businesscompanion
trading standards law explained

# Crossbows, air weapons and imitation firearms

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In this guide, the words 'must' or 'must not' are used where there is a legal requirement to do (or not do) something. The word 'should' is used where there is established legal guidance or best practice that is likely to help you avoid breaking the law.

**This guidance is for Scotland**

There are laws that control the sale, supply and hire of a wide range of weapons. This guide identifies the laws that apply to crossbows, air weapons and imitation firearms, making particular reference to the offences and defences for their sale, supply and hire (as applicable) to persons below the minimum legal age.

The law in this area is complex, so you should seek specialist advice if you are considering registering as a firearms dealer or stocking these products for sale, supply or hire.

Toy retailers should take care not to inadvertently sell what they consider to be a harmless toy gun, but what the law may view as being an imitation firearm and, therefore, subject to an age restriction.

## What you should know

The law relating to crossbows aims to deal with, amongst other things, the sale or hire of crossbows to underage people, and to prevent their irresponsible use. Whilst the law has exceptions regarding the sale and hire of crossbows under a specified draw weight, as a responsible retailer you may wish to consider carefully whether this is a type of product that you want to sell.

Only registered firearms dealers can sell air weapons by way of trade or business. The sale and hire of air weapons and ammunition is tightly controlled and subject to age restrictions.

Imitation firearms can look like the real thing and can be used by criminals to commit crime. The sale of realistic imitation firearms is banned. The sale and hire of unrealistic imitation firearms (which can include some ball bearing (BB) guns and some toy guns) is also tightly controlled and subject to age restrictions.

As part of any defence to an allegation that an offence has been committed, you should have effective management controls in place to demonstrate how you avoid selling, supplying or hiring age-restricted products to people under the minimum legal age. You will find guidance on this in the 'Keeping within the law' section of this guide.

This guide concentrates on the age-restricted aspects of the law related to the sale, supply and hire of these types of products.

## Crossbows

It is an offence under the Crossbows Act 1987 for a person to sell or let on hire a crossbow or part of a crossbow to a person under the age of 18 (it is also an offence for a person under the age of 18 to buy or hire a crossbow or part of a crossbow). Anyone charged with an offence has a defence that they believed the person was 18 or older and had reasonable grounds for that belief.

There is an exception in that the Act does not apply to crossbows with a draw weight of less than 1.4 kg.

## Air weapons

Only a registered firearms dealer can sell or transfer an air weapon by way of trade or business and the person purchasing the air weapon must possess an air weapon certificate.

It is an offence to sell or hire an air weapon or ammunition for an air weapon to a person under the age of 18. It is also an offence to sell or hire a firearm or ammunition of any other description to a person under the age of 18.

A firearms dealer must only sell and transfer an air weapon to the customer face-to-face and not by distance means (for example, by means of a catalogue or the internet).

It is an offence for a person to use, possess, purchase or acquire an air weapon without holding an air weapon certificate.

## Imitation firearms

The Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 defines what is meant by a realistic imitation firearm. It is deemed to have an appearance that is so realistic it is practically indistinguishable from a real firearm, and is

neither a deactivated firearm nor an antique. The size, shape and principal colour of the imitation firearm must be taken into account when compared with the size, shape and colour of a real firearm.
The manufacture, import and sale of realistic imitation firearms is prohibited, but if you are charged with an offence, you have the defence that the imitation firearm was made available for a purpose or purposes as specified in law.

An imitation firearm is considered to be unrealistic where the size, shape or colour make it distinguishable from a real firearm. Only one of the three is required for an imitation firearm to be considered unrealistic - for example, it could be a normal handgun size but bright red.

The Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 (Realistic Imitation Firearms) Regulations 2007 specify the sizes and colours that are regarded as unrealistic:

- it is less than 38 mm high and 70 mm long
- it is made of a transparent material or is one of the following colours:
    - bright red
    - bright orange
    - bright yellow
    - bright green
    - bright pink
    - bright purple
    - bright blue

The definition of unrealistic is only related to whether an imitation firearm can legally be sold; an unrealistic imitation firearm is still subject to age restrictions. Take note that some children's toys may be deemed as 'imitation firearms' unless they are far removed from what could be regarded as a gun - for example, a water 'supersoaker'.

The Firearms Act 1968 makes it an offence to sell any imitation firearm to a person under the age of 18. There is a defence for a person charged with this offence if they can show that they believed the buyer was 18 or over and had reasonable grounds for that belief - for example, seeing convincing proof of age.

## Keeping within the law

In order to keep within the law and satisfy the legal defences, you are advised to introduce an age-verification policy and have effective systems in place to prevent sales to persons under the minimum legal age. To ensure these systems stay effective, they need to be regularly monitored and updated (where necessary) to identify and put right any problems or weaknesses, and to keep pace with any advances in technology.

Key best practice features of an effective system include the following.

### Age verification checks

Always ask young people to produce proof of their age. The Chartered Trading Standards Institute, the Scottish Government and Police Scotland support the UK's national Proof of Age Standards Scheme (PASS), which includes a number of card issuers. You can be confident that a card issued under the scheme and bearing the PASS hologram is an acceptable proof of age. The Scottish Government also endorses the Young Scot card.

A passport, UK photocard driving licence, Ministry of Defence form 90, European Union national identity card or a biometric immigration document is also acceptable but make sure that the card matches the person using it and the date of birth shows they are at least the minimum age.

You do not have to accept all of the above forms of identification, and it may be best to exclude any type of document that your staff are not familiar with.

Some young people may present false identification cards, so it is advisable to also check the look and feel of a card. For example, the PASS hologram should be an integral part of a PASS card and not an add-on.

If the person cannot prove that they are at least the minimum legal age, or if you are in any doubt, refuse the sale.

An air weapon certificate must be produced when an air weapon is sold.

### Operate a Challenge 25 policy

This means that if the person appears to be under the age of 25, they will be asked to verify that they are at least the minimum legal age by showing valid proof of age.

### Staff training

Make sure your staff are properly trained. They need to know which products are age restricted, what the age restriction is, and the action they must take if they believe a person under the minimum legal age is attempting to buy. It is important that you can prove your staff have understood what is required of them under the legislation.

This can be done by keeping a record of the training and asking members of staff to sign to say that they have understood it. These records can then be checked and signed on a regular basis by management or the owner.

### Maintain a refusals log

It is best practice to record all refusals (date, time, incident, description of potential buyer). Maintaining a refusals log will help to demonstrate that you actively refuse sales and have an effective system in place. It is advisable that the manager / owner checks the log to ensure that all members of staff are using it.

A specimen refusals log is attached.

Some tills have a refusals system built in. If you use a till-based system, ensure that refusals can be retrieved at a later date. Be aware that some refusals are made before a product is scanned.

### Till prompts

If you possess an EPoS system, it may be possible to use it to remind staff of age restrictions via a prompt. Alternatively, stickers can be used over certain product barcodes.

### Store and product layout

Identify the age-restricted products in your store and keep them secure, such as in a locked cabinet. Consider displaying dummy packs (display-only versions of products - check with your supplier for details) so that people have to ask for the products if they want to buy them.

### Signage

Display posters showing age limits and a statement regarding the refusal of such sales. This may deter potential purchasers and act as a reminder to staff.

### Closed circuit television (CCTV)

A CCTV system may act as a deterrent and reduce the number of incidents of underage sales. It will also help you to monitor 'blind spots' within your store if it is not possible to change the layout or relocate the products behind the counter.

### Online sales

If you sell crossbows or imitation firearms by distance means, such as online or via a catalogue, you should set up an effective system capable of verifying the age of potential purchasers. Please see 'Online sales of age-restricted products' for more information.

You cannot sell air weapons online; transfer of an air weapon in relation to a sale must be in person.

## Trading Standards

For more information on the work of Trading Standards services - and the possible consequences of not abiding by the law - please see 'Trading Standards: powers, enforcement and penalties'.

## In this update

No major changes.

Last reviewed / updated: December 2025

## Key legislation

- Firearms Act 1968
- Crossbows Act 1987
- Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006
- Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 (Realistic Imitation Firearms) Regulations 2007
- Sale and Hire of Crossbows, Knives and certain other Articles to Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Order 2011
- Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015

## Please note

This information is intended for guidance; only the courts can give an authoritative interpretation of the law.

The guide's 'Key legislation' links go to the legislation.gov.uk website. The site usually updates the legislation to include any amendments made to it. However, this is not always the case. Information on all changes made to legislation can be found by following the above links and clicking on the 'More Resources' tab.

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