapons (D3), which are divided into:
 - i) factory-manufactured weapon;
 - ii) handmade weapon.

Article 6

Non-interference with legislation on military weapons

The categorization of firearms, according to Article 5, is made for the purposes of this law and does not affect the provisions of the legislation in force on military weapons and equipment.

Article 7

The right of ownership of firearms

1. Category “A” firearms, within the meaning of this law, are the property of the state only, except for hunting firearms and sporting firearms with rifled barrels and equipped with optical sights.
2. Category “B”, “C”, and “D” firearms, within the meaning of this law, may be in private or state ownership.
3. Legal actions for the transfer of ownership or other rights over firearms are carried out in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth in this law.
4. For matters not provided for in this law, the provisions of the Civil Code shall apply.

Article 8

The legal regime for categories of firearms

For the firearms specified in Article 5 of this law, there is a special legal regime, taking into account their inclusion in the different categories, as follows:

1. Category “A” includes firearms that are not permitted for use and for which no authorization is issued, except for hunting firearms and sporting firearms with rifled barrels, equipped with optical sights, which, within the meaning of this law, are not prohibited. For these firearms, authorization is issued by the responsible body of the State Police to Albanian or foreign citizens who prove their ability to practice professional shooting sports or hunting, according to the relevant certification/permit from the ministry responsible for sports or the one for the environment.
2. Category “B” includes firearms for which authorization is issued according to this rule:
 - a) for firearms in category “B1”, authorization is granted to persons who, due to their state duties or special personal circumstances, are exposed to risk to life and are recognized the right to special protection in accordance with the applicable legislation, persons who meet the criteria for possessing a firearm, as well as those who, due to the exercise of private security activity, are granted the right to possess a firearm, according to this law;
 - b) for firearms in category “B4”, authorization is granted to persons who, due to the exercise of private security activity, are granted the right to possess a firearm, according to the provisions of this law.
3. Category “C” includes firearms with limited technical quality, for which authorization is issued to Albanian and foreign citizens who meet the criteria of this law, for hunting and sporting purposes, and for persons who, due to the exercise of private security activity, are granted the right to possess a firearm, according to the provisions of this law.
4. For firearms in category “D” the following rule applies:
 - a) for firearms in categories “D1” and “D2” no authorization is issued, within the meaning of this law, but they are only registered by the licensed entity for their trade;
 - b) for cold weapons in category “D3” authorization is issued.
5. For collectible firearms in categories “A”, “B”, “C” and “D”, which meet the criteria to be considered firearms, authorization is issued by the competent authority of the State Police.

Article 9

Regime for the entry and exit of firearms in the territory of the Republic of Albania

1. The entry and exit from the territory of the Republic of Albania of firearms in categories “B” and “C”, their ammunition, for the purpose of trade, import, export, hunting, and sport shooting, are permitted only with authorization issued by the competent authority of the State Police.
2. Within the meaning of this law, foreign nationals who have the right to enter with a firearm into the territory

of the Republic of Albania are provided with a temporary authorization issued by the competent authority of the State Police.

3. Firearms that enter and exit the state territory are inspected and registered by the customs service and the State Police.

4. For all firearms that are permanently brought into the territory of the Republic of Albania, the natural or legal person must appear at the local police structures for the purpose of affixing the entry verification stamp.

5. The entry stamp consists of the identifying marker of the Albanian state "Albania", followed by the abbreviation "AL" and the year of entry.

6. Stamping is not required for firearms coming from the European Union, on which another Member State has affixed a similar stamp.

7. The detailed procedures regarding the entry/exit, stamping of firearms, and registration of Albanian and foreign nationals with firearms of categories "B" and "C" in the territory of the Republic of Albania are determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 10

Registration of the firearm

1. The natural or legal person appears at the local responsible body of the State Police for the registration of the firearm, within five days from the date of its purchase.

2. The person licensed for the trading activity shall submit the sale and purchase documents to the local responsible body of the State Police where he/she carries out the activity within five days from the sale and purchase of the firearms.

3. The rules for the establishment, administration of the firearms register, as well as the relevant format, shall be determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 11

Experimental firing

1. The local responsible body of the State Police, after the registration of the firearm, conducts experimental firing and administers the cartridge cases obtained for each registered firearm.

2. The rules, procedures, and the form to be completed at the time of conducting the experimental firing and the administration of the cartridge case in a database shall be determined by instruction of the minister.

CHAPTER III

ACTIVITIES PERMITTED WITH FIREARMS

Article 12

The meaning of activities permitted with firearms

For the purpose of this law, activities permitted with firearms shall mean:

- a) trading, import, export;
- b) the transport within and outside the territory of the Republic of Albania;
- c) training at a civilian shooting range;
- ç) the theoretical and practical training of persons regarding the firearm;
- d) the provision of firearms for cinematographic and theatrical use;
- dh) the reloading of ammunition;
- e) the manufacture, deactivation, and repair of firearms;
- ë) the collection of firearms.

Article 13

Licensing

1. The activities defined in letters "a", "b", "c", "ç", and "ë" of Article 12, for firearms, their parts, and corresponding ammunition are licensed in accordance with the provisions of this law by the responsible bodies of

the State Police, whereas the activities mentioned in letter “e” are licensed by the Ministry of Defence.

2. The issued license specifies the activities, types, and categories of firearms for which it is approved.

Article 14

Types of licenses

For the purposes of this law, the types of licenses are:

- a) license for import/export and trading of firearms of categories “B1”, “B4”, “C”, and “D”;
- b) license for the transport of firearms, their parts, and ammunition of categories “B1”, “B4”, “C”, and “D”;
- c) license for civilian shooting range;
- ç) license for the theoretical and practical training of persons for firearms;
- d) the license for the manufacture, deactivation, and repair of firearms is issued by the Ministry of Defence, according to the specific procedures and criteria defined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 15

License for import/export and trading of firearms of categories “B1”, “B4”, “C”, and “D”

1. For the activity of import/export and trading of firearms of categories “B1”, “B4”, “C”, and “D”, which are included within the scope of this law, a license is issued by the responsible body of the State Police.
2. The license for this activity is granted to any entity that meets the conditions and criteria, according to this law and the bylaws.
3. The security conditions that must be met by a facility for carrying out the activity of trading firearms shall be determined in the relevant regulation, approved by decision of the Council of Ministers.
4. The responsible body of the State Police sends to the General Directorate of Customs the list of entities equipped with a license for import/export and trading of firearms of categories “B1”, “B4”, “C”, and “D” and notifies this directorate of any changes or additions thereto.

Article 16

The license for the transport of firearms, parts, and their ammunition of categories “B1”, “B4”, “C” and “D”

1. The license for the transport of firearms, parts, and their ammunition of categories “B1”, “B4”, “C”, and “D”, which fall within the scope of this law, is issued by the responsible body of the State Police.
2. The license for the transport of firearms, parts, and their ammunition shall be issued in favor of any natural or legal person who meets the conditions and criteria, according to this law and bylaws, as well as those who have previously been licensed for the commercial activity of import/export of firearms.
3. The security conditions that must be fulfilled for the activity of transporting firearms, parts, and their ammunition are defined in the relevant regulation approved by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 17

License for civil shooting range

1. The license for a civil shooting range, open or closed, is issued by the responsible body of the State Police. This license implies the right to possess firearms only during the practice of shooting at the civil shooting range.
2. The civil shooting range is constructed solely for recreational, sporting, or target practice purposes.
3. In the civil shooting range, the possession and use of “B1” and “B4” firearms, of category “B”, and “C6”, of category “C”, are permitted, with three pieces allowed for each category.
4. The security conditions for the construction and manner of operation of a civil shooting range, pursuant to this article, are defined in the regulation approved by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 18

License for the theoretical and practical training of persons for firearms

1. The license for the theoretical and practical training of persons for firearms is issued by the responsible body of the State Police in favor of entities interested in carrying out the activity of theoretical and practical training with firearms.
2. Entities equipped with a license, according to point 1 of this article, are granted the right to open private training courses for the theoretical and practical training of persons for firearms and for issuing certificates.
3. The natural person seeking to enroll in the training course for theoretical and practical training with firearms must meet the criteria specified in Article 34 of this law.
4. The training course program for the theoretical and practical instruction for firearms, as well as the conditions that must be met by the premises where the program is conducted, are approved by guideline of the minister.

Article 19

General licensing criteria

1. The general licensing criteria, for the licenses provided for in Articles 15, 16, 17, and 18 of this law, are as follows:
 - a) the entity must be registered as a commercial entity and have its headquarters in the territory of the Republic of Albania;
 - b) the entity must have appointed a technical director, who must previously be equipped with the relevant certificate and must meet the criteria for firearm possession, as defined by this law.
2. The license is issued for a period of 5 years, with the right to renewal.
3. The detailed procedures for the review of applications, documentation, review deadlines, and special licensing criteria are determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.
4. Silent approval does not apply in the case of these licenses.

Article 20

Certificate of theoretical and practical competency for firearms

1. The certificate attests to the theoretical and practical competency of the person seeking to be equipped with a firearm possession authorization and is issued by entities previously licensed for this purpose by the responsible body of the State Police.
2. The procedures for the issuance and revocation of the certificate, as well as its format, are determined by instruction of the minister.

Article 21

Technical director

1. The technical director is the highest technical function of the entity equipped with a license for all activities permitted with firearms, for the direction, management, and control of this activity.
2. The certificate for technical director is issued by the responsible body of the State Police.
3. All citizens with police or military education, with at least five years of service experience, and who meet the criteria for firearm possession according to this law, are entitled to apply for the certificate of technical director of the entity.

Article 22

Obligations of the licensed entity

During the exercise of its activity, the licensed entity must fulfill the following obligations:

- a) to pay the financial obligations related to the exercise of this activity to the state authorities within the specified deadline, according to the applicable legislation;
- b) not to use the license in contradiction with the approved subject matter of activity;
- c) to commence activity within 180 days from the entry into force of the license;

ç) not to transfer firearms and ammunition to entities that are not equipped with the relevant authorisation/license from the responsible authority;

d) to report to the responsible police authority on the monthly activity performed, by the 10th of the following month;

dh) to keep complete records of the activity performed, including data on persons, firearms, and ammunition. These records must be available for inspection at any time by the responsible authority. The format of the register is approved by instruction of the minister;

e) to take all necessary measures for the technical security of firearms and ammunition, in order to prevent accidents, possible incidents, movement, administration, storage, and their sale and purchase;

ë) to fulfill within the specified deadlines the tasks assigned in writing, following the inspection carried out by the responsible authority of the State Police;

f) not to transfer the activity, for which the license has been issued, to another entity;

g) to ensure the certification by the responsible authority of the personnel employed for the exercise of the licensed activity;

gj) not to employ in his activity any uncertified persons, as defined in this law;

h) to submit the sale and purchase documents to the local responsible authority of the State Police where the activity is carried out, within five days from the sale and purchase of firearms.

Article 23

Inspection

The exercise of licensed/authorized activity by natural and legal persons is subject to regular inspection by the responsible authority of the State Police, during which the provisions of Law no. 10 433, dated 16.6.2011, “Për inspektimin në Republikën e Shqipërisë”, and other applicable provisions in force, shall apply.

CHAPTER IV

THE RIGHT AND CRITERIA FOR KEEPING A FIREARM

Article 24

Types of authorisations

1. For the purposes of this law, the authorisations issued by the responsible authority of the State Police are:

- a) authorisation for the purchase of a firearm;
- b) authorisation for keeping a firearm;
- c) authorisation for stage use of the firearm;
- ç) authorisation for the reloading of ammunition;
- d) authorisation for firearm collection.

2. The authorisation for keeping a firearm is divided into:

- a) authorisation for keeping a firearm while on duty and in transit;
- b) authorisation for keeping a firearm at the place of residence;
- c) authorisation for keeping a cold weapon at the place of residence;
- ç) special authorisation for keeping a firearm;
- d) authorisation for keeping a hunting firearm, sporting firearm, and other firearms of this type.

Article 25

Authorisation for the purchase of firearms for legal persons

The following legal persons are entitled to obtain authorisation for the purchase of firearms of categories “B1”, “B4” and “C”, in accordance with the provisions of this law:

- a) entities licensed for private security services;
- b) entities licensed for civilian shooting ranges;
- c) the port authority for port security;
- ç) The Bank of Albania for internal security;
- d) entities that prove their status as collectors;
- dh) public legal persons, to whom by special law is granted the right to keep a firearm.

Article 26

Authorisation for the purchase of firearms for natural persons

1. The following natural persons are entitled to obtain authorisation for the purchase of firearms, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of this law:

- a) those who prove their status as collectors;
- b) those who are granted the right to keep a firearm by special law;
- c) those who meet the criteria for obtaining authorisation, according to Article 34 of this law;
- ç) those who, due to state activities or particular personal circumstances, are exposed to a risk to life and are granted the right to special protection, in accordance with the applicable legislation.

2. Natural persons who meet the criteria for obtaining authorisation, according to Article 34 of this law, with the exception of letter “dh”, are entitled to obtain authorisation for the purchase of cold weapons of category “D3”.

Article 27

Authorisation for carrying a firearm on duty and in transit

1. Authorisation for carrying a firearm on duty means the right of the natural person to carry the firearm during working hours only within the premises of the workplace or service.

2. Authorisation for carrying a firearm in transit means the right of the natural person to carry the firearm, except as provided in point 1 of this Article, also outside the place of residence or work/service.

3. In such cases, the right to use the weapon is regulated according to the applicable law.

4. In the case of hunting and sporting firearms, the authorisation means the right to carry the firearm in transit only when the holder is equipped with a hunting licence or a licence as a professional sports shooter.

Article 28

Authorisation for carrying a firearm at the place of residence

1. Authorisation for carrying a firearm at the place of residence means the right to possess it only in the dwelling declared as the place of residence, with a complete restriction on taking the firearm outside of it.

2. In such cases, the right to use the weapon is regulated according to the applicable law.

3. The issuance of the authorisation for carrying a firearm under the conditions of the place of residence shall be made after the security rules for the storage of the firearm have been verified by the responsible body of the State Police.

4. The conditions and safety rules for the storage of firearms at the place of residence are defined in the regulation approved by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 29

Authorisation for carrying cold weapons

The responsible body of the State Police issues authorisation for the possession of cold weapons at the place of residence in favour of entities that meet the criteria for being granted authorisation, according to Article 34 of this law, except for letter “dh”.

Article 30

Special authorisation for carrying a firearm

1. Individuals who, due to their state activities or particular personal circumstances, are exposed to a risk to life and are recognised the right to special protection, according to the applicable legislation, are entitled to be granted a special authorisation for carrying a firearm.

2. The procedures for assessing the threat to life risk are determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 31

Authorisation for carrying hunting, sporting and other weapons

Authorisation for carrying hunting or sporting weapons, as well as for other weapons, different from firearms, which are subject to the provisions of this law and for which authorisation is required, is granted by the responsible body of the State Police in favour of the following entities:

- a) for which the right to carry the weapon is provided for by the applicable legal provisions on hunting;
- b) which, professionally or as amateurs, carry out activities that are included in shooting sports or target practice;
- c) for which the right to carry other weapons is provided for in legal provisions.

Article 32

Authorisations for theatrical use and for the collection of weapons

1. The responsible body of the State Police issues authorisation, upon payment of a fee, for the use of weapons of categories “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” for theatrical and cinematographic use.
2. The transport, physical security, as well as the use of weapons for theatrical and cinematographic purposes is carried out under the supervision of State Police officers.
3. The authorisation for the collection of weapons is issued by the responsible body of the State Police in favor of entities recognized for this purpose.
4. For collection purposes, it is permitted to possess no more than two specimens of each weapon model.
5. The authorisation for the collection of weapons is granted without a time limit.

Article 33

Authorisation for the reloading of ammunition

1. The responsible body of the State Police issues authorisation to persons who have the technical ability to carry out, on a non-professional basis, the activity of reloading ammunition for hunting weapons.
2. The authorisation for this purpose is of a permanent nature and specifies the premises where the reloading activity is carried out.
3. The natural person authorised for this process has the right to purchase and possess up to 5 kg of gunpowder for reloading ammunition for hunting weapons.
4. Reloaded ammunition for hunting weapons is intended for use by the holder of the authorisation.

Article 34

Criteria for obtaining authorisation

1. The person who is the beneficiary of one of the types of authorisations, as provided for in this law, must meet the following criteria:
 - a) to be an Albanian citizen;
 - b) to have reached the age of 25;
 - c) not to have been previously convicted by a final court decision for criminal offences committed intentionally;
 - ç) not to have been identified for cases of violent resistance against State Police officers, public officials or for criminal offences involving domestic violence, for matters related to revenge or blood feuds;
 - d) to be physically and mentally fit, as well as not to be a user of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, as certified by the relevant medical report;
 - dh) to possess the certificate for completing the theoretical and practical training course for the use of weapons;
 - e) not to be a debtor in the payment of fines for administrative offences as provided for in this law;
 - ë) to enjoy credibility, within the meaning of this law.
2. The procedures, documentation, and review timeframes for obtaining an authorisation are determined by instruction of the minister.
3. The authorisations provided for in this law are issued for a period of five years, except in cases where otherwise specified.
4. Every person has the right to be equipped with a hunting and collection weapon with no more than three

authorisations of the same type or no more than five authorisations for weapons of different types.

Article 35

Medical report

1. Anyone seeking to purchase/possess a weapon must prove that they do not have any physical and/or mental health disorders, as reflected in the periodic medical report, issued by the forensic medical commissions.

2. The medical report is valid for a period of 3 months from the date of issuance and is submitted to the responsible authority of the State Police at the time of the application for issuance or renewal of the authorisation for the purchase or possession of a weapon.

3. For the purposes of this law, any healthcare structure that confirms mental health disorders in any citizen, who reports or refers to being in possession of a firearm, is obliged to immediately notify the local responsible police authority.

4. The administrators of shooting ranges, who ascertain/suspect, as a result of abnormal suspicious behaviors observed in any citizen holding a firearm, that the person displays anomalies in physiological and/or mental functioning, are obliged to immediately notify the local responsible police authority.

5. The types of examinations and the content of the medical report are determined by joint guideline of the minister and the Minister of Health.

Article 36

Commissions for the issuance of licenses, authorisations

1. In the State Police, the following commissions are established and operate for the issuance of licenses and authorisations for activities permitted with firearms:

- a) the central commission;
- b) the local commissions.

2. The composition, duties, and manner of operation of these commissions are determined by order of the minister.

Article 37

Exemptions from the rules set out in the authorisation

A person who is equipped with one of the authorisations issued by the State Police, within the meaning of this law, is exempted from the obligations imposed for authorisations and has the right to take the firearm out of the residence only in the following cases:

- a) due to the duty of the holder of the authorisation;
- b) for the exercise of hunting activity during the hunting season;
- c) for the exercise of sporting shooting activities, after the issuance of the daily authorisation by the State Police;
- c) due to the performance of technical repair services at entities authorised for this purpose, in accordance with the legislation in force.

Article 38

Issuance of the authorisation

The request for the issuance of an authorisation for the purchase and possession of firearms, which are included in categories “B”, “C”, and “D”, according to this law, is approved by an administrative act.

Article 39

Alienation under conditions of personal use

1. Actions for the alienation or transfer of other rights over privately owned hunting and sporting firearms, carried out within the country, or of import/export origin, when motivated by the need for the use by the subject itself, are not exercised on the basis of a licence. In the case of any such legal action, the responsible body of the State Police issues a special authorisation in favour of the natural person.

2. Actions for the alienation or transfer of other rights over hunting and sporting firearms, carried out within

the country, when motivated by the need for the use by the subject itself, are not exercised on the basis of a licence. In the case of any such legal action, the responsible body of the State Police issues an authorisation in favour of the legal person.

3. Persons who acquire and those who lose the right of use or another higher right over firearms, as specified in points 1 and 2 of this Article, within a ten-day period from the loss or actual taking possession of the firearm, shall notify the local responsible body of the State Police in order to carry out the registration of the firearm.

Article 40

Possession of firearms by foreign authorities

1. The right to be issued an authorisation for possession of firearms, on the basis of international agreements and the principle of reciprocity, is also granted to foreign persons and authorities as follows:

- a) foreign diplomats, consular officials, and foreign persons equated in function with them;
- b) employees of foreign military missions stationed in the territory of the Republic of Albania;
- c) persons who are responsible for the protection of aircraft and seagoing vessels;
- ç) various police and military missions, accredited in the Republic of Albania, for their personal security or the security of their premises (residences) with internal police guards brought in by themselves;
- d) foreign nationals who come to the Republic of Albania for shooting and hunting sports activities according to reciprocal intergovernmental agreements;
- dh) other entities for whom the right to possess firearms is provided by an international agreement or a legal provision;
- e) security personnel of premises, personnel of diplomatic missions, Albanian nationals employed on the basis of an employment contract with these authorities, who meet the criteria, according to this law, for possession of firearms.

2. The authorization for the persons mentioned in point 1 of this Article contains the relevant data of the person and the firearm for which the authorization is issued.

3. For the entry and exit of firearms from the state territory, as well as their transport within the country, in favor of the entities mentioned in point 1 of this Article, an authorization is issued, which may take the form of a single administrative act, issued together with the authorization for possession of the firearm.

Article 41

Responsibility for safekeeping, use, and reporting

1. The person who possesses any type of firearm by authorization shall be held responsible, according to the provisions of this law, the Civil Code, and the Criminal Code, in the event of use of the firearm by third parties.

2. The person who is equipped with any type of firearm is obliged to follow the rules for the physical security of the firearm at the workplace, at home, and during transport.

3. The use of the firearm outside of its designated purpose is prohibited. Shooting with a firearm is permitted only at shooting ranges or in places designated for this purpose, with safety measures in place.

4. The carrying of a firearm is prohibited for any natural person who has been granted the right to be equipped, according to the meaning of this law, in cases of gatherings, demonstrations, cultural, sports, and religious activities, in public spaces, and outside the official hours of their duties.

5. Authorized holders of firearms and ammunition shall report every six months to the authority responsible for issuing the authorization, regarding the technical condition of the firearm and other circumstances accompanying its possession. In case there are episodes of use of the firearm, according to its designated purpose, the above-mentioned reporting shall be carried out periodically, but not more than three months after its use.

Article 42

Cessation of the right to possess a firearm

1. When persons who are beneficiaries of authorizations, according to this law, leave their position or when the other circumstance on the basis of which they were considered beneficiaries no longer exists, their right to possess the firearm automatically ceases and they are obliged, within three days, to surrender it to the responsible authority

of the State Police.

2. The responsible authority of the State Police, which is tasked with administering the firearm that has been seized, as defined in this law, shall keep the firearm:

- a) until the reissuance of the authorization for the firearm holder;
- b) until it is verified, according to the law, that the firearm has been transferred to another person who holds an authorization.

Article 43

Handling of firearms as material evidence

1. All firearms serving as material evidence, which are part of the process of examination during the preliminary investigation or in trial, or for which a final decision has been issued, are subject to the regime, according to the general principles of the Criminal Procedure Code on the handling of material evidence.

2. The detailed procedures and rules for handling firearms serving as material evidence are determined by joint guideline of the minister, the Minister of Defense, and the Prosecutor General.

3. Law enforcement agencies are not permitted to use firearms serving as material evidence, seized or confiscated by a final court decision.

Article 44

Provisions for firearms

1. When a decision is made to revoke the issued authorization for firearms, the person is granted the right to effect the transfer of the firearm within 6 months from the date of being informed of the decision.

2. Upon the expiration of this period, the responsible body of the State Police sends the executive title for the revocation of the authorization for possession of the firearm to the enforcement structure for the execution of the decision, which carries out the transfer of the firearm through public auction procedures.

3. The procedures and rules for the provisions regarding firearms in cases of declaration of death, declaration of legal cessation of activity, for study purposes, loss of the firearm, theft of the firearm or the document/authorization granting rights over it shall be determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 45

Collection firearms

1. Collection firearms, depending on the legal provisions in force for cultural heritage, may be objects of tangible movable cultural heritage.

2. Firearms with rifled barrels of categories “A”, “B”, and “C”, which are not subject to the law on cultural heritage, are allowed to be held fully or partially deactivated. When the firearm is not deactivated, authorization for these firearms is granted by the responsible body of the State Police, whereas when the firearm is deactivated, only their registration is carried out.

3. Collection firearms are kept in museums or in premises designated by the natural or legal persons who own them, with the right to possess deactivated training ammunition.

4. Holders of firearms in public and private museums shall submit, to the responsible body of the State Police, 30 days after the entry into force of this law, and periodically thereafter, the list of collection firearms that are in their possession or custody, or that they intend to include in the collection in the forthcoming period.

5. For the firearms collection, including cases of cultural heritage objects that meet the criteria to be considered firearms within the meaning of this law, the responsible body of the State Police issues the relevant authorization in favor of the institution or person carrying out its custody.

6. For collection firearms that constitute cultural heritage objects, their administration shall also comply with the legal provisions in force regarding movable cultural heritage.

7. The detailed rules and procedures for the declaration, custody, registration, and deactivation of collection firearms shall be determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 46

Collection of personal data

1. The responsible bodies for the implementation of this law may collect personal data from other public and private institutions and entities, in cases where the administration of the relevant data is necessary for the purposes of issuing the licenses and authorizations provided for in this law.

2. The same data may also be collected without the data subject's consent, in cases of examination of the circumstances, for the purpose of revoking the license/authorization, or because the initial declared data are not regular.

3. During the activity of collection, administration, and processing of data, the provisions in force for the protection of personal data shall apply.

4. The responsible bodies for the implementation of this law, which become aware of personal data during the exercise of their functions, are obliged to maintain confidentiality and reliability even after the completion of their function. This data shall not be disclosed, except in cases provided for in this law.

Article 47

Recording of data on firearms

1. The General Directorate of State Police implements the provisions in force for state databases regarding data on firearms, licenses, authorizations, buyers, holders, and former holders of firearms.

2. Natural and legal persons, licensed according to the provisions of this law, shall keep accurate and detailed records, in written and electronic form, for all permitted and carried out activities with firearms.

Article 48

Financial fees

1. The application for the issuance of licenses and authorizations, according to the specific provisions of this law, is carried out upon payment of the fees for the administrative service and the annual fee for holding the firearm.

2. In case of issuance of the license or authorization, the respective subject shall pay the licensing/authorization fee within the deadline set by the authority responsible for issuing the title. Failure to pay the fee results in the revocation of the title, according to the provisions of this law.

3. The measures, criteria, and procedure for financial fees are determined by joint guideline of the minister and the Minister of Finance.

CHAPTER V

ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Article 49

Types of enforcement measures

1. For the purposes of this law, the following enforcement measures are imposed for identified violations:

- a) suspension of the license and authorization;
- b) revocation of the license and authorization.

2. The enforcement measures for activities permitted with firearms are imposed by the respective commissions of the State Police, according to their competences and jurisdiction.

Article 50

Suspension of the license

1. The responsible body of the State Police, as a rule, orders the fulfilment of conditions or the rectification of breaches of obligations within 30 days, without suspension of the title or with suspension of the title for a reasonable period, until the order for fulfilment of conditions or rectification of breaches of obligations is implemented, before making the decision to revoke the license. This provision does not apply in the cases provided for in letters "b" and "c" of Article 51 of this law, for which the revocation of the license is automatic.

2. Without prejudice to the implementation of the preliminary procedures set out in point 1 of this Article, suspension is imposed on its holder in the following cases:

- a) when the holder loses the licensing criteria, as provided in this law and in the bylaws issued in its

implementation;

- b) when it is found that the holder, in the submitted documentation, has provided inaccurate or false information;
- c) at the request of the holder to relinquish the licence;
- ç) when the holder does not fulfill, according to the law, the obligation to pay the fine imposed as an administrative measure.

3. The suspension order is revoked by the responsible authority when it is assessed that the holder has fulfilled all the orders, as applicable.

Article 51

Revocation of the licence

The responsible authority of the State Police revokes the licence in the following cases:

- a) when the circumstances are such that it would not make sense or be possible to restore compliance with the conditions or remedy the breach of obligations by the holder, within any reasonable suspension period;
- b) in case of non-compliance with the orders within the reasonable suspension periods;
- c) in the case of serious violations committed with fault by the holder and/or when the violation has caused harm to the public interest, which is guaranteed by the relevant title or the applicable legislation.

Article 52

Suspension of the authorisation

1. The responsible authority of the State Police has the right to suspend the authorisation for possession of a firearm when:

- a) the rules for possession, safekeeping, and use of the firearm are violated;
- b) the firearm may be used as an instrument for committing a criminal offence;
- c) the holder ceases to fulfil the criteria for being granted authorisation;
- ç) for other circumstances that impair the holder's right to continue to have this status;
- d) verification actions are carried out for the holder and his firearm.

2. The suspension of the authorisation to possess a firearm is made by decision, within 30 days from the date the violation is established, except in cases where the time limit is linked to the issuance of an act by another institution.

Article 53

Revocation of the authorisation to possess a firearm

1. For the purposes of this law, the revocation of the authorisation to possess a firearm is made in the following cases:

- a) when the orders are not implemented within the reasonable time limits of the suspension;
- b) in the case of changes to the general criteria for being granted authorisation, according to the applicable law;
- c) for circumstances that impair the holder's right to continue to have this status.

2. Revocation may also be carried out without first applying the orders or suspension, when the violation occurs in flagrante delicto and has caused serious consequences.

Article 54

Administrative appeal

1. An appeal may be lodged against acts of suspension and revocation of the licence, within 30 days from the date of receipt of notice, with the General Director of the State Police.

2. An appeal is allowed against acts of suspension and revocation of the authorisation, within 30 days from receipt of notice, to the head of the local responsible body of the State Police.

3. The review of appeals is carried out according to the general rules set out in the Code of Administrative Procedures.

Article 55

Appeal to the court

Against the decisions of the authorities specified in Article 54 of this law, an appeal may be made to the administrative court, in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 49/2012, “Për organizimin dhe funksionimin e gjykatave administrative dhe gjykimin e mosmarrëveshjeve administrative”.

CHAPTER VI ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 56 **Administrative offences**

1. Natural and legal persons who act in contravention of the provisions of this law and the bylaws enacted pursuant thereto, where their respective actions do not constitute a criminal offence, are liable for an administrative offence.

2. The legal person shall be fined from 30,000 (thirty thousand) to 100,000 (one hundred thousand) ALL and the natural person shall be fined from 15,000 (fifteen thousand) to 80,000 (eighty thousand) ALL, when:

a) possesses or uses the firearm in contravention of the purpose specified in the authorisations issued by the State Police and law enforcement agencies;

b) fails to appear within the specified time limit for the registration procedure of the purchased firearm or of a collection firearm before the responsible body of the State Police;

c) violates the prescribed rules for the physical storage of the firearm at home, in the workplace, and during transport;

ç) violates the rules regarding the recording, surrender, or storage of firearms in the capacity of material evidence;

d) violates the prescribed rules in the event of disappearance, loss, or theft of the firearm or of the document recognizing rights over it;

dh) fails to notify, in the event of a change of residence, and does not surrender the firearm to the local body of the State Police;

e) fails to appear to surrender the firearm in cases of loss of the right to possess it;

ë) after the death of the holder, the family members do not comply with the rules regarding the disposal of firearms;

f) does not keep, or inadequately keeps, the registers/records of firearms and of the actions undertaken with them;

g) does not make available to the responsible requesting authority the relevant data necessary for the issuance or revocation of the license/authorization for the data subject.

3. For the violations mentioned in points “a”, “dh”, and “ë” of this paragraph, the person shall also be punished by the additional measure of confiscation of the firearm.

4. A legal or natural person who commits the following shall be punished with a fine from 100,000 (one hundred thousand) up to 200,000 (two hundred thousand) ALL:

a) breaches the rules provided for the sale and exchange of firearms;

b) does not commence the licensed activity within the time limit specified by the applicable legal provisions;

c) without the permission of the competent authority, restores to working condition a previously deactivated firearm or violates other applicable legal provisions regarding the handling of deactivated firearms;

ç) transports firearms in violation of the applicable legal provisions, fails to take the measures specified by law regarding safety during transportation.

For the violations mentioned in point 4 of this Article, the competent state authority, in relation to the degree of guilt, in addition to the main penalty, shall also impose supplementary measures, namely the prohibition of carrying out the respective activity for a period of one to three years, and the confiscation of firearms.

5. With a fine from 50,000 (fifty thousand) to 100,000 (one hundred thousand) ALL shall be punished the natural or legal person who:

a) violates the applicable conditions and requirements for legal acts related to firearms;

b) fails to notify, report or apply to the competent authority, according to the obligations arising from the

applicable rules;

c) obstructs or fails to take the necessary measures to allow the inspection, by the competent authority, of the activity carried out by the licensed/authorized entity;

ç) violates the conditions and requirements for carrying out licensed/authorized activity;

d) commits violations of the specific rules for carrying out the theoretical and practical training activity of natural persons, applicants for firearm possession authorization;

dh) violates the specific rules in the internal trade of firearms or in the procedures for the export and import of firearms, which are subject to the provisions of this law;

e) violates the specific rules for possession, safekeeping, use of firearms in licensed shooting ranges, sports shooting ranges, or during hunting.

For the violations mentioned in this point, in accordance with the level of risk and the consequences resulting from the violation, the person may also be punished, as the case may be, with supplementary measures, namely the prohibition of carrying out the respective activity for a period ranging from six months to two years, and confiscation of firearms.

6. The responsible body of the State Police identifies and examines administrative violations in accordance with the relevant criteria and procedures, pursuant to Law no. 10 279, dated 20.5.2010, “Për kundërvajtjet administrative”.

CHAPTER VII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 57

Transitional provision

1. Eighteen months after the entry into force of this law, the licenses and other administrative acts granting rights over firearms, issued according to criteria, forms, and procedures not in accordance with the new law on firearms and the bylaws issued pursuant thereto, lose their legal validity by decision of the responsible state authority. Before the expiration of this deadline, entities interested in renewing previous administrative acts shall apply for the issuance of new acts, in accordance with the provisions of this law. The new act issued extends its temporal effects until the expiration date of the previous act and is issued without applying the financial obligations mentioned in this law.

2. Within one year from the entry into force of this law, the holders of firearms and public or private museums that administer firearms acquired before the entry into force of this law shall submit to the responsible authority of the State Police the list of collection firearms that are in their possession or custody, or that they intend to include in their collection in the forthcoming period.

3. Within one year from the entry into force of this law, all entities engaged in the trading of cold weapons shall declare, register, and apply for the relevant administrative act at the local responsible authority of the State Police.

Article 58

Issuance of bylaws

1. The Council of Ministers is tasked to, within 3 months from the entry into force of this law, issue the bylaws pursuant to Articles 9, point 7, 10, point 3, 14, letter “d”, 15, point 3, 16, point 3, 17, point 4, 19, point 3, 28, point 4, 30, point 2, 44, point 3, and 45, point 7, of this law.

2. The Minister responsible for public order and safety is tasked to, within 3 months from the entry into force of this law, issue the bylaws pursuant to Articles 11, point 2, 18, point 4, 20, point 2, 22, letter “dh”, 34, point 2, and 36, point 2, of this law.

3. The Minister responsible for public order and safety and the Minister of Health are tasked to, within 3 months from the entry into force of this law, issue the guideline pursuant to Article 35, point 5, of this law.

4. The Minister responsible for public order and safety, the Minister of Defence, and the Prosecutor General are tasked to, within 3 months from the entry into force of this law, issue the guideline pursuant to Article 43, point 2, of this law.

5. The Minister responsible for public order and safety and the Minister of Finance are tasked to, within 3 months from the entry into force of this law, issue the guideline pursuant to Article 48, point 3, of this law.

Article 59
Repeals

Law no. 99/2013, “Për armët”, is repealed.

Article 60
Entry into force

This law enters into force 15 days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Approved on 10.7.2014

SPEAKER
Ilir Meta