UN Programme of Action
Reporting Tool

Australia

2012

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** : 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)?   `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** : Mr Jonathon Curtis
      b) **Organization or agency** : Attorney-Generals Department
      c) **Address** : rugs, Firearms and Fraud, 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

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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`

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** ☑
        d) **Year of manufacture** ☐
        e) **Weapon type/model** ☐

f) Caliber	☐
g) Other	☑

Normally the manufacturer will engrave a logo or name of the manufacturer upon the firearm.

ITI 10a **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`

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	☑

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

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.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	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 ☑ Purchase Orders Import Permission Certificates

    b) Other types of end-user documentation

	6.6. When exporting, does your country places 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
	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:

Some states and territories have provisions relating to forgery/misuse of records/documents; others have adminstrative 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?	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 ☑ 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?	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 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?   Other

Varies according to state and territory, from 3 to 75 years, with some indicating that records are kept 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.

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 jurisidictions, while a total of 98 prosecutions were pursued in the remaining two jurisdictions.

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

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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 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?

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)?   --- Select ---

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

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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?
he 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)?

   a) Officially declare as surplus ☑

   b) Take out of service ☑

   c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number ☑

   d) Store separately ☑

   e) 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.

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 ☑ 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)?

   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?**   Yes

PoA II.20   **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.

PoA II.20   **10.6.2 Were any of these destruction activities carried out in public?**   No

                        10.6.3. Any further comments regarding destruction?

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

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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?**
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.

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   ☑   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 inport
                                          documentation, the SALW may be released to
                                          the importer on production of the valid import
                                          permit. .

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?
Two jurisdictions reported that a total of 2926 firearms were surrendered. Other jurisidictions 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)?
                       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?**

Data to answer this question was available in only two jurisdictions, which reported that a total of at least 3404 found, seized,

confiscated or collected SALW were destroyed. See answer to Question 13.1 in regard to firearms disposed of by ACBPS.

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

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

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?**	--- Select ---
ITI 8e	**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.

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 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.

ITI 12 a,b	**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.

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) may on a case-by-case basis make a request to a foreign law enforcement agency.

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 ☐

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) has in place the most active trace program. 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?
The ACC received 4 trace requests in the reporting period.

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?**   `Yes`

International assistance

PoA II.36; III.6;ITI 27   **24. Does your country wish to request assistance in developing procedures to trace SALW?**   `No`

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

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.

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?**   `Yes`

PoA III.16, PoA   **26.1 If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?**

III. 6,
PoA
III.7,
PoA
III.18,
PoA
III. 15

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

b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)   Provided

   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 Force 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 38,719 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 program in Nepal. AusAID has previously funded each phase of the Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG) program. AusAID provided AUD400,000 in 2006/07, AUD800,000 through devolved humanitarian funds in 2007/08, AUD200,000 in 2008/09, AUD403,618.00 for 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:

Afghanistan: AusAID assistance - Government of Afganistan bi-lateral; Australian Defence Force - Afghan Provincial Governments. Nepal- Save the Children Nepal Somalia -Mine Action Group (MAG) DRC- MAG, UNDP

c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues   Provided

   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   Provided

   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   `--- 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:

f. Action-oriented research   `Provided`

   a) Nature of the assistance:

     i) financial   `Provided`

     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:

   Small Arms Survey

g. Children/youth   `Provided`

   a) Nature of the assistance:

     i) financial   `Provided`

     ii) technical   `--- Select ---`

   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:

h. Awareness-raising   `Provided`

   a) Nature of the assistance:

     i) financial   `--- Select ---`

     ii) technical   `--- Select ---`

   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 expereinces 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

Provided

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial   Provided

ii) technical   Provided

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

Counter terrorism: AUD6,563,368 ; Trafficking: AUD100,000

c) Description of the assistance activity:

Terrorism: AusAID provide for this period AUD6,563,368 (Prison Reform AUD2.1million; Airport Security reform AUD700,000 and Australia Indonesia Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Fund (CTCF) AUD3,763,368) was utitlised for CT projects in Indonesia implemented by Australian Government agencies partnering with Indonesian Government agencies or non-government organisations. – Activities under this fund included a prison reform program implemented by The Asia Foundation, and allocations to the Office of Transport Security (OTS) in the Department of Infrastructure and Transport, to improve airport security. – In 2010/11 Australia supported the Ukraine component of an OSCE program to combat human trafficking in Eastern Europe. OSCE is drafting legislation and piloting a national referral mechanism to assist the victims of trafficking in Ukraine. AusAID is providing $100,000 towards this project. Drug trafficking: The Australian Defence Force Special Operations Task Group provides enabling support to Afghan National Interdiction Unit in its counter narcotics efforts.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

AusAID - 3 years 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:

AusAID: The Asia Foundation; Organisation for Security Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); bi-lateral engagement with the Indonesian Government. Australian Defence Force assistance received by the Afghan National Interdiction Unit.

j Other 1. Anti-Piracy; 2. Armouries Maintenance 3. Weapons Audit   Provided

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. Armouries Maintenance - Australian Defence Forice provided approximately $160,000 to the Papua New Guine (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 AUD500,000 to this UNODC Programme. 2. Australia, through our Defence Cooperation Program, improved the Papua New Guinean Defence Force's (PNGDF's) weapons storage, stock control and weapons management practices. Since 2002, 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 armouries were constructed in 2002 3. Provided over one month.

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

1. UNODC 2.Papua New Guinea Defence Force. 3. East Timor Defence Force

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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 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 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. Question 26.1 j (Continued) Other assistance provided (continued from above Other section due to space limitations on template): 4th programme Specify; East Timor Defence Force weapons storage security a) Nature of the assistance: i) financial; Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) Funding - yet to be fully provided ii) technical; Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) Technical advice - yet to be fully implemented b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial): Two contracts, totalling $1.4m, 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: 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: ii) Technical; Requested/Received/Provided (select appropriate) Provided b) amount of assistance provided/received (if financial) N/A c) description of the assistance activity: The Australia Defence Force Mentoring Task Force provides enabling support to the Afghan National Security Forces in its 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 organisation(s) that provided/received the assistance: The Afghan National Security Forces. 6th programme: During 2010 and 2011, the Australian Defence Force conducted explosive ordnance 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 Austraila 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: