

**REGULATION OF THE LAW FOR THE CONTROL AND REGULATION OF FIREARMS,
AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND SIMILAR ARTICLES.**

DECREE No. 25

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR,

CONSIDERING:

I. Pursuant to Article 217 of the Constitution, the Executive Branch of the National Defense Branch is responsible for authorizing and directly supervising the manufacture, import, export, trade, possession and carrying of **arms**, ammunition, explosives and similar items;

II. That by Legislative Decree No. 655, dated July 1, 1999, published in the Official Gazette No. 139, Volume 344, of July 26 of the same month and year, the Law for the Control and Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Similar Articles was issued;

III. That according to the Constitution, it is the power and obligation of the President of the Republic to decree the necessary regulations to facilitate and ensure the application of the laws whose execution corresponds to him.

THEREFORE:

in use of its constitutional powers, DECREES

as follows:

**REGULATION OF THE LAW FOR THE CONTROL AND REGULATION OF FIREARMS,
AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND SIMILAR ARTICLES.**

CHAPTER I

PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS

The purpose of the Regulations of the Law for the Control and Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Similar Articles, hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations", is to develop the contents of the Law for the Control and Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Similar Articles, hereinafter referred to as "the Law".

For the purposes of the Law and the Regulation, firearms are classified according to their technical characteristics, as follows:

a. Automatic Weapon: It is one that reloads itself after each shot, being possible to fire several successive shots by pulling the trigger only once.

b. Semiautomatic weapon: A weapon that reloads itself after each shot, but can only fire one shot each time the trigger is pulled.

c. Repeating or Mechanical Action Weapon: A repeating or mechanical action weapon is one whose mechanism is operated directly by the shooter after the shot is fired.

d. Single-shot gun: A single-shot gun is one that has no magazine or ammunition magazine, so it is loaded before each shot by manually inserting a cartridge into the chamber or into a special chamber in the barrel.

e. Antique Weapon: It is that which has ceased to be manufactured, and may be registered for exclusive collection purposes, according to the technical opinion and prior authorization of the Ministry of National Defense.

f. Unused Weapon: Any weapon of war that, for collection purposes, has been disabled for its original use, with prior authorization from the Ministry of National Defense.

For the purposes of the Law and the Regulations, ammunition, cartridge or bullet is understood to be any component used to load a firearm and which may be projected or self-propelled by the same.

Art. 4. An explosive is any substance or material that upon being hit, rubbed, heated or subjected to the effect of a small detonation, or to a chemical action, reacts violently, producing gases at high temperature and high pressure, which propel everything around it.

Art. 5. Articles similar to firearms or ammunition are considered to be all those artifacts or objects of artisan manufacture that possess analogous characteristics or can be used for identical purposes.

Any element, substance or product that by its properties or in combination with another element, substance or product, by means of initiating, pyrotechnic, electrical, chemical or mechanical action, can produce an explosion, deflagration, propulsion or pyrotechnic effect is considered an article similar to an explosive.

Art. 6. Any article or complement that can be coupled or added to a firearm is considered an accessory, as well as those supplies necessary to reload ammunition or to detonate explosives.

CHAPTER II

OF THE RECORDS

The Ministry of National Defense, through the competent agencies, shall keep Registries of Licenses and Registers, where the data considered necessary to duly identify the persons authorized for the use of firearms shall be recorded, as well as all the distinctive data of the firearms presented for their registration and their diverse disposals or transfers of dominion.

Such data must be updated periodically or, in any case, at the time of renewal or replacement of licenses or registrations.

The same records shall be kept, separately, of all those persons authorized to repair firearms or to reload ammunition; of the special permits granted to the officials mentioned in article 72 of the Law; and of the permits to engage in other activities.

regulated by the Law and the Regulations.

The Ministry of National Defense shall adopt the registry systems it deems most convenient, in order to guarantee at all times an efficient and reliable registration of licenses, license plates and special permits.

For such purpose, it may submit to public bidding the issuance of such documents, by companies of recognized honorability, capacity and experience, always under the direct supervision of said Secretary of State.

The Ministry of National Defense shall have the necessary technical means to carry out the ballistic tests of the **weapons** presented to it for the purpose of obtaining or renewing the respective registration.

The Ministry of National Defense shall be at all times empowered to request additional reliable documentation or require scientific examinations or expert opinions, in order to verify if the applicants or holders of licenses, registrations or special permits do not suffer from any of the disqualifications mentioned in Article 63 of the Law, or to corroborate that the firearms to be registered have not suffered alterations that contravene the provisions of the Law or the Regulation.

This power may be exercised even in cases of renewal or replacement of license, registration or special permit; and in relation to any other activity regulated by the Law or the Regulations.

CHAPTER III

OF THE LICENSES

Every Salvadoran or foreigner, permanent resident in El Salvador, who wishes to obtain a license for the use of firearms or to repair them or reload ammunition, must fill out the respective application form and comply with all the requirements indicated in Article 23 of the Law, taking into consideration the circumstances mentioned in the following articles.

Article 13. The application shall be submitted by the interested party at the Firearms Registry Office closest to his place of domicile or residence, where it shall be processed, unless there is a need to transfer the process to another office.

Art. 14. The lack of criminal record shall be verified with the presentation of the respective certification, issued by the General Directorate of Penal Centers; and the lack of police record shall be established with the corresponding solvency issued by the Head of the Solvency Department of the National Civil Police.

Such documents, in order to be admissible, must have been issued within ninety calendar days prior to the filing of the application.

When for the authorization of any of the activities regulated by the Law, the lack of criminal and police record of the interested party is requested and the latter turns out to be a legal entity, the respective solvencies to be presented must correspond to its legal representative.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, the documents referred to in this Article may be

replaced by information obtained through computer systems integrated with the competent institutions.

Art. 15. In the case of definitive resident foreigners, their respective birth certificate must have the necessary authentications to be effective in El Salvador and, if they are not written in Spanish, the corresponding notarial translation proceedings must be attached.

The same modalities will be adopted in the case of any other document issued by foreign officials, which may be presented to obtain authorization for any of the activities regulated by the Law and the Regulations.

Art. 16. Only the personal identity card or the permanent resident card in El Salvador, as the case may be, shall be admissible as personal identity documents. The electoral card shall be required exclusively from Salvadorans.

Said documents shall in any case be rejected if they are not in force; if they present amendments, words between the lines or testaments that have not been duly saved by the competent authority; or if they are manifestly illegible.

The photocopies submitted in substitution of such documents must be certified by a Notary Public for their admissibility, provided that they do not suffer from any of the defects indicated in the preceding paragraph. In any case, the Ministry of National Defense may require the respective originals, when it deems it necessary.

The rules set forth in the preceding article shall apply to any other procedure or proceeding established in the Law or the Regulations.

The examination to which the interested party shall be submitted shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 93.

CHAPTER IV

OF LICENSE PLATES

Any natural person, Salvadoran or definitive resident in El Salvador, or legal person, domiciled in the country, who wishes to obtain a registration for possession, carrying or collection of firearms, shall fill out the respective application form and comply with the requirements indicated in Article 24 of the Law, taking into consideration the circumstances mentioned in the following articles.

For the fuses and carbines referred to in Art. 7, letter b) of the Law, only possession registration may be processed.

The application shall be filed at the Firearms Registry Office closest to the place of domicile or residence, where it shall be processed, unless there is a need to transfer its processing to another office.

Art. 21. One of the license plates indicated in this chapter shall be issued for each firearm that is registered, being an indispensable condition for this purpose that the interested party presents his respective license for the use of firearms.

It shall not be necessary to present the documents to identify natural or juridical persons mentioned in Article 24, letter d) of the Law, if they have already been presented in previous proceedings to obtain a license or other registration.

Otherwise, in order to be admissible, such documents shall comply with the rules prescribed in the previous chapter or the following articles.

In the case of commercial companies, their legal existence must be proved by presenting the respective articles of incorporation, modification, transformation or merger.

The legal existence of cooperatives or public utility associations shall be established by presenting a copy of the Official Gazette where their bylaws and the administrative resolution approving them are published.

The Legal Representative of a mercantile corporation shall prove such capacity by means of his credential registered in the Registry of Commerce, unless in accordance with the respective Articles of Incorporation the term of his appointment is still in force. If this is the case, he shall also present a certificate issued by the Secretary of the Board of Directors or the Sole Administrator, clarifying that since no new Board of Directors or Sole Administrator has been elected, he still continues to act as the legal representative of the corporation.

The quality of legal representative of a cooperative or public utility association shall be proven by means of the presentation of its credential, duly registered in the corresponding registry; or certification issued by the person acting as Secretary of the same, stating the point of the minutes referring to the election of its legal representative; and also, if applicable, a certificate issued by said Secretary, clarifying that since no new election has been held, the previously elected legal representative continues in office.

The legal capacity of a Governmental or Municipal Authority shall be proved by means of the presentation of its appointment agreement or credential.

NOTE: ARTICLES 27 AND 28 DO NOT APPEAR IN THE ORIGINAL OF THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

The rules set forth in the seven preceding articles shall apply to any other procedure or proceeding regulated by the Law or the Regulations.

The original of the purchase invoice or of the document of ownership of the firearm to be registered must be submitted.

When it is intended to register a firearm that has already been registered, the original registration of its previous owner or, in its absence, its replacement, and the respective public deed of transfer of dominion must be presented.

When it is intended to register a firearm by inheritance, the respective judicial or notarial declaration of definitive heir must be presented, together with the original of the registration of the deceased, if it is a previously registered firearm.

In the case of several declared definitive heirs, it will also be necessary to present the respective public deed of transfer of ownership of the weapon to be registered, in favor of one of the heirs or in favor of one of the heirs.

a third party.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding article, when the owner of a duly registered firearm dies and has left no other assets, the ascendant, descendant, spouse or cohabitant, with a recognized child, who has an interest in registering it in his favor, shall present the respective request to the Directorate of Logistics, to which he shall attach it:

a. Sworn statement before a Notary Public, on the lack of assets of the owner of the firearm, the inexistence of proceedings to accept his inheritance or to declare his estate and of another person with better or equal right over the firearm to be registered.

b. Original and copy or certified photocopy of the respective death certificate and of the birth or marriage certificate of death and of the birth or marriage certificate necessary to establish the family relationship with the owner of the firearm.

The request and related documentation shall be analyzed by the Logistics Department, which shall be empowered to request other documents or additional investigations it deems necessary to establish whether or not the request is appropriate or inappropriate.

If the request is approved, the Logistics Director shall transfer it to the corresponding Firearms Registry Office, where the respective registration shall be issued, provided that the interested party complies with the requirements of the Law and the Regulations, who shall at all times be obliged to surrender the firearm or to respond pecuniarily for it, if a person who proves a better right over it is presented.

The registration of a firearm allowed by the Law in favor of a judicial depository, shall require the respective judicial authorization accompanied by the certification of its appointment. In such case, the previous registration, if any, shall be cancelled.

The judicial revocation of the position of depository will produce the automatic cancellation of the registration, with the legal consequences of the case.

Art. 35. The persons employed for the rendering of security services referred to in Art. 28 of the Law, must possess their respective license for the use of firearms and comply with the requirements demanded by the Private Security Services Law.

The members of the security of the officials mentioned in Article 72 of the Law, must present the respective special permit or its certified photocopy and the corresponding authorization of the official, in order to avoid the consequences indicated in Article 28, final paragraph, of the Law.

CHAPTER V

LICENSE AND REGISTRATION RENEWAL

The licenses for the use of firearms, to repair them or to reload ammunition, must be renewed every five years, for which the interested party shall fill out the respective application form, where he/she shall update his/her personal data, attaching the same:

a. Certifications of not having a criminal and police record, unless the supplementary information mentioned in the final clause of Article 14 is available.

- b. Proof issued by the Directorate of Logistics, of being solvent in terms of compliance with sanctions imposed for violations to the Law or the Regulations.
- c. Proof of having passed the medical and psychological evaluations carried out by the Ministry of National Defense.
- d. Receipt of cancellation of the respective rights.
- e. Original or, failing that, replacement of the expired registration.

In the respective application form for registration, the personal data of the interested party and, if applicable, those of the registered firearm must be updated, attaching the documents mentioned in the preceding article.

The firearm collection registration shall not have an expiration period, but its owner shall be obliged to present the respective firearm as many times as deemed necessary, in order to verify if he still has it in his possession, if he is not making inadequate use of it, or if, in the case of an unused firearm, it has not been totally or partially rehabilitated.

In the case of renewal of registration, the interested party must present the firearm in question and four rounds of ammunition for the ballistic test required by Section 25, subsection 2 of the Law.

The application for renewal of a license or registration shall be submitted to the corresponding office, at the latest within thirty working days following its expiration, in order to avoid incurring a fine for untimely submission.

CHAPTER VI

REPLACEMENT OF LICENSES AND LICENSE PLATES

Art. 41. The person who loses or loses his firearm, license or registration, shall immediately inform the National Civil Police and, at the latest within the following three working days, one of the Firearms Registration Offices.

In the case of lost or stolen licenses or license plates, the interested party shall have thirty working days to process their replacement.

For the replacement of a lost or stolen license or registration, the interested party shall submit the respective application form where he/she shall update the necessary information, and shall attach the same:

- a.- Proof of theft, robbery or loss report issued by the National Civil Police.
- b.- Proof of being solvent in terms of compliance with the sanctions imposed for violations to the Law or the Regulations.
- c.- Receipt of cancellation of the respective rights.

CHAPTER VII

PROHIBITED WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

The Ministry of National Defense may establish restrictions based on the amount or grammage of gunpowder that each ammunition must contain, in order to guarantee its adequate use, thus contributing to public safety and citizen tranquility, especially in the case of reloaded ammunition.

The manufacture, import, export, trade, possession or carrying of **weapons** of war and those whose characteristics or manufacturing design are similar to those of military type, with the exception of revolvers and pistols, provided that the latter do not have a selector for burst firing, is prohibited.

For the purposes indicated in Article 8 of the Law, prohibited ammunition is defined as follows:

a.- Perforating: The one designed to penetrate metal, armor and bulletproof vests, whose interior is composed of a lead core, such as steel, tungsten or mercury.

b.- Incendiary: One in whose interior there is a chamber containing flammable material, such as phosphorus or similar.

c.- Explosive: It can be prefragmented or detonating:

1.- Preprogrammed: The one whose warhead collapses upon impact, launching fragments or pellets.

Detonator: The one whose warhead consists of a primer or a charge of explosive material that produces fragmentation through an explosion.

The use of ammunition that internally or superficially has been treated with chemical, biological or any other kind of substances, in order to produce greater suffering; cause additional damage, such as intoxications, infections or transmission of diseases; or to impede the normal process of blood coagulation, is also prohibited.

CHAPTER VIII

OF THE ACTIVITIES REGULATED BY LAW SECTION I

MANUFACTURING

In order to grant a special permit to manufacture **arms**, ammunition, explosives, gunpowder or accessories, there shall be a Technical Commission appointed by the Ministry of National Defense, for the purpose of evaluating and verifying compliance with the requirements contained in Article 31 of the Law.

Such permit shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issuance, and may be renewed for an equal period upon payment of the corresponding fees.

Factories for the production of **arms** or ammunition may not be installed within one hundred meters of dwellings, recreational centers, ecological reserves or educational, religious, sports or similar institutions.

The factories of explosives or similar articles may not be located less than five hundred meters from such places.

Art. 49. The natural or juridical persons authorized to manufacture firearms, ammunition, explosives, gunpowder or accessories, must present a bimonthly report, either in writing or using any computerized means, to the Directorate of Logistics, of those that they have manufactured during the previous two-month period, those that they still have in inventory and those that they have supplied to authorized dealers, complying with the provisions of Art. 18 of the Law.

SECTION II

IMPORT AND EXPORT

Any natural or juridical person wishing to obtain a special permit for the exportation or importation of articles permitted by the Law, shall comply with the requirements prescribed in Articles 16 and 17 of the same.

Said permit shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issuance, and may be renewed for an equal period, upon payment of the corresponding fees.

Art. 51. Authorized natural or juridical persons may import up to a total of FIVE THOUSAND firearms per year, of the characteristics and calibers allowed by law.

They may only exceed such amount, upon request and express authorization of the Ministry of National Defense, when it is to supply any of the State agencies or their dependencies, provided that the existence of a purchase requirement by such institutions is reliably proven.

The respective authorizations to import articles permitted by the Law shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of issue.

The Ministry of National Defense shall authorize the annual importation of ammunition, up to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND cartridges per caliber.

This limit may only be exceeded in the case established in the preceding article.

Likewise, the Salvadoran Shooting Federation is authorized to import ammunition beyond the established maximum limit, as long as they are twenty-two caliber cartridges, long or short, of low or standard velocity, for training purposes of its associates and sports competitions.

The Ministry of National Defense, through the authorized Deposit Warehouses for such purpose, shall proceed to deliver the **arms** and ammunition, pursuant to the provisions of Article 59.

The delivery of explosives will be effective upon presentation of the authorization of the Ministry of National Defense, which will specify the maximum amount of explosives to be withdrawn.

For the purposes set forth in Article 36 of the Law, subsequent to the initiation of the registration process, the interested party shall submit to the Ministry of National Defense, within thirty working days following his entry into the national territory, the respective application, attaching the same:

- a.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the document that supports the legal acquisition of the **weapons** or ammunition abroad;
- b.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the respective license for the use of firearms; c.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the passport;
- d.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the baggage control form.

If the request is accepted, the Chief of the respective fiscal precinct shall be requested to forward the firearms or ammunition that have entered the national territory, for their respective ballistic test and other registration procedures, in the case of **firearms**, or for their delivery to the interested party, in the case of ammunition.

Art. 55.- Natural or juridical persons authorized to import articles regulated by the Law, shall submit a bimonthly report, either in writing or using any computerized means, to the Ministry of National Defense, of the **arms**, ammunition or explosives they have imported during the previous two-month period, of those they still have in their inventories and of those they have supplied to authorized dealers.

Art. 56.- Crossbows, bows, harpoons, air rifles and pistols and other similar **weapons** may only be possessed for eminently sporting purposes and the Ministry of National Defense must be notified of their importation, exportation, manufacture, commercialization or possession.

SECTION II

TRADE

Art. 57.- The special permits to commercialize firearms, ammunition, explosives or similar articles, shall be valid for a period of one year from their issuance and shall be renewable for equal periods, prior payment of the corresponding fees.

Art. 58.- Natural or juridical persons authorized to commercialize articles regulated by the Law, shall submit a bimonthly report, either in writing or using any computerized means, to the Ministry of National Defense, of the **arms**, ammunition or explosives they have commercialized during the previous two-month period, of those they have acquired from manufacturers or importers and of those they still have in inventory.

SECTION IV

DEPOSIT

Art. 59.- The firearms, ammunition or explosives imported by companies dedicated to such activity shall be deposited in warehouses of the Armed Forces, authorized by the Ministry of Defense.

The National Defense, from where they may be withdrawn for commercialization, by means of partial withdrawals.

Each partial withdrawal may not exceed THIRTY FIREARMS and FIFTY THOUSAND CARTRIDGES OF MUNITION, and there must be at least one hour difference between each withdrawal, being the respective person in charge of the Warehouse who will directly authorize them, upon presentation of the respective purchase invoices and application of the ballistic test. The Watch Commander of the respective Military Unit shall verify that the amount of **weapons** and ammunition withdrawn coincides with the number shown on the invoice and that the National Civilian Police has the proper custody.

The Warehouse Manager will keep copies of all the above in his files, informing the Logistics Department.

In duly justified special cases, the Logistics Directorate may authorize the partial withdrawal of firearms in greater quantities than those established above.

Fees for the custody and storage of **arms**, ammunition or explosives in the aforementioned warehouses shall be regulated in accordance with the respective tax laws.

The establishments authorized for the sale of **arms** and ammunition may have at public view up to a total of THIRTY firearms, of the types and calibers allowed by the Law, and up to ONE THOUSAND cartridges for each caliber.

Other **weapons** and ammunition in stock must be kept in safe deposit boxes or concrete vaults approved by the Ministry of National Defense.

Art. 61. All **arms**, ammunition or explosives, once removed from the customs premises, shall be deposited solely and exclusively in the warehouses assigned for such purpose and under no circumstances may they be deposited elsewhere.

Art. 62. The military unit designated for the storage of firearms, ammunition or explosives shall include within its security plans, the aspects related to the rigorous control and custody of such deposits, being its Commander and the person in charge of the Warehouse, responsible for any carelessness or negligence, including unjustified delays in the withdrawals or deposits and deficient or inattentive service to the user.

Any deposit or withdrawal of firearms, ammunition or explosives from the warehouses of the Armed Forces shall be made in coordination and with the due custody of the National Civil Police.

The deposits or withdrawals of firearms, ammunition or explosives from the Armed Forces warehouses shall be made exclusively within the days and hours established by the Ministry of National Defense, in the corresponding instructions.

Any firearm, ammunition or explosive that is unserviceable or in the process of decomposition, shall be removed by the Commander of the Military Unit where it was stored, after coordination with its owner, be it a legal or natural person, for which purpose a record shall be drawn up and signed by the representative of the company or his delegate or proxy, the person in charge of the warehouse and the Commander of the military unit, who shall inform the Ministry of National Defense within seventy-two hours.

When the destruction of such items is necessary, it shall be carried out at the owner's expense and under the supervision of the Ministry of National Defense.

Art. 66. The employees of companies commercializing articles regulated by the Law, who enter or withdraw firearms, ammunition or explosives from the assigned warehouses, must have the respective credential or authorization issued by the owner of the company, which authorizes them to carry out such operations.

Art. 67. Every person authorized to import or commercialize explosives shall have a private warehouse for the safekeeping of those whose withdrawal has been authorized from the Armed Forces Deposit Warehouses. Its design, structure and security systems shall be adequate for such purpose and shall be duly approved by the Ministry of National Defense, through the technical commission indicated in Article 47.

Every private warehouse authorized by the Ministry of National Defense for the safekeeping of explosive material shall have the following characteristics:

- a.- Resistance to fire and climatic changes.
- b.- Surface foundations shall not have any openings, except for those necessary for ventilation.
- c.- Resistance in its walls and ceilings to the penetration of high caliber bullets.
- d.- It will have ducts in one or several places of the powder magazine, which must be protected with fences or mesh to avoid animal access.
- e.- In its interior, the materials to be stored shall be placed at a distance of six inches from the walls and floors, in an orderly and organized manner so as to exclude the possibility of an accidental explosion.
- f.- The exterior paint shall be white or another light color, to reflect sunlight and avoid heating the walls.
- g.- The external part of the tank shall be made of cement brick filled with sand or concrete. The internal part shall consist of wooden planks separating floor and walls.
- h.- The parts shall be lined with non-sparking material and their bolts shall be welded or fastened in such a way that they cannot be removed from the outside and shall be provided with two separate padlocks of high quality and size.
- i.- It shall be located at least fifty meters from any other construction or from places where people regularly circulate, and shall be guarded twenty-four hours a day during the week.
- k.- During the time when the warehouse is not working, it shall remain closed and there shall be two keys, one of which shall be under the responsibility of the warehouse manager and the other under the responsibility of the superintendent or plant manager.

l.- There shall be no trash or weeds within a radius of at least eight meters and legible "DANGER EXPLOSIVES" signs shall be placed at a distance of at least fifty meters.

m.- A logbook or record shall be kept of all the explosives received, of those that have left and those that are in stock.

n.- It shall be used exclusively for the storage of explosives, similar and related accessories.

o.- It shall have an anti-lightning system, fire extinguishers and any other appropriate means to fight fires.

p.- Other characteristics that the Technical Commission may designate, depending on the particular circumstances of the industry in question or of the place where the deposit is located.

Any natural or juridical person engaged in the import, export, use, manufacture, storage or other activity related to explosives or similar, shall be responsible for ensuring the adequate technical capacity of its operators and for the repercussions originated by the negligent handling thereof, regardless of any criminal liability.

SECTION V

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation of **arms**, ammunition and explosives from customs to the warehouses or from these to the establishments authorized for their sale, shall be carried out under the custody of personnel of the National Civil Police.

Customs warehouse managers will not deliver this type of cargo if the above requirement is not complied with, and a delegate of the Ministry of National Defense must always be present.

Every vehicle that transports explosive material shall comply with the internationally accepted technical and safety standards established in the Instructions to be issued by the Ministry of National Defense, including the following requirements and safety measures:

a. Drivers of vehicles dedicated to the transportation of dangerous goods must have a special authorization issued by the Logistics Directorate of the Ministry of National Defense.

b. While on duty, they are prohibited from smoking or allowing others to smoke inside the vehicle transporting such materials or within ten meters of it.

c. In case of immobilization of the vehicle, due to accident or mechanical damage, the following actions shall be taken:

1) The Driver or his assistant shall immediately adopt the measures determined in the instructions written in the safety data sheets, corresponding to the type and quantity of goods being transported and the other general or special regulations established in this respect. They shall then inform the nearest Police Authority and Fire Department Unit.

2) In case it is impossible for the driver or his assistant to act, any person who notices the immobilization or condition of the vehicle shall immediately report the fact to the nearest Police Authority. Likewise, he/she shall alert those who may be affected of the danger and shall assist, if necessary, the victims, without acting on the merchandise.

3) The respective report shall indicate, as far as possible, the specific circumstances and the identification code of the goods; or at least the place, type and quantity of material transported.

d. Vehicles shall be equipped with fire extinguishers of adequate size and efficiency, in perfect working order.

e. Whenever transporting such materials, they shall always carry two rectangular orange retroreflective panels with a black border, which may or may not have numbers on the inside.

f. These panels shall be fixed, one at the front and the other at the rear, perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and shall be clearly visible.

g. Once the dangerous goods have been unloaded and the tanks have been cleaned and degassed, the aforementioned orange panels must not be visible.

h. In the panel containing numbers, the one at the top identifies the hazard and consists of two or three digits. The one at the bottom identifies the subject and consists of four digits.

i. Meaning of the numbers that make up the Hazard Identification Code:

1) The first figure indicates the main hazard.

2) The second and third indicate subsidiary hazards.

3) Meanings:

0: No significance 1:

Explosion.

2: Gas emission.

3: Flammable liquid / gas.

4: Flammable solid.

5: Oxidizing matter or organic peroxide/oxidizing properties. 6: Toxic matter.

7: Radioactivity.

8: Corrosive matter.

9: Danger of violent reaction due to spontaneous decomposition.

4) When the first two digits are the same, this indicates an intensification of the main hazard.

5) When the second and third digits are identical, this indicates an intensification of the subsidiary hazard. Thus 33 means a highly flammable liquid, 66 a highly toxic material, 88 a highly corrosive material.

6) When the first two digits are 22, this indicates a refrigerated gas. A number starting with

by 44 indicates a solid flammable matter in a molten state and at high temperature.

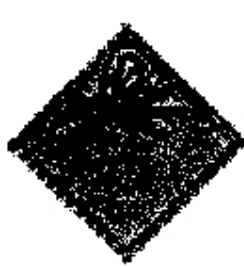
7) The combination of 42 indicates a solid that, when in contact with water, can emanate gases.

8) If the hazard identification number is 333, the substance is a spontaneously flammable liquid.

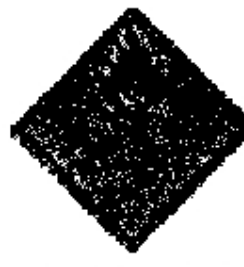
9) When the hazard identification number is preceded by the letter "X", this indicates the absolute prohibition to pour water on the product.

j. Tank-vehicles, in addition to the panels, shall bear on the sides and at the rear the corresponding danger label according to the goods transported.

Las etiquetas de peligro y su significado son las siguientes:



Explosivos



Líquidos Inflamables



Sólidos Inflamables



Materias Sujetas a Inflamación
Espontánea.



Emanación de Gas Inflamable Comburente
al Contacto con el Agua



Peróxido
Orgánico.

SECTION VI

AMMUNITION RELOADING COMPANIES

Sec. 72. The persons who intend to engage in the reloading and commercialization of ammunition shall submit their respective application to the Ministry of National Defense, to which they shall attach:

a.- Original and photocopy or certified photocopy of the applicant's personal identity document. In

the case of a legal entity, it must submit the necessary documentation to establish its legal status.

existence and the legal capacity of its legal representative.

b.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the current Individual or Social Merchant Registration or proof that it is in the process of renewal.

c.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the Tax Identification Number and Tax Registration Number.

d.- Certifications of not having criminal and police records, either the applicant or its legal representative, in the case of legal entities, as well as the personnel that will be dedicated to the reloading of ammunition.

e.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the license to reload ammunition of the applicant or his legal representative and of the personnel that will be dedicated to such activity.

In order to obtain the respective special permit, the ammunition reloading companies must have adequate facilities whose design, structure and safety systems shall be previously approved by the Technical Commission indicated in Article 47.

Said permit shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issuance, and may be renewed for an equal period, upon payment of the corresponding fees.

The owners of companies authorized to recharge ammunition shall submit a report, either in writing or using any computerized means, to the Ministry of National Defense, of the ammunition they have recharged during the previous two-month period, of those they still have in inventory and those they have commercialized; complying with the provisions of Article 18 of the Law.

The owners of ammunition reloading companies must obtain the respective import permit when they intend to introduce into the country gunpowder or other accessories in a quantity greater than the maximum limit established in Article 35, paragraph g) of the Law.

Likewise, they must obtain the corresponding manufacturing permit if they intend to manufacture ammunition exclusively from new accessories.

SECTION VII

ARMORIES

Art. 76. The persons who intend to dedicate themselves to the installation of armories to repair firearms or make modifications to the same, of those allowed by the Law, shall present the respective request to the Ministry of National Defense, to which they shall attach:

a.- Original and photocopy or certified photocopy of the applicant's personal identity document.

If it is a legal entity, it must submit the necessary documentation to establish its existence and the legal capacity of its legal representative.

b.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the current Individual or Social Merchant Registration or proof that it is in the process of renewal.

c.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the Tax Identification Number and Tax Registration Number.

d.- Certifications of not possessing criminal and police records, either the applicant or its legal representative, in the case of legal entities, as well as the personnel that will be dedicated to the repair or modification of firearms.

e.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the license to repair firearms of the applicant or his legal representative and of the personnel that will be dedicated to such activity.

Art. 77. Gun shops may only repair firearms, provided that they are among those permitted by law and are duly registered.

The owners of armories shall be obliged to keep a control book for the registry of the firearms they receive for repair and service, in which the name of the owner and his domicile; brand, serial number and caliber of the firearm to be repaired; type of repair ordered; and the respective license and registration numbers of possession or carrying.

This book shall be authorized by the Ministry of National Defense and a bimonthly report of its movements shall be submitted, either in writing or by any computerized means.

The Ministry of National Defense shall send a copy of said reports to the National Civil Police for supervision and control purposes.

The Ministry of National Defense shall be the only authority empowered to issue special permits for the operation of armories.

For this purpose, the Technical Commission referred to in Article 47 shall inspect and approve its location, plans, installations and safety measures, in accordance with the corresponding instructions.

Said permit shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issuance, and may be renewed for an equal period, upon payment of the corresponding fees.

Art. 80. Armories shall comply with the following security measures:

a.- To have a security box or concrete vault of fifteen centimeters thick, to properly store the **weapons** that are deposited for their repair.

b.- To have a specific area and the necessary equipment to carry out the pertinent tests.

c.- They must be located at a distance of not less than one hundred meters from homes, schools, hospitals, churches or sports facilities.

d.- They shall have the necessary security measures for the protection of personnel, **weapons**, equipment, spare parts and accessories.

The procedure to deactivate firearms for collection purposes shall be carried out exclusively by legally established armories and with previous authorization from the Directorate of Firearms and Ammunition.

Logistics of the Ministry of National Defense.

SECTION VIII

POLYGONS

Art. 82. The persons who intend to install Shooting Ranges shall submit their respective application to the Ministry of National Defense, to which they shall attach:

a.- Original and photocopy or certified photocopy of the applicant's identity document.

In the case of a legal entity, documents proving its existence and the legal capacity of its legal representative must be submitted.

b.- Certifications of not having criminal and police records, either the applicant or its legal representative, in the case of legal entities.

c.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the current individual or corporate commercial registration or proof that it is in the process of renewal.

d.- Construction plans of the shooting range, signed and stamped by authorized professional, sketch of the location of the land and of the shooting range within the land, overall plan of the shooting range, plan of a longitudinal section indicating dimensions and levels in relation to surrounding plans, construction details of protection, specification of materials and finishes to be used in walls and floors.

e.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the public deed of ownership of the property where the shooting range will be located or of the respective lease contract. In this second case, the corresponding authorization of the owner of the property must be attached, to install a shooting range in the same.

f.- List of the shooting instructors who will work in the shooting range and their respective

accreditations. Art. 83. Open shooting ranges shall have the following safety measures:

a.- The distance between the shooter and the impact receiving slope shall not be less than fifty meters, with the exception of specialized sports fields;

b.- They shall be surrounded by walls no less than four meters high;

c.- The wall behind the targets shall have a concrete consistency of not less than fifty centimeters thick or be formed by an earth wall of not less than one point five meters thick; and

d.- Other security measures established for each specific case by the Technical Commission of the Ministry of National Defense, referred to in Article 47.

Closed shooting ranges shall have the following safety measures:

a.- They shall have double side walls of 20 x 20 x 40 cm. saltex, or other similar conventionally reinforced material, with all their cells filled;

- b.- The roof shall be of structural copresa type tile or other similar type;
- c.- It must have two types of false ceilings: The first one is soundproof, plus three bulletproof steel sheets; and the second one is made of durapax or similar material, plus two bulletproof steel sheets;
- d.- It must have smoke, gunpowder and stale air extractors, as well as natural air injections;
- e.- The access doors must be of armored glass or bullet-proof steel sheet; f.- The observation windows must be of armored glass, appropriate according to the specific case; g.- It must have air conditioning inside;
- h.- The area behind the targets shall have a parapet made of steel sheets;
- i.- Other security measures established for each specific case by the Technical Commission of the Ministry of National Defense, as referred to in Article 47.

The Ministry of National Defense shall be the only authority empowered to issue special permits for the operation of shooting ranges.

For this purpose, the Technical Commission must inspect and approve its location, plans, installations and safety measures, in accordance with the corresponding instructions.

This permit will be valid for a period of one year from the date of issuance, and may be renewed for an equal period upon payment of the corresponding fees.

Every shooting range shall keep a control book duly authorized by the Ministry of National Defense, where the persons and **weapons** entering the establishment shall be rigorously registered.

The owners of shooting ranges shall submit a bimonthly report, either in writing or using any computerized means, to the Ministry of National Defense, of the persons and **weapons** that have entered their facilities.

CHAPTER IX

SPECIAL PERMITS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

The officials mentioned in Article 72 of the Law, who wish to obtain special permission for the carrying of weapons of war, shall submit their request to the Ministry of National Defense, attaching the same:

- a.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of your Personal Identity Card;
- b.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of their credential or appointment agreement; and

c.- Document that supports the legal acquisition of the firearm or, in its absence, sworn statement before a Notary Public about such situation.

They must also present the weapon to be registered and four cartridges for the respective ballistic test.

Special permission to use **weapons** of war shall only be authorized to officials who hold their office in property.

Such special permit shall be revoked when the beneficiary incurs in any legal cause of inability or incapacity to carry **firearms**.

At the end of the term referred to in the final paragraph of Article 72 of the Law, the benefited officials shall initiate the procedures for:

a.- To render useless the weapon or **weapons** of war whose use was authorized in a special manner, having to obtain the corresponding collection permit; or

b.- Donate such **weapons** to the State and Government of El Salvador, in the National Defense Branch.

CHAPTER X TRAINING

AND REVIEW

Any person who wishes to take the examination to obtain a license to use a firearm shall previously receive the respective training.

The training for the use of firearms shall be carried out according to the instructions issued for such purpose by the Ministry of National Defense.

Such training may also be provided by the Federación Salvadoreña de Tiro, in accordance with the aforementioned instructions.

Once the training has been completed and without prejudice to the provisions of Article 11, the interested party shall submit to the examination stipulated in letter d) of Article 23 of the Law, in order to obtain the respective license.

The examination will consist of four parts:

a) Theoretical: General knowledge of the Law, Regulations and security measures for the use of firearms;

b) Practice: Demonstration on the proper matter of using, carrying, cleaning, loading, unloading and storing a firearm;

c) Medical Evaluation; and

d) Psychological evaluation.

The examination will be held exclusively in the military units designated by the Ministry of National Defense, from Monday to Saturday from eight o'clock to seventeen o'clock, in accordance with the following

rules:

a.- The person evaluated shall be failed if he/she fails to pass any of the four parts that make up the examination or if in the theoretical and practical tests his/her grade is lower than six, taking ten as a base.

b.- The person who does not know how to read or write shall take the theoretical test verbally.

a. The applicant will only have three opportunities to take the exam.

b. If he/she fails for the first time, he/she may undergo a second evaluation after thirty working days, counted from the respective notification.

c. If he/she fails for the second time, he/she may submit to the third and last evaluation, after ninety working days, counted from the respective notification.

The training for the use of firearms may only be given by shooting instructors, duly accredited by the Ministry of National Defense.

Civilians wishing to engage in shooting instruction at private ranges shall submit their respective application to the Ministry of National Defense, attaching the same:

a.- The documents mentioned in Art. 23 of the Law.

b.- Proof of having been previously qualified by the Federación Salvadoreña de Tiro.

CHAPTER XI

EXPLOSIVES

Article 95 - Without prejudice to other categories that may be determined, the following are established as explosives whose use, manufacture, import, export, possession or carrying shall require authorization from the Ministry of National Defense:

- 1.- Electric detonators.
- 2.- Pyrotechnic detonators.
- 3.- Detonating cords.
- 4.- Lead Azide.
- 5.- Mercury fulminate. 6.-
Lead styphinate.
- 7.- Tetrazene.
- Nitroglycerin
- 9.- Nitroamide.
10. - Pentaerythritol penta-nitrate (PETN)
11. Trinitrotoluene (TNT)
- Trinitrophenylmethylnitroamine (Threyl)
13. Trinitrophenol (Pyrric acid)
- Harmonium picrate (Explosive D) 15.-
Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (Haleite)
- 16.- Cyclotetramethylenetetramine (HMX)

Mixture of TNT, harmonium nitrate and aluminum powder (Amonal)
18.- Mixture of TNT and ammonium nitrate (Arnatol)
19.- Mixture of PETN and TNT (Pentolite)
20.- Mixture of TNT and ammonium picrate (Picratol) 21.
22.- RDX and TNT mixture (Composition B)
Mixture of RDX, TNT and aluminum powder (Torpex)
24.- Mixture of RDX and agglomerate (Composition A-3)
25.- Mixture of RDX, Polyisobutylene, Diethylhexyl sebacate and oil derived from petroleum (Composition C-4)
26.- Mixtures composed of RDX or PETN, nitrocellulose, plasticizers and organic solvents (Plastic explosives).
Dynamites or mixtures of nitrocellulose, nitroglycerin, nitrogenous salts and other additives, in cartridges and used for demolition or mining works.
28.- Mixture of ammonium nitrate and diesel oil (ANFO).
29.- Explosive emulsions or mixtures of ammonium nitrate, nitrogenous salts, other additives and water, used in demolition and mining works, for direct use by spillage or explosion in holes excavated in rocks.

Art. 96. Natural or juridical persons who need to use explosives of chemical or artisanal combination for any licit activity, as in the case of exploitation of rocks for construction purposes, shall previously obtain authorization from the Ministry of National Defense, for which they shall attach to their application:

a.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the respective inspection carried out by the Division of **Weapons** and Explosives of the National Civil Police;

b.- Original and copy or certified photocopy of the applicant's identity document.

In the case of a legal entity, it shall submit the necessary documentation to establish its existence and the legal capacity of its legal representative; and

c.- Approval of the procedure granted by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Any natural person engaged in the detonation of explosive material of chemical or handmade combination, for licit purposes, shall obtain a special permit from the Ministry of National Defense, for which purpose he shall comply with the same requirements of Article 23 of the Law.

Said permit shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issuance, and may be renewed for an equal period, upon payment of the corresponding fees.

CHAPTER XII

ITEMS SIMILAR TO EXPLOSIVES

Art. 98.- Without prejudice to other products that may be determined, the following are established as substances whose use, manufacture, import, export, possession or carrying shall require authorization from the Ministry of National Defense, prior approval or favorable opinion of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance:

- 1.- Acetone
- 2.- Arsenious Acid
- 3.- Arsenic Acid
- 4.- Hydrocyanic acid
- 5.- Pure hydrochloric acid or muriatic acid (technical or impure hydrochloric acid for industrial use. 6.- Nitric Acid
- 7.- Picric Acid (Trinitrophenol)
- 8.- Sulphuric Acid
- Liquid ammonia (solution) 10.-
- Acrolein or acrylic aldehyde.
- Arsenic (black or metallic) Arsenic (white or arsenious anhydride, also called arsenic trioxide)
- 12.- Sulfur.
- Sulfur dioxide (anhydrous) sulfur compressed in metallic tubes 14.
- Hydrogen dioxide or peroxide (synonym of hydrogen peroxide)
- 15.- Brono.
- 16.- Bromoacetone.
- 17.- Benzyl bromide. 18.-
- Cyanogen bromide. 19.-
- Xylyl bromide.
- 20.-
- Bromomethylethylketone.
- 21.- Bromobenzyl cyanide. 22.-
- Potassium cyanide.
- 23.- Sodium Cyanide.
- 24.- Chlorine.
- 25.- Barium Chlorate.
- 26.- Strontium Chlorate.
- 27.- Potassium Chlorate.
- 28.- Sodium Chlorate.
- 29.- Dichloromethyl Chloroformylate or
- Diphosgene. 30.- Chloroacetone.
- 31.- Chloroform, Trichloromethane or Formyl Trichloride.
- 32.- Carbon Chlorosulfide or Thiophosgene.
- Cyanogen chloride 34.-
- Chloroacetophenone.
- 35.- Chloropicrin or nitrochloroform.
- 36.- Azoe chloride.
- 37.- Colodion.
- 38.- Diphenylchloroarsine.
- 39.- Diphenylaminachloroarsine.
- 40.- Diphenylcyanarsine.
- 41.- Dinitrocellulose.
- 42.- Sulfuric Ether (Ordinary Ether, Oficial
- Ether). 43.- Phosphorus.
- 44.- Glycerin.
- 45.- Hydrogen (compressed in metallic tubes).
- 46.- Barium nitrate.
- 47.- Strontium nitrate.
- 48.- Silver Nitrate (infernal stone).

- 49.- Potassium Nitrate, Salt of Nitrosalite, Kalium nitricum.
- 50.- Sodium nitrate.
- 51.- Carbon Oxychloride or Phosgene.
- 52.- Potassium Permanganate.
- 53.- Picratos.
- 54.- Dimethyl sulfate.
- 55.- Chloromethyl Iprite Sulfide.
- 56.- Tin tetrachloride.
- 57.- Benzyl iodide.
- 58.- Iodoacetone.
- 59.- Ethyl iodoacetate.
- 60.- Nitrocellulose.

CHAPTER XIII

PENALTIES

SECTION I

GENERAL RULES

Violations of the Law committed by natural persons who have, carry or use **arms**, ammunition, explosives or similar articles; or by companies, in charge of a natural or legal person, engaged in any of the activities regulated by the Law; shall be sanctioned with a fine, in accordance with the respective Table of Sanctions, which shall be imposed by the police authority or, as the case may be, by the head of any of the dependencies of the Logistics Directorate, at the moment of detecting its commission.

For each infraction to the Law that is detected, the police authority shall proceed to fill out the respective form, which shall be signed by the offender, and a copy of the same shall be given to him/her, and the respective original shall be sent to the Ministry of National Defense.

Said copy, which shall have the value of a fiscal specie, shall be used by the violator to pay the corresponding fine in any of the Financial System Institutions.

The heads of the various departments of the Logistics Directorate shall record the infractions they detect in a record that they shall sign with the interested party, who shall be given a copy of the same and sign for the record.

In the case of repeated violations of the Law, the Directorate of Logistics shall proceed to impose, by means of a reasoned resolution, the additional sanction of temporary suspension or definitive cancellation of license, registration, permit or special authorization, as the case may be and in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

Art. 102. Violations of the Law are classified as Less Serious, Serious and Very Serious Violations, which shall give rise to fines of varying amounts depending on the specific case and are clearly determined in the respective Tables of Penalties.

Should situations arise which, notwithstanding that they constitute violations of the provisions of the Law, have not been contemplated in the respective Tables of Penalties, the

The police authority or the Chief of any of the **Weapons** Registry Offices shall proceed to draw up the respective notice or record clearly stating the fact that constitutes an infraction of the Law, delivering a copy to the interested party and sending the original to the Ministry of National Defense.

Said Ministry, after the respective analysis, shall issue a reasoned resolution, clearly stating the fact that constitutes an infraction to the Law, its legal grounds and the respective sanction within the parameters established in Art. 67 of the Law.

The infractions to the Law committed by natural persons referred to in Section II of this Chapter, shall give rise to the temporary and immediate confiscation of the weapon, ammunition, explosive or similar article that is unduly possessed, carried or used, and the license for the use of firearms, as well as the registration or special permit that has expired, if applicable, shall also be retained.

Said seizure shall be definitive in the case of articles prohibited or not allowed by the Law, when their legitimate acquisition or possession cannot be established, or when the respective fine is not paid within the established term, proceeding, as the case may be, to their destruction in accordance with the provisions of Arts. 75 and 76 of the Law.

Infringements to the Law committed by natural or juridical persons engaged, legally or illegally, in the performance of any of the activities regulated by the same, shall give rise to the temporary and immediate confiscation of those articles that are owned, carried or used without being able to prove their legitimate acquisition, possession or importation or, in any case, when they are articles prohibited or not allowed by the Law.

Such seizure shall become definitive in the cases and for the purposes contemplated in the preceding article.

The additional sanctions of temporary suspension or definitive cancellation of the respective permit or special authorization that, in the case of recidivism, must be imposed by the Ministry of National Defense, by means of a reasoned resolution, will result in the temporary or definitive closing of the establishment or establishments that operate under the support of said permit or authorization, which must be specified in the same resolution.

The Certification of the pronounced resolution shall be sent to the **Weapons** and Explosives Division of the National Civil Police, so that said agency may verify or proceed to its due compliance.

SECTION II

LEGAL PERSONS

For infractions to the Law or the Regulations committed by natural persons, a fine shall be imposed in accordance with the following table:

LESS SERIOUS MISCONDUCT
To engage in the reloading of ammunition, personally or as an employee of a company engaged in such activity, having expired the respective license TWO HUNDRED COLONES.
2. Engaging in the repair or modification of firearms, personally or as a

employee of an armory, having expired the respective license TWO HUNDRED COLONES.
3. Carrying firearms without carrying the corresponding license for their use. FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.
Carrying firearms without carrying the corresponding registration or the special permit mentioned in Art. 72 of the Law. FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.
5. Carrying firearms in places prohibited by law. FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.
6. To allow the carrying of firearms according to the provisions of Art. 28 of the Law, without extending the authorization required by said article or, having extended it, the designated personnel does not carry it with him FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.
7. Porting or possessing firearms with an expired license for its use FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.
8. Bearing or possessing firearms with the respective registration or the special permit mentioned in Art. 72 of the Law, when FIVE HUNDRED COLONES have expired.
Carrying registered firearms for possession and driving or for collection, violating the limitations prescribed in Art. 4 of the Law. FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.
10. Changing or allowing third parties to change the bore of a firearm to nickel plating and vice versa, without prior authorization from the Ministry of National Defense FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.
Concealing to the competent authority the carrying or possession of a firearm at the time of an inspection or search ONE THOUSAND COLONES.
12. To carry out shooting practice in any place other than a range authorized by law. ONE THOUSAND COLONES.
13. To refuse or to exhibit or to surrender a firearm, for its respective revision by the competent authority. ONE THOUSAND COLONES.
Carrying or possessing ammunition that is not permitted by law. ONE THOUSAND COLONES.
15. Repairing firearms that are not duly registered ONE THOUSAND COLONES.
16. Shooting in the air anywhere ONE THOUSAND COLONES.

SERIOUS MISDEMEANORS
Carrying firearms inside ecological parks or protected natural areas TWO THOUSAND COLONES.
18. Carrying, possessing or using explosives or similar, of a combination permitted by the Law or the Regulations, without authorization from the Ministry of National Defense. TWO THOUSAND COLONES.
19. Changing or allowing third parties to change the barrel, firing pin or extractor of a firearm, or allowing third parties to change the barrel, firing pin or extractor of a firearm. fire, without prior authorization from the Ministry of National Defense. TWO THOUSAND COLONES.
To engrave or print serial numbers on a firearm or allow another to do so, without the prior authorization of the Ministry of National Defense TWO THOUSAND COLONES.

21.Using prohibited components to reload ammunition TWO THOUSAND COLONS.
Carrying or possessing firearms allowed by law, without having a license for its use or without the corresponding registration TWO THO THOUSAND COLONES.
23.Possessing laser or telescopic sights prohibited by law TWO THO THOUSAND COLONIALS
To possess noise reducers, suppressors or silencers TWO THO THOUSAND COLONES.
25. Engaging in the repair of firearms or the reloading of ammunition without the respective license. TWO THOUSAND COLONES.
Detonating explosives for fishing purposes TWO THO THOUSAND COLONES.
27.To make irresponsible displays of firearms or with the intent to intimidate people TWO THOUSAND COLONES.
28.Carrying loaded firearms ready for use, in any place, under the effects of intoxicating beverages or drugs, proven scientifically or by witnesses TWO THO THOUSAND COLONES.
29.To detonate explosives or similar, of a combination permitted by the Law or the Regulations, without the authorization of the Ministry of National Defense and the National Civil Police.TWO THOUSAND COLONES.

VERY SERIOUS MISCONDUCT
To manufacture, carry or possess handmade firearms, TEN THOUSAND COLONES.
31. Carrying or possessing weapons of war, except as established in Art. 72 of the Law. TEN THOUSAND COLONES.
Carrying, possessing or using explosives for military use TEN THOUSAND COLONES.
33.Using artifices to fire a firearm in a concealed manner TEN THOUSAND COLONES.

SECTION III

COMPANIE

S

For infractions to the Law or the Regulations committed by legal persons engaged in any of the activities regulated by the Law, a fine shall be imposed in accordance with the following table:

LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES		
Failure to keep up to date the books, records or inventories required by the Law or the Regulations FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.		
Failure to submit to the Ministry of National Defense the reports, copies or books, when according to the Law or the Regulations they must do so FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.		
3.	Permitting the use of firearms at authorized shooting ranges, without the presentation of the respective license and registration or when these are expired.	FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.
4.	Failure to submit any of the control books, records or inventories required by law or regulation to be kept	FIVE HUNDRED COLONES.
5.	Exhibiting for sale more than thirty firearms or ammunition, or	FIVE HUNDRED

	more than 1,000 ammunition for each caliber	COLONES.
6.	Issuing invoices for the purchase of items regulated by the Law, without providing the information required by the Law or the Regulations.	ONE THOUSAND COLONES.
7.	Selling ammunition to a person other than the holder of a license or registration, as permitted by Article 20 of the Law, without presenting the respective authorization.	ONE THOUSAND COLONES.
8.	Exercising or allowing the exercise of shooting instruction without following the instruction norms authorized by the Ministry of National Defense.	ONE THOUSAND COLONES.

SERIOUS MISDEMEANORS

9.To commercialize articles regulated by the Law, without complying with the procedures of sale established for it THOUSAND COLONES.

10.Deny or hide, totally or partially, information to the competent authority, related to control books, inventories, records, invoices or other documentation required by law to be kept by MIL COLONES.

11.To allow activities of repair or modification of firearms, in establishments authorized exclusively for their commercialization TWO THOUSAND COLONES.

12.Violate the safety standards established by law or regulation for each of the following activity or for the deposit or transportation of **arms**, ammunition, explosives or similar articles TWO THOUSAND COLONES.

13.To exercise or allow the exercise of shooting instruction in unauthorized places TWO THO THOUSAND COLONES.

14. To allow shooting practices in authorized shooting ranges to persons judicially declared in a state of interdiction; persons with criminal or police records, except for culpable crimes; persons suffering from physical or mental limitations that reasonably annul or diminish their capacity for the efficient and safe use of a firearm, according to medical opinion; and persons in a state of inebriation or under the effects of drugs. FIVE THOUSAND COLONES.

15. Using explosives without taking the pertinent safety measures or with damage to the health of persons or the environment. FIVE THOUSAND COLONES.

16.To oppose or hinder the development of an inspection or supervision carried out by a competent authority and in accordance with the Law or the Regulations. FIVE THOUSAND COLONES.

17.To allow within authorized armories the alteration or printing of serial numbers on firearms, change of barrel, firing pin, extractor or peacock of a firearm without prior authorization from the Ministry of National Defense.

18.To allow the use of **weapons**, ammunition and explosives within shooting ranges, similar articles or accessories that are not permitted by law. FIVE THOUSAND COLONES.

19.To sell firearms or ammunition to persons judicially declared in a state of interdiction; persons with criminal or police records, except for culpable offenses; FIVE THOUSAND COLONES.

Continued.... Individuals suffering from physical or mental limitations that reasonably	
who, according to a medical opinion, are unable or diminish their capacity for the efficient and safe use of a firearm; and persons who are intoxicated or under the influence of drugs.	
VERY SERIOUS MISCONDUCT	
To keep in deposit in an authorized armory, weapons that are not registered, gunpowder, explosives or accessories, TEN THOUSAND COLONES.	
To dedicate within Montepíos to lend money on articles regulated by the Law or to commercialize with the same TEN THOUSAND COLONES.	
22.To allow the handling of explosives without the appropriate individual safety measures - TEN THOUSAND COLONES.	
23.To allow the storage of weapons , ammunition or explosives in unauthorized places. TEN THOUSAND COLONES.	
Manufacture or repair reducers, suppressors or silencers or make modifications prohibited by law FIFTEEN THOUSAND COLONES.	
25.To carry, possess, use, detonate or proceed to the destruction of explosives allowed by law, without the authorization of the Ministry of National Defense FIFTEEN THOUSAND COLONES.	
Failure to comply with the recommendations made by the Technical Commission of the Ministry of National Defense, related to security measures in armories, ammunition reloading companies, factories, warehouses or for the transportation of articles regulated by the Law; within thirty working days following the notification of the recommendations. respective observations FIFTEEN THOUSAND COLONES	
To engage in the purchase or sale of arms or ammunition in an authorized gun shop TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND COLONES.	
28.Establish branches or dependencies of companies engaged in any of the activities regulated by the Law, without having obtained the prior authorization and technical approval of the Ministry of National Defense TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COLONES	
29. Using or keeping in deposit inputs for manufacturing and reloading ammunition prohibited by law. TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND COLONES	
30.Evade the custody of the National Civil Police or the supervision of the delegate of the Ministry of National Defense, in all those cases in which the Law or the Regulations require it. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COLONES	
Failure to deposit the shipment of articles regulated by the Law that have been imported into the warehouses of the Armed Forces or in previously authorized private warehouses TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND COLONES	
Possessing armories, ammunition reloading companies or shooting ranges, without the respective authorization of the Ministry of National Defense THIRTY THOUSAND COLONES	
33.Repair or modify weapons that are not permitted by law, except in the case of Art. 72 of the Law and with prior authorization of the Ministry of National Defense. COLONES	

To engage in the commercialization of firearms, ammunition, explosives and similar articles in stores intended for another type of commercial activity.

To manufacture, import, export or commercialize firearms, ammunition, explosives, similar articles or accessories, without the respective special permit from the Ministry of the Interior.

National Defense FIFTY THOUSAND COLONES

36.	Manufacturing, importing, exporting or commercializing, carrying, possessing, using, transporting or keeping in storage firearms, ammunition, explosives, articles, etc. similar or accessories prohibited by law	FIFTY THOUSAND COLONES.
37.	Falsify or alter, totally or partially, special permits, authorizations, control books, records, invoices, receipts or, in general, any other documentation that according to the Law or the Regulations must be kept as a consequence of the exercise of any of the activities regulated by the Law.	ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COLONES.
38.	Not having the necessary documentation to prove the legitimate commercialization, possession or introduction into the national territory of articles regulated by the Law.	ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COLONES.

SECTION IV

RELAPSES AND FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINES

Recidivism, for the first time, in any of the offenses sanctioned in the Regulations, shall subject the offender to the additional sanction of temporary suspension of license, registration, permit or special authorization, as the case may be, from three months to two years.

Recidivism, for a second time, in any of the offenses sanctioned by the Regulations, shall subject the offender to the additional sanction of definitive cancellation of the license, registration, permit or special authorization, as the case may be.

Any other recidivism shall entitle the offender to the imposition of double the fine corresponding to the offense committed, but in no case shall it exceed one hundred thousand colones.

Failure to comply with deadlines established in the Law or the Regulations, for obtaining, renewing or replacing licenses, license plates or special permits; or for submitting documents, filing complaints or giving notices of any kind, shall be sanctioned with a fine of one hundred colones.

Article 112. The fines for non-cancellation or extemporaneous cancellation of the fees caused by the issuance, renewal or replacement of licenses, license plates or special permits, shall be regulated in the Law of Fiscal Fees for the Granting of Licenses and Permits for the Control of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Similar Articles.

SECTION V

EFFECTS OF THE FINE

The penalties imposed pursuant to the Law and the Regulations shall become final: a.-

When the offender pays the corresponding fine;

- b.- If the same are not appealed;
- c.- If the appeal filed is not admissible, either for being out of time or for lack of the established formalities;
- d.- If the interested party expressly withdraws the appeal; or
- e.- When, notwithstanding the arguments of the offender and the evidence presented, there is insufficient evidence to revoke or modify the challenged decision.

The offender shall proceed to cancel the fine imposed, within thirty days in the case of sanctions for natural persons or ninety days in the case of sanctions for companies, counted from the receipt of the copy of the act or of the notice, as the case may be. If the offender fails to do so, the Ministry of National Defense shall proceed to inform the Attorney General's Office of the Republic, for the initiation of the respective proceedings in order to judicially demand the payment of the fine and its accessories.

As long as the offender does not pay the fine imposed on him, he shall not proceed:

- a.- The surrender of the license for the use of firearms that has been confiscated, as long as its period of validity has not expired.
- b.- Obtaining a license, registration, permit or special authorization, in the case of not having such documents.
- c.- The surrender of **weapons**, ammunition, gunpowder, explosives, similar articles or accessories, permitted by law, that have been confiscated.
- d.- The renewal or reinstatement of its license; of the license plates or special permits for its **weapons**.
- e.- Obtaining new license plates for firearms; or special permits to carry out any of the activities

regulated by the Law.

CHAPTER XIV POLICE

PROCEDURES

The National Civil Police, through the **Weapons** and Explosives Division, shall proceed to inspect, either at the request of the Ministry of National Defense or in compliance with its functions, the premises destined to manufacture, commercialize, deposit or repair firearms, ammunition, gunpowder, explosives, similar articles or accessories; as well as any other establishment where activities regulated by the Law and the Regulation are carried out, legally or illegally.

The corresponding report will be sent to the Logistics Department, where it will specify, if applicable, the sanctions to be imposed for the violations of the Law that may have been detected.

This report shall be signed by the offender, the police officers and other persons who were present during the proceeding, and shall be read to the offender, who shall be notified by the police officer of the offender's presence.

In any case, a copy of the minutes shall be issued to him/her, and he/she shall sign for the record.

In any case, the offender shall receive a copy of the notice or notices corresponding to the infringements detected, and the originals shall be sent together with the report to the Ministry of National Defense.

Art. 117.- The National Civil Police shall proceed to confiscate, without prejudice to the penal responsibility that may be applicable, all those articles regulated by the Law, which are possessed, carried, stored or used in violation of the Law and the Regulation, or when their legitimate possession or introduction into the national territory cannot be established, proceeding, if applicable, to the confiscation of the respective license for the use of the firearm, as well as the expired registration or special permit.

The same measure shall be applied when the license, registration, special permit or authorization mentioned in Article 28 of the Law is not presented or, having done so, such documents are expired, altered or have not been issued in legal form.

In case of proceeding to the seizure of articles regulated by the Law, the police member shall fill out the respective form, and shall deliver a copy of the same to the offender, so that it may serve as legal notification, sending the original to the Ministry of National Defense for the consequent effects.

Such notice shall state the place, date and time of the seizure; the name and general information of the person to whom it was made; the description of the items seized; and the reasons for the seizure.

The objects confiscated in accordance with the Law and the Regulations, provided they are not the object of criminal investigation, shall be sent by the National Civil Police, through the **Weapons** and Explosives Division, to the Warehouse Keeper of the **Firearms** Registry Office closest to the place where the confiscation took place, at the latest within the following ten working days, where they shall remain in deposit and custody, until they are returned or destroyed, as the case may be.

In the case of confiscation or seizure of objects regulated by the Law, because they are related to the commission of a crime or misdemeanor, the procedure shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The procedures referred to in this Chapter shall be applied, as appropriate, by the delegates of the Logistics Directorate of the Ministry of National Defense or Chiefs of the various **Arms** Control Offices, who directly detect the commission of infractions to the Law.

CHAPTER XV

APPEAL FOR NON-CONFORMITY WITH THE SANCTION IMPOSED

Art. 121.- The natural or legal person who has been sanctioned in accordance with the Law and the Regulations, shall have ten working days from the date of delivery of the respective copy of the report or of the notice, to express in writing his disagreement with the sanction imposed before the Logistics Directorate of the Ministry of National Defense.

In such a letter, it must clearly state the information necessary for its due

identification and that of the articles on which the sanction was imposed, as well as a detailed account of the facts and circumstances on which he/she bases his/her disagreement and the evidence he/she intends to incorporate, if any. Finally, it must designate precisely the place or person it designates to receive summons or documentation on its behalf.

Such appeal may be processed through a legally constituted special attorney-in-fact, who must present the respective special power of attorney or general power of attorney with special clause, as an indispensable requirement to prove the sufficiency of the capacity with which he/she is acting.

If the offender has filed an appeal in due time and form, a date and time shall be set for the holding of a single hearing at which he shall present his arguments in his defense and, if applicable, submit the evidence in his favor.

At such hearing, the Logistics Director shall incorporate into the proceeding any relevant evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defense, that may have been obtained.

Once the arguments and, as the case may be, the evidence of the offender have been received, the corresponding resolution shall be made known to him at the same hearing, which shall be recorded in the same minutes of the hearing.

Said minutes shall be read at the end of the hearing and signed by the parties, and the offender shall be notified by the reading thereof and shall be given a copy of the same, signing it for the record. No appeal shall be allowed against the decision pronounced in the appeal of nonconformity.

CHAPTER XVI

DESTRUCTION AND DISABLING OF FIREARMS

Before proceeding to the destruction of firearms, ammunition, explosives, similar articles, machinery or accessories, which have been confiscated for different causes according to the provisions of Article 76 of the Law, the Ministry of National Defense shall notify the interested parties at least thirty days prior to the date set for the destruction of such articles, by means of a single notice published in one of the newspapers of major national circulation.

Said notice shall not be necessary in the case of articles whose possession or carrying is prohibited or not allowed by law or when, in the case of seizure of weapons by order of a Judicial Authority, the respective authorization to proceed with their destruction is obtained in writing.

A rigorous control shall be kept of all destroyed **weapons**, as well as of those that were not destroyed because they belong to the inventories of the Armed Forces or the National Civil Police, duly recording in the files the date and details of their respective surrender.

In the event it is necessary to destroy **weapons**, ammunition, explosives or accessories that are in deposit within the military installations, the procedure shall be as provided for in Article 65.

The deactivation of **weapons** of war shall proceed exclusively for collection purposes and shall require prior authorization from the Ministry of National Defense, which shall directly supervise the respective procedure, which may be entrusted to authorized armories.

Such disabling will be done by introducing molten material into the barrel and chamber of the weapon, as well as disabling or removing the firing pin and the firing pin chute.

Art. 128. A rigorous control shall be kept of all weapons of war authorized for their deactivation, recording the date and details of the respective procedure.

At the end of the term referred to in the final paragraph of Article 72 of the Law and if the interested party has not carried out the procedures referred to in Article 90, the Ministry of National Defense shall immediately proceed to inform the National Civil Police for the respective confiscation of the weapons of war, without prejudice to any criminal action that may be appropriate.

CHAPTER XVII FINAL

PROVISIONS

Firearms, ammunition, explosives, similar articles or accessories may only be acquired from manufacturers, importers or merchants duly authorized for such activities by the Ministry of National Defense, except for the cases contemplated in Sections 22 and 36 of the Law.

Art. 131.- The judicial resolutions sent to the Ministry of National Defense, declaring a person unfit to carry or possess firearms, shall give rise to the temporary suspension of his license and of the license plates or special permits of the **firearms** he has registered, and he shall not be able to register others, until he obtains the respective judicial rehabilitation.

Upon notification of such suspension, he/she shall be required to immediately surrender his/her registered **weapons**, which shall be returned to him/her upon obtaining the respective judicial reinstatement. A copy of the judicial resolution and of the aforementioned notification shall be forwarded to the **Weapons** and Explosives Division of the National Civil Police, so that it may proceed to the respective confiscation, in case of refusal or reluctance to surrender the **weapons**, with the corresponding sanctions.

In order to make it easier for the population to obtain license plates and licenses, the offices of Civil Affairs of the different Military Units shall provide application forms, as well as information on the requirements to be complied with in accordance with the Law and the Regulations, for the issuance thereof.

The Ministry of National Defense may carry out campaigns for the registration of firearms and the issuance of licenses, license plates and special permits, by means of mobile units created for that purpose.

It will also promote campaigns to verify the condition and use of weapons in accordance with the regulations in force, proceeding to seizures and the application of other sanctions in accordance with the Law, in coordination with related institutions.

Likewise, it will develop mass dissemination programs of the Law and the Regulations, as well as of the security measures for the use of firearms, in coordination with public and private institutions.

For the purposes indicated in Art. 73 of the Law, the registry of firearms assigned to the National Civil Police and the National Academy of Public Security shall constitute part of

The firearms registry of the Ministry of National Defense is a member of the firearms registry of the Ministry of National Defense.

In this regard, such institutions must keep strict control over the **weapons** they register, updating the database at least every three months and carrying out the corresponding ballistic tests.

The reports on the aforementioned records and their updates must be sent to the Ministry of National Defense, which may make use of the information technology system.

Likewise, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces shall keep a similar record, with their respective ballistic tests, of the pistols, carbines, rifles and machine guns of military equipment, sending the corresponding reports to the Ministry of National Defense.

The importation, trade or use of gas masks, armored vests and other articles for military or police use must be authorized by the Ministry of National Defense.

The importation of lead shall require prior authorization from the Ministry of National Defense, as well as in the case of other articles of restricted use that, according to special laws, require such authorization.

For the purposes indicated in this article, the computer system may be used.

Art. 136.- (TRANSITORY) Persons dedicated to the repair of firearms or to the reloading of ammunition shall have a ninety-day term as of the effective date of this Regulation, to process and obtain the corresponding license.

Art. 137.- (TRANSITORY) During a period of thirty days as of the effective date of these Regulations and with the purpose of duly orienting the citizens regarding the due compliance with the Law and the Regulations, the sanctions incurred by natural and juridical persons for violations to said legal bodies shall be substituted by written warnings, without prejudice to the practice of temporary or definitive seizures that may be appropriate.

Art. 138.- Executive Decree No. 51, dated May 30, 1994, published in the Official Gazette No. 108, Volume No. 323, of June 10 of the same year, as well as its subsequent amendments, is hereby repealed.

This Decree shall enter into force thirty days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

GIVEN IN THE PRESIDENTIAL HOUSE, San Salvador, on the fourth day of April of the year two

thousand. FRANCISCO GUILLERMO FLORES PÉREZ,
President of the Republic.

JUAN ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ VARELA,
Minister of National Defense.

FRANCISCO RODOLFO BERTRAND GALINDO,
Minister of Public Security and Justice.

D.E. No. 25, of April 4, 2000, published in D.O. No. 78, Volume 347, of April 27, 2000.

