



UN Programme of Action Reporting Tool

Australia

2014

SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

Sources National Coordination Agency

PoA II.4 1. Has your country established a National Coordination Agency or other body responsible for policy guidance, research and monitoring of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects? Yes ▼

a) Name of agency : Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
 b) Address : RG Casey Building, John McEwen Cr, Barton ACT, 0221, Australia
 c) Contact details :
 i) Contact person : Anne Giles
 ii) Telephone number(s) : +61 2 6261 3838
 iii) Fax number : +61 2 6261 2151
 iv) Email : Anne.Giles@dfat.gov.au

Sources National Point of Contact

PoA II.5, 24 2. Does your country have a National Point of Contact designated to act as a liaison on matters relating to the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)? Yes ▼

2.1. Details:
 a) Name : Anne Giles
 b) Organization or agency : Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
 c) Address : RG Casey Building, John McEwen Cr, Barton ACT, 0221, Australia
 d) Telephone number(s) : +61 2 6261 3838
 e) Fax number : +61 2 6261 2151
 f) Email : Anne.Giles@dfat.gov.au

ITI 25 2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)? No ▼

ITI 25 2.3 If the answer to Question 2.2 is 'no', does your country have a National Point of Contact for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on all matters relating to the ITI? Yes ▼

2.3.1 Details:
 a) Name : Stephen Kiley
 b) Organization or agency : Attorney-General's Department
 c) Address : Drugs, Firearms and Fraud, Criminal Justice Division, 3-5 National Circuit,
 BARTON ACT 2600, Australia
 d) Telephone number(s) : +61 62 6141 2874
 e) Fax number : +61 2 62 6141 2874
 f) Email : stephen.kiley@ag.gov.au; firearms@ag.gov.au

GGE Report para 63(ix) 3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW? No ▼

3.1 If not, does your country have a focal point for purposes of exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW? No ▼

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2 4. Are there any SALW manufactured in your country? Yes ▼

4.1. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the manufacture of SALW? Yes ▼

4.1.1 List laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regulating the manufacture of SALW in your country
 Firearms Acts and Regulations in each state and territory

4.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW? Yes ▼

PoA II.3 4.1.3. Is illegal manufacture of SALW considered a criminal offence in your country? Yes ▼

Sources Marking at manufacture

PoA II.7; ITI 8a 4.2. Does your country require that SALW be marked at the time of manufacture? Yes ▼

ITI 8a 4.2.1. What information is included in the marking (check relevant boxes)?

a) Name of the manufacturer
 b) Country of manufacture
 c) Serial number

- c) Serial number
- d) Year of manufacture
- e) Weapon type/model
- f) Caliber
- g) Other

Marking at manufacture is a state based prerogative, but 11 states, territories and the federal government work in unison through the Firearm and Weapons Policy Working Group (FWPWG) to coordinate uniform minimum standards on firearm management throughout Australia. It has been noticed that some ma

ITI 10a

4.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?

ADF weapons are marked in accordance with ADF requirements against the Weapons Specification.

4.2.3 Are there exceptions to the requirement to mark SALW at the time of manufacture?

No

Sources Record-keeping by manufactures

PoA II.9; ITI 11

4.3. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their activities?

Yes

ITI 12a

4.3.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Quantity of SALW manufactured
- b) Type or model of SALW manufactured
- c) Markings applied to manufactured SALW
- d) Transactions (e.g. sales of manufactured and marked SALW)
- e) Other

All firearms are registered in Australia and all persons in possession of a firearm (other than government agencies) must be licenced to have that firearm in their possession.

ITI 12a

4.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept?Varies from State to State, but usually for as long as the dealer is in business, but as Australia has complete registration of all firearms, then government records will be maintained indefinitely.

Other

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6

4.4. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal manufacturing of SALW (e.g. prosecution)?

Yes

4.4.1. Details.

Prosecution of individuals for the manufacturer of illicit firearms.

International assistance

PoA III.6

5. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures regarding SALW manufacture?

No

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.2, 12

6. Does your country have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

Yes

PoA II.11

6.1. List laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW.

Customs Act (1901) Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations (1956) Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations (1958) The Defence Export Control Office (DECO) is authorised under the Customs Act (1901), specifically Regulation 13E of the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958, to control the export of SALW. DECO provides policy on export controls relating to defence and dual-use goods and technology, and issues relevant export permissions or denials, import certificates and end user documentation. Australia considers applications to export defence and dual-use goods on a case-by-case basis, and approvals are issued only for exports that are consistent with Australia's international obligations and broader interests, including foreign policy, security and human rights considerations. Export applications could be denied on the following grounds: International Obligations where goods are destined for countries to which the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has imposed sanctions restricting the sale, supply or transfer of defence or dual-use goods; where goods are destined for countries where the export might be used in a manner contrary to Australia's international obligations or commitments; Human Rights where there is a clearly identifiable risk that the goods would be used to commit or facilitate serious human rights abuses; Regional Security where goods might contribute to instability in the region or aggravate a threat to international and regional peace and security or aggravate the situation in a region which could become a cause of serious concern; where goods might be used in internal or external conflicts or that could further militarise the situation in the destination country; National Security where goods might compromise Australia's wider security interests, its obligations to its allies and friends and its broader international responsibilities; where goods are destined for countries with policies or interests which are inimical to the strategic interests of Australia or its friends and allies; where goods might adversely affect Australia's military capability or substantially compromise its operational capabilities or enhance the power projection capabilities of our potential adversaries; Foreign Policy where goods are destined for countries developing (or suspected of developing) weapons of mass destruction or the means for their delivery, or supporting terrorism, or whose behaviour or foreign policies risk major disruption to global or regional stability; and where goods might cause adverse reactions by third countries important to Australia, which may affect Australia's interests, in particular, our regional relations and might be used for mercenary, terrorist or other criminal activities.

Licensing and authorisation

PoA II.14

6.2. Do you have laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

PoA II.11 6.2. Does a person or an entity who transfers SALW require a licence or other form of authorisation to transfer SALW from/into your country? Yes ▼

PoA II.3 6.3. Is it a criminal offence to trade SALW without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a licence or authorisation, in your country? Yes ▼

PoA II.11 6.4. Name the relevant international commitments that your Government applies or considers when assessing an application for export authorisation.
DECO considers all applications to export defence and dual-use goods on a case-by-case basis, and refers sensitive cases to members of the Standing Inter-Departmental Committee on Defence Exports. Approvals are issued only for exports that are consistent with Australia's international obligations and broader interests, including foreign policy, security and human rights considerations. Further details on the process are outlined in the answer to question 6.1 above.

PoA II.12 6.5. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?
a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country Yes ▼
i) What elements does an end-user certificate in your country contain (check relevant boxes)?
1) Detailed description (type, quantity, characteristics) of the SALW or technology
2) Contract number or order reference and date
3) Final destination country
4) Description of the end-use of the SALW
5) Exporter's details (name, address and business name)
6) End-user information (name, position, full address and original signature)
7) Information on other parties involved in the transaction
8) Certification by the relevant government authorities of the authenticity of the end-user
9) Date of issue
10) Other
b) Other types of end-user documentation

PoA II.12 6.6. When exporting, does your country place any restriction on re-export of SALW? Yes ▼
If so, what are the restrictions placed on re-export?
a) Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification No ▼
b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval Yes ▼

PoA II.12 6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided? No ▼

PoA II.12 6.8. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation? Yes ▼
6.8.1 Details:
The Commonwealth and some states and territories have provisions relating to forgery/misuse of records/documents; others have administrative processes to reduce the likelihood of forged or misused documents being accepted.

PoA II.12 6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances? Yes ▼
6.9.1 If so, under what circumstances?
a) Peacekeeping
b) Temporary exports
c) Equipment needed for training exercises
d) Equipment needed for repair
e) Delivery of spare parts
f) Other

Post-delivery controls

6.10. When exporting, does your country require a Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC) to confirm that SALW have reached their intended end-user or intended importer in the importing State? No ▼

6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided? No ▼

6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery? No ▼

Sources Marking at import

ITI 8b 6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import? No ▼

Sources Record Keeping

PoA II.9; ITI 12

6.14. Does your country require that exporters and importers of SALW keep records of their activities?

Yes ▼

6.14.1. What information must be recorded (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Quantity of SALW traded
- b) Type or model of SALW traded
- c) Markings appearing on transferred SALW
- d) Transactions
 - i) Identity of buyer/seller
 - ii) Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from
 - iii) Date of delivery
- e) Other The markings recorded are the make model serial number and calibre.

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?

Other ▼

For as long as the dealer/agent is in business but Australia has registration of all firearms so Government records will exist indefinitely.

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.6

6.15. During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in transferring SALW illegally (e.g. prosecution)?

Yes ▼

6.15.1 Details.

Investigations were undertaken on persons illegally importing firearms into Australia and charges laid.

International assistance

PoA III.6

7. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW?

No ▼

SECTION 4: BROKERING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.14

8. Does your country have laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures governing brokering of SALW?

Yes ▼

8.1. List laws and/or administrative procedures regulating SALW brokering in your country.

Brokering controls have been included in the recently enacted Defence Trade Controls Act 2012. However these provisions are yet to commence operation and are currently the subject of further review. Offence provisions for arranging the supply of controlled goods or technology (including SALW) will commence in May 2015. Once the brokering provisions come into force, persons intending to conduct brokering activities will need to be registered as brokers with the Department of Defence, and will be required to apply for permits to conduct brokering activities, which will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

8.1.1 Are those laws and procedures part of the national arms export control system?

Yes ▼

8.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?

No ▼

8.3. Does your country require a licence, permit or other authorisation for each brokering transaction?

No ▼

8.4. Does your country have measures to validate the authenticity of documentation submitted by the broker?

No ▼

8.5. Is it a criminal offence in your country to engage in a SALW brokering transaction without a licence or authorisation, or to do so in a manner that is in contradiction to the terms of a license or authorisation?

No ▼

8.6. Does your country allow for sharing with other States such information as the disbarment of brokers and revocation of registration?

No ▼

8.7. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?

No ▼

8.8 What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?

Once the offence provision comes into force, the penalty for the main brokering offence in the Defence Trade Controls Act 2012 is imprisonment for 10 years or a fine of AUS\$425,000.

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

8.9 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)?

No ▼

International assistance

PoA III.6 9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?

No ▼

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.17 10. Does your country have standards and procedures relating to the management and security of SALW held by the armed forces, police or any other entity authorised to hold SALW?

Yes ▼

PoA II.17 10.1. If so, which of the following provisions are included in these standards and procedures (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Appropriate locations for stockpiles
- b) Physical security measures
- c) Control of access to stocks
- d) Inventory management and accounting control
- e) Staff training
- f) Security, accounting and control of SALW held or transported by operational units or authorised personnel
- g) Procedures and sanctions in the event of theft or loss
- h) Other

Sources Surplus

PoA II.18 10.2. Are there systems in place to conduct reviews of SALW stocks held by armed forces, police and other authorised entities to identify surplus or obsolete SALW?

Yes ▼

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?

The Australian Defence Force has a rolling program to identify surplus and obsolete weapons. Review of State and Territory police-held stocks on SALW are conducted either on an ongoing basis or every six months, according to the jurisdiction. The Australian Federal Police (AFP) identifies obsolete and surplus firearms through an asset replacement program based on the useful life of the asset. AFP held firearms are the subject of regular stocktake and audit process.

PoA II.18 10.4. When stocks are identified as surplus, what actions does your country take with regard to the surplus (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Officially declare as surplus
- b) Take out of service
- c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- d) Store separately
- e) Other AFP surplus stocks are identified and isolated in the armoury, and later destroyed. Other alternatives are that the firearm is taken out of operation, and then transferred to the AFP Firearms Reference Library or retained for training purposes, or, if the firearm is within its useful life, it may

10.5. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Destruction
- b) Sale to another State
- c) Donation to another State
- d) Transfer to another state agency
- e) Sale to civilians
- f) Sale or transfer to legal entities (e.g. museums, private security companies, etc.)
- g) Other

10.5.1. If (a) Destruction is checked for Q.10.5, which of the following methods are used (check relevant boxes)?

- i) Burning or melting
- ii) Open-pit detonation
- iii) Cutting/shredding
- iv) Bending/crushing
- v) Dumping at sea
- vi) Burial on land
- vii) Other

Sources Actions taken during the reporting period

PoA II.19

10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks?

No ▼

International assistance

PoA II.29; III.6

11. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing standards and procedures on stockpile management?

No ▼

PoA III.6; 14

12. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing capacity for the destruction of weapons?

No ▼

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

Sources Confiscation and seizure

PoA II.23 a

13. During the reporting period, has your country found, seized or confiscated any SALW under its jurisdiction?

Yes ▼

PoA II.23a

13.1 How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?

Note that Australian Customs and Border Protection Service's records do not specifically categorise items under the heading of SALW - reporting therefore of number of SALW items found, seized or confiscated at the border is not practicable.

PoA II.16

13.2. What action was taken with respect to the SALW found, seize or confiscated (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Stored securely pending further action
- b) Marked
- c) Registered or recorded
- d) Destroyed
- e) Other

Some seized/located firearms are returned to the lawful owner while others that are unregistered are destroyed or given to police ballistics libraries for future reference. Firearms in Australian law enforcement possession are recorded as property items under the care and control of the appropriate

Sources Collection

14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW? Yes ▼

PoA II.21

14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?

- a) Buyback programme for civilian-held SALW
- b) Weapons amnesty for civilian-held SALW
- c) Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)
- d) Weapons for Development (WfD) programme

14.2. How many SALW were collected?

The items collected were firearms, not weapons. Some 3,000 firearms were collected by two jurisdictions and the firearms destroyed.

14.3. What action was taken with respect to the SALW collected (check relevant boxes)?

- a) Stored securely pending further action
- b) Marked
- c) Registered or recorded
- d) Destroyed
- e) Other

PoA II.23a

15. How many of the SALW found, seized, confiscated or collected, as reported in Questions 13.1 and 14.2 were destroyed?

International assistance

PoA III.6

16. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for confiscation and seizure of the illicit SALW? No ▼

SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

Sources Marking

PoA II.8

17. Does your country enforce measures to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of any unmarked or inadequately marked SALW? Yes ▼

17.1. Details

State and Territory

ITI 8d

18. Does your country take measures to ensure that all SALW in the possession of government armed and security forces for their own use are duly marked? Yes ▼

18.1. Describe the markings that are applied to government-held stocks.

ITI 8c

18.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks? No ▼

ITI 8e

19. Does your country encourage manufacturers of SALW to develop measures against the removal or alteration of markings? Yes ▼

19.1 Details

Record-keeping

PoA II.9

20. Does your country have standards and procedures related to keeping of records for all marked SALW in its territory? Yes ▼

20.1. What records relating to SALW are kept by the State (e.g. manufacturing, brokering, import and export licences granted, sales to other States, SALW held by State agencies such as the armed forces etc)?

Records are maintained of all firearms that are registered in Australia - that includes details of the firearms and the current

and previous owners. Records vary considerably according to each State and Territory police Force.

ITI 12 a,b **20.2. How long does the government keep such records?**

ITI 13 **20.3. In the event that they go out of business, are companies engaged in SALW activities (e.g. manufacturing, importing, exporting etc) required to submit all records held by them to the government?**

No ▼

International assistance

PoA III.6, ITI 27 **21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?**

No ▼

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

Sources Laws, regulations and administrative procedures

PoA II.10; ITI 14, 24 **22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?**

Yes ▼

Sources Tracing requests

22.1 Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?

Yes ▼

ITI 25; 31a

22.2. Which government agency is responsible for making a tracing request to another country?

The Australian Crime Commission (ACC) has in place a long-standing and successful international trace program. The Australian Federal Police (AFP) also receives requests dealing with firearms issues.

ITI 17

22.3. What information does the designated agency include in a tracing request? (check relevant boxes)

- a) Circumstances under which the SALW was found
- b) Reasons why the SALW is considered to be illegal or illicit
- c) The intended use of the information being sought
- d) Any markings on the SALW
- e) Type/calibre of SALW
- f) Other

Full details of the firearm, date of seizure and circumstances of offence when deemed appropriate.

ITI 15

22.4. When receiving information related to SALW as a result of your country's tracing request, does your country have procedures in place to ensure that all restrictions placed on its use are respected, and the confidentiality of such information is guaranteed?

Yes ▼

Sources Responses for tracing requests

22.5. Which government agency is responsible for responding to a tracing request from another country?

The Australian Crime Commission (ACC). The Australian Federal Police (AFP) also receives requests dealing with firearms issues.

22.6. During the reporting period, how many tracing requests did your country receive?

500 received from international sources.

ITI 22

22.7. During the reporting period, did your country delay, restrict or refuse tracing requests?

- Delayed
- Restricted
- Refused

Sources Cooperation with INTERPOL

PoA II.37; ITI 33 **23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) ?**

Yes ▼

23.1 If so, in which areas?

- ITI 35a a) Facilitation of tracing operations conducted within the framework of the ITI.
- ITI 35b b) Investigations to identify and trace illicit SALW.
- ITI 35c c) Building national capacity to initiate and respond to tracing requests.

PoA III.9 23.2. Does your country use the INTERPOL's Firearms Tracing System (formerly known as IWeTS) for tracing SALW?

International assistance

PoA II.36; III.6; ITI 27 24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?

PoA III.10; ITI 28 25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

Sources Assistance requested / received / provided

PoA III.3, 6 26. During the reporting period, in addition to the assistance requested/received mentioned in the Sections 2-8 above, has your country requested / received / provided assistance to implement the PoA and ITI?

PoA III.16, PoA III. 6, PoA III.7, PoA III.18, PoA III. 15 26.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?

a. Establishing/designating National Coordination Agency/National Point of Contact

b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

1. Technical - The Australian Defence Force also provides technical staff officer support to the Afghan-led reintegration program 2. AusAID USD \$600,000 UNDP Kinshasa and Mines Group (MAG) UNPoA (Democratic Republic of Congo) 3. AusAID AUD\$471,035.40 -2012 (Reintegration of Children Nepal) 4. AusAID AUD\$ 354,633,00 - 2013 (Reintegration of Children Nepal).

c) Description of the assistance activity:

1. Technical assistance - The Australian Defence Force also provides technical staff officer support to the Afghan-led reintegration program, which is intended to convince low-level insurgents to lay down their arms and to assimilate back into Afghan society. 2. UNDP Kinshasa and Mines Group (MAG) UNPoA (Democratic Republic of Congo). 3 & 4. Reintegration of children/youth formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups and children affected by armed conflict phas 4 (Nepal).

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2. 2012 3 & 4. 2012-2013 period

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

1. Afghanistan. 2. Democratic Republic of Congo. 3 & 4. Nepal.

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

1. AUD \$1,000,000 - UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR). 2. AUD \$820,613.48

c) Description of the assistance activity:

1. UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR): to support the preparation for ratification and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty and to ensure the complementarities of implementation activities of the United Nations Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA). 2. Australian support to BCPR Sponsorship fund Programme (2012/2013) for UNPoA and ATT.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2012/13

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

1. Number of States received assistance as part of the multi-donor funding in UNSCAR. 2. Pacific Countries

d. Law enforcement

--- Select --- ▼

e. Customs and borders

--- Select --- ▼

f. Action-oriented research

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

AUD \$800,000 2012-2014

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Small Arms Survey. Undertaking research on small arms with a focus in the Asia-Pacific. Multi-year Core Funding to Small Arms Survey 2012-14 (Asia-Pacific).

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2012-2014

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

N/A

g. Children/youth

--- Select --- ▼

h. Awareness-raising

--- Select --- ▼

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

N/A

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Drug Trafficking - The Australian Defence Force Special Operations Task Group provides enabling support to Afghan National interdiction unit in its narcotics efforts.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

The Australian Defence Force has provided enabling support to the Afghan National Interdiction Unit since May 2011.

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

Afghan Defence Force assistance received by the Afghan National Interdiction Unit.

j Other Armouries Maintenance - Australian Defence Force

Provided ▼

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):

1. Two contracts signed totalling AUD \$1,400,000 signed in late 2011 by the Australian Commonwealth for weapons storage security assistance to the East Timor Defence Force (F-FDTL).

c) Description of the assistance activity:

1. Weapons Audit for East Timor Defence Force (F-FDTL). In 2011, Australian Defence Force provided advice and participated in the first comprehensive F-FDTL weapons audit since 2008. The audit accounted for all F-FDTL weapons and also located two missing National Police weapons. These weapons were subsequently returned to the National Police. 4. East Timor Defence Force Weapons Storage Security, to facilitate construction of two small arms and light weapon armouries to meet Australian Defence specifications - one armoury each at the East Timor Defence Force bases of Baucau and Metinaro. 5. Mentoring of the Afghan National Security Forces. The Australian Defence Force Mentoring Task Force provides enabling support to the Afghan National Security Forces in its deliberate search operations to remove weapons, small arms and ammunition and explosives from the battlefield. The Afghan National Security Forces is also trained on the appropriate handling and storage of their weapons. 6.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

1. East Timor Defence Force Weapons Storage Security completed in 2012.

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:

1. Defence Cooperation Program Assistance provided to the East Timor Defence Force (F-FDTL).

Any further comments on PoA and ITI, including implementation challenges and opportunities?

Further information to Question 22.4 All data disseminated in relation to firearm traces by the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) is released in accordance with the Australian Crime Commission Act (ACC Act), and failure to comply with its obligations results in heavy penalties. The ACC is bound to only disseminate information to partner law enforcement agencies under the signature of an approved ACC dissemination officer. The data released and all surrounding approvals are stored within the ACC for future reference if required. The information received from industry, both national and international is released to partner agencies on the understanding of those manufacturers that they are assisting law enforcement in the disruption of the illicit trafficking of

the understanding of these manufacturers that they are assisting law enforcement in the disruption of the illicit trafficking of firearms. All trace request data and resulting data is stored within the ACC and used only for analysis of the illicit firearm market. Any such analysis is also subject to release provisions of the ACC Act.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

SECTION 10: VIEWS AND INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

Views to be submitted pursuant to the Review Conference outcome

27. In the 2012 Review Conference Outcome document on the International Instrument to Enable States to Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (International Tracing Instrument), States undertook to “provide further information in their national reports, and to request the Secretary-General to submit an initial report, drawing on views of States, on experiences on the following issues, for their consideration at relevant future meetings decided upon at this Conference” (A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4, Annex II, B. 3(g)):
- a) The implications of recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design for effective marking, record-keeping and tracing;
 - b) Practical steps to ensure the continued and enhanced effectiveness of national marking, record-keeping and tracing systems in the light of such developments;
 - c) Relevant practices in relation to international assistance and capacity-building, including ways to support the transfer, uptake and effective utilization of relevant tools and technologies.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

Information on national marking practice

28. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:
- a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.

Additional information such as images and illustrations may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

Note: Relevant information might have been provided in questions 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 18.1 in this report.