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WEAPONS ACT ZAKON O ORUŽJU

I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Act regulates acquisition, possession, carrying, collecting, manufacture, repair and conversion, trade and transport of weapons, civil shooting ranges, and testing and proof marking of firearms.

The provisions of this Act apply appropriately to retail sale of ammunition.

The provisions of this Act do not apply to acquisition, possession, carrying, collecting, manufacture, repair and conversion, trade in weapons, shooting ranges, testing and proof marking of firearms for the needs of the Armed Forces, the police and other state bodies and legal persons in the Republic of Croatia stipulated by special regulations.

The provisions of this Act do not apply to weapons transported across the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the needs of competent authorities of other states.

Some nouns in this Act are stated in the masculine gender, but are used neutrally both for masculine and feminine gender.

Article 2

The provisions of the Act on General Administrative Procedure apply to all procedural issues that are not regulated by this Act.

Article 3

For the purposes of this Act, "weapon" means a device made or adjusted to expel a bullet, a pellet, a shot or some other projectile by air pressure, gunpowder gas pressure or other pressure, or to disperse gas or liquid, as well as other devices which are intended for self-defence, hunting or sport.

For the purposes of this Act, essential weapon components are also considered to be "weapons". Essential weapon components are the barrel, the bullet chamber, the barrel cap, the breach, the casing, the grip with the firing mechanism and the cylinder in a revolver.

Article 4

For the purposes of this Act, the following articles are not considered to be weapons: decorative weapons, weapons replicas, weapons that have been disabled by application of technical procedures that are stipulated by special regulations, weapons designed for alarming, signalling, life-saving, slaughter of animals, spear guns and other devices that expel a fish spear or a harpoon by the strength of a spring, a tensioned rubber band or compressed gas that are exclusively designed for fishing (underwater weapons), weapons used for industrial and technical purposes, ammunition for air weapons, archery weapons and false weapons.

Article 5

The following terms used in this Act have the following meanings:

- 1) *Automatic weapon* means a weapon that can fire several rounds by one pull of the trigger.
- 2) *Semi-automatic weapon* means a weapon that after expelling each bullet is ready to fire again and can fire only one bullet at a time from the barrel by one pull of the trigger.
- 3) *Explosive ordnances* means all types of bombs, mines, grenades and other devices charged with an explosive substance or a detonator that with the help of an appropriate external or internal impact (weight, strike, stroke, friction, chemical reaction, electricity or similar) release energy and explode.
- 4) *Ammunition* means charge for firearms.
- 5) *Cold steel weapons* means daggers, knives, swords, sabres, bayonets and switchblades whose blade is under a pressure spring and is expelled from the handle when hand pressure is applied to a button or a lever, knuckledusters and death stars designed to be thrown, regardless of the length of the blade or the concealed blade, knuckledusters and other secret weapons with concealed blades (sword canes, sword umbrellas and similar). Cold steel

weapons are also considered to be objects suitable to cause bodily harm when carried in public places.

- 6) *Weapons* means all devices that fire bullets, pellets, shots, arrows or other projectiles with the help of gunpowder gas pressure.
- 7) *Short weapons* means firearms whose barrel length does not exceed 30 cm and whose overall length does not exceed 60 cm.
- 8) *Long weapons* means firearms whose barrel length exceeds 30 cm and whose overall length exceeds 60 cm.
- 9) *Repeaters* means firearms which, after a round has been fired, are designed to be reloaded after each fired round by means of a manually-operated action.
- 10) *Self-defence firearms* means short and long firearms of different calibres. Types and calibres are regulated by the Minister of the Interior in authority.

- 11) *Hunting weapons* means category B weapons that game may be hunted with in accordance with hunting regulations.
- 12) *Air weapons* means all types of rifles, pistols, revolvers and other devices which fire bullets, pellets, shots or other projectiles through the barrel with the help of air pressure or other type of pressure.
- 13) *Gas weapons* means pistols, revolvers, rifles and other devices which, with the help of gunpowder gas pressure or compressed gas, disperse along a line harmless irritating substances designed to disable a person and that have a short-term effect on human health.
- 14) *Signal weapons* means pistols, revolvers, rifles and other devices which, with the help of gunpowder gas pressure or compressed gas, disperse or fire charge which is designed exclusively to make a loud shot and to fire a flash signal star.
- 15) *Permitted harmless substances* means the permitted percentages of chemical compounds CN (chloracetophenone), CS (ortho-chlorobenzene mellone – dinitro) and OC (oleoresin capsicum).
- 16) *Archery weapons* means bows, crossbows and other devices that push an arrow or some other projectile with the strength of a tensioned string.
- 17) *Reproductions of weapons* means replicas of long and short firearms, loaded through the muzzle with black gunpowder and ignited by a fuse, a flint or a primer.
- 18) *Electric paralyzers* means hand devices that temporarily disable a person with the use of high voltage electricity.
- 19) *Mortars* means hand-held or freestanding devices designed to cause a loud shot, constructed in such a way that they cannot be fully loaded. They are loaded through the muzzle with black gunpowder and ignited by a shock-tube, a flint or a primer and are closed with an article of small specific weight.
- 20) *Military weapons and ammunition for these weapons* means weapons that are acquired in accordance with special regulations and whose trade to natural persons is not permitted or is restricted.
- 21) *Antique weapons* means weapons which have a historical value, weapons which are an integral part of the folk costume as well as military and police weapons which are obsolete and unusable, weapons which are an integral part of police and officials parade uniforms, weapons produced before 1870 as well as weapons that are loaded through the muzzle with black gunpowder and ignited by a flint, a fuse, or a primer.
- 22) *Decorative weapons* means weapons that are manufactured for decorative purposes and which cannot be used as or converted into weapons.
- 23) *Transfer of weapons* means relocation of weapons with a weapons license from one place to another.

- 24) *Weapons trader* means a natural or legal person who holds a permit issued by the Ministry of the Interior to produce weapons and ammunition, to repair and convert weapons, and to trade in weapons and ammunition.
- 25) *Manufacture of weapons* means manufacturing of new category B and C weapons.
- 26) *Manufacture of ammunition* is manufacturing of new ammunition.
- 27) *Weapons trading* means acquiring weapons for sale, storage and safekeeping as well as weapons wholesale and retail sale in the Republic of Croatia.
- 28) *Ammunition retail sale* means sale of primers for ammunition and gunpowder (black and smokeless gunpowder) as well as pyrotechnical articles for entertainment class II in the outlet which has a required permit, under the condition that in such an outlet, the total amount of gunpowder, including the gunpowder which is in the ammunition and primers or pyrotechnical

articles for entertainment class II, does not exceed 20 kg net mass of the explosive substance or 60 kg net mass of the pyrotechnical compound in the Republic of Croatia.

29) *Repair of weapons* means repair work on weapons and replacement or installation of original weapons components.

30) *Conversion of weapons* is adjustment of weapons for different types of ammunition, replacement or installation of essential components and other conversions that influence their operation or technical specifications.

31) *Transport of weapons* means the transport of weapons within the state borders (hereinafter: internal transport) and transport of weapons across the state borders (hereinafter: international transport).

32) *Civil shooting range* means a facility designed for recreational sport shooting, which fulfils the technical and safety requirements for the use of weapons for self-defence, hunting and sports.

33) *Testing of firearms* means controlling proper working order of weapons and proper operation of certain components of firearms as well as controlling sturdiness of the barrel under specific pressure.

34) *Marking of firearms* means impressing prescribed proof marks on specific firearms components that proved to operate properly when tested.

35) *Permanently disabling* means disabling all essential firearms components in a way that by their removal, replacement or conversion, they can no longer be enabled.

36) *Blank ammunition* means ammunition which does not contain a penetrating and lethal charge and is designed to achieve a shooting effect.

37) *Weapons replicas* means objects that look similar or identical to firearms, but cannot be used as nor converted into firearms.

1 Classification of weapons Article 6

CATEGORY A weapons are:

1. military projectiles with explosive charge and mortars,
2. automatic weapons, 3. firearms hidden in other objects, 4. ammunition with piercing, explosive and inflammable projectiles and projectiles for that ammunition,
5. ammunition for pistols and revolvers with expansive projectiles and bullets for such ammunition, with the exception of hunting ammunition or sporting weapons for persons who hold a permit for their use,
6. military weapons, 7. explosive weapons and their parts, 8. special equipment in accordance with a special law, 9. weapons produced or converted without a trade permit, except for weapons referred to in item 3, category C and item 2, category D,
10. semi-automatic firearms for civil use, similar to automatic firearms.

CATEGORY B weapons are:

1. semi-automatic short firearms or short firearms with a repeating mechanism, 2. single-shot short firearms with a central firing pin,
3. single-shot short firearms with a lateral firing system, not more than 28 cm long, 4. semi-automatic long firearms with a magazine and a bullet chamber for more than three cartridges,
5. semi-automatic long firearms with a magazine and a bullet chamber for three cartridges the most, whose magazine can be taken off or it is not sure whether this weapon can be rendered into triple shot firearms with one charge by using regular tools,

6. semi-automatic long firearms and long firearms with a repeating mechanism with a smooth barrel not more than 60 cm long, 7. long firearms with a repeating mechanism, not included under item 6, 8. long firearms with one or more single-shot rifled barrels, 9. semi-automatic long firearms not included under items 4 to 6 and item 10, category A, 10. single-shot short firearms with a lateral firing system, more than 28 cm long, 11. single-shot long firearms with one or more smooth barrels, 12. antique weapons.

CATEGORY C weapons are:

1. gas weapons, 2. firearms replicas which do not operate with a single cartridge, 3. mortars.

CATEGORY D weapons are:

1. air weapons, 2. archery weapons, 3. electric paralisers, 4. sprayguns, 5. cold steel weapons.

Article 7

Weapons set out in Article 6 of this Act are classified into the following groups regarding rights and obligations of the owner:

1. prohibited weapons – category A weapons and cold weapons whose primary purpose is to attack or hurt and cold steel weapons carried in public places, 2. allowed weapons that need a prior permit – category B weapons, 3. allowed weapons that need to be registered with the body in authority – category C weapons, 4. allowed weapons that do not need a permit or a registration – category D weapons.

II WEAPONS DOCUMENTS

Article 8

In accordance with this Act, weapons documents are:

1. weapons acquisition permit;
2. ammunition acquisition permit;
3. weapons possession license or weapons license for possession and carrying;
4. collection permit;
5. possession permit;
6. authorisation for direct handling of firearms;
7. other weapons documents issued on the basis of international agreements.

Article 9

The application for obtaining the weapons acquisition permit is submitted on a prescribed application form to the police department of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter: the competent body) according to the place of residence or the head office of the applicant.

1 Issuing weapons acquisition permit to natural persons

Article 10

The competent body shall issue an acquisition permit to a natural person for category B weapons if he fulfils general and special conditions.

General conditions for issuing the acquisition permit to a natural person are:

- 1) that he has reasonable grounds for acquisition of weapons;
- 2) that he is over 21 years of age;
- 3) that he has not been sentenced with a final sentence for criminal activities against the Republic of Croatia, criminal activities against the values protected by international law, criminal activities against life and limb, criminal activities against general safety of people or property, or for other

criminal activities with elements of violence, contained in criminal activities against property, freedom and rights of man and of the citizen, sexual freedom and sexual morality, marriage, family and youth, the judiciary, public order, official duty, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia, the environment related to torture or killing of animals or if there is an ongoing criminal proceedings for such criminal activities against him;

4) that he has not been sentenced by a final sentence for a misdemeanour and that there are no ongoing misdemeanour proceedings from the area of public law and order or other laws

regulating misdemeanours with elements of violence, especially misdemeanours in the area of family violence, or that a safeguard measure for family violence has been ordered against him;

5) that there are no other circumstances which indicate that weapons could be abused, and especially: common and excessive abuse of alcohol, consumption of narcotic drugs or other intoxicating substances, disrupted family or neighbourly relations, social non-adjustment, aggressive and excessive behaviour and other behavioural disorders, disciplinary infringement of regulations on hunting or sporting shooting or similar;

6) that he has safe storage and safekeeping facilities.

Special conditions for issuing an acquisition permit to natural persons are:

1) that the medical examination confirmed that the person is medically fit to carry and possess weapons;

2) that he has technical competence to use the weapons properly and that he is familiar with the regulations regarding possession or carrying and possession of weapons.

By way of derogation from paragraph 2, item 2 of this Article the acquisition permit may be issued to police officers of the Ministry of the Interior, members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia and judicial police officers who are 18 years of age, who are authorised to possess and carry weapons in accordance with special regulations, security guards who are authorised to possess and carry firearms in accordance with special regulations, members of sport shooting organisations who actively compete in target shooting as well as persons possessing a hunting examination certificate.

Article 11

The applicant justifies that the conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 3, item 1 of this Act have been met by submitting a certificate of his medical fitness.

The certificate of medical fitness to possess and carry weapons is issued by health institutions, companies that run occupational medicine practice, and private specialist offices for occupational medicine authorised to conduct such medical examinations upon previously obtained opinion of a chosen primary-care doctor.

The natural person who was issued with the certificate set out in paragraph 2 of this Article must undergo a medical examination every five years in order to confirm that his medical fitness to carry and possess weapons.

The issued certificate of medical fitness carries a five-year validity period.

A natural person or a competent body that is not satisfied with the issued certificate of medical fitness to possess and to carry weapons, can appeal to the health commission of the second instance appointed by the minister in authority for health within 15 days from the day the certificate was received.

The appointed primary-care doctor, as well as any other doctor knowing of the changes in the medical status of the weapons owner or on the course of treatment that influences his medical fitness to carry and possess weapons must immediately inform the competent body of these facts.

Article 12

The applicant proves that the conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 3, item 2 of this Act have been met:

- 1) for category B weapons – by submitting a certificate that he is qualified to possess, carry and properly use weapons, issued by the competent body of the Ministry of the Interior,
- 2) for category B hunting weapons – by submitting a hunting card which proves that the applicant has been granted the hunting examination certificate and is actively involved in hunting,
- 3) for sporting weapons – for members of sport shooting associations that actively compete in shooting, by submitting a written verification of the umbrella association that keeps a record of members of all Croatian sport shooting associations.

Police officers of the Ministry of the Interior, members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia and judicial police officers, that are authorised to possess and carry weapons in accordance with special regulations, prove that the conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act have been met by submitting a certificate issued by the ministry in authority that clearly states that they are medically fit and qualified to possess and carry weapons.

Security guards who are authorised to possess and carry firearms in accordance with special regulations prove that the conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act have been met by submitting an authorisation to provide private security services.

Article 13

A natural person has a legitimate reason for acquisition of weapons for self-defence if he proves that his personal safety is endangered or could be endangered to such an extent that he needs weapons to ensure his security and if, due to the nature of work or circumstances in which it is carried out, there is a need for acquisition of weapons, and if sufficient protection could not be ensured by activities and measures taken by safety institutions or other measures.

A natural person has a legitimate reason for acquisition of hunting weapons if he possesses a hunting examination certificate.

A natural person has a legitimate reason for acquisition of sporting weapons if he actively practises sport shooting.

Police officers are entitled to search and collect data and information from citizens in order to determine conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 2, item 5 of this Act. An official record is made of collected data and information.

Police officers determine whether the conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 2, item 6 of this Act are met by immediate observation of the residential premises or other premises where the weapons are kept in the place of residence or the head office of the weapons owner or user and make a record of the proceedings.

Article 14

The competent body shall require from the applicant who fulfils the general conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 2 of this Act to submit a proof of fulfilling special conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 3, items 1 and 2 of this Act within 60 days.

If the general and special conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act are fulfilled, the competent body shall issue the weapons acquisition permit for possession or for possession and carrying of self-defence weapons and the weapons acquisition permit for possession of sporting weapons.

If the general and special conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act are met, the competent body shall issue the acquisition permit for possession and carrying of hunting weapons.

Article 15

If the conditions for weapons acquisition prescribed by this Act are not fulfilled, the competent body shall refuse the application to issue the acquisition permit to a natural person.

2. Issuing weapons acquisition permit to legal persons

Article 16

The competent body shall issue an acquisition permit for category B weapons to a legal person if it fulfils the following conditions:

- 1) that it has a legitimate reason for the acquisition of weapons,
- 2) that the responsible person in the legal person fulfils general and special conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act,
- 3) that it has safe storage and safekeeping facilities.

A legal person who has a legitimate reason for acquisition of weapons is a legal person who is registered for the activities of hunting, game breeding, sport shooting, management of civil shooting ranges, private security services, training employees and citizens on proper use of firearms, scientific research for which weapons are necessary, collecting technical data on animal species, making films and staging theatre performances, as well as museums and airports for the purpose of killing, shying and dispersing of game and similar.

A legal person has facilities for safe storage and safekeeping of weapons if it fulfils conditions prescribed by a special regulation.

Article 17

The competent body shall refuse to issue an acquisition permit to a legal person if it does not fulfil the conditions for weapons acquisition prescribed by this Act.

Article 18

Legal persons that make films, stage theatre performances or hold traditional knight games and other events which represent cultural heritage may acquire and possess cold weapons and category A, B and C weapons which are adjusted to fire only blank ammunition.

Article 19

The validity of an acquisition permit issued by the competent body to a natural person or a legal person carries a six-month validity period from the date of issue.

A natural or legal person has to return the weapons acquisition permit and the ammunition acquisition permit within eight days from the expiry of the validity period if the acquisition permit was not used within the period set out in paragraph 1 of this Act.

3 Weapons licenses and weapons possession permits

Article 20

A natural or legal person must submit an application for weapons registration to the competent body within eight days from the day the weapons were acquired for the weapons which were acquired on the basis of an acquisition permit.

Weapons license for possession or a weapons license for possession and carrying is issued to a natural person, while a possession permit is issued to a legal person for the weapons which were acquired on the basis of an acquisition permit.

Article 21

Weapons license for possession or weapons license for possession and carrying is issued with the same validity period as the certificate of medical fitness.

The possession permit carries a ten-year validity period.

Upon the application of the applicant the competent body shall extend the validity period of the weapons license from paragraph 1 of this Article to five years if it determines that the conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 2, items 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and paragraph 3, item 1 of this Act are fulfilled.

The competent body shall extend the validity period of the weapons license from paragraph 2 of this Article for ten years, if it determines that the conditions set out in Article 16 of this Act are fulfilled.

Article 22

The competent body shall refuse to issue a weapons license for weapons whose origin cannot be proved, for those that were not proofmarked or marked in line with regulations on testing, proofmarking and hand marking before trading. It shall also refuse to issue a weapons license in case there proves to be a reason to refuse the issuance of the acquisition permit during the registration process.

In case set out in paragraph 1 of this Act the weapons and the acquisition permit shall be seized. Weapons whose origin cannot be proved and that was not proofmarked or marked in line with the regulations on testing, proofmarking and hand marking before trading and which are technically defective, but which have not been disabled, shall be seized without the right to compensation.

4 Ammunition acquisition permit

Article 23

The competent body shall issue the ammunition acquisition permit to a natural or legal person if it was issued with a weapons license for possession or for possession and carrying or the possession permit.

The permit set out in paragraph 1 of this Article will be issued to legal and natural persons who have the permit to carry out the activities of manufacturing, repair and conversion of weapons, management of civil shooting ranges, to sport shooting organisations which are registered as associations as well as to legal persons who have the authorisation to provide hunting services and legal persons who have the authorisation to provide security services for the protection of persons and property.

An ammunition acquisition permit is issued by the competent authority if the applicant has a legitimate reason to acquire the requested type and quantity of ammunition.

An ammunition acquisition permit is issued to a natural or legal person by the competent body with a validity period of 6 months from the issue date.

A natural or legal person shall return the ammunition acquisition permit which was not used within the period set out in paragraph 4 of this Article to the competent body within 8 days from the expiry of the validity period.

5 Issuing permit for collecting antique weapons

Article 24

A permit for collecting antique weapons carries an unlimited validity period.

The competent body shall issue a permit for collecting antique weapons to a natural person who fulfils general and special conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act.

The competent body shall issue a permit for collecting antique weapons to a legal person who fulfils conditions set out in Article 16 of this Act.

Legal and natural persons may collect antique weapons if they possess facilities for safe storage and safekeeping of antique weapons.

Weapons in possession on the basis of the permit for collecting weapons must not be carried and used nor should corresponding ammunition be acquired, possessed or manufactured.

The commission of the Ministry of the Interior determines whether the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this Act are fulfilled.

Weapons collected on the basis of the permit set out in Article 1 of this Act may be sold or given only to the persons who were issued with a permit for collecting antique weapons.

Firearms that were disabled must not be enabled again.

On an exceptional basis, except for antique weapons, museums may collect weapons of category A, items 2, 3, and 6 that are not manufactured any more and that are not used by the Armed Forces or the police.

Museums may collect weapons of category A, items 1, 4, 5 and 7 and ammunition only if they were permanently disabled.

The competent body will inform the ministry in authority for culture about the issued permit for collecting antique weapons.

6 Weapons subject to obligatory registration

Article 25

Natural persons over 18 years of age and legal persons may acquire and possess category C weapons without a permit issued by the competent body.

Persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that acquire category C weapons must register them with the competent body within eight days from the day they were acquired.

The competent body shall issue a receipt for the registered weapon.

An authorised weapons trader must inform the competent body about the sale of category C weapons within eight days from the day the weapons were sold.

7 Rights and obligations arising from weapons documents

Article 26

Weapons must not be carried without the weapons license.

When weapons that were issued with weapons documents are transported, weapons license is not needed.

Article 27

Weapons may be sold or transferred only to those who have a valid weapons acquisition permit or a valid weapons license.

Ammunition may be sold or transferred only to those who have a valid ammunition acquisition permit.

Weapons traders that are, in accordance with provisions of this Act, authorised for trading in weapons and ammunition must inform the competent body within eight days from the day of the sale about the sale of weapons that are acquired on the basis of the permit and that, in accordance with this Act, may be acquired on the basis of the weapons acquisition permit.

Natural persons who sell registered weapons must inform the competent body within eight days from the day of the sale about the sale of weapons that are acquired on the basis of the permit and that, in accordance with this Act, may be acquired on the basis of the weapons acquisition permit.

Natural and legal persons who possess registered weapons when selling weapons must cancel the weapons registration with the competent body within eight days from the day of the sale.

Natural persons, who possess registered weapons, may have these weapons permanently disabled by a natural or legal person who has a permit of the Ministry of the Interior to carry out the activities of repair and conversion of weapons, which will be certified by the Ministry.

The costs of permanently disabling weapons shall be borne by the owner of the weapons.

The owner of the weapons must cancel the registration for permanently disabled weapons within eight days from the day of disabling them by submitting a certificate issued by a natural or legal person who holds a permit for weapons repairing and conversion of which it shall issue a certificate in order to cancel the weapons documents.

III HANDLING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

Article 28

Weapons and ammunition must be handled with special care.

Special care in handling weapons and ammunition is ensured through careful storage, adequate and professional use, carrying and transfer, as well as by keeping it in proper working order.

Article 29

Citizens must respect publicly displayed bans on carrying weapons into certain areas or rooms.

Private persons must not carry weapons whilst under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs or other intoxicating substances or whilst in a condition which does not allow one to understand the consequences of one's behaviour nor to control one's will.

Security guards who work in the private protection sector may carry weapons in accordance with the provisions of a special act.

1 Safekeeping of weapons and ammunition

Article 30

Weapons and ammunition must be stored and kept out of reach of children and persons who are not authorised for possession, locked away in a separate metal cabinet, a safe or other similar storage facility which cannot be opened by using ordinary tools.

Weapons and ammunition must be kept at the private residence or in any other area which is located in the place of residence or head office of the owner or the user of the weapons and ammunition.

By way of derogation from paragraph 2 of this Article, a private person who has been issued with a license to possess a weapon may carry such a weapon only for the purposes of repair or conversion, as well as for its use at the shooting range, unloaded and locked in a suitable casing or a case.

Article 31

When persons in possession of weapons and ammunition leave the permanent place of residence or temporary place of residence for a period of time which exceeds one year, during which they do not carry the weapons and ammunition which they own in accordance with the provisions of this Act and on the basis of a weapons license, must place them in care of a person who has authorisation to possess, or carry and possess weapons, or of the authorised weapons trader.

In case the owner places weapons and ammunition in care of a person who has the authorisation to possess or to possess and carry such weapons, as referred to in Article 1, the owner of weapons and ammunition must inform the competent body of such proceedings within eight days.

2 Use of weapons

Article 32

The owner of weapons must keep the weapons in proper working order and handle them in the right manner and with utmost care.

Weapons must not be used in public areas or wherever the security of citizens might be endangered.

Weapons used for hunting must not be used outside the hunting grounds, civil shooting ranges or other areas designated for target shooting.

Weapons used in sports must not be used outside the civilian shooting ranges or other areas designated for target shooting.

By means of an exemption from the provisions contained in paragraph 4 of this Article, air weapons and bows may be used in places where the safety of citizens cannot be endangered because the area is positioned in such a manner, or if all the necessary security measures have been undertaken.

Air weapons and bows may also be used by children over the age of 11, at sport shooting ranges and in other areas designated and sufficiently equipped for shooting practice, under supervision of a qualified instructor who meets the general and special conditions laid down in Article 10 of this Act as well as the provisions provided by special sports regulations.

Weapons must not be used by children, except under provisions of this Act.

Short and long hunting weapons and long weapons used in sports, once outside the hunting grounds or shooting ranges must be carried in suitable casings or cases, unloaded, whereas short weapons used in sports must be locked in casings or cases.

3 Entrusting and lending weapons

Article 33

Legal persons who are in possession of a weapon based on a weapons possession licence may entrust it to persons who satisfy the conditions laid down by this Act, for the purpose of carrying out tasks for which they have been registered.

For the purpose of carrying out services of personal physical protection a permit for acquisition of short weapons may be issued to legal persons who fulfil the conditions laid down in this Act along with the conditions set out in a special Act.

Members of sport shooting organisations, who use sporting weapons belonging to the organisation they are members of, must have an authorisation from that organisation for carrying such weapons and the corresponding ammunition.

Article 34

Lending is allowed only for weapons used for hunting and sporting and antique weapons.

Weapons can only be lent to persons who have a weapons licence for that type of weapons, an authorisation for acquisition of such type of weapons or a permit for collection of antique weapons.

Sport shooting organisations who lend weapons to their members must issue receipts.

It is forbidden to lend air weapons and archery weapons to persons who have not reached full legal age.

4 Loss, theft and recovery of weapons, ammunition and weapons documents

Article 35

Natural and legal persons in possession of weapons on the basis of a weapons possession licence, a licence for possession and carrying of weapons, a weapons possession permit or a permit for collecting antique weapons must immediately report any loss or theft of weapons or ammunition.

The report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be submitted, without delay, to the competent body according to the place of the occurrence, or the discovery of the loss or theft of the weapons or ammunition.

Natural and legal persons must announce the loss of their weapons documents in the Official Gazette, at their own expense, except for the weapons and ammunition acquisition permit.

Article 36

Finders of weapons or ammunition, as well as persons who acquire information on hidden weapons or ammunition must immediately report this to the nearest police department or station.

6 Change of personal name, permanent place of residence, other names or head offices

Article 37

If natural or legal persons who are in possession of weapons on the basis of a licence for possession or a weapons possession and carrying licence, a weapons possession permit, or a permit for collecting antique weapons, change their personal name, permanent place of residence, business name or head office, they must inform the competent body within 15 days from the day the change coming into effect, so that the data on the weapons and the owner of weapons can be changed in the official register of the competent body as well as in the weapons documents.

IV PROCEDURES IN THE CASE OF DEATH OF THE OWNER

Article 38

In the case of death of the owner of weapons, an adult member of his family, a legal representative, a guardian, a person who has shared the same household with the deceased, or a person who was in possession of weapons at the time of death, must inform the competent body immediately upon learning about the existence of weapons, in order to hand over the weapons and ammunition.

The competent body shall issue a certificate on the submission of weapons and ammunition from paragraph 1 of this Article.

Within a period of 60 days from the day of coming into effect of the inheritance decision, the person who inherits weapons must:

1. sell the weapons or
2. submit an application for the registration of weapons, or
3. disable the weapons and retain them, or
4. submit the weapons in favour of the Republic of Croatia without compensation.

By way of derogation from paragraph 3 of this Article, weapons and ammunition which are inherited by a person who has not reached full legal age, shall be in the safekeeping of a competent body until that person reaches 21 years of age.

Once the inheritor of the weapons turns 21 years of age, he must handle weapons in accordance with paragraph 3, items 1 to 4 of this Article.

Article 39

If the inheritor of the weapons sells the weapons, he must report this to the competent body within eight days from the day of the transaction.

Article 40

The inheritor of weapons who wishes to submit an application for the registration of the inherited weapons shall be issued with a weapons licence by the competent body, if he fulfils the general and special conditions set out in paragraph 10 of this Act.

Article 41

Weapons which their inheritor wishes to retain as a keepsake must be permanently disabled.

Permanent disabling of weapons can be carried out by a natural or legal person who has been authorised by the Ministry of the Interior to carry out repair and conversion of weapons, on which a certificate shall be issued.

The cost of permanent disabling of weapons shall be met by the applicant.

The inheritor of weapons must cancel the registration of a weapon permanently disabled with the competent body within eight days of the disablement of the weapons by producing a certificate issued by a legal or natural person as laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 42

The registration of weapons submitted by the inheritor in favour of the Republic of Croatia shall be cancelled in the line of duty.

Article 43

If the person who inherited weapons does not act in accordance with Article 38, paragraph 3; items 1 - 4 of this Act, within a period of sixty days from coming into effect of the inheritance decision, the competent body shall seize the weapons and the ammunition and handle them in accordance with Articles 50 and 51 of this Act.

V SEIZURE OF WEAPONS, AMMUNITION AND WEAPONS DOCUMENTS

Article 44

The competent body shall seize weapons, ammunition, the weapons acquisition permit, the weapons licence and the collector's licence of the natural person who no longer fulfils any of the conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 2, items 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Act, or a condition laid down in Article 10, paragraph 3, item 1 of this Act.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, in case of discontinuation of the general condition laid down in Article 10, paragraph 2, item 1 of this Act, the weapons possession and carrying licence can be seized from natural persons and a weapons possession licence issued.

Article 45

The competent body shall refer the owner of weapons, for whom there is a reasonable doubt about his medical fitness for weapons possession and carrying, to a special medical examination. The owner of weapons from paragraph 1 of this Article must, within a period of 15 days after receiving a decision by which he is referred to a special medical examination, deliver to the competent body a certificate of medical fitness for possession and carrying of weapons.

The cost of medical examination of the owner of weapons from paragraph 1 of this Article who has been declared medically fit for the possession and carrying of weapons shall be met by the competent body which referred the owner to a medical examination.

The owner of weapons from paragraph 1 of this Article who is found medically unfit for the possession and carrying of weapons shall meet the cost of medical examination.

The competent body shall seize the weapons, ammunition, the weapons licence or the collector's licence from the owner of weapons who has been declared medically unfit for possession and carrying of weapons or who fails to deliver a certificate of medical fitness for the possession and carrying of weapons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 46

The competent body shall seize the weapons, ammunition, the weapons acquisition permit, the collector's licence and the weapons possession permit from a legal person if some of the conditions set out in Article 16, paragraph 1 of this Act cease to exist.

Article 47

The decision on the seizure of weapons, ammunition, the weapons acquisition permit, the weapons licence, the collector's licence and the weapons possession permit is issued by the competent body.

Appeal against the decision from paragraph 1 of this Article is submitted to the appeals committee of the Ministry of the Interior in an administrative procedure of the second instance.

Appeal against the decision from paragraph 1 of this Article does not delay its enforcement.

Article 48

Weapons, ammunition, the weapons acquisition permit, the weapons licence, the collector's licence and the weapons possession permit shall be seized immediately or before an administrative, misdemeanour or criminal procedure has been completed if all circumstances point towards weapons abuse, especially: common and excessive alcohol abuse, consumption of narcotic drugs or other intoxicating substances, disrupted family relations, undertaking emergency measures in order to prevent domestic violence or protect public order; all of which cannot be delayed and the facts which a decision should be based on have been established or at least made probable.

The competent body shall issue a certificate on the seized weapons, ammunition, the weapons acquisition permit, the weapons licence, the collector's licence and the weapons possession permit.

Article 49

The seized weapons and ammunition referred to in Article 48 of this Act shall be safeguarded by the competent body under whose jurisdiction the proceedings are being conducted.

The competent body referred to in Article 1 of this Act must carefully guard the seized weapons and ammunition.

Article 50

Weapons and ammunition seized during the administrative procedure can be sold or donated by their owner to a natural or legal person who fulfils the conditions from this Act within six months from the day the decision on seizure of weapons and ammunition comes into force.

If the owner of the seized weapons and ammunition does not sell the weapons and ammunition within the period set in paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent body shall consign the weapons and ammunition to a certified trader for sale.

The weapons and ammunition referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article can be put out for sale during six months at most from the day of their consignment to the weapons trader.

The weapons owner is entitled to receive a compensation for the sold weapons and ammunition, in the amount the owner had arranged with a certified weapons trader.

If the certified weapons trader does not sell the weapons and ammunition within the period set out in paragraph 3 of this Article, he shall return the weapons to the competent body within eight days.

Article 51

Weapons and ammunition seized within the administrative proceedings which are not sold within one year from the date of legal validity of the decision on seizure, can be permanently disabled and retained as a keepsake or consigned in favour of the Republic of Croatia.

The competent body shall deliver the weapons and ammunition seized within the officially terminated criminal or misdemeanour proceedings to the Ministry of the Interior for further disposal.

A commission of the Ministry of the Interior, appointed by the Minister of the Interior, shall decide on the manner of handling the weapons and ammunition from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

The owner is not entitled to compensation for the weapons and ammunition referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

VI PROVISIONS ON FOREIGN CITIZENS

Article 52

Possession or carrying and possession of weapons pursuant to the provisions of this Act are allowed only to those foreign citizens who are residing in the Republic of Croatia on the basis of a business permit or a permanent residence permit and fulfil the conditions from Article 10, paragraph 2, items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, as well as paragraph 3 of this Act, if not specified otherwise by this Act.

VII TAKING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION IN AND OUT OF THE COUNTRY

Article 53

Croatian citizens may cross the border carrying only those types of weapons which can be acquired, possessed and carried pursuant to this Act.

Foreign citizens may cross the border carrying only those types of weapons intended for hunting and sport shooting competitions which can be acquired, possessed and carried pursuant to this Act.

Weapons and ammunition may be carried across the border only on international border crossings, if not specified otherwise by an international agreement.

Article 54

Croatian citizens and foreign citizens must, when crossing the state border, declare the weapons to the border police.

The border police shall seize the weapons and ammunition from a Croatian citizen or a foreign citizen who whilst crossing the state border did not declare the weapons and ammunition at the border crossing point and shall retain it pending the finalisation of the proceedings.

Article 55

Croatian citizens and legal persons with the head offices in the Republic of Croatia may take into the country weapons and ammunition on the basis of an authorisation from the competent body.

The border police shall certify the entry of weapons and ammunition on the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 and inform the competent body on the proceedings.

Weapons and ammunition which can be acquired without an authorisation in accordance with the provisions of this Act, may be imported into the Republic of Croatia under the condition that the border police confirms the entry of the weapons and ammunition on the adequate document of acquisition (receipt or similar) and informs the competent body about the proceedings.

The owner of weapons must submit an application for the registration of weapons to the competent body, within a period of eight days from the entry of the weapons into the Republic of Croatia.

If a Croatian citizen who holds a residence permit of another country is not in possession of the permit for weapons and ammunition from the competent body, they shall be seized and delivered, at his expense, to the competent body according to the permanent place of residence or according to the last permanent place of residence prior to taking up permanent residence abroad.

If a Croatian citizen who holds a residence permit of another country does not apply for a weapons and ammunition acquisition permit or if the competent body refuses his application for

acquisition of weapons and ammunition, a period of 30 days shall be set for returning the weapons and ammunition abroad.

If a Croatian citizen who holds a residence permit of another country does not return the weapons and ammunition abroad within the deadline set in the act of the competent body referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article, it shall be consigned to a weapons trader for sale.

Weapons and ammunition can be put out for sale during a period of six months at most from the day of consignment to the certified weapons trader.

The amount of money received from the sale of weapons referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, from which the cost of sale has been deducted, shall be consigned to the owner of weapons and ammunition.

Weapons and ammunition which are not sold after a 6-month period shall be dealt with in accordance with provisions set out in Article 51, paragraph 3 and 4 of this Act.

Article 56

Croatian citizens with the place of residence in another country, who have not obtained the weapons acquisition permit from the competent body, may import hunting weapons and ammunition for the purpose of hunting, if those weapons and ammunition are registered in their travel documents.

Registering of weapons and ammunition referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performed by the diplomatic mission or a consular office of the Republic of Croatia if the Croatian citizen is in possession of a permit for carrying of those weapons in accordance with the regulations of the state in which he is permanently residing.

If the weapons and corresponding ammunition referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are not registered in travel documents, the border police shall issue an import permit if the Croatian citizen is in possession of a permit for carrying of those weapons in accordance with the regulations of the state in which he is residing.

On leaving the country, the state police shall seize the entry permit referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

Article 57

Croatian citizens may carry corresponding ammunition out of the Republic of Croatia on the basis of a weapons licence, a registered weapons certificate or a weapons acquisition permit.

Article 58

Foreign citizens who are residents of the Republic of Croatia on the basis of a business permit or a permanent residence permit may take weapons and corresponding ammunition to and out of the country under the same conditions as Croatian citizens with the permanent place of residence in the Republic of Croatia.

Article 59

Foreign citizens who are in transit or who come to the Republic of Croatia for the purpose of hunting can transfer weapons and corresponding ammunition over the state border if weapons and corresponding ammunition have been entered into the travel documents.

Entering of weapons and ammunition into the travel documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performed by the diplomatic mission or a consular office of the Republic of Croatia if the foreign citizen is in possession of a permit for carrying of those weapons in accordance with the regulations of the state in which he is permanently residing.

If the weapons and ammunition have not been entered into the travel documents, border police shall issue an entry permit for weapons if the foreign citizen holds a permit for carrying of those weapons in accordance with the regulations of the state in which he is permanently residing.

Article 60

Foreign citizens may acquire weapons and ammunition which they will be allowed to take out of the Republic of Croatia if they have an authorisation from the competent body issued in the Republic of Croatia or abroad.

A certified trader or a citizen selling weapons to a foreign citizen must deliver the weapons or ammunition to the state border and hand them over to the foreign citizen in the presence of a border police official.

Article 61

Members of foreign shooting organisations may transfer sporting weapons and ammunition for those weapons across the state border for the purpose of participating in sport competitions in the Republic of Croatia in accordance with the provisions of Article 59 of this Act.

VIII SUBSIDIARY APPLICATION OF OTHER REGULATIONS

1 Taking the weapons into the country

Article 62

EU Member States nationals may take into the Republic of Croatia weapons that have been entered in the European firearms pass and whose entry had been previously authorised by the competent body.

The application for issuing the permit for taking the weapons into the Republic of Croatia set out in paragraph 1 of this Article can also be submitted in the diplomatic missions and consular offices of the Republic of Croatia according to the place of residence of the EU Member State national set out in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The permit for taking the weapons into the Republic of Croatia is issued with the validity date of one year.

The permit for taking the weapons into the Republic of Croatia can be extended for the period of one year.

The permit for taking the weapons into the Republic of Croatia shall not be issued if public order, safety of people and property or state safety do not allow for it.

The permit for taking the weapons into the Republic of Croatia shall not be issued if the weapons are entered in the European firearms pass to:

- hunters who possess up to three pieces of weapons and five hundred pieces of ammunition for each weapon,
- sports shooters who possess up to three pieces of sporting weapons and five hundred pieces of ammunition for each weapon.

2 Weapons carrying and transport

Article 63

EU nationals may carry and transport through the territory of the Republic of Croatia the weapons that have been entered in the European firearms pass in accordance with the ratified international agreements and this Act.

Upon application, to a foreign citizen, an EU national who possesses a business license or a permanent residence permit on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, the competent body shall issue the European firearms pass under the condition that for the requested weapons there already exists the weapons license issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

The provisions of this Act can also be applied to the seizure and confiscation of weapons, weapons documents and the European firearms pass.

3 Taking the weapons out of the country

Article 64

A competent body shall issue the permit for taking the weapons out of the territory of the Republic of Croatia into an EU Member State to a natural person that has an adequate

weapons document in accordance with this Act and to whom an EU Member State had already given previous consent for taking in the weapons, if it is required.

The Ministry of the Interior issues the permit for transport of weapons to a foreign weapons trader.

The permit for transport of weapons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be issued if a foreign weapons trader possesses a permit for taking the weapons out of the country.

The ministry in authority for trade issues the permit for taking the weapons out of a country to a foreign weapons trader.

The permit referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be issued unless a natural person meets the conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act.

The permit referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be issued unless a foreign trader meets the conditions set out in Article 10, paragraph 2, items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and paragraph 3 of this Act.

Article 65

Upon the request of the competent body and customs authorities, a foreign citizen and a responsible person in a legal person with a head office in another EU Member State must submit documents that prove their right to take in, carry and take out the weapons.

IX WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION MANUFACTURING

Article 66

Companies that are issued with a permit by the Ministry of the Interior for weapons manufacturing before registering in the court registry are allowed to manufacture weapons. Companies and sole traders are allowed to manufacture ammunition under the conditions laid down by regulations for manufacturing explosive materials.

Filling the cartridge for one's own needs for the purposes of hunting or sport shooting is not considered manufacturing of ammunition.

Article 67

Weapons manufacturing permit shall be issued if a person in charge of managing the company fulfils general and special conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act.

The application for issuing the weapons manufacturing permit shall be rejected if a person in charge of managing the company is not a Croatian citizen or if he does not have permanent residence on the territory of the Republic of Croatia or if he is a foreign citizen who does not reside in the Republic of Croatia on the basis of a business permit or a permanent residence permit.

Article 68

Companies referred to in Article 66, paragraph 1 of this Act must report to the competent body the registration of the abovementioned activity into the court register of a commercial court within eight days.

Article 69

The company referred to in Article 66, paragraph 1 of this Act shall not commence pursuing its activity before the commission of a police department in authority determines:

- 1) that the company has the property ownership right or the right to use business premises where weapons manufacturing shall take place;
- 2) that the business premises where weapons manufacturing shall take place are arranged in accordance with regulations on special spatial and technical conditions for safe weapons manufacturing and storage as well as protection against fire, theft and other accidents or malpractice.

The company referred to in Article 66, paragraph 1 of this Act shall, within the period of one year from the date of issuance of the permit for weapons manufacturing, make an application to the commission referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to confirm that the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article have been fulfilled. The permit for weapons manufacturing expires if the manufacturing of weapons did not start within one year from the date of issuance of the permit or if the manufacturing has not been carried out in the period of at least one year from the date of fulfilling the conditions for the start of manufacturing.

Article 70

Persons who do not fulfil general and special conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act must not directly handle weapons during manufacture.

A competent body shall issue the authorisation for direct handling of weapons to persons set referred to paragraph 1 of this Act.

Physical and technical security must ensure that unauthorised persons do not access the premises where the manufactured weapons are stored.

Article 71

Prior to being traded, the manufactured weapons must be proof marked or marked in accordance with the regulations regulating testing and proof marking of firearms.

Weapons manufacturer must submit the print (mechanical mark) to the Ministry of the Interior for each produced weapon within 15 days after the manufacture in order to enter the print into the register.

In order to test the performance of the manufactured weapons, companies that are registered for conducting such activities are allowed to purchase and possess the necessary types and quantities of ammunition.

X WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION TRADE

Article 72

Companies and sole traders that before registering in the court register or trade register obtain the permit from the Ministry of the Interior are allowed to pursue the activities of weapons and ammunition retail sale.

Provisions of Articles 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 71 of this Act are applicable in the corresponding manner to the weapons and ammunition trade.

The warehouses where weapons and ammunition are kept and safeguarded for wholesale must fulfil the conditions determined by acts or regulations stipulated in accordance with law and referring to placing and safeguarding of explosive materials.

XI REPAIR AND CONVERSION OF WEAPONS

Article 73

The companies and sole traders that obtain the permit from the Ministry of the Interior before registering into a court register or trade register may perform the activity of weapon repair and conversion.

Provisions set out in Articles 66, 67, 68, 69, Article 70, paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 71 of this Act are applied in the corresponding manner to the repair and conversion of weapons.

Article 74

Converted weapons must undergo obligatory testing.

Companies and sole traders registered for weapons repair and conversion are allowed to accept only registered weapons for repair or conversion.

Companies or sole traders that are registered for such activities must notify the competent body about the conversion of weapons within eight days from the date of conversion.

Article 75

Weapons accepted for repair or conversion must not be taken out of the premises designated for such activities until they are handed back to the owner.

In exceptional cases, the weapons accepted for repair or conversion may be taken out of the premises designated for such activities until they are handed back to the owner if this is necessary for repair, conversion or testing of weapons.

In order to test the performance of the converted weapons companies and sole traders registered for conducting such activities may purchase and possess the necessary types and quantities of ammunition.

XII WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION TRANSPORT

Article 76

Weapons transport is carried out on the basis of a permit.

The weapons transport permit intended for domestic traffic is issued by the police department from whose territory the journey is commenced, whereas the weapons transport permit intended for international transport is issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

A permit for category D weapons is not required.

Weapons and ammunition may be transferred across the state border only at international border crossing points, unless this is regulated differently by international agreements.

Article 77

Along with the application for issuing the permit for weapons transport set out in Article 76, paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Act the following information is provided:

- 1) name and address of the sender;
- 2) name and address of the receiver;
- 3) name and address of the weapons manufacturer;
- 4) type, brand, model, serial number, calibre, quantity and the manner of packaging of the weapons;
- 5) type label and registration number of the vehicle, name and surname of the driver and accompaniment as well as the passport number,
- 6) date and approximate time of the beginning of transport, direction and destination;
- 7) name of the border crossing points of entry and exit and the time when the weapons will be transported across the border crossing point;
- 8) safety measures during the weapons transport;
- 9) import or export permit issued by the ministry in authority for trade in case of import or export;

If necessary, the body competent for issuing the permit for weapons transport may order other safety measures to be taken during weapons transport (direction, sender or transport operator convoy, police convoy or other).

Article 78

Regulations about the transport of explosive materials are applied to the transport of ammunition.

XIII CIVIL SHOOTING RANGES

Article 79

Civil shooting ranges for sports activities (hereinafter: civil shooting ranges) may be founded by legal or natural persons under conditions set out by the law, after receiving the permit from the Ministry of the Interior for conducting such activities.

Provisions set out in Articles 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 71 of this Act apply in a corresponding manner to civil shooting ranges as well.

Provisions set out in this Act do not apply to hunting shooting ranges that legal persons registered for the activity of hunting use for shooting and testing of hunting weapons of their members within the limits of their hunting grounds in accordance with hunting regulations.

Article 80

Firearms in the civil shooting ranges may be used only by natural persons who are authorised to possess such weapons by law.

In exceptional cases, firearms in the civil shooting ranges are also allowed to be used by minors if they are actively engaged in sport shooting under the supervision of an instructor who fulfils general and special conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act and conditions set out by the special sports regulations.

The weapons and ammunition in the civil shooting ranges shall not be handled or civil shooting ranges directly managed by persons who do not fulfil the general and special conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act .

Article 81

Legal and natural persons referred to in the Article 79, paragraph 1 of this Act may purchase necessary quantities of weapons and ammunition for the purposes of shooting in the shooting ranges.

Ammunition for which legal and natural persons set out in paragraph 1 of this Act do not possess weapons and a weapons possession permit may be purchased on the basis of the authorisation of a competent body.

XV FIREARMS TESTING AND PROOF MARKING

Article 82

Testing and proof marking of firearms is carried out by the weapons manufacturer and supervised by the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 83

Prior to being traded firearms manufactured on the territory of the Republic of Croatia must be subjected to testing and proof marking in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Firearms whose an essential part has been changed or altered during the process of repair must also undergo testing and proof marking prior to being traded.

Manufactured weapons must be tested and marked with a unique mark which states the name of the manufacturer, the name of the country in which it is produced and the serial number.

Provisions of this Act that apply to testing and proof marking firearms do not apply to firearms:

- 1) that were imported or are imported or brought from abroad if they have been tested and proof marked abroad,
- 2) that are imported from abroad exclusively for the purposes of research,
- 3) that are transferred across the territory of the Republic of Croatia,
- 4) antique weapons.

Article 84

The importer must submit the weapon print (mechanical mark) to the Ministry of the Interior for the entry of the weapon print into the register within 15 days from the date of import for each piece of firearms imported into the Republic of Croatia for sale.

Article 85

Firearms that have not been tested or proof marked must not be traded.

Natural or legal persons who possess registered weapons on the territory of the Republic of Croatia must make it possible for the Ministry of the Interior to take a weapon print (mechanical mark) in order to enter it into the register.

There will be no charge for taking weapon prints to natural or legal persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

The owner can permanently disable at his own expense weapons of natural or legal persons whose weapon print (mechanical mark) could not have been taken because of a technical fault. Weapons which the owner referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article does not permanently disable shall be treated in a manner set out in Article 22 of this Act.

Article 86

The expenses of testing and proof marking of firearms are met by the manufacturer or weapons importer. The Ministry of the Interior takes prints of weapons owned by natural and legal persons referred to in Article 84 without charge.

XV SUPERVISION

Article 87

Inspectors of the Ministry of the Interior directly supervise the work of legal and natural persons who were issued with authorisation for manufacturing, trade, repair and conversion of weapons, storing, possession, carrying and safekeeping of weapons and ammunition, use of civil shooting ranges, and keeping the prescribed records.

Article 88

When supervising the work of legal and natural persons who were issued with the authorisation for manufacturing, trade, repair and conversion of weapons, storing, possession, carrying and safekeeping of weapons and ammunition, as well as use of civil shooting ranges, the inspectors referred to in Article 87 of this Act are authorised to:

- 1) examine weapons and ammunition warehouses, civil shooting ranges and other premises where weapons and ammunition are manufactured, repaired or converted, traded or stored, to control the prescribed records and other documentation related to manufacturing, repair or conversion, trade and safekeeping of weapons and ammunition as well as managing civil shooting ranges;
- 2) temporarily prohibit manufacturing, trade, repair or conversion of weapons, use of civil shooting ranges, and order that the irregularities found be removed within the period established by the inspectors;

3) prohibit further manufacturing, trade, repair or conversion of weapons, as well as the use of civil shooting ranges if considerable omissions are found in the implementation of safeguard and other safety measures or if other major punishable activities have been detected, if any condition required for issuing work permission ceased to exist or if one does not act by order of the competent body;

4) withdraw the authorisation for direct handling of firearms from a person who no longer fulfils the requirements set out in Article 10, paragraph 2, items 1, 3, 4 and 5 of this Act, and item 1 of paragraph 3 Article 10 of this Act;

5) order that other prescribed measures be taken.

XVI RECORD-KEEPING

Article 89

In order to control acquisition, registration and transfer of weapons, the competent body shall keep records on issued weapons acquisition permits, ammunition acquisition permits, weapons licences, permits for collecting weapons, weapons possession licences, authorisations for direct handling of firearms, about seized, found and consigned weapons and ammunition, permits for possession and transport of weapons, permits for possession and carrying of sporting and hunting weapons for the period of stay in the Republic of Croatia, permits for weapons and ammunition transfer across the territory of the Republic of Croatia, on temporary seized weapons and ammunition at border crossings as well as documents issued on the basis of international agreements.

The Ministry of the Interior shall keep records on issued permits for manufacturing weapons, trade permits for trading weapons and ammunition, repair and conversion of weapons, transport of weapons and ammunition, as well as about founding and managing civil shooting ranges.

Personal data in the records referred to in this Article are collected, stored and processed in line with provisions of regulations on personal data protection.

Article 90

Sport shooting organisations and legal persons registered for pursuing hunting activity and other legal persons who acquired and registered weapons and ammunition in order to carry out their activities must keep records on those weapons and ammunition and the weapons and ammunition they entrust to other persons.

Records must be kept by companies authorised for:

- manufacturing of weapons on manufactured and consigned weapons as well as on testing and proofmarking of firearms.

Records must be kept by companies and sole traders authorised for:

- trade of weapons and ammunition on acquired and sold weapons and ammunition;
- repair and conversion of weapons on repaired and converted weapons;
- managing civil shooting ranges on acquired and entrusted weapons as well as acquired and used ammunition.

Legal and natural persons who were issued permits for collecting weapons must keep records on collected weapons.

Records referred to in paragraph 2, 3 and 4 of this Article are permanently kept, and in case of death of a natural person, or if a company or a sole trader discontinues operating, records are submitted to the body in authority.

XVII PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 91

A natural person who unlawfully acquires, possesses, carries, manufactures, sells, exchanges or entrusts a weapon prohibited by this Act to another person, shall be imposed a fine of HRK 10 000.00 to 100 000.00 or imprisoned in duration of up to 60 days.

A fine of HRK 5 000.00 to 50 000.00 or an imprisonment in duration of up to 45 days shall be imposed on a natural person who:

1) unlawfully acquires, possesses or carries weapons for which an acquisition permit is required (Article 10),

2) entrusts weapons to children (Article 32, paragraph 7).

A legal person who unlawfully acquires, possesses, manufactures, sells, exchanges or entrusts a weapon or ammunition prohibited by this Act to another person shall be imposed a fine of HRK 50 000.00 to 500 000.00.

A responsible person within the legal person shall be imposed a fine of HRK 10 000.00 to 100 000.00 for misdemeanours set out in paragraph 3 of this Article.

In addition to the fine, the safeguard measure of prohibition of manufacture, trade, repair and conversion of weapons or managing civil shooting ranges shall be imposed, if this activity is allowed by this Act.

In addition to the penalties laid down for misdemeanours set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, a safeguard measure of seizure of weapons and ammunition shall be taken.

Article 92

A natural person shall be imposed a fine of HRK 3 000.00 to 15 000.00 or an imprisonment in duration of up to 30 days for a misdemeanour:

1) a selected primary-care doctor, or any other doctor, if he does not inform the authorised body about the change in the medical condition or a course of treatment of the owner of weapons which influences his physical and mental fitness for possession and carrying weapons (paragraph 6, Article 11);

2) if he unlawfully acquires, possesses, carries, produces, sells, exchanges or consigns ammunition prohibited by this Act to another person;

3) if he does not take a medical examination every five years (Article 11, paragraph 3);

4) if he does not allow a police officer to determine whether the conditions for safe storage and safekeeping of weapons have been fulfilled (Article 13, paragraph 4);

5) if he does not submit an application for registration of weapons within the prescribed period (Article 20, paragraph 1);

6) if he acquires ammunition without a permit issued by the competent body (Article 23, paragraph 1);

7) if he collects and possesses antique weapons without a permit (Article 24, paragraph 2);

8) if he carries weapons kept on the basis of a permit for collecting weapons, uses it as a weapon or acquires, possesses or manufactures ammunition for it (Article 24, paragraph 5);

9) if he sells or entrusts a weapon referred to in Article 24, paragraph 1 of this Act to a person who does not hold a permit for collecting antique weapons (Article 24, paragraph 7);

10) if he renders usable weapons that have previously been rendered unusable (Article 24, paragraph 8);

11) if he sells or entrusts weapons and ammunition to a person who does not hold a valid weapons acquisition permit or a valid weapons licence (Article 27, paragraph 1);

- 12) if he does not inform the authorised body within the prescribed period on permanently disabling firearms with the purpose of invalidating weapons documents (Article 27, paragraph 8);
- 13) if he acts contrary to the provision set out in Article 28, paragraph 2 of this Act,
- 14) if he does not comply with the rules of publicly displayed prohibitions as regards carrying of weapons to different areas and premises (Article 29, paragraph 1);
- 15) if he carries weapons under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs or other intoxicating substances or in such a mental state that does not permit him to comprehend the consequences of his actions or control his will (paragraph 2 Article 29);
- 16) security guards who after working hours carry firearms that they normally use while performing the duty of the private security (Article 29, paragraph 3);
- 17) if weapons and ammunition are not stored in accordance with the provision of Article 30 of this Act;
- 18) if he carries the weapons possessed on the basis of a licence for possession of weapons contrary to the provision of Article 30, paragraph 3 of this Act;
- 19) if he does not hand over weapons and ammunition when leaving his either permanent or temporary place of residence (Article 31, paragraph 1);
- 20) if he uses weapons contrary to the provisions of Article 32, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this Act;
- 21) if he entrusts air weapons or a bow and arrow to children under 11 years of age and outside sport shooting ranges or places designated and arranged for shooting exercises and without supervision of an expert person (Article 32, paragraph 6);
- 22) if he does not transfer long hunting and other sporting weapons outside hunting sites or shooting ranges unloaded and in custom made protective cover or case, and short hunting and sporting weapons locked in protective covers or cases, or if firearms are not carried unloaded (Article 32, paragraph 8);
- 23) if he lends weapons contrary to the provision of Article 34, paragraph 1 of this Act;
- 24) if he lends weapons to a person who does not hold a weapons licence or a weapons acquisition permit, or a permit for collection of antique weapons (Article 34, paragraph 2);
- 25) if he lends air weapons or archery weapons to persons under age (Article 34, paragraph 4);
- 26) if he does not report immediately the loss or theft of a weapon (Article 35, paragraph 1);
- 27) if he does not report weapons to border police when crossing the country border (Article 54, paragraph 1);
- 28) if he manufactures ammunition contrary to the provision of Article 66, paragraph 3 of this Act.

A safeguard measure of seizure of weapons and ammunition shall be ordered for misdemeanours set out in paragraph 1, except for misdemeanours set out in items 1, 9 and 10 of this Article.

Article 93

A natural person shall be imposed a fine from HRK 1 000.00 to 10 000.00 for a misdemeanour:

- 1) if he does not report a category C weapon within the prescribed period (Article 25, paragraph 2);
- 2) if he carries weapons without a weapons licence (Article 26);
- 3) if he does not cancel the registration of a weapon within the prescribed period (Article 27, paragraph 4);

- 4) if he does not report within the prescribed period on consigning weapons and ammunition to be safeguarded (Article 31, paragraph 2);
 - 5) if weapons are not kept in proper working order or are handled improperly or carelessly (Article 32, paragraph 1),
 - 6) if he carries weapons and ammunition belonging to a sport shooting organisation without a certificate from that organisation (Article 33, paragraph 3);
 - 7) if he does not report the change of a personal name or residence within the prescribed period (Article 37);
 - 8) if he does not inform the competent body immediately about the death of the weapons owner for the purpose of handing them over (Article 38, paragraph 1),
 - 9) if he does not keep records set out in Article 90, paragraph 4 of this Act.
- A safeguard measure of seizure of weapons shall be ordered for misdemeanours from paragraph 1, items 1 and 5 of this Article.

Article 94

A sole trader shall be imposed a fine from HRK 5 000.00 to 15 000.00 for a misdemeanour:

- 1) if he acquires or possesses a weapon or ammunition that is prohibited by this Act;
- 2) if he acquires and possesses without a permit weapons that may be acquired solely on the basis of a permit (Article 10);
- 3) if he sells ammunition to a legal person who does not hold an ammunition acquisition permit (Article 23, paragraph 1);
- 4) if an authorised weapons trader sells or consigns weapons and ammunition to a person who is not allowed to possess them in accordance with the provisions of this Act (Article 27, paragraph 1);
- 5) if he does not report sold weapons and ammunition within the prescribed period (Article 27, paragraph 2);
- 6) if he entrusts a weapon with obligatory registration to a person under age or outside sport shooting ranges or places designed for shooting exercises and without supervision of an expert person (Article 32, paragraph 6);
- 7) if he does not report the change of the name or the head office address (Article 37);
- 8) if he transports more than 500 pieces of ammunition without a permit (Article 57);
- 9) if he starts trading manufactured weapons, which prior to being traded were not proof-marked or marked in accordance with regulations on testing, proof marking and marking of small firearms (Article 71, paragraph 1);
- 10) if he trades in weapons and ammunition without authorisation (Article 72, paragraph 1);
- 11) if he begins trading in weapons and ammunition before the commission's confirmation that the conditions required for the beginning of that activity have been met (Article 72, paragraph 2);
- 12) if he entrusts the direct handling of traded weapons and ammunition to a person who does not hold an authorisation for direct handling of firearms (Article 72, paragraph 2);
- 13) if he repairs or converts weapons without authorisation (Article 73, paragraph 1);
- 14) if he starts the business of repair and conversion of weapons before the commission's confirmation that the conditions required for the beginning of work have been met (Article 73, paragraph 2);
- 15) if he entrusts the direct handling of weapons in repair and conversion to a person who does not hold an authorisation for direct handling of firearms (Article 73, paragraph 2);

- 16) if he does not hand over converted weapons for testing and proof marking (Article 74, paragraph 1);
 - 17) if he accepts non-registered weapons for repair or conversion (Article 74, paragraph 2);
 - 18) if he does report the conversion of weapons within the prescribed period (Article 74, paragraph 3);
 - 19) if he takes a weapon accepted for repair or conversion out of the working premises before it is returned to its owner (Article 75, paragraph 1);
 - 20) if he transports weapons without a permit or contrary to orders set out by the permit (Article 76 and Article 77, paragraph 2);
 - 21) if he opens a civil shooting range without authorisation (Article 79, paragraph 1);
 - 22) if he opens a civil shooting range before the fulfilment of the requirements necessary for the beginning of work has been determined (Article 79, paragraph 2);
 - 23) if he entrusts the direct handling of weapons at a civil shooting range to a person who does not hold an authorisation for direct handling of firearms (Article 79, paragraph 2);
 - 24) if he allows a natural person who is not authorised to possess firearms to shoot at a civil shooting range (Article 80, paragraph 1);
 - 25) if he allows a person under age to shoot contrary to the provision of Article 80, paragraph 2 of this Act;
 - 26) if an importer does not act in accordance with the provision set out in Article 84 of this Act;
 - 27) if he does not keep records in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3 of this Act;
 - 28) if he does act contrary to the provision set out in Article 90, paragraph 5 of this Act.
- A safeguard measure of seizure of weapons and ammunition shall also be taken for the misdemeanours set out in paragraph 1, items 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of this Article.
- A safeguard measure of seizure of ammunition shall also be taken for the misdemeanours set out in paragraph 1, item 3 of this Article.
- In addition to the fine for misdemeanours set out paragraph 1 of this Article, a safeguard measure of prohibition to trade in, repair or convert weapons or manage a civil shooting range may be ordered.

Article 95

A legal person shall be imposed a fine from HRK 20 000.00 to 200 000.00 for a misdemeanour:

- 1) if it acquires or possesses weapons that may be acquired solely on the basis of a permit (Article 10);
- 2) if it acquires ammunition without a permit issued by the competent body (Article 23, paragraph 1);
- 3) if it sells ammunition to another legal person that does not hold an ammunition acquisition permit (Article 23, paragraph 1);
- 4) if an authorised weapons trader sells or consigns a weapon to a person who may not possess it in accordance with the provisions of this Act (Article 27, paragraph 2);
- 5) if it does not report sold weapons and ammunition within the prescribed period (Article 27, paragraph 4);
- 6) if it gives the use of a weapon subject to obligatory registration to a person under age or outside sport shooting ranges or places designed for shooting exercises and without supervision of an expert person (Article 32, paragraph 6);
- 7) if it gives the use of weapons contrary to the provision of Article 33, paragraph 1 of this Act;

- 8) if it does not report the change of the name or the head office address (Article 37);
- 9) if it manufactures weapons without authorisation (Article 66, paragraph 1);
- 10) if it begins manufacturing weapons before the commission's confirmation that the conditions required for the beginning of the activity have been met (Article 69, paragraph 1);
- 11) if it entrusts the direct handling of weapons in manufacturing to a person who does not hold an authorisation for direct handling of firearms (Article 70, paragraph 1);
- 12) if it does not ensure that the premises where the manufactured weapons are stored are safeguarded from the access of unauthorised persons (Article 70, paragraph 3);
- 13) if it begins trading weapons, which prior to being traded were not proof-marked or marked in accordance with regulations on testing, proof marking and marking of hand-held firearms (Article 71, paragraph 1);
- 14) if the weapons manufacturer does not act in accordance with provisions set out in Article 71, paragraph 2 of this Act;
- 15) if it trades in weapons and ammunition without a permit (Article 72, paragraph 1);
- 16) if it starts trading in weapons and ammunition before the commission confirms that the conditions required for the beginning of the activity have been met (Article 72, paragraph 2);
- 17) if it entrusts direct handling of traded weapons and ammunition to a person who does not hold authorisation for direct handling of firearms (Article 72, paragraph 2);
- 18) if it repairs or converts weapons without a permit (Article 73, paragraph 1);
- 19) if it starts the business of repair and conversion of weapons before the commission's confirmation that the conditions required for the beginning of work have been met (Article 73, paragraph 2);
- 20) if it entrusts the direct handling of weapons in repair and conversion to a person who does not hold authorisation for direct handling of firearms (Article 73, paragraph 2);
- 21) if it does not deliver converted weapons for testing and proof marking (Article 74, paragraph 1);
- 22) if it accepts non-registered weapons for repair or conversion (Article 74, paragraph 2);
- 23) if it does not report the conversion of weapons within the prescribed time (Article 74, paragraph 3);
- 24) if it takes a weapon accepted for repair or conversion out of the business premises until it is returned to its owner (Article 75, paragraph 1);
- 25) if it transports weapons without a permit or contrary to orders set out in the permit (Article 76 and Article 77, paragraph 2);
- 26) if it opens a civil shooting range without a permit (Article 79, paragraph 1);
- 27) if it opens a civil shooting range before the fulfilment of the conditions necessary for the beginning of work have been determined (Article 79, paragraph 2);
- 28) if it entrusts the direct handling of weapons to a person who does not hold an authorisation for direct handling of firearms at a civil shooting range (Article 79, paragraph 2);
- 29) if it allows a natural person who is not authorised to possess firearms to shoot at a civil shooting range (Article 80, paragraph 1);

- 30) if it allows a person under age to shoot contrary to the provision of Article 80, paragraph 2 of this Act;
- 31) if the importer does not act in accordance with the provision set out in Article 84 of this Act;
- 32) if sport shooting organisations, hunting organisations, and other legal persons do not keep records in accordance with Article 90, paragraph 1 of this Act.

33) if it does not keep records set out in Article 90, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Act,
34) if it acts contrary to the provision set out in Article 90, paragraph 5 of this Act,
35) if a legal person safeguards weapons of hunters- foreign citizens.

A safeguard measure of seizure of weapons and ammunition shall also be taken for the misdemeanours from paragraph 1, items 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, and 33 of this Article.

A safeguard measure of seizure of ammunition shall also be taken for the misdemeanours from paragraph 1, item 2 of this Article.

A fine of HRK 5 000.00 to 15 000.00 shall be imposed to a responsible person within a legal person for the misdemeanours set out in paragraph 1 of this Article.

In addition to the fine, a safeguard measure of prohibition to manufacture, trade in, repair or convert weapons or to manage a civil shooting range may be ordered for the misdemeanours set out in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 96

Weapons and ammunition shall be seized for misdemeanours set out in Article 91, Article 92, paragraph 1 except for misdemeanours set out in items 1, 9, and 10, Article 93, paragraph 1, items 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9, Article 94, paragraph 1, items 7, 12, 15, 18, 19, 27, 28 and Article 95, paragraph 1, items 3, 8, 11, 17, 20, 23, 24, 28, 29, 32, 34 and 35 of this Act even if the misdemeanour procedure terminates with a decision in which a defendant is not found guilty and if this is in the interest of public or general security.

A special decision on weapons and ammunition seizure set out in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made by the misdemeanour court judge who ruled in the proceedings.

Upon termination of the procedure carried out in accordance with the provisions of Articles 91, 92, 93, 94 and 95 of this Act, the weapons and ammunition that have been seized will be handed over to the Ministry of the Interior.

XVIII TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 97

Citizens who unlawfully possess category A, B, and C weapons must report the possession of such weapons to the nearest police department or police station and hand them over or have them disabled.

The competent body shall seize the weapons and ammunition set out in paragraph 1 of this Article at the place where these are located. The competent body shall issue to the citizen a certificate about the seized weapons and ammunition set out in paragraph 2 of this Article.

If the citizen wishes to disable the weapons set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, he must submit an application for disabling the weapon to the competent body within 8 days from the day of handing over the weapon.

The cost of disabling the weapon shall be met by the applicant.

If citizens act in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and prior to police investigation in accordance with the Misdemeanour Act and the beginning of investigation of criminal offences and urgent preliminary investigation proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act or the beginning of the implementation of police authority as provided by the Police Act, no criminal or misdemeanour proceedings shall be initiated.

Article 98

If a citizen possess a weapon but does not hold the weapons licence although, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the weapon may be possessed only on the basis of valid weapons documentation, the citizen must report the possession of such a weapon to the competent body and register it within six months from the day of entry into force of this Act.

No criminal or misdemeanour proceedings will be initiated if a citizen act in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article prior to the police investigation in accordance with the Misdemeanour Act, prior to a criminal offence investigation or urgent preliminary investigation proceedings in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act or before the implementation of police authority as provided by the Police Act.

Article 99

The competent body may issue a weapons licence to a citizen who reports the possession of weapons set out in paragraph 1, Article 98 of this Act without determining the origin of the weapons if general and special conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act and paragraph 1 of Article 85 of this Act are fulfilled.

If a citizen does not fulfil the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, the weapon shall be seized and action shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of Articles 50 and 51 of this Act.

If a reported weapon has already been registered under another person's name, it may be consigned for safekeeping to the citizen referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by a special decision if that person fulfils general and special conditions from Article 10 of this Act. If the citizen does not fulfil the conditions, the weapon shall be seized without any right to compensation.

The competent body shall initiate a misdemeanour proceedings against a person registered as the owner of a weapon referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article to decide upon the disposal of the weapon.

The competent body may issue a weapons licence for possession or for possession and carrying of weapons to a person to whom the weapon was consigned for safekeeping provided that all general and special conditions set out in Article 10 of this Act are fulfilled and provided that against the person registered as the owner of a weapon a safeguard measure of seizure of weapons and ammunition was taken on the basis of a final decision referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

If no safeguard measure of seizure of weapons and ammunition was taken in the procedure set out in paragraph 4 of this Article, the citizen to whom a weapon was consigned for safeguard must hand over the weapon consigned for safeguard to the competent body after receiving a

written notice within 60 days from the day when the decision set out in paragraph 4 of this Article became final. He shall have no right to compensation for the weapons handed over.

Article 100

Natural persons who possess weapons, which in accordance with the provisions of this Act may be held without a licence, must report them to the competent body within one year from the day of entry into force of this Act.

Article 101

Within two years from the day of entry into force of this Act natural persons to whom a weapons licence has been issued for possession of weapons as a keepsake must:

1) sell the weapon, or

- 2) submit an application for issuing a weapons possession licence or a weapons licence for possession and carrying weapons, or
- 3) disable the weapon and keep it, or
- 4) hand over the weapon without compensation in favour of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 102

Within one year from the day of entry into force of this Act natural persons to whom a weapons licence has been issued for possession of weapons as a keepsake for category A weapons acquired as war booty must deliver to the competent body a confirmation of the company or a sole trader that holds a permit granted by the Ministry of the Interior to repair and convert weapons confirming that the weapon has been permanently disabled.

Article 103

Natural persons to whom a weapons licence has been issued for possession of weapons of a co-user or for possession and carrying of weapons of a co-user must submit the abovementioned documents to the competent body within six months from the day of entry into force of this Act.

Article 104

A natural person shall be imposed a fine from HRK 5 000.00 to 15 000.00 for a misdemeanour:

- 1) if he does not report a category C weapon (Article 100) within the period prescribed by this Act;
- 2) if he does not act in accordance with the provision of the Article 101 of this Act within the period prescribed by this Act;
- 3) if he does not act in accordance with the provision of the Article 102 of this Act within the period prescribed by this Act.

A safeguard measure of seizure of weapons and ammunition shall be taken for misdemeanours set out in paragraph 1 of this Article.

After termination of a legally valid procedure set out in paragraph 1 of this Article the seized weapons and ammunition shall be handed over to the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 105

A natural person shall be imposed a fine from HRK 500.00 to 2 000.00 for a misdemeanour if he does not submit a weapons licence for possession of weapons of a co-user or for possession and carrying weapons of a co-user within the period prescribed by this Act (Article 103).

Article 106

Administrative and misdemeanour proceedings initiated prior to the day of entry into force of this Act shall be terminated in accordance with the Weapons Act (Official Gazette 69/92, 26/93, 43/93, 29/94, 108/95, 20/97, 27/99, 12/01 and 19/02).

Article 107

The Minister of the Interior shall regulate:

- 1) the content, the form, and the charge for documents for weapons as well as the contents, the form, and the manner of keeping records as well as the period of keeping information in the records by the competent body, the Ministry of the Interior, legal and natural persons;
- 2) the content, the form and charge for an application for issuing a hunting and sporting weapons acquisition and possession permit for the period of stay in the Republic of Croatia and a permit for weapons and ammunition transfer across the territory of the Republic of Croatia;
- 3) the content, the form and charge for an application for issuing a weapons acquisition permit and a weapons registration permit;
- 4) the procedure and manner of disabling firearms ;

- 5) the programme and training schedule aimed at enabling citizens to properly handle firearms;
- 6) the disposal of weapons and ammunition seized in administrative, misdemeanour and criminal proceedings;
- 7) the police officers performance when searching and collecting information from citizens during the procedures conducted in line with this Act, 8) types and allowed calibres for self-defence weapons,
- 9) the activities of the commission of the Ministry of the Interior that makes decisions on weapons seized in legally terminated administrative, misdemeanour and criminal proceedings on weapons handed over as well as on further handling of such weapons,
- 10) the procedure of recording the weapons mechanical mark and the manner, procedure and deadlines by which legal and natural persons must hand over the weapons to the Ministry of the Interior in order to obtain the mechanical weapon mark, 11) the content and scope of work of the commission set out in the Article 69 of this Act.

The Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the minister responsible for sport, shall prescribe the types of allowed calibres for sporting weapons.

The Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the minister responsible for construction and environmental protection, shall prescribe the special requirements to be met by legal persons who were issued with a weapons acquisition permit, the premises designated for manufacturing, trade in weapons and ammunition, repair and conversion of weapons, managing civil shooting ranges as well as protection from fire, theft and other types of abuse and accidents.

The minister responsible for health, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, shall prescribe the manner and procedure for the doctors referred to in paragraph 6, Article 11 of this Act to inform the competent body about any change in the medical condition of the weapon owner that affects his fitness to possess and carry weapons.

The Minister of the Interior, with the approval of bodies authorised for standardisation and metrology, shall prescribe:

- 1) the procedure of testing and proof marking of firearms as well as the essential components of firearms that must undergo obligatory inspection and proof marking after conversion;
- 2) proof marks and other marks to be impressed on firearms, the form and the contents of certificates and adhesive labels.

The minister in authority for health shall prescribe:

- 1) conditions to be met by health institutions, companies that run occupational medicine practice, and private specialist offices for occupational medicine in order to conduct medical examinations with the aim of determining physical and mental fitness for possession and carrying of weapons, and to supervise their work;
- 2) manner and procedure of conducting medical examinations, list of diseases and medical conditions rendering a person unsuitable for possession and carrying of weapons;
- 3) manner of keeping records and medical documentation as well as the contents of the certificate on a completed medical examination;
- 4) responsibility, composition, and manner of work of the health commission of the second instance and the procedure in case of complaints;
- 5) compensation related to determining medical fitness,
- 6) health institutions, companies that run occupational medicine practice, and private specialist offices for occupational medicine that are authorised to conduct medical examinations.

The ministers and the head of the body authorised for standardisation and metrology who are empowered by this Act to adopt the regulations shall adopt regulations for the implementation of this Act within 6 months from entry into force of this Act.

Article 108

Medical institutions, companies that run occupational medicine practice and private specialist offices for occupational medicine that conduct medical examinations for possession and possession and carrying of weapons are obliged to coordinate the organisation and activity within one year from the day of the entry into force of this Act.

Medical institutions, companies that run occupational medicine practice and private specialist offices for occupational medicine that conduct medical examinations for possession or possession and carrying of weapons that do not to coordinate organisation and activity within the period prescribed in paragraph 1 of this Article shall cease with the activity of carrying medical examinations for possession and carrying of weapons by the expiration of that period.

Article 109

The Ordinance on forms and record keeping on weapons and ammunition (Official Gazette 118/99, 45/01, 17/02, 148/02, 29/03 and 173/03), the Ordinance on special conditions that must be met by business premises for manufacturing weapons, trade in weapons and ammunition, repair and conversion of weapons, managing civil shooting ranges, and protection from fire, theft and other accidents and abuses (Official Gazette 8/93), the Ordinance on the programme and manner of conducting training for possession and carrying and proper handling of firearms (Official Gazette 8/93) and the Ordinance on medical examinations for determining medical fitness for possession or possession and carrying of weapons (Official Gazette 79/92) shall be applied prior to the adoption of the regulations for the application of Weapons Act.

Article 110

On the day of entry into force of this Act the provisions of Articles 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46 and 47 of the State Border Protection Act (Official Gazette 9/92, 26/93 and 92/94) cease to have effect.

Article 111

On the date of entry into force of this Act, the Weapons Act (Official Gazette 69/92, 26/93, 43/93, 29/94, 108/95, 20/97, 27/99, 12/01 and 19/02) shall cease to have effect.

Article 112

This Act enters into force on 1 September 2007, except for provisions set out in Articles 23, 62, 63, 64, and 65 of this Act that shall enter into force the date of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union and for provisions set out in Articles 82, 83, 84, 85, and 86 of this Act that shall enter into force on 1 January 2008.

Class: 213-02/06-01/01 Zagreb, 1 June 2007

THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT
The President of the Croatian Parliament
Vladimir Šeks, m. p.