Australia

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?
   a) Name of agency: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
   b) Address: Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Branch, John McEwen Cr Barton ACT 0221 Australia
   c) Contact details:
      i) Contact person: Mr John Tilemann
      ii) Telephone number(s): +61 0 6261 2604
      iii) Fax number: +61 2 6261 2151
      iv) Email: john.tilemann@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: Mr John Tilemann
      b) Organization or agency: Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
      c) Address: John McEwen Cr Barton ACT 0221 Australia
      d) Telephone number(s): +61 0 6261 2604
      e) Fax number: +61 2 6261 2151
      f) Email: john.tilemann@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)?
   Yes

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: Mr Jonathan Curtis
      b) Organization or agency: Attorney-Generals Department
      c) Address: 100 Queen St, Dermag Deadly, Criminal Justice Division, Attorney-General's Department, 3-5 National Circuit, BARTON ACT 2600, Australia
      d) Telephone number(s): +61 2 6141 2720
      e) Fax number: +61 2 6141 5463
      f) Email: jonathan.curtis@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, as well as the federal Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956.

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

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

SOURCES Marking of manufacture

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

   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
      d) Year of manufacture
      e) Weapon type/model
Normally the manufacturer will engrave a logo or name of the manufacturer upon the firearm.

4.2.2. What part of the SALW is marked?
Frame/receiver of slide of firearm where appropriate.

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

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 ✓

Recorded information varies according to each state and territory, however most jurisdictions record all of above information.

ITI 12a
4.3.2. How long must manufacturing records be kept? This varies according to each state and territory, from 3 to 70 years, with some indicating records are held indefinitely.

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.
Only one jurisdiction indicated that action had been taken, although the outcome of that action is not available.

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

Laws, regulations and administrative procedures
PoA II.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

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 (1955) 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.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 applications to export defence and dual-use goods on a case-by-case basis, and consults across the Australian Government as needed. Approvals are issued only for exports that are consistent with Australia’s international obligations, foreign policy interests, national security interests, will not aggravate regional instability and do not pose a clearly identifiable risk to facilitate serious human rights abuses. Further details on the process are outlined in the answer to question 6.1 above.

6.5. What kind of documentation does your country require prior to authorising an export of SALW to another country?
PoA II.12

a) An end-user certificate (EUC) from the importing country
   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

6.6. When exporting, does your country place any restriction on re-export of SALW?
   If so, what are the restrictions placed on re-export?
   a) Re-export permitted only when there is prior notification
   b) Re-export permitted only when there is prior approval

6.7. Does your country verify or seek to authenticate EUCs or other types of end-user documentation provided?

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?

   6.8.1 Details:
   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.

6.9. Does your country permit the export of SALW without a licence or under simplified procedure under certain circumstances?

   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

   There are exemptions under the export licensing system for authorised Australian Defence Force operations and exercises.

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?

6.11. After exporting, does your country verify or seek to authenticate DVCs provided?

6.12. When importing, does your country grant the right to the exporting State to conduct a physical check at the point of delivery?

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?

   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 Requirements vary between states and territories - some jurisdictions require markings on transferred SALW and date of delivery to be recorded. One jurisdiction maintains an overview of movements but not specific records.

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?
Varies according to state and territory, from 3 to 75 years, with some indicating that records are kept indefinitely.

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.
Three states and territories responded affirmatively to this question. In these jurisdictions, prosecutions were pursued for various offences in relation to the illegal transferral of firearms. The number of prosecutions was unspecified in one of these jurisdictions, while a total of 98 prosecutions were pursued in the remaining two jurisdictions.

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

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 are currently being considered in the Defence Trade Controls (DTC) Bill currently before Parliament. Under this legislation: individuals intending to conduct brokering activity would need to become a registered broker; brokering registration would be valid for five years; and once registered, the broker would need to apply to Department of Defence for a permit to conduct brokering activity.

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

8.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?
--- Select ---

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

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

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?
--- Select ---

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

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

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

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

9. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing laws, regulations or administrative procedures to regulate SALW brokering?
No

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
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)?

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

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

PoA II.18

10.3. How often/frequently are these reviews conducted?

The Australian Defence Force has an ongoing program of reviews conducted each year to identify surplus or obsolete weapons. Reviews of state and territory police-held stocks of 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 also undergo stocktaking each year.

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)?

- Officially declare as surplus
- Take out of service
- Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- Store separately
- Other

Australian Federal Police 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.

PoA II.18

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

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

In one jurisdiction, police stocks may be returned to the supplier for export under the terms of a contract for the purchase of new stock.

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

- Burning or melting
- Open-pit detonation
- Cutting/shredding
- Bending/crushing
- Dumping at sea
- Burial on land
- Other
SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

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

Yes

10.6.1. How many SALW were destroyed? Include details on destruction.

Only two jurisdictions reported the destruction of police-held firearms during the reporting period. One of these jurisdictions reported that 2 firearms were destroyed. No data was available in the other jurisdiction.

10.6.2. Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?

No

10.6.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?

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

No

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

No

**Sources**

**Confiscation and seizure**

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

Yes

13.1. How many SALW were found, seized or confiscated?

Data to answer this question was available in five jurisdictions. These five jurisdictions reported a combined total of 3485 firearms found, seized or confiscated. Note that Australian Customs and Border Protection Service’s (ACBPS) records do not specifically categorise items under the heading of SALW - reporting therefore of total number of SALW items found, seized or confiscated at the border is not practicable. For the reporting period July 2009-June 2010, 5798 undeclared firearms, parts and accessories were detected by ACBPS; with 3109 disposed of. For the reporting period July 2010-June 2011, 5922 undeclared firearms, parts and accessories were detected; and 3857 disposed of.

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

- Stored securely pending further action
- Marked
- Registered or recorded
- Destroyed
- Other

In one jurisdiction, firearms that had been recovered from thefts are returned to the owners. For SALW held at the border pending the production of relevant import documentation, the SALW may be released to the importer on production of the valid import permit.

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

Yes

14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?

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

14.2. How many SALW were collected?

Two jurisdictions reported that a total of 2926 firearms were surrendered. Other jurisdictions reported that this data was recorded, but unobtainable during the time period of the survey.

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

- Stored securely pending further action
- Marked
- Registered or recorded
- Destroyed
- Other

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

Data to answer this question was available in only two jurisdictions, which reported that a total of at least 3404 found, seized,
SECTION 7: MARKING AND RECORD KEEPING

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

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  
   All states and territories require that all firearms have a unique serial number.

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.  
   Manufacturers name, model, serial number and usually date of manufacture imbedded in serial number structure.

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?  
   Select ---

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

19.1 Details  
   Through educational discussions with industry participants.

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 vary considerably according to each state and territory police force. All records on SALW in Australian Defence Force stocks are contained in the Defence Military Integrated Logistics Information System.

20.2. How long does the government keep such records?  
   This varies according to each state and territory police force, from 10 to 75 years, with some indicating that records are kept indefinitely.

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

SECTION 8: INTERNATIONAL TRACING

22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?  
   Yes
## SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

### 22. Has your country ever issued an international tracing request regarding SALW?

<table>
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<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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**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) may on a case-by-case basis make a request to a foreign law enforcement agency.

### 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

**ITI 17**

### 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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**ITI 15**

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

The Australian Crime Commission (ACC) has in place the most active trace program. The Australian Federal Police (AFP) also receives requests dealing with firearms issues.

**ITI 22**

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

The ACC received 4 trace requests in the reporting period.

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

- Delayed
- Restricted
- Refused

**ITI 22**

### 23. During the reporting period, has your country cooperated on the issue of tracing SALW with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</table>

**ITI 37; ITI 33**

#### 23.1. If so, in which areas?

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

**ITI 35a; ITI 35b; ITI 35c**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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**ITI 37; ITI 33**

### 24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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**ITI 39; ITI 27; ITI 29**

### 25. Has your country considered providing assistance to examine technologies to improve the tracing and detection of illicit SALW?

<table>
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<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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**ITI 39; ITI 27; ITI 29**

#### 25.1. Details

Australia, through the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) has offered to assist countries seeking technology solutions to firearm database creation, firearm identification and tracing techniques. The ACC has facilitated contact between representatives from Kenya with a technology solution company in South Australia in an effort to further strengthen Kenya’s capacity to trace illicit firearms. This same offer has been made to representatives of Papua New Guinea and other Pacific Island Countries.

### Sources

- [ ] PoA III.3, ITI 6
- [ ] PoA III.10, ITI 28
- [ ] PoA III.16
- [ ] PoA

**Sources**

**Cooperation with INTERPOL**

**Sources**

**Assistance requested / received / provided**

**Section 9: International Cooperation & Assistance**

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

--- Select ---

b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

Provided

ii) technical

Provided

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

Total Provided: AUD14,165,832 Reintegration: Afghanistan (2010/11 AUD6 million; 2011/12 AUD6 million) to the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP), Nepal: AUD403,618 in 2010/11, and AUD428,214 in 2011/12, through Save the Children Nepal's Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG) project for activities related to reintegrating child soldiers back into stable communities. Disarmament: 2010 AUD234,000 for United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms (UNCASA), continuing Australian support to create overarching guidelines and standards for practitioners and policymakers on small arms and light weapons within existing global agreements through the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) Phase two project. AUD500,000 to the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) for a Somaliland law enforcement armoury development program, to improve the security sector and rule of law in Somaliland through development of police and coastguard armouries. 2011 AUD600,000 to the UNDP Kinshasa and the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) in support of Phase two of the National Programme for the Destruction of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Marking of State-owned Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

c) Description of the assistance activity:

The Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP) was established to support Afghan-led peace and reconciliation efforts. The Australian Government, along with its international partners, has consistently expressed support for Afghan-led reconciliation and reintegration efforts as an essential component of a political resolution to the conflict in Afghanistan. The APRP has three components: social outreach; demobilisation; and community recovery. In contributing to the ARTF, Australia will fund the community recovery component of the program. 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. AusAID supports activities related to children and armed conflict including Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG). The Reintegration of children formerly associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups in Nepal commenced in 2007 and has now entered its fourth phase. The goal of the program is to enable children to live a safe, supportive, protective and child friendly environment. From phase I to III, the program supported 39,719 CAAFAG and 10,526 other vulnerable children in ten districts throughout Nepal. Phase III of the program targeted girls, providing specific support for girls to meet their needs. Save the Children works with UNICEF to implement the CAAFAG with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG) program. AusAID provided AUD403,618.00 in 2010/11 and AUD428,214 for 2011/12. Save the Children is also a member of the Nepal National Taskforce on MRM which demonstrates our mutual commitment to broader international objectives regarding children and armed conflict.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

AusAID - provided for 5 years The Australian Defence Force has provided support to Afghan-led reintegration efforts since 2010.

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


c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

--- Select ---

ii) technical

--- Select ---

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

d. Law enforcement

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial

--- Select ---

ii) technical

--- Select ---

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

e. Customs and borders

Provided
a) Nature of the assistance:
   i) financial
   ii) technical

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

f. Action-oriented research

a) Nature of the assistance:
   i) financial
   ii) technical

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

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

Small Arms Survey

A) Children/youth

a) Nature of the assistance:
   i) financial
   ii) technical

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): AUD3,240,383

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Australia is providing practical support to children and youth in conflict-affected countries in Africa. AUD1 million over 2 years (2010 and 2011) to the Uganda Fund to assist war-affected children and youth in northern Uganda, including through rehabilitation and education. Australia's AUD1.5 million contribution to the Uganda Fund has enabled locally-directed projects to create education and employment opportunities for war-affected Ugandan children and youth, and to support the reintegration of former combatants and abducted persons. Australia has also given AUD1 million in 2010 and a further AUD1 million in 2011 to UNICEF to support their work with the UN-wide global project, the 'Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations against Children in Armed Conflicts' (MRM).

A further contribution of AUD240,383 in 2010-2011 to Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict supported the implementation of the MRM through dissemination, collection, and analysis of information, training, and the provision of technical assistance.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

Uganda Fund, UNICEF, MRM

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

Small Arms Survey

h. Awareness-raising

a) Nature of the assistance:
   i) financial
   ii) technical

b) The amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): AUD503,000

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Australian support to the UNDP Sponsorship Fund for the UNPoA 2010-12 (AUD250,000) and hosting of an Australia-Pacific Islands Forum-Oxfam Australia Pacific Regional Small Arms and Arms Trade Treaty Workshop in Brisbane, 29 February - 2 March 2012 (AUD253,000). This Pacific Regional Small Arms Workshop developed a common regional position on the provisions contained in the Arms Trade Treaty, and raised awareness and involvement in PIF Governments of the UNPoA. Caribbean representatives were present at the workshop and shared experiences of small island developing country perspectives with the challenges of SALW.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2 years

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

Sierra Leone, Tanzania, CAR, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, N Sudan, S Sudan, Swaziland, Zambia, PNG, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste. Pacific regional workshop: PNG, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Palau, Vanuatu, Samoa, Cook Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia, Trinidad and Tobago (WINAD), CARICOM.

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism
a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial  Provided

ii) technical  Provided

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

1. Anti-Piracy - AusAID - provided $749,780 for the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Counter-Piracy Programme. 2. Armoures Maintenance - Australian Defence Force provided approximately $160,000 to the Papua New Guinean (PNG) Defence Force. 3. n/a

c) Description of the assistance activity:

1. Australian support was delivered to assist in building the criminal justice capacity of regional states (primarily Kenya, Seychelles, Tanzania and the Maldives) to respond to the problem of piracy off the coast of Somalia, and to improve the corrections regime in Somalia. This built on a 2009/10 contribution of AUD150,000 to this UNODC Programme. 2. Australia, through Defence Cooperation Program, improved the Papua New Guinea Defence Force’s (PNGDF’s) weapons storage, stock control and weapons management practices. Since 2003, Australia has built seven modern armouries at key PNGDF bases. These armouries meet Australian Defence standards and are considered the most secure for PNGDF purposes. Australia works with the PNGDF to repair and maintain the armouries; and to ensure secure, safe and well maintained weapon security facilities to the PNGDF. 3. 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.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

1. AusAID - 2 years 2. The armouries maintenance-related activity has been carried out under Australia’s Defence Cooperation Program with Papua New Guinea since the first armoursies were constructed in 2002. Provided over one month.

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


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other 1. Anti-Piracy; 2. Armouries Maintenance 3. Weapons Audit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Nature of the assistance:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) financial  Provided</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii) technical  Provided</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Anti-Piracy - AusAID - provided $749,780 for the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Counter-Piracy Programme. 2. Armoures Maintenance - Australian Defence Force provided approximately $160,000 to the Papua New Guinean (PNG) Defence Force. 3. n/a

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d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

1. AusAID - 2 years 2. The armouries maintenance-related activity has been carried out under Australia’s Defence Cooperation Program with Papua New Guinea since the first armoursies were constructed in 2002. Provided over one month.

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


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

Please note that as template provided did not include information request under sections 26.1 c,d, e, and f additional information will be provided at a later date on the assistance provided under these areas. In addition, due to space limitations in the template a number of answers to questions above are provided or completed below. Question 22.4 - No space in template to provide additional information: All data disseminated in relation to firearm traces by the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) is released in accordance with the Australian Commonwealth for weapons storage security assistance to the East Timor Defence Force (F-FDTL). Description of the assistance activity: Facilitate construction of two small arms/light weapon armouries to meet Australian Defence specifications - one armoury each at the East Timor Defence Force bases of Baucau and Metinaro. d) Duration of the assistance provided/received: Commenced in late 2011. To be completed in 2012. e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: Defence Cooperation Program assistance provided to the East Timor Defence Force (F-FDTL). 5th programme: Specify: Mentoring of the Afghan National Security Forces a) Nature of the assistance: (i) Technical; Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial) N/A c) description of the assistance activity: The Afghan National Security Forces Training Task Force provides support to the Afghan National Security Forces in their deliberate search operations to remove weapons, small arms ammunition and explosives from the battlefield. The Afghan National Security Forces is also trained on the appropriate handling and storage of their weapons; d) duration of the assistance provided/received: The Australian Defence Force has been providing enabling support via Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams to the Afghan National Security Forces since 2008. e) state(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance: The Afghan National Security Forces, 6th programme: During 2010 and 2011, the Australian Defence Force conducted explosive ordnance disposal removal activities in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, in Operation RENDER SAFE. While focused on the safe removal of WWII-era unexploded ordnance, this also involved the removal of various small arms ammunition from the same period. In both Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, the Operation RENDER SAFE activities occurred over the course of one week, and involved the provision of technical advice from an Australian Defence Force removal team. RENDER SAFE activities in PNG in 2011
were on a larger scale, with elements from the New Zealand Defence Force and PNG Defence Force participating over a two week period. Additional information: The Australian Institute of Criminology released a study in October 2011 reporting on the theft of firearms in Australia over the five year period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2009 - available at: http://www.aic.gov.au/en/publications/current%20series/mr/1-20/16.aspx

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary: