

Note: This is a Google Translation of Costa Rico Law. It is not 100% accurate. Certain words do not translate well. The view this Document in Spanish visit this [link](#). If the link does not work do a search for “Costa Rico Weapons and Explosives Law.”

Costa Rico Weapons and Explosives Law

No 7530

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

DECREE:

WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES LAW

CHAPTER I

GENERAL DISPOSITION

Article 1.- Field of application . This Law regulates the acquisition, possession, registration, carrying , sale, import, export, manufacture and storage of weapons, ammunition, explosives and gunpowder, in any of their presentations, and of the raw materials to produce products regulated by this Law, in all its aspects, as well as the installation of security devices.

Article 2.- Authorization. The inhabitants of the Republic may acquire, possess and carry weapons, under the conditions and according to the requirements established in this law and its regulations.

Article 3.- Definitions. For the purposes of this law, each time the following terms appear in it, they must be understood as follows:

a) Weapon: A useful instrument in the fight that maintains or increases one's own strength; especially referred to the firearm. Blunt and sharp weapons are also included in this concept.

b) Ministry: Ministry of Public Security.

c) Address: General Directorate of Armament of the Ministry of Public Security.

d) Department: Department of Arms and Explosives Control.

e) Explosives : Products, substances or chemical elements in solid, liquid or gelatinous state that when applied, combined or separated, initiation factors (heat, pressure and shock) transform into gas at high speed and produce thermal energy, pressure, a shock wave and a loud rumble.

f) Low explosives: Explosives whose detonation speed is lower than the speed of sound; they burn but only detonate when confined within a container. They are mainly used as propellants for pyrotechnic material.

g) High explosives: Explosives with a detonation velocity greater than the speed of sound; they burn and detonate even without being confined within a container.

h) Pyrotechnic products : Explosives of commercial or artisanal manufacture that combine gunpowder (proportional combination of potassium nitrate, carbon and sulfur) with other elements and chemical compounds, in order to produce a controlled combustion or detonation, which does not cause any damage to goods or people, but the lighting and sound effects proper for fun and leisure activities.

i) Gunpowder : A mixture of compounds from potassium nitrate, carbon and sulfur.

j) Gunpowder petite Luceria : Pyrotechnics, when they are given ignition occur at burning gunpowder, an effect of white light or colored and are non - explosive; among them are sparklers, volcanoes, butterflies, yoyos and others.

k) Small aerial explosive powder : double thunder bomblets, chrysanthemums and others, propelled by a charge of black powder, which explode in the air and form lights of different colors.

l) Pyrotechnic events or shows: Shows that take place in different parts of the country, using powder-based products as a distraction, in any of their presentations.

m) Permit : Authorization granted by the Department of Weapons and Explosives for the use of weapons, explosives, gunpowder in all their presentations and all types of implements contemplated in this Law and its Regulations.

n) Health permit: Authorization granted by the Ministry of Health for the use, storage and manufacture of pyrotechnic products and others.

(Thus added the previous paragraph by article 2 of Law No. 8201 of December 18, 2001)

ñ) Registry : Unit of the Ministry of Public Security in which everything related to this Law and its Regulations is registered.

o) Pyrotechnics : Art of creating fireworks based on saltpeter, sulfur and coal.

p) Forbidden platforms: long and short automatic weapons whose operation allows the consecutive firing of more than one projectile with a single action of the trigger or those that are allowed to be modified to fire in bursts.

Article 4.- Control and inspection. Control and supervision correspond to the Executive Power, through the Ministry of Public Security.

Article 5- Inventory

State bodies, autonomous and semi-autonomous institutions, public companies and municipalities authorized to possess weapons, private security companies and legal entities that possess weapons, must report every six months, to the Directorate, on the amount, type, amount serial number, estate, the name of the person to whom they have been assigned, and the status of the firearms in their custody. Likewise, they must keep a permanent inventory of all weapons. Individuals will inform at the request of the Directorate.

Article 6.- Identification of government weapons. All arms that the Government of the Republic possesses or acquires must show, in a visible part, the national coat of arms or the initials GCR (Government of Costa Rica), the serial number, the patrimony and the other characteristics that, according to regulation, constitute the identification.

Article 7- Persons inhibited to carry and have weapons

The following persons may not carry or have firearms of any kind:

- a) People sentenced with custodial sentences who are serving the sentence, both open and closed.
- b) People who have been brought to trial for crimes against freedom, sexual crimes and violation of the Law on Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Drugs for Unauthorized Use and Related Activities, Organized Crime and any other crime where violence mediates.
- c) People under eighteen years of age. The use of this inhibition is excepted to people over fourteen years of age, in the case of firearms for sports, provided that they have the due authorization of the organization that holds the representation in the country and only in the places authorized to this practice and are accompanied by their legal representative.
- d) Those who have a mental or physical impairment duly declared by the competent medical authority, which makes it impossible to handle firearms in general.
- e) People with criminal or police records for crimes against property, domestic violence, sexual crimes, crimes against life, crimes against freedom and violation of the Law on Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Drugs for Unauthorized Use and Related Activities, Organized Crime and any other crime where violence mediates.
- f) Those who have been imposed protection measures for behaviors of domestic violence, in accordance with Law No. 7586, Law Against Domestic Violence, of April 10, 1996.

Article 8.- Import and marketing of knives and tools. This law will not be applied to the importation, commercialization and possession of razors, table and hunting knives, those dedicated to the butchering of cattle and the sale of meat, shoemaker knives, machetes and other tools typical of farming; Salvage devices, understood as those which, due to their construction, do not allow the use of cartridges with projectiles; devices that project a dart with tranquilizing compounds for the management of wild animals; industrial apparatuses used for nailing in concrete, by means of a volley cartridge; the apparatus used to slaughter cattle by means of a cartridge; those used to separate bolts or screws in metal constructions, by means of a cartridge; those used in cement factories to remove incrustations from kilns with a cartridge and, in general, all those that have specific industrial use or those that are normally used in manual labor, provided they are in the place where they should be used.

Nor will this law apply to the carrying of the instruments described above, when they are carried for work needs or for the practice of a sport.

Article 9.- Denunciation. Whoever has knowledge of an infringement of this law is obliged to report it to the competent bodies.

If the complaint is filed with the Department, it will raise the case file and apply the appropriate administrative sanctions. If the complaint constitutes a violation or a crime, the Department will forward it to the competent judicial body.

Article 10.- Supplementary legislation. In what is not expressly regulated by this law, the General Police Law, the General Law of Public Administration, the Penal Code and the Code of Penal Procedures will be applied in a supplementary manner.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ARMAMENT

Article 11.- Creation. The General Directorate of Armament is created, under the Ministry of Public Security, which will be in charge of keeping the permanent inventory of all weapons updated and of exercising its control and supervision. In addition, it will keep, through the Arms Registry, the inscription and permanent inventory of arms, ammunition and explosives owned by the State.

The Directorate will be made up of the Department of Arms and Explosives Control, the Arms Registry and the National Arsenal.

The Arms Register will be confidential and only the competent administrative and judicial authorities will have access to it.

Article 12.- Competition. The Department will be in charge of granting the permits for the sale, import, export, registration and carrying of permitted weapons.

Also, of the permits for the sale, manufacture, import and export of permitted explosives, attachments and raw materials to manufacture explosives.

In addition, it must collect and update the records of permitted weapons owned by individuals.

The Department will have the powers to verify, inspect, supervise, control and supervise the manufacture, purchase, sale, import, removal, transfer, storage and confiscation of weapons, ammunition, explosives and the like.

Importers, sellers, buyers, manufacturers and exporters will be responsible for any damage caused to third parties.

Article 13.- Resolutions of the Department. Any resolution of the Department must be substantiated and notified.

The ordinary and extraordinary resources, established in the General Law of Public Administration, will fit against the resolution issued.

Article 14.- Supply of weapons. The National Arsenal will supply, solely by direct and specific order of the Director General of Armament, the weapons, implements and material resources that the Ministry provides to the police units. From that supply, it will keep a rigorous control of the dates, the state of the weapons and the names of the people who remove them.

These annotations will be communicated immediately to the Weapons Registry.

Weapons from the National Arsenal may only be supplied to units and police forces.

Only with the direct order of the Minister of Public Security may no more than three weapons from the aforementioned Arsenal be supplied to each of the Government Ministers, for their personal protection, while they are in office.

On a daily basis, in all operations carried out by the police forces, the duty officers or the respective chiefs are obliged to record the personal assignment of each firearm.

Article 15.- Custody. The National Arsenal will be in charge of guarding the arms and ammunition of the Government of the Republic, of repairing and maintaining them.

The procedures and guidelines issued by the Arsenal, regarding the custody and maintenance of weapons and explosives, will be mandatory for armories and officers of the police units.

Officials and employees in charge of the custody of weapons are prohibited from lending, delivering or facilitating them, in any way, to persons, entities or groups not authorized by law to have them.

Article 16.- Serious offense. The non-observance of the precepts contained in the fourth paragraph of article 14 and in the third paragraph of article 15, will be considered by serious fault and non-fulfillment of duties, for the application of the corresponding disciplinary sanctions.

Article 17.- Control of arms held by the State . The Directorate will strictly control the weapons in the hands of the State and its institutions. It will prepare a permanent inventory of these weapons and send an annual report to the Ministry's Audit. The reports submitted may only be known when the public interest mediates.

Article 18.- Duty of the Director at the end of each administration. At the end of each Government Administration, the Director General of Armament will deliver to the Minister of Public Security who assumes the position, an inventory of all the weapons guarded by the National Arsenal and of those that were acquired during that Administration, as well as their state and its location.

CHAPTER III

CLASSIFICATION OF WEAPONS

Article 19.- Types of weapons. To apply this law, weapons are classified into: permitted weapons and prohibited weapons.

Article 20- Permitted firearms are those that have the following characteristics:

- a) Pistols and rifled revolvers up to 11.53 mm (0.45 caliber), other than automatic.
- b) Revolvers and smoothbore pistols up to caliber 12 Ga.
- c) Long rifled and smooth bore weapons up to 12 Ga caliber, inclusive.
- d) Long rifled weapons up to caliber 11.68 mm (caliber 0.460).
- e) Those that make up collections of permitted firearms.

Long weapons allowed may only be used in the practice of sports activities and shooting ranges duly accredited in the country, and in places authorized by the General Directorate of Armament, as well as in hunting activities allowed according to the current legal order, prior justification of the applicant, according to the type of hunt to be carried out.

The owners of agrarian farms classified as such, according to current regulations, or farms that are located in agricultural areas or areas with low population density, may register, having to reasonably justify for their personal safety, that of their family and their assets, a Long weapon allowed to carry out their protection activity.

The Department will analyze the requests and, if deemed appropriate, will issue individual permits to reasonably use the weapon.

Article 21.- Possession and use of weapons allowed. The inhabitants of the Republic may only possess, carry and use weapons classified in the previous article, as permitted according to the requirements indicated by law.

Possession of weapons allowed in the home is allowed for the security and legitimate defense of its residents, who must take all the essential security measures to avoid accidents.

Article 22.- Requirements. To possess and carry permitted weapons, natural persons must:

- a) Be over eighteen years of age, except for the exceptions indicated in this law.
- b) Not having been convicted of crimes related to the use of weapons.
- c) Not be disabled, by court order to use weapons.

Article 23- Registration of weapons

Natural persons must register firearms in the Department of Arms and Explosives Control, either for the defense of their lives or their finances, or for the practice of sports activities duly accredited in the country, as well as in the activities of hunting allowed, according to the current legal system.

In the case of legal persons, weapons will only be registered to provide private security services. They must submit a request establishing the number of weapons that will be necessary, depending on the service to be provided. The Department will analyze the submitted request and determine its reasonableness, as the case may be and the situation.

Individuals may only register two firearms to be used for their personal safety, that of their family and their assets. + The registrations of permitted weapons will be given for a period of six years; said registration may be extended for equal periods indefinitely, after compliance with the requirements established by law and regulations.

In the event of any crime against freedom, sexual crimes and violation of the Law on Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Drugs for unauthorized use and Related Activities, Organized Crime and any other crime where violence mediates, the registration may be revoked and canceled in strict adherence to due process.

Article 23 bis- Obligation of the State to control the lawful arms market The State must carry out all the controls that are necessary to prevent the arms acquired legally from ending up in the illicit arms market.

Article 24.- Special authorization. The members of the Judicial Investigation Organism, the surveillance agents of the General Directorate of Social Adaptation, the traffic officers and the migration officers, may only use permitted weapons.

In exceptional cases, the Executive Power may authorize, through regulations, the indicated authorities to use, in the exercise of their functions, the prohibited weapons classified in article 25 of this law.

The members of the Civil Guard, the Rural Guard and the other members of the Public Force must use the weapons classified as permitted. When the service warrants it and in exceptional situations, the Executive Power, duly substantiated and by decree, will authorize those authorities to use prohibited weapons for the exercise of their functions.

Article 25- Prohibited firearms, ammunition and explosives. Regarding entry into the national territory, nationalization, manufacture, possession, carrying, use and commercialization, firearms, ammunition and explosives are prohibited, as well as their parts and components:

a) Those that, with a single action of the trigger, project successively (in a burst) more than one warhead.

Likewise, semi-automatic long weapons, whose ammunition magazine has a capacity of more than ten shots, have this prohibited nature, except for those firearms that use annular ignition ammunition, as well as short arms whose ammunition magazines, whether manufactured or adapted, exceed a total capacity of seventeen rounds.

b) Devices that fire explosive charge projectiles, which explode on impact, by proximity to a target, timing device or by the effect of an external force.

c) All conventional weapons, their parts and components, comprised of the categories of: battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery systems, war aircraft, warships, missiles and missile launchers, according to the definitions given by the Organization of the United Nations (UN).

d) Explosive or incendiary devices.

e) Any type of weapon classified as mass destruction and prohibited weapons, all based on international conventions or prohibited by international law, and any device designed to disperse these.

f) High explosives.

g) Piercing, tracer, incendiary and explosive ammunition of any caliber and shot silencers in any firearm.

h) All devices with the ability to emit disabling electromagnetic pulses , which cause permanent damage.

i) All devices capable of emitting sound waves or disabling light beams that cause permanent damage.

j) Firearms included within the prohibited platforms.

The following are excepted from the above prohibitions:

1- Devices intended for personal defense, with a content of no more than sixty grams of irritant gas, as well as devices designed for emergency signaling based on pyrotechnic devices and those devices that use driving charges to project rescue or work implements .

2- Forbidden non-automatic platforms in permitted gauges, when used in sports practices for duly accredited modalities and in duly authorized places for that purpose, as well as in cynergic activities in accordance with the law.

3- The loaders of long weapons registered and used for the practice of duly accredited sports modalities and for the maintenance and increase of skills and abilities necessary in terms of security, being able to use loaders of up to thirty ammunition, in places duly authorized for that end. The one that, at the time of its manufacture, has the characteristics described here will retain the character of a prohibited weapon, even if it loses them when any of its components are removed or its operation mechanically modified.

Article 26.- Prohibitions. The use, production or introduction into the country of toxic or lethal gases, chemical compounds, viruses or bacteria, which produce irreversible physical or mental consequences, to be used as a weapon is prohibited. Also, the police use of ammunition for hunting is prohibited.

Article 26 bis.- Prohibition of uranium The use, trade, transfer, transit, production, distribution or storage of uranium, enriched or depleted, as well as any other type of industrial uranium or other radioactive materials where uranium is part of the compound is prohibited. , when this has an arms, war or military purpose, or is used to the detriment of human life, society or the environment, in the national territory, in accordance with articles 5 and 6 of the Political Constitution.

The competent national authorities in charge of authorizing and supervising the entry and proper use of these materials, when they have information or indications related to irregular entry or detect the presence of materials containing uranium, enriched or depleted, as well as any other type of industrial uranium. in the national territory, or there is suspicion that the purposes that will be given to those materials are within those prohibited in the previous paragraph, they will proceed to confiscate them and notify the Center for Research in Atomic, Nuclear and Molecular Sciences (Cicanum) of the University of Costa Rica, so that it can carry out, in situ or in its laboratory, the respective analysis and issue a technical-scientific report on its content and composition. In any case, the safety, transportation, treatment, deposit and management protocols for this type of materials must be complied with, as established by the laws of the Republic, the international conventions ratified by Costa Rica, as well as the regulations issued by the Executive power.

The holder, holder, owner, or person in charge of the materials with detected uranium content will have the burden of proof regarding the purposes provided for said materials.

Anyone who transgresses the provisions of this rule will be subject to the sanction established in article 91 of this law and will be subject to the payment of all the corresponding civil reparations, the costs of the technical-scientific analysis, to the payment of the expenses of shipping and storage of hazardous material.

Article 27.- Authorization of the Ministry. The Ministry will be the only body in charge of authorizing the use and importation of weapons and artifacts required by members of the police forces, which creates and regulates the General Police Law and those of the Judicial Investigation Agency, and others. public officials expressly authorized to possess them.

Article 28.- Weapons of regulation. Due to its easy handling, greater precision, security and reliability, in normal police functions, the special thirty-eight caliber revolver is established as a short weapon of police regulations.

However, the officers with the rank and the other servants of the various police officers trained in its handling and according to the merits of the service, the case or the situation, may use, with the same character, the semi-automatic nine-millimeter or forty-caliber pistol and five, by order of the Minister of Public Security.

It is designated "organic weapon" of the Public Force, the rifle with selector fire, of caliber five point fifty-six millimeters.

Likewise, they may use the other weapons of the Arsenal when so ordered by the President of the Republic for special occasions, police training or closed-order practices.

Article 29.- Use of weapons in strikes or demonstrations. When they intervene in strikes or demonstrations in the exercise of their functions, the Civil Guard, the Rural Guard, the Border Police, the Police in charge of drug control, the special intervention units of the Presidency of the Federal Government may not carry prohibited weapons or use them. the Republic and the reserves of those police forces.

When ordered by the President of the Republic, these police forces may use prohibited weapons; but, in no case, may they use gases, chemical compounds, viruses or toxic or lethal bacteria that produce irreversible physical or mental consequences.

Article 30.- Use of prohibited weapons. The members of the Judicial Investigation Organism, the security officials of the National Banking System and the other police forces in charge of public security, may only use prohibited weapons classified in subparagraph a), of article 25 as required by the service, case or situation, in the opinion of the respective authorities.

Article 31.- Doubts in the classification of weapons. In case of doubt about the classification of any weapon as prohibited or permitted, the Department will decide; But, previously, you must consult the Attorney General of the Republic.

The resolutions issued by this Department may be appealed as provided in the third paragraph of article 13 of this law.

CHAPTER IV

REGISTRATION AND PERMISSIONS

Article 32.- Weapons for legitimate defense. All weapons that are possessed at home for the security and legitimate defense of its residents, must be registered with the Department.

Before registering them, the holders must demonstrate their knowledge of the minimum safeguards to avoid risks.

Article 33.- Requirements to register weapons. Any person who acquires one or more permitted weapons, of any type, is obliged to request their registration with the Department. The request shall be submitted in writing and it shall indicate, at least, the brand, caliber, model and registration of the weapon, which will be shown in the same act.

In addition, he must demonstrate, in the manner determined by the regulations, his knowledge of the safety rules, the proper handling of the weapon and the fundamentals of its operation.

Article 34.- Intervention of the Department. The Department will not register any weapon if it has not undergone a ballistic examination before it is sold or traded. (*) The same applies if the transfer of an already registered weapon is managed; in this case, it is the obligation of the transferor to inform the Department of the sale of said weapon.

In the respective reports, the original nomenclature and the manufacturer's measurement must be used, whether in thousandths of an inch or in millimeters.

In addition, the Department will request, from the judicial agencies, a certification of the criminal record of the applicant or, in the case of legal persons, of whoever represents them.

Article 35.- Permission to carry weapons. Permission is required to carry weapons. The members of the police force must have the permit that empowers them to carry the official weapon. Before being granted the permit to carry weapons, they must demonstrate, before the National Police Academy (*), their knowledge of the safety rules and the careful handling of the weapon they intend to carry.

For the practical test, they must bring the appropriate ammunition.

The permits issued by the Department are non-transferable and unattachable.

Article 36.- Characteristics and registration of the permit. The permit to carry weapons will be valid for two years and may be limited in terms of jurisdiction. The Department may cancel the permit for security reasons and for modification of the circumstances by virtue of which it was granted.

Upon expiration of the two-year period, the permit may be renewed for the same period.

The Department will keep an adequate and modern record of the permits issued in accordance with this law.

The permit to carry weapons may be renewed for the same period upon expiration of the term indicated in this article.

Article 37.- Special permission. In order to carry firearms permitted for personal defense, in proven urgent cases, a special permit issued by the Department will be necessary.

The permit may only be granted when the life of the authorized person is reasonably exposed to danger, for the time that this lasts or when, due to the nature of their functions, public officials need a weapon to protect themselves.

This permit will have a duration of one year and may be revoked for security reasons or because the circumstances under which it was granted have changed.

The members of the Supreme Powers, the officers of the Police in charge of drug control and those of the Judicial Police do not require this special permit, although the permit to carry weapons does.

Article 38.- Manner of carrying weapons. Except for members of the police forces, all persons authorized to carry weapons must carry them in the least visible and risky manner.

Article 39- Requirements for permits to carry weapons

To request the permit to carry weapons and its respective renewal, people must comply with the requirements of article 41 and, in addition, provide a police stamp of one thousand colones (₡ 1000.00).

Likewise, they must pass the theoretical-practical exam required by the Department. The costs associated with this process must be borne by the user. The Ministry, through regulations, will define the rate to be met, which must be calculated at the cost of the service provided and the proceeds can only be used to finance these actions and processes.

(*) (Note: Article 28, subsection a), of the Tax Justice Law No. 7535 of August 1, 1995 orders that in any norm where police stamps are required, they be replaced by tax stamps of equal value)

Article 40.- Permissions denied. If the person requesting the permit to carry weapons has a criminal record related to the use of weapons or if there is a court ruling that disables him to carry them, the Department will deny the permit.

Article 41.- Applications for registration or permission. Any application for registration or permission must be submitted to the Department or to the auxiliary offices established by regulation, with the applicant's signature authenticated by a lawyer if it is not presented in person. If he presents it himself, he must identify himself with his identity card or, in the case of foreigners, with his residence card.

The request must be made in writing or by electronic means established by the Department of Arms and Explosives Control and, as appropriate, with the purchase invoice, the removal policy or the notarized deed of transfer of the weapon. In addition, the qualities, nationality and address of the applicant will be indicated, and all the necessary data to fully identify the weapons whose registration is requested.

Natural persons must provide an opinion issued by a competent professional, in the terms established by the regulations, on the mental suitability of the applicant, from which their fingerprints will be taken.

In the case of legal persons, a certification of their legal status and identity card must be provided.

Article 42.- Registration of weapons without ownership document. If the weapon to be registered was the object of theft or loss reported to the Department, the Department must confiscate it and proceed as provided in article 82 of this law.

Article 43.- Registration of weapons without ownership document. The owner of permitted weapons, who lacks the documents that prove ownership or possession, must request registration or attach an affidavit that the weapons belong to him, with an explanation of the cause for which he lacks an invoice or letter. -sale.

Article 44.- Permission to import shots. Any owner of registered weapons may request, to the Department, permission to import up to five hundred shots per year.

The request will be made on paper with a refund of one hundred colones, with a police stamp (*) of five hundred colones and it will be presented in person or authenticated by a lawyer.

(*) (Note: Article 28, subsection a), of the Tax Justice Law No. 7535 of August 1, 1995 orders that in any regulation where police stamps are required, they be replaced by tax stamps of equal value)

There will be no restriction on importing ring ignition shots, shotgun shots or any permitted weapon caliber, used by athletes, for hunting, or recharging component to practice any sport.

Likewise, if the weapon has the numerical identification erased or altered, the applicant must indicate the reasons that justify such irregularity. The Department will print the corresponding numbering for you.

Article 45.- Permission for honorary agents or policemen. The credentials of honorary agents or police officers, trustworthy officials and others similar do not empower them to carry weapons without the respective permission.

Article 46.- Term to transfer weapons. Transfers of permitted firearms must be registered with the Department within a period of ten business days, counted from the transfer.

After this period, the Department will collect a fine of fifty colones per day for delay, according to a well-founded resolution that the Department must issue.

Article 47.- Loss, misplacement and theft of weapons. Persons who lose or misplace a permitted weapon must notify the Department or its auxiliary offices in writing within the following eight days.

If the weapon has been stolen from them, they will act as indicated in the previous paragraph and attach a copy of the complaint filed with the competent authorities.

Article 48.- Weapons in town. Permission to carry sharp, pointed or blunt weapons in the village will not be granted. The carrying of those that exceed 9 cm . Possession of a prohibited weapon will be considered and will be punished. Work tools are excepted, when it is shown that this is the end.

Article 49.- Causes for cancellation of the permit. With respect to due process, the Department will cancel the permit to carry weapons, without prejudice to the criminal penalties that may apply, when:

(The previous paragraph was thus amended by the sole article of Law No. 8796 of March 10, 2010)

- a) Carriers misuse weapons and permits or alter them.
- b) The persons carry a weapon other than the one indicated in the permit.
- c) The granting of the permit has been based on deception or false documentation.
- d) Weapons are used outside authorized places.
- e) The reasons for which the permit was granted have disappeared or, when due to a supervening cause, another requirement necessary to issue it is no longer satisfied.
- f) It is resolved by the competent authority.

g) The interested party does not comply with the provisions of this law and its regulations.

h) Deceit or guilt in the use, custody or surveillance of a weapon and thereby causing injury or death to a minor.

The person whose permit to carry weapons has been canceled, for the reason established in this subsection, may not request a new one within a period of ten years.

(As added in subsection h) above by the sole article of Law No. 8796 of March 10, 2010)

i) Persons carrying weapons who engage in domestic violence, in accordance with Law No. 7586, Law against Domestic Violence, of April 10, 1996.

(Thus added the previous paragraph by article 2 of Law No. 9692 of July 9, 2019)

Article 50.- Acquisition of weapons by tourists. Tourists will be able to purchase weapons permitted to use abroad. They must verify their purchase when leaving the country. If they do not prove ownership of the weapons, the corresponding authorities will confiscate them.

Article 51- Entry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and materials related to state buildings or public facilities and other sites. Individuals are prohibited from carrying and entering firearms, ammunition, explosives (industrial or pyrotechnic) and related materials in:

a) Public buildings.

b) State or private health and educational centers.

c) Commercial establishments that have a class B and class E4 liquor marketing license, according to the provisions of Law No. 9047, Regulation and Marketing of Beverages with Alcoholic Content, of June 25, 2012.

d) Places where public activities are carried out and alcoholic beverages are consumed.

e) In recreational centers and venues, stadiums or any facility where sports activities are carried out.

f) Public spaces where mass concentration activities are carried out.

g) In places of worship.

The above prohibition will not apply to:

1- People who practice sports activities in shooting ranges.

2- The members of the police forces, in the performance of their functions.

3- Private security agents, when they perform their duties.

4- The owners and employees of commercial establishments, for the protection of life, property, their own safety and that of their clients.

The places where the entry of firearms is prohibited must have the means of warning of said provision at the entrance of the premises and in a manifest and visible way.

(As amended by the sole article of Law No. 9731 of August 27, 2019)

Article 52.- Prohibition to convert or modify weapons. The conversion or modification, after registration, of any weapon of those allowed, with which its capacity or firepower varies, is prohibited. Violating this provision will cause the cancellation of the registration.

Article 52 bis- Prohibition to acquire ammunition. The owner of a registered weapon may only purchase ammunition usable in that weapon.

The conditions and requirements will be determined via regulations.

(As added by Article 2 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019)

CHAPTER V

WEAPONS COLLECTIONS

Article 53.- Holders of collections. Individuals and legal entities may possess collections of permitted weapons, with historical, aesthetic, cultural or criminal value, with prior permission from the Department. Those weapons will need to be deactivated. The permit empowers the owner to keep them in the declared place for collection only.

Chemical or biological weapons must be disabled.

Individuals who have collections of permitted weapons must request authorization to acquire and possess new weapons, intended to enrich the collection and the museum, and must register them with all the characteristics.

Article 54.- Alienation of collections. The permitted weapons that are part of a collection may be disposed of for the same purposes, with the authorization of the Department, as a whole or by units.

Article 55.- Collection of prohibited weapons. Only state institutions can collect prohibited weapons, with historical, aesthetic, cultural, criminalistic or mechanical value. Explosive devices will be previously deactivated.

Firearms must be subjected to ballistic examination and appear in the inventory of the Arms Register.

Article 56.- Inspection of collections. All weapons collections will be under periodic inspection by the Department.

The identification and classification of weapons and collection equipment will correspond to the Department, which, in case of doubt, must consult the bodies it deems competent.

Article 57.- Loan of prohibited weapons. State institutions that collect prohibited weapons may only lend weapons to other institutions for cultural purposes. They may not lend them for cinematographic purposes.

Article 58.- Security for collections. The person responsible for the custody of the arms collections must keep the necessary security to avoid losses. The premises where collections are kept must meet sufficient security requirements to prevent theft, loss or deterioration of weapons.

Article 59.- Transfer of weapons to the Directorate museum. The weapons or equipment in the custody of the Department, classified as of historical, aesthetic, cultural or criminalistic value, will become part of the museum of the Directorate of armaments.

CHAPTER VI

WEAPONS FOR SHOOTING AND HUNTING

Article 60.- Weapons for athletes. The weapons that shooting and hunting athletes may be authorized to possess at home and to carry with the respective permit are:

- a) Pistols, revolvers and rifles caliber 22 "circular fire.
- b) Pistols and revolvers up to 38 "caliber, for Olympic or competition shooting purposes.
- c) Shotguns in all calibers and models, except those with a caliber greater than 12 "(18.5 mm).
- d) Shotguns with three barrels in the previously authorized calibers, with a barrel for metal cartridges of different caliber.
- e) High-powered, repeating, semi -automatic rifles, except 30 "caliber carbines, carabiner rifles and 223", 7 and 7.62 mm caliber carbines and " Garand " caliber 30 "rifles.
- f) Other weapons of sporting characteristics in accordance with the national or international legal regulations for hunting and shooting in the different modalities.

Article 61.- Scope of the registration permit. The permit for the registration of weapons permitted for target shooting, skeet shooting or hunting, empowers the bearer to use the weapons exclusively for those purposes in places specially equipped for the practice of these sports.

Article 62.- Number of weapons allowed. Any natural person may register more than three weapons intended for hunting, target shooting or clay pigeon shooting, even if they are of the same caliber.

Article 63.- Permission to foreigners to enter weapons and shots. Foreigners who temporarily enter weapons permitted for the exclusive use of sports competitions, may import, as part of their luggage, up to five hundred free shots from the payment of duties.

They may also enter the country, temporarily, with up to four weapons allowed for the exclusive use of sporting competitions or hunting purposes; However, they must inform the customs authorities at the time of entry. These authorities will write down the serial number and other characteristics of the weapons in the respective passport and will notify the Department thereof.

When leaving the country, the tourist must show the corresponding authorities the weapons they brought with them or a certificate from the Department that justifies such omission.

Article 64.- Permits to minors. Minors, over fourteen years of age, may use hunting and target shooting weapons, exclusively for the practice of those sports, when accompanied by an authorized adult.

Article 65.- Import of ammunition for club members. The work of reloading ammunition for sporting or hunting purposes shall not be considered manufacturing.

There will be no restriction to import up to a thousand shots per year of ring ignition, shotgun or any caliber of shooting or hunting weapons, as long as the applicant is an active and accredited member of a sports club, recognized by the General Directorate of Sports and registered in the Department.

Article 66.- Registry of clubs and associations. In order to enjoy the benefits of this law, clubs and associations of shooting or hunting athletes must be registered with the Department and must comply with the requirements established by the regulations.

CHAPTER VII

MANUFACTURING, TRADE, IMPORT, EXPORT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Article 67.- Control, surveillance and inspection . The control, surveillance and supervision of all activities carried out with weapons, ammunition, explosives, devices, chemicals, gunpowder in all their presentations and raw materials to produce products regulated by this Law, correspond, in all their aspects, to the Armament Directorate of the Ministry of Public Security.

(As amended by Article 1 of Law No. 8201 of December 18, 2001)

Article 68.- Manufacture, storage, trade, import and export. To manufacture, store, trade, import and export weapons, ammunition, explosives, artifacts, gunpowder in all their presentations and raw materials to produce products regulated by this Law, every natural or legal person must have the permission of the Directorate of Armament, which will grant it according to the present Law and its Regulations. The sale of gunpowder and the supply, under any title, of gunpowder-based articles, to minors and to persons legally declared in a state of interdiction are prohibited.

The Executive Power will define, in the regulatory way, the types and quantities of gunpowder that will be freely sold. Likewise, the quantities that may be stored for the production of pyrotechnic shows. The pyrotechnic shows must be performed by persons duly authorized by the Ministry of Health for the use of this type of material, with the prior permission of the Armament Directorate.

(As amended by Article 1 of Law No. 8201 of December 18, 2001)

Article 69.- Conditions. Factories, industrial plants, workshops, shops and other establishments dedicated to the activities indicated in the previous article, must meet the conditions of safety, technical operation and production, which are determined in the regulations.

Article 70.- Authorization to buy parts. Permits to manufacture and repair weapons include authorization for the purchase of parts or elements that are required.

Article 71.- Prohibition of importing weapons of poor quality. The importation or sale of permitted firearms, manufactured with poor quality materials, according to their design or without internal or external safety mechanisms, nor those constructed in a dangerous manner or that may be accidentally triggered during their handling or when falling.

Article 72.- Characteristics of the permit. In order to manufacture, store, trade, import, export and sell permitted weapons, ammunition, explosives, gunpowder and raw material to produce the products regulated by this Law, a permit request indicating the characteristics must be processed before the Armament Directorate, the quantity, origin and mode of distribution and sale of these. The statements contained in said request will have the effects of an affidavit. Likewise, a copy of the specific permit from the Ministry of Health must be attached.

Customs will not authorize the corresponding removal without such permission.

For the manufacture, marketing and storage of the products regulated by this Law, there must be physical facilities that offer safety conditions.

When the number of weapons exceeds one hundred, the authorization of the Ministry of Security will be required. In the process of the cited authorizations, the Armament Directorate must avoid any monopolistic and restrictive practice of the freedom of trade. The manufacture of prohibited weapons and military equipment is expressly prohibited.

(As amended by Article 1 of Law No. 8201 of December 18, 2001)

Article 73.- Terms of the permit and renewal. The regular permits to manufacture, import, export and trade permitted firearms, ammunition and explosives will be granted for one year and may be renewed for equal periods, but if this law is violated, they will be canceled at any time.

Article 74.- Registration of establishments. The mercantile and commercial establishments dedicated to the regular sale of permitted weapons must be registered with the Department.

The Department will require that the physical plant where the business is located, maintain the proper security conditions. Likewise, it must verify that the dealer is able to guarantee the spare parts for the weapons it sells.

Article 75.- Information from merchants. The authorized merchants for the sale of permitted weapons must inform the Department, within the following three business days and through the form that it will supply, about the sale of weapons made, with the provision of the necessary data for the identification of the buyer. and weapons.

It will be the buyer's responsibility to submit the application for registration within the following six business days.

Article 75 bis- Commercial arms transactions allowed between individuals

Every sale and / or transaction of firearms permitted by this law, between private parties, whether a natural or legal person, must meet the following requirements:

- a) The weapon must be previously registered in the name of a natural person or legal entity, in the Department of Arms and Explosives Control.
- b) The person who buys a weapon must have a valid permit to carry weapons, in accordance with this law.
- c) The transaction and / or sale must be formalized in a public deed or before a notary public, in which the qualities, nationality, address of the buyer and all the necessary data to fully identify the weapons will be indicated.

The seller of a permitted weapon, whether a person or a legal entity, is obliged to report, to the Department of Arms and Explosives Control, the sale made, within five business days after the sale is made.

A penalty of ten to sixty days fine will be imposed, whoever fails to report the sale of a permitted firearm.

(Thus added by the sole article of Law No. 9731 of August 27, 2019)

Article 76.- Prohibition to vary the use. The weapons, objects and materials, to which this law refers, that are imported under the protection of a permit, must be used for the indicated use.

Any modification, change or transformation that intends to be introduced to the stipulated destination will require a new permit.

Article 77.- Requirements to export. In order to issue the export permits for weapons, objects or materials mentioned in this law, the interested parties must prove to the Department that they have the import permit from the country of destination.

Article 78.- Withdrawal of tax domain. When the weapons, objects or materials for import or export are in the possession of the respective customs office, the interested parties must notify the Department so that it may designate a representative to intervene before the corresponding customs office; Without this requirement, the withdrawal of the fiscal domain or the exit from the country may not be allowed.

Article 79.- Security requirements to import weapons. The general permits for any of the activities regulated in this chapter shall include the permit for the transportation within the national territory of the weapons, objects and materials that they protect; but their holders must be subject to the laws, regulations and provisions relating to the required security measures.

Article 80.- Copies of transport permits. Individuals or legal entities with a general permit for the specialized transport of weapons, ammunition and objects mentioned in this law, must demand from the senders a copy of the permit granted.

Article 81.- Authorization to store. The storage of weapons, ammunition and objects indicated in this law may be authorized as a complementary activity to the general permit granted, or as a specific one for natural or legal persons.

Article 82.- Restrictions for storage. Weapons and other objects may be stored only in quantities and in authorized premises. They must be subject to the requirements, compatibility tables and distance-quantity, indicated by the Department.

CHAPTER VIII

SEIZURE

Article 83.- Kidnapping of weapons. Any prohibited weapon seized for violation of the provisions of article 25 of this law, will be sent to the competent judicial authority, within a period of three days, which will order its seizure and deposit in the National Arsenal in a timely manner.

Toxic gases, bacteriological weapons and the like that are seized must be disabled to prevent any leakage. In the respective sentence the confiscation in favor of the State will be ordered.

Article 84- Confiscation of weapons. Permitted weapons registered in the Department may only be confiscated in favor of the State, when they commit a crime as provided in article 110 of the Penal Code or when the bearers of arms engage in domestic violence, according to the provisions of Law No. 7586, Law against Domestic Violence, of April 10, 1996. In these cases, the corresponding registrations will be canceled.

(As amended the previous paragraph by Article 2 of Law No. 9692 of July 9, 2019)

In the case of regulatory weapons for police use, according to the report to be obtained from the Directorate, the confiscation sentence will order that they be sent to the National Arsenal.

The National Arsenal will notify the Department so that the respective registration is eliminated, and the Arms Registry for its heritage inventory.

The Directorate may allocate these confiscated weapons for use by the officers of the Judicial Investigation Agency.

Article 85.- Act of confiscation. The police authority that proceeds to confiscate a weapon will draw up a record, in the presence of two witnesses. This document must contain the date, the place, the name and the surnames of the persons who act, with an indication of the steps taken and the signature of all those involved or the mention that someone cannot or does not want to sign.

A copy of the record will be delivered to the person, from whom the weapon is confiscated or whoever is at the place of confiscation.

The weapon will be placed, immediately, at the order of the competent judicial authority. Both authorities will give the corresponding notice to the Department.

CHAPTER IX

PRIVATE SECURITY SERVICE

Article 86.- Weapons allowed in the private security service. The individuals and legal entities in charge of the private security service must only use the weapons permitted in accordance with this law.

These people may register the number of weapons they require to exercise their function; but it may not exceed one percent (1%) of the total number of weapons owned by the public force, calculated according to the inventories of each year.

The carrying of allowed weapons, without registering or without the corresponding permission, by officers hired by private security service companies, in addition to configuring the illicit act described by article 88 of this law, will entail administrative responsibility to the company corresponding, to which the authority will cancel its operating license.

(The previous paragraph is thus added by article 1, section b) of Law No. 7957 of December 17, 1999)

Article 87.- Half-yearly report. The companies in charge of the private security service must submit to the Department a semi-annual report on the number and status of the weapons in possession of the agents.

Article 87 bis- Obligation to send weapons, ammunition and other components to the National Arsenal

Private security companies, whether legal or physical, that provide their services according to the modalities authorized by law and that for any reason stop carrying out their operations, are obliged to send all firearms, ammunition, chargers and others components of the firearm, owned by said company, to the National Arsenal.

The National Arsenal will keep said weapons, ammunition, chargers and other components of the firearm for up to six months, and this period may be extended for up to six more months. Within this period, the representative of the company may regularize its legal situation and request the return of firearms and other assets that are in the custody of the National Arsenal; likewise, within that period, they may transfer the weapons to a third party, with the prior permission of the Department of Arms and Explosives Control.

The State is authorized to make a charge for the storage of these weapons and other goods. The Ministry of Public Security, through regulations, will define the rate to be met, which must be calculated at the cost of the service provided and the proceeds can only be used to finance these processes.

(Thus added by the sole article of Law No. 9731 of August 27, 2019)

Article 87 ter- Destruction of firearms

After the six-month period or the extension period has expired, without the firearms, ammunition, chargers and other components of the arms having been transferred, the Director General of Armament will order the destruction of said assets, notifying the Department of Arms and Explosives Control so that the registration of the weapons is canceled and a record of the destruction is left in the respective files.

(Thus added by the sole article of Law No. 9731 of August 27, 2019)

CHAPTER X

SANCTIONS

Article 88- Illegal possession of permitted weapons. Anyone who illegally maintains a permitted firearm that is not duly registered with the Department of Arms and Explosives Control, at their own expense, will be punished with a custodial sentence of three to five years in prison. name or on behalf of a legal person that authorizes its carrying, possession and / or use.

(As amended by Article 1 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019)

Article 88 bis- Illegal carrying of weapons allowed. Whoever carries a permitted firearm, duly registered, but without the proper permission, will be punished with a custodial sentence of two to four years in prison. If the weapon is not registered or the possession is carried out within any of the cases of organized crime or illicit association, the penalty will be increased by one third.

However, when the person carries a permitted firearm, duly registered, but the permit is expired, the penalties described in the previous paragraph will not be applied, but will be sanctioned with a fine of a base salary, according to the definition of This is given in Article 2 of Law No. 7337, of May 5, 1993. In the event of recidivism, within a period of six months, counted from the first act, the fine will be doubled.

(As added by Article 2 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019)

Article 88 ter- Obligation to denounce, report and its sanction. Every owner of a firearm, whether natural or legal person, is obliged to:

- a) Report, before the Judicial Investigation Organism (OIJ) and before the Department of Arms and Explosives Control, the thefts of firearms.
- b) Report, to the Department of Arms and Explosives Control, the loss or misplacement of their weapons.

The complaint or report must be made within a peremptory period of five business days, from the moment the fact was known.

In the event that possession of the property is recovered, the fact must also be reported.

A penalty of ten to sixty days fine will be imposed on anyone who fails to report or report the loss, misplacement or theft of a firearm.

(As added by Article 2 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019)

Article 89- Activities with prohibited weapons. A prison sentence of four to eight years will be imposed on whoever owns, acquires, markets, transport, stores, enters into the national territory, nationalizes, exports, hides, manufactures, assembles, transforms, performs national or international brokerage work or use weapons prohibited by this law, their parts and components.

A prison sentence of ten to twenty years will be applied when the same activities of the previous paragraph are carried out with:

- a) Weapons of mass destruction, their parts and components.
- b) Weapons prohibited by international law conventions, their parts or components.
- c) Ammunition prohibited by international law conventions, its parts or components.

The representatives, proxies and managers, whose personnel carry out any of the actions typified in this article, will be jointly and severally liable for the civil penalties that are established.

(As amended by Article 1 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019)

Article 90.- Collection of prohibited weapons. Prison of three to six years will be imposed on anyone who collects weapons classified as prohibited. The possession of more than three prohibited weapons will be understood as stockpiling.

Article 91.- Introduction and trafficking of prohibited materials. A prison term of three to eight years will be imposed on anyone who brings into the country weapons, ammunition, explosives and materials classified as prohibited or traffics with them.

Article 92.- Clandestine introduction of permitted weapons. A prison term of three to seven years will be imposed on anyone who smuggles into the country weapons classified as permitted.

Article 93.- Trade in arms, explosives and gunpowder. A penalty of three to seven years in prison will be imposed on whoever acquires, trades, transports, stores and sells any of the articles, goods or substances regulated in this Law, without having permission to carry out this type of activity and / or without meet the requirements of the law. The sale or supply, under any title, of gunpowder and / or, in general, articles, goods or substances regulated in this Law, to minors and / or to persons declared in a state of interdiction, will be sanctioned with the same penalty to the one indicated in this article.

A penalty of two to five years in prison will be imposed on representatives, attorneys, managers or those in charge of the business, whose personnel carry out any of the actions typified in this article, as long as it is proven that they had knowledge of those actions and did not stop them. . The foregoing will not prevent the application of another rule, if a more direct participation in the commission of the crime is demonstrated.

The sanctions described above will be applied, provided that the act is not punished more severely in another legal provision.

(As amended by Article 1 of Law No. 8201 of December 18, 2001)

Article 94.- Illegal manufacture, export and import . A prison sentence of two to six years will be applied to those who manufacture, export or import arms, ammunition or gunpowder, in any of

their presentations, without the corresponding permission of the Department of Arms and Explosives.

A penalty of two to five years in prison will be imposed on representatives, attorneys, managers or those in charge of the business, whose personnel carry out any of the actions typified in this article, as long as it is proven that they had knowledge of those actions and did not stop them. . The foregoing will not prevent the application of another rule, if a more direct participation in the commission of the crime is demonstrated.

Anyone who manufactures, trades or exports prohibited weapons and war material will be punished with a prison sentence of three to eight years.

The sanctions described above will be applied as long as the act is not punished more severely in another legal provision.

(As amended by Article 1 of Law No. 8201 of December 18, 2001)

Article 95.- Irregular administration. From six months to three years will be imposed on those who manage factories, industrial plants, workshops, warehouses and other establishments that are dedicated to activities related to weapons, without adjusting to the conditions and obligations established in Chapter VII of this law.

Article 95 bis- Refusal to send the weapons to the National Arsenal

One to three years in prison will be imposed on those who, being bound by this law, do not send firearms, chargers, components of firearms and ammunition to the National Arsenal for proper custody.

(Thus added by the sole article of Law No. 9731 of August 27, 2019)

Article 96.- Provision of weapons. The public official or employee who delivers, lends or facilitates, in any way, weapons in his custody, to persons, entities or groups not authorized by law to have them, will be punished with imprisonment for one to three years, provided that the fact does not constitute the crime of embezzlement, typified in the Penal Code.

Article 97.- Illegal carrying of weapons allowed. Except for the provisions of article 8 of this law, a penalty of one to three months will be imposed for the provision of work of public utility, in favor of establishments of public good or community utility, under the control of their authorities, who carries a knife whose blade exceeds twelve centimeters in length.

(As amended by Article 2, section b) of Law No. 7957 of December 17, 1999)

Article 98.- Alteration of characteristics. Whoever possesses one or more permitted weapons with their serial numbers, assets or factory characteristics altered or erased will be punished with imprisonment from three months to one year.

Article 99.- Action of administrative authorities and judicial bodies. In the case of transgression of the norms contained in this chapter, the authority that apprehends a person, presumably responsible for the criminalized acts, will proceed to confiscate or seize the corresponding weapons. The Public Ministry may not put them in the possession of the accused during the process.

Every conviction shall declare in favor of the State the confiscation of the confiscated weapons.

The trial courts shall send the Department a certified copy of the conviction issued in the matters they hear about for violation of this law.

(As amended by article 2, part c) of Law No. 7957 of December 17, 1999)

Article 100- Pawn shops that receive firearms, ammunition, will be sanctioned with a fine equivalent to five monthly base salaries, of the auxiliary 1 defined in article 2 of Law No. 7337, of May 5, 1993. , explosives and related materials, as collateral for a pledge loan.

In case of recidivism, the General Directorate of Armament must manage, before the corresponding municipality, the cancellation of the commercial license.

(As added by Article 2 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019)

CHAPTER XI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 101.- Repeal. Law No. 7002 of September 24, 1985 is repealed.

(Numbering after article 2 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019, which transferred it from the old article 100 to 101)

Article 102.- Public order. This law is of public order.

(Numbering after article 2 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019, which transferred it from the old article 101 to 102)

Article 103.- Regulation. The Executive Power will regulate this law within the six months following its promulgation. The absence of regulation will not prevent its application.

(Numbering after article 2 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019, which transferred it from the old article 102 to 103)

Article 104.- Validity. This law governs from their publication.

(Numbering after article 2 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019, which transferred it from the old article 103 to 104)

Given in the Presidency of the Republic.- San José, on the tenth day of the month of July, nineteen hundred and ninety-five.

Transitory I.- Give a maximum period of twelve months, counted from the entry into force of this law, to all persons who possess permitted weapons without registering or without the permit to carry , to proceed with the registration of the weapon or permit application and approval, as applicable.

(As added by article 1, section d) of Law No. 7957 of December 17, 1999)

Transitory II.- Give a maximum period of twelve months, counted from the entry into force of this law, to all persons who possess prohibited weapons, to deliver them to the State regardless of origin or provenance.

(As added by article 1, section d) of Law No. 7957 of December 17, 1999)

Transitory III.- Within a period of six months from the effective date of this law, the General Directorate of Social Adaptation of the Ministry of Justice and Grace will prepare a registry of the institutions and establishments of public good or community utility, for purposes of the application of the provisions of articles 88 and 97 of this law.

(As added by article 1, section d) of Law No. 7957 of December 17, 1999)

Transitory IV.- Individuals or legal entities that have permits to manufacture, store, trade, import, export or sell permitted weapons, ammunition, explosives, gunpowder and raw material for the production of the products regulated by this Law, will have a year to adapt its physical facilities, in accordance with the provisions of article 72 of this Law and its Regulations.

(As added by Article 4 of Law No. 8201 of December 18, 2001)

TRANSITORY V- The owners of firearms allowed in accordance with the parameters established in this law, who are not registered in their name, whether they are natural or legal persons, will have a period of up to six months, from the publication of the present law, to start the registration and registration process, proving your suitability as an acquirer according to what is established in this law, without the payment of fines or penalties.

Those who avail themselves of this transitory present may choose to register and register for the possession of weapons, regardless of whether or not they have a permit to carry weapons; in this case, the possession may be exclusively for home use.

(As added by Article 2 of Law No. 9682 of May 23, 2019)

Generation date: 07/10/2020 09:08:44 pm

