



***Secure Storage  
Requirements for  
Firearm Licence  
Holders***

***New Zealand Firearms Licence  
Safe Storage: Police Policy &  
Practice.***

***April 2017***



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# Summary of Security Conditions and Requirements for Firearm Licences and Licence Endorsements

## 1. Firearms and Safety

### 1.1. Background

This information booklet summarises the storage requirements for holding and maintaining a firearms licence, the safe storage of firearms held pursuant to standard and endorsed firearms licences, and the main conditions for carriage of restricted firearms that are in the law. This document will not in itself constitute an approval of security by the Police pursuant to Regulations 19 & 28, Arms Regulations 1992. This document is a guide to assist a license holder to prepare their security requirements, full compliance will remain subject to security inspections for police approval as set out in the regulations.

The law in the Arms Act 1983, and the regulations and orders authorised by that Act governs the use and possession of firearms in New Zealand. New Zealand Police (the Police) administers the Arms Act 1983, and the Act requires Police to deliver services and enforcement for the safe use and control of firearms and other weapons in New Zealand's communities. A core component of the safe use requirement is the safe storage in the home of firearms that the licence holder is entitled to possess by virtue of their licence and endorsements upon that licence.

As the administering authority, Police are required to establish procedures and processes for licensing and gun control services authorised under the Act that are carried out by its staff consistently throughout New Zealand. In the course of achieving the effect of the regulations consistently and fairly, Police are required to interpret concepts from the Act and regulations. Police publishes information for the public to be aware of processes, and policies, such as the Arms Code (firearms safety booklet) and this document.

The licence holder is responsible for demonstrating that their storage complies with the requirements of the Arms Act and related regulations. These relate to materials and the method of construction of the cabinet/receptacle/safe, and to any locking mechanisms. Where materials, method of construction or locks do not comply with the police published standards, the police will instruct what remedial action is required to comply.

### 1.2. Checks on the storage of firearms

In Administration of the Arms Act Police are required to conduct a number of security inspections. These may occur in the following circumstances;

- Inspection of security prior to issue of a firearm's license.
- Inspection following change of address.
- Inspection as part of a firearm's licence renewal process.
- Inspection following any event that may bring into question a licence holder's suitability to hold a firearms licence.

### 1.3. Police Employees Performing Inspections

Licensing interviews and secure storage checks are carried out by Police employees (constabulary members, civilian staff or contractors) all of whom will produce to you a Police issued identity card.

## 2. Why firearms and ammunition need to be secured

### 2.1. Secure Storage

**Regulations require every firearms licence holder install secure storage in their residence.**

### 2.2. Assessment of Secure Storage

Police will assess licence holder's secure storage against the three criteria set out in Regulation 19. The purpose of the storage is to:

- Preventing young children accessing firearms and ammunition; Preventing unlicensed person(s) from obtaining access to the firearms and ammunitions; and
- Preventing the theft of any firearm or ammunition.

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## ***. FIREARMS SECURITY FOR SPORTING FIREARMS***

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## 3. *SPORTING FIREARMS (A CATEGORY FIREARMS) SECURITY*

### 3.1 Sporting Firearms Security Checklist

There are three options for securing A category firearms: racks, wooden cabinets and steel cabinets.

#### 3.1. Rack Specifications

Racks are normally built to protect rather than secure firearms. The security component of a rack is the cable that prevents the removal or operation of a firearm.

- Cables should be at least 6mm Stainless Steel.
- Fastened at least 6 mm screws or bolts to a rigid surface or support such as concrete, brick or through plaster board to a stud or dwang. Fasteners of 6mm x 75mm long will ensure at least 50mm of thread is engaged in the rigid support.
- The cables must be connected by a substantial padlock.

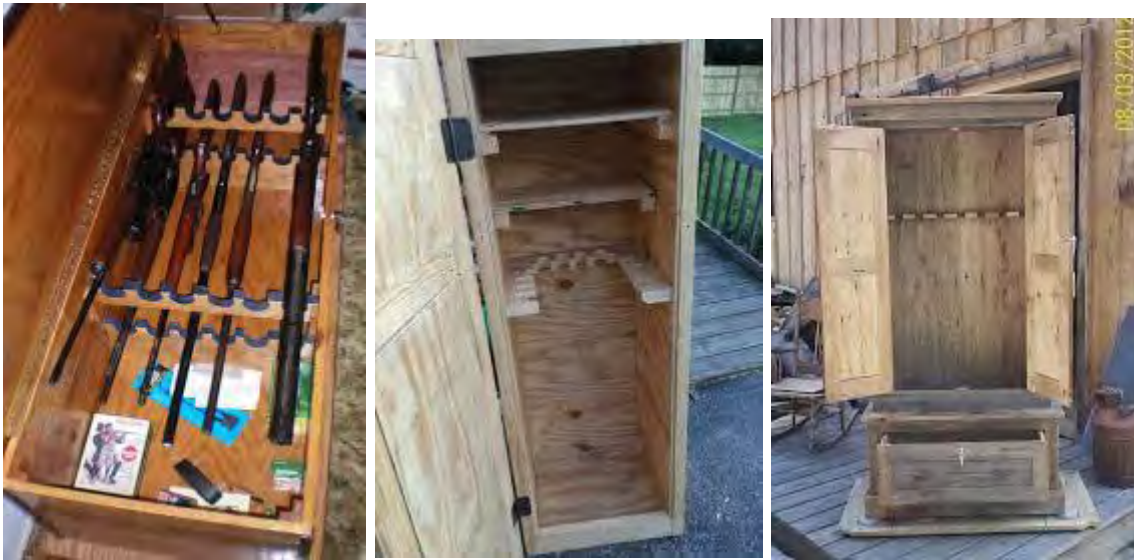
- Alternatively if the firearms are secured in a steel rack, of 6mm mild steel construction, the rack must be secured to a rigid surface, as above, using substantial ‘coach screws’ (or hardened one-way security screws). The firearm must prevent access to the securing bolts / screws when it is locked in place.
- Example of a rack



### 3.2. Wooden Cabinet Specifications

Wooden cabinets must meet the standard of “stout” as applied by the Police. The following requirements are the minimum that will meet that standard:

- The cabinet and door must be constructed of 16mm plywood (or thicker). The police define “stout” as being able to withstand an attack by hand tools (not power tools) for at least ten minutes.
- All joints must be glued and secured with appropriate strength screws. Screw heads must be secured so that the screws cannot be removed.
- A sturdy hinging system such as a ‘piano’ hinge (continuous hinge installed inside the cabinet) is required.
- A locking system that is compatible with the overall strength of the cabinet is required. If a ‘Hasp and Staple’ is used, then these must be of the type known as ‘Security Hasp and Staple’. This locking system (and all fittings) must be bolted through the cabinet and not screwed.
- An example of a wooden cabinets



### 3.3. Steel Cabinet Specifications

Steel cabinets must meet the standard of “stout” as applied by the Police. The following requirements are the minimum that will meet that standard:

- A continuous resting/bracing plate inside the doorframe to prevent the flexing of the walls and from the door being pushed in.
- A door which has an internal bracing frame of angle steel to prevent flexing or bending when closed. Alternatively, the door edge is continuously folded in such a way as to prevent flexing or bending when closed.
- Fixed to the building on two surfaces with at least 6 mm fasteners and fastened to a rigid surface or support such as concrete, brick or through plaster board to a stud or dwang. Fasteners of 6mm x 75mm long will ensure at least 50mm of thread is engaged in the rigid support. Use heavy gauge ‘coach’ screws anchored by at least 50mm and a large washer placed under each coach screw head into the framing. If secured into concrete, use similar gauge chemical or expanding bolts. Floor fixing to a wooden floor must be completely through the floor. The bolts will require a stout backing plate or sufficiently large washers to prevent them from being pulled through the floor.
- Internal or protected hinges that are sturdily constructed of at least 3mm mild steel.
- Locks and hinges should be located no more than 300 mm from the edge of the door and the longer sides and no more than 600 mm spacing between the locks or hinges. The intent of the hinge and locks spacing is to prevent the door from being opened or bent using jemmy bars or screw drivers. If the outcome can be achieved through other mechanical means then it will be considered by the Arms Officer.
- Examples of steel cabinets:





**Additional security options**

- Hiding a cabinet or rack you reduce the chance of the presence of firearms being noticed and found, this is the first layer of defence against theft or unauthorised access.
- Firearm bolt and magazine removed.
- Trigger lock added.
- Ammunition secured separately.
- Keys secured separately.
- Adding a rack inside a cabinet.

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## ***FIREARMS SECURITY FOR ENDORSED FIREARMS***

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### 3.4. Security specifications – Restricted firearms

Anyone possessing pistols, restricted weapons or military style semi-automatic firearms (MSSA) are required to have security of a higher standard than that which is required for the possession of sporting firearms (A category).

This section outlines the required standards for the security of endorsed firearms. The security precautions are to be in place, inspected, and approved by a member of Police before any pistol, MSSA firearm, or restricted weapon can be possessed. You cannot make an application for any permit to procure or import a firearm until you hold the required general endorsement and the police has inspected your security.



### 3.5. Endorsed Firearms Security Checklist

There are three options for securing endorsed firearms (category B, C & E) firearms: steel cabinets (safes) and secure rooms.

#### 1. Cabinet (safe)

- a. Walls, roof, floor and door of Cabinet of 6mm mild steel construction (or equivalent),
- b. Hinges concealed or the inside of the door is fitted with a bracket, of at least 6mm mild steel, that prevents the door being removed if the hinges are removed. Spacing to match the hinges.
- c. Locks and hinges should be located no more than 300 mm from the edge of the door and the longer sides and no more than 600 mm spacing between the locks or hinges. If locking bars, sliding or shooting, are fitted these can replace the requirement for lock and hinge spacing and can be up to 900mm spacing if over 20mm.
- d. Locks must be at least 5 lever mortice deadlocks.
- e. Handles must be designed to break off under leverage.
- f. Cabinets must be fixed to the building on two surfaces with at least 10mm bolts or screws that engage more than 50 mm into the walls or floor.

#### Room of stout construction

- g. Walls, roof and floor must be fitted with either substantial steel mesh or 16mm construction ply (or equivalent) to the framing of the building.
- h. Doors must be 6mm mild steel or 40mm of solid wood construction, covered with at least 16 gauge sheet steel, (applied to fully cover the door and bent to afford fixing to all edge surfaces) or equivalent.
- i. Door Frames – must have a lock striking box to prevent splitting or forced opening.
- j. Double doors – one door must be secured at the top or bottom as well.
- k. Hinges concealed or the inside of the door are fitted with a bracket, of at least 6mm mild steel, that prevents the door being removed if the hinges are removed. Spacing to match the hinges.
- l. Locks and hinges should be located no more than 300 mm from the edge of the door and the longer sides and no more than 600 mm spacing between the locks or hinges. If locking bars, sliding or shooting, are fitted these can replace the requirement for lock and hinge spacing and can be up to 900mm spacing if over 20mm.
- m. Locks must be at least 5 lever mortice deadlocks.
- n. Handles must be designed to break off under leverage.
- o. Padlock must be hardened high security rating with key retained, hasp must be of a similar security rating or the mechanism be completely shielded in tunnel welded to the door.
- p. Windows must a complete pane fixed in each surround and barred as detailed.
- q. Doors should have no more than 600 mm spacing between the locks or hinges on the longer sides
- r. Ammunition secured separately.
- s. Keys secured separately.

### 3.6. STEEL BOXES AND STEEL CABINETS

- Steel boxes or steel cabinets shall be equivalent to 6mm mild steel strength. The box or the cabinet must be built and finished in a competent manner with negligible gaps between all fixed parts. If you propose to construct cabinets or boxes of a single plate dimension measuring less than 6 mm mild steel, or a variety of steel other than mild, you should consult a qualified mechanical engineer or locksmith to confirm compliance with the Police performance-based criteria.
- Locking mechanisms of no less strength and security performance than a five lever mortise dead lock, Owing to the reduced size of a steel box that has been designed solely for pistol storage, together with the capability for concealment, only one locking mechanism is required. Any door handle fitted shall be designed to break off under leverage.
- Obtain drawings (reference C2191) from an Arms Office. These give design and fitting requirements.
- A cabinet must be bolted to a minimum of two surfaces, one of which shall be the floor. Bolt shafts shall be a minimum of 10 mm in diameter and when bolted into concrete, expanding or chemical setting bolts may be used.
- Where the cabinet is bolted to a wooden floor, it shall be bolted to a steel plate, which exceeds the floor area of the cabinet and is retained on at least two floor joists. All nuts must be on the inside of the cabinet with the bolts welded or burred to resist removal. The police recommend that the cabinet or the box be bolted into a confined space, such as a wardrobe or a cupboard.

## GENERAL SECURITY OF BUILDING

There are ways to reduce the risk of burglary, in effect these are layers of prevention.

### Locking gates

- Locked gates at the entry of the property can restrict access, padlocking gates or doors that access the back of your property can help.

### Pets

- Having a dog able to roam in a fenced off area around your house.

### Hiding your Cabinet

- Placing your security cabinet so it cannot be seen through a window or when the garage door is open, could prevent your home be targeted. The cabinet should ideally be located within a confined space, such as a cupboard or a wardrobe where it is difficult to access it with tools.

- RoomsWhere a cabinet, box or safe is located in a room or in a garage within a dwelling, the internal door should be of solid construction with a locking mechanism as described above, secured at all times when the premises are unoccupied. This may also apply to rooms where reloading or repairs are done, to prevent children accessing dangerous tools or components.

### 3.7. ROOMS OF STOUT AND SECURE CONSTRUCTION

#### Doors of Buildings

Doors must be constructed of a material equal in security rating of 6 mm mild steel strength. For example, solid wood construction, no less than 40 mm thick, covered on the outside with a sheet of steel no less than 16 gauge (applied to fully cover the door and bent to afford fixing to all edge surfaces), or armour coated or laminated glass protected by substantial grilles or other shutter covering. The doors, where practicable, should be hung on the inside with three heavy duty hinges. Hinge security bolts must be fitted. Where doors are required to be hinged on the outside, componentry shall be fitted or adapted to prevent the removal of hinge pins or component parts. Door framing should include a rebate and be of a substantial construction to resist splitting or forcing and fitted to prevent prising or stretching.

#### Locks of Buildings

- A locking mechanism of no less strength and security performance than a five-lever mortise dead lockshall be fitted to entry doors of the premises. Where mechanisms other than mortise locks are used, internally operated drop bars or shooting bolt mechanisms retained by a lock to the same standard are required. If padlocks are used, they must be of a key retaining variety of a high security rating with hardened steel closed shackles. Pad bars or hasp and staples with a similar high security rating to the padlock must be used with the padlock. Where closed shackle padlocks are not used, the mechanism must be completely shielded by being enclosed within a tunnel welded to the body of the door. In the case of double opening doors, penetrating bolts should be used on the top and bottom of the first leaf, or flush bolts should be fixed in the edge of the first leaf. The second leaf shall be securely locked, as described above.

#### Walls, Ceilings and Floor Structure of Buildings

- The existing walls, ceiling and floor structure must be strengthened by internally fixed, substantially gauged steel mesh to the framing, or the addition of 16 mm construction ply or a panel product of similar security rating should be securely fixed through the existing lining to the frame. New structures must have a similar construction if framed, or of a similar resistance to attack if constructed of other materials.

## Windows of Buildings

- The police do not accept the installation of Louvre windows. All windows and skylights must be affixed with substantial steel grilles with a performance-rating equal to 19 mm mild steel rod erected at 127 mm centres, which incorporate welded cross ties, 305 mm apart to prevent spreading. The grille must be secured with coach bolts, burred or counter sunk to prevent removal, or secured with substantially gauged, one-way screws, commensurate with the gauge of the bars. Where there are other security measures that are of a high standard, such as an intruder alarm with a suitable response, or where laminated or armour coated window glass are used, substantial steel grilles, as described above, may be dispensed with or substituted with lesser grilles, as agreed with police

## Alarms

- The police encourages the use of an intruder alarm system. Such intruder warning devices should be monitored and audible, but other arrangements may be suitable, depending on the particular circumstance (e.g. security guard in attendance).

### 3.8. STEEL SAFES

If a safe is used, it must be affixed to the building in the same manner as outlined for steel cabinets, which is also detailed above.

### 3.9. STRONG ROOMS

- A strong room shall be constructed in its entirety of no less than 100 mm concrete with a minimum strength of 20 MPa. The concrete shall incorporate 10 mm reinforcing steel rods set at 200 mm centres in two directions, or other equivalent reinforcing, such steel, which should be lapped and tied with steel to the walls, floor and roof. Whenever concrete masonry blocks are used, they should be of a minimum of 140 mm thick reinforced with 10 mm steel in both directions at 400 mm centres. Reinforcing steel is to be lapped and tied at joints of the walls, floor and roof. All block cavities shall be fully grouted. The strong room door shall be constructed of no less than 6 mm mild plate steel and of a comparable security performance to the walls, hung with heavy-duty hinges, where practicable, on the inside. Hinge security bolts shall be fitted. Where doors are required to be hinged on the outside, the standard required is outlined above in relation to steel cabinet doors.
- Door framing shall include a rebate and be of a substantial construction to resist splitting or forcing and fitted to prevent prising or stretching. Locking mechanisms of no less strength and security performance than a five lever mortise dead lock as outlined for safe doors above. Such

locks may be keyed alike, though they must differ from other locks within the premises, and be fitted towards the top and the bottom of the door with steel strapping behind each lock.

- Where mechanisms other than mortise locks are used, internally operated drop bars or shooting bolt mechanisms retained by a lock to the same standard must be fitted. If padlocks are used, they must be of a key retaining variety, of a high security rating, with hardened steel closed shackles. Pad bars or hasp and staples with a similar high security rating to the padlock must be used with the padlock. Where closed shackle padlocks are not used, the mechanism must be completely shielded by being enclosed within a tunnel, which is welded to the body of the door.

### 3.10. ARMS REGULATIONS 1992 (SR 1992 / 346)

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#### 19 Conditions relating to security precautions

- (1) Every firearms licence shall be subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) the holder shall not put a firearm in such a place that a young child has ready access to it:
  - (b) the holder, where he or she has both a firearm and ammunition for it in his or her possession, either –
    - (i) shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the ammunition is not stored in such a way that a person who obtains access to the firearm also obtains access to the ammunition; or
    - (ii) shall ensure that, where the ammunition is stored with the firearm, the firearm is not capable of being discharged:
  - (c) the holder shall take reasonable steps to ensure that any firearm in the holder's possession is secured against theft:
  - (d) the holder shall, where he or she has possession of a firearm that is –
    - (i) a flare pistol, or ; or
    - (ii) a humane killer; or
    - (iii) a stock marking pistol –
    - keep it in a locked container, except where it is under the holder's immediate and personal supervision.
- (2) On and after 1 July 1993 the reasonable steps required by subclause (1)(c) shall include –
  - (a) keeping on the holder's premises –
    - (i) a lockable cabinet, container, or receptacle of stout construction in which firearms may be stored; or
    - (ii) a lockable steel and concrete strongroom in which firearms may be stored; or
    - (iii) a display cabinet or rack in which firearms may be immobilised and locked so that none of them may be fired; and
  - (b) keeping locked or immobilised and locked in the cabinet, container, receptacle, strongroom, display cabinet, or rack required by paragraph (a) every firearm which is on the holder's premises and which is not under immediate and personal supervision of the holder or some other holder of a firearms licence; and
  - (c) ensuring that no firearm in the holder's possession is left in a vehicle that is unattended.

#### 28 Security precautions in relation to pistols, military style semi-automatic firearms, and restricted weapons

- (1) Every person who is lawfully entitled to possession of a pistol, military style semi-automatic firearm, or restricted weapon other than an air pistol by virtue of a permit under section 18 of the Act or a firearms licence endorsed under section 30 or section 30B of the Act shall ensure that, except



when the pistol, military style semi-automatic firearm, or restricted weapon is in his or her immediate physical possession or is being used, in accordance with section 31 of the Act, for the purpose of making a broadcast or producing or staging a play or filming a cinematic production or television film or is in the custody of a licensed dealer or a member of the Police, it is –

- (a) kept in a steel and concrete strongroom of sound construction and of a type approved for the time being in writing either generally or in the particular case by a member of the Police; or
- (b) kept in a room of stout and secure construction capable of being adequately secured against unlawful entry, being in every case a room which is approved for the purpose by a member of the Police and which meets the following requirements:
  - (i) the room shall be in structurally sound condition:
  - (ii) the doors that give access to the room, and their locks, bolts, hinges, and other fastenings shall be in good condition:
  - (iii) the windows, skylights, or other things intended to cover openings to the room, and their locks, bolts, hinges, and other fastenings shall be in good condition:
  - (iv) the doors referred to in subparagraph (ii) and the windows, skylights, and other things referred to in subparagraph (iii) shall be capable of being secured against unlawful entry; or
- (c) locked in a steel safe or steel box or steel cabinet (being in every case a safe, box, or cabinet of sound construction and of a type approved in writing either generally or in the particular case by a member of the Police) bolted or otherwise securely fixed (in a manner approved in writing either generally or in the particular case by a member of the Police) to the building within which the pistol or military style semi- automatic firearm or restricted weapon is kept.

(2) Where a pistol, military style semi-automatic firearm, or restricted weapon is kept in a steel box, steel cabinet, or steel safe in accordance with sub clause (1)(c), ammunition for that firearm shall not be kept in that steel box, steel cabinet, or steel safe.

(3) Where the governing body of a bona fide museum keeps a pistol, military style semi-automatic firearm, or restricted weapon in a room in accordance with sub clause (1)(b), that governing body shall ensure, if the

room is one to which members of the public have access, that the pistol, military style semi-automatic firearm, or restricted weapon is adequately secured, in a manner approved in each case by a member of the Police, to prevent unlawful removal.

(4) The Commissioner may, by writing, exempt any person from compliance with any of the provisions of sub clauses (1) to (3) where the Commissioner is satisfied that the precautions being taken by that person are sufficient to prevent unlawful removal of the pistol or restricted weapon; and any such exemption may in like manner be revoked.

(5) Every permit under section 18 of the Act and every firearms licence that is endorsed under section 30 or section 30B of the Act shall be deemed to be issued subject to the condition that every person who is lawfully entitled to possession of a pistol, military style semi-automatic firearm, or restricted weapon by virtue of that permit or firearms licence (as so endorsed) will observe the provisions of this regulation to the extent that they are applicable to that person.

## 3.11. EXTRACTS FROM THE ARMS ACT 1983

**31 Possession of firearm, pistol, military style semi-automatic firearm, or restricted weapon for stage, film, or television purposes**

- Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a person who is not entitled under this Act to have possession of a firearm or pistol or military style semi-automatic firearm or restricted weapon may have possession of that firearm or pistol or military style semi-automatic firearm or restricted weapon for the purpose of making a broadcast or producing or staging a play or filming a cinematic production television film if –
  - (a) that person is under the immediate supervision of a person who is entitled under this Act to have possession of that firearm or pistol or military style semi-automatic firearm or restricted weapon; and
  - (b) that person has possession of that firearm or pistol or military style semi-automatic firearm or restricted weapon only during the broadcast or the production or staging of the play or the filming of the cinematic production or television; and
  - (c) that person is not in possession of any ammunition (other than blank ammunition) for the firearm or pistol, or military style semi-automatic firearm or restricted weapon.

Section 31: substituted, on 1 November 1992, by section 14 of the Arms Amendment Act 1992 (1992 No 95). 32 Conditions of endorsements

- (1) It is a condition of every endorsement made under section 30 that the holder of the firearms licence—
  - (a) observes, in respect of every pistol or restricted weapon or part of a restricted weapon in his possession, such security precautions as are required by regulations made under this Act; and
  - (b) ensures that every restricted weapon in his possession is both rendered inoperable by the removal of a vital part and maintained, by reason of the removal of a vital part, in an inoperable condition.
- (2) Any member of the Police may, on the direction of the Commissioner, impose, as conditions of an endorsement made by that member of the Police under section 30, such conditions with regard to the use or custody of the pistol or restricted weapon (being conditions additional to those specified in subsection (1)) as that member of the Police thinks fit.

**33A Conditions of endorsement in respect of military style semi-automatic firearms**

- (1) It is a condition of every endorsement made under section 30B that the holder of the firearms licence observes, in respect of every military style semi-automatic firearm or part thereof in that holder's possession, such security precautions as are required by regulations made under this Act.
- (2) Any member of the Police may, on the direction of the Commissioner, impose, as conditions of an endorsement made by that member of the Police under section 30B, such conditions with regard to the use or custody of a military style semi-automatic firearm (being conditions additional to that specified in subsection (1)) as that member of the Police thinks fit.

Section 33A: inserted, on 1 November 1992, by section 15 of the Arms Amendment Act 1992 (1992 No 95).

### 3.12. Conditions of endorsements in respect CARRIAGE of pistols and RESTRICTED WEAPONS

## 22 Conditions of endorsements in respect of pistols and restricted weapons

- (1) Where an endorsement made under section 30 of the Act permits a person to have possession of a pistol in his or her capacity as a member of an incorporated pistol shooting club for the time being recognised  
by the Commissioner for the purposes of section 29 of the Act, that endorsement shall be subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) a condition that that person may use the pistol only for target pistol shooting on a pistol range approved by the Commissioner for the purpose:
  - (b) a condition that that person participate actively in the affairs of the pistol shooting club by taking part in its activities, on the pistol range used by that club, on at least 12 days in each year.
- (2) Where an endorsement made under section 30 of the Act permits a person to have possession of a pistol or a restricted weapon in his or her capacity as —
  - (a) a bona fide collector of firearms; or
  - (b) a person to whom the pistol or restricted weapon has special significance as an heirloom or memento; or
  - (c) the Director or Curator of a bona fide museum; or
  - (d) an approved employee or approved member of any body, being—
    - (i) a broadcaster within the meaning of the Broadcasting Act 1989; or
    - (ii) any bona fide theatre company or society or cinematic or television film production company or video recording production company,—

that endorsement shall be subject to the condition that that person shall not under any circumstances use live ammunition in the pistol or restricted weapon.
- (3) The conditions imposed by sub clauses (1) and (2) are in addition to any other conditions imposed by or under the Act or these regulations.

3.13. RECEIPT

DETACH RECEIPT AND PLACE IN APPLICANTS FILE

3.14. APPLICANT DETAILS

Surname

Forename(s)

Preferred name

Date of birth

/ /

I acknowledge receipt from the New Zealand Police of a copy of "SECURITY CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR FIREARMS LICENCES AND ENDORSEMENTS" (Police Form POL67N).

I understand that the Police may revoke the licence or endorsement(s) if I fail to observe any of the conditions imposed by the Arms Act 1983, the Arms Regulations 1992 and the New Zealand Police as set out in the document.

I further understand that my security precautions must be inspected and approved by a member of the police before I can receive my firearms licence or possess any **firearm**, military style semi-automatic firearm, pistol, **or restricted weapon**.

Licence holder's signature

Date

Witnessed by Licensing Vetting  
Officer/Police Employee name

Signature

Designation

QID

Date