

The Republic of Yemen

Ministry of Interior

General Department of Legal Affairs

**The Law Regulating Carrying Firearms
& Ammunitions & their Trade
& its Executive Regulation**

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The Republic of Yemen
Ministry of Interior
General Department of Legal Affairs

**Law No (40) of 1992
On Regulating Carrying Firearms
& Ammunitions and their Trade**

**Republican Decree No (1) of 1994
On the Executive Regulation of Law No (40) of 1992
On Regulating Carrying Firearms & Ammunitions & their
Trade**

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Law No (40) of 1992

**On Regulating Carrying Firearms
& Ammunitions & their Trade**

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Law No (40) of 1992
On Regulating Carrying Firearms
& Ammunitions & their Trade

In the name of the people

The Chairman of the Presidential Council:

After reviewing the Agreement of Declaring the Republic of Yemen,

- The constitution of the Republic of Yemen,
We issued the following law:

Chapter One

Article (1)

This law shall be named (the Law Regulating Carrying Firearms, Ammunitions & their Trade)

Article (2)

For the purposes of this law, the following words and expressions shall bear their corresponding meanings unless the context suggests otherwise:

1. **The Republic:** the Republic of Yemen

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2. **The Ministry:** Ministry of Interior
3. **The Minister:** Minister of Interior
4. **Licensing Authority:** the minister or his deputy or whom he gives the authority of issuing licenses through a decision from him in accordance with the provisions of this law.
5. **Arms:** A. every personal firearm, no matter what type it is, and every part thereof or part of its spare parts. This includes rifles, machine guns, revolvers and hunting rifles.
B- Every weapon not included in item (A) is a weapon of the military and security institutions of the State.
6. **Explosives:** all explosives no matter what type they are and their explosion device, explosive capsule, equipment and solutions and all that relates to them or that is part of their manufacture.
7. **License:** the valid document issued from the competent authority in accordance with this law, its executive regulation and implementing decisions.
8. **Warehouses:** the places designated for storing arms and explosives.
9. **Ammunitions:** all subjects designed for the purposes of using personal firearms.

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Chapter Two

General Provisions

Article (3)

This law aims at the following:

- 1- Regulating carrying personal firearms in the capitals of governorates and cities and their trade in the Republic.
- 2- Regulating importing, storing, and trading in explosives used in development field in the Republic with the purpose of keeping public security and protecting citizens from disasters resulting from misuse of these items.

Article (4)

This law shall not apply to arms, ammunitions, explosives and warehouses of the military and security institutions in the Republic which are used for implementing the security and defense tasks they are assigned in accordance with the systems, regulations and decisions regulating their work. In addition, antique and memorial arms shall be excluded from this law.

Article (5)

The relevant authorities shall implement this law through issuing the necessary instructions and guidelines for all managers and workers in public institutions, industrial and commercial enterprises, other projects and citizens with the objective of raising security awareness level and adherence to what this law and its executive regulation states.

Article (6)

Dealing with fireworks used in celebrations and different occasions and sports guns shall subject to the provisions of this law. The executive regulation of this law shall specify the detailed rules in this regards.

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Article (7)

Managers of factories and enterprises shall have the right, in coordination with the Ministry, to specify ways of securing the enterprises, buildings and institutions with the necessary means and dealing with arms, ammunitions and shooting devices and cartridges in order to secure buildings, mechanical machines and systems of electronic and electric surveillance for factories and enterprises through arranging internal guarding for the facilities.

Article (8)

Modern and sophisticated arms whose specifications match firearms and shooting devices shall be subject to the provisions of this law.

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Chapter Three

Holding, Carrying & Trading in Firearms

Article (9)

The citizens of the Republic shall have the right to hold the necessary rifles, machine guns, revolvers, and hunting rifles for their personal use with an amount of ammunitions for the purpose of legitimate defense.

Article (10)

Any person holding a firearm shall be prohibited from carrying it in the Capital Sana'a, capitals of governorates and cities which are specified through a decision from the Minister except through a valid license issued from the licensing authority in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article (11)

Any person or entity shall be prohibited to transfer or trade in firearms, ammunitions, and explosives within the lands of the Republic except in compliance with the provisions of this law.

Article (12)

The carrying, transfer and trade in arms licenses shall be issued from the licensing authority on the preset forms for these purposes. All data of these licenses shall be recorded in special records to be kept at the licensing authority.

Article (13)

Licenses are personal and are in the name of those to whom they are issued and within the limits of what is licensed for. In all cases, a license may not be assigned to or transferred to others. In addition, a licensed weapon may not be handed over to another person before the latter party obtains a license to this end.

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Article (14)

A person may not be licensed to carry more than one piece of arms. The persons exempted persons shall be excluded from the provisions of this article in accordance

with the provisions of the law. The executive regulation shall determine those who shall have the right, for security reasons, to accompany escorts.

Article (15)

A person may not obtain more than one license. The licensed person shall be obliged to keep the license and show it immediately as requested by the competent authorities.

Article (16)

With due consideration of the text of article (12) of this law, the licenses shall be issued within maximum one month from the date of presenting the application.

Article (17)

The arms carrying licenses shall be valid for three renewable years. The licensing authority shall have the right to temporarily withdraw the licenses or cancel them before their expiry provided that the decision in all cases is justified in accordance with the provisions of this law and its executive regulation.

Article (18)

The license can be withdrawn for a limited period in case of violating effective laws and regulations or in case of violating the tasks linked to granting the license. The license may also be cancelled when the conditions for granting it are no more met by the licensee.

Article (19)

A person who have been denied the license or whose license has been withdrawn or cancelled may appeal against such decision to the Minister within one month. If the decision of the appealing person is issued from the Minister, the appeal shall be forwarded to court within one month from the date of issuing the decision. The

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licensing authorities shall have the right to cancel its decision through withdrawal or cancellation in case the justifications or special circumstances for granting the personal license are negated.

Article (20)

Every person who loses a weapon or a license for carrying arms shall report the incident to the licensing authority or the closest police station within 24 hours from the date of losing it or from the date of his knowledge of the loss.

Article (21)

The licenses stated in this law may not be granted to the following persons:

1. Who is younger than 18 years old.
2. Who has been convicted in a serious crime or imprisonment of no less than 7 months in one of the crimes of assault to a human being, money or honor, as well as who has been convicted twice no matter what is the sentence served in any of these crimes if they occur within one year.
3. Who has been convicted for and sentenced for a crime that he used a firearm when committing it.
4. The persons proven to be drinking, intoxicants users and users of dangerous drugs.
5. Persons that have a mental or psychological disability or who have had this disability before.

Article (22)

The following persons shall be exempted from obtaining a license to carry the firearms indicated in article (10) of this law:

1. X- Presidents of the Republic and their vice presidents.
2. Members of Presidential Council
3. Current and x- chairmen of Parliament.
4. Current and x- Prime Ministers and Vice Prime Ministers.
5. Current and x- Members of Shura Council.
6. X-members of the Presidency of Supreme People Council.
7. Current and x-MPs
8. Current and x-Ministers & Vice Ministers.
9. Current and x-governors of governorates.
10. Working government staff appointed through a presidential decree
11. Current and x-officers of armed military and security forces
12. Current and x-law enforcement officers and members of prosecution.
13. Members of the diplomatic and consular corps approved in our country conditional on reciprocal treatment.

Article (23)

- A. A personal firearms may not be carried or taken to go around with even if it is licensed in the following cases and places:
 1. During meeting the chairman and members of the presidential council and the places in which they are available.
 2. During secret balloting, referendum, demonstrations, parades, official celebrations, sports and youth festivals.
 3. Within official departments.
- B. The license to carry arms shall be considered expired in the following cases:
 1. Death.
 2. Handing over the weapon to another person who is unlicensed to carry arms.
 3. Losing the weapon for ever.
 4. Availability of any of the cases stated in article (21) of this law.

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Chapter Four

Trade in Arms

Article (24)

The government alone shall have the right to import arms and ammunitions of different types from abroad for defense and security purposes and with the knowledge of the competent authorities.

No legal or natural person may import or enter firearms from any entity abroad in all cases except with the approval of the government.

Article (25)

With consideration to the provisions of this law, the ownership of personal firearms and their ammunitions may be transferred to another person through buy and sell process which takes place directly between people or through purchase from a commercial shop licensed to practice the profession of trade in arms and their repair in accordance with the conditions and circumstances stated in this law and the regulating instructions for this process.

Article (26)

Through a decision from the Minister, the number of commercial shops for arms, ammunition and their repair and their types in each governorate shall be specified. The decision shall also specify the requirements that have to be met by the shop for the mentioned purposes, type and quantity licensed for trade or repair.

Article (27)

License applicants to open a commercial arms trade or repair shop must adhere to the conditions stipulated by the licensing authority. In case of cancelling their traders' licenses, considering them expired, or refusing to renew them for violating the provisions of this law or for security reasons, they must initiate selling what they have to another licensed trader

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within maximum three months from the date of cancellation, expiry or rejection of renewal.

Article (28)

The licensed trader to open arms trading shop must keep records according to the systems and instructions issued from the licensing authority in which he records the details of:

- A. The available items in his commercial shop.
- B. The sold or bought arms.
- C. The entity or entities from which arms, explosives, spare parts and other materials were bought.

Article (29)

The licensed trader may not sell or hand over to any other trader any of the materials or arms he trades in unless the latter has a license issued from the licensing authority stating the licensed type and quantity. Each trader shall be obliged to report to the licensing authority every three months the records of what he sold or bought.

Article (30)

The trader must record the name of the buyer, his ID No and date of issue, quantity of sold items to him and issue a certificate signed by him and handed over to the buyer which proves that he sold him a weapon, explosives or ammunitions.

Article (31)

A trader in arms may not sell arms or any explosives of different types except to those who have a purchase approval issued from the licensing authority.

Article (32)

The licensing authority shall have the right to enter the commercial shops trading in arms, ammunitions and their repair, look at their records, inspect the available arms, their parts and ammunitions to verify the implementation of the provisions of this law.

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The trader must show the records he is keeping to the representative of the licensing authority at least once every four months and on the day specified by this authority for its representative to visit the trader's shop. The representative must mark the records of the trader to establish having seen them. He may inventory the available quantity of the trader to verify they match the records and verify the security precautions that have to be considered for storing and warehousing these materials in accordance with the systems and instructions issued in this regards. The licensing authority may inspect the commercial arms shops in the time it chooses without prior notification to the owners of these shops.

Article (33)

It shall be conditional for granting an arms trading license for the license applicant to deposit in one of the accredited banks or their branches an insurance amount. The licensing authority shall specify this amount in accordance with the licensed quantity and type of materials.

Article (34)

Based on public safety and security requirements, the Minister may assign any arms trader to transfer some or all items available in his trading place to any other place he deems safer and more secure. This authority may not be limited because the trader has a license in accordance with the provisions of this law that allows him holding those items in the place to be transferred from.

Article (35)

The trading license shall be considered expired in the following cases:

- A. Transferring the ownership of the arms shop to another person.
- B. If some of the licensed trading items are leaked to others illegitimately and in a way that violates this law.
- C. No adherence to the systems to be followed in keeping records and taking the general safety and security precautions.
- D. The existence of one of the cases stated in article (21) of this law.
- E. Death

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Article (36)

With consideration of the laws of inheritance and acting upon the properties of the person who lost applicable eligibility, the license is personal and cannot be transferred to a heir. The heirs of the trader whether a guardian, a heir or a custodian must notify the licensing authority of the reality and initiate selling the items of the arms shop in question within the period specified by the Minister through a decision issued from him. Otherwise, the successor shall be obliged to obtain a license in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article (37)

What applies to the person who is licensed to repair personal firearms, rifles or revolvers, shall apply to the person trading in arms in terms of the provisions stated in this law except for the financial insurance stated in article (33) of this law.

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Chapter Five

Explosives

Article (38)

Manufacture or preparation of explosives shall be prohibited in all cases. The licensing authority may not grant a license to manufacture or prepare explosives except after the approval of the Cabinet. Locally made (dynamite) used for development purposes shall be an exception. However, the armed forces alone may manufacture and prepare explosives with the objective of using them for defense and security purposes based on a proposal from the Minister of Defense and an approval from the Higher Commander of Armed Forces.

Article (39)

The licensing authority may issue a license to import explosives for the purposes of implementing development projects and what relates to them in terms of civil and military works and constructions provided that such licenses are granted to a limited number of traders residing locally in the capitals of governorates and cities specified by a decision from the Minister. The applicant for explosives importation license for the previous purposes must deposit in one of the accredited banks or their branches an amount of money for insurance for the periods to be specified by the licensing authority. The licensing authority shall determine the amount of insurance in accordance with the quantity of explosives, their value and use.

Article (40)

With consideration of the previous, a legal or natural person may not import, acquire, sell, transfer or act in any way upon any materials of explosives unless he has a license from the licensing authority for the purposes the license was issued for. The licensing authority shall have the right to grant or reject granting any license.

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It may also and at any time cancel, amend or suspend the granted license based on any condition it deems correct without being obliged to show the necessitating reasons.

Article (41)

The licensing for importation of explosives and selling them for the purposes stated in this law is personal and not subject to assignment. No one shall benefit from this license except for the licensed person in particular. In all cases, the provisions stated in articles (29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37) of this law shall apply to it. The Minister shall specify through a decision from him the conditions for importing, transporting, storing and using explosives in such a way that does not conflict with the provisions stated in this law.

Article (42)

With consideration of the text in article (41), the Minister may grant a written permission to the ministries, public authorities and institutions and entities of the

public sector in the State to import explosives for the purposes of implementing public projects which they implement directly or through contractors implementing them under their supervision based on an official request signed by the chief executive officer in the entity and sealed by its seal stating therein the purpose and quantity to be imported and the projects in which these explosives are to be used. The Minister shall grant the permission to the official authorities without depositing the insurance amount stated in article (39) of this law.

Article (43)

- A. The Minister shall form special teams to avoid the risks of explosives by their users in order to confront what could happen in such cases.
- B. The Minister shall appoint one or more experts as need be for the explosives who shall have the authority to implement what is stated in this law and the regulations of explosives.
- C. The Minister shall have the right to resort to experts of explosives in armed forced in the cases requiring so.

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Article (44)

The explosives expert may do the following:

- A. Enter, inspect and examine at any time during night or day any place, ship, aircraft, boat or vehicle that has explosives or what makes one think they had or have explosives in line with the executive laws.
- B. Take any samples of what could be available of explosives in the places he inspects.
- C. Seize, take custody of, remove or destroy – if necessary any explosives he finds.
- D. Inspect warehouses in which explosives will be placed and verify their validity and provide their protection means in accordance with endorsed specifications and followed methods in this respect.
- E. Deactivate the explosives and destroy the damaged ones.
- F. Provide the courts, members of general prosecutions and competent official authorities of all that is required from him in terms of technical reports about explosives and what they made in terms of damage according to their effect and degree of danger and other relevant matters.

Article (45)

In case of finding any explosives or occurrence of accidents because of them in any place, ship, aircraft, vehicle or boat, the responsible person must immediately inform the competent authorities and take all necessary measures to stop the occurrence of risks and mitigate them in accordance with the circumstances until the explosives expert come to remove and deactivate them.

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Article (46)

The entities owning explosives or any parts thereof shall be obliged to obtain the approval of the Ministry when passing through the Republic and immediately notify the existence of those items before their entrance of the borders of the Republic with identification of the type, quantity, country of origin, and the destination country to the competent authorities in entry points, which in turn shall be obliged to notify the Ministry for preserving them and securing their transit in accordance with applied transit system.

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Chapter Six

Penalties

Article (47)

The Judiciary alone shall be the competent authority responsible for issuing penalty verdicts for violating the provisions of this law. The general prosecution shall assume investigation and interrogation procedures in accordance with what is stated in the Penal Code and effective laws.

Article (48)

Without violation of the provisions of Penal Code and other effective laws,

- A. Every person violating the provisions of Chapters Three, Four & Five, shall be fined by a fine that does not exceed ten thousand rials or imprisonment of a period not exceeding one year or both penalties together if the court deems this suitable.
- B. The penalty shall be strengthened in the following cases:
 - 1. Who uses or tries to use explosives in such a way that endangers people's life or properties.
 - 2. If their use with intention results in a damage to properties. The penalty shall not prevent the judgment of compensation.
 - 3. If it is intended from their use to change the constitution of the government and its Republican system through force.
 - 4. If the intention of their use is to stop or change the orders of the government or resist public authority men and hinder the implementation of laws.
 - 5. If the intention of their use is destroying buildings and public properties assigned to government authorities or public facilities and institutions or buildings and places prepared for the public as well as private buildings and properties.

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Article (49)

- A. In all cases, the judgment shall be to confiscate weapons, their parts, ammunitions and explosives used in the implementation of the crime.
- B. All arms, their parts, ammunitions and explosives that enter Yemen's lands after the issue of this law through illegal ways or which have not been issued a license from the competent official authorities.

Article (50)

The provisions of this law shall not apply to the government arms handed to personnel in armed forces and security who are authorized, according to the nature of their work, to hold and carry them within the limits of applicable laws, regulations and systems.

Article (51)

- A. Persons who desire to obtain licenses for carrying arms must apply, within six months from the date of issuing this law, to the licensing authority to obtain the necessary licenses in accordance with the conditions stated in this law, its executive regulations and the implementing decisions.
- B. Persons who do repair arms, trade in them, or desire to import explosives for the purposes stated in article (39) of this law other than ministries, public institutions and government agencies whose works or the works of those whom it contracts with for the importation of explosives to apply within six months from the date of issue of this law to the licensing authority to register their holding and request the necessary licenses in accordance with the conditions and situations stated in this law and the regulating decisions and regulations. Otherwise, they shall be exposed to the penalties stated in this law and the stronger penalties stated in other effective laws.

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Chapter Seven

Final Provisions

Article (52)

Ministries, public institutions and government agencies whose work or the work of whom it contracts to implement their works requires the importation and holding of explosives must:

- A. Apply to the licensing authority within a period of maximum forty five days from the date of issuing this law to obtain a permission of importation accompanied with a detailed list including what they have, places of their storage and in another list of what it desires to import and a detailed statement of the type and, quantity and source of those items.

- B. The name of the approved expert to maintain and preserve what they have or with their authorized persons and the proofing documents that verifies his expertise in this respect.

Article (53)

Licenses issued in accordance with this law and fees to be levied for obtaining them shall be divided as follows:

- 1- A license for carrying arms to be granted to the natural person, a fee of (50) rials shall be collected for it.
- 2- A license for practicing the profession of repairing arms which shall be granted the natural and legal person, a fee of (1000) rials shall be collected for it.
- 3- A license for trading in arms, a fee of (5000) Yemeni rials shall be collected for it.
- 4- A license for importing explosives which shall be granted to the natural and legal person, a fee of (2%) of the cost of the importation license.
- 5- A license for selling explosives to be granted to the natural and legal person,

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a fee of (5000) rials shall be collected for it.

These licenses shall be considered personal and cannot be used except by the person in the name of who they were issued. As a rule, they shall expire by the death of the natural person or removal of the legal person. The heirs or their guardian must amend their situations in accordance with the provisions of this law within three months from the date of death.

As for the legal person, the general rules applied to institutions and companies shall apply to him.

Article (54)

Trade and repair licenses shall be annually renewed by paying a fee of (300) three hundred rials. The carrying license shall be renewed every three years and fee of (150) rials shall be collected upon renewal or replacement of a lost license. For every lost license, a fee of (150) rials shall be collected and a delay fine of five rials shall be imposed for every day on every one who delays initiating the renewal or obtaining replacement for the lost license.

Article (55)

The executive regulation of this law shall determine the principles and criteria according to which licenses of carrying arms are granted in the capitals of governorates.

Article (56)

The soldiers, officers and members of the armed forces shall be prevented from carrying arms except while on duty particularly in the capitals of governorates.

Article (57)

The Cabinet shall issue a regulation regulating the protection of personalities. The guards and escorts shall be specified in accordance with this law and its executive regulation.

Article (58)

All smuggled arms and ammunitions into the country shall be confiscated.

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Article (59)

The Prime Minister and ministers each according to their specialization shall implement this law. The Minister shall issue the necessary decisions to implement it in such a way that does not conflict with the provisions therein.

Article (60)

The executive regulation of this law shall be issued through a Republican Decree based on the presentation of the Minister and approval of the Cabinet.

Article (61)

Any text or provision in conflict with this law shall be cancelled.

Article (62)

This law shall be effective from the date of its issue and shall be published in the official magazine.

Issued in the Presidency of the Republic

Dated: Tho Al Qedah 28, 1412

Corresponding to: May 30, 1992

Lieutenant General/ Ali Abdullah Saleh

Chairman of the Presidency Council

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**Republican Decree No (1) of 1994
of the Executive Regulation of Law No (40) of 1992
on Regulating Carrying Firearms & Ammunitions & their
Trade**

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Republican Decree No (1) of 1994
of the Executive Regulation of Law No (40) of 1992
on Regulating Carrying Firearms & Ammunitions & their Trade

Chairman of the Presidential Council:

After reviewing the constitution of the Republic of Yemen,

- Law No (40) of 1992 on Regulating Carrying Firearms & Ammunitions & their trade,
- Republican Decree No (68) of 93 on the Formation of the Cabinet,
- Decision of the Presidential Council No (9) of 1993 on the Assigning the Current Government to continue its tasks,
& Based on the presentation of the Minister of Interior,
& after the approval of the Cabinet and the Presidential Council:

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It is decided

Chapter One

Names & Definitions

Article (1)

This regulation shall be named (the Executive Regulation of Law No (40) of 1992 on Regulating Carrying Firearms & Ammunitions & their Trade).

Article (2)

For the purposes of implementing this regulation, the following terms and expressions shall bear their corresponding meanings unless the context suggests otherwise:

- **The Republic:** the Republic of Yemen
- **The Ministry:** Ministry of Interior
- **The Minister:** Minister of Interior
- **The law:** Law No (40) of 1992 of Regulating Carrying Firearms & Ammunitions & their Trade.
- **Arms:** A. every personal firearm, no matter what type it is, and every part thereof or part of its spare parts. This includes rifles, machine guns, revolvers and hunting rifles.

- B- Every weapon not included in item (A) is a weapon of the military and security institutions of the State.
- **Explosives:** all explosives no matter what type they are and their explosion device, explosive capsule, equipment and solutions and all that relates to them or that is part of their manufacture.
 - **Warehouses:** the places designated for storing arms and explosives.
 - **Ammunitions:** all subjects designed for the purposes of using personal firearms.
 - **License:** the valid document issued from the competent authority in accordance with the law, its executive regulation and implementing decisions.
 - **Exemption certificate:** the document granted by the licensing authority for whom article (21) of the law allowed carrying personal firearms without a license.
 - **Licensing Authority:** the Minister or his deputy or whom he gives the authority of issuing licenses.

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Chapter Two

Regulating Carrying Firearms

Article (3)

Carrying arms in the Capital Sana'a and capitals of governorates and cities specified through a decision from the Minister shall not take place except through a valid license in accordance with the provisions of the law and this regulation.

Article (4)

The license of carrying arms is an official document issued by the Ministry and it is of great importance so it must be preserved and carried whenever the person carries his weapon.

Article (5)

Governorate security commanders may be authorized through a decision from the Minister to issue licenses for carrying arms within the governorates they work in.

Article (6)

The license application to carry arms shall be submitted to the licensing authority. The application must include sufficient reasons and justifications for granting the license particularly that the license applicant must have a political and social position or his work requires carrying a personal weapon. The licensing authority shall have the right to estimate the worthiness of license applicant.

Article (7)

The license applicant shall fill in the special form prepared for this purpose and shall sign by himself on the data filled in the form.

Article (8)

With consideration of the provisions of article (21) of the law, the licensing authority shall decide on the application within a period of maximum one month from the date of its submission to the authority. In case of approval,

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The license applicant shall be granted a license to carry arms after collection of a fee of (50) rials.

Article (9)

The licensing authority shall take the suitable actions which guarantee familiarizing the licensee to carry arms or the one who has an exemption certificate with the places and spots in which carrying arms or going around with arms is totally forbidden in accordance with item (A) of article (23) of the law and shall restrict him to this ban. The license and exemption certificate must include the data mentioned in item (A) of article (23) of the law.

Article (10)

The license to carry arms shall be valid for three years from the date of issue and shall be renewed by the end of this period for a similar period based on a request from the concerned person and the approval of the licensing authority in return for a fee of (150) rials.

Article (11)

The licensing authority may reject the license application in the first place and it may also reject its renewal or withdraw it temporarily for the period it deems suitable provided that such a period does not exceed a year. It may also cancel the license before its expiry. In all cases, the decision issued in this respect must be explained.

Article (12)

The appealing person within a month from the date of issuing the decision may resort to the Minister. If the appealed decision is issued from the Minister, he may appeal to court.

Article (13)

The license renewal application must be submitted before the expiry of the license by at least one month. In case the license is expired without the submission of the renewal application, a fine shall be imposed on the licensee of 5 rials per day of delay from the date of the expiry of the license.

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Article (14)

It shall be prohibited to carry ammunitions of arms except for the licensee to carry arms and within the limits of the licensed quantity (the cartridge) of the same weapon.

Article (15)

The license to carry arms shall be considered expired and cancelled in the following cases:

- A. The happening of any case of the cases stated in article (21) of the law.
- B. Handing the weapon with the objective of carrying it by another person who is unlicensed to carry arms.
- C. Losing the weapon for ever.
- D. Death.

Article (16)

The licensing authority may cancel its decision to withdraw the license of carrying personal arms or cancelling it in case the justifications or circumstances that led to this withdrawal or cancellation are negated.

Article (17)

The licensee, upon changing his place of residence, shall notify the competent authority in which the license is registered with this change within a month. The licensing authority must mark this in its records. The license to carry arms shall not be considered valid in the new place of residence unless the license states so.

Article (18)

Every person who lost a weapon, a license to carry arms, or an exemption certificate must notify the licensing authority or the closest police station within 24 hours from the date of the loss or the date of knowledge of its loss. The licensing authority, after conducting full intelligence, shall grant the licensee a replacement license in return for a fee of (150) rials. A fine of

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5 rials shall be imposed for every day of delay the licensee neglected in obtaining a replacement license. If the lost is an exemption certificate, the exempted person shall be granted a free exemption certificate without delay fine.

Article (19)

- A. The exempted persons from obtaining a license to carry arms in accordance with article (22) of the law shall be granted free exemption certificates issued under the signature of the Minister in which the description of the weapon are recorded. In addition, a photo of the exempted person shall be stickered to the certificate.

- B. Current Chairman and Members of the Presidential Council, Chairman of the Parliament and Prime minister shall be excluded from the provisions of previous item.
- C. The exemption certificate shall be granted to the approved members of diplomatic and consular corps in our country on the condition of reciprocal treatment and in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article (20)

The exemption certificate shall be considered cancelled in case of occurrence of any of the items (2, 3, 4, 5) of article (21) of the law in the exempted person or in case of death.

Article (21)

For security reasons, licenses to accompany escorts may be granted. The license shall specify the number of escorts and a description of their arms, and a modern photo of the licensed person to accompany escorts shall be stickered therein.

Article (22)

Current Chairman of Presidential Council, his deputy, Members of the Presidential Council, Prime Minister and Chairman of the Parliament shall be excluded from carrying escort licenses.

Article (23)

- A. It shall be determined in the exemption certificate the number of escorts provided that they do not exceed ten escorts for the following categories:
 - X-presidents of the Republic and their vice presidents.
 - X-chairmen of the Parliament.
 - X-prime minister and their current and x- vice prime ministers
- B- The number of escorts shall be specified in the exemption certificate by seven for the following categories:
 - Current and x-MPs.
 - Current and x-members of the Shura Council.
 - Current and x-ministers and vice ministers.
 - Current and x-governors.
 - Commanders of security and military units and apparatuses.
- C- The number of escorts not exceeding five individuals shall be specified in the exemption certificate or escort license for the following categories:
 - Whose appointment was made through a republican decree or decree from the Chairman of the Presidential Council.
 - Important political and social personalities.
 - Whose work requires accompanying escorts.

Article (24)

- A. The special provisions of granting a license for carrying a personal weapon shall apply to the license of accompanying escorts.
- B. The special provisions of granting the exemption certificate for carrying a personal weapon shall apply to the exemption certificate for having a license to have escorts.

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Chapter Three

Trade & Repair of Arms

Section one

Trade in Arms

Article (25)

- A. Any natural or legal person may not import or enter arms and ammunitions or trade in them except through a valid license in accordance with the provisions of this law and the regulation.
- B. The following firearms shall be exempted from the condition of having importation license:
 - 1. Hunting weapons for one piece along with its ammunition.
 - 2. Sports guns for one piece along with its ammunition.
 - 3. Personal firearms for one piece for one piece along with its ammunition.

Article (26)

The Minister shall have the right to specify the number of arms and ammunitions in each governorate. He shall also determine the conditions to be met in the shop set for the mentioned purposes, types of arms, quantity of arms and ammunitions licensed for trading.

Article (27)

With consideration of the provisions of article (21) of the law, it shall be conditional for whoever desires to trade in arms and ammunitions the meet the following requirements:

- 1. To be Yemeni national.
- 2. To be allowed to practice commercial work in accordance with regulating laws for so doing.
- 3. To provide an evidence of depositing the insurance amount specified by the licensing authority in

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one of the accredited banks.

Article (28)

The license application for trade in arms and ammunition shall be submitted to the licensing authority. The application must include the following documents that prove meeting the mentioned requirements in the previous article.

Article (29)

In case of approval of the licensing authority on the request, the concerned party shall be granted a valid license for one year in return for a fee of (5000) rials to be annually renewed in return for a fee of (300) rials.

Article (30)

For the period of deciding on the license application, the right of the licensing authority to reject the application or reject the renewal of the license, or cancelling as well as the right to appeal to the decision issued in this regards, the provisions mentioned in article (8, 11, 12, 13) of this regulation shall apply.

Article (31)

The license to trade in arms and ammunitions shall be considered expired and cancelled if the licensee meets any of the following cases:

1. Transferring the place of trading in arms to another person.
2. Leaking any of the materials he is licensed to trade in to others in illegitimate way, or entering any of these materials to the country illegitimately.
3. Incompliance with the systems to be followed in keeping records and taking the general security and safety precautions.
4. The absence of any of the conditions that have to be met in article (27) of this regulation.

Article (32)

Arms and ammunitions may not be transferred from one area to another whether within the

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governorate or between governorates except through a decision issued from the licensing authority. The license shall specify the amount of arms or ammunitions licensed to be transferred, the entity transferred to, the entity transferred from, name of the sender, name of the sent to person as well as the transport route, time of transfer and any other conditions to be set in favor of security.

Section Two

Maintenance of Arms

Article (33)

Except for the financial insurance, what applies to the person licensed to trade in arms shall apply to person who is licensed to repair them with consideration of articles (34, 35, 36, 37) of this regulation.

Article (34)

A decision from the Minister shall specify the number of arms repair shops in each governorate as well as the conditions to be met in the shop of arms repair and type of arms to be repaired.

Article (35)

The license applicant must have sufficient technical experience of arms for which the license is issued. The licensing authority shall verify this experience.

Article (36)

The duration of the license to repair arms issued by the licensing authority shall be one year. A financial fee of (1000) rials shall be collected. The license shall be annually renewed in return for a fee of (300) rials.

Article (37)

The licensed person shall keep the necessary records in accordance with the endorsement of the systems and instructions issued by the licensing authority.

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Chapter Four

Explosives

Article (38)

- A. The importation of explosives shall be prohibited. However, the licensing authority may issue a license to import explosives for the purposes of implementing development projects and what relates to them in terms of civil and military works and constructions.
- B. The explosives license shall be granted to a limited number of traders residing in capitals of governorates which shall be specified through a decision from the Minister. A fee of (2%) of the value of the importation license shall be levied.

Article (39)

The provisions regarding the manufacture and use of local gunpowder shall be regulated through a decision from the Minister.

Article (40)

With consideration of the provisions of article (21) of the law, the license applicant for importation of explosions must provide to the licensing authority a certificate

from one of the accredited banks certifying his deposit of the insurance amount in accordance with the quantity of the explosives, their value and uses.

Article (41)

Licensing to ministries, public authorities and institutions, and entities of the public sector of the government shall not be made except through the Minister and based on an official request signed by the CEO of these entities and stamped by their seal and shall be exempted from the insurance stated in the previous article.

Article (42)

The sales of explosives shall be prohibited except through a prior license from the licensing authority for which a fee of (5000) five thousand rials shall be collected. In addition, acquiring or acting upon

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any item of explosives in any way shall not take place except through a valid license from the competent authority and for the purposes stated in that license only.

Article (43)

The licenses to use explosives shall not be granted except for the one who holds certificates and official documents proving his specialized knowledge and expertise in this area in addition to medical certificate confirming his fitness and ability to deal with these materials, systems and their related equipments.

Article (44)

No item of explosives materials or part thereof may be transported to another area within the governorate or between the governorates except through a prior written license issued from the licensing authority in which the type, and quantity of transported items, their route, the entity the items are transported from, the entity the items are transported to, name of the sender, name of the receiver and any other data required by the public safety and security requirements.

Article (45)

The licenses for transit explosives in the Republic of Yemen shall be issued from the Ministry. The entities owning the explosives or any related parts shall notify the entry points about those materials with specification of their type, quantity, country of origin, exporting country and the entity the items are exported to in order to carry out their role of notifying the Ministry to secure their transit in accordance with the applied transit system.

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Chapter Five

Fireworks

Article (46)

Manufacturing, importation or trade in fireworks may not take place except through a prior license from the licensing authority. The provisions of importing, trading in, and transporting of arms stated in the law and this regulation shall apply to the importer and trader of fireworks.

Article (47)

The manufacture, importation and sales of fireworks shall be subject to technical and security control of the Ministry. This control shall include verifying the availability of safety conditions in the laboratories and factories of fireworks, their warehouses, and shops selling them through periodic and surprising inspection.

Article (48)

- A. The licenses to open and establish factories of fireworks or warehouses in populated areas shall be prohibited.
- B. A decision from the Minister shall specify the requirements that have to be met by factories, warehouses and shops trading in fireworks.

(Article 49)

The license to manufacture fireworks, import them or trade in them is personal and cannot be assigned to or acted upon in any way. The successor of the licensed trader shall issue a license for him in accordance with the provisions of the law and this regulation.

Article (50)

A decision from the Minister shall specify the places, roads, cities and times during which firing firearms shall be prohibited except through a license from the competent authority.

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Chapter Six

General & Final Provisions

Article (51)

The ownership of all arms, their ammunitions and explosives or any part thereof or relevant parts which are confiscated for violating the provisions of the law, the

regulation and effective systems shall be transferred to the Ministry of Interior and shall be registered in records for this purpose

Article (52)

The law enforcement officers shall have the right to access shops for trading in arms and ammunitions and their repair to inspect the records and others to verify their implementation of the effective laws provided that such an inspection shall be conducted at least once every four months and a report on the same shall be submitted to the Minister.

Article (53)

A decision from the Minister shall determine the form and data of licenses and exemption certificates mentioned in the law and this regulation as well as the records and forms needed to implement the law and this regulation.

Article (54)

All licenses and exemption certificates stated in the law and this certificate shall be personal and may not be assigned, acted upon or used for other purposes than the ones they are made for.

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Article (55)

The Minister shall issue all decisions and instructions implementing the provisions of the law and this regulation.

Article (56)

This regulation shall be effective from the day of its issue and shall be published in the official gazette.

Issued at the Presidency of the Republic

Dated Sha'ban 17, 1414

Corresponding to January 29, 1994

Hayder Abo Baker Al Attas

Prime Minister

Lieutenant General Ali Abdullah Saleh

Chairman of the Presidency Council

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