

WEAPONS REGULATIONS FOR FORWARDING AGENTS BEFORE AND AFTER IWA OUTDOORCLASSICS

(The notice of the Office of Public Order governs the measures to be taken to secure weapons in the assembly and disassembly phase and during the exhibition)

IMPORTANT WEAPONS REGULATIONS

► **Permit exemption for commercial transport and storage:**

Section 12 (1) No. 2 Weapons Act (WaffG):

A permit to acquire and possess a weapon shall not be required if the weapon is temporarily acquired from an authorised person for the purpose of commercial transport and commercial storage. The acquisition must serve commercial purposes in every case.

The consignor (transfer of weapons by exhibitors to freight forwarders) must therefore be certain that the freight forwarder or storekeeper is a registered business because otherwise a criminal offense could possibly be committed (transfer of weapons to non-authorised persons).

► **Security obligations for commercial storage:**

General Administrative Regulation of the Weapons Act (WaffVwV):

The obligations set forth in Section 36 WaffG in conjunction with Section 13 General Weapons Act Regulation (AWaffV) for the secure storage of weapons also apply to persons who commercially transport or store weapons pursuant to Section 12 (1) No. 2 WaffG. As a general rule, the weapons must be stored in a not permanently inhabited building, thus in safes with Resistance Level I.

But Section 13 (4) AWaffV:

The government authority may permit exceptions on application. A storage concept describing the security measure must be submitted.

► **Transport regulations of the WaffVwV:**

The following provisions apply to commercial transport in Germany. The quantity indications refer to the shipments transferred by the consignor to the freight forwarder.

The transport of weapons in the following quantities:

- 20 to 99 firearms of Category A (Prohibited Weapons)
- 20 to 249 permit-required firearms of Categories B to D (Permit-Required Weapons)

is permissible when the following security measures are ensured:

- The packaging may not contain any visible indications of the type of goods.
- The packaging must be designed to prevent unintended opening.
- The packaging must be provided with a tag or similar to show whether it has been opened.
- The freight forwarder must ensure complete traceability of the goods.