

SUMMARY OF MAIN POINTS OF THE REGULATIONS (2004) PERTAINING TO THE FIREARMS CONTROL ACT, ACT 60 OF 2000 AS AMENDED

Note: The following paragraphs are directly taken from the Regulations regarding the implementation of the Firearms Control Act (60 / 2000). The excerpts were deemed to be the minimum important regulations with the most relevance for our members in respect of the implementation of the Firearms Control Act, and do not constitute the whole of the Regulations. Members are urged to read the whole of the following so as to be knowledgeable about the Act and the requirements to hold licenses for their firearms (make sure you read the summary of the main points of the Act too – click on the indicated link on this page if you have not read the summary of the main points of the Act yet).

The Chapter number of the Regulations is quoted, where after the number of the relevant regulation and it's content is quoted (no quotation marks are used).

If members so wish, they can download the full set of regulations (in PDF) by clicking on the link on this page.

Introductory provisions Definitions

- (ii) **“applicant”** includes a natural person or juristic person acting through its responsible person;
- (ix) **“immediately”** means by the end of the following normal business day;
- (xiv) **“person in good standing”** means a person who -
 - (a) is or remains acceptable to an accredited hunting association, sports-shooting organisation or collectors' association as a dedicated member or collector, as the case may be;
 - (b) actually fulfils the intent of the Act in respect of his or her status as a dedicated hunter or dedicated sports person, or collector as the case may be; and
 - (c) is not unfit to possess a firearm in terms of the provisions of the Act;
- (xix) **“relevant Designated Firearms Officer”** means the Designated Firearms Officer responsible for the area in which the applicant ordinarily resides, and if an application under these regulations pertains to a business of the applicant, the Designated Firearms Officer responsible for the area in which the business is or will be situated, as the case may be;
- (xxi) **“secure locking device”** means a device that can only be opened or released by the use of an electronic, magnetic or mechanical key or by setting the device in accordance with an alphabetical or numerical combination and when affixed to a firearm, prevents the firearm from being detached from a fixed structure;

Chapter 3

General provisions regarding application for competency certificate, further competency certificate, licence, permit, temporary authorisation, duplicate and renewal General provisions regarding applications required in terms of the Act

13.
 - (1) A person requiring a competency certificate, licence, permit, authorisation, as well as, a duplicate thereof or renewal to be issued for a purpose contemplated in the Act, must apply to the Registrar for such competency certificate, licence, permit, authorisation, duplicate or renewal.
 - (2) An applicant referred to in subregulation (1), must submit the duly completed relevant application form, prescribed in Annexure “A” and the required information together with any required supporting documents.

- (3) The application form must be completed in black ink by the applicant personally or, in the case of a juristic person, by the responsible person contemplated in section 7 of the Act.
- (4) (a) An application must, unless otherwise specifically stated, be submitted by the applicant in person to the relevant Designated Firearms Officer.
 (b) When an applicant submits an application in accordance with subparagraph (a), the applicant must provide a certified copy of the page in his or her officially issued identity document or passport on which his or her photo and particulars are reflected.
- (5) When the applicant is a juristic person -
 (a) the Registrar may require additional information to the information requested on the application form, in respect, of any person who is in control of the juristic person or is responsible for the management thereof;
 (b) the application must be accompanied by proof of the registration or incorporation, as the case may be, of the juristic person in accordance with the laws of the Republic of South Africa;
 (c) the application must be accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution or decision of the juristic person, nominating the responsible person to apply on its behalf; and
 (d) rendering a security service as defined in section 1 of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No. 56 of 2001), the application must be accompanied by documentary proof of registration with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority, contemplated in the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No. 56 of 2001).
- (6) Whenever payment of any prescribed fee has been made at a police station under regulation 96, documentary proof of the payment, must be attached to the relevant application.
- (7)
- (8)
- (9) (a) A full set of fingerprints of an applicant as required in section 6(1)(a) of the Act, must be taken by the relevant Designated Firearms Officer or designated personnel at a police station on the officially prescribed form used by the South African Police Service for such purpose.
 (b) --
- (10) --
- (11)
- (12) The Registrar may only issue a license, permit, authorisation or renewal to a person who complies with the requirements as prescribed in these regulations regarding the safe custody of firearms or ammunition.

Specific provisions regarding competency certificates (part of Chapter 3)

14. (1) The Registrar may, apart from any other relevant aspect, consider the existence of any of the following circumstances, when applicable to an applicant that applies for a competency certificate, as key indicators in order to launch an investigation or enquiry contemplated in section 124(3) of the Act to determine whether the applicant for the competency certificate is a fit and proper person as contemplated in section 9(2)(c) of the Act, of a stable mental condition and is not inclined to violence as contemplated in section 9(2)(d) of the Act, and is not dependent on any substance which has an intoxicating or narcotic effect as contemplated in section 9(2)(e) of the Act, as the case may be -
- (a) whether in the past five years the applicant has been served with a protection order in terms of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998), or visited by a police official concerning allegations of violence in the applicant's home;
- (b) whether in the past five years the applicant has been denied a licence, permit or authorisation regarding a firearm and the reason for such denial;
- (c) whether in the past five years the applicant has threatened or attempted suicide, suffered from major depression or emotional problems, or engaged in intoxicating or narcotic substance abuse;
- (d) whether in the past five years the applicant has been diagnosed or treated by a medical practitioner for depression, drug, intoxicating or narcotic substance abuse, behavioural problems or emotional problems;
- (e) whether in the past five years the applicant has been reported to the police or social services for alleged threatened or attempted violence or other conflict in the applicant's home or elsewhere;
- (f) whether in the past two years the applicant has experienced a divorce or separation from an intimate partner with whom the applicant resided where there were written allegations of violence; or
- (g) whether in the past two years the applicant has experienced a forced job loss.
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

(6) The test on knowledge of the Act as contemplated in section 9(2)(q), must comply with the requirements of the South African Qualifications Authority, 1995 (Act No. 58 of 1995) read with the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998).

(7) The training and practical tests regarding the safe and efficient handling of a firearm as contemplated in section 9(2)(r) of the Act, must comply with the requirements of the South African Qualifications Authority Act, 1995 (Act No. 58 of 1995) read with the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998).

(8) -

(9) A person who has previously obtained a competency certificate and who applies for a further competency certificate may in addition to the requirements of regulation 14 submit proof of the previously successful completion of the applicable prescribed training and practical test in which event the applicant need not complete further training or a practical test.

Chapter 8

Control of ammunition and firearm parts

Application for authorisation to possess more than 2400 primers and to possess more than 200 cartridges

74. The holder of a licence to possess a firearm, other than a dedicated hunter or dedicated sports person, who wishes to possess an excess of 2400 primers or, for a firearm of which he or she holds a licence in excess of 200 cartridges, must apply to the Registrar for the authorisation contemplated in section 91(2)(a) and 93(2)(a) of the Act on the applicable form prescribed in Annexure "A" which must be handed to the relevant Designated Firearms Official.

Chapter 10

Safe custody of firearms and ammunition

Safes and safe custody

86. (1) When a firearm is not under the direct personal and physical control of a holder of a licence, authorisation or permit to possess the firearm, the firearm and its ammunition must be stored in a safe or strongroom that conforms to the prescripts of SABS Standard 953-1 and 953-2, unless otherwise specifically provided in these regulations.

(2)

(3)

- (4) (a) A person who holds a licence to possess a firearm may store a firearm in respect of which he or she does not hold a licence, if-

(i) he or she is in possession of written permission given by the person who holds a licence, permit or authorisation to possess that firearm and which permission is endorsed by a relevant Designated Firearms Officer; and

(ii) the firearm is stored in a prescribed safe at the place mentioned in the permission contemplated in subparagraph (i).

(b) Only the person who holds a licence, permit or authorisation to possess the firearm may transport that firearm to and from the place where that firearm is to be stored in terms of paragraph (a).

(c) The permissions contemplated in paragraph (a), must specify the period for which the person concerned may store the firearm, the reason for the storage and it must contain sufficient particulars to identify the licence permit or authorisation and also the firearm in question, as well as, the name, identity number and physical address of the holder of the licence and the person to whom the authority is granted.

(d) A permit contemplated in subparagraph (a) may be cancelled at any time by a relevant Designated Firearms Officer on good cause.

(e) A firearm stored in terms of this regulation may not be used by the person who provides the storage or any other person while it is stored in terms of this regulation.

(f) Only the holder of the licence applying to the firearm may remove the firearm from the safe or strongroom where it is stored.

(5)

(6)

(7)

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(11)

(12) A lock-away safe, apparatus, device and instrument for safe custody of a firearm or ammunition, must to the satisfaction of the Registrar comply with the following requirements -

- (a) be manufactured from steel of at least 2 mm thick;
- (b) be capable of enclosing or covering the firearm concerned wholly;
- (c) have an effective integral locking mechanism;
- (d) have a hinge mechanism for the cover or lid thereof which shall ensure that when the locking pin thereof is removed, the cover or lid shall not be capable of being opened or removed;
- (e) have a facility with the aid or use of which the lock-away safe, apparatus, device or instrument may be securely affixed to another structure such as a wall or a floor, or the body of a vehicle;

Part 2

Administrative justice and appeals

Appeal procedure

- 91.** (1) An appeal by a person referred to in section 133 of the Act, must be noted by the person or his or her legal representative -
- (a) within 90 days after the date on which the Registrar made the decision; and
 - (b) by submitting an appeal notice to the Appeal Board in the form prescribed in Annexure “A” to these regulations.
- (2) An appeal notice must clearly indicate the decision that was taken, the date of the decision, ground or grounds of appeal, and by attaching written submissions in support of the appeal to the appeal notice.
- (3) The Appeal Board may condone the late submission of an appeal notice on good cause shown by the appellant why it was impossible for him or her to comply with the relevant provision as to time, or that there is any other sound reason why the appellant cannot or could not comply with such provision.
- (4) A copy of the notification contemplated in regulation 89(c) must be attached to appeal notice.
- (5) An appeal must be submitted to the Appeal Board by hand, facsimile or by post and must be addressed to the Chairperson of the Appeal Board at the following addresses or numbers -
- Postal address: Private Bag X811, Pretoria, 0001;
 - Physical address: Ground Floor, Veritas Building, Volkstem Avenue, Pretoria;
 - Facsimile address: (012) 353 6211;84
 - E-mail address: cfr-appealboard@saps.gov.za.
- (6) The Appeal Board must acknowledge receipt of an appeal notice and the date of such receipt in writing, and may do so by post, facsimile or by appending the acknowledgment on a copy of the appeal notice in the event of the appeal being delivered by hand.
- (7) The Appeal Board must inform the relevant official who made the decision in question of the appeal, supply him or her with a copy of the documents referred to in subregulation (2), and request him or her to respond in writing within 21 days, as to why the appeal should not be upheld.
- (8) The Appeal Board may request an appellant or the appellant’s legal representative to address the Board during the hearing of that appeal, in which case the Appeal Board shall inform the appellant and the official in question that oral representation by the parties will be allowed during the hearing, and afford both parties the opportunity of making oral submissions during the hearing.
- (9) Subject to the provisions of section 133(3) of the Act the Appeal Board may, if it deems it necessary, request additional evidence of facts from any party, in order to allow it to come to a just and fair decision.
- (10) The Appeal Board must -
- (a) finalise an appeal within 45 days after expiry of the 21 days contemplated in subregulation (7); and
 - (b) notify an appellant, or his or her legal representative in writing of the outcome of an appeal, within 14 days of the Appeal Board’s decision.
- (11) Nothing in this regulation must be construed as referring to a decision of a court acting under section 103 of the Act.

Chapter 12

General provisions

Disposal of firearms or ammunition surrendered in compliance with amnesty

- 93.** (1) A person who surrenders a firearm or ammunition in terms of an amnesty notice published in terms of section 139 of the Act, must surrender the firearm or ammunition to a police station.
- (2) In all instances where any firearm has been surrendered during a period of amnesty under section 139 of the Act, it must be destroyed subject to the provisions of regulation 104.
- (3) In all instances where ammunition has been surrendered during a period of amnesty under section 139 of the Act, the cartridge case and bullet may only be destroyed by melting or in any other manner approved by the Registrar.

(4) Firearms and ammunition surrendered in compliance with an amnesty notice published in terms of section 139 of the Act, must subject to the provisions of regulation 104(5), section 114(2) and section 139(4) of the Act be destroyed within a period of six months after -

- (a) the expiry of the amnesty period; or
- (b) an application contemplated in section 139(4) of the Act was refused.

Surrendering of firearms and ammunition

94. (1) A person who is legally entitled to possess a firearm or ammunition in terms of this Act and who is the owner of the firearm or ammunition may surrender that firearm or ammunition to the South African Police Service.
- (2) The firearm or ammunition must be surrendered to the South African Police Service by the handing over of the firearm or ammunition to a police station together with the applicable licence, permit or authorisation, together with the applicable form determined by the Registrar.
- (3) The South African Police Service may, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, dispose of a firearm or ammunition that is surrendered in terms of subregulation (2).
- (4) In all instances where a firearm or ammunition is surrendered to a police station, or a firearm or ammunition is found, the circumstances may be investigated to establish whether an offence has been committed with, or in respect of such firearm or ammunition and the South African Police Service must dispose of such firearm or ammunition as provided in the Act, subject to the rights of any person who may lawfully possess such firearm or ammunition.
- (5) A receipt must be handed over to the person from whom the firearm or ammunition is received.

Production and discharge of firearms or ammunition for identification purposes

95. (1) A relevant Designated Firearms Officer may require that a firearm to which an application in terms of the Act relates must be surrendered by the applicant for the purpose of identification at the office of the Designated Firearms Officer.
- (2) Whenever the Registrar deems it necessary he or she may for the purpose of identifying a firearm or ammunition by written notice direct any person who is in possession of a firearm or ammunition to produce the firearm or ammunition within the period stipulated in the notice at a time and at a police station nearest to the residential address that the holder of the licence, authority or permit provided to the Registrar.
- (3) A police official may test fire a firearm or discharge the ammunition contemplated in subregulation (2) for identification purposes.
- (4) A receipt must be handed over to the person from whom the firearm or ammunition is received.
- (5) The firearm and balance of the ammunition not used during the test firing, must be returned to the person who may lawfully possess the firearm, within a reasonable period of time, unless it is seized in terms of law.
- (6) Nothing in this regulation derogates from any right of search and seizure that police officials may have in terms of any law.

Chapter 12

General provisions

Surrendering and disposal of competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation

98. (1) The holder of a competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation to possess a firearm issued in terms of the Act must immediately surrender such competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation to the relevant Designated Firearms Officer in the circumstances contemplated in section 145(1)(h) of the Act and also in the following circumstances –
- (a) in respect of a firearm disposed of or transferred but in the case of a transfer, after the transferee takes possession of the firearm subsequent to the new licence having been received by the transferee;
 - (b) the holder of a licence, permit or authorisation voluntarily surrenders the firearms to the South African Police Service;
 - (c) the firearm is forfeited to the State;
 - (d) the firearm is destroyed;
 - (e) after the disposal of a firearm in respect of which the licence, permit or authorisation has been cancelled by the Registrar;
 - (f) the licence, permit or authorisation has terminated or which have ceased to be valid; or
 - (g) the firearm is deactivated.

(2) A duly completed form as prescribed in Annexure “A” must be delivered to the relevant Designated Firearms Officer when a competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation is surrendered in compliance with subregulation (1).

(3) Where a person holds an additional licence in terms of section 12(1) of the Act in respect of a firearm contemplated in subregulation (1), the holder of the additional licence must forthwith surrender such additional licence to the relevant Designated Firearms Officer.

(4) Where the firearm contemplated in subregulation (3) is acquired by the additional licence holder, the additional licence holder must forthwith apply in the manner set out in these Regulations for an applicable licence to possess the firearm. Provided that the Registrar may, within his or her sole discretion, pending approval of the licence applied for, issue a temporary authorisation in terms of the Act for the possession of the said firearm.

(5) A person other than the holder of the competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation may surrender the competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation on behalf of the holder of the competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation provided that person submits proof that he or she is authorised to surrender the competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation on behalf of the holder of the competency certificate, licence, permit or authorisation.

Deferment of licences, permits or authorisations in case of theft or loss of firearm

99. (1) For the purpose of this regulation “defer” means deferred or partially deferred, resulting in the operation of the licence, permit or authorisation applicable to the firearm being postponed until a future date.

(2) Whenever the theft or loss of a firearm has been reported as required in terms of section 120(11) of the Act, all licences, permits or authorisations applicable to the firearm at the date of such report, shall be deferred indefinitely, but only with respect to the specific firearm in question.

(3) The holder of a deferred licence, permit or authorisation is obliged to ensure that the Central Firearms Register is at all times notified in writing of any permanent change to his or her existing postal or residential address.

(4) Whenever a stolen or lost firearm has been recovered or found and such fact has been reported to the Central Firearms Register, the deferment of such licence, permit or authorisation shall lapse from the day that the holder of the licence, permit or authorisation receives the firearm and such licence, permit or authorisation shall be valid for the remaining period of validity of the licence, permit or authorisation unless, in the case of a licence, it would amount to a licensee having more licences than the Act would allow for, in which case such licensee shall be afforded an opportunity of disposing any of the excess firearms within 60 days after the service of the notice referred to in subregulation (4) or on good cause shown, such extended period as the Registrar may determine.

(5) The holder of a deferred licence, permit or authorisation shall be notified by the Registrar by serving at his or her last recorded address notification of the finding or recovery of the relevant firearm within 30 days after such recovery or finding.

Change of address

100. (1) A notification of the change of an address as required under the Act must be submitted to the relevant Designated Firearms Officer on the applicable form prescribed in Annexure “A” .

(2) With every notification for a change of the physical address the relevant Designated Firearms Officer must ensure that the safe custody facilities at the new address complies with the applicable provision in regulation 86.

Equipment and material designed for loading of ammunition

101. (1) No person may without being the holder of a manufacturer’s licence possess loading equipment or material designed for the large scale commercial loading of ammunition.

(2) A person who loads ammunition as contemplated in section 93 (1) of the Act may not supply that ammunition to any other person.

Disposal of firearms in insolvent or deceased estate

103. (1) Prior to the issuing of a Letter of Executorship by the Master, the nominated executor in the will and in the absence of such nominated executor, the heir, next of kin or close relative of a deceased who was the holder of a licence, permit or authorisation in terms of the Act, may under authority of a permit issued in terms of section 21 of the Act, possess the firearms of the deceased until subregulation (2) takes effect.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any other law, any person who under any execution warrant issued by a court of law, or an appointment, letter of executorship, letter of administration or letter of curatorship from the

High Court or the Master of the High Court, as the case may be, acts as messenger of the court, bailiff, executor, administrator, trustee, curator or liquidator of the estate of a person who possess a firearm or ammunition, must take steps to ensure the safe custody of the firearm and ammunition and store the firearms and ammunition in a storage facility as prescribed in regulation 86: Provided that if an heir of a deceased estate is a holder of a licence, authorisation or permit issued under the Act, that heir may provide for the safe custody of the firearm and ammunition on condition that -

- (a) the executor does not have the required storage facilities;
 - (b) the executor issues a letter of consent to the heir for the safe custody of the firearm, stating the licence particulars of the deceased and make, type, calibre of the firearm, as well as, every manufacturer's serial number or additional identification mark that is reflected on the firearm; and
 - (c) a copy of the letter of consent must be filed with the Designated Firearms Officer for the area where the heir resides.
- (3) On seizure by a messenger of the court or a bailiff or on appointment as executor, administrator, trustee, curator or liquidator of the estate the messenger, bailiff or appointee must -
- (a) compile an inventory -
 - (i) of all the firearms and ammunition of the holder of a licence, authorisation or permit clearly indicating the make, type, calibre of the firearm, as well as, every manufacturer's serial number or additional identification mark that is reflected on the firearm and the quantity, calibre and make of the ammunition; and
 - (ii) of firearm parts;
 - (b) on seizure or receipt of the letter of appointment, as the case may be, deliver a letter, document or facsimile within 14 days to the Registrar, furnishing the following particulars -
 - (i) the name and address of the holder of the licence, authorisation or permit;
 - (ii) the address where the firearms or ammunition are stored;
 - (iii) a copy of the inventory referred to in subparagraph (b);
 - (iv) a copy of the execution warrant or letter of appointment and if the holder of the licence, authorisation or permit is deceased, a copy of the death notice;
 - (v) if the firearms and ammunition devolve by testamentary or intestate succession, the names, addresses and identity numbers of all beneficiaries; and
 - (vi) documentary proof of appointment as executor, administrator, trustee, curator or liquidator, as the case may be, of the estate concerned.
- (5) The particulars in the notification referred to in subregulation (4)(b) must be recorded by the Registrar in the Central Firearms Register.
- (6) The Registrar must within 30 days after receipt of the notification referred to in subregulation (4)(b) furnish an acknowledgment of receipt to the person from whom it was received.
- (7) The messenger of the court, bailiff, executor, administrator, trustee, curator or liquidator of the estate, as the case may be, must at least every three months inform the Registrar in writing of the progress that has been made and steps which have been taken in respect of the transfer of such firearms and ammunition together with the details of the person to whom the firearm or ammunition was transferred to.
- (8) The Registrar may at any time by written notice direct the messenger of the court, bailiff, executor, administrator, trustee, curator or liquidator of the estate to inform him or her within the period mentioned in the notice of the progress that has been made and steps that have been taken in respect of any such transfer.
- (9) The executor, administrator, trustee, curator or liquidator of the estate may only apply to the Master of the High Court to finalise the estate after notification has been received from the Registrar that all firearms involved have been transferred in terms of the Act.
- (10) A messenger of the court or bailiff may not deliver a firearm sold in execution or which must be transferred in terms of the relevant warrant of execution to any person unless that person is in possession of a licence, authorisation or permit to possess that firearm.

Deactivation of firearms

- 105.**
- (1) An application by the holder of a licence, authorisation or permit to deactivate a firearm must be made on the applicable form determined in Annexure "A" .
 - (2) The application and the firearm must be submitted to the Designated Firearms Officer, together with the licence, authorisation or permit to possess the firearm.
 - (3) On receipt of the application, licence, authorisation or permit and the firearm, the Designated Firearms Officer must issue an acknowledgment of receipt.
 - (4) The Designated Firearms Officer must forward the firearm for ballistic testing.
 - (5) The Designated Firearms Officer must forward the application and ballistic report to the Registrar for necessary consideration.
 - (6) The Registrar must, after consideration provide the Designated Firearms Officer with a notice of approval or refusal to deactivate the firearm.

- (7) After approval has been obtained from the Registrar, the Designated Firearms Officer must against a written acknowledgment of receipt, hand the firearm to the gunsmith appointed by the holder of the licence, authorisation or permit to deactivate the firearm.
- (8) The gunsmith must update the "Firearms Repair Register" by indicating that the authority to deactivate the firearm has been received.
- (9) A gunsmith must deactivate a firearm in the following manner:
- (a) Barrel and Chamber:
A tight fitting metal plug to be inserted from the rear end and welded in place to prevent chambering of a cartridge or loading of a powder charge.
 - (b) Revolver cylinder:
A tight fitting metal plug to be inserted from the rear end and welded in place to prevent chambering of a cartridge or loading of a powder charge.
 - (c) Firing Pin:
To be shortened and the firing pin hole in the breech face to be closed by welding.
 - (d) Breech face:
75% or more to be removed at an angle of 45°. In the case of a revolver "breech face" refers to the area supporting the base of the cartridge in line with the barrel.
 - (e) Slide, Bolt or Breech-block:
75% or more of the locking surfaces to be removed at an angle of 45°.
 - (f) Frame or Receiver:
75% or more of the feed-ramp, locking shoulders and supports to be removed and a metal obstruction welded in place to prevent a standard slide, bolt or breech-block from being fitted.
 - (g) firearms deactivated to a previous South African Police Service specification applicable prior to the implementation of this Act or to the official United Kingdom Proof-house or European Union specification will be deemed to have been deactivated according to this Act.⁹⁴
- (10) The deactivated firearm and a certificate issued by the gunsmith wherein it is confirmed that the deactivation in accordance with those prescripts have been completed must be handed to the Designated Firearms Officer.
- (11) On receipt of the deactivation certificate and after the inspection of the firearm by the Designated Firearms Officer, the Registrar must cause the licence, authorisation or permit to be cancelled and destroyed.
- (12) The Registrar must forward a notice of the cancellation to the holder of the licence, authorisation or permit.
- (13) No person may deactivate a firearm without the prior permission by the Registrar having been obtained in writing. The Registrar shall only consent to the deactivation of a firearm with due regard and compliance with the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) as imposed by the South African Heritage Resources Authority or their nominated agents.

Firearm Free Zones

109. (1) The owner or the lawful occupier of premises or category of premises may submit a duly completed application form as prescribed in Annexure "A" together with any required supporting documents, to have the said premises declared a Firearm Free Zone.

Offences and penalties

110. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence.
- (2) A person who -
- (a) falsely represents himself or herself or any other person or juristic person as being accredited for the purpose of the Act; or
 - (b) supplies particulars, information or answers in an application, notice or form required in terms of these regulations, knowing it to be false, incorrect or misleading or not believing it to be correct, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months or both such a fine and imprisonment.
- (3) Any person convicted of a contravention of or a failure to comply with any provision contained in these regulations may on conviction be sentenced to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Official address

- 112.** The official addresses for communication in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, shall be the following:
- (1) The National Commissioner: South African Police Service, Private Bag X94 Pretoria, 0001.
 - (2) The Chairperson: Appeal Board, Private Bag X811, Pretoria, 0001.
 - (3) The Head: Central Firearms Register, Private Bag X811, Pretoria, 0001.

Title and commencement

- 114.** These Regulations shall be called the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004, and shall, come into operation on the 1st of July 2004.