D r a f t

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

of ……. 2025

on technical requirements and other specifications for certain arms, ammunition and firing ranges and for securing arms and ammunition

The Government orders the following toward the implementation of § 6(2), § 61(3), § 83(6)(a) and (b), § 84(4), § 86(5), § 93(2), § 94(1)(b), § 95(1), § 96(2) and (3), § 111(1)(b) and § 113(2) of Act No 90/2024 on arms and ammunition (hereinafter the ‘Act'):

PART ONE

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

§ 1

This Regulation incorporates relevant European Union[1)] legislation, builds on directly applicable European Union legislation[2)] and amends

a) technical requirements for the production design of arms of category PO or NO to make it impossible to convert them into arms subject to registration;

b) technical and organisational definition of firing ranges, the operation of which can be permitted without submitting a statement from the regional sanitary station;

c) technical requirements for steel boxes and cabinets, special equipment, safes and vaults, rooms and separate structures and their locking;

d) technical requirements for the means of securing not more than two arms of category R2, R3 or R4 or ammunition of category S2 or S3 in a maximum of 1 000 rounds when stored in a vehicle for a short period of time,

e) mandatory elements of the design for an alternative method of securing arms or ammunition;

f) means of marking arms with identification data and other means of individual identification of arms of special historical value;

[1)] Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (codified version).

Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/68 of 16 January 2019 laying down technical specifications for the marking of firearms and their essential parts pursuant to Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons.

Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/69 of 16 January 2019 laying down technical specifications for alarm and signal weapons under Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons.

[2)] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable.

g) the specimen of the deactivation control mark, deactivation proof marks of the Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition and the Ministry of Defence, and the deactivated arms certificate;

h) technical requirements for the irreversible conversion of arms in the case of deactivation of arms not covered by directly applicable European Union legislation[2)] laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms;

i) technical requirements for the irreversible conversion of arms in the case of creation of arms cross-sections;

j) technical requirements for the disassembly, deactivation, making cross-sections and destruction of ammunition;

k) technical requirements for the handling of active components of ammunition;

l) the limit quantity of active components of ammunition pursuant to § 96(3) and § 111(1) (b) of the Act; and

m) organisational and technical conditions for securing arms or ammunition during transport.

§ 2

Application of technical standards

The technical requirements laid down in this Regulation are deemed to be met if compliance with a Czech technical standard or part thereof is achieved in accordance with other legislation[3)] (hereinafter 'technical standard') to which this Regulation refers; these requirements may also be met by other technical solutions guaranteeing an equivalent or higher level of compliance with the relevant technical requirements than those resulting from the technical standard.

PART TWO

PRODUCTION DESIGN OF CATEGORY PO OR NO ARMS

[Toward the implementation of § 6(2) of the Act]

§ 3

Production version of a single-shot or double-shot firearm loaded individually for the use of split ammunition

The production version of a single-shot or double-shot firearm loaded individually for the use of split ammunition, which is classified by the Act in category PO, must meet the following technical requirements:

a) the chamber must not permit loading, locking or firing a cartridge with an integrated or multiple projectile and

b) all essential components of a single-shot or double-shot firearm loaded individually for the use of split ammunition must be designed in a way so they cannot be fitted or used as essential components of arms subject to registration.

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3) Act No 22/1997, on technical requirements for products and amending certain acts, as amended.

§ 4

Technical specifications for alarm and signal guns

A device that is an alarm and signal gun, which is classified pursuant to the Act in the PO category, must comply with the technical specifications set out in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

§ 5

Production design of gas guns

The production design of gas guns, which, pursuant to the Act, are classified in category PO or NO, must comply with the following technical requirements:

a) the essential component of the gas gun must be designed and constructed in such a way as to make it impossible to convert it into a gun capable of being loaded and firing a round with a single or multiple projectile;

b) the dimensions of the chamber of a gas gun must allow for the use of only the ammunition for which the gun is designed; and

c) all essential components of a gas gun must be of such a nature that they cannot be fitted or used as essential components of arms subject to registration.

§ 6

Production design of a non-lethal incapacitating device based on the principle of a firearm or gas gun

The production design of a non-lethal incapacitating device based on the principle of a firearm or gas gun, which pursuant to the Act is classified in category PO, must meet, in the case of a non-lethal incapacitating device based on the principle of

a) a firearm, the technical requirements laid down in § 3 to a similar extent; and

b) a gas gun, the technical requirements laid down in § 5 to a similar extent.

§ 7

Production design of expansion devices

The production design of an expansion device classified pursuant to the Act in category NO must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to permit firing only within the scope of the use of the given expansion device for the declared industrial or technical purpose or for the slaughter of animals.

§ 8

Production design of paintball, airsoft, and similar guns

(1) The design of paintball, airsoft, and similar arms can be based solely on the principle of a gas gun.

(2) The production design of paintball, airsoft, and similar guns, which, pursuant to the Act, are classified in category NO, must meet the technical requirements set out in § 5 to a similar extent.

PART THREE

FIRING RANGE WITH REDUCED NOISE LEVEL

[Toward the implementation of § 61(3) of the Act]

§ 9

(1) Without submitting a statement from the regional public health authority pursuant to § 61(2)(d) of the Act, a permit may be issued to operate a firing range for shooting arms, with the exception of particularly effective firearms, if

a) it is a firing range for shooting gas guns or guns based on the principle of gas guns;

b) it is not allowed at a firing range to shoot with firearms with an effective calibre greater than 22 Long Rifle, and if at the same time the firing range is

   1. covered, if its space is sufficiently sound-insulated from the external environment and parts of the building which are not a firing range, and at the same time the transmission of vibrations caused by shooting to parts of the building that are not a firing range is ruled out; or

   2. open, if the minimum direct distance from the firing range to residential buildings in any direction is at least 500 m;

c) if it is, at the firing range, allowed to shoot from firearms only with the use of a silencer, and if

   1. only ammunition with subsonic projectile velocity is permitted; or

   2. the minimum direct distance from the firing range to residential buildings in any direction is at least 500 m; or

d) the minimum direct distance from the firing range to residential buildings in any direction is at least 2000 m.

(2) Without submitting a statement from the regional sanitary station pursuant to § 61(2)(d) of the Act, a permit to operate a firing range may also be issued if the firing range is located in a protection zone pursuant to the Building Act or in a place with similar conditions of protection pursuant to other legislation, provided that the protection zone or conditions of protection have been established to protect the surroundings from the negative effects of noise, and the noise of the building or equipment against whose negative effects the protection zone or conditions of protection protect the surroundings is higher than the noise of shooting at the firing range.

PART FOUR

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SECURING STORED ARMS OR AMMUNITION AND THEIR SECURITY DURING SHORT-TERM STORAGE IN A VEHICLE

[Toward the implementation of § 83(6) of the Act]

Technical requirements for steel boxes and cabinets, special equipment, safes and vaults and their locking

§ 10

(1) A lockable steel box or lockable steel cabinet is technically suitable for the purpose of securing stored arms and ammunition if it meets the burglar resistance requirements of 15 resistance units according to the technical standard ČSN EN 1143-1 and is equipped with a Class A high-security lock pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1300.

(2) A lockable safe is technically fit for securing stored arms and ammunition if it meets the requirements for classifying safes of security class I pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1143-1.

(3) A vault is technically fit for the purpose of securing stored arms and ammunition if it meets the requirements for the classification of vault doors and vaults of security class I pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1143-1.

§ 11

(1) Special equipment for securing stored arms and ammunition is technically fit for securing stored arms and ammunition, if it has the form of

a) a storefront window that meet the conditions set out in paragraph (2);

b) display cases, display windows or glass counters meeting similar conditions as a storefront window pursuant to subparagraph (a); or

c) locked equipment that is inseparably anchored to a wall, ceiling or floor made of brick, concrete panels or similar building material and that is equipped with a Class A high-security lock pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1300.

(2) A storefront window has an all-steel frame permanently built into the wall of the building and is equipped by a

a) storefront window glass equipped by a puncture-proof security film with a resistance of not less than 250 J or glass similarly resistant to puncture and extrusion from the frame;

b) permanent built-in steel grille with bars with a minimum cross-sectional area of 75 mm^2 and maximum bar axis spacing of 130 mm, with the bar joints being welded or riveted; or

c) a sliding, folding or roll-up steel grille or roller shutter meeting the requirements of the security class 3 pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1627 with two Class A high-security locks pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1300.

§ 12

Technical requirements on rooms and separate structures and on locking thereof

(1) A locked room or separate structure shall be considered technically fit for securing stored arms and ammunition if

a) it is equipped with a vault door that meets the requirements for the security class I vault doors and vaults of pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1143-1, or with all-steel doors that meet the requirements of security class 5 pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1627;

b) it has walls, ceilings, and floors with a minimum thickness of

   1. 300 mm if they are made of bricks, of calcium silicate blocks or of aerated concrete blocks; or

   2. 150 mm if made of concrete panels or similar building material; and

c) its windows, skylights, chimneys, fans, shafts, and other openings measuring more than 150 mm x 150 mm are secured in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) Windows, skylights, chimneys, fans, shafts, and other openings are equipped with fixed steel grilles with bars having a minimum cross-sectional area of 75 mm^2 and maximum bar axis spacing of 130 mm, with the bar joints being welded or riveted. The grille shall be anchored with anchors with maximum spacing of 750 mm and embedded in masonry to a depth of at least 150 mm. To secure windows, skylights, chimneys, fans, shafts or other openings pursuant to the first sentence, a sliding, folding or roll-up steel grille or blind meeting the requirements of the safety class 3 pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1627 with two Class A high-security locks pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1300 may also be used.

(3) Starting from the first floor, if it cannot easily be accessed from a roof or using lightning rods, downspouts, parapets, other structural elements, terrain variations, trees, or other structures, instead of a grille locked rooms and separate structures may be secured with a closeable window with an all-steel window frame firmly embedded in the building wall may be used, containing glass that is equipped with a special anti-penetration security film with penetration resistance of at least 250 J or glass that is similarly resistant to penetration or being pushed out of its frame, or other means of security meeting Security Class 3 requirements pursuant to technical standard ČSN EN 1627.

(4) Requirements for the construction of premises for the storage of arms and ammunition are laid down in other legislation[4)].

§ 13

Technical requirements for the method required to secure arms or ammunition during short-term storage in a vehicle

(1) The following security methods are technically fit for short-term storage of no more than two arms of category R2, R3, or R4 or ammunition of category S2 or S3 numbering at most 1000 rounds for at most 4 hours:

a) locking the arms or ammunition in a lockable plastic or metal case or similar box that is not even partially visible when viewed from the outside of the vehicle and that is fixed to the body of the vehicle; it must be impossible to open or separate the trunk or box from the body without the use of workshop tools;

b) attaching the arms to the body of the vehicle in such a way that the arms are not even partially visible when viewed from the outside of the vehicle and the firearm or its

4) Decree No 146/2024 on requirements for construction.

essential component cannot be separated from the body without the use of workshop tools; or

c) in a manner similar to security pursuant to § 10, where a locked steel box, a locked steel cabinet, or a lockable safe must be fixed to the vehicle body in such a way that they are not even partially visible when viewed from the outside of the vehicle and cannot be separated from the body without the use of workshop tools.

(2) The vehicle in which the arms or ammunition are stored for a short period of time may only have a closed rigid body, the windows of the vehicle must be fully closed and the vehicle must be locked in a standard manner.

(3) Arms secured during short-term storage in a vehicle must not be loaded; ammunition is stored separately from the arms.

PART FIVE

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER MEANS OF SECURING ARMS OR AMMUNITION

[Toward the implementation of § 84(4) of the Act]

§ 14

(1) The project of another method of securing arms or ammunition must specify the following:

a) the name(s), surname, and date of birth of the natural person or data identifying the corporate entity that will be securing the arms or ammunition by other means;

b) identification of all natural persons authorised to handle arms or ammunition secured by other means;

c) the mobile phone number of a natural persons pursuant to subparagraphs (a) and (b);

d) the location and description of the specific area where the arms or ammunition are to be secured by other means;

e) the arms and ammunition to be secured by other means and their maximum quantity for which other means of security are implemented;

f) the reason and purpose of the other means of securing arms or ammunition;

g) a description of the other means of securing arms or ammunition, including any essential parameters of the security equipment used and organisational, personnel and any other measures to ensure the protection of arms and ammunition; and

h) other essential facts affecting the level and duration of protection of the secured arms or ammunition against misuse, loss, or theft.

(2) If arms or ammunition are secured by other means in an establishment or in an operating compound, the project for the other means of security shall, in addition to the particulars pursuant to paragraph (1), specify the following:

a) the operational need justifying the other means of securing arms or ammunition;

b) how the arms or ammunition are handled within the establishment or operational site, including a description of any circulation of arms or ammunition within the operating compound; and,

c) in the case of security within an operating compound,

1. a clear layout drawing of the operating compound indicating the specific premises and any distribution routes to which the other means of security applies; and

2. a list of all entities that perform business or other continuous activities within the operating compound and their relationship to the person securing arms or ammunition by other means.

PART SIX

MARKING ARMS WITH IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

[Toward the implementation of § 86(5) of the Act]

§ 15

(1) A firearm must bear on each essential component particulars in accordance with the technical specifications set out in Annex 2 to this Regulation.

(2) A gas gun must be marked in the same way as a firearm on at least one essential part.

(3) In the case of arms of a special historical value, by way of derogation from paragraphs (1) or (2), they may be marked by indicating all appropriate information allowing their individual identification on

a) a plate of solid material affixed to the arms; or

b) any part of the arms, wherein the technical specifications set out in Annex 2 to this Regulation shall apply mutatis mutandis to such marking.

PART SEVEN

DEACTIVATION CONTROL MARK, DEACTIVATION PROOF MARK AND DEACTIVATED ARMS CERTIFICATE

[Toward the implementation of § 93(2) of the Act]

§ 16

(1) The specimen deactivation control mark is set out in Annex 3 to this Regulation.

(2) Specimens of deactivation proof marks are set out in Annex 4 to this Regulation.

(3) The specimen deactivation certificate for firearms covered by directly applicable European Union legislation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms[5)] is set out in Annex 5(A) to this Regulation.

(4) Specimen deactivation certificates for firearms not covered by a directly applicable European Union regulation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms[5)] are set out in Annex 5(B) and (C) to this Regulation.

(5) Deactivated firearm certificates are printed on paper with anti-forgery security features.

PART EIGHT

DEACTIVATION OF ARMS NOT COVERED BY DIRECTLY APPLICABLE EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION AND MAKING CROSS-SECTIONS OF ARMS

[Toward the implementation of § 94(1)(b) and § 95(1) of the Act]

§ 17

Technical requirements for the deactivation of arms not covered by directly applicable European Union legislation

(1) When deactivating arms not covered by directly applicable European Union legislation,[5)] the following is carried out in a permanent and irreversible manner:

a) rendering the parts of the firearm and the firing mechanisms mutually immobile and ensuring that they cannot be separated;

b) plugging the barrel in the chamber by inserting a steel plug the length and diameter of the chamber; the steel plug is firmly connected to the main weld along the entire circumference;

c) along the entire length of the barrel bore, creating

   1. holes of calibre diameter drilled perpendicular to the barrel axis and passing through the barrel wall; the first hole is drilled immediately in front of the chamber and other holes are drilled in such a way that the centres of the holes are not more than 6 calibres apart; in the case of a barrel calibre exceeding 12.7 mm, holes are drilled with a diameter of a quarter of the calibre, but always at least 12.7 mm; the last hole is drilled at a distance of no more than 6 calibres from the barrel mouth; or

   2. cut-outs with a width of at least a quarter of the calibre and a length of at least 6 calibres made perpendicular to the barrel axis and passing through its wall, the first cut-out being made immediately before the chamber, the other cut-outs being made at a distance of 6 calibres from each other; the last cut-out ends at a distance of at most 6 calibres from the barrel mouth;

d) the removal of the firing pin and, if the firearm is equipped with another type of initiation mechanism, its permanent incapacitation, in particular by removing or blocking the access of the initiation mechanism to the chamber.

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5) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable.

(2) When being deactivated, arms with

a) a breech must have the breech face ground away at an angle of 45°, and if this is not possible, the firing pin hole must be drilled to a diameter of at least a quarter of the calibre throughout its length and then sealed by welding;

b) a revolver cylinder must have the walls between the chambers of the revolver cylinder removed along at least half its length; and

c) a magazine must have the magazine permanently secured against removal, or the magazine slot must be permanently modified to prevent the insertion of a magazine.

(3) In the case of arms not covered by directly applicable European Union legislation[5)], their independent essential component may be deactivated in accordance with the procedure pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) to the extent that it relates to that essential component. At the same time, they are sealed with a weld or at least one other essential structural element is removed so that the essential component cannot be used in the arms.

§ 18

Cross-sectioning arms

(1) Cross-sections of arms or essential components of arms are made as follows for all arms:

a) a barrel chamber, an insertable barrel chamber or an insertable chamber must have the chamber wall modified by creating a longitudinal opening the width of the calibre that exposes at least two-thirds of the length of the chamber;

b) the guide part of the bore must have a longitudinal opening in the barrel wall of calibre width and a length of at least one third of the total length of the barrel, with at least part of the opening being immediately in front of the chamber; the remainder of the barrel shall be modified to ensure that when a shot is attempted the bullet does not leave the barrel, either by a process such as deactivation or by inserting a steel bar at least 6 calibres long into the barrel bore and welding it at both ends;

c) the tip of the striker or firing pin must be shortened so that it does not protrude from the breech face in the forward position; if this is not practicable, the firing pin shall be removed and the firing pin hole shall be welded shut;

d) the frame, receiver, body or bed of the firearm shall be partially removed so that the tensioning, triggering, percussion, return and locking mechanisms are visibly exposed; and

e) the essential components and mechanisms of the firearm can be moved and disassembled.

(2) For firearms with a bolt, the following must also be done:

a) one side of the bolt to be modified with a longitudinal opening with a length of half the length of the bolt and a width of a quarter of the height or diameter of the bolt; this applies to the slide, breech block carrier and breech block and

b) the receiver to be modified on one side with a longitudinal opening that is half the length of the receiver and a quarter of the height or diameter of the receiver.

(3) In the case of arms with a magazine, the magazine must be modified with a longitudinal opening on the side and rear, measuring one quarter of the magazine's length and one fifth of its width.

(4) For arms with a revolver cylinder, half of the adjacent chambers of the revolver cylinder must be plugged by inserting a steel pin of the length and diameter of the chamber, welded to the cylinder, and the other half of the chambers must be modified with a longitudinal groove two-thirds of the length of the cylinder and a width equal to the diameter of the chamber in the direction from the cylinder's muzzle; If there is an odd number of chambers, three revolver cylinder chambers are plugged and the remaining chambers are modified with a longitudinal groove.

(5) When making cross-sections of a separate essential components of arms, the procedure set out in paragraphs (1) to (4) shall apply mutatis mutandis.

§ 19

Demilitarisation of arms under an international treaty

(1) In the case of deactivation or making cross-sections of arms covered by an international treaty[6)]that is part of the legal code and governs the field of disarmament, demilitarisation is carried out by conversion into an exhibit.

(2) When converting arms into exhibits, in the case of demilitarised arms,

a) the barrel and receiver to be filled with concrete or polymer resin, from the breech face up to three quarters of the total barrel length; or

b) a steel plug with a minimum length of 2 calibres to be permanently welded into the chamber.

PART NINE

DISASSEMBLY, DEACTIVATION, CROSS-SECTIONING AND DESTRUCTION OF AMMUNITION AND HANDLING OF ACTIVE COMPONENTS OF AMMUNITION

[Toward the implementation of § 96(2) and (3) and § 111(1)(b) of the Act]

§ 20

Technical requirements for disassembly, deactivation, cross-sectioning and destruction of ammunition

(1) In the case of disassembly, deactivation, cross-sectioning and destruction of ammunition, all active charges must be removed from the ammunition or permanently phlegmatised if their removal is not possible.

(2) If it is not possible to remove all active charges from a projectile, the projectile containing the active charge must be replaced by an inert projectile or its dimensional equivalent when deactivating or cross-sectioning ammunition.

(3) The disassembly, deactivation, cross-sectioning and destruction of ammunition must be conducted in a location where there is no risk to life, health, property, or public order in connection with these activities, and the person who disassembles, deactivates, cross-sections or destroys the ammunition must use appropriate personal protective equipment, including at least eye protection at all times.

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6) The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, promulgated under No 94/2003.

§ 21

Possession of active components of ammunition

(1) Active components of ammunition must be stored in the manufacturer's sealed original packaging and in such a way as to prevent

a) the combustion or initiation of an active component of ammunition by the action of fire, sparks, or heat greater than that permitted by the manufacturer of the active component of ammunition;

b) the initiation of an active component of ammunition by mechanical action, such as impact, blow, or fall; and

c) a direct threat to the life or health of persons by pressure or seismic waves, shrapnel or the action of heat in the event of ignition or initiation of an active component of ammunition at a place where it is being kept.

(2) Active components of ammunition must be kept dry and separate from easily flammable substances and objects. Each type of active component of ammunition is stored separately from other types of active components to prevent chain initiation.

§ 22

Handling active components of ammunition when reloading ammunition

When reloading cartridges, it is necessary to observe safety principles and rules and processes established by manufacturers of individual active components of ammunition, projectiles and devices for reloading ammunition used when reloading ammunition.

§ 23

Quantitative limits for active components of ammunition

(1) The quantities of active components of ammunition that may be handled under the Act are set as general quantitative limits and qualified quantitative limits, the values of which are set out in Annex 6 to this Regulation.

(2) The general quantitative limit is the total maximum quantity of a given type of active component of ammunition that one person may lawfully handle at any time, except where a qualified quantitative limit applies.

(3) The qualified quantitative limit is the maximum quantity of a given type of active component of ammunition that an arms licence holder is entitled to keep in a secure operating premises, with the exception of premises where there is a risk of fire or explosion, residential premises, or premises to which the public has access.

(4) The qualified quantitative limit is also the maximum quantity of active component of ammunition that can be transported according to the Act.

§ 24

Quantity of active components of ammunition subject to reporting of transport

Reporting of transport applies to

a) smokeless powder in quantities exceeding 20 kg;

b) black gunpowder in quantities of more than 8 kg; or

c) more than 200,000 rounds containing active charge.

PART TEN

SECURING ARMS OR AMMUNITION DURING TRANSPORT

[Toward the implementation of § 113(2) of the Act]

§ 25

Scope of rules for securing arms or ammunition during transport

The provisions of this Part shall not apply

a) to securing arms or ammunition during air transport and

b) if the ammunition is secured during transport in accordance with the requirements of an international treaty that is part of the legal code and that regulates the transport of dangerous goods[7)].

Organisational and technical conditions for securing arms or ammunition during transport

§ 26

(1) Up to a quantity of 20 arms of category R2, R3, or R4, arms of category PO, or firearms of category NO or up to 20,000 rounds ammunition to be secured during transport by constant checks of the arms and ammunition transported by the person operating or escorting the means of transport, unless they are secured in pursuant to paragraphs (2) or (3).

(2) Up to 100 arms subject to registration or up to 200,000 rounds of ammunition to be secured during transport, if they are not secured pursuant to paragraph (3),

a) by constant checks of the arms and ammunition being transported by at least two persons operating or escorting the means of transport;

b) by locking them in a secure transport container;

c) through the use of special locked equipment that makes it impossible to handle the arms and ammunition being transported and prevents the separation of any essential part of the

[7)] European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), promulgated under No 64/1987, as amended.

Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF), promulgated under No 8/1985, as amended.

European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN), promulgated under No 102/2011, as amended.

arms, unless it is otherwise ensured that the arms or ammunition being transported cannot be handled by ordinary means; or

d) by equipping the means of transport with a device that allows continuous monitoring of its movement and that is logged into and registered in the movement monitoring system throughout the journey; § 111 of the Act shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(3) More than 100 arms subject to registration or more than 200,000 rounds of ammunition are secured

a) by locking them in the cargo area and ensuring

1. constant checks of the arms and ammunition being transported by at least two persons present in the means of transport, in particular the driver, crew member or security guard, or in an escort vehicle;

2. the protection of the cargo area or of the arms and ammunition being transported by electronic security equipment which, in the event of detection of an event posing a risk to the arms and ammunition being transported, activates an audible warning device or makes it possible to transmit the report of such an event by means of an alarm transmission system to a person who is required to take measures to ensure the security of the arms and ammunition being transported; or

3. securing the arms and ammunition being transported in such a way as to prevent the normal handling of the cargo and to prevent the separation of any part of the cargo, for example by affixing the arms and ammunition being transported on a pallet or similar means of transport; or

b) locking them in a container approved for intermodal transport[8)].

(4) Transported arms must be in unloaded state. If arms are transported by the same means of transport as ammunition, the ammunition is transported separately from the arms.

§ 27

After coming to an agreement with the Regional Police Directorate, a method of securing arms or ammunition during transport other than that provided for in this Part may also be used if it ensures, at a comparable level, the proper security of the arms or ammunition being transported against misuse, loss or theft.

PART ELEVEN

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

§ 28

Transitional provisions

(1) The provisions on technical requirements for the production design of farms of categories PO and NO shall not apply to arms of categories PO and NO that were placed on the market and proofed, provided that at the time of their placing on the market they were subject to proofing, before the effective date of this Regulation, unless they are irreversibly

[8)] For example, the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF), adopted at Berne on 9 May 1980, promulgated under No 8/1985, as amended.

modified or they are permanently moved across borders out of the territory of the Czech Republic.

(2) A deactivation control mark assigned to the holder of an arms licence by the Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition pursuant to legislation in effect before the effective date of this Regulation may be used by the holder of a ZL1 arms licence instead of the deactivation control mark set out in Annex 3 to this Regulation, but must supplement it with their identification number[9)] and the year of the irreversible modification of the firearm.

§ 29

Final provisions

This Regulation has been notified in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services.

§ 30

Effective date

This Regulation shall come into effect on 1 January 2026.

Prime Minister:

Minister for the Interior:

[9)] § 24(c) of Act No 111/2009 on basic registers.

Technical specifications for alarm and signal guns

1. Devices must be of such a nature as to meet the following requirements:

   a) they permit the firing of pyrotechnic signal charges only if an adapter is fitted to the muzzle;

   b) they incorporate a permanent device to prevent the firing of rounds containing a single or multiple solid projectile or other solid projectiles;

   c) they are designed for cartridges listed in Table VIII of the tables on the dimensions of cartridges and chambers drawn up by the Permanent International Commission for the Proof of Small Arms (CIP) and comply with the dimensions and other standards set out in that table, using the version of the table in force on 6 February 2019.

2. Devices cannot be modified with the help of conventional tools or be converted to expel a shot, bullet, or projectile by the action of a combustible propellant.

3. All essential parts of the device must be of such a nature that they cannot be mounted or used as essential parts of arms subject to registration.

4. The muzzles of devices cannot be removed or modified without significant damage or destruction of the devices.

5. Devices with a barrel length of at most 300 mm, or whose overall length does not exceed 600 mm, must incorporate irremovable obstacles along the length of the barrel so that no projectile can pass through it by the action of a combustible propellant and so that the free space left at the muzzle is at most 10 mm in length.

6. Devices not covered by point 5 must contain irremovable obstacles in at least one third of the length of the barrel, so that no projectile can pass through it by the action of a combustible propellant, and the free space left at the muzzle is at most 10 mm in length.

7. In all cases, whether or not the device is covered by point 5 or 6, the first obstacle in the barrel is placed as close as possible past the chamber of the device, and gases must be allowed to escape through the appropriate openings.

8. For devices discharging gases resulting from the release of the chemical energy of a shot off the barrel axis, the barrel is completely blocked by the obstacles set out in points 5 and 6, except for one or more gas pressure relief holes. In addition, the obstacles completely block the barrel, preventing any gas from being fired from the front of the device.

9. All obstacles are permanent and cannot be removed without destroying the chamber or the barrel of the device.

   For devices discharging gases resulting from the release of the chemical energy of a shot off the barrel axis, the obstacles are completely made of a material resistant to cutting, drilling or grinding (or any similar process) with a minimum hardness of 700 HV 30 (Vickers hardness test).

   For equipment not covered by the second subparagraph of this point, obstacles are made of material resistant to cutting, drilling, or grinding (or any similar process) with a minimum

hardness of 610 HV 30. The barrel may have a channel along its axis allowing irritants or other active substances to be discharged from the device.

In all cases, obstacles must be of such a nature as to prevent the following actions:

a) creation or enlargement of an opening in the barrel along its axis;

b) removal of the obstacle, except where the removal renders the frame and chamber unusable or where the integrity of the device is so impaired that it cannot be used as a basis for a firearm without substantial repair or addition.

10. The chamber and barrel are mutually displaced, bent, or deflected so that it is impossible to load the device with ammunition or fire it. In addition, in the case of a revolver-type device:

a) the front openings of the cylinder chamber must be narrowed by at least one half of the chamber diameter to ensure that the projectiles are blocked in the chamber;

b) these openings must be offset by at least one-third of the chamber diameter.

Technical specifications for marking firearms and their essential components

1. The marking must be clear, permanent and unique. It must be alphanumeric and must consist of the letters of the Latin, Cyrillic, or Greek alphabet and Arabic or Roman numerals.

2. The size of the numerals and letters must meet the condition of a minimum size of 1.6 mm.

3. The minimum depth of marking is at least 0.0762 millimetres.

4. In the case of a body, frame or receiver made of non-metallic materials, in the interest of durable, clear and unique marking, these essential components are fitted with a metal plate, which must comply with:

    a) the condition of impossibility of easy or quick removal, i.e. a sufficiently large plate with a small visible area, the label is embedded in the wall of the essential component;

    b) the condition of damage to the body, frame, or receiver when it is removed;

    c) the plate material may be a non-magnetic alloy or steel; and

    d) if the material to be marked so permits, other marking techniques, such as deep laser engraving, may be used to ensure permanent and clear marking.

5. For an excessively small essential component of a specified firearm that is marked only with a serial number or an alphanumeric or digital code, the size of the letters, numerals or digital or alphanumeric code may be reduced to the size strictly necessary to carry out that marking.

Specimen deactivation control mark

The deactivation control mark takes the form of a capital letter ‘D’ above the capital letters ‘CZ’, indicating the year of the irreversible modification of the firearm and identifying the person who carried out the irreversible modification of the firearm.

The person who carried out the irreversible modification of the firearm is identified via the identification number of that person in the form of ‘ID: …’. The person who made the irreversible modification of the firearm and who does not have an assigned identification number shall identify themselves by indicating their name(s), surname and date of birth, or name and registered office.

Appearance of the deactivation control mark:

Specimen deactivation proof marks

A. Proof mark placed by the Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition on deactivated firearms, to which the directly applicable European Union regulation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms applies

The deactivation proof mark of a deactivated firearm subject to directly applicable European Union legislation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms has the form of the capital letters ‘EU CZ’ accompanied by the abbreviated designation of the Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition, and the year in which this check was carried out.

B. Proof marks applied to arms not subject to directly applicable European Union legislation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms

The deactivation proof mark affixed to arms not subject to directly applicable European Union legislation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms takes the form of the capital letters ‘CZ’ accompanied by the abbreviated designation of the public authority that checked the irreversible modification of firearm and the year the check was performed.

B.1 The appearance of the deactivation proof mark affixed by the Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition on arms not subject to directly applicable European Union legislation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms:

CZ CUZZS 2026

B.2 The appearance of the deactivation proof mark affixed by the Ministry of Defence on arms not subject to directly applicable European Union legislation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms:

CZ MO 2026

Specimen deactivated firearm certificate

A. Specimen certificate for a deactivated firearm subject to directly applicable European Union legislation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms issued by the Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition

A.1 Front

CERTIFIKÁT ZNEHODNOCENÉ ZBRANĚ
Deactivation certificate

Český úřad pro zkoušení zbraní a střeliva
www.cuzzs.cz

Číslo certifikátu/*Certificate number:* **XXXXX**

Opatření za účelem znehodnocení palné zbraně jsou v souladu s požadavky společných minimálních technických specifikací uvedených v příloze I prováděcího nařízení Komise (EU) 2015/2403.
The deactivation measures conform to the common minimum technical specifications set out in Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403.

Název subjektu, který provedl znehodnocení: XXXXX
Name of entity that performed the deactivation
Země/*Country:* **XXXXX**
Datum/rok certifikátu o znehodnocení: XX. XX. XXXX
Date/year of certification of the deactivation
Výrobce/obchodní známka znehodnocené střelné zbraně: XXXXX
Manufacturer/brand of firearm deactivated
Typ/*Type:* **XXXXX**
Značka/model/*Make/Model:* **XXXXX**
Ráže/*Calibre:* **XXXXX**
Výrobní číslo (čísla)/*Serial number(s):* **XXXXX**

Otisk razítka

EU CZ CUZZS 20XX

XXXXX

A.2 Back

POZNÁMKA:

UPOZORNĚNÍ: Tento certifikát je důležitý dokument. Majitel znehodnocené palné zbraně by jej měl trvale uschovat. Hlavní části znehodnocené palné zbraně, k nimž se tento certifikát vydává, byly označeny úřední inspekční značkou; je zakázáno tyto značky odstraňovat či jakkoliv pozměňovat.

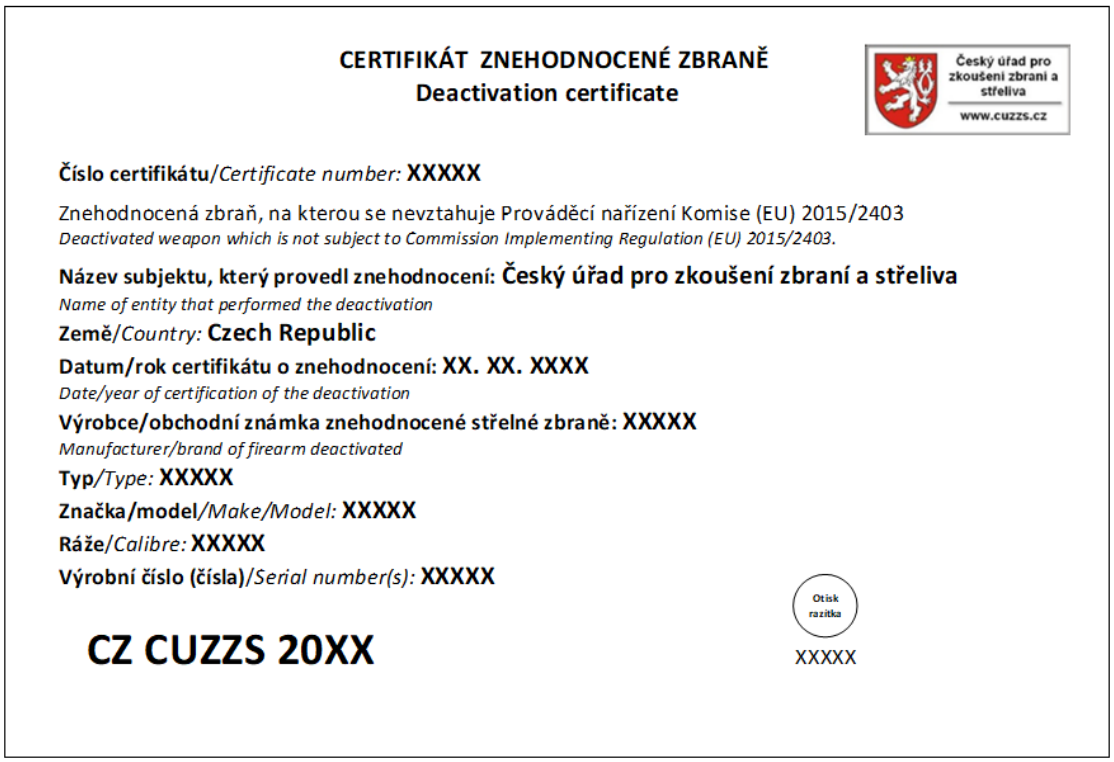
PLEASE NOTE: *This certificate is an important document. It should be retained by the owner of the deactivated firearm at all times. The essential components of the deactivated to which this certificate relates have been marked with an official inspection mark; these marks must not be removed or altered.*

VAROVÁNÍ: Padělání certifikátu o znehodnocení je trestné.

WARNING: *Forging a deactivation certificate is punishable.*

A. Specimen certificate for a deactivated firearm not subject to directly applicable European Union legislation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms issued by the Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition

B.1 Front



CERTIFIKÁT ZNEHODNOCENÉ ZBRANĚ
Deactivation certificate

Český úřad pro zkoušení zbraní a střeliva
www.cuzzs.cz

Číslo certifikátu/*Certificate number:* **XXXXX**

Znehodnocená zbraň, na kterou se nevztahuje Prováděcí nařízení Komise (EU) 2015/2403
Deactivated weapon which is not subject to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403.

Název subjektu, který provedl znehodnocení: Český úřad pro zkoušení zbraní a střeliva
Name of entity that performed the deactivation

Země/*Country:* **Czech Republic**

Datum/rok certifikátu o znehodnocení: XX. XX. XXXX
Date/year of certification of the deactivation

Výrobce/obchodní známka znehodnocené střelné zbraně: XXXXX
Manufacturer/brand of firearm deactivated

Typ/*Type:* **XXXXX**

Značka/model/*Make/Model:* **XXXXX**

Ráže/*Calibre:* **XXXXX**

Výrobní číslo (čísla)/*Serial number(s):* **XXXXX**

Otisk razítka

XXXXX

CZ CUZZS 20XX

B.2 Back

POZNÁMKA:

UPOZORNĚNÍ: Tento certifikát je důležitý dokument. Majitel znehodnocené palné zbraně by jej měl trvale uschovat. Hlavní části znehodnocené palné zbraně, k nimž se tento certifikát vydává, byly označeny úřední inspekční značkou; je zakázáno tyto značky odstraňovat či jakkoliv pozměňovat.

PLEASE NOTE: *This certificate is an important document. It should be retained by the owner of the deactivated firearm at all times. The essential components of the deactivated to which this certificate relates have been marked with an official inspection mark; these marks must not be removed or altered.*

VAROVÁNÍ: Padělání certifikátu o znehodnocení je trestné.

WARNING: *Forging a deactivation certificate is punishable.*

C. Specimen certificate for a deactivated firearm not subject to directly applicable European Union legislation laying down technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms issued by the Ministry of Defence

C.1 Front

CERTIFIKÁT ZNEHODNOCENÉ ZBRANĚ
Deactivation certificate

Číslo certifikátu/*Certificate number:* **XXXXX**

Znehodnocená zbraň, na kterou se nevztahuje Prováděcí nařízení Komise (EU) 2015/2403
Deactivated weapon which is not subject to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403.

Název subjektu, který provedl znehodnocení: Ministerstvo obrany České republiky
Name of entity that performed the deactivation
Země/*Country:* **Czech Republic**
Datum/rok certifikátu o znehodnocení: XX. XX. XXXX
Date/year of certification of the deactivation
Výrobce/obchodní známka znehodnocené střelné zbraně: XXXXX
Manufacturer/brand of firearm deactivated
Typ/*Type:* **XXXXX**
Značka/model/*Make/Model:* **XXXXX**
Ráže/*Calibre:* **XXXXX**
Výrobní číslo (čísla)/*Serial number(s):* **XXXXX**

Otisk razítka

CZ MO 20XX

XXXXX

C.2 Back

POZNÁMKA:

UPOZORNĚNÍ: Tento certifikát je důležitý dokument. Majitel znehodnocené palné zbraně by jej měl trvale uschovat. Hlavní části znehodnocené palné zbraně, k nimž se tento certifikát vydává, byly označeny úřední inspekční značkou; je zakázáno tyto značky odstraňovat či jakkoliv pozměňovat.

PLEASE NOTE: *This certificate is an important document. It should be retained by the owner of the deactivated firearm at all times. The essential components of the deactivated to which this certificate relates have been marked with an official inspection mark; these marks must not be removed or altered.*

VAROVÁNÍ: Padělání certifikátu o znehodnocení je trestné.

WARNING: *Forging a deactivation certificate is punishable.*

Type of active ammunition component	General quantitative limit	Qualified quantitative limit
smokeless powder	10 kg	40 kg
black gunpowder	3 kg	16 kg
primers for rifle cartridges	15,000 units	100,000 units
primers for shotgun cartridges	10,000 units	75,000 units
percussion caps	15,000 units	100,000 units
explosive projectiles	---	maximum permissible stocking is determined pursuant to legislation governing the handling of munitions
incendiary projectiles	---	maximum permissible stocking is determined pursuant to legislation governing the handling of munitions
tracer bullets	100 units	maximum permissible stocking is determined pursuant to legislation governing the handling of munitions

Quantity of active ammunition components that can be handled pursuant to the Act

Notes:

1. The quantity of active components of ammunition built in complete cartridges, blank cartridges, and cartridges with primers handled in accordance with the Act shall not be counted towards the quantitative limits.

2. For active components of ammunition not listed here, the quantitative limits set for the active component of ammunition closest in composition or use to the active component of ammunition not specified herein shall apply. The quantity limit thus determined applies to the relevant active component of ammunition not specified herein and shall not be counted against the quantity limits for other active components of ammunition.

3. The physical quantity of active components of ammunition is assessed according to the quantity declared by the manufacturer on the original packaging; in the case of weight, the net weight of the active component of the ammunition applies.