

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE GIBRALTAR GAZETTE

No. 5326 GIBRALTAR Tuesday 14th July 2026

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 217 OF 2026

TREATY ON GIBRALTAR AND THE EUROPEAN UNION ACT 2026

TGEU IMPLEMENTATION (DEACTIVATION OF FIREARMS) REGULATIONS 2026

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Government by section 13 of the Treaty on Gibraltar and the European Union Act 2026, and all other enabling powers, and for the purposes of implementing, in part, Article 63 and paragraph 3 of Annex 9 to the Agreement in respect of Gibraltar between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community of the one part and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the other part; and for connected purposes, the Government has made the following Regulations-

Title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the TGEU Implementation (Deactivation of Firearms) Regulations 2026.

Commencement.

2. These Regulations come into operation on the Implementation Date.

Interpretation.

3. In these Regulations-

“Commission Implementing Regulation” means Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable;

“EU Firearms Directive” means Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 on the control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;

“Minister” means the minister with responsibility for justice; and

“Register” means the register of firearms maintained by the Commissioner of Police in accordance with section 6A of the Firearms Act.

Application of these Regulations.

4.(1) These Regulations set out the deactivation standards to be applied to any firearm classified in category A, B or C of Schedule 4 to the Firearms Act where deactivation takes place on or after the Implementation Date.

(2) Subject to regulation 9, the technical specifications set out in Schedule 1 shall not apply to firearms deactivated prior to the Implementation Date.

Authorisations to deactivate firearms.

5. The deactivation of a firearm to which these Regulations apply may only be undertaken by persons designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

Technical specifications for deactivated firearms.

6.(1) A firearm shall be classified as a deactivated firearm only if it meets the technical specifications set out in Schedule 1.

(2) Schedule 1 may be amended by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

Verification and certification of deactivation.

7.(1) The Minister shall, from time to time, designate a competent authority to verify that a firearm has been deactivated in accordance with the technical specifications set out in Schedule 1.

(2) Where a competent authority is authorised to verify the deactivation of firearms is also authorised under regulation 5 to carry out the deactivation of firearms, the competent authority shall ensure that-

(a) the functions of deactivation and verification are carried out independently within that competent authority; and

(b) those functions are performed by different persons.

(3) Where the competent authority verifies that the deactivation has been carried out in accordance with the technical specifications set out in Schedule 1, it shall issue a deactivation certificate to the owner of the firearm in the form set out in Schedule 2.

(4) If the certificate referred to in subregulation (3) is issued in a country where English is not the official language, it shall be issued both in the official language of that country and in English.

(5) The certificate of deactivation referred to in subregulation (3) must be retained by the owner of the deactivated firearm.

(6) No person may sell or transfer a deactivated firearm without also transferring with that deactivated firearm the certificate of deactivation.

(7) The Commissioner of Police will enter into the Register a record of all certificates issued for deactivated firearms and include in that record at least the following information-

- (a) the date of deactivation of the firearm; and
- (b) the certificate number.

(8) A record in the Register for a deactivated firearm shall be kept for a period of no less than thirty years from the date of entry into the record.

(9) Nothing in this regulation requires the Commissioner of Police to retain any information if the retention would contravene the data protection legislation (but, in determining whether the retention would contravene that legislation, the duty imposed by subregulation (7) is to be taken into account).

Marking of deactivated firearms.

8.(1) Where a firearm has been deactivated in accordance with the technical specifications contained in Schedule 1, it shall be marked with a common unique marking by the person verifying the deactivation.

(2) The common unique marking referred to in subregulation (1) shall be affixed to every essential component which has been modified for the deactivation.

(3) The unique marking referred to in subregulation (1) must follow the template contained in Schedule 3 and must-

- (a) be clearly visible and irremovable;
- (b) bear information on the place where the firearm was deactivated and the verifying entity that certified the deactivation; and
- (c) maintain the original serial number(s) of the firearm.

Transfer of a deactivated firearm.

9.(1) Firearms deactivated in accordance with the technical specifications set out in Schedule 1 may only be transferred-

- (a) from Gibraltar to a Member State;
- (b) from a Member State to Gibraltar;
- (c) between Member States,

if they bear the common unique marking referred to in regulation 8 and are accompanied by a deactivation certificate issued in accordance with regulation 7.

(2) A certificate issued by an entity designated by a Member State to verify the deactivation of a firearm in accordance with the Implementing Regulation, which confirms that a firearm meets the technical specifications contained in the Implementing Regulation, shall be recognised in Gibraltar.

(3) Firearms deactivated prior to the Implementation Date in accordance with the laws of Gibraltar shall be considered to be deactivated firearms, including when transferred-

- (a) from Gibraltar to a Member State;
- (b) from a Member State to Gibraltar;
- (c) between Member States,

but only if the standards and techniques used to deactivate the firearm ensure a level of security equivalent to that ensured by the technical specification set out in Schedule 1.

Controls on defectively deactivated firearms.

10.(1) It is an offence for a person who owns or claims to own a defectively deactivated firearm-

- (a) to make the firearm available for sale or as a gift to another person, or
- (b) to sell it or give it (as a gift) to another person.

(2) Subregulation (1)(a) does not apply if-

- (a) the firearm is made available for sale or as a gift only to a person who is outside Gibraltar and the European Union; and
- (b) it is made so available on the basis that, if a sale or gift were to take place, the firearm would be transferred to a place outside Gibraltar and the European Union.

(3) Subregulation (1)(b) does not apply if-

- (a) the firearm is sold or given to a person who is outside Gibraltar and the European Union (or to persons all of whom are outside Gibraltar and the European Union); and
- (b) in consequence of the sale or gift, it is (or is to be) transferred to a place outside Gibraltar and the European Union.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, something is a “defectively deactivated firearm” if-

- (a) it was at any time a firearm,
 - (b) it has been rendered incapable of discharging any shot, bullet or other missile (and, accordingly, has either ceased to be a firearm or is a firearm only by virtue of the Firearms Act), but
 - (c) it has not been rendered so incapable in a way that meets the technical specifications for the deactivation of the firearm that apply at the time when the weapon is made available for sale or as a gift or (as the case may be) when it is sold or given as a gift.
- (5) In the case of a firearm rendered incapable as mention in subregulation (4)(b) before the Implementation Date, subregulation (1)(a) or (b) does not apply if the weapon is made available for sale or as a gift (or as the case may be) sold or given, by or on behalf of a museum to another museum.
- (6) The expression “museum” shall have the definition ascribed to it in the Firearms Act.
- (7) A person guilty of an offence under this regulation is liable-
- (a) on summary conviction to imprisonment for 3 months or a fine at level 3 on the standard scale, or both; or
 - (b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for 6 months a fine at level 5 on the standard scale, or both.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 6

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

— The deactivation operations to be performed in order to render firearms irreversibly inoperable are defined on the basis of three tables:

— Table I lists the different types of firearms,

— Table II sets out the general principles to be followed when rendering firearms irreversibly inoperable,

— Table III describes the specific operations per type of firearm to be performed to render the firearms irreversibly inoperable.

— The technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms should prevent the reactivation of firearms with the use of ordinary tools.

— The technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms focus on the deactivation of essential components of firearms as defined in the EU Firearms Directive. The technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms set out in this Schedule also apply to the deactivation of exchange barrels which, being separate objects, are technically linked with and intended to be mounted on the firearm to be deactivated.

Table I
List of types of firearms

Types of Firearms	
1	Pistols (single shot, semi-automatic)
2	Revolvers (including cylinder loading revolvers)
3	Single-shot long firearms (not break action)
4	Break action firearms (e.g. smoothbore, rifled, combination, falling/rolling block action, short and long firearms)
5	Repeating long firearms (smoothbore, rifled)
6	Semi-automatic long firearms (smoothbore, rifled)
7	Automatic firearms: e.g. assault rifles, (sub)machine guns, automatic pistols
8	Muzzle loading firearms including break action (except cylinder loading revolvers)

Table II
General Principles

Prevent the disassembly of the firearms essential components by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.

Depending on national laws, this process can be performed after the checking of the National Authority.

Hardness of inserts: Deactivating entity has to ensure that pins/plugs/rods used have a hardness of at least 40 HRC and that material used for welding ensures a permanent and effective bond.

Table III
Specific operations per type of firearms

1. PISTOLS (SINGLE SHOT, SEMI-AUTOMATIC)	
1.1	Barrel: Cut a longitudinal slot through the barrel including the chamber where present (width: $> \frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: for rifled barrels three times the length of chamber and for smoothbore barrels twice the length of the chamber).
1.2	Barrel: For all pistols other than those with break action barrels a hole must be drilled across the chamber through both walls and through which a hardened steel pin must be inserted and securely welded (diameter $> 50\%$ chamber, min 4,5 mm). The same pin can be used to secure the barrel to the action. Alternatively, a plug of the size of the cartridge case must be inserted into the chamber and securely welded.
1.3	Barrel: Remove the feed ramp where present.
1.4	Barrel: The barrel must be permanently secured to the firearm by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence. The pin used in operation 1.2 can be used for this purpose.
1.5	Barrel: For exchange barrels not contained in a pistol, apply operations 1.1-1.4 and 1.19 as applicable. In addition, the barrels must be permanently prevented from being affixed to a firearm by cutting, welding, bonding or using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
1.6	Breech block/bolt head: Remove or shorten firing pin.
1.7	Breech block/bolt head: Machine or remove the breech face at an angle of between 45 and 75 degrees as measured from the angle of the original face. Material must be removed across the entire breech face. All locking lugs must be removed or substantially weakened.
1.8	Breech block/bolt head: Weld the firing pin hole.
1.9	Slide: Machine or remove the breech face at an angle of between 45 and 75 degrees as measured from the angle of the original face. Material must be removed across the entire surface.
1.10	Slide: Remove the firing pin.
1.11	Slide: Remove locking lugs in slide.
1.12	Slide: Where applicable, machine the inside of the locking edge of the ejection port in the slide to an angle at a range of 45 to 75 degrees.
1.13	Slide: If the breech block can be taken off the slide body, the deactivated breech block has to be permanently fixed to the slide body.
1.14	Frame/Receiver: Remove feed ramp where present.

1.15	Frame/Receiver: Machine away at least 2/3 of the slide rails on both sides of the frame.
1.16	Trigger mechanism: Ensure destruction of the physical operating link between the trigger blade and the hammer, striker or sear. Fuse the trigger mechanism together with weld within receiver/frame, where applicable. If such fusion of the trigger mechanism is not possible, remove the trigger mechanism and fill the area with weld or epoxy resin.
1.17	Trigger mechanism: The trigger mechanism and/or housing has to be welded to the receiver/frame (in case of steel frame) or glued to the receiver/frame with high temperature resistant glue (in case of light metal or polymer frame).
1.18	Automatic system: Destroy the gas piston, gas pipe and gas port by cutting or welding.
1.19	Automatic system: If there is no gas piston, remove gas pipe. If the barrel is used as a gas piston, weld the deactivated barrel to the housing. In all cases where present, close the barrel's gas vent by welding.
1.20	Magazines: Weld the magazine with spots or use appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, depending on type of arm and material to prevent removing the magazine.
1.21	Magazines: If the magazine is missing, place spots of weld or use appropriate measures in the magazine location or fix a lock to permanently prevent the insertion of a magazine.
1.22	Silencer/Suppressor: Permanently prevent removal of the silencer/suppressor from the barrel by use of hardened steel pin or by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, if the silencer/suppressor is part of the weapon.
1.23	Silencer/Suppressor: Remove all the inner parts where possible and their attachment points of the moderator so that only a tube remains. Drill holes that are of a diameter larger than the calibre of the firearm and at a longitudinal interval of 3 cm (short firearms) or 5 cm (long firearms) through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber. Or else cut a longitudinal slot of minimum 6 mm from rear end to front end through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber.

2. REVOLVERS (INCLUDING CYLINDER LOADING REVOLVERS)	
2.1	Barrel: Cut a longitudinal slot (width $> \frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the barrel from the forcing cone).
2.2	Barrel: A hole must be drilled through both walls of barrel (near the forcing cone) and through which a hardened steel pin must be inserted and securely welded (diameter $> 50\%$ calibre, min 4,5 mm). The same pin can be used to secure the barrel to the action. As an alternative, securely weld a fitting hardened steel plug (length: minimum half length of the cylinder's chamber), into the barrel starting at the cylinder side.
2.3	Barrel: The barrel must be permanently secured to the frame by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence. The pin used in operation 2.2 can be used for this purpose.
2.4	Barrel: For exchange barrels not affixed to the firearm, apply operations 2.1-2.3 as applicable. In addition, the barrels must be permanently prevented from being affixed to

	a firearm by cutting, welding, bonding or using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
2.5	Cylinder: Remove all internal walls from cylinder for a minimum of 2/3 of its length by machining. Remove as much of the internal walls from the cylinder as possible, ideally to the case diameter without breaching the external wall.
2.6	Cylinder: Where possible, weld to prevent the removal of the cylinder from the frame, or take appropriate measures such as pinning, that render the removal impossible.
2.7	Cylinder: For spare cylinders not affixed to a firearm, apply operation 2.5. In addition, the cylinder must be permanently prevented from being affixed to a firearm by cutting, welding, bonding or using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
2.8	Frame/Receiver: Extend firing pin hole to three times of its original size.
2.9	Frame/Receiver: Remove or shorten firing pin.
2.10	Trigger mechanism: Ensure destruction of the physical operating link between the trigger blade and the hammer, striker or sear. Fuse the trigger mechanism together with weld within receiver/frame, where applicable. If such fusion of the trigger mechanism is not possible, remove the trigger mechanism and fill the area with weld or epoxy resin.
2.11	Trigger mechanism: The trigger mechanism and/or housing has to be welded to the receiver/frame (in case of steel frame) or glued to the receiver/frame with high temperature resistant glue (in case of light metal or polymer frame).
2.12	Silencer/Suppressor: Permanently prevent removal of the silencer/suppressor from the barrel by use of hardened steel pin or by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, if the silencer/suppressor is part of the weapon.
2.13	Silencer/Suppressor: Remove all the inner parts where possible and their attachment points of the moderator so that only a tube remains. Drill holes that are of a diameter larger than the calibre of the firearm and at a longitudinal interval of 3 cm (short firearms) or 5 cm (long firearms) through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber. Or else cut a longitudinal slot of minimum 6 mm from rear end to front end through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber.

3. SINGLE-SHOT LONG FIREARMS (NOT BREAK ACTION)

3.1	Barrel: Cut a longitudinal slot through the barrel including the chamber where present (width: $> \frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: for rifled barrels three times the length of chamber and for smoothbore barrels twice the length of the chamber).
3.2	Barrel: A hole must be drilled across the chamber through both walls and through which a hardened steel pin must be inserted and securely welded (diameter $> 50\%$ chamber, min 4,5 mm). The same pin can be used to secure the barrel to the action. Alternatively, a plug of the size of the cartridge case must be inserted into the chamber and securely welded.
3.3	Barrel: Remove the feed ramp where present.

3.4	Barrel: The barrel must be permanently secured to the firearm by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence. The pin used in operation 3.2 can be used for this purpose.
3.5	Barrel: For exchange barrels not affixed to the firearm, apply operations 3.1-3.4 as applicable. In addition, the barrels must be permanently prevented from being affixed to a firearm by cutting, welding, bonding or using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
3.6	Breech block/bolt head: Remove or shorten firing pin.
3.7	Breech block/bolt head: Machine or remove the breech face at an angle of between 45 and 75 degrees as measured from the angle of the original face. Material must be removed across the entire breech face. All locking lugs must be removed or substantially weakened.
3.8	Breech block/bolt head: Weld the firing pin hole.
3.9	Trigger mechanism: Ensure destruction of the physical operating link between the trigger blade and the hammer, striker or sear. Fuse the trigger mechanism together with weld within receiver/frame, where applicable. If such fusion of the trigger mechanism is not possible, remove the trigger mechanism and fill the area with weld or epoxy resin.
3.10	Trigger mechanism: The trigger mechanism and/or housing has to be welded to the receiver/frame (in case of steel frame) or glued to the receiver/frame with high temperature resistant glue (in case of light metal or polymer frame).
3.11	Silencer/Suppressor: Permanently prevent removal of the silencer/suppressor from the barrel by use of hardened steel pin or by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, if the silencer/suppressor is part of the weapon.
3.12	Silencer/Suppressor: Remove all the inner parts where possible and their attachment points of the moderator so that only a tube remains. Drill holes that are of a diameter larger than the calibre of the firearm and at a longitudinal interval of 3 cm (short firearms) or 5 cm (long firearms) through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber. Or else cut a longitudinal slot of minimum 6 mm from rear end to front end through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber.

4. BREAK ACTION FIREARMS (e.g. SMOOTHBORE, RIFLED, COMBINATION, FALLING/ROLLING BLOCK ACTION, SHORT AND LONG FIREARMS)	
4.1	Barrel: Cut a longitudinal slot through the barrel including the chamber where present (width: $> \frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: for rifled barrels three times the length of chamber and for smoothbore barrels twice the length of the chamber). For firearms without chamber included in the barrel, cut a longitudinal slot (width $> \frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the barrel from the forcing cone).
4.2	Barrel: A tight fitting plug of at least 2/3 length of the chamber is to be securely welded into the chamber and should be positioned as close to the breech as possible.

4.3	Barrel: Remove the feed ramp where present.
4.4	Barrel: The barrel must be permanently secured to the firearm by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
4.5	Barrel: For exchange barrels not affixed to the firearm, apply operations 4.1-4.4 as applicable. In addition, the barrels must be permanently prevented from being affixed to a firearm by cutting, welding, bonding or using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
4.6	Trigger mechanism: Ensure destruction of the physical operating link between the trigger blade and the hammer, striker or sear. Fuse the trigger mechanism together with weld within receiver/frame, where applicable. If such fusion of the trigger mechanism is not possible, remove the trigger mechanism and fill the area with weld or epoxy resin.
4.7	Trigger mechanism: The trigger mechanism and/or housing has to be welded to the receiver/frame (in case of steel frame) or glued to the receiver/frame with high temperature resistant glue (in case of light metal or polymer frame).
4.8	Action: Machine a cone of 60 degrees minimum (apex angle), in order to obtain a base diameter equal to 10 mm at least or the diameter of the breech face.
4.9	Action: Remove the firing pin, enlarge the firing pin hole at a minimum diameter of 5 mm and weld the firing pin hole.
4.10	Silencer/Suppressor: Permanently prevent removal of the silencer/suppressor from the barrel by use of hardened steel pin or by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, if the silencer/suppressor is part of the weapon.
4.11	Silencer/Suppressor: Remove all the inner parts where possible and their attachment points of the moderator so that only a tube remains. Drill holes that are of a diameter larger than the calibre of the firearm and at a longitudinal interval of 3 cm (short firearms) or 5 cm (long firearms) through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber. Or else cut a longitudinal slot of minimum 6 mm from rear end to front end through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber.

5. REPEATING LONG FIREARMS (SMOOTHBORE, RIFLED)	
5.1	Barrel: Cut a longitudinal slot through the barrel including the chamber where present (width: $> \frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: for rifled barrels three times the length of chamber and for smoothbore barrels twice the length of the chamber). For firearms without chamber included in the barrel, cut a longitudinal slot (width $> \frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the barrel from the forcing cone).
5.2	Barrel: A hole must be drilled across the chamber through both walls and through which a hardened steel pin must be inserted and securely welded (diameter $> 50\%$ chamber, min 4,5 mm). The same pin can be used to secure the barrel to the action. Alternatively,

	a plug of the size of the cartridge case must be inserted into the chamber and securely welded.
5.3	Barrel: Remove the feed ramp where present.
5.4	Barrel: The barrel must be permanently secured to the firearm by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence. The pin used in operation 5.2 can be used for this purpose.
5.5	Barrel: For exchange barrels not affixed to the firearm, apply operations 5.1-5.4 as applicable. In addition, the barrels must be permanently prevented from being affixed to a firearm by cutting, welding, bonding or using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
5.6	Breech block/bolt head: Remove or shorten firing pin.
5.7	Breech block/bolt head: Machine or remove the breech face at an angle of between 45 and 75 degrees as measured from the angle of the original face. Material must be removed across the entire breech face. All locking lugs must be removed or substantially weakened.
5.8	Breech block/bolt head: Weld the firing pin hole.
5.9	Trigger mechanism: Ensure destruction of the physical operating link between the trigger blade and the hammer, striker or sear. Fuse the trigger mechanism together with weld within receiver/frame, where applicable. If such fusion of the trigger mechanism is not possible, remove the trigger mechanism and fill the area with weld or epoxy resin.
5.10	Trigger mechanism: The trigger mechanism and/or housing has to be welded to the receiver/frame (in case of steel frame) or glued to the receiver/frame with high temperature resistant glue (in case of light metal or polymer frame).
5.11	Magazines: Weld the magazine with spots or use appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, depending on type of arm and material to prevent removing the magazine.
5.12	Magazines: If the magazine is missing, place spots of weld or use appropriate measures in the magazine location or fix a lock to permanently prevent the insertion of a magazine.
5.13	Magazines: For tube magazines, drive one or several hardened steel pin(s) through magazine, chamber and frame connecting them permanently to each other. Secure by welding.
5.14	Silencer/Suppressor: Permanently prevent removal of the silencer/suppressor from the barrel by use of hardened steel pin or by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, if the silencer/suppressor is part of the weapon.
5.15	Silencer/Suppressor: Remove all the inner parts where possible and their attachment points of the moderator so that only a tube remains. Drill holes that are of a diameter larger than the calibre of the firearm and at a longitudinal interval of 3 cm (short firearms) or 5 cm (long firearms) through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber. Or else cut a longitudinal slot of minimum 6 mm from rear end to front end through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber.

6. SEMI-AUTOMATIC LONG FIREARMS (SMOOTHBORE, RIFLED)

6.1	Barrel: Cut a longitudinal slot through the barrel including the chamber where present (width: >
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	$\frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: for rifled barrels three times the length of chamber and for smoothbore barrels twice the length of the chamber). For firearms without chamber included in the barrel, cut a longitudinal slot (width > $\frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the barrel from the forcing cone).
6.2	Barrel: A hole must be drilled across the chamber through both walls and through which a hardened steel pin must be inserted and securely welded (diameter > 50 % chamber, min 4,5 mm). The same pin can be used to secure the barrel to the action. Alternatively, a plug of the size of the cartridge case must be inserted into the chamber and securely welded.
6.3	Barrel: Remove the feed ramp where present.
6.4	Barrel: The barrel must be permanently secured to the firearm by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence. The pin used in operation 6.2 can be used for this purpose.
6.5	Barrel: For exchange barrels not affixed to the firearm, apply operations 6.1-6.4 and 6.12 as applicable. In addition, the barrels must be permanently prevented from being affixed to a firearm by cutting, welding, bonding or using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
6.6	Breech block/bolt head: Remove or shorten firing pin.
6.7	Breech block/bolt head: Machine or remove the breech face at an angle of between 45 and 75 degrees as measured from the angle of the original face. Material must be removed across the entire breech face. All locking lugs must be removed or substantially weakened.
6.8	Breech block/bolt head: Weld the firing pin hole.
6.9	Trigger mechanism: Ensure destruction of the physical operating link between the trigger blade and the hammer, striker or sear. Fuse the trigger mechanism together with weld within receiver/frame, where applicable. If such fusion of the trigger mechanism is not possible, remove the trigger mechanism and fill the area with weld or epoxy resin.
6.10	Trigger mechanism: The trigger mechanism and/or housing has to be welded to the receiver/frame (in case of steel frame) or glued to the receiver/frame with high temperature resistant glue (in case of light metal or polymer frame).
6.11	Automatic system: Destroy the gas piston, gas pipe and gas port by cutting or welding.
6.12	Automatic system: If there is no gas piston, remove gas pipe. If the barrel is used as a gas piston, weld the deactivated barrel to the housing. In all cases where present, close the barrel's gas vent by welding.
6.13	Automatic system: Machine or remove the breech face at an angle of between 45 and 75 degrees as measured from the angle of the original face. Material must be removed across the entire surface of the breech face and elsewhere so that bolt/breech block is reduced by minimum 50 % of original mass. Permanently fix the breech block to the firearm by welding; bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
6.14	Automatic system: In cases where bolt heads are incorporated into a bolt carrier, the carrier must be reduced by a minimum of 50 %. The bolt head must be permanently fixed to the

	carrier and the carrier must be permanently fixed to the firearm by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
6.15	Magazines: Weld the magazine with spots or use appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, depending on type of arm and material to prevent removing the magazine.
6.16	Magazines: If the magazine is missing, place spots of weld or use appropriate measures in the magazine location or fix a lock to permanently prevent the insertion of a magazine.
6.17	Magazines: For tube magazines, drive one or several hardened steel pin(s) through magazine, chamber and frame connecting them permanently to each other. Secure by welding.
6.18	Silencer/Suppressor: Permanently prevent removal of the silencer/suppressor from the barrel by use of hardened steel pin or by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, if the silencer/suppressor is part of the weapon.
6.19	Silencer/Suppressor: Remove all the inner parts where possible and their attachment points of the moderator so that only a tube remains. Drill holes that are of a diameter larger than the calibre of the firearm and at a longitudinal interval of 3 cm (short firearms) or 5 cm (long firearms) through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber. Or else cut a longitudinal slot of minimum 6 mm from rear end to front end through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber.

7. AUTOMATIC FIREARMS: e.g. ASSAULT RIFLES, (SUB)MACHINE GUNS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

7.1	Barrel: Cut a longitudinal slot through the barrel including the chamber where present (width: $> \frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: for rifled barrels three times the length of chamber and for smoothbore barrels twice the length of the chamber).
7.2	Barrel: A hole must be drilled across the chamber through both walls and through which a hardened steel pin must be inserted and securely welded (diameter $> 50\%$ chamber, min 4,5 mm). The same pin can be used to secure the barrel to the action. Alternatively, a plug of the size of the cartridge case must be inserted into the chamber and securely welded.
7.3	Barrel: Remove the feed ramp where present.
7.4	Barrel: The barrel must be permanently secured to the firearm by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence. The pin used in operation 7.2 can be used for this purpose.
7.5	Barrel: For exchange barrels not affixed to the firearm, apply operations 7.1-7.3 as applicable. In addition, the barrels must be permanently prevented from being affixed to a firearm by cutting, welding, bonding or using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
7.6	Breech block/bolt head: Remove or shorten firing pin.
7.7	Breech block/bolt head: Machine or remove the breech face at an angle of between 45 and 75 degrees as measured from the angle of the original face. Material must be removed across the entire breech face. All locking lugs must be removed or substantially weakened.
7.8	Breech block/bolt head: Weld the firing pin hole.

7.9	Slide (for automatic pistols): Machine or remove the breech face at an angle of between 45 and 75 degrees as measured from the angle of the original face. Material must be removed across the entire surface.
7.10	Slide (for automatic pistols): Remove the firing pin.
7.11	Slide (for automatic pistols): Remove locking lugs in slide.
7.12	Slide (for automatic pistols): Where applicable, machine the inside of the locking edge of the ejection port in the slide to an angle at a range of 45 to 75 degrees.
7.13	Slide (for automatic pistols): If the breech block can be taken off the slide body, the deactivated breech block has to be permanently fixed to the slide body.
7.14	Frame/Receiver (for automatic pistols): Remove feed ramp where present.
7.15	Frame/Receiver (for automatic pistols): Machine away at least 2/3 of the slide rails on both sides of the frame.
7.16	Trigger mechanism: Ensure destruction of the physical operating link between the trigger blade and the hammer, striker or sear. Fuse the trigger mechanism together with weld within receiver/frame, where applicable. If such fusion of the trigger mechanism is not possible, remove the trigger mechanism and fill the area with weld or epoxy resin.
7.17	Trigger mechanism: The trigger mechanism and/or housing has to be welded to the receiver/frame (in case of steel frame) or glued to the receiver/frame with high temperature resistant glue (in case of light metal or polymer frame).
7.18	Automatic system: Destroy the gas piston, gas pipe and gas port by cutting or welding.
7.19	Automatic system: If there is no gas piston, remove gas pipe. If the barrel is used as a gas piston, weld the deactivated barrel to the housing. In all cases where present, close the barrel's gas vent by welding.
7.20	Automatic system: Machine or remove the breech face at an angle of between 45 and 75 degrees as measured from the angle of the original face. Material must be removed across the entire surface of the breech face and elsewhere so that bolt/breech block is reduced by minimum 50 % of original mass. Permanently fix the breech block to the firearm by welding; bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
7.21	Automatic system: In cases where bolt heads are incorporated into a bolt carrier, the carrier must be reduced by a minimum of 50 %. The bolt head must be permanently fixed to the carrier and the carrier must be permanently fixed to the firearm by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
7.22	Magazines: Weld the magazine with spots or use appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, depending on type of arm and material to prevent removing the magazine.
7.23	Magazines: If the magazine is missing, place spots of weld or use appropriate measures in the magazine location or fix a lock to permanently prevent the insertion of a magazine.
7.24	Magazines: For tube magazines, drive one or several hardened steel pin(s) through magazine, chamber and frame connecting them permanently to each other. Secure by welding.
7.25	Silencer/Suppressor: Permanently prevent removal of the silencer/suppressor from the barrel by use of hardened steel pin or by welding, bonding or by using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence, if the silencer/suppressor is part of the weapon.
7.26	Silencer/Suppressor: Remove all the inner parts where possible and their attachment points of the moderator so that only a tube remains. Drill holes that are of a diameter larger than

	the calibre of the firearm and at a longitudinal interval of 3 cm (short firearms) or 5 cm (long firearms) through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber. Or else cut a longitudinal slot of minimum 6 mm from rear end to front end through the casing and penetrating the expansion chamber.
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8. MUZZLE LOADING FIREARMS INCLUDING BREAK ACTION (EXCEPT CYLINDER LOADING REVOLVERS)

8.1	Barrel: Cut a longitudinal slot through the barrel including the combustion chamber where present (width: $> \frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: three times the bullet diameter). For firearms without combustion chamber included in the barrel, cut a longitudinal slot (width $> \frac{1}{2}$ calibre; length: minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the barrel from the forcing cone).
8.2	Barrel: For firearms with combustion chamber included in the barrel, a hole must be drilled across the combustion chamber through both walls and through which a hardened steel pin must be inserted and securely welded (diameter $> 50\%$ chamber, min 4,5 mm). The same pin can be used to secure the barrel to the action. For firearms without combustion chamber included in the barrel, securely weld a fitting hardened steel plug (length: minimum two times the length of bullet diameter), into the barrel from the forcing cone.
8.3	Barrel: For exchange barrels not affixed to the firearm, apply operations 8.1-8.2 as applicable. In addition, the barrels must be permanently prevented from being affixed to a firearm by cutting, welding, bonding or using appropriate measures with the equivalent degree of permanence.
8.4	In case of break action: Machine a cone of 60 degrees minimum (apex angle), in order to obtain a base diameter equal to 10 mm at least or the diameter of the breech face.
8.5	In case of break action: Remove the firing pin, enlarge the firing pin hole at a minimum diameter of 5 mm and weld the firing pin hole.
8.6	Trigger mechanism: Ensure destruction of the physical operating link between the trigger blade and the hammer, striker or sear. Fuse the trigger mechanism together with weld within receiver/frame, where applicable. If such fusion of the trigger mechanism is not possible, remove the trigger mechanism and fill the area with weld or epoxy resin.
8.7	Trigger mechanism: The trigger mechanism and/or housing has to be welded to the receiver/frame (in case of steel frame) or glued to the receiver/frame with high temperature resistant glue (in case of light metal or polymer frame)
8.8	Nipples/holes: Remove or weld the nipple(s), weld the hole(s).
8.9	Separate (multiple) combustion chambers (except cylinder): For firearms with separate or multiple combustion chambers, remove internal wall(s) from the combustion chamber(s) for a minimum of 2/3 of its length by machining. Remove as much of the internal wall(s) as possible, ideally equal to the calibre diameter.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 7

FORM OF CERTIFICATE

EU Logo	Name of entity that verified & certified the conformity of the deactivation Logo
DEACTIVATION CERTIFICATE	
Certificate number:	
The deactivation measures conform to the requirements of the technical specifications for the deactivation of firearms as set out in Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March 2018.	
Name of entity that performed the deactivation:	
Country:	
Date/year of certification of the deactivation:	
Manufacturer/brand of firearm deactivated:	
Type:	
Make/Model:	
Calibre:	
Serial number(s):	
Remarks:	
Official EU deactivation mark	Name, title and signature of the responsible person
<i>PLEASE NOTE:</i> This certificate is an important document. It should be retained by the owner of the deactivated firearm at all times. The essential components of the deactivated to which this certificate relates have been marked with an official inspection mark; these marks must not be removed or altered. <i>WARNING:</i> Forging a deactivation certificate could constitute an offence under the national law.	

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 8

TEMPLATE FOR COMMON UNIQUE MARKING

EU ⁽¹⁾ **Aa** ⁽²⁾ **bb** ⁽³⁾ **cc** ⁽⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾ Deactivation mark (to remain 'EU' in all national markings).

⁽²⁾ Country of deactivation — official international code.

⁽³⁾ Symbol of the entity that certified the deactivation of the firearm.

⁽⁴⁾ Deactivation year.

The full mark will be affixed only on the frame of the firearm, while the deactivation mark (1) and the country of deactivation (2) will be affixed on all other essential components.

Dated: 14th July 2026.

N. FEETHAM KC,
Minister with responsibility for Justice,
For the Government.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

These Regulations implement, in part, Article 63 and paragraph 3 of Annex 9 to the Agreement in respect of Gibraltar between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community of the one part and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the other.

Copies may be purchased at 6, Convent Place, Price. £1.50