SECTION 1: POINTS OF CONTACT

**Sources**

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

- **Yes**

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

**ITI 25**

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**

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

**ITI 25**

2.2 Is the National Point of Contact identified above also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)?

- **No**

**ITI 25**

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

- **Yes**

  a) **Details**: 
     i) **Name**: Stephen Kiley
     ii) **Organization or agency**: Attorney-General’s Department
     iii) **Address**: Drugs, Firearms and Fraud, Criminal Justice Division, 3-5 National Circuit, BARTON ACT 2600, Australia
     iv) **Telephone number(s)**: +61 62 6141 2874
     v) **Fax number**: +61 2 62 6141 2874
     vi) **Email**: stephen.kiley@ag.gov.au; firearms@ag.gov.au

**GGE Report para 63(ix)**

3. Is the National Point of Contact identified above in either Q. 2 or 2.3 also responsible for exchanging information and liaising on matters relating to brokering in SALW?

- **No**

  a) **Details**: 
     i) **Name**: Stephen Kiley
     ii) **Organization or agency**: Attorney-General’s Department
     iii) **Address**: Drugs, Firearms and Fraud, Criminal Justice Division, 3-5 National Circuit, BARTON ACT 2600, Australia
     iv) **Telephone number(s)**: +61 62 6141 2874
     v) **Fax number**: +61 2 62 6141 2874
     vi) **Email**: stephen.kiley@ag.gov.au; firearms@ag.gov.au

SECTION 2: MANUFACTURE

**Sources**

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

  a) **Firearms Acts and Regulations in each state and territory**

**ITI 8a**

4.1.2. Does your country license the manufacture of SALW?

- **Yes**

**ITI 8a**

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

- **Yes**

**Sources**

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
Marking at manufacture is a state based process. Does your country require that manufacturers keep records of their manufacturing activities? Yes

Does a person or an entity who wishes to request assistance in developing laws, regulations and/or administrative procedures to exercise effective control over the export, import, transit or retransfer of SALW need to be licenced? Yes

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

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

SECTION 3: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

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

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

Prosecution of individuals for the manufacturer of illicit firearms.

The Defence Export Control Office (DECO) is authorised under the Customs Act (1901), specifically Regulation 13E of the 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 1956, 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 permits 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 approves 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; National Security where goods are destined for countries where the export might be used in a manner contrary to Australia's national security interests 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; Absolute Security where goods might be used in the 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; Absolute Security where goods are destined for countries with policies or interests which are inimical to the strategic interests of Australia or its friends and allies; Absolute Security 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 Absolute Security 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.
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

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

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

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  

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  
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?

Yes

6.8. Does your country have measures in place aimed at preventing the forgery and misuse of EUCs or other types of end-user documentation?

Yes

6.8.1 Details:  
The Commonwealth and some states and territories have provisions relating to forgery/misuse of records/documents; others have administrative processes to reduce the likelihood of forged or misused documents being accepted.

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  
No  
b) Temporary exports  
No  
c) Equipment needed for training exercises  
No  
d) Equipment needed for repair  
No  
e) Delivery of spare parts  
No  
f) Other

Yes

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

6.13. Does your country require that SALW imported into your country be marked at the time of import?  
No
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)?

- Quantity of SALW traded
- Type or model of SALW traded
- Markings appearing on transferred SALW
- Transactions
  - Identity of buyer/seller
  - Country SALW are to be delivered to or purchased from
  - Date of delivery
- Other: The markings recorded are the make, model, serial number and calibre.

6.14.2. How long must records of transfers be kept?
For as long as the dealer/agent is in business but Australia has registration of all firearms so government records will exist indefinitely.

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

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

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?

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

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

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

8.2. Does your country require registration of SALW brokers?

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

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

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?

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

8.7. Does your country regulate activities that are closely associated with the brokering of SALW?
8.8 What penalties or sanctions does your country impose for illegal brokering activities?
Once the offence provision comes into force, the penalty for the main brokering offence in the Defence Trade Controls Act 2012 is imprisonment for 10 years or a fine of AUS$425,000.

8.9 During the reporting period, was action taken against groups or individuals engaged in illegal brokering (e.g. prosecution)? No

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

SECTION 5: STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

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?

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

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

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

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

- a) Officially declare as surplus
- b) Take out of service
- c) Record by type, lot, batch, and serial number
- d) Store separately
- e) Other

AFP surplus stocks are identified and isolated in the armoury, and later destroyed. Other alternatives are that the firearm is taken out of operation, and then transferred to the AFP Firearms Reference Library or retained for training purposes, or, if the firearm is within its useful life, it may...
10.5. In disposing of the surplus stocks, which of the following methods may be used (check relevant boxes)?

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

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

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

10.6. During the reporting period, has your country destroyed surplus stocks? No

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

SECTION 6: CONFISCATION, SEIZURE & COLLECTION

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?

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

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

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

Some seized/located firearms are returned to the lawful owner while others that are unregistered are destroyed or given to police ballistics libraries for future reference. Firearms in Australian law enforcement possession are recorded as property items under the care and control of the appropriate
14. During the reporting period, did your country collect any SALW?

Yes

14.1. What was the nature of the collection exercise?

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

14.2. How many SALW were collected?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes

17.1. Details

State and Territory

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.

18.2. When government stocks are transferred to civilians or private companies in your territory, are such stocks marked to indicate that your government transferred the stocks?

No

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

Yes

19.1 Details

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

Yes

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

Records are maintained of all firearms that are registered in Australia - that includes details of the firearms and the current...
Records are maintained of all firearms that are registered in Australia—this includes details of the firearms and the current and previous owners. Records vary considerably according to each State and Territory police force.

20.2. How long does the government keep such records?

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

21. Does your country wish to request assistance in building capacity for record-keeping?

No

22. Does your country have procedures in place to trace SALW?

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

500 received from international sources.

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

- Delayed
- Restricted
- Refused

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?
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.

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

Yes

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

No

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

No

SECTION 9: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION & ASSISTANCE

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

26.1. If so, in what areas (check relevant boxes)?

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

b. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial Provided

ii) technical Provided

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


c) Description of the assistance activity:

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

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2. 2012 3 & 4. 2012-2013 period

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


26. c. Capacity-building and training on SALW issues

a) Nature of the assistance:

i) financial Provided

ii) technical --- Select ---

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

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

2. AUD $820,613.48

c) Description of the assistance activity:

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

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

2012/13

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

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

--- Select ---

e. Customs and borders

--- Select ---

f. Action-oriented research

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

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
   AUD $800,000

--- Select ---

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

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
   2012-2014

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

g. Children/youth

--- Select ---

h. Awareness-raising

--- Select ---

i. Organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

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

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

c) Description of the assistance activity:
   Drug Trafficking - The Australian Defence Force Special Operations Task Group provides enabling support to Afghan National interdiction unit in its narcotics efforts.

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:
   The Australian Defence Force has provided enabling support to the Afghan National Interdiction Unit since May 2011.

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
   Afghan Defence Force assistance received by the Afghan National Interdiction Unit.

j Other Armouries Maintenance - Australian Defence Force

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

b) Amount of assistance provided/received (if financial):
   1. Two contracts signed totalling AUD $1,400,000 signed in late 2011 by the Australian Commonwealth for weapons storage security assistance to the East Timor Defence Force (F-FDTL).

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

d) Duration of the assistance provided/received:

e) State(s) or organization(s) that provided/received the assistance:
   1. Defence Cooperation Program Assistance provided to the East Timor Defence Force (F-FDTL).

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

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

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

SECTION 10: VIEWS AND INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

27. In the 2012 Review Conference Outcome document on the International Instrument to Enable States to Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (International Tracing Instrument), States undertook to “provide further information in their national reports, and to request the Secretary-General to submit an initial report, drawing on views of States, on experiences on the following issues, for their consideration at relevant future meetings decided upon at this Conference” (A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4, Annex II, B. 3(g)):

a) The implications of recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design for effective marking, record-keeping and tracing;

b) Practical steps to ensure the continued and enhanced effectiveness of national marking, record-keeping and tracing systems in the light of such developments;

c) Relevant practices in relation to international assistance and capacity-building, including ways to support the transfer, uptake and effective utilization of relevant tools and technologies.

Additional information may be uploaded/attached, if necessary:

28. Pursuant to paragraph 31 of the International Tracing Instrument, States will provide the Secretary-General with the following information, updating it when necessary:

a) National marking practices related to marking used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import as applicable.

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

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