

NFA Resolution: 1**Ban on specified types of firearms**

- a. All jurisdictions to ban the sale, re-sale, transfer, ownership, possession, manufacture and use of those firearms banned or to be banned from import other than in the following circumstances: military use, police or other government purposes, and occupational categories of shooters who have been licensed for a specified purpose
- b. All jurisdictions to ban competitive shooting involving those firearms banned or proposed to be banned from import
- c. The Commonwealth to ban the importation of all semi-automatic self-loading and pump action long arms, and all parts, including magazines, for such firearms, included in Licence Category D, and control the importation of those firearms included in Licence Category C

	Is your legislation/are your policies consistent with the NFA resolution? If no, in what way are they not consistent?
Australian Capital Territory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes - Category C firearms allowable in certain circumstances for Clay Target shooting (see ss 13-14 <i>Firearms Regulation 2008 (ACT)</i>) c. N/A
New South Wales	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. N/A
Northern Territory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. N/A
Queensland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. N/A
South Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. N/A
Tasmania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. N/A
Victoria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes
Western Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. N/A
Commonwealth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A b. N/A c. Yes – importation of these articles is limited to circumstances agreed to in the Resolutions – that is, where the end user is military, police (or other government), or occupational shooters (such as pest controllers)

NFA Resolution: 2**Effective nationwide registration of all firearms**

- a. All jurisdictions to establish and/or maintain a registration system for all firearms in consultation with the National Exchange of Police Information (NEPI)
- b. All jurisdictions to work with NEPI in reviewing existing systems to ensure compatibility
- c. All jurisdictions to link their registration systems to NEPI
- d. All jurisdictions to place the names of all firearms licence holders in their States on NEPI's Police Reference System

	Is your legislation/are your policies consistent with the NFA resolution? If no, in what way are they not consistent?
Australian Capital Territory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes – however, not NEPI anymore – now NFLRS and NPRS b. Yes – however, in respect to NFLRS and NPRS – AFP information is transferred automatically. c. Yes – now linked to NFLRS and NPRS d. Yes – names transferred automatically from Promis to NFLRS and NPRS
New South Wales	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
Northern Territory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
Queensland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
South Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes – Section 23 requires the registration of all firearms (with few exceptions) and section 6A requires the Registrar to maintain registers of licences issued and firearms registered. There is no express legislative provision requiring consultation or link with NEPI however section 6A allows the Registrar to integrate the SA registers with other law enforcement systems. b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
Tasmania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
Victoria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
Western Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
Commonwealth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A

NFA Resolution: 3

Genuine reason for owning, possession or using a firearm

- a. All jurisdictions confirm that personal protection is not a genuine reason for owning, possessing or using a firearm.
- b. All jurisdictions to immediately implement a uniform system of testing applicants for firearms licences such that each applicant must establish, to the satisfaction of the licensing authority in the relevant jurisdiction, that he or she has a “genuine reason” for owning, possessing or using a firearm. The classifications used to define “genuine reason” are as follows:
 - i. sporting shooters with valid membership of an approved club (defined as participants in shooting sports recognised in the charters of such major sporting events as the Commonwealth Games, Olympic Games or World Championships)
 - ii. recreational shooters/hunters who produce proof of permission from a landowner
 - iii. persons with an occupational requirement, eg primary producers, their licensed employees, other rural purposes, security employees and professional shooters for nominated purposes
 - iv. bona fide collectors of lawful firearms, and
 - v. persons having other limited purposes [*please outline what these are in the far right column*] authorised by legislation or Ministerial approval in writing (for example, firearms used in film production).
- c. All jurisdictions to immediately implement a uniform system of testing applicants for firearms licences of categories B, C, D and H such that each applicant must establish, to the satisfaction of the licensing authority in the relevant jurisdiction, that he or she has a “genuine need” for owning, possessing or using a firearm of the nominated type. For Licence Category C:
 - i. application will be limited to primary producers
 - ii. the applicant must satisfy the licensing authority that there is a genuine need for the use of the firearm that pertains to the applicant’s occupation, which cannot be achieved by some other means, and that the need cannot be satisfied by a firearm under Category A or B
 - iii. a Category C licence holder will be limited to the maximum of one rifle and one shotgun of the types covered by Category C
 - iv. the application is to be approved by the Commissioner of the Police, who may impose conditions as to the use of the firearm, including as to the geographical location of its use, and
 - v. licensing authorities will develop uniform guidelines to be approved by Council.
- d. All jurisdictions to immediately implement a uniform system for regulating firearms collectors by means of the licence and permit system as follows:
 - i. the firearms which are the subject of the collection should be of or above a defined age;
 - ii. firearms in a collection which have been manufactured after 1 January 1946 must be rendered inoperable;
 - iii. collectors may not possess ammunition for a collection firearm;
 - iv. no prohibited firearm may be included in a collection;
 - v. any attempt to restore firearms in the collection to usable condition should be regarded as a serious offence and subject to severe penalties; and
 - vi. all operating firearms which are owned by the collector (ie those not forming part of the collection) should be subject to the same level of regulation as any other operating firearm.

	Is your legislation/are your policies consistent with the NFA resolution? If no, in what way are they not consistent?
Australian Capital Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes and no: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. NO – There is no apparent defined age. Those firearms manufactured after 1 January 1900 are subject to inoperability provisions, i.e. either made temporarily inoperable or rendered permanently inoperable. ii. YES; however, the date of 1 January 1946 only applies to the collection of pistols (see section 61, Table 61, Item 8 of the Firearms Act 1996 (ACT)). Category A,B, & H firearms are to be rendered temporarily inoperable, and Category C & D firearms must be rendered permanently inoperable (see section 76 of the Firearms Act 1996 (ACT)). iii. YES iv. NO. Self-loading rim-fire and centre-fire rifles, and self-loading or pump-action shotguns are prohibited firearms (see Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1996). However, these firearms are allowed to be collected, providing they have been rendered permanently inoperable (see section 76(d) of the Firearms Act 1996 (ACT)). v. YES to some degree. The registrar must cancel the firearms licence if the licensee contravenes the Act. vi. YES
New South Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes – (ii) includes owner/occupier of rural land and member of hunting club c. Yes d. Yes
Northern Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes – however many occupational requirements are issued for persons to protect themselves from dangerous wildlife including crocodiles, buffalo, pigs and sharks b. Yes – recreational hunting or occupational requirement c. Yes – clay target shooters can lawfully own category C firearms as can a myriad of occupational licence holders for specific occupational requirements and collectors d. Yes and no:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Collectors that are 'Students of Arms' can collect firearms post 1946. They do not have to be rendered permanently inoperable. Collectors can possess category C & D firearms commensurate with the licence theme. Category D firearms must be permanently deactivated. ii. Category A,B,C & H need only be rendered temporarily inoperable iii. collectors may possess ammunition for collectors pieces and can discharge collectors pieces at events police have provided specific permit for iv. prohibited firearms are prohibited firearms v. offence for any licence holder vi. all firearms are regulated in the same way irrespective of the licence type – they must all be registered against a respective licence which entitles the holder to possess that type of firearm
Queensland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
South Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes – there is no express legislative provision providing that personal protection is not a "genuine reason", however personal protection is not listed as a purpose for which a firearm can be used (refer regulation 11) and being the basis for a grant of a firearms licence. b. Yes c. No – establishment of "genuine need" is provided by legislation for class C, D and H firearms only. There is no such express requirement for class B firearms, however section 15A(2) empowers the Registrar to refuse an application for a class B firearm if the applicant does not have a "genuine reason" for acquiring the firearm. There is no requirement of a "genuine need" in addition to the "genuine reason". d. Yes
Tasmania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes – there is one exception for pastoral leaseholders who can make application to licence a Category H firearm (revolver) for protection from animals that are dangerous to people (e.g. whilst mustering or yarding cattle). b. Yes – subsequent to the 1996 NFA provision was made in WA legislation for the additional genuine reason of conducting or engaging in paintball games c. Yes – limited to a Category C rifle <u>or</u> shotgun. There is some discretion for the Commissioner to approve an additional Category C firearm if it is appropriate having regard to the size of the land and any other relevant factor d. Yes – there is no requirement for firearms manufactured after 1 January 1946 to be rendered either temporarily or permanently inoperable
Commonwealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A – though the Commonwealth is not a licensing body, it does consider the importer's 'genuine need' for articles when considering import applications b. N/A c. N/A

NFA Resolution: 4**Basic licence requirements**

- a.** All jurisdictions to establish the following licensing requirements:
- i. that in addition to the demonstration of "genuine reason", a licence applicant should be required to :
 - be aged 18 years or over;
 - be a fit and proper person;
 - be able to prove identity through a system similar to that required to open a bank account, that is, a 100 point system requiring a passport or multiple types of identification; and
 - undertake adequate safety training; and
 - ii. that the licence:
 - bear a photograph of the licensee;
 - be endorsed with the category of the firearm;
 - be endorsed with the holder's address;
 - be issued after a waiting period of not less than 28 days;
 - be issued for a period of no more than 5 years;
 - contain a reminder of safe storage responsibilities;
 - be issued subject to undertakings to comply with storage requirements, to provide details of proposed storage provisions at the time of licensing, and submit to a mutually arranged (with due recognition of privacy) inspection by licensing authorities of storage facilities;
 - be subject to immediate withdrawal of licence and confiscation of firearms in certain circumstances. (Jurisdictions may wish to consider appropriate penalties - additional to withdrawal or confiscation - for the failure to comply with security and storage conditions.)
- b.** All jurisdictions to consider appropriate penalties - additional to withdrawal of licence or confiscation of firearms - for failing to comply with security and storage conditions.
- c.** All jurisdictions to recognise visiting licensees for sporting purposes and (other than licence categories C, D and H and for a limited period) for individuals moving permanently to a new jurisdiction, as outlined in the following:
- i. that, within a regime of uniform firearms legislation, all States and Territories recognise, for visiting gun owners, licences issued in other Australian jurisdictions in order to facilitate the lawful pursuit of sporting and other purposes.
 - ii. that jurisdictions recognise, for a period of no longer than 3 months, a category A or B firearm licence issued in another jurisdiction to an individual who moves permanently to a new jurisdiction for such an individual with a licence categories C, D and H, a period of recognition will not exceed 7 days.
- d.** All jurisdictions to adopt the categories proposed by Council for the licensing of firearms as follows:

Licence Category A:

- air rifles
- rimfire rifles (excluding self-loading)
- single and double barrel shotguns

Licence Category B:

- muzzle-loading firearms
- single shot, double barrel and repeating centre fire rifles
- break action shotguns/rifle combinations

Licence Category C (prohibited except for occupational purposes)

- semi automatic rimfire rifles with a magazine capacity no greater than 10 rounds
- semi automatic shotguns with a magazine capacity no greater than 5 rounds
- pump action shotguns with a magazine capacity no greater than 5 rounds

Licence Category D (Prohibited, except for official purposes)

- self-loading centre fire rifles designed or adapted for military purposes or a firearm which substantially duplicates those rifles in design, function or appearance
- non-military style self-loading centre fire rifles with either an integral or detachable magazine
- self-loading shotguns with either an integral or detachable magazine and pump action shotguns with a capacity of more than 5 rounds
- self-loading rim-fire rifles with a magazine capacity greater than 10 rounds

Licence Category H: (Restricted)

- all handguns, including air pistols

	Is your legislation/are your policies consistent with the NFA resolution? If no, in what way are they not consistent?
Australian Capital Territory	<p>a. Yes and no:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Applicant can be considered if in age range 12-18 years for Minors Firearm Licence .a. (i.1) Terminology 'fit and proper person' no longer applies. As per the 27/6/08 Revised Explanatory Statement to the Firearms Amendment Bill 2008 (ACT), a redrafting occurred to use consistent terminology of 'adult firearms licence' and 'suitable person' rather than 'fit and proper person'. ii. Nil requirement for address on licence, or safe storage reminder <p>b. Yes</p> <p>c. Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Category C & H firearms are also temporarily recognised for approved shooting competitions. ii. For Category D firearms – there is an authorised period, but is subject to more stringent conditions <p>d. Yes</p>
New South Wales	<p>a. Yes – address not included on licence card</p> <p>b. Yes</p> <p>c. Yes - Cat C recognition applies for primary producers but only to use the firearm in connection with farming and grazing activities and contract shooters engaged or employed in controlling vertebrate pests on rural land</p> <p>d. Yes</p> <p>Category A: Shotgun/Rimfire rifle combinations</p> <p>Category B: Shotgun/centre-fire rifle combinations</p> <p>Category D: self-loading centre-fire rifles self-loading rimfire rifles with a magazine capacity of more than 10 rounds self-loading shotguns with a magazine capacity of more than 5 rounds pump action shotguns with a magazine capacity of more than 5 rounds any firearm to which a category C licence applies. all firearms designed or adapted for military purposes or a firearm which substantially duplicates those rifles in design, function or appearance are prohibited</p> <p>Cat H descriptors includes blank fire.</p>
Northern Territory	<p>a. Yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. juniors 12 years and old can be granted at category A, B or H licence for specific sport shooting requirements ii. address specifically not included <i>Currently a legislative proposal in place to increase licence duration from 5 to 10 years for most licence types</i> <p>b. Yes</p> <p>c. Yes - mutual recognition exists only for category A and B licences. All other licence types are covered through the provision of a special permit to cover the event (National Titles, Masters Games etc.) or for occupational requirements a temporary permit which includes the registration of any firearms commensurate with the activity the permit was applied for. This also applies to visitors to the NT for periods longer than 3 months.</p> <p>d. Yes – included here are the variations to the NFA specific requirements</p> <p>Category A shotguns, other than pump action or self-loading shotgun and rimfire rifle combinations</p> <p>Category B centre-fire rifles, other than self-loading shotgun and centre-fire rifle combinations</p> <p>Category C not prohibited except for occupational purposes as detailed elsewhere. Firearms designed to discharge tranquillisers</p>

	<p>Paintball firearms</p> <p>Category D</p> <p>Self-loading centre-fire rifles</p> <p>Self-loading shotguns with capacity of more than 5 rounds</p> <p>Pump action shotguns with capacity of more than 5 rounds</p> <p>Self-loading rimfire rifles with magazine capacity of more than 10 rounds</p> <p>Firearms, other than pistols, less than 70 cm in length and capable of being concealed on or about the person</p> <p>Inoperable machine guns</p>
Queensland	<p>a. No - Qld allows Category A and B firearms to be issued for a period of no more than 10 years (daily QPRIME downloads)</p> <p>b. Yes</p> <p>c. Yes</p> <p>d. No – break-action shotgun/rifle combinations recognised as a Category A firearm.</p> <p>Triple barrel shotguns – legislative amendment recently enacted to recognise these as a Category A firearm</p> <p>Qld has a Category M classification for flick knives, crossbows, knuckledusters, batons etc.</p>
South Australia	<p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. Yes</p> <p>c. Yes</p> <p>d. Yes</p>
Tasmania	<p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. Yes</p> <p>c. Yes</p> <p>d. Yes</p>
Victoria	<p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. Yes</p> <p>c. Yes</p> <p>d. Yes</p> <p>Category B longarm includes black powder, ball firing cannon</p> <p>Category C longarm includes a tranquiliser gun</p>
Western Australia	<p>a. Yes - Licences are not endorsed with the holder's address. The 28 day waiting period only relates to an original application.</p> <p>b. Yes</p> <p>c. Yes - interstate licences are recognised for the purpose of issuing a Temporary Permit or an Interstate Group Permit</p> <p>d. Yes</p>
Commonwealth	<p>a. N/A</p> <p>b. N/A</p> <p>c. N/A</p> <p>d. N/A</p>

NFA Resolution: 5**Training as a prerequisite for licensing**

- a. The Commonwealth to chair a Working Party, to include representatives of firearms interest groups, to develop an accredited course for safety training in firearms.
- b. All jurisdictions to introduce a requirement for the completion of an accredited course in safety training for firearms for all new licence applicants. The course should be:
 - i. comprehensive and standardised across Australia for all licence categories
 - ii. subject to accreditation of the course syllabus, by an appropriate authority, and a system of accredited instructors to bring prospective licensees to the required standard with a focus on firearms law, firearms safety and firearms competency
 - iii. outlined in a Firearms Safety Code which emphasises both safety and storage issues and is distributed to all new licence applicants prior to attending the course of instruction, and
 - iv. monitored as to content of courses and the skills of instructors by firearms regulatory authorities
 - v. All jurisdictions to establish a specialised course for training of persons employed in the security industry.

	Is your legislation/are your policies consistent with the NFA resolution? If no, in what way are they not consistent?
Australian Capital Territory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A b. No <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nil standardised course available ii. ACT operates with a Registrar approved Firearm Safety Certificate provided by an accredited Firearm Safety Instructor iii. Firearm Safety Proficiency Manual' issued (as opposed to a 'Firearms Safety Code') c. Yes
New South Wales	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes – National Firearms Safety Code published b. Yes c. Yes
Northern Territory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A b. No - examination requirement for all applications in respect to category A, B for recreational purposes. All other occupational requirements must complete prescribed Firearm Safety Training Course (FSTC). Categories H (sports shooter) complete respective courses commensurate with application which is endorsed by club. Don't know if these courses are any different to those provided elsewhere across Australia. c. Yes - must complete prescribed FSTC with module pertaining to use of force under applicable NT legislation (Criminal Code)
Queensland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes
South Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. No - SA legislation does not expressly require completion of a safety course for all first time applicants, but under regulation 19(1) the Registrar may require completion of a course in safe handling, a written examination in safe handling, or a practical examination in safe handling. c. No - no express legislative provision specific to specialised accredited course for the security industry
Tasmania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes
Victoria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes
Western Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A b. Yes - in WA applicants are required to provide a Firearm Awareness Certificate which is issued following successful completion of a test based on their knowledge of firearms safety and legislation. c. Yes
Commonwealth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. No – the Commonwealth does not currently have a dedicated 'working party' for safety training, however does consider safety training and consistency across jurisdictions as part of its Firearms and Weapons Policy Working Group b. N/A

NFA Resolution: 6**Grounds for licence refusal or cancellation and seizure of firearms**

- a. All jurisdictions set out in legislation circumstances in which licence applications are to be refused or licences are to be cancelled. The minimum standards are:
- general reasons – not of good character; conviction for an offence involving violence within the past five years; contravene firearm law; unsafe storage; no longer genuine reason; not in public interest due to (defined) circumstances; not notifying of change of address; licence obtained by deception;
 - specific reasons – where applicant/licence holder has been the subject of an Apprehended Violence Order, Domestic Violence Order, restraining order or conviction for assault with a weapon/aggravated assault within the past five years;
 - mental or physical fitness – reliable evidence of a mental or physical condition which would render the applicant unsuitable for owning, possessing or using a firearm..
- b. In regard to the latter point, all jurisdictions strike a balance between the rights of the individual to privacy and fair treatment, and the responsibility of authorities, on behalf of the community, to prevent danger to the individual and the wider community:
- c. That a Commonwealth/State working party, including health officials, police and medical representation, be established to examine possible criteria and systems for determining mental and physical fitness to own, possess or use a firearm. The working party should report to the second APMC meeting for 1996, but jurisdictions should not delay the introduction of necessary legislative changes while awaiting its report.
- d. That jurisdictions establish an appeal from a refusal of a licence application and the cancellation of a licence.

	Is your legislation/are your policies consistent with the NFA resolution? If no, in what way are they not consistent?
Australian Capital Territory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes Yes N/A – if it did occur, outcome not known Yes
New South Wales	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes – includes criminal intelligence Yes Yes Yes
Northern Territory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes Yes – “good luck with determining that in the case of day to day business” Yes Yes – some refusal, revocations etc. are subject to appeals. Others are an automatic function of the <i>Firearms Act</i> and are not subject to appeal
Queensland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes Yes Yes Yes
South Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes Yes Yes Yes
Tasmania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes Yes Yes Yes
Victoria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes Yes Yes Yes
Western Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes – grounds for revocation do not include failure to notify change of address Yes Yes Yes
Commonwealth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> N/A N/A

	c. N/A – no longer relevant d. N/A
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NFA Resolution: 7**Permit to acquire**

- a. A separate permit be required for the acquisition of every firearm.
- b. The issue of a permit should be subject to a waiting period of at least 28 days to enable appropriate checks to be made on licensees in order to ascertain whether circumstances have occurred since the issuing of the original licence which would render the licensee unsuitable to possess the firearm or which would render the licensee ineligible for that type of firearm.

	Is your legislation/are your policies consistent with the NFA resolution? If no, in what way are they not consistent?
Australian Capital Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes
New South Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes – 28 day waiting period for Cat A and/or B firearms waived for second or subsequent firearms
Northern Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes – 28 day wait applies to first time applicants (those that don't already have firearms registered against licence). No waiting period for occupational licences. Proposal to drop waiting period as technological advancements are such that assessment for approval can be completed in real-time.
Queensland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. No – a recent initiative driven by the Ministerial Weapons Advisory Panel where a PTA is not required for the swap of a like for like firearm through a dealer (same category, action and named calibre/cartridge) similar to a warranty swap. Matter is dealt with by a Form 10. Policy available if requested. b. No – only the first PTA is subject to a 28 day waiting period
South Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes – Section 15(3)(a) provides that a permit can only be granted after the 28 day waiting period, however section 15(4) provides that the Registrar may grant a permit earlier if satisfied it is safe to do so and special reasons exist. Further, section 15(4a) provides that if the applicant already owns a registered firearm of the same class as that to be acquired, the Registrar must grant the permit as soon as practicable.
Tasmania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes
Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes
Western Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes – a new application is required for the acquisition / licensing of each additional firearm b. Yes – whilst 28 day waiting period only applies to original application, all necessary checks are undertaken at the time of an application for additional firearms
Commonwealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A b. N/A

NFA Resolution: 8**Uniform standard for the security and storage of firearms**

- a. All jurisdictions to develop a standard approach to the storage of firearms and ammunition. Firearms and ammunition should be stored in secure conditions as follows:
- i. it should be a precondition to the issuing of a new firearms licence (and on each renewal of licence in respect of existing licence holders) that the licensing authority be satisfied as to the proposed storage and security arrangements
 - ii. legislation should have the effect of making failure to store firearms in the manner required an offence as well as a matter that will lead to the cancellation of the licence and the confiscation of all firearms
 - iii. measures should be indicated in legislation for the storage of firearms which are specific and clear so that firearm owners and possessors know their obligations and the following minimum basic standards should apply:
 - *Licence Category A and B*: storage in a locked receptacle constructed of either hard wood or steel with a thickness to ensure it is not easily penetrable. If the weight is less than 150 kilograms the receptacle shall be fixed to the frame of the floor or wall so as to prevent easy removal. The locks fitted to these receptacles shall be of sturdy construction
 - *Licence Category C, D and H*: storage in a locked, steel safe with a thickness to ensure it is not easily penetrable, bolted to the structure of a building, and
 - all ammunition must be stored in locked containers separate from any firearms
 - iv. should a firearms owner or possessor wish to store firearms through measures other than those indicated in legislation, he or she would have the burden of persuading the firearms regulatory authority that he or she can provide the level of security not less than that required by the relevant approved practices
 - v. in order to govern safekeeping when firearms are temporarily away from their usual place of storage, legislation could provide a statement indicating reasonable precautions to take to ensure the safekeeping taking into consideration situations most likely to be encountered. A basic standard that should be included in the statement is that the holder of the licence "must take reasonable care to ensure that the firearm is not lost or stolen and must take reasonable care to ensure that the firearm does not fall into the hands of an unauthorised person"
 - vi. the firearms safety booklet to be distributed to all new licence applicants prior to attending for a course of instruction should also feature clear and precise information on the obligations as regards storage of firearms
 - vii. a reminder of safe storage responsibilities should be on the licence itself
 - viii. security at gun dealer premises will require the dealer meeting such additional requirements as the firearms regulatory authority deems appropriate having regard to the type of activity of the dealer, and
 - ix. where approval has been given for the possession or use of a firearm for a limited purpose such as film production (see 3.3), the person authorised must meet such requirements as the firearms regulatory authority deems appropriate having regard to the type of activity for which possession has been authorised.

	Is your legislation/are your policies consistent with the NFA resolution? If no, in what way are they not consistent?
Australian Capital Territory	a. Yes and no - nil safe storage reminder on licence itself (but this is something we can look at in the future)
New South Wales	a. Yes
Northern Territory	a. Yes and no: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. specific requirements set out under <i>Firearms Act & Regulations</i>. Wood not permitted ii. latitude under legislation to enable this process iii. yes iv. yes v. specific condition code on licence vi. yes vii. yes
Queensland	a. Yes
South Australia	a. Yes
Tasmania	a. Yes
Victoria	a. Yes
Western Australia	a. Yes
Commonwealth	a. N/A

NFA Resolution: 9**Recording of sales**

- a. All jurisdictions to legislate to ensure that firearms sales be conducted only by or through licensed firearms dealers.
- b. All jurisdictions to adopt the following principles to underpin firearms dealer recording of firearms transactions:
 - i. firearms dealers should continue to be obliged under penalty to ensure that purchasers are appropriately licensed for the firearm to be purchased;
 - ii. firearms dealers should be required to record and maintain details (type, make, calibre and serial number) of each weapon purchased or sold against the identity (name, address and licence number) of the seller or the purchaser;
 - iii. firearms dealers should be required to provide records to the National Register of Firearms through the State/Territory licensing authority;
 - iv. police personnel investigating a crime or checking the compliance of licensed gun dealers with recording responsibilities should have the right to inspect the records of licensed gun dealers without the need to give notice to the licensee; and
 - v. special provisions may have to be put in place in those jurisdictions which have remote locations where licensed gun dealers may not be readily available (it may be possible, for instance, to authorise local police officers to certify sales/purchases in such circumstances).
- c. All jurisdictions to legislate to allow the sale of ammunition only for those firearms for which the purchaser is licensed and to place limits on the quantity of ammunition that may be purchased in a given period.
- d. On the purchase of ammunition, the relevant licence must be produced.

	Is your legislation/are your policies consistent with the NFA resolution? If no, in what way are they not consistent?
Australian Capital Territory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. No – no prescribed limits d. Yes
New South Wales	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
Northern Territory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. No - scope to provide limits but not imposed. Dealer must only confirm that purchaser of ammunition has current licence and for that category of ammunition that can be used with that category. d. Yes
Queensland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
South Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. No - Section 16 requires persons who carry on the business of dealing in firearms (in excess of 20 firearms sold per year) to be licensed however section 35B permits an owner advertising a firearm for sale and the transfer of possession to be witnessed either by a licensed dealer, a police officer or an authorised member of a recognised firearms club. b. Yes c. Yes d. No - although there is no positive requirement to produce a licence upon the purchase of ammunition, it is an offence to knowingly sell to a person without a licence/permit
Tasmania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes d. Yes
Victoria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. Yes - with the exception of v. Victoria does not permit police stations to witness transactions; this function is limited to Licensed Firearms Dealers only. c. Yes – limits are legislated in Dangerous Goods Act 1985, not Firearms Act 1996 d. Yes
Western Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes - all applications are conducted through police. Dealers and private transactions require the person to hold a licence before being able to take possession of a firearm. b. Yes c. Yes

	d. Yes
Commonwealth	a. N/A b. N/A c. NA d. N/A

NFA Resolution: 10**Mail order sales**

- a. All jurisdictions to develop and introduce legislation to ensure that, within their own borders, -
- i. mail order arrangements will apply strictly on a licensed gun dealer to licensed gun dealer basis;
 - ii. advertisement of firearms for sale will be prohibited unless the sale is to be conducted by or through a licensed gun dealer;
 - iii. the movement of firearms covered by Licence Categories C, D and H will be in accordance with prescribed safety requirements; and
 - iv. the commercial transport of ammunition with firearms will be prohibited.
- b. All jurisdictions to consider whether they wish to put in place measures to provide for individuals living in remote locations where gun dealers are not readily available.

	Is your legislation/are your policies consistent with the NFA resolution? If no, in what way are they not consistent?
Australian Capital Territory	a. Yes b. Does not apply
New South Wales	a. Yes b. Yes
Northern Territory	a. Yes: i. – can be sent to police station ii – private individuals can advertise firearms for sale as long as they include firearm serial number iii – same requirements for all categories of firearms iv – no idea, common carriers are exempt from any ‘normal’ security arrangements for firearms which are simply part of a consignment. Persons travelling on air-craft can check in as luggage firearms and ammunition (up to certain quantity) b. Yes
Queensland	a. Yes b. Yes
South Australia	a. Yes b. Yes
Tasmania	a. Yes b. Yes
Victoria	a. Yes b. Yes - no alternative measures have been provided for persons in remote areas. The transfer of firearms must still occur via a Licenced Firearms Dealer
Western Australia	a. Yes - private sales can be advertised but must include serial number and details of the firearm. The transaction cannot be completed until the prospective purchaser successfully obtains a licence. b. Yes
Commonwealth	a. N/A b. N/A