

## **Law for The Firearms and Knives and Other Tools**

Special Law: 6136

### **Approval Date: July 10, 1953**

**Article 1** - (amended on: June 12, 1979 - with article no: 2249/2) The importation into the country, fabrication, selling, purchasing, carrying, and owning of all firearms and their bullets and knives and all other special tools to be used only for attack and defence purposes are subject to the articles of this law.

**Article 2** - (amended on June 23, 1981 - with article no: 2478/1) (amended on May 12, 1988 - with article no: 3448/1) It is forbidden to import into the country the firearms and their bullets and knives and all other special crime related tools to be used only for attack and defense purposes with the exception of the needs of the Ministry of National Defense, The General Commandership of Gendarma, The Police Department, National Intelligence Department and purchasing from abroad by the Department of Defense Industry Development and Support for the approved needs of the State Departments and the real persons who have a right to carry arms under this law and the articles of law no:6551 The ceasement of the monopoly of the Gunpowder and Explosive Arms and attachments and Hunting materials. However;(2) A. with the exception of only one weapon and its bullets; 1. Accredited persons in our country that have diplomatic privileges and immunities (on the condition that it is mutual) 2. The officials that are working in the foreign embassies and consulates that cannot use the diplomatic privileges and immunities, but suggested by the Foreign Ministry and accepted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (on the condition that it is mutual and within the approved set of criteria for persons) B. From the Persons that have travelled abroad on a State duty, that have been given arms and bullets as a present by the Presidents of the States or Governments or Members of the Cabinet or Chief General Staff or Army Commanders or for the Cabinet of the country travelled (on the condition that it has been documented that the arms and the bullets are given as presents and without paying any customs duty and tariffs) C. The Persons that are part of the Ambassador class and consuls and officers on permanent duty and the security personnel in our foreign embassies are allowed to bring arms and bullets into the country only once and only for one arms during the life of their State Duty. (3rd and 4th clauses abolished: November 22, 1990 - Article 3684/6) No permission is required for the entry of the arms registered in the identity cards of the officers and noncommissioned officers sent abroad in detachments (Clause 6 abolished: November 22, 1990 - Article 3684/6)

**Article 3-** (amended on June 12, 1979 - article 2249/4) The production of the firearms and bullets in the country are subject to Law no: 3763; The control of the Private Industry Establishments that produce War Arms and ammunition in Turkey, Law no: 5591; for MKEK State Organization and Law no: 6551 The ceasement of the monopoly of the Gunpowder and Explosives Arms and attachments and Hunting materials

**Article 4** - (amended on June 12, 1979 - article 2249/5) It is forbidden to produce wedge, dagger, attack, cane, claps knife, scimitar, sword, bayonet, sharp and grooved knives, mace, whip mace, choke wire or chain, knuckle-duster and any other similar tools to be used for only attack and defense purposes in the country. It is permitted to produce some of the above that are required to be used for performing art and for the execution of a profession by the rules stated in an instruction issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (amended clauses: June 23, Article 2478/2). The grooved arms and bullets and non-grooved hunting arms and the bullets, part of house tools or tools used for medicine, industry, agriculture, sports, and knives, swelling, scraper and alike for the use of performing art and for execution of a profession are excluded from the articles of this law. Any type of grooved firearms used for Hunting or Sports are subject to licence as per Article 7 of this law.

**Article 5** - (amended June 12, 1979 - article 2249/6) The selling, purchasing, carrying and owning of knives and any other tools, that are to be imported and produced and which fall in the category of Clause 1 of Article 4, are prohibited. The knives used for performing art and for execution of a profession are permitted by Article 4 are exempt from this prohibition.

**Article 6** - (amended November 12, 1990 - Article 3684/1) the licences for carrying and owning of arms covered in this law are valid for five years on condition that the renewal fees are charged. The owner of the licence should inform the licencing agent in 6 months should the conditions for issuing a licence are not valid anymore. The licence shall not be issued again for the Persons that act on the contrary. However, no time limitation is sought on the licences issued to the President, Prime Minister, Chief General Staff, Cabinet Members, Turkish Grand National Assembly members, Generals, Gendarmerie General, General Secretary of the Presidency, Undersecretaries of the Prime Ministry and Ministry of Internal Affairs, Undersecretary of the Department of Defense Industry Development and Support, Chief of Police Department and Commander of Coastguards and the persons that have served on these posts before. No licencing is required for the foreign and domestic made bullets of the licenced arms. The licences are also valid for the bullets. No matter where the arms carrying licences are issued from, they are only valid for the places except those identified in Additional Article 1. In accordance with the articles of this Law, the persons who own more than one means of arms and who are deemed suitable for arms carrying, can be granted separate carrying license for each arms, upon their request. The color, shape, contents and other matters of the licences are determined by regulations.

**Article 7** - (amended June 23, 1981 - article 2478/3) Firearms are allowed for carrying or holding at residence or workplace by only; 1. (Amended November 26, 1986 - article 3323/1) President, Prime Minister and Ministers, Legislative Body members and persons who have served on these posts, 2. Persons who have been granted the right to carry arms by special laws, 3. Officials and members of the State, Municipality, Private administrations and state owned enterprises that have been allowed to carry arms by a Cabinet decree. 4. A) Officers that are expelled from the Turkish Army due to the Court verdict or imprisonment, officers whose ranks are condemned and officers that are demarcated due to non-disciplinary or ethical actions as per Law no: 926 Article 50 paragraph C, or retired officers and non-commissioned officers

except those that are retired as per Law no: 1402 article 2. B) Except the Persons that have been demarcated from the profession or State duty by Disciplinary Committees or a Court verdict, or condemned from State Duty as a result of a Court verdict or except the ones that have been retired due to employment record or as per Law no: 1402 Article 2, a) from the duties such as Governor, Deputy Governor, District Head and Subdistrict Administration or Civil Servants, b) Judge, DA and Deputy DAs and others counted in these services c) Personnel that are part of the Police Department d) Retired personnel of the National Intelligence Organisation (NIO) 5. Persons that obtain permits issued by Governors can carry or hold arms at their work places or residences as per the principles identified in the instructions issued by the Cabinet. Retired officers and non-commissioned officers can carry or own firearms should they enlisted in files of the respective Commandership of Armed Forces or Ganderma General Commandership and written in the identification cards issued by these offices. These kinds of identification cards serve as substitutes for permits granted to carry or hold arms. The certificates and records that allow the Persons to carry and own firearms listed in paras 1, 2, 3, and 4 are not subject to government fees. During the issuance of the firearms permit for ownership at residences and workplaces except the firearms that belong to the Persons enlisted in paras 1, 2, 3, and 4, fee shall be charged for once as per the related articles in Fees Law. The procedures and principles for the issuance of firearms identification cards and certificates and their renewal or withdrawal, if need be, are arranged mutually by the Ministry of Defense and Internal Affairs. The Persons that have court verdicts due to the convictions by firearms and that have imprisonment for more than a year shall by no means be permitted to carry or own firearms, even if they can benefit from amnesty.

**Article 8** - The Public could be permitted to carry and own arms and collected arms search could be held in the areas required by Representatives Committee and Governors decision.

**Article 9** - The Persons that have firearms carriage carrying permit are not allowed to give their arms for the use of other person, even with consent, and are not allowed to sell their arms, apart from those with official permits. Should the Persons that have permit to own and carry arms commit a crime with a certain weapon, or other Persons shall commit a crime or commit suicide or attempt to commit suicide with the same weapon due to the owner's negligence or fault, then the permit shall be taken back and no carriage or ownership of a firearms permit shall be issued again.

**Article 10** - (amended June 23, 1981 - article 2478/4) all firearms and knives that are caught by the Security personnel or by a Court Decree shall be handed to the National Defense Ministry order by a protocol. The needs of the National Defense Ministry, Ganderma General Commandership, Police Department, Undersecretariat of the National Intelligence Organisation (NIO) and Customs and Protection General Management shall be covered in priority from these firearms and bullets. National Defense Ministry is authorized to sell at a price through MKEK from the firearms that have been given to the Ministry of Defense as per the first para, some part of the remaining quantity after the needs of The Turkish Armed Forces and the State Departments enlisted in the second para are satisfied, to the Persons that have firearms carriage permits by private laws or by a decree that allow the Persons to own a firearm from the Cabinet. (Additional Para January 1, 1985 - article

3147/1). The police that are permitted to own a firearm other than the given firearms by the Police Department have a priority right to purchase only one firearm that is in pistol category for half the price.( 5th para abolished: November 22, 1990 - article 3684/6)

**Article 11** - (amended June 23, 1981 - article 2478/5) It is mandatory to issue an ownership permit for the firearms that are of memory and antique character. However, no permit is sought for the swords, small swords or similar weapons that have been given by the State or owned by themselves for the same reason due to their duties and left in their homes after their duties ended or passed to their heritage. The permit that is given for the antique firearms and knives is only valid for to be inherited to the owner or for transportation purposes, not for carrying on. It is free to sell antique firearms and knives with their permits. For the application of this Law on memory character arms; a) As presents that are given by foreign State or Government Presidents or Cabinet Members or for their Government in the country or abroad and documented as a present method. b) As presents given by State Presidents, Prime Ministers or Chief General Staff and documented as presents, c) on the condition that the necessary documents are obtained in the period identified in the temporary articles of Law nos 6136, 6768, 1308, and 2313; 1. Given as a victory memoir or inherited to the heritage of the members of the Turkish Great Assembly and that have a definite sign of 2. Left from the Wars before the Independence War or documented to be inherited to their heritage 3. Left on the hands of officers and soldiers that have attended to the Independence War and the persons that have served behind the War scenes and worked for holly purpose or determined to be inherited to their heritage 4. Given as memoir for their service in the Independence War by their commanders or inherited by their heritage, which represents the firearms or arms and knives. The weapons could not be sold as enlisted in the paras a, b, and c of the 4th clause of this Article. The antique weapon means; left from old times, having a valuable feature, having a unique feature and firearms, arms and knives that are no longer manufactured. The antique character of the weapons shall be determined by the instructions and regulations to be issued.

**Article 12** - (amended June 12, 1979 - article 2249/7) Whoever shall bring or try to bring the firearms and their bullets that falls in the scope of this Law into the country or act as a broker to bring them into the country or produce them against the articles of Law no.3763, The control of the Private Establishments that produce War Weapon and Ammunition in Turkey and Law no.5591, MKEK or transport the firearms that are brought in to the country for this purpose or that are produced in the country from one place to another or act as a broker deliberately during transportation, sell or broker to sell or own them for this purpose shall be sentenced to heavy imprisonment from 5 years to 8 years and heavy penalty from 15 thousand TL to sixty thousand TL. Except the condition stated in para 3, should two or more persons commit the crimes stated in para 1 collectively, they will be sentenced to heavy imprisonment from 8 years to 12 years and heavy penalty from twenty five thousand TL to seventy five thousand TL.( amended 3rd and 4th paras: June 23, 1981 - article 2478/6) The persons that establish, lead or are members of an organization to commit the crimes identified in the first para, shall be sentenced to heavy imprisonment from ten years to fifteen years and heavy penalty from fifty thousand TL to one hundred thousand TL ( Law, February 1991 ( Addition - 7). The organization

identified in this para comes into existence when two or more persons come together to commit a crime. Should the firearms is to be a rifle or (..) (1) firearms of a full automatic that could fire in series in excess quantity and effectively in a very short period of time or a rifle with binoculars or a pistol with binoculars or any other similar type identified in this para or the firearms that do not contain the same characteristics or any bullets of significant quantity, the fines identified in the paras above will be increased by fifty percent. If the quantity of the firearms and alike are in excess quantity the fines in paras 1, 2, and 3 will be increased by hundred percent. Any type of vehicle or tools used for production or transportation of firearms and bullets shall be confiscated even if they belong to other persons and given for use of a different purpose (2)

**Article 13** - (amended June 12, 1979 - article 2249/8) The Persons that purchase or carry or own the firearms and their bullets against the articles of this Law shall be sentenced to imprisonment from one year to three years and sentenced to heavy penalty from three thousand TL to five thousand TL. If the firearms is the type of a firearm identified in para 4 of Article 12 of this Law or the quantity and quality of the weapons or the bullets are in excess amount, the sentence shall be imprisonment from five years to eight years and a heavy penalty of not less then twenty-five thousand TL. The firearms and the bullets that are not included in para 4 of article 12 of this Law and only one in quantity and bullets in acceptable quantity are hold at residences and workplaces, the sentencing shall be an imprisonment from one year to two years and a heavy penalty of five hundred TL to two thousand TL. If the number of bullets owned or carried shall not be found in excess quantity by the Court, the sentencing shall be imprisonment from one month to six months and a heavy penalty from five hundred TL to two thousand TL (2).

**Article 14** - (amended June 12, 1979 - article 2249/9) Whoever shall bring, try to bring into the country or act as a broker to bring into the country or produce in the country or transport from one place to another or act as a broker for the transportation the knives and other weapons identified in Article 4 of this Law shall be sentenced to imprisonment from two years to four years and heavy penalty of ten thousand TL to twenty five thousand TL. In less serious conditions the sentencing shall be decreased fifty percent (amended June 23, 1981 - article 2478/7). If the persons who form an organization and lead the organization or are a member of the organization in order to commit the actions identified in para 1 commit these crimes they shall be sentenced imprisonment from five years to ten years and heavy penalty of not less then fifty thousand TL. The organization written in this Article is formed by two or more Persons who come together to commit a crime. Except the condition stated in para 2, two or more persons to commit the crimes collectively enlisted in para 1 shall be sentenced to imprisonment from four years to seven years and a heavy penalty of not less then twenty five thousand TL. (1) The bullet capacity including the bullet bearing more than 10 in quantity of a pistol expression is being removed from this para by Law no: 3684 Article 6 dated November 22, 1990. (2) For the execution of this rule please refer to additional article 5. Should the quantity of the knife or other weapon or alike within the scope of this Article is significantly in excess quantity the associated penalties will be increased fifty percent. Any type of vehicle or tools used for production or carriage of knives and other weapons or alike shall be confiscated, even if they belong to other persons and given for use of a different purpose.

**Article 15** - (amended June 12, 1979 - article 2249/10) The Persons who sell, act as a broker to sell, purchase, carry or own the knife and other weapon or alike against the rules written in Article 4 of this Law shall be sentenced to imprisonment from six months to one year and a heavy penalty from three thousand TL to ten thousand TL. Should the quantity of the knife or other weapon or alike within the scope of this Article is significantly in excess quantity and quality, the associated penalties will be increased from fifty percent to hundred percent. The persons who sell, act as a broker to sell, purchase, carry or own the knives and other weapon or alike that are permitted to be manufactured against the purpose stipulated in Article 4 of this Law are sentenced as per para 1 and are sentenced as per para 2, if knives and other weapons are in excess quantity and quality.

**Article 16** - (amended June 12, 1979 - article 2249/11) the crimes within the scope of this Law, the articles of the Law no 1918, The Ban and Prosecution of Smuggling are not applied.

**Additional Article 1** - (Addition June 30, 1970 - article 1308/7; amended November 22, 1990 - article 3684/2) A) At the Court Hearings, Court rooms, Psychiatry Departments of the Hospitals, Mental Hospitals, Punishment and Prisons and all kinds of improvement and execution establishments or their affixes, B) Dormitories where students stay together, educational and instructional establishment, political parties open and close meeting areas, meetings and protest march permitted or not, unions, clubs or any places that are connected administratively and structurally or at their meetings and congresses, places where any kind of sports events or competitions are held, work places where strikes and lockouts are held either legally or illegally, C) Turkish Great National Assembly main buildings and places identified by Head of National Assembly the carrying of firearms are prohibited. The Persons that carry or own the firearm or their bullets in places against this Law, and the knives or other weapons or alike enlisted in Article 4 or the weapons written in Article 264 of Turkish Punishment Law shall be sentenced to twice the punishments defined in respective Laws. The places enlisted in paras (A) and (B) and the Persons enlisted in 1, 2, 3, and 4 paras of Article 7 and the police and gendarme on duty for the security of these places, The police and gendarme on duty for the security of the places enlisted in para (C) and the personnel of The Troops of Guardsman of the Turkish Great National Assembly can carry arms. The Persons that enter the places armed enlisted in paras (A), (B), and (C) or Persons that carry arms in these places where their actions do not require any other punishment, shall be sentenced to heavy penalty from two hundred thousand TL to five million TL, and their license shall be converted to ownership and no carriage license shall be issued again.

**Additional Article 2** - (Addition June 12, 1979 - Article 2249/13) The investigations and prosecutions of the crimes written in this Law are done for places identified in para (a) of Article 1 of the Law no:3005 the Proceedings of the Trial for Crimes Witnessed and without looking for the time records written in Article 4 of the same Law (Amended June 23, 1981 - article 2478/8). Should the crime committed as per this Law is committed together with another crime that is not dependent on the articles of Law 3005, or dependent on the same Law but cannot be stipulated the rules used for on

the crime seen and due to de facto impossibilities, the rule for first para is not executed.

**Additional Article 3** - (Addition June 12, 1979 - Article 2249/13; abolished on October 10, 1980 - article 2313)

**Additional Article 4** - (Addition June 23, 1981 - article 2478/9) The foreigners that come to the country as a tourist by obtaining a permit for Hunting as per the principles of the Land Hunting Law or to participate in the Shooting Competitions held by the Youth and Sports Ministry, can bring into the country the rifles with bearing and without bearing and aimed rifles and pistols and their accessories and their bullets on the condition that they declare them at the Customs Officials and by taking the permission of the Police at the entrance gates. The foreigners that come to our country on duty as per the Treaties and persons that come for research on science could also bring their rifles with bearing or without bearing and their accessories and the bullets on the condition that they obtain permit from the Police Department of Internal Ministry and declare them at the Customs. The weapon and their accessories and bullets permitted to be brought into the country as per the paras above shall be registered on the passports of the related Persons. This registration is a substitute of carriage license for weapon, its accessory and bullets. The hunting rifles with bearing and without bearing, aimed rifles and pistols and respective accessories and unused bullets that are brought in as per the conditions set above should be brought out of the country by the Persons that brought in. Additional Article 5 - (Addition June 23, 1981 - article 2478/9) Should the actions against the articles of 12 and 13 of this Law are related to cannon, howitzer, bazooka, antitank, heavy and light automatic rifles and military war weapons serving the same purpose or bullets, the sentencing will be increased by hundred percent.

**Additional Article 6** - (addition May 12, 1988 - article 3448/2; amended November 22, 1990 - article 3684/3) The procedures and rules for the entry into the country of the weapon that are part of the inventory, spare parts and bullets of MIT and the weapon and bullets that the MIT personnel will collect in the country or bring from the foreign countries only for once and by paying the respective custom duty, tax, and fees shall be prepared as a regulation by MIT by taking the opinion of Internal Ministry and approved by the Prime Minister. This regulation shall not be published in the Official Gazette.

**Additional Article 7** - (addition May 12, 1988 - article 3448/2; amended November 22, 1990 - article 3684/4) Every Turkish citizen that do not have any restriction to obtain weapon license can purchase a weapon for ownership. The ownership license can be issued in two ways, either for residence or for workplaces. In order to transport the ownership-licensed weapon from one place to another, a transportation document issued by the Superior Civil Head of the place is required. This document is also valid for going and coming back from the shooting polygons. However, the weapon cannot be taken out from the residences and workplaces except the determined dates and routes that are defined in this transportation document. 2470 - 1 Undersecretariat of Defence Industry imports or makes another State Department to import the weapons and their bullets that are not against the Law. These weapons will be sold to Persons that obtain a right to carry and own these weapons as per this Law or sold to a State Department. The way of purchase, the price, the commission to be paid to

the cooperation or establishment, the revenue distribution from the sale, way of use and all other related matters shall be determined by a regulation prepared by the above mentioned department and by taking the opinion of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and, be put into force by a decree of the Cabinet. The aimed type of rifles and pistols and their bullets to be used only at the sports competitions that are necessary of use determined by the General Management of Youth and Sports could be imported by a permit from the Internal Ministry and on the condition that they are controlled by the above mentioned General Management. The weapon and bullets imported in this way shall be registered as an inventory of the General Management. The sale and transfer of these weapons cannot be performed.

**Additional Article 8** - (addition May 12, 1988 - article 3448/2) (amended first para; August 29, 1996 - article 4178) The pistols and bullets provided by the Police Department will be sold to the Police Department personnel and bazaar and district watchmen in the units of the Police Department at the Headquarters and country side and to the officers, non-commissioned officers and special ganderma sergeants for their use on duty at the price of a private inventory weapon. The method and procedures for taking back of the weapon sold in case of leave, expulsion or reasons alike from the personnel and the sale form and conditions, lost, damage, repair, out of standard, the provision of the bullets at price or at no price shall be determined by a regulation issued by the Internal Ministry. The TL and exchange compensation collected from the sales as per this Law shall go to list (B) of the budget and registered as an appropriation to the private budget of the Police Department. The excess revenue collected by this method that is not spent during the year will be transferred to next year and shall be used to purchase weapon and bullet and spares by the General Management from the private appropriations. All formalities related with these arms are exempt from any kind of taxes, fees, expenses and any type of warehouse fees. The Police Department is authorized to issue contracts for the purchase of these arms and bullets.

**Additional Article 9** - (addition May 12, 1988 - article 3448/2) The ones that serve as the personnel of the Police Department, The Chief of Police, city chief of police, department head and assistant general manager, inspection committee head that resign, transfer between the departments or retire, and that are not expelled from the profession or from the State duty, shall benefit exactly from the sale conditions as stated in Additional Article 8.

**Additional Article 10** - (addition May 12, 1988 - article 3448/2) Except the guns that are not covered by the standards, guns registered in the inventory and still registered to the personnel shall be sold to these personnel. The arms that are not included within the standards shall be sold in free markets in the country and abroad as per the instructions determined by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The related sale transactions are exempt from the articles of Law no: 1050 General Accounting Law and Law no: 2886 State Tender Law. The revenues collected from the sales as per the first and second paras shall be used as stated in Additional Article 8.

**Additional Article 11** - (addition November 22, 1990 - article 3684/5) Except the shooting polygons of the Turkish Shooting and Hunting Federation of the Youth and Sports General Administration and of the other State Departments, opening a shooting polygon by the private persons for trapskeet, shooting area and pistol and rifle shooting polygons are subject to



permit by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The weapons and bullets to be used in these places shall be identified by a regulation.

**2470 - 2 Temporary Article 1** - The Persons that own without a permit the firearms and their bullets that fall in the limits of this Law shall turn them in with receipt to Police Office in six months after this Law is in effect, if they do not obtain a permit certificate for carrying or owning or transferring to the Persons qualified for permit or Persons that cannot be given a permit. If the Persons that have the permit certificates that were given as per the Law no: 2637 and which are not being expired do not obtain a permit or a permit is not issued for them after this Law is in effect, within a period determined above, their permits shall be deemed as invalid.

**Temporary Article 2** - The Persons that produce and sell all kinds of knives as their profession and skill shall inform the highest State Governor in their districts with a list of knives and alike that are banned by this Law in a period to be determined by the Cabinet. The ones that can be used for the works defined in the second para of Article 4 shall be stamped and return to the Owner and the others shall be taken by paying the price of their cost. As the conditions in the above para is protected, the persons that have the knives and alike that are banned by this Law should turn them to the Police Offices in six months after this Law is in effect.

**Temporary article 3** - The knives that are allowed to be produced by Article 4 of this Law and used by the professionals and craftsman when this Law is in effect shall be stamped by the district Police in three months after the application.

**Temporary Article 4** - (addition July 4, 1956 - article 6768/2) The Persons that do not obtain the permits and certificates as written in the temporary articles 1 and 2 of the Law 6136 in time and the Persons that do not turn their arms to Police in time and who have firearms and bullets without a permit and own the banned knives and alike as per the Law should turn them in or obtain a permit from Police in six months after this Law is in effect.

**Temporary Article 5** - (addition July 4, 1956 - article 6768/2, amended February 11, 1957, article 6910/1) The Persons who own and carry the firearms and their bullets and the banned knives and alike by Law cannot be prosecuted between the date that Law no: 6136 is in effect and six months after the enactment of Law no: 6768 dated January 11, 1957. The verdicts for collection of debt and execution cannot be processed and the legal results shall be invalid.

**Temporary Article 6** - (addition June 30, 1970 - article 1308/8) The Persons that have the hunting rifles with bearing which are made to be covered in the articles of Law no: 6136 and first article of this Law shall turn them in three months after this Law is in effect. The hunting rifles with bearing shall be registered to a carriage and ownership permit and return to the Persons that obtain carriage and ownership permit as per the articles 7 and 11 of Article 6136. Other shall be purchased by the State for their real price.

**Temporary Article 7** - (addition June 12, 1979 - article 2249/14) The Persons that have war club, whip with war club, choke wire or chain, knuckle-duster and tools with special property and that are used for attack and

defense purposes should return these to district Police Offices in one month after this Law is in effect.

**Temporary Article 8** - (addition July 2, 1992 - article 3831/1) The Persons that own the firearms and bullets not licensed covered in Law no: 6136 and the dynamites, bombs or similar fired, destructive or deadly tool or all kinds of explosives identified in Law no:765 Turkish Punishment Law and if they turn them in the district Police Offices in 30 days after this Law in effect shall not be prosecuted. The prosecutions for the Persons that turn the weapon and tools identified in this Law on their own will be invalid. The weapons and tools that are turned in to district Police Offices as per the first para shall be considered as State property and shall be given to the order of Internal Ministry by a protocol. The proceedings and principals for the execution of this Article shall be identified by a regulation.

**Temporary Article 9** - (addition August 29, 1996 - article 4178/7) In the cities determined by the Cabinet and as per the Article 74 of Law no: 442 Village Law, no prosecution shall be executed if the Persons that are chosen as voluntary rural guardman by the district governors and the Persons that are still serving as temporary rural guardman shall return the pistols, automatic machine guns or semi-automatic machine guns to district offices in 90 days after this Law is in effect and carriage and ownership permit licenses could be issued without any fees by the Governors. The weapon that are licensed in this way could not be transferred, donated, or sold except it is inherited and shall be collected in case of necessity by a decree by the Cabinet. The licences of the voluntary rural guardman and temporary rural guardman shall be cancelled if they are dismissed. If the licences of the weapon are cancelled or the weapons are decided to be collected then they are considered as State property and shall be turned to Ministry of Internal Affairs by a protocol. No prosecution shall be executed for the voluntary rural guardman and temporary rural guardman for owning or carrying the firearms and their bullets and banned knives and similar tools before this Law is in effect. The verdicts cannot be executed as an action to collect debt and prosecuted and the legal results will be disregarded. The Persons that are to be given carriage and ownership licenses and the other related proceedings shall be determined by the regulation to be issued by Ministry of Internal Affairs. (1) "45" days has been changed to "90" days by the Law no: 4321 dated January 14, 1998 and written into the text.

**Additional Temporary Article 1-** (addition October 10, 1980 - article 2313/3) The Persons that have a right to carry weapon as per the temporary article 3 which is cancelled could be given a carriage and ownership permit as per the No: 3 para of the Article 7 of Law no: 6136 if they apply to the authorized offices in 30 days after this Law is in effect. The pistols that cannot be registered as carriage or ownership licenses shall be turned in to the commandship of martial law and district civil or military offices. The sale prices of these weapons shall be determined by MKEK and shall be paid by the State to the owners.

**Additional Temporary Article 2** - (addition June 23, 1981 - article 2478/10) The Persons that have the firearms with bearings that are not subject to any licenses before and is being added to the scope of Law no: 6136 and of which characteristics defined by a regulation issued together with

Internal and Youth and Sports Ministries should apply for a permit in six months after this Law is in effect as per Article 7.

**Additional Temporary Article 3** - (addition June 16, 1983 - article 2848/2)

The Persons that carry and own a weapon against the Law no: 6136 but obtained a license or certificate in any way by June 23, 1981, or by registering on the identification or by registering on the weapon inventory and records of the Army Commanderships or Ganderma General Commanderships and complying with the qualifications and numbers on the registries shall be given weapon carriage and ownership licenses if they are in scope of Article 7. The current licenses of the Persons that are not allowed to carry and own weapon and who are not qualified with respect to Article 7 but in some how obtained a license for carrying and owning as stated above, are cancelled. The Persons whose licences are cancelled in this way shall not be prosecuted if they turn their weapons in three months after the issuance of the regulation. The weapon and bullets of these Persons shall be given to the order of the Ministry of Defense by the related offices with a protocol as per Article 10 of Law no:6136 and Law no:1176.

**Article 17** - This law is valid as of August 15, 1953.

**Article 18** - This law is executed by the Committe of Deputy Executives. \*\*\*  
The regulations that are not written to the Main Body of the Law no:6136 dated July 10, 1953. 1) Temporary Article of Law no: 3684 dated November 22, 1990

**Temporary Article 1** - Any type of firearms, knives, daggers and swords left from the Independence War veterans that are still alive or died as a martyr in wars or inherited by the relatives in year 1923 and before shall be given a certificate without any documentation by declaring in one year after this Law is in effect. The weapons that are found to be produced after year 1923 at the Criminal Police Laboratories shall be confiscated. However no legal prosecution is executed for the owners. The prosecutions shall be halted for the Persons that have been started to be prosecuted for the opposition to Law no: 6136 before this law is in effect. All legal results are cancelled for the sentencing and prosecution charges including the ones that are prosecuted. The weapons kept in inventory as a result of legal order shall be returned to the owners. The legal sentencing records are excluded from the records of previous convictions.