

Canadian Firearms Law

Non-restricted



Non-restricted firearms are defined as rifles or shotguns that are not prohibited or restricted. This includes most common long-guns, including the **shotgun** (pictured).

As with all firearms, in order to legally acquire and own a non-restricted firearm, a person must obtain a Possession and Acquisition Licence and take a safety course.

Restricted



Restricted handguns, including the **Walther GSP** (pictured) are handguns that are not prohibited.

Other firearms, including the **AR-15 rifle** and some other long-guns, are also designated as restricted in the Criminal Code. Canadians aged 18 and over may apply for a licence to own restricted firearms.

Prohibited



Prohibited firearms, including the **AK-47** (pictured), may be owned by people who had them registered in their name when they became prohibited. They can also transfer them to other properly licenced firearms owners.

They must also hold a valid registration certificate dating from 1998 and onward.

Firearms Act and Regulations. Canadian Firearms Program. Firearms Act. Firearms Act Firearms Act Changes and Regulatory Amendments. TORONTO -- A look at firearm regulations in Canada: Types of firearms. Canadian law separates guns into three different categories. Under proposed legislation, how would Bill C affect me? Government of Canada Defers Implementation of the Firearms Marking. Second, anyone business or private seller who is selling or giving a non-restricted firearm will now be required to verify that the person they are providing the gun to holds a valid firearms license through the Canadian Firearms Program. As it stands now, license checks are voluntary. This site is designed to tell you in just 4 minutes what you need to know about Canadian firearms laws to get started towards buying a firearm in Canada. Federal laws of Canada. Aboriginal Peoples of Canada Adaptations Regulations (Firearms) (SOR/); Authorizations to Carry Restricted Firearms and. Canada's main gun control law is the Firearms Act. It applies to everyone who possesses, uses, or acquires guns (called firearms in this script). So it applies to. The Firearms Act, introduced in , was the centrepiece of the gun control scheme enacted through Bill C. The Liberal government hopes to tighten Canada's firearms law with changes to the background check system and new mandatory. How to bring a firearm and other weapons into Canada. Details on types of weapons, prohibited firearms, criminal record, regulations, required permits. Presently, Canadian law classifies firearms into three categories: prohibited, restricted, and non-restricted. Prohibited firearms include. One reason contributing to this is the U.K.'s strict gun laws. The only firearms that can be owned legally are shotguns, black powder weapons.

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