

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAM OF ACTION
TO PREVENT, COMBAT AND ERADICATE THE ILLICIT TRADE IN
SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN ALL ITS APECTS**

NATIONAL SMALL ARMS STATEMENT

AUSTRALIA

Australia has been an active player in international small arms control efforts reflecting the importance it attaches to domestic gun control. In the past year, the Australian Government has been actively promoting international cooperation to deal with small arms related problems, with a particular focus on our region.

Australia is committed to working with regional partners and civil society to address the challenge of small arms proliferation in the Pacific. It is our view that enhanced regional action is the building block for a broader international effort.

The following is an overview of measures taken at the national, regional and international level to address the challenge of the proliferation, misuse and destabilising accumulations of small arms.

NATIONAL MEASURES

National Coordination Agencies or Bodies

The point of contact on international policy is the Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Branch in the International Security Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

The Australasian Police Ministers' Council (APMC) is the principal forum for the development of national firearms policy. The APMC includes the Federal Minister for Justice and Customs, and the Police Ministers of each State and Territory of Australia. Officials of the Australian and State and Territory governments meet biannually under the auspices of the APMC to support development of nationally consistent policy responses to firearms-related issues.

The Firearms Unit of the Attorney General's Department is responsible for providing the Australian Government with national and international perspectives on firearms policy, and for coordinating the development of nationally consistent firearms policy within Australia's federal constitutional arrangements, through the APMC.

Leading national law enforcement bodies, including the Australian Crime Commission (ACC), the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other bodies such as the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), inform the development of policy on firearms, and provide information on trends in illicit firearms trafficking.

The ACC coordinates strategic intelligence and operational activity relating to illegal firearms trafficking on a national basis. It has developed a national framework for the collection of intelligence relating to illegal firearms trafficking and has prepared a strategic assessment of the nature and scope of the trafficking problem within Australia. It is targeting illegal handgun trafficking as a matter of priority and is

currently supporting several multi-agency operations involving targets whose activities cross two or more State or Territory boundaries.

Legislation, Regulations and Administrative Procedures

Australia has in place some of the most stringent firearms laws in the world. Since 1996, firearms reform measures have occupied the attention of the highest levels of the Australian Government.

In Australia's federal system of government, the six State and two Territory governments have direct legislative responsibility for the control of firearms (including the possession, ownership, use, production and domestic transfer of firearms, their parts, accessories and ammunition). The Australian Government is responsible for controlling the import, export and transit of firearms, their parts, accessories and ammunition.

The Australian and State and Territory governments of Australia have concluded three agreements on firearms since 1996, which together form the foundation of Australia's firearms controls:

The National Firearms Agreement (NFA) of 1996

- prohibited a range of automatic and semi-automatic or 'military style' long arms, 660,000 of which were surrendered, destroyed and the owners compensated under a 'buyback' scheme funded by the Australian Government;
- required registration of all firearms;
- established registration systems maintained by each State and Territory and linked across Australia;
- required licensing of all firearms owners;
- required the establishment of a genuine reasons for owning, possessing or using a firearm, which does not include self defence;
- required strict health, character and safety criteria for firearms licence applicants; and
- established minimum firearms safety training and storage requirements.

The National Firearms Trafficking Policy Agreement (NFTPA) of 2002

- increased efforts to detect illegally imported handguns through improved Australian Customs Service (Customs) controls;
- established substantial penalties for illegal possession or selling of a firearm;
- provided for stricter monitoring of licensed firearms dealers, including the power to refuse or cancel licences where the dealer is associated with or employs persons of bad character;
- provided for tighter recording and reporting of transactions involving major firearm parts; and
- provided for the establishment of federal cross border firearms trafficking offences, with a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment and/or a \$275,000 fine.

The National Handgun Agreement (NHA) of 2002

- prohibited sporting shooters from importing, owning, using or possessing handguns that:

- have a calibre in excess of .38 (unless the sporting shooter is participating in the specially accredited events of Metallic Silhouette or Single/Western Action); or
- a barrel length of 120mm for semi-automatic and 100mm for revolvers or single shot handguns (except for highly specialised target pistols); or
- a shot capacity in excess of 10 rounds.

Almost 69,000 of these handguns were surrendered, destroyed and their owners compensated under a 'buyback' scheme funded by the Australian and State and Territory governments;

- established new requirements for sporting shooters to gain access to handguns, including:
 - membership of a sports shooting club for all sporting shooters;
 - satisfactory police record checks and character references for new sporting shooters;
 - graduated access to handguns for new sporting shooters through a 12-month 'probationary period' supervised by the club;
 - completion of a firearms safety training for new sporting shooters, and
 - participation in a minimum number of shooting events every year for all sporting shooters.

Export/Import/Transshipment controls

Australia implements strict and comprehensive controls and licensing procedures to regulate the import and export of small arms, including transshipments. These controls regulate the legal trade in small arms, which in turn helps to prevent illicit trafficking.

All proposed exports from Australia of defence and related goods, including small arms, are subject to comprehensive, case-by-case Government review and licensing procedures. Licence approvals are issued only for exports that are consistent with Australia's international obligations and broader interests, including security and human rights considerations.

Exports – General Controls

Exports – Expressed prohibitions

Australia's strict policy on illegal arms transfers is illustrated by the various conditions under which exports of military small arms and military goods are expressly prohibited, including:

- to countries against which the United Nations Security Council has imposed a mandatory arms embargo;
- to governments that seriously violate their citizens' rights, unless there is no reasonable risk that the goods might be used against those citizens;
- where foreign and strategic policy interests outweigh export benefits; and
- if there is reason to believe the goods could be used in mercenary, terrorist or other criminal activities.

Exports – Specific destinations

Australia fully complies with third party transfer undertakings and obligations provided to the original exporting State. The discharge of these obligations includes

notification of the original exporting State of the intention to retransfer where this involves military weapons. Australia also requires end-use and end-user certification for small arms and light weapons from designated recipient States. Military firearms are only exported to a foreign government or its authorised representative.

Exports – End-use and end-user certification requirements

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Australian Customs Service inspections are thorough and include use of sophisticated technologies and targeted inspections based on intelligence information.

Exports – Restricted Goods Permits (RGP)

Certain firearms may be exported as part of their personal effects (accompanied or unaccompanied) of a bona fide traveller, but only for the following purposes:

- to take part in overseas shooting sport events;
- hunting;
- to carry for protection in international waters against piracy;
- re-exporting a firearm declared on arrival in Australia; or
- re-exporting a firearm that has been declared on import, and where the individual is not able to produce relevant import approval documentation.

Changes to the RGP, effective 1 April 2004, further tighten the controls on firearm exports, specifically to reduce the likelihood of exported weapons leaking into the black market. Licence and registration certificates must now be provided, and the firearms are now to be physically verified by Customs officers at the international point of departure. RGP data is available for sharing with State, Territory and Federal Firearms registries.

Import – General controls

Australia applies tight controls to all firearms imports. Importers are required to obtain permission from the Attorney-General or State and Territory police prior to the importation of firearms, their parts and ammunition. Approval can only be granted where all legislative requirements have been met, which includes the importer satisfying the relevant import test and being authorised/licensed to possess the type of firearm concerned and the firearm/s meeting thorough safety testing undertaken by Customs.

Additionally, limits are placed on the stocks of newly imported handguns that importers/dealers can hold (handgun stocks over and above the set limits must be held by Customs).

Import – Trafficking Penalties

In March 2000, Australia increased penalties for illegal firearms trafficking. Through amendments to the *Customs Act 1901*, criminal offences relating to importing

firearms were made punishable on conviction by a penalty of up to \$275,000 and/or 10 years imprisonment.

On 20 December 2002, the Federal Government banned the import of all prohibited handguns by sporting shooters (that is, all handguns other than those which meet the prescribed physical characteristics, including barrel length, calibre and shot capacity), by amendment to its Customs legislation. States and Territories have implemented the same reforms in their own legislation.

National Firearm Trafficking Policy Agreement – 2002 (NFTPA)

The NFTPA reflects Australia's focus on effective control of the illegal trade in firearms by strengthening domestic legislation and increasing efforts to detect and prosecute those engaged in firearms trafficking. The NFTPA, an administrative and legislative action plan, was endorsed by the APMC in July 2002 and provides for:

- increased efforts to detect illegally imported handguns through improved Australian Customs Service controls
 - the Government has committed significant resources to prevent the illegal importation of handguns including increasing border activity and commissioning state-of-the-art x-ray equipment at Australian ports;
- substantial legislative penalties for illegal possession or selling of a firearm and an extended and comprehensive legislative definition of 'possession';
- consistent provisions to regulate the manufacture of firearms;
- stricter monitoring of licensed firearms dealers including power to refuse or cancel licences where the dealer is associated with or employs persons of bad character;
- tighter recording and reporting of transactions involving major component firearm parts to ensure firearms cannot be assembled from unregistered parts; and
- national legislation to complement State and Territory laws against firearms trafficking.

In support of its commitment to the NFTPA, the Federal Government introduced the *Crimes Legislation Amendment (People Smuggling, Firearms Trafficking and Other Measures) Act 2002*. This legislation prohibits *inter alia* interstate trafficking in firearms and provides for a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment and/or a \$275,000 fine for those convicted of firearms trafficking. The penalty is in general more substantial than that provided under State and Territory legislation for the illegal sale or possession of a firearm. The legislation provides law enforcement authorities with additional power and flexibility in the detection and prosecution of firearms trafficking within Australia.

Marking and Tracing

While Australia manufactures very few firearms, all manufacturers must be licensed. All States and Territories maintain registers of firearms including the make, model and serial number of the firearm, and the owner's details.

Australia is currently reviewing its marking practices in the context of negotiating the international instrument on marking and tracing of small arms and light weapons, and taking the steps necessary to ratify the UN Firearms Protocol.

Firearms manufactured after 1900 that are imported into Australia must bear a unique marking (i.e. serial number). The Australian Customs Service monitors compliance with this requirement as a part of import procedures.

Record Keeping

Australia has a comprehensive system for compulsory registration of firearms and licensing of firearms owners, which is implemented at the State and Territory level. Export and import procedures require full details of the firearms to be provided to Customs. Police services have access to firearms registration and licensing details through the maintenance of individual State and Territory firearm registry systems, which are linked across Australia.

Work on the development of a more comprehensive National Firearms Management System, which will provide for the truly national tracking of all firearms from point of import/manufacture to the point of export/destruction, commenced at the end of 2004.

Accounting for Small Arms and Light Weapons

General storage requirements

Under the 1996 NFA, the Australian and State and Territory governments agreed on national standards for the security and storage of firearms. This standard is expected to be reviewed by APMC during 2005.

Currently, the storage standard is different depending on the type of firearm concerned. Sanctions are imposed on individuals and state agents who fail to meet safe storage requirements which can include revocation of licenses, seizure of firearms, fines or other judicial approved penalties or, in the case of state agents, internal disciplinary action.

Australian Defence Force

The Australian Defence Force (ADF) maintains strict accountability processes for its weapons. ADF firearms storage and armoury security remains a key issue for the Australian Government. Strict control measures apply to military weapons, munitions and explosives. Weapons are individually numbered and tracked, and are stored securely in defence establishments. All weapons are registered and subject to strict accounting procedures, including an annual census supervised by the Defence Materiel Organisation and reviewed by the Defence Inspector General's Office. The aim of each census is to account for 100 percent of weapons. Thorough investigation procedures are in place for investigations into the loss, theft or attempted theft of weapons, ammunition and explosives. Control measures on the employment of military small arms are enforced on operations through Rules of Engagement and Orders for Opening Fire.

Defence operates an inventory management system that details the exact number and user unit of its small arms by type. All ADF official stocks are audited on an annual basis. Defence regularly reviews operational stock levels against capability requirements. This analysis provides the basis for ongoing provisioning and determination of any potential surplus.

Police Officers

State-issued firearms are stored in highly secure storage at the particular police station concerned. They maintain strict accountability processes, record all details and audit all weapons stored on a regular basis. Most jurisdictions do not allow police officers to store state-issued firearms outside of the police station. Rather they are only given access to firearms at the time and for the duration of a particular period of duty. Therefore, since the firearms are owned by the government, retiring officers are not able to retain these firearms. Some jurisdictions allow police officers in limited circumstances to possess the firearm outside of duty, such as members of an on-call Special Operations Force. In these circumstances, storage facilities which meet all minimum safety requirements are installed by the state.

The AFP imports official police issue firearms directly from the manufacturers, bypassing product importers and agents. The AFP clears all their firearms through Australian Customs Service directly into the AFP Central Armoury. These firearms are then inspected, and registered before being issued personally to sworn members. Regular audits, inspections and servicing are conducted. The transport of firearms is controlled through secure couriers on special contract conditions. All security conduct is controlled by the AFP Protective Security Manual.

Destruction of Surplus Small Arms and Light Weapons

The ADF and other national and State and Territory agencies closely monitor their firearms requirements and stocks. If a particular ADF weapon is declared out of service, disposal action will be commenced. Weapons are destroyed (usually by smelting), or occasionally they may be on-sold. The same process occurs for weapons declared surplus to requirement. However, surplus weapons may be held in long-term storage as War Reserve Stocks. In the event of a sale, the transfer of the weapon is effected according to the aforementioned procedures governing weapon exports. This ensures that the sale complies with relevant Australian Government policy, and arms or weapons are sold only to approved purchasers, using the mechanism of end-user certification. In both the case of disposal by sale and/or destruction, official stocks are strictly controlled by the Defence Materiel Organisation using extant procedural requirements, including the recording of all serial numbers.

Firearms surrendered under the 1996 buyback of long arms and the 2003 buyback of handguns were destroyed. Firearms seized by Customs as prohibited imports/exports are also destroyed under the provisions of the *Customs Act 1901*.

Brokering Legislation

Australia is a signatory to the UN Firearms Protocol and is currently considering firearms brokering issues within the context of its obligations under the Protocol. Currently, the *Crimes (Foreign Incursion and Recruitment) Act 1978* has provisions which criminalise activities including certain forms of brokering.

Australia is also undertaking a review of export control legislation which will address the issue of extra-territorial arms brokering controls.

Public Awareness

The Australian Government appreciates the importance of informing and educating the community on the problems and consequences of the illicit trade in SALW. The Government has funded a number of initiatives to raise public awareness.

The 'buyback' of automatic and semi-automatic long arms instituted in 1996, was accompanied by firearms amnesties and other publicity measures to encourage firearms owners to surrender unregistered firearms. The Australian Government implemented a targeted information and awareness campaign for those affected by handgun reform measures agreed to in 2002.

The Australian Government maintains internet web sites in relevant agencies describing firearms measures it is taking at the domestic and international level. The Australian Government also conducts an Outreach Program that seeks to increase public awareness of export requirements.

Cooperation with Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations

The point of contact, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, meets formally with Australian NGO representatives at least once a year, in the context of the National Consultative Committee on International Security Issues. The Committee was established by the Minister for Foreign Affairs as a channel for the exchange of information and views on international security and arms control issues between the Government and the community. The Committee considers and reports to the Minister on the execution of Government policies on arms control and international security, and maintains contact with individuals and groups interested in peace, arms control and international security issues.

The point of contact has consulted and worked with civil society in the hosting of regional workshops on the illicit trade in small arms (see regional initiatives). The point of contact and other coordinating agencies (such as Attorney-General's Department) are also responsible for liaising with interested NGOs and members of the public on an ad hoc basis.

In 2002, the Australian Government established a Sporting Shooters and Firearms Advisory Council comprising representatives of sporting shooter groups, firearms dealers, security industry and collectors' societies. The Council provides advice on national firearms issues which assists to inform the Australian Government's position on firearms matters being progressed through the APMC or any other firearms-related matter referred to it by the Australian Government or its agencies. The council has ensured effective communication between Government and the firearms community.

REGIONAL MEASURES

Australia makes an important contribution to international efforts to address small arms through its regional capacity building and disarmament activities

Regional Cooperation and Capacity Building

Australia is committed to working with regional partners and civil society to address the challenge of small arms proliferation in the Asia-Pacific.

Australia provided funding of AUD40,000 in 2002 to support a project by the Geneva-based Small Arms Survey to undertake detailed research on small arms issues in Pacific Island Countries. The project investigated the status of existing legislation, the extent of legal stockpiles and illicit trade in small arms, and the socio-economic impacts of armed conflict in Pacific communities. The project culminated in 2003 in the publication of *Small Arms Survey Occasional Paper No. 8: Small Arms in the Pacific*. A further AUD40,000 was provided in 2004 to part-fund a participatory research program, building on the first project, which aims to measure Pacific communities' perceptions of security and the effectiveness of gun reduction initiatives in the South Pacific.

Australia participated in a sub-committee of the Pacific Islands Forum (South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference), which developed a common regional approach to weapons control, focusing on the illicit manufacture of, and trafficking in, firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. This common approach has been encapsulated in a document called the Nadi Framework.

In furthering the Nadi Framework, Australia co-sponsored with Japan and the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament a workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) for the South Pacific. This was held from 18-20 August 2004 in Nadi, Fiji.

The workshop focussed on practical implementation of the model weapons control legislation developed in large part with Australia assistance and endorsed by the Pacific Island Forum in 2003, and also explored strategies for harmonising national controls, enhancing transborder cooperation and information sharing, and improving stockpile management. Attendees included senior officials from South Pacific Island countries, France, Japan, New Zealand and the UK, from law enforcement, defence and security forces, justice and foreign ministries. Representatives from the PIF Secretariat, NGOs, UNDP and UNDDA also attended the workshop.

As part of the follow up to the workshop, personnel from the ADF have been assisting Pacific Island countries to strengthen weapons security through additional physical and procedural measures and training of personnel in weapons management, particularly with respect to small arms accounting procedures. Australia has built seven new armouries at key Papua New Guinea Defence Force (PNGDF) bases in 2002-2003, as the lead up to a current program to upgrade the security of PNGDF magazines that commenced in 2004.

ADF advisers in PNG also provide weapons control training, help destroy surplus PNGDF weapons and ammunition, and conduct weapons security awareness-raising on an on-going basis. These measures have stemmed the large-scale 'leakage' of defence force weapons and ammunition into PNG society. Defence also participates in whole-of-Government initiatives to help address broader firearm problems in PNG; Defence chairs the Standing Interdepartmental Committee on Defence Exports (SIDCDE) to consider requests for the export of firearms and ammunition to sensitive destinations such as PNG.

In 2004, Defence sponsored the construction of two new armouries, one in Fiji and one in Samoa, for military and police forces respectively. In Fiji scoping studies are currently being conducted to design and construct four more armouries and magazines for the Republic of Fiji Military Forces planned for 2005-06.

As part of the construction of a training centre at Metinaro for the East Timor Defence Force (ETDF), Australia built a weapons armoury and two ammunition magazines. ADF advisers have also been instrumental in having a weapons armoury built at the other major ETDF base at Los Palos and planning for an armoury has been included in the construction of the newest ETDF at Baucau. These armoury facilities are very basic and have been constructed using old shipping containers. As part of our ongoing review of Australia's Defence relationship with East Timor, the security of ETDF weapons and ammunition is being examined with a view to determining how Australia's Defence Cooperation Program may best contribute to small arms control in East Timor.

Australia is also exploring with Thailand the possibility of hosting an ASEAN Regional Forum confidence-building measure workshop on SALW stockpile security, in addition to technical and information exchange workshops to counter the illicit proliferation of MANPADS.

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programmes

Through the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Australia funds many projects which address the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected communities, particularly in our region. These have included:

- demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants – including child soldiers – into productive civilian life at the end of armed conflict in Sri Lanka, Bougainville and Philippines (Mindanao);
- assistance with demobilisation of special constables in the Solomon Islands; contributions to reconstruction in East Timor;
- support for region-wide efforts to combat Small Arms proliferation, promotion and assistance with post-conflict reconstruction in Cambodia, Bougainville, Solomon Islands;
- reform and capacity-building of police, judicial and penal systems in East Timor, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Cambodia, Papua New Guinea;
- assistance to promote respect for international humanitarian law regarding the use of small arms in Rwanda and Burundi; and
- counter-terrorism capacity building in Indonesia, the Philippines, and regionally.

Bougainville

Australia continues to make a substantial contribution to the peace process on Bougainville. In 2001, four years after the initial truce, the parties signed the Bougainville Peace Agreement, a comprehensive settlement that includes a weapons disposal plan, a referendum on Bougainville's future status, and a greater degree of autonomy in the meantime, as its three pillars.

Australia has provided critical support to the parties and the UN Observer Mission on Bougainville in implementing the weapons disposal plan. This has resulted in the containment of around 2000 small arms, more than three-quarters of which have now been destroyed.

Through its aid program Australia has also provided a range of opportunities for ex-combatants to reintegrate into society by engaging in productive, income-generating activities.

Solomon Islands

Serious security, economic and social problems have debilitated Solomon Islands since ethnic conflict broke out in the late 1990s. While fighting largely ended with the signing of the Townsville Peace Agreement in October 2000, many militants retained access to high-powered weapons which they used to intimidate decision-makers and extort government funds. By early 2003 the economy had virtually collapsed, living standards were in steep decline and the Government had ceased to function effectively.

Following a formal request from the Solomon Islands Government, Australia led the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) that arrived in Solomon Islands on 24 July 2003. The Mission consists of a policing effort with military back-up to provide security for RAMSI personnel, logistics support and a large development cooperation component.

RAMSI's first priority was to restore law and order. In working closely with the Solomon Islands Government, the Mission achieved the following:

- The declaration of an amnesty for the hand-in of illegal firearms.
- The subsequent surrender or confiscation of over 3,600 illegal firearms (including automatic, semi-automatic, pistols, shot guns and home-made weapons). In addition more than 306,700 ammunition rounds were handed in.)

Australia has also provided support to the indigenous National Peace Council to restore peace and stability.

East Timor:

Australia is also making a concerted contribution to reconstruction and infrastructure development in East Timor, including through a small grant and financial consultant to the newly established Reception, Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

As part of INTERFET's operations, the ADF seized weapons which were then stored securely. When INTERFET operations ceased and UNTAET assumed responsibility for the administration of East Timor, the seized weapons were handed over to UNTAET for destruction.

Regional Mechanisms to Promote Information Sharing

The Australian Customs Service, the AFP and the ADF cooperate closely with their counterparts within the region on these issues.

GLOBAL LEVEL

The Australian Government places a high priority on preventing the illicit trade in small arms. Its strong domestic polices and legislation complement Australia's support for regional and international initiatives such as the Programme of Action.

International Instruments

Australia is a signatory to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

During 2004/2005, Australia has been an active participant in negotiations for an international instrument on the marking and tracing of small arms and light weapons.

In 2004 Australia initiated a Resolution in the United Nations First Committee on the prevention of the illicit transfer and unauthorised access to and use of man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS). This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

Problems Encountered in the Implementation of the Programme of Action

Australia has not yet ratified the UN Firearms Protocol. The Australian Government is currently consulting with State and Territory governments about Australia's obligations under the Protocol and necessary legislative reforms/amendments to bring Australia into line with obligations under the Protocol.

Australia has improved national small arms export reporting, with a view to enhancing the transparency of small arms exports. Export reports in future will include a specific category outlining the value and quantity of small arms exports.

A lesson derived in the process of reforming firearms laws in Australia's complex federal system was the need for a strong consultative and coordination mechanism with policy strength to promote, elicit support and assist with the implementation of reform measures. Also important was the establishment of an advisory council, comprising community representatives, as part of a broad consultation process.

Information Sharing

Effective legislation and enforcement measures are a priority of the Australian Government's firearms reforms. The Australian Government welcomes the opportunity to share information on its current legislation and policy developments with other countries considering similar control measures.

Further Information

Attorney General's Department: Firearms Unit

<http://www.ag.gov.au/www/criminaljusticeHome.nsf/HeadingPagesDisplay/Firearms?OpenDocument>

Australian Customs Service: Import Controls

<http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=4372>

Department of Defence: Export Controls

http://www.defence.gov.au/dmo/DMO/export_controls.cfm

Australian Institute of Criminology: firearms research

<http://www.aic.gov.au/>

New South Wales firearms legislation

<http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/>

Victorian firearms legislation

<http://www.dms.dpc.vic.gov.au/>

South Australian firearms legislation

http://www.parliament.sa.gov.au/leg/5_legislation.shtm

Western Australian firearms legislation

<http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/statutes/swans.nsf>

Queensland weapons legislation

<http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OOPChome.htm>

Tasmania firearms legislation

<http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/indcx.w3p>

Northern Territory firearms legislation

<http://notes.nt.gov.au/dcm/legislat/legislat.nsf?OpenDatabase>

Australian Capital Territory firearms legislation

<http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/>