



# National Weapons Act

*NWACT*

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**Name:** National Weapons Act (*NWACT*)

**Area of Application:** Nationwide

**Date of Issue:** May 11th, 2025

**Edition:** 01

**Description:**

The National Weapons Act is to be implemented in order to establish guidelines for the possession and use of weapons and firearms. The NWACT is responsible for the regulation of weapons possession and use, as well as determining which weapons are deemed legal.



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# Chapter One

## General Regulations

### § 1 Purpose of the Law.

The purpose of the law is to regulate the possession and use of weapons for the safety of life, infrastructure, and nature.

### § 2 Definitions.

(1) A firearm is a weapon that discharges one or more projectiles through the action of combustion, compressed gas, or other means of propelling force contained within a barrel. This includes, but is not limited to, pistols, rifles, shotguns, and automatic or semi-automatic arms, regardless of size or intended use.

(2) A weapon is:

1. a firearm;
2. any device, object, or instrument designed, modified, or intended to cause bodily harm, death, destruction of infrastructure, or significant environmental damage;
3. any object that, by its use or intended use, poses a substantial risk of harm comparable to that of a conventional weapon.

(3) Specific categories of weapons are:

1. Explosive weapons: weapons that cause damage through detonation, fragmentation, or concussive force; such as grenades or rockets;
2. Melee weapons: weapons designed or adapted for direct physical force or impact; such as knives or axes;
3. Incendiary weapons: weapons that inflict harm through fire, extreme heat, or chemical ignition;
4. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons: weapons that operate through toxic substances, infectious agents, radiation, or nuclear reactions, and are capable of causing mass harm or destruction;
5. Improvised weapons: objects not originally manufactured as weapons but repurposed or used in a manner intended to cause harm;
6. Projectile weapons: weapons that launch projectiles by means of mechanical force rather than explosive or gas propulsion; such as bows, crossbows, or slingshots.

### § 3 Classification of Firearms.

(1) Firearms are classified into two categories:

(a) Semi-automatic firearms: firearms that discharge a single projectile with each pull of the trigger, requiring manual action to load the next round.

(b) Automatic firearms: firearms capable of discharging multiple projectiles with a single pull of the trigger, without the need for further manual action. Burst-mode firearms are also classified as automatic firearms under the National Weapons Act.

(2) The classification of a firearm as either semi-automatic or automatic shall be determined by its operational mechanism and design.

#### **§ 4 Fundamental Principles of Weapons and Firearms.**

(1) Every weapon shall be regarded as inherently dangerous and treated with corresponding caution and responsibility.

(2) All fundamental principles of firearms also apply to projectile weapons.

(3) Every firearm shall, at all times, be handled as if it were loaded, regardless of the handler's knowledge or belief to the contrary.

(4) The muzzle of any firearm shall be directed in a manner that reasonably ensures the prevention of injury, death, or damage, except when lawfully and intentionally directed at a legitimate target.

(5) Any use of a weapon shall require a clear assessment of the intended target and a reasonable evaluation of the surrounding environment.

(6) A firearm shall only be discharged when the muzzle is deliberately and lawfully directed at the intended target, and all conditions for a safe and justified discharge are satisfied.

(7) A weapon handler shall, when possible, aim to minimize harm by targeting less vulnerable areas of the body, such as the legs or arms, and avoid aiming at vital areas, including the head, throat, or face, unless the use of force is necessary to prevent imminent and severe harm.

(8) A weapon is intended for defense and shall only be used in defense and according to the provisions in Section 16 of the Criminal Code.

(a) Exceptions are set for the Zatsunese Defense Forces.

# Chapter Two

## Possession and Licensing

### **§ 5 Eligibility to Possess a Firearm.**

(1) Only persons holding the legal status of first-class citizen may lawfully possess, acquire, or carry a firearm.

(2) All other individuals including foreign nationals and stateless persons, are prohibited from firearm possession unless expressly authorized under special provisions.

### **§ 6 Licensing Requirements for Firearms.**

(1) A semi-automatic firearm may be possessed by a first-class citizen with a semi-automatic firearm license, provided the individual is deemed fit to possess a weapon and has no severe criminal history.

(2) Automatic firearms shall only be possessed by a first-class citizen who has obtained an automatic firearm license for such possession. A special license for automatic firearms shall only be granted to first-class citizens who:

- (a) have demonstrated the need for such a weapon through an approved application process;
- (b) are deemed fit to possess and use an automatic firearm by an appropriate legal authority.

### **§ 7 Firearm Revocation and Suspension.**

(1) A firearm license shall be revoked if the holder:

- (a) ceases to be a first-class citizen;
- (b) is convicted of a serious criminal offense;
- (c) is declared unfit to possess a weapon.

(2) A firearm license may be suspended where credible grounds exist to believe the holder has violated this law or misused a weapon.

### **§ 7.1 Possession of other Weapons.**

(1) Everyone may possess a melee weapon.

(2) The possession of a projectile weapon is only granted to owners of a firearm license.

(3) The possession of the following weapon categories is strictly prohibited, except for authorized Zatsunese Defense Forces personnel, authority, or individuals and entities with explicit authorization:

1. Explosive weapons;
2. Incendiary weapons;
3. Chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear weapons;
4. Improvised weapons.

## **Chapter Three**

### **Carrying and Concealment of Weapons**

#### **§ 8 Prohibited Areas for Carrying Weapons.**

**(1)** It is prohibited to carry any weapon in the following areas, regardless of possession status or classification:

1. Educational institutions, including schools, universities, and training centers;
2. Government buildings, administrative facilities, and judicial institutions;
3. Hospitals, clinics, and other medical treatment facilities;
4. Institutions and areas by the National Fire & Rescue Service and National Medical Rescue Service.
5. Public gatherings, events, and demonstrations where large groups of persons are present;
6. Detention facilities, correctional institutions, and law enforcement buildings;
7. Any location where the carrying of weapons is expressly prohibited by posted signs or legal order.

**(2)** Exceptions may be granted to members of the Zatsunese Defense Forces, authority, or other authorized individuals acting within the scope of their official duties and in accordance with applicable law.

**(3)** The presence of a weapon in a prohibited area constitutes an offense, unless the individual can demonstrate lawful exemption under Paragraph 2.

### **§ 9 Concealment of Weapons.**

**(1)** All weapons carried in public or publicly accessible places must be concealed from plain view, unless their immediate use is justified for lawful self-defense.

**(2)** Open carrying of any weapon in public is prohibited unless authorized by law or permitted in specific, regulated circumstances.

**(3)** A person who fails to conceal a weapon in public without lawful justification shall be deemed in violation of this law.

**(4)** Members of the Zatsunese Defense Forces, authority, or other authorized individuals acting within the scope of their official duties and in accordance with applicable law are exempt from this section.

### **§ 10 Storage of Weapons.**

Any legal weapon holder must store their weapons securely and in a concealed manner, ensuring that unauthorized access is prevented.

### **§ 11 Transport of Weapons.**

Weapons must be transported securely and in a concealed manner.

## **Chapter Four**

### **Reporting Loss or Theft**

### **§ 12 Reporting Loss or Theft of Weapons.**

**(1)** Any legal weapon holder shall immediately report the loss or theft of a weapon to authority.

**(2)** Failure to report a lost or stolen firearm within six hours will result in the revocation of the firearm owner's firearm license if a firearm was involved and will result in two weeks imprisonment.

# Chapter Five

## Trade and Transfer

### **§ 13 Trade and Transfer of Weapons other than Firearms.**

The trade, sale, or transfer of any weapon other than a firearm is permitted between any parties, provided that the weapon is not prohibited as outlined in Section 7.1, Paragraph 3.

### **§ 14 Trade and Transfer of Firearms.**

**(1)** The trade, sale, or transfer of any firearm is only permitted between citizens who hold a valid firearm license.

**(2)** The buyer and seller must provide proof of valid firearm licenses at the time of trade or transfer.

**(3)** Firearms must not be transferred to persons who are prohibited from possessing weapons under this law, including but not limited to those with revoked licenses, unfit individuals, or individuals who are not first-class citizens.