



LAW REFORM COMMISSION
of
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REVIEW OF THE *FIREARMS ACT* *1973 (WA)*

PROJECT 105 ANNEXURES

OCTOBER 2015

THE LAW REFORM COMMISSION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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ANNEXURE 1 – THE SYDNEY SIEGE

In addition to being guided by its terms of reference, it is necessary for the Commission to take note of relevant contemporary events. One such event is the tragic Martin Place siege, which took place on 15–16 December 2014, resulting in the deaths of three people, including the gunman.

The siege raised many issues and concerns relating to firearms regulation and, specifically, whether the gunman was a licensed firearms owner, which amplified the confusion immediately following the siege. Initial reports indicated erroneously that the gunman held a firearms licence; in fact, in announcing an inquiry after the event the Prime Minister stated that there were ‘questions to be asked when someone with such a history of infatuation with extremism, violent crime and mental instability should be in possession of a gun licence’.¹⁶²⁵

However, the New South Wales Police Force subsequently released a media statement advising that the state’s Firearms Registry did not show the gunman as holding a firearm licence.¹⁶²⁶ On 18 December 2014, the Australian Federal Police issued a media statement advising as follows:

On the morning of Tuesday 16 December the AFP provided a brief to the Prime Minister regarding [the gunman] holding a registered firearms licence. The AFP has since confirmed that [the gunman] was not a registered firearms licence holder. NSW Police have since confirmed that there is no record of [the gunman] ever having held a firearms licence.

The information provided at the time was based on a manual entry in the National Police Reference System in the category of ‘Firearms Licence Holder’. The National Police Reference System is a consolidation of person of interest information provided by all police agencies which is managed by CrimTrac on their behalf. It enables policing jurisdictions to share their information and integrate with their local police systems. It supports police and other law enforcement agencies by providing key reference data to support first responders, investigators and analysts.

The AFP has been working closely with CrimTrac, federal and state partners to establish the source of the entry, and to identify any shortfalls within the current system.¹⁶²⁷

A joint Commonwealth–New South Wales review was established on 17 December 2014 to determine ‘what lessons can be learned from the events leading up to and surrounding the siege’.¹⁶²⁸ The Terms of Reference asked the review to ‘examine and make recommendations in respect of Commonwealth and New South Wales agencies and the cooperation between them, in relation to, among other things, the gunman’s access to firearms’.¹⁶²⁹

Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review of the Sydney Siege

The joint Commonwealth–New South Wales review was released on 22 February 2015. The key points of the review, as they related to firearms, are summarised below.

The firearm possessed by the gunman; his history with firearms

During the siege, the gunman was in possession of a pump action shotgun, which had been sawn off at the barrel and at the end. The New South Wales Coroner has indicated that his inquiry will examine the firearm used by the gunman in detail. The review noted that the method by which the gunman obtained the firearm and ammunition he used in the siege also failed to be considered by the NSW Coronial Inquiry.¹⁶³⁰ On the information available, the review noted that it appeared that the firearm may have entered Australia lawfully, but may have then become a ‘grey market’ firearm when not returned as part of the 1996 National Buyback scheme.¹⁶³¹

The gunman was never issued with a firearms licence in any state or territory in Australia and never lawfully imported a firearm into Australia. However, on 26 March 1997 he was issued with a one-year security licence under the *Security (Protection) Industry Act 1985* (NSW). This licence was also renewed in 1998 for a further year. Under the terms of the *Security*

1625 ‘Tony Abbott questions gun laws as he announces inquiry into Martin Place siege’, *WA Today*, 17 December 2014, accessed at <http://www.smh.com.au/federal-politics/political-news/tony-abbott-questions-gun-laws-as-he-announces-inquiry-into-martin-place-siege-20141217-1295y2.html>.

1626 Norman J, ‘Sydney siege: Tony Abbott announces urgent review, including looking at Man Haron Monis’ access to firearms’, ABC Website, 17 December 2014, accessed at <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-12-17/sydney-siege-tony-abbott-joint-commonwealth-nsw-investigation/5973842>.

1627 Australian Federal Police, Media Statement: Firearm licence status of Man Haron Monis, 18 December 2014, accessed at <http://www.afp.gov.au/media-centre/news/afp/2014/december/media-statement-firearm-licence-status-of-man-haron-monis>.

1628 Martin Place Siege – Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review, 17 December 2014, Media Statement, accessed at <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/2014-12-17/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1629 Martin Place Siege – Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review, 17 December 2014, Media Statement, accessed at <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/2014-12-17/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1630 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 45, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1631 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 45, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

(Protection) Industry Act 1985 (NSW), licensed security guards could, provided they completed weapons training, carry a pistol in the course of their duties under their employer's licence without obtaining an individual firearms licence.¹⁶³² The review noted that any pistol carried for work purposes in compliance with the *Security (Protection) Industry Act 1985* (NSW) would have 'been required to be returned for safekeeping at the completion of each shift'.¹⁶³³

The review noted: 'In May 1997, [the gunman] was issued with a "security weapons training" certificate. The certificate states that [the gunman] was accredited to carry a licensed revolver or semi-automatic pistol whilst engaged in security duties. The review did not find any specific evidence of occasions where [the gunman] did in fact carry a pistol during this period. In fact, he informed NSW Police Force in an interview in 2011, tendered in the Blacktown Local Court in relation to an ADVO¹⁶³⁴ matter, that he had engaged in firearms training for his prospective role as a security guard. However, he appears to indicate in this interview that he did not use firearms as part of his employment as a security guard'.¹⁶³⁵

On 1 July 1997, the *Firearms (General) Regulation 1997* (NSW) commenced under the new *Firearms Act 1996* (NSW), and from that date licensed security guards in New South Wales could no longer carry firearms under their employer's licence.¹⁶³⁶ From July 1998 new legislation also came into effect on the security industry: the *Security (Protection) Industry Act 1985* (NSW) was repealed and replaced by the *Security Industry Act 1997* (NSW), which requires security guards to hold their own firearms licences.¹⁶³⁷ The gunman did not apply for a licence and from July 1997 was not authorised to carry a firearm in the course of security guard duties.¹⁶³⁸

The review considered two administrative decisions made in response to applications by the gunman.¹⁶³⁹ Firstly, in March 1999, after his 1997 security licence under the *Security (Protection) Industry Act 1985* (NSW) had expired, the gunman applied under the name 'Manteghi' for, and was granted, a class 1A and 1B security licence under the *Security Industry Act*

1997 (NSW). This licence, which did not permit him to carry a firearm, expired on 17 June 2000 and was not renewed.¹⁶⁴⁰ The review stated that it was 'not known what specific information was before the decision-maker when considering this security application. However, the Review team is aware that, due to the nature of [the gunman's] criminal record and other police holdings at the time, it is likely that there was not substantial police information for the decision-maker to consider for this application'.¹⁶⁴¹

Secondly, in April 2012 the gunman applied for a class 1ACG security licence under the *Security Industry Act 1997* (NSW). This application was refused in June 2012 on the basis that he was not a fit and proper person to hold this class of licence. In making this decision, the NSW Police Force requested advice from its Terrorism Intelligence Unit and examined its own general criminal intelligence holdings, as well as considering information from the Australian Federal Police regarding the gunman's Commonwealth offences for sending offensive letters to the families of Australian soldiers killed in Afghanistan.¹⁶⁴² The review discussed this decision as follows:

Section 15 (7) of the *Security Industry Act 1997* provides that the decision not to grant a security licence does not require the disclosure of reasons that may disclose the existence or content of any criminal intelligence report or other criminal information relied upon.

In making a decision about whether to grant [the gunman] a security licence, NSW Police Force advised the Review team that it considered police information systems (known as 'COPS') holdings available at the time. This included numerous events and information reports, to form the basis of the 2012 licence application refusal. In addition, NSW Police Force considered information from the AFP relating to [the gunman's] Commonwealth offences regarding the sending of offensive letters.

In July 2012 [the gunman] applied for an internal review of the decision. The internal review affirmed the decision to refuse the application.

1632 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 45, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1633 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 45-46, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1634 An ADVO is an Apprehended Domestic Violence Order made under the *Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007* (NSW).

1635 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 46, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1636 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 46, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1637 *Security Industry Act 1997* (NSW), s 11(1)(f) provides that a class 1F licence under that Act authorises the licensee to patrol, protect or guard approved classes of property while armed (but only under the authority of a licence or permit to use or possess firearms under the *Firearms Act 1996* (NSW)). Section 23AA(1) of the *Security Industry Act 1997* (NSW) provides further that it is a condition of every class 1F licence that the licensee must not carry on the security activity authorised by the licence unless the licensee is authorised by a licence or permit under the *Firearms Act 1996* (NSW) to possess or use a firearm.

1638 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 46, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1639 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 47, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1640 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 46, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1641 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 47, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1642 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 46, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

The internal reviewer's decision provides details of the Commonwealth postal charges pending against [the gunman] and cites the 'police reports and information' that relate to [the gunman] as a reason for upholding the decision to refuse to grant [the gunman] a licence.

The Review considers that the original decision and the internal review were reasonable decisions given the information known then and what we now know. The Review also notes that this was an administrative decision for a licence, rather than the result of an investigation to assess either criminality or national security risk.

Both laws sought to balance the competing interests of person's right to seek employment in the security industry and the public interest in determining only suitable persons may do so. The process of deciding whether to grant a licence was a routine administrative decision under the *Security Industry Act 1997* based on existing police information. The Review did not identify any information to indicate that the current balance is not appropriate.¹⁶⁴³

Firearm regulation and the illicit and grey markets

The review observed that in Australia responsibility for firearm regulation and tracking was shared between the Commonwealth and the states and territories and that the Commonwealth's main role was its controls on imports to ensure that firearms and firearm parts meet the minimum requirements set in the *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956* (Cth).¹⁶⁴⁴ Further, together with the states and territories, the Commonwealth works to ensure that firearms regulation is consistent between states and territories and consistent with the 1996 National Firearms Agreement. The review noted that all matters relating to manufacturing, possession, licensing, sale and use of firearms lie with the states and territories.¹⁶⁴⁵

The review briefly discussed the illicit and grey markets for firearms in Australia. The former includes firearms which have been stolen from licensed owners, diverted by dishonest firearm dealers, illegally imported or manufactured or reactivated by (unlicensed) backyard operators. The latter, the

'grey market', encompasses firearms which were not registered or surrendered after 1996 or 2002 in accordance with the 1996 National Firearms Agreement and associated Buyback Program or the Handgun Buyback Program. The review stated that firearms in the latter category 'are generally not held for criminal purposes, but many have been identified as ending up in the illicit market'. The review cited an estimate from the Australian Crime Commission that there are more than 250,000 longarms and 10,000 handguns in the grey and illicit firearms markets, and noted that given the durability of firearms, those diverted to the illicit market can circulate for many decades.¹⁶⁴⁶

As regards the specific firearm possessed by the gunman, which will be considered in detail by the New South Wales Coroner,¹⁶⁴⁷ the review suggested the possibility that it may have been imported in the early to mid-1950s, during which period there was no requirement for an importer to register the entry of a firearm or to hold a permit to carry it. The review suggested further that it was possible that the firearm was not handed in during the 1996 Buyback Program, which would make it a grey market firearm 'which would have been invisible to authorities since its importation'.¹⁶⁴⁸

Firearms information in Australia – flaws and gaps

The review observed that, in the immediate aftermath of the siege, searches conducted by the New South Wales Police Force and the Australian Federal Police to determine whether the gunman had lawful access to a firearm returned an 'indeterminate' result in the general policing database, the National Police Reference System. Such a result necessitates further checks of specific state or territory firearm databases. The review observed that 'indeterminate' results 'are unsurprising given weaknesses in Australia's national system for maintaining and sharing firearms information between jurisdictions' and that, in the present case, 'the NSW-specific firearm database showed the relevant, accurate information but there was poor interoperability between the state and national databases, giving a result that required further checks, if being viewed by a police force outside NSW'. The review predicted that the forthcoming introduction of a National Firearms

1643 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 47, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1644 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 46, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1645 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 48, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1646 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 48, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>. This estimate is from the Australian Crime Commission's 2012 *Final report on the national investigation into the illegal firearms market*. This report is classified and was never publicly released, but a fact sheet on illicit firearms which contains the figure of 250,000 longarms and 10,000 handguns can be accessed via the website of the Australian Crime Commission at <https://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/intelligence-products/crime-profile-fact-sheets/illicit-firearms>.

1647 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 45, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1648 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 48, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

Interface would significantly improve this situation by creating a single national firearms repository.¹⁶⁴⁹

The review noted that national information on firearms is coordinated via CrimTrac through the following two databases:

- The National Police Reference System is a policing database which contains general information about 'persons of interest' such as charge and conviction history. The information in this database comes via both automated uploads from state and territory police systems and manual entry by police. The National Police Reference System includes a firearm involvement field which may contain information about a person's access to firearms (such as licence information and the person's history).
- The National Firearms Licensing and Registration System captures a 'point-in-time picture' of information contained in state and territory police agencies' firearm registries, including information about past and current firearms licence holders and registered, lost and stolen firearms. The National Firearms Licensing and Registration System has been operational since 1997, when it was created as part of the Buyback Scheme.¹⁶⁵⁰

The review listed three problems with the current working of these databases:

- There are gaps in the data as, firstly, there was no requirement to register firearms in many states and territories before 1996 and, secondly, firearms data holdings for each state and territory are also not all automatically shared between states and territories.¹⁶⁵¹
- There is inconsistency across data holdings because there is no automatic interconnectivity between the National Police Reference System and the National Firearms Licensing and Registration System. Relevantly, information about the gunman was not consistent as between the two systems: the National Police Reference System listed his firearm involvement as 'indeterminate', but the NSW state firearm database (which feeds into the National Firearms Licensing and Registration System) contained no data.¹⁶⁵²

- Firearms are not tracked over time as the system is focused on persons rather than on individual firearms. The National Firearms Licensing and Registration System does not provide an indication of a person's firearms possession history without more detailed interrogation. As the review noted, this gap 'creates the potential for firearms to drop off the system if they are not registered with new owners, by owners who have relocated or where registration lapses'.¹⁶⁵³

The review predicted that the existing situation would substantially improve with the introduction of the National Firearms Interface, which will differ from the two existing databases by providing:

- a complete history about individual firearms from the time of importation to their eventual destruction (as opposed to a point-in-time snapshot as per the National Firearms Licensing and Registration System);
- more consistent classification of weapons using the National Firearms Identification Database;
- a more consistent association between identities and weapons;
- a richer information set about the weapon based upon a broader information model; and
- more timely provisioning of information to support the national view.

The review noted that the National Firearms Interface is currently scheduled to be operational in late 2016 but concluded that 'CrimTrac, and police agencies where necessary, should prioritise work on this system to see it is operational as early as possible in 2015'.¹⁶⁵⁴ However, the review also observed that the 'information in the new system will only be as good as the information already in the state databases', and that the information in the National Firearms Interface would be based on integrating information already contained in the National Firearms Licensing and Registration System.¹⁶⁵⁵ Accordingly, the review recommended that state and territory police agencies that have not already done so should, as a matter of urgency, audit their firearms data before this information is transferred to the National Firearms Interface.¹⁶⁵⁶ In addition, the review cautioned that 'no amount of auditing will be able to capture

1649 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 48, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1650 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 48, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1651 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 48-49, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1652 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 49, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1653 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 49, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1654 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 49, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1655 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 49, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1656 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 49, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

illegally held weapons if they have never previously been registered in the system', and stated that an 'estimated 1,500 firearms are stolen each year, with relatively few of these recovered'.¹⁶⁵⁷

The review concluded that inconsistencies between the information on the National Police Reference System and the National Firearms Interface would need to be addressed in a further audit by CrimTrac and police agencies, and that better links between the National Police Reference System and the National Firearms Interface will mean that officers carrying out general checks on a person will have reliable indicators to interrogate the National Firearms Interface holdings further. The review acknowledged that 'better police information will not always be preventative in the fight against illegal firearm use' but predicted that 'the introduction of a National Firearms Interface and improvements to firearms databases nationally will improve how policing databases can be used to track legal and some illegal firearms'.¹⁶⁵⁸

Firearms trafficking – other initiatives

The review also briefly noted that the Crimes Legislation Amendment (Psychoactive Substances and Other Measures) Bill 2014 (Cth) was passed by the House of Representatives on 24 November 2014 and was before the Senate, and that the Bill proposes to:

- create new international firearms offences of trafficking prohibited firearms and firearm parts into and out of Australia, enabling the conviction of those who engage in the trafficking of firearm parts;
- extend existing offences of cross-border disposal or acquisition of a firearm and taking or sending a firearm across borders within Australia, to include firearm parts as well as firearms; and
- introduce a mandatory minimum five-year term of imprisonment for the new offences and some existing offences.

The review concluded that passage of the Crimes Legislation Amendment (Psychoactive Substances and Other Measures) Bill would strengthen the Commonwealth's ability to tackle illegal trafficking of firearms and firearm parts into and out of Australia.¹⁶⁵⁹ The Bill was subsequently amended to remove mandatory minimum penalties and was passed by both Houses of Parliament, receiving Assent on 5 March 2015.

National consistency

Finally, the review observed that, since the 1996 National Firearms Agreement was reached, significant technological advancements and local factors have resulted in some variations in how jurisdictions apply aspects of the Agreement, including different periods for licences and different requirements that need to be met to own and possess Category D firearms (which includes self-loading centre fire rifles designed or adapted for military purposes and self-loading shotguns).

The review observed that there were areas where national consistency could be improved to further restrict the movement of firearms to the illicit market, such as the accountability of deactivation standards and agreed firearm descriptors. The review then concluded that these changes could be worked through at an appropriate Ministerial forum.¹⁶⁶⁰

Recommendations from the Commonwealth–New South Wales Review

The joint Commonwealth–New South Wales review made 17 recommendations in total. Its recommendations relating to firearms were as follows:

1. The Commonwealth, states and territories should simplify the regulation of the legal firearms market through an update of the technical elements of the National Firearms Agreement.
2. CrimTrac, in cooperation with Commonwealth and State Police and law enforcement agencies should prioritise bringing the National Firearms Interface into operation by the end of 2015.
3. States' and territories' police forces should conduct an urgent audit of their firearms data holdings before the National Firearms Interface is operational where this has not already occurred.
4. The Commonwealth and the states and territories should give further consideration to measures to deal with illegal firearms.¹⁶⁶¹

New South Wales Coronial Inquiry

The coronial inquiry into the deaths at the Sydney Siege commenced on 29 January 2015 and after being adjourned continued from late May to early June 2015. It was subsequently adjourned to 17 August 2015, and in this second phase the inquiry will focus on how the gunman acquired his gun and the way the police force dealt with the siege.

1657 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 49, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1658 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 49, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1659 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 49–50, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1660 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 50, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

1661 Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Department of the Premier and Cabinet New South Wales, *Martin Place Siege: Joint Commonwealth–New South Wales Review*, January 2015, 50, accessed at <https://www.dpmc.gov.au/pmc/publication/martin-place-siege-joint-commonwealth-new-south-wales-review>.

ANNEXURE 2 – LICENSING FEES

Western Australia

In Western Australia the current licensing fees,¹⁶⁶² as applicable from 1 July 2014, are as follows:

Individual Firearm Licences

Firearms Licence – Original Issue (1 Year)	\$252.00
Firearms Licence – Renewal (1 Year)	\$52.00
Firearms Licence – Noting Fee	\$173.00

Collector's Licence

Collector's Licence – Original Issue (3 Years)	\$324.00
Collector's Licence – Renewal (3 Years)	\$58.00
Collector's Licence – Noting Fee	\$183.00

Corporate Licence

Corporate Licence – Original Issue (1 Year)	\$413.00
Corporate Licence – Renewal (1 Year)	\$119.00
Corporate Licence – Noting Fee	\$183.00

Dealer's Licence

Dealer's Licence – Original Issue (1 Year)	\$425.00
Dealer's Licence – Renewal (1 Year)	\$109.00

Repairer's Licence

Repairer's Licence – Original Issue (1 Year)	\$425.00
Repairer's Licence – Renewal (1 Year)	\$85.00

Manufacturer's Licence

Manufacturer's Licence – Original Issue (1 Year)	\$425.00
Manufacturer's Licence – Renewal (1 Year)	\$85.00

Shooting Gallery Licence

Shooting Gallery Licence – Original Issue (1 Year)	\$296.00
Shooting Gallery Licence – Renewal (1 Year)	\$89.00

Ammunition Collector's Licence

Ammunition Collector's Licence – Original Issue (5 Years)	\$296.00
Ammunition Collector's Licence – Renewal (5 Years)	\$60.00

Miscellaneous Fees

Safe Custody Fee	\$154.00 *
Temporary Permit Fee	\$57.00
Duplicate Firearms Licence	\$32.00
Photographic Licence Cards	\$20.00
Infringement Fine	\$421.00

Queensland

In Queensland, current licensing fees¹⁶⁶³ are as follows:

Application, under s13 of the <i>Weapons Act 1990</i> (Qld), for a licence	\$91.35
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Licence, or renewal of licence under s18(2)(c) of the *Weapons Act 1990* (Qld), for each year:

(a) armourer's licence	\$87.45
(b) blank-fire firearms licence	\$13.85
(c) collector's licence (heirloom)	\$13.85
(d) collector's licence (weapons)	\$13.85
(e) concealable firearms licence—	
(i) for a pistol club member	\$20.90
(ii) for anyone else	\$52.40
(f) dealer's licence—	
(i) for a licence that includes only Category A, B or M weapons	\$175.45
(ii) for a licence that includes only Category C, D, E, H or R weapons	\$175.45
(iii) for any other licence	\$350.75
(g) firearms licence	\$30.15
(h) firearms licence (instructor)	\$52.40
(i) minor's licence	\$13.85
(j) security licence (guard)	\$27.65
(k) security licence (organisation)	\$350.75
(l) theatrical ordnance supplier's licence	\$350.75
(m) miscellaneous weapons licence	\$13.15

Visitor's Licence under s11 of the <i>Weapons Act 1990</i> (Qld)	\$43.75
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Application for approval under s21 of the <i>Weapons Act 1990</i> (Qld) to transfer a transferable licence	\$175.45
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Application, under s23(2) of the <i>Weapons Act 1990</i> (Qld), for replacement licence	\$34.85
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Application, under s40 of the <i>Weapons Act 1990</i> (Qld), for permit to acquire	\$34.50
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Application, under s80(1) of the <i>Weapons Act 1990</i> (Qld), for approval to conduct an arms fair	\$175.45
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Application, under s86 of the <i>Weapons Act 1990</i> (Qld), for shooting club permit, for each year	\$52.40
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¹⁶⁶² Accessed at 'Licence Fees', <http://www.police.wa.gov.au/OurServices/PoliceLicensingServices/Firearms2/Licencefees/tabid/1906/Default.aspx>

*All fees are GST free with the exception of the safe custody fee, which is subject to GST.

¹⁶⁶³ 'Schedule of Fees as of 1 July 2014', accessed at <https://www.police.Qld.gov.au/programs/weaponsLicensing/fees/fees.htm>.

Application, under s94(1)(a) of the *Weapons Act 1990* (Qld), for an amendment of conditions applying to a shooting club permit \$34.85

Application, under s99 of the *Weapons Act 1990* (Qld), for approval of a range for weapons target shooting \$263.00

Application, under s104(1)(a) of the *Weapons Act 1990* (Qld), for an amendment of conditions applying to an approval of a range for weapons target shooting—

(a) for an amendment that allows alteration of the actual firing range, or butts of the firing line, in a material way \$263.00

(b) for any other amendment \$34.85

Application, under s111 of the *Weapons Act 1990* (Qld), for approval to conduct a shooting gallery, for each year \$263.00

Application, under s61A(2), for a decision mentioned in that section \$87.45

Application, under s66 of the *Weapons Act 1990* (Qld), for an exemption under s2(1)(m) of the Act \$69.80

New South Wales

In New South Wales, the current licensing fees¹⁶⁶⁴ are as follows:

Individual Licence Fees

Category A, B, C, D or H licences (2 years)	\$100
Category A, B, C, D or H licences (5 years)	\$200
Firearms Collector Licence (5 years)	\$75
Probationary Pistol Licence (1 year)	\$100
Provisional Pistol Licence/Security (1 year)	\$250

*Fee exemptions are in place for pensioners in relation to Category A, B, H and Probationary Pistol Licences only

*Fee exemptions are also in place for primary producers in relation to Category A, B or C licences where primary production is the sole genuine reason

Adding Category A, B, C, D, G to existing licence	\$40
Add collecting to existing licence	\$40
Adding Category H to existing licence	\$100
Duplicate licence	\$75

*Primary producers afforded an exemption on the initial or subsequent licence are exempt from a fee for a duplicate licence

*For any composite licence, the higher fee applies

*All re-applications attract the same fee as the initial licence, except a firearms collector licence where the re-application is \$40

*No fee applies to a change of residential or safe storage address on an individual licence

Business Licence Fees

Business/Club/Government Agency (2 years)	\$100
Business/Club/Government Agency (5 years)	\$200
Firearms Dealer Licence (5 years)	\$500
Theatrical Armourer Licence (5 years)	\$500
Club Armourer Licence (5 years)	\$100
Adding Category A, B, C or D to existing licence	\$40
Adding Category H to existing licence	\$100
Duplicate licence (business)	\$75

*Change of licence holder on any licence requires a new application to be made

Miscellaneous

Employee authority	\$25
Range approval (5 years)	\$100
Club approval	Nil
Certificate of Inspection – firearms only	\$100
Firearms Registration	\$10
Firearm instructor authority (5 years)	\$75

*Primary producers and pensioners are afforded an exemption from the fee to register a firearm.

Permit to Acquire Fees

Permit to acquire longarm or handgun (90 days)	\$30
Duplicate permit to acquire (90 days)	\$30

*Permit to acquire fees exemptions apply to pensioners and primary producers on all categories of firearms.

Permit Fees

Operate safari tours (5 years)	\$500
Conduct paintball games (5 years)	\$500
Firearms instructor permit (5 years)	\$75
Tranquiliser firearm (5 years)	\$100
Ammunition permit (as specified)	\$30
All other firearms permits (5 years)	\$75
Duplicate firearms permit	\$75
Prohibited weapons permits – all (5 years)	\$127
Authorised persons – on prohibited weapon permit	\$25
Inspection of premises for prohibited weapon permit	\$100
Duplicate prohibited weapons permit	\$40

1664 'Firearms Registry – Schedule of Fees', accessed at http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/133188/Fee_Schedule_F1_March_2013.pdf.

Victoria

In Victoria, the current licensing fees¹⁶⁶⁵ are as follows:

Licence Category

Longarm Category A (5 Years)	\$217.10 (natural person)
	\$393.20 (body corporate)
Longarm Category B (5 Years)	\$250.90 (natural person)
	\$393.20 (body corporate)
Paintball Marker Licence (5 Years)	\$217.10 (natural person)
	\$393.20 (body corporate)
Longarm Category C (3 Years)	\$150.50 (natural person)
	\$235.90 (body corporate)
Longarm Category D (3 Years)	\$235.90 (natural person)
	\$378.50 (body corporate)
Longarm Category E (3 Years)	\$235.90 (natural person)
	\$378.50 (body corporate)
Handgun – Sporting/prescribed reason (3 Years)	\$183.10 (natural persons only)
Handgun – Sporting/prescribed reason (20 guns) (3 Years)	\$476.20 (bodies corporate only)
Handgun – Sporting/prescribed reason (more than 20 guns) (3 Years)	\$948.50 (bodies corporate only)
Handgun – Security guard/prison guard/official (3 Years)	\$284.80 (natural persons only)
Handgun – Security, prison etc (20 guns) (3 Years)	\$476.20 (bodies corporate only)
Handgun – Security, prison etc (more than 20 guns) (3 Years)	\$948.50 (bodies corporate only)
Handgun Category E (3 Years)	\$276.80 (natural person)
	\$419.00 (body corporate)
Possessing a handgun on behalf of a Junior (3 Years)	\$183.10 (natural person)
	\$460.00 (body corporate)
Handgun – Provisional Handgun Licence (6 Months)	\$50.80 (natural persons only)
Handgun – Provisional Handgun Licence (12 months)	\$101.70 (natural persons only)
Junior Licence (3 Years)	\$48.90 (natural persons only)
Category 1 Firearms Collector (5 Years)	\$318.40 (natural persons)
	\$630.90 (bodies corporate)
Category 2 Firearms Collector (5 Years)	\$380.00 (natural persons)
	\$481.30 (bodies corporate)
Firearms Ammunition Collectors Licence (5 Years)	\$155.60 (natural persons)
	\$318.40 (bodies corporate)
Antique Handgun Collectors Licence (5 Years)	\$318.40 (natural persons)
	\$630.90 (bodies corporate)
Firearms Heirlooms Licence (5 Years)	\$155.60 (natural persons only)
Dealer A, B Longarms, General Category Handguns (3 Years)	\$1,188.80 (natural person)
	\$1,660.70 (bodies corporate)
Dealer A to E Longarms, General Category and Category E Handguns (3 Years)	\$1,660.70 (natural person)
	\$1,901.00 (body corporate)
Dealers Licence:	
(a) repairing Category A to E Longarms, General Category and Category E Handguns,	
(b) only selling Ammunition,	
(c) activities referred in both (a) and (b) (3 Years)	\$712.60 (natural person)
	\$948.50 (body corporate)

1665 'Firearms Licence and Permit Fees', accessed via http://www.police.Vic.gov.au/content.asp?a=internetBridgingPage&Media_ID=102947.

Permit Types

Issue a Duplicate Licence	\$23.80
Permit to Acquire a Longarm	\$9.20
Permit to Acquire a Paintball Marker	\$9.20
Permit to Acquire a Handgun	\$47.50
Handgun security guard licence to possess, carry or use restricted ammunition	\$78.60
Display or theatrical armourer's permit	\$47.50
Permit to display firearms or ammunition collections	\$31.10
Permit to carry or use firearms held under a collectors licence	\$39.50
Permit to display firearms or ammunition collections – Approved Firearm Collector Clubs	\$31.10
Permit to carry or use firearms held under a collectors licence – Approved Firearms Collector Clubs	\$31.10
Silencer/prescribed item permit	\$78.60

Approval Types

Approval for Handgun target shooting club	\$172.40
Approval for Firearms collectors club	\$172.40

Tasmania

The current licensing fees¹⁶⁶⁶ in Tasmania are as follows:

Licences

Application for firearms licence

Category A, B and H (5 years)	\$103.60
Category A, B and H (3 years)	\$74.00
Category A, B and H (concession) (5 years)	\$82.88
Category A, B and H (concession) (3 years)	\$59.20
Category C (5 years)	\$103.60
Category C (3 years)	\$74.00
Category C (concession) (5 years)	\$82.88
Category C (concession) (3 years)	\$59.20
Category C (12 months or less)	\$29.60
Category C (12 months or less) (concession)	\$23.68
Category D	\$29.60
Category D (concession)	\$23.68

Application for firearms dealers licence

Application for firearms dealers licence	\$444.00
Application for firearms dealers licence	\$355.20

Application for firearms museum licence

Application for firearms museum licence	\$148.00
Application for firearms museum licence (concession)	\$118.40

Application for firearms heirloom licence

Application for firearms heirloom licence	\$29.60
Application for firearms heirloom licence (concession)	\$23.68

Replacement Licence

Issue of replacement licence	\$8.88
Issue of replacement licence (concession)	\$7.10
Permits	
Application for permit (other than minors permit)	\$14.80
Application for permit (other than minors permit) (concession)	\$11.84
Application for minor's permit	\$22.20
Application for minor's permit (concession)	\$17.76
Issue of replacement permit	\$14.80
Issue of replacement permit (concession)	\$11.84

Registrations

Application for registration of firearms by non-dealer (1 firearm)	\$14.80
Application for registration of firearms by non-dealer (1 firearm) (concession)	\$11.84
Application for registration of firearms by non-dealer (each additional firearm)	\$7.40
Application for registration of firearms by non-dealer (each additional firearm) (concession)	\$5.92
Application for registration of firearm by firearms dealer, each firearm	\$7.40
Application for registration of firearm by firearms dealer, each firearm (concession)	\$5.92

Approvals

Application for approval of shooting gallery	\$74.00
Application for approval of shooting gallery (concession)	\$59.20
Application for approval of rifle club	\$74.00
Application for approval of rifle club (concession)	\$59.20
Application for approval of pistol shooting club	\$74.00
Application for approval of pistol shooting club (concession)	\$59.20
Application for approval of range	\$74.00
Application for approval of range (concession)	\$59.20

Agent fees

Acting as agent in the purchase or sale of firearm between licensees, maximum of:	\$14.80
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¹⁶⁶⁶ Licence and Permit Fees, accessed at <http://www.police.tas.gov.au/services-online/firearms/firearms-licences/licence-and-permit-fees/>.

South Australia

In South Australia, the current licensing fees¹⁶⁶⁷ are as follows:

Firearms Licences

Firearms licence 1 year: new or renewal	\$78.00
Firearms licence 3 year: new or renewal	\$204.00
Firearms licence 5 year: new or renewal	\$325.00

Collector's Licences

Collector's firearms licence 1 year: new or renewal	\$78.00
Collector's firearms licence 3 year: new or renewal	\$204.00
Collector's firearms licence 5 year: new or renewal	\$325.00

Prescribed Firearms

Firearms licence to possess a prescribed firearm	\$63.00
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Dealer's Licences

Dealer's firearms licence 1 year: firearms and ammunition	\$405.00
Dealer's firearms licence 3 year: firearms and ammunition	\$1178.00
Dealer's firearms licence 5 year: firearms and ammunition	\$1955.00
Dealer's firearms licence 1 year: ammunition	\$119.00
Dealer's firearms licence 3 year: ammunition	\$325.00
Dealer's firearms licence 5 year: ammunition	\$532.00

Other

Variation of licence	\$47.00
Registration of firearm or duplicate certificate of registration	\$30.00
Replacement of lost, stolen or destroyed licence	\$47.00
Ammunition permit	\$30.00
Fee to witness the transfer of a firearm	\$22.00
	plus GST
Administrative fee for late renewal of a licence	\$32.00
Prohibited weapons: excludes dealers and manufacturers	\$47.00

Australian Capital Territory

In the Australian Capital Territory, the current licensing fees¹⁶⁶⁸ are as follows:

Category A, B, C or H Firearms licence (5 years)	\$127.00
Category A Paintball licence (5 years)	\$127.00
Category A, B, C, D or H licence (business or employment, occupational requirements relating to rural purposes or composite entity) (2 years)	\$257.00
Firearms Dealer's licence (5 years)	\$1296.00
Firearms Dealer's Club Armourer's licence (5 years)	\$171.00
Collector's licence (5 years)	\$127.00
Heirloom licence (5 years)	\$42.00
Application to issue a copy of a licence or permit	\$42.00
Application for a permit to acquire a firearm (\$16 permit, \$16 registration)	\$34
Application for registration of a firearm	\$17.00
Application to be a Registered User of a firearm	\$17.00
Minor's licence	\$42.00
Firearms permit	\$42.00

¹⁶⁶⁷ Accessed at 'Licensing Fees', <https://www.police.sa.gov.au/services-and-events/fee-schedule#firearms>.

¹⁶⁶⁸ 'Firearms licence fees', accessed at <http://www.police.act.gov.au/crime-and-safety/firearms/firearms-permits-and-fees>.

Northern Territory

In the Northern Territory, the current licensing fees¹⁶⁶⁹ are as follows:

Licence Type

Antique (no expiry)	No fee
Armourer's (1 year)	\$83.00
Category H Sports Shooters (1 year)	\$111.00
Collectors (5 years)	\$127.00
Corporate (1 year)	\$111.00
Employees (1 year)	\$55.00
Firearm Dealer (1 year)	\$444.00
Firearm Dealer Nominee (employee) (Duration Specified)	No fee
Firearms Club (3 years)	\$255.00
Heirloom (No Expiry)	No fee
Instructors (1 year)	\$55.00
Junior Club (duration until 18th birthday)	\$55.00
Museum (5 years)	\$133.00
Paintball Operators (1 year)	\$321.00
Paintball Employee Licence (1 Year)	\$55.00
Shooters – Category A&B (5 years)	\$111.00
Shooters – Category C (3 years)	\$111.00
Shooters – Category C with A&B (3 years)	\$111.00
Shooter – Category H (1 year)	\$111.00
Shooter – Category H (in combination with other categories) (1 year)	\$111.00
Shooting Gallery (5 years)	\$34.00

Permit Type

Ammunition Retail Outlet Permit (1 Year)	\$55.00
Application to carry on business of paintball operator at temporary paintball range (Duration Specified)	\$18.00
Collectors Permit (discharge collectors piece) (Duration Specified)	\$55.00
Hire or Lease of firearm (3 months)	\$55.00
International Visitors Permit (Duration Specified)	\$55.00
Permit for authorised reason under regulations (Duration Specified)	\$55.00
Prescribed sale, transfer or acquisition (Duration Specified)	No fee
Permit - Purchase/Acquisition (included registration) (3 months)	\$55.00
Shortening/Conversion of firearm (Duration Specified)	No fee
Sports Shooters Permit (3 months)	\$55.00
Temporary Permit (Duration Specified)	\$55.00
Temporary Permit for specified reason (Duration Specified)	\$55.00
Theatrical Permit (Duration Specified)	\$55.00
Transfer Permit (3 months)	\$11.00

Other

Application for approval to use premises as a paintball range	\$55.00
Approval under Section 10 of the <i>Weapons Control Act</i> (Authority to Purchase)	\$18.00
Approval – possess & use paintball firearms/ pellets - temp. paintball range	\$111.00
Approval under Section 13 of the <i>Weapons Control Act</i> (individual) (3 years)	\$37.00
Approval under Section 13 of the <i>Weapons Control Act</i> (business) (3 years)	\$37.00
Application – (Duplicate authority or approval) Section 24 <i>Weapons Control Act</i>	\$18.00
Application – Review Decision under <i>Weapons Control Act</i> - Section 18	\$12.00
B709 Applications – ALL TYPES (Duration Specified)	\$55.00
Duplicate Firearms Licence	\$16.00
Duplicate Permit	\$16.00
Duplicate Registration Certificate	\$16.00
Lodging Notice of appeal with Firearms Appeal Tribunal	\$55.00

¹⁶⁶⁹ 'Firearms and Weapons Related Fees', accessed via http://www.pfs.nt.gov.au/~media/Files/Forms_Licences_Permits_Publications/Police/Firearms/Firearms-schedule-fees-charges-140728.ashx.

ANNEXURE 3 – OFFENCES IN THE FIREARMS ACT 1973 (WA)

Licensing Offences

The *Firearms Act* sets out a number of offences connected with licensing.

Sale, delivery, disposal, purchase or possession of firearm without a licence

Firstly, section 19(1) of the *Firearms Act* provides that any person who sells, delivers or disposes of; purchases or otherwise comes into possession of; or is in possession of any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit under the Act entitling him or her to do so commits a crime unless particular exemptions apply.¹⁶⁷⁰

The standard penalty for this offence is imprisonment for five years, or, if a person is convicted summarily under any of the subsections to this section, imprisonment for three years or a fine of \$12,000. However, in particular situations the penalty increases, as follows:

- if a person who was selling, delivering or disposing of firearms was selling three or more firearms without a relevant licence or permit, that person is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 14 years;¹⁶⁷¹
- if a crime under section 19(1) was committed in circumstances where the person was carrying a firearm and either a prohibited drug or prohibited plant (as defined in the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 (WA)*) without authorisation or an amount of money greater than or equal to a prescribed amount, that person is liable on conviction to imprisonment for 14 years;¹⁶⁷²
- if a crime under section 19(1) (which did not involve selling, delivering or disposing of firearms) was committed in circumstances where the person was in possession of three or more firearms without a relevant licence or permit, person is liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for 10 years;¹⁶⁷³ and

- unless other subsections apply,¹⁶⁷⁴ a person convicted of a crime under section 19(1) is liable to imprisonment for seven years if at the time of the offence the offender had been refused, or was disqualified from holding, a licence which would permit the sale or possession of firearms; or had the licence or permit revoked; or the firearm was a handgun or prescribed firearm; or any number or identification mark which was on the firearm had been defaced or removed; or the firearm, had been altered from the design or characteristics of its original manufacture.¹⁶⁷⁵

Sale, delivery, or disposal of firearm to unlicensed person

Section 19(2) of the *Firearms Act* provides that a person who sells, delivers, or disposes of a firearm or ammunition to another person, or otherwise permits another person to take possession of a firearm or ammunition; purchases, or otherwise comes into, possession of a firearm or ammunition from another person; or permits another person to be in possession of a firearm or ammunition, commits an offence if the other person is not the holder of a licence or permit under this Act entitling him to possession, unless exemptions apply.¹⁶⁷⁶ If the firearm concerned was a handgun or prescribed firearm, the person is liable to imprisonment for five years; in any other case, he or she is liable to imprisonment for three years or a fine of \$12,000.

Unauthorised repair/manufacture of firearms

The *Firearms Act* also provides for offences relating to the unauthorised repair or manufacture of firearms, as well as the unauthorised conduct of a shooting gallery. It provides that a person who repairs on behalf of another person, manufactures, or is concerned in repairing or manufacturing, any firearm or ammunition otherwise than in accordance with a licence under the *Firearms Act*, is liable to imprisonment for 14 years in the case of the manufacture of a handgun, and in any other case to imprisonment for five years.¹⁶⁷⁷

¹⁶⁷⁰ *Firearms Act 1973 (WA)*, s 19(1). Exemptions to this offence are those set out in section 8 (which prescribes classes of persons who are exempt from the licensing requirements of the Act), and anyone who comes into possession of ammunition pursuant to section 30(2) of the Act, ie a person acting as an agent for another person.

¹⁶⁷¹ *Firearms Act 1973 (WA)*, s 19(1aa).

¹⁶⁷² *Firearms Act 1973 (WA)*, s 19(1ab)(a).

¹⁶⁷³ *Firearms Act 1973 (WA)*, s 19(1ab)(b).

¹⁶⁷⁴ *Firearms Act 1973 (WA)*, ss 19(1aa) or (1ab).

¹⁶⁷⁵ *Firearms Act 1973 (WA)*, s 19(1ac).

¹⁶⁷⁶ *Firearms Act 1973 (WA)*, s 19(2). Again, these exemptions are those set out in sections 8 and 30(2) of the *Firearms Act 1973 (WA)*.

¹⁶⁷⁷ *Firearms Act 1973 (WA)*, s 19(4). The Act provides that the summary conviction penalty is, except in the case of the manufacture of a handgun, imprisonment for two years or a fine of \$8 000.

Unlawful conduct of shooting gallery

The *Firearms Act* further provides that a person who conducts, or is concerned in the conduct of, a shooting gallery otherwise than in accordance with a licence under the Act commits an offence, for which the penalty is a \$2,000 fine.¹⁶⁷⁸

Licensing offences of a lesser severity and issue of infringement notices

The *Firearms Act* also specifically provides for offences that are of a lesser severity, making allowances for technical offences that are committed as a result of a licence holder's oversight.

Thus it provides that if a person who has been the holder of a Firearm Licence, Firearm Collector's Licence, or Ammunition Collector's Licence (and the licence has expired but is still capable of being renewed under section 9A) does anything that is an offence under the *Firearms Act* but would not have been an offence if the licence had been renewed immediately after its expiry, the offence is not a crime. Instead, the offence is triable summarily and is punishable by a fine of \$2,000 instead of the penalty that would otherwise apply for the offence.¹⁶⁷⁹

The *Firearms Act* also provides that if a person commits an offence under section 19(1) and the only firearm or ammunition concerned is, or is for, a prescribed paintball gun, that offence is not a crime but is triable summarily and is punishable by a fine of \$2,000.¹⁶⁸⁰

Further, it is an offence to commit a breach of, or fail to observe, a restriction, limitation or condition to which a licence, permit or approval issued or granted under the *Firearms Act* was made subject, if that person ought reasonably to have known of the existence of that restriction, limitation or condition. This offence is punishable by 18 months' imprisonment or a \$6,000 fine.¹⁶⁸¹

General offences

There are also offences which relate to the circumstances in which a firearm is possessed or used. Section 23 sets out 'general offences', as follows:

Offences involving possession while affected by alcohol or drugs

The *Firearms Act* also provides that a person who permits possession of any firearm or ammunition to be

taken by another person 'where there are reasonable grounds for believing that he knows, or ought to know, that the other person is affected by alcohol or drugs, or alcohol and drugs, or that the other person is of unsound mind, commits an offence'. The penalty for this offence is imprisonment for 18 months or a \$6,000 fine.¹⁶⁸²

It is an offence to use, carry or otherwise be in actual physical possession of a firearm while affected by alcohol and/or drugs.¹⁶⁸³ If the firearm is loaded, the penalty is imprisonment for two years or a fine of \$8,000; if it is not loaded, the penalty is imprisonment for 18 months or a fine of \$6,000.

Carrying or using a firearm without authorisation

In addition to the offence in section 19(1) of *possessing* a firearm without a licence, permit or approval it is also an offence to *carry* or *use* a firearm in these circumstances. A person who carries or uses a firearm without possessing a licence or permit or being covered by an exemption in section 8 of the *Firearms Act* also commits an offence. If the firearm is a handgun or prescribed firearm, the penalty is seven years' imprisonment; otherwise, it is four years' imprisonment or a fine of \$16,000.¹⁶⁸⁴ The summary penalties provided are three years' imprisonment or a fine of \$12,000 where the firearm is a handgun or prescribed firearm, and two years' imprisonment or a fine of \$8,000 if it is not.

Defacing or altering a firearm

The *Firearms Act* also provides that a person without lawful excuse who defaces or alters any number or identification mark on a firearm; possesses any firearm which has been defaced or altered in this manner, alters a firearm from the design or characteristics of its original manufacture or so that its calibre, character or kind differs from what it was when any current licence or permit relating to it was issued,¹⁶⁸⁵ or possesses a firearm that has been altered in this way, commits a crime.¹⁶⁸⁶ The penalty is seven years' imprisonment if the firearm concerned is a handgun or was modified in a prescribed manner, and in any other case it is four years' imprisonment or a \$16,000 fine. Summary penalties are, respectively, three years' imprisonment or a \$12,000, and two years' imprisonment or an \$8,000 fine.

¹⁶⁷⁸ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 19(5).

¹⁶⁷⁹ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 19AA(1).

¹⁶⁸⁰ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 19AA(2).

¹⁶⁸¹ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 21(2).

¹⁶⁸² *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(1).

¹⁶⁸³ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(2).

¹⁶⁸⁴ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(3).

¹⁶⁸⁵ Section 23(5a) of the *Firearms Act 1973* provides that the offence in section 23(5)(c) of altering a firearm does not apply to a paintball gun where the alteration is in accordance with the manufacturer's design and is effected by the addition of a commercially produced product that does not alter the type or velocity of a projectile fired from the gun.

¹⁶⁸⁶ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(5).

Pointing a firearm at another person

Pointing a firearm at another person, without lawful authority, is an offence punishable by three years' imprisonment or a fine of \$12,000.¹⁶⁸⁷ This offence does not apply to a player of a paintball game conducted in accordance with a licence under the Act who points a paintball gun (named and identified in that licence) at another person while playing the game.¹⁶⁸⁸

Safekeeping of firearms

The *Firearms Act* also provides for additional offences relating to safekeeping of firearms. Therefore, it provides that a person who:

- while carrying, or in actual physical possession of, or having the custody or control otherwise than by way of storage of, any firearm or ammunition, fails or omits to take all reasonable precautions to ensure its safe keeping;
- having failed or omitted to take all reasonable precautions to prevent it, permits a young person under the age of 18 years to have unlawful possession of a firearm;
- without lawful excuse, discharges any firearm or any shot, bullet or other missile from a firearm, onto, from or across any road;
- being responsible for the storage of any firearm or ammunition, fails: to provide and use adequate storage facilities to ensure its safety; to ensure that any prescribed requirements as to security specified in relation to a firearm or ammunition of a prescribed kind are observed; or otherwise, to safeguard it from loss or improper use;
- being responsible for the storage of any firearm or ammunition, refuses to permit a member of the Western Australia Police to inspect the storage facilities provided, at a reasonable time after such an inspection is requested in writing by the member of the Western Australia Police:

commits an offence.¹⁶⁸⁹ The penalty is a \$12,000 fine for a first offence and, for subsequent offences, 12 months' imprisonment or a \$4,000 fine.

Discharging firearms – danger or fear

It is an offence to discharge any firearm, or any shot, bullet, or other missile from a firearm, to the danger of, or in a manner to cause fear to, the public or any person, and the penalty is three years' imprisonment or a \$12,000 fine.¹⁶⁹⁰

Use or carriage of firearms on certain land

Using a firearm, without reasonable excuse,¹⁶⁹¹ on land belonging to another person without the express or implied consent of the owner or occupier of that land or some person apparently authorised to act on behalf of the owner or occupier, is an offence punishable by a \$2,000 fine.¹⁶⁹²

A person who without reasonable excuse¹⁶⁹³ carries a firearm, other than on a road open to the public, onto or across land that is used for or in connection with primary production without the express or implied consent of the owner or occupier of that land or some person apparently authorised to act on behalf of the owner or occupier, commits an offence.¹⁶⁹⁴ The penalty is a \$2,000 fine.

Breaches for which no penalty provided

A person who commits any breach of the *Firearms Act* for which no penalty is specifically provided also commits an offence, for which the penalty is a \$2,000 fine.¹⁶⁹⁵

Admitting minors to paintball venues

The *Firearms Act* also provides that admitting a minor under the age of 16 to attend a paintball venue is an offence unless the minor is accompanied by his or her parent or a guardian.¹⁶⁹⁶ The penalty is a \$1,000 fine.¹⁶⁹⁷

Parties to offences

It should also be noted that the *Firearms Act* makes provision for parties to offences. It provides that without limiting section 7 of the *Criminal Code*¹⁶⁹⁸ or section 21A of the *Firearms Act*,¹⁶⁹⁹ a person who 'by act or omission is in any way directly or indirectly knowingly concerned in the commission of any offence against this Act is deemed to have committed that offence and is punishable accordingly'.¹⁷⁰⁰

1687 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(8).

1688 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(8a).

1689 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(9).

1690 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(9a).

1691 Section 23(10b) of the *Firearms Act 1973* provides that the holding of a permit issued under the Wildlife Conservation Regulations 1970 shall not be taken to be a reasonable excuse.

1692 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(10).

1693 Section 23(10b) of the *Firearms Act 1973* provides that the holding of a permit issued under the Wildlife Conservation Regulations 1970 shall not be taken to be a reasonable excuse.

1694 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(10a).

1695 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(11).

1696 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23(12).

1697 Section 23(1) of the *Firearms Act 1973* sets out defences to this offence, which include that the person charged or that person's employee or agent believed on reasonable grounds that the minor was 16 or older.

1698 Section 7 of the *Criminal Code* concerns principal offenders of offences, and provides in part that when an offence is committed, each of the following persons is deemed to have taken part in committing the offence and to be guilty of the offence, and may be charged with actually committing it: (a) Every person who actually does the act or makes the omission which constitutes the offence; (b) Every person who does or omits to do any act for the purpose of enabling or aiding another person to commit the offence; (c) Every person who aids another person in committing the offence; and (d) Any person who counsels or procures any other person to commit the offence.

1699 Section 21A of the *Firearms Act 1973* (WA) concerns the responsibility for business conducted under a Dealer's Licence, a Repairer's Licence or a Manufacturer's Licence, including responsibility for contraventions.

1700 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 23C.

Other offences

There are also other offences elsewhere in the *Firearms Act*, as follows.

Section 6(1) of the *Firearms Act* provides that the Governor, on the Police Commissioner's recommendation, may make regulations to prohibit the acquisition, sale, possession, or use of any firearm, silencer or other contrivance of a similar nature, or ammunition, whether licensed under the *Firearms Act* or not, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as the Governor considers desirable in the public interest. Section 6(3) of the *Firearms Act* provides that where no penalty is specified, a person who contravenes such a regulation is liable on conviction to five years' imprisonment for a first offence and ten years' imprisonment for a subsequent offence. The summary conviction penalty for a first offence is three years' imprisonment or a fine of \$12,000.

Similarly, section 7(1) of the *Firearms Act* provides that where the Governor considers that any emergency has arisen, or is likely to arise, he or she may by proclamation declare that all dealers and manufacturers and repairers of firearms in Western Australia, or in any specified portion of the State, who have firearms or ammunition in their possession, must either render them innocuous or deliver them up to the Police Commissioner or any specified member of the Western Australia Police for the purpose of safekeeping. Section 7(2) provides that any person who fails to comply with such a proclamation is liable on conviction to five years' imprisonment. The summary penalty is 18 months' imprisonment or a \$6,000 fine.

Section 21(2) of the *Firearms Act* provides that a person who breaches, or fails to observe, a restriction, limitation or condition attached to a licence, permit or approval commits an offence where that person ought reasonably to have known of the existence of that restriction, limitation or condition. The penalty provided is 18 months' imprisonment or a \$6,000 fine.

Section 22A(2) provides that where a person has actual physical possession or custody or control of a firearm or ammunition (otherwise than by way of storage), and the person has been issued with an Extract of Licence, the person must keep the Extract of Licence in their possession at all times unless it is impracticable to do so¹⁷⁰¹ and must, on request, immediately produce the Extract of Licence for

inspection by a member of the Western Australia Police¹⁷⁰² or any person from whom the holder of the Extract of Licence is seeking to obtain services in relation to the firearm or ammunition.¹⁷⁰³ The penalty for this offence is a \$1,000 fine.¹⁷⁰⁴

Section 22A(3) provides that when a person to whom an Extract of Licence has been issued must, when seeking to obtain ammunition for a firearm, must on request produce that Extract of Licence to the person from whom the ammunition is to be obtained. Again, the penalty provided is a \$1,000 fine.¹⁷⁰⁵

Section 22B provides that a person who was:

- the subject of an exemption under section 8 that has ceased to apply; or
- the holder of a licence granted under the Act that has expired and has not been renewed, or that has been cancelled or revoked; or
- the holder of a permit, or approval that has expired, or been determined, cancelled or revoked; or
- authorised, pursuant to a Corporate Licence, to carry or use a firearm or ammunition and has ceased to be so authorised;

and who was issued with an Extract of Licence in respect of that exemption, licence, permit, approval or authorisation is required to deliver that Extract of Licence to the Police Commissioner as soon as is practicable. The penalty for this offence is a \$1,000 fine.

Section 22C provides that it is an offence for any person to, without lawful authority:

- alter an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation; or
- use, or have in their possession, an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation which has, without lawful authority, been altered; or
- part with possession of an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation, in order that it may be used by any other person otherwise than as the agent of the holder; or
- use or attempt to use an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation, issued in the name of another, otherwise than as the agent of the holder, to procure possession of any firearm or ammunition or any service to which

¹⁷⁰¹ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 22A(2)(a).

¹⁷⁰² *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 22A(2)(b)(i).

¹⁷⁰³ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 22A(2)(b)(ii).

¹⁷⁰⁴ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 22A(2). Section 22A(4) provides that a person does not commit an offence under section 22A(2)(b)(i) if the person is not in possession of the Extract of Licence when the request is made and, within 48 hours after being requested to produce the Extract of Licence, the person produces the Extract of Licence for inspection by the officer in charge of any police station.

¹⁷⁰⁵ *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 22A(3). Section 22A(5) provides that a person does not commit this offence if, when requested to produce the Extract of Licence, the person discontinues seeking to obtain the ammunition.

the *Firearms Act* relates; or

- fraudulently obtain, or be in possession of, or use an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation; or
- in relation to any application in respect of an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation, supply particulars or answers knowing them to be incorrect or misleading.¹⁷⁰⁶

The penalty provided for this offence is a \$2,000 fine.¹⁷⁰⁷

Section 30(4) of the *Firearms Act* provides that a person who makes a false representation for the purposes of obtaining ammunition commits an offence, and a dealer who fails or neglects to comply with the requirements of section 30 also commits an offence. The penalty provided is a \$4,000 fine.¹⁷⁰⁸

Section 30A of the *Firearms Act* provides that:

- a person who, except as described in subsection 30A(2), advertises that a firearm is for sale must ensure that the advertisement includes details of the type, make, serial number and calibre of the firearm¹⁷⁰⁹ (no penalty is provided but by virtue of section 23(11), the penalty is a \$2,000 fine);¹⁷¹⁰
- the holder of a Dealer's Licence or a Manufacturer's Licence who advertises for sale a firearm to which the licence relates must ensure that the advertisement includes the licence number and either the business name or such other details as are sufficient to identify the holder of the licence¹⁷¹¹ (no penalty is provided but by virtue of section 23(11), the penalty is a \$2,000 fine);¹⁷¹² and
- a person who sends a firearm by post to a destination that is outside the State must address the firearm to premises at which the business of a dealer may lawfully be carried on, and must not send ammunition in the package containing the firearm. The penalty provided for this offence is \$2,000.¹⁷¹³

Section 30B of the *Firearms Act* provides that:

- where any person entitled to possess a firearm or any ammunition (under a Western Australian or Commonwealth Act) loses the firearm or

ammunition, whether or not by theft, or becomes aware that the firearm has been destroyed, otherwise than by the authority of the Commissioner under the Act, the person must, as soon as practicable, report the loss or destruction to the Commissioner¹⁷¹⁴ (no penalty is provided but by virtue of section 23(11), the penalty is a \$2,000 fine);¹⁷¹⁵ and

- where any person entitled under the *Firearms Act* to possess a firearm disposes of it in a place outside Western Australia, or to a destination outside Western Australia, the person must as soon as practicable report to the Commissioner the details of the firearm concerned, the manner and date of its disposal, the name, address and (in the case of a person other than a dealer in firearms) the birth date of any person taking possession of the firearm, and the number, expiry date and nature of any licence, permit or authorisation to possess a firearm held by that person. The penalty provided for this offence is a \$2,000 fine.¹⁷¹⁶

Section 31 of the *Firearms Act* sets out requirements for the maintenance of records, and provides that any of the following is an offence punishable by a \$4,000 fine:

- the failure of a holder of a Corporate Licence, a Dealer's Licence, a Repairer's Licence, a Manufacturer's Licence or an Ammunition Collector's Licence to compile, maintain and furnish records in a prescribed manner and to produce such records for inspection by a member of the Western Australia Police on request;
- the compilation, maintenance, furnishing or production of such a record by a person who knows it to be incorrect or misleading;
- the failure to permit a member of the Western Australia Police to check the stock of firearms and ammunition on any premises in respect of which records are required to be kept under this section, or ammunition held by a person who holds an Ammunition Collector's Licence, and to provide the member of the Western Australia Police with reasonable facilities for examining such firearms or ammunition.¹⁷¹⁷

1706 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 22C(1)(a)-(f).

1707 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 22C(1).

1708 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 30(4).

1709 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 30A(1).

1710 Section 23(11) of the *Firearms Act 1973* (WA) provides that a person who by act or omission commits any breach of the provisions of the Act for which no penalty is specifically provided commits an offence, for which the penalty is a \$2,000 fine.

1711 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 30A(2).

1712 Section 23(11) of the *Firearms Act 1973* (WA) provides that a person who by act or omission commits any breach of the provisions of the Act for which no penalty is specifically provided commits an offence, for which the penalty is a \$2,000 fine.

1713 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 30A(3).

1714 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 30B(1).

1715 Section 23(11) of the *Firearms Act 1973* (WA) provides that a person who by act or omission commits any breach of the provisions of the Act for which no penalty is specifically provided commits an offence, for which the penalty is a \$2,000 fine.

1716 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 30B(2).

1717 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA), s 31(4).

ANNEXURE 4 – INTER-JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISON OF THE OFFENCES AND RELATED PENALTIES IN AUSTRALIA

in respect of offences of unlawful sale, purchase, possession and use of firearms

NATURE OF THE OFFENCE	WA (<i>Firearms Act 1973</i>)	NSW (<i>Firearms Act 1996</i>)	VIC (<i>Firearms Act 1996</i>)	SA (<i>Firearms Act 1977</i>)
Sale, Delivery, Disposal, Purchase or Possession of Firearm Without a Licence or if the other party is unlicensed				
Offences generally involving fewer number of firearms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sell or purchase or possess without authorisation imprisonment for five years, s 19(1) together with fact that handgun/prescribed firearm or person was not permitted to have firearm as licence revoked or firearm altered or defaced - seven years s 19(1ac) or, if a person is convicted summarily, imprisonment for three years or a fine of \$12,000 if other party is not authorised to take possession s19(2)(a) Handgun or prescribed firearm - 5 years Any other case - \$12,000 or 3 years Purchase or come into possession of firearm or ammunition from a person who is not licenced Handgun or prescribed firearm - 5 years Any other case - \$12,000 or 3 years s19(2)(b) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire Firearm/parts 5 years (firearm general / other) s 50 10 years (pistol or prohibited firearm) s 50 & 250AA Give possession of firearm/parts to unauthorised person 14 years if pistol/prohibited otherwise 5 years s50B Must not supply (transfer of ownership) to unauthorised person pistol/prohibited 20 years otherwise 5 years s51 If supply of firearm parts for pistol/prohibited 10 years otherwise 5 years s51BA Must not acquire firearm unless ito regs 14 years if pistol/prohibited otherwise 5 years s51A 	<p>Must not acquire unless with permit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category A or B longarm – \$8,857 or 12 months Category C or D longarm - \$17,713 or 2 years Category E longarm - \$35,426 or 4 years General category handgun – \$88,566 or 5 years Category E handgun – \$177,132 or 10 years s102(1)-(3A) <p>Must acquire through a licenced dealer Category A or B longarm or paintball marker - \$17,713 or 2 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category C or D longarm - \$35,426 or 4 years General category handgun- \$88,566 or 5 years Category E longarm - \$88,566 or 7 years Category E handgun - \$177,132 or 10 years s95(1)-(4) 	<p>All offences of this nature are referred to as ‘trafficking’ s14(1) 14(1b) 14(6a)-(6c) 14(7a)-(7b) 14(9):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> first offence - 1 firearm Prescribed firearm - \$75 000 or 15 years Class C, D or H firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years Any other kind of firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years First offence - more than 1 firearm – 20 years Subsequent offences – 20 years summary offence (not prescribed firearm)-\$10 000 or 2 years
Trafficking type offence	<p>Selling 3 or more firearms: 14 years s 19(1aa)</p> <p>Possession (if not selling) 3 or more firearms: 10 years s19(1ab)(b) together with drugs or certain amount of money 14 years s 19(1ab)(a)</p>	<p>In possession of more than 3 firearms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 years (pistol or prohibited firearm) 10 years (firearm general / other) s51D unauthorised receipt or supply of firearm””) or s51BA - (“unauthorised supply of firearm part”) on 3 or more separate occasions over any consecutive period of 12 months - 20 years 	<p>Must not possess more than 10 firearms that are not registered 10 years or \$182,004 s7C</p>	<p>A first offence that involves more than 1 firearm is imprisonment for 20 years.</p>

QLD (<i>Weapons Act 1990</i>)	NT (<i>Firearms Act 1997</i>)	ACT (<i>Firearms Act 1996</i>)	TAS (<i>Firearms Act 1996</i>)
<p>Must not unlawfully supply: Less than 5 weapons 50B(1c) Maximum penalty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A, B or M weapon—\$22,770 or 4 years • Category C or E weapon—\$34,155 or 7 years • Category D, H or R weapon—\$56,925 or 10 years but also subject to certain minimum sentences if it's a short firearm (mandatory sentencing) 	<p>Must not purchase a firearm unless authorised to (a) possess the firearm under a firearms dealer licence; or (b) purchase the firearm by a permit or corresponding permit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months • Individual – Any other firearm - \$59,600 or 2 years • Body corporate - Category A or B firearm - \$149,000 • Body corporate – Any other firearm - \$298,000 <p>s62(1)</p>	<p>Both parties must be licenced Unlawful disposal s226 Unlawful acquisition s227</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibited firearms – 10 years • Any other firearm (not prohibited) – 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not acquire unless authorised \$7,000 and/or 2 years s10(1)(a)-(b) • Must not sell or supply ammunition unless a dealer and to a licence holder \$7,000 s105(1)
<p>Trafficking in weapons or explosives. S65 Maximum penalty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • category H or R weapon—20 years • category A, B, C, D, E weapon, M crossbow or explosives—15 years <p>Minimum penalty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • category H or R weapon—5 years served wholly in a corrective services facility • category A, B, C, D, E weapon, M crossbow or explosives—3.5 years served wholly in a corrective services facility <p>unlawful supply of 5 or more weapons: from 10 years to 13 years depending on category. s50B</p>	<p>Unlawful sale on 3 or more separate occasions during any period of 30 consecutive days is guilty of an offence of trafficking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - Category A or B firearm – 5 years • Individual – Any other firearm – 10 years • Body corporate - Category A or B firearm - \$186,250 • Body corporate – Any other firearm - \$372,500 <p>3 or more separate occasions where a firearm involved in any of the offences is a prohibited firearm. Prohibited firearm used in any offence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual – 15 years • Body corporate - \$558,750 <p>s63A</p>	<p>Contravenes a relevant provision on 3 or more separate occasions over a 12-month period or acquisition or disposal of 4 or more firearms on the same occasion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • imprisonment for 20 years s 220 	<p>Indictable offence punishable under the Criminal Code Act 1924: s110A : s389 of the Criminal Code provides for a maximum of 21 years</p>

NATURE OF THE OFFENCE	WA (<i>Firearms Act 1973</i>)	NSW (<i>Firearms Act 1996</i>)	VIC (<i>Firearms Act 1996</i>)	SA (<i>Firearms Act 1977</i>)
Carries/possession of or uses a firearm without authorisation				
Firearms in general	\$16,000 or 4 years Summary conviction - \$8,000 or 2 years s23(3) handgun or prescribed firearm 7 years Summary conviction - \$12,000 or 3 years	Firearm (generally) - 5 years s7A(1) Pistol or prohibited firearm - 14 years s7(1)	Must not own unless authorised <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm - \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years s135 Must not possess, carry or use a registered firearm unless under and in accordance with licence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category B - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category C - \$35,426 or 4 years • Category D - \$35,426 or 4 years • Category E - \$88,566 or 7 years • Paintball Marker - \$17,713 or 2 years • not Category A, B, C, D or E - \$35,426 or 4 years s6(1)-(6) 	Offence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years • Class C, D or H firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$20 000 or 4 years Aggravated offence (loaded or concealed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm - \$75 000 or 15 years • Class C, D or H firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years • summary offence - \$10 000 or 2 years s11
Using firearm in contravention of conditions of authorisation				
	A person, whether or not the holder of that licence, permit or approval, who commits a breach of, or fails to observe, a restriction, limitation or condition to which a licence, permit or approval issued or granted was made subject, commits an offence. \$6,000 or 18 months s21(2)	Other than 'genuine reason' or contravention of conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pistol or prohibited firearm - 14 years • Firearm / other - 5 years s7(2) & 7A(2ab) 	Must comply with conditions of licence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A and B longarms, paintball marker, junior licence, firearms collectors, firearms heirlooms, firearms ammunition collectors licenses - \$8,857 or 2 months. • Category C and D longarms or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years. • Category E longarms or category E handguns - \$35,426 or 4 years. s36(1)-(4) 	Purpose that is not authorised: An offence - Prescribed firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class C, D or H firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$20 000 or 4 years Aggravated offence - Prescribed firearm - \$75 000 or 15 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class C, D or H firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years • summary offence - \$10 000 or 2 years s10C(12a)-(12b) The holder of a licence who contravenes, or fails to comply with, a condition of the licence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm or class C, D, H firearm- \$10 000 or 2 years • Any other kind of firearm / case - \$5 000 or 12 months s21

QLD (<i>Weapons Act 1990</i>)	NT (<i>Firearms Act 1997</i>)	ACT (<i>Firearms Act 1996</i>)	TAS (<i>Firearms Act 1996</i>)
<p>Person unlawfully possesses a firearm under 10 firearms between 2 to 7 years depending on category. s50 A licensee must not possess an unregistered firearm. \$13,662 s50A(1) A person must not unlawfully possess a weapon - 10 or more weapons. From 10 to 13 years. s50</p>	<p>Possess or use a firearm unless authorised to do so by a permit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months • Any other firearm category - \$59,600 or 2 years s58(1) s58(1A) <p>Must not sell, purchase, possess or use a firearm that is not registered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B firearm - \$1,490 or 3 months • Any other firearm category - \$7,450 or 12 months s59(1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possesses or uses 10 or more firearms and is not authorised s43(1)(a)(i) or prohibited firearms s42(a)(i) 20 years • 1 or 2 firearms s43(1)(a)(iii) 5 years but if prohibited firearms 10 years • 3 or more but less than 10 s43(1)(a)(ii) 7 years but if prohibited 14 years 	<p>must not possess or use a firearm unless the person is the holder of a firearms licence of the appropriate category \$7,000 and or 2 years s9(1) and s46(a)(i) For a firearm part \$7,000 s107</p>
<p>A licensee must not contravene a condition of the licence. \$6,831 or 12 months s34</p>	<p>Uses a firearm for any purpose otherwise than in connection with the purpose established as being the genuine reason for possessing or using the firearm.</p> <p>\$59,600 or 2 years s58(2)</p>	<p>Contravenes a condition Prohibited Firearm \$150,000 and/or 10 years s45(1); other firearm \$75,000 and/or 5 years s45(2)</p>	<p>Any non-specified purpose \$7,000 s26(1)(a) & s46(a)(ii)</p>

ANNEXURE 5 – INTER-JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISON OF ALL THE OFFENCES AND RELATED PENALTIES IN AUSTRALIA

	Offence	Penalty (amounts are as at 30 June 2015)	Section
Miscellaneous - Offences within the regulations - regulations not directly stated			
WA	Offences within the regulations - (<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA</i>)	Maximum penalty - \$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 34(3) (d)</i>
WA	Where no penalty is specifically provided, a person who contravenes a regulation made under section 6(1) commits a crime - ("the Governor, on recommendation of the Commissioner, may make regulations to prohibit the acquisition, sale, possession, or use of any firearm, silencer or other contrivance of a similar nature, or ammunition, whether licensed under this Act or not.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First offence - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 34(3) (d)</i>
NT	The Regulations may provide for (a) the payment of a prescribed amount, not exceeding 200 penalty units, instead of a penalty that may otherwise be imposed for an offence against this Act.	not exceeding \$29,800	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 111</i>
NT	The Regulations may provide for (a) the payment of a prescribed amount, not exceeding 200 penalty units, instead of a penalty that may otherwise be imposed for an offence against this Act.	not exceeding \$29,800	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 111</i>
Firearm activity - purchases or acquires firearm without licence			
WA	Any person who (b) purchases or otherwise comes into possession of any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so commits a crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 years • Summary conviction - \$12,000 or 3 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19(1) (b); 19(1ad) & (19(1ae); 19AA)</i>
NSW	A person must not acquire a firearm unless the person is (a) authorised to possess the firearm by a licence or permit, and (b) except in the case of a licensed firearms dealer, authorised to acquire the firearm by a permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 years (pistol or prohibited firearm) • 5 years (firearm general / other) 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 50</i>
VIC	A person must not own a longarm or handgun unless that person is authorised by a licence to possess the firearm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm - \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 135</i>
SA	A person who — (i) acquires a firearm; or (ii) knowingly takes part in the acquisition of a firearm, without being authorised to acquire the firearm is guilty of the offence of trafficking in firearms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first offence - 1 firearm • Prescribed firearm - \$75 000 or 15 years • Class C, D or H firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years • First offence - more than 1 firearm – 20 years • Subsequent offences – 20 years • summary offence (not prescribed firearm)-\$10 000 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 14(1a) 14(6a)-(6c) 14(7a)-(7b) 14(9)</i>
TAS	A person must not acquire a firearm unless the person is the holder of both (a) a firearms licence of the category appropriate to that firearm; and (b) a permit in respect of that firearm.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS (10)(1) (a)-(b)</i>

ACT	A person (the acquirer) must not acquire, or take part in the acquisition of, a firearm from someone else (the disposer) unless (a) the acquirer and disposer are each authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearm; and (b) the disposer's licence or permit has been produced to, and inspected by, the acquirer; and (c) if neither the acquirer nor disposer is a licensed firearms dealer, the acquisition has been arranged through a licensed firearms dealer as prescribed by regulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited firearms – 10 years Any other firearm (not prohibited) – 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 227(1)</i>
NT	A person must not purchase a firearm unless the person is authorised to (a) possess the firearm under a firearms dealer licence ; or (b) purchase the firearm by a permit or corresponding permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual - Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months Individual – Any other firearm - \$59,600 or 2 years Body corporate - Category A or B firearm - \$149,000 Body corporate – Any other firearm - \$298,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 62(1)</i>
Firearm activity - purchases or acquires firearm without permit			
WA	Any person who (b) purchases or otherwise comes into possession of any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so commits a crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 years Summary conviction - \$12,000 or 3 years" 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19(1)(b); 19(1ad) & 19(1ae); 19AA)</i>
NSW	A person must not acquire a firearm unless the person is (a) authorised to possess the firearm by a licence or permit, and (b) except in the case of a licensed firearms dealer, authorised to acquire the firearm by a permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 years (pistol or prohibited firearm) 5 years (firearm general / other)" 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 50</i>
VIC	A person must not acquire a longarm or handgun unless that person has a permit to acquire that firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category A or B longarm – \$8,857 or 12 months Category C or D longarm - \$17,713 or 2 years Category E longarm - \$35,426 or 4 years General category handgun – \$88,566 or 5 years Category E handgun – \$177,132 or 10 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 102(1)-(3A)</i>
SA	A person who — (i) acquires a firearm; or (ii) knowingly takes part in the acquisition of a firearm, without being authorised to acquire the firearm is guilty of the offence of trafficking in firearms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> first offence - 1 firearm Prescribed firearm - \$75 000 or 15 years Class C, D or H firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years Any other kind of firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years First offence - more than 1 firearm – 20 years Subsequent offences – 20 years summary offence (not prescribed firearm)-\$10 000 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 14(1a) 14(6a)-(6c) 14(7a)-(7b) 14(9)</i>
TAS	A person must not acquire a firearm unless the person is the holder of both (a) a firearms licence of the category appropriate to that firearm; and (b) a permit in respect of that firearm.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS (10)(1)(a)-(b)</i>
ACT	A person (the acquirer) must not acquire, or take part in the acquisition of, a firearm from someone else (the disposer) unless (a) the acquirer and disposer are each authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearm; and (b) the disposer's licence or permit has been produced to, and inspected by, the acquirer; and (c) if neither the acquirer nor disposer is a licensed firearms dealer, the acquisition has been arranged through a licensed firearms dealer as prescribed by regulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited firearms – 10 years Any other firearm (not prohibited) – 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 227(1)</i>
NT	A person must not purchase a firearm unless the person is authorised to (a) possess the firearm under a firearms dealer licence ; or (b) purchase the firearm by a permit or corresponding permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual - Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months Individual – Any other firearm - \$59,600 or 2 years Body corporate - Category A or B firearm - \$149,000 Body corporate – Any other firearm - \$298,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 62(1)</i>
NT	A person must not possess or use a firearm unless the person is authorised to do so by a permit. This does not apply if the person possesses or uses a paintball firearm for playing paintball at an approved paintball range.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months Any other firearm category - \$59,600 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 58(1) & 58(1A)</i>

Firearm activity - uses firearm for other purpose established as reason for possessing firearm - contravenes condition of licence			
NSW	A person who is the holder of a licence is guilty of an offence if the person: (a) uses a firearm for any purpose otherwise than in connection with the purpose established by the person as being the genuine reason for possessing or using the pistol or prohibited firearm, or (b) contravenes any condition of the licence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pistol or prohibited firearm - 14 years • Firearm / other - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 7(2) & 7A(2ab)</i>
VIC	A person who is the holder of a longarm licence for category A; B; C; D; E longarms, handgun licence for general category and category E handguns, paintball marker, junior licence, firearms collectors licence, firearms heirlooms licence, firearms ammunition collectors licence must comply with any conditions to which the licence is subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A and B longarms, paintball marker, junior licence, firearms collectors, firearms heirlooms, firearms ammunition collectors licenses - \$8,857 or 12 months. • Category C and D longarms or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years. • Category E longarms or category E handguns - \$35,426 or 4 years. 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 36(1)-(4)</i>
SA	A person who has possession of a firearm, or who uses a firearm, for a purpose that is not authorised by a firearms licence held by that person is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An offence - Prescribed firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years • Class C, D or H firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$20 000 or 4 years • Aggravated offence - Prescribed firearm - \$75 000 or 15 years • Class C, D or H firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years • summary offence - \$10 000 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 10C(12a)-(12b)</i>
TAS	The holder of any other firearms licence (not dealer's licence) must not possess or use a firearm if any purpose is specified in the licence, for any purpose that is not so specified.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 26 (1) (a)(b)</i>
TAS	The firearms licensee must possess or use a firearm only for the particular purpose, and at any premises, specified in the licence.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 46(a)(ii)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person possesses or uses a prohibited firearm , and is authorised by a licence or permit to possess or use the firearm, and contravenes a condition of the licence or permit.	\$150,000 and or 10 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 45(1)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person possesses or uses a firearm (other than a prohibited firearm) , and is authorised by a licence or permit to possess or use the firearm, and contravenes a condition of the licence or permit.	\$75,000 and or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 45(2)</i>
NT	The holder of a licence is guilty of an offence under this section if he or she uses a firearm for any purpose otherwise than in connection with the purpose established as being the genuine reason for possessing or using the firearm.	\$59,600 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 58(2)</i>
Firearm activity - registered owner or other person - uses firearm in the committing of an offence			
NT	A court finds a person guilty of an offence mentioned in section 93A ("an offence against this Act or the Weapons Control Act or involving a firearm") and the offence involves a circumstance of aggravation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twice the penalty otherwise provided for the offence; and • Pecuniary penalty - Disqualified from holding any licence or permit for a minimum 4 years; or • Custodial sentence - Disqualified from holding any licence or permit for a minimum of 10 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 93B(1)</i>
NT	If the court is satisfied that the person in whose name the firearm to which the offence mentioned in section 93A ("an offence against this Act or the Weapons Control Act or involving a firearm") relates is registered (a) person is implicated in the offence – the court may order that the firearm (and any ammunition in the possession of the person) is forfeited.	Firearm and ammunition forfeited	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 93D(1)</i>
Firearm activity - registered owner or other person - uses firearm in the committing of an offence			
WA	A person who carries or uses a firearm, unless he holds a licence or permit, commits a crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handgun or prescribed firearm - 7 years • Otherwise - \$16,000 or 4 years • Summary conviction - Handgun or prescribed firearm - \$12,000 or 3 years • Summary conviction - Otherwise - \$8,000 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 23(3)</i>

WA	Any person who (c) is in possession of any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so commits a crime unless: (1ae) the person is the agent of a person to whom it is to be delivered; or s19AA(1) if the licence had been renewed immediately after its expiry; or s19AA(2) the only firearm or ammunition concerned is a prescribed paintball gun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 years • Summary conviction - \$12,000 or 3 years” 	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 19(1)(c); 19(1ad) & 19(1ae); 19AA)
NSW	A person must not possess or use s7(1) a pistol or prohibited firearm; or s7A(1) a firearm (generally), unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pistol or prohibited firearm - 14 years • Firearm (generally) - 5 years” 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 7(1) & 7A(1)
VIC	A non-prohibited person must not possess, carry or use a category A; B; C; D; E longarm or paintball marker or Category A, B, C, D or E longarm that is registered unless that person does so under and in accordance with a licence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category B - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category C - \$35,426 or 4 years • Category D - \$35,426 or 4 years • Category E - \$88,566 or 7 years • Paintball Marker - \$17,713 or 2 years • not Category A, B, C, D or E - \$35,426 or 4 years” 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 6(1)-(6)
QLD	Person unlawfully possesses a firearm or (iii) short firearm and (i) uses the firearm to commit an indictable offence or (ii) for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of an indictable offence for non category A, B or M weapons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum penalty • uses a firearm - 18 months imprisonment served wholly in a corrective services facility • possesses a firearm for purpose of committing indictable offence -1 year’s imprisonment served wholly in a corrective services facility • Possesses a short firearm in public - 1 year’s imprisonment served wholly in a corrective services facility” 	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50(1d)
QLD	Person unlawfully possesses a firearm and (i) uses the firearm to commit an indictable offence or (ii) for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of an indictable offence for a category A, B or M weapon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum penalty • Category A, B or M weapon - uses a firearm - 9 months imprisonment served wholly in a corrective services facility • Category A, B or M weapon - possesses a firearm for purpose of committing indictable offence -6 months imprisonment served wholly in a corrective services facility “ 	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50(1d)
SA	A person who has possession of a firearm without holding a firearms licence authorising possession of that firearm is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An offence - Prescribed firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years • Class C, D or H firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$20 000 or 4 years • Aggravated offence - Prescribed firearm - \$75 000 or 15 years • Class C, D or H firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years • summary offence - \$10 000 or 2 years” 	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 11(1) 11(2) 11(7a)-(7c) 11(7aa)-(7ac)
TAS	A person must not possess or use a firearm unless the person is the holder of a firearms licence of the appropriate category (Category A, B, C, D, and H) (as specified in Division 2) in respect of that firearm.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS (9)(1)
TAS	A person must not possess a firearm part unless the person is authorised by a licence or permit to possess a firearm of the category to which the firearm part relates.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 107
ACT	A licensee must not possess a firearm of which someone else is the registered owner unless (a) the person is the registered principal for, or a registered user of, the firearm; or (b) the licensee is otherwise authorised under this Act to possess the firearm.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 179
NT	A person must not possess or use a firearm unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence. This does not apply if the person possesses or uses a paintball firearm for playing paintball at an approved paintball range.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months • Any other firearm category - \$59,600 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 58(1) & 58(1A)

Firearm activity - sells firearm without licence or permit			
WA	Any person who (a) sells, delivers or disposes of any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so commits a crime unless: (1ae) the person is the agent of a person to whom it is to be delivered; or s19AA(1) if the licence had been renewed immediately after its expiry; or s19AA(2) the only firearm or ammunition concerned is a prescribed paintball gun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 years • Summary conviction - \$12,000 or 3 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 19(1)(a); 19(1ad) & (19(1ae); 19AA)
Firearm activity - sells (three / five) or more firearms			
WA	Any person who sells, delivers or disposes of any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit under this Act entitling him to do so commits a crime if at the time of the offence the person was selling 3 or more firearms without a licence or permit entitling the person to sell any of them.	14 years	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 19(1aa) & 19(1)(a)
QLD	A person must not unlawfully supply a weapon to another person - if the person unlawfully supplies 5 or more weapons at least 1 of which is a category D, E, H or R weapon.	13 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50B(1a)
QLD	A person must not unlawfully supply a weapon to another person - if the person unlawfully supplies 5 or more weapons where none is a category D, E, H or R weapon.	\$56,925 or 10 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50B(1b)
QLD	A person must not unlawfully supply a weapon to another person - if the person unlawfully supplies 5 or more weapons at least 1 of which is a category D, E, H or R weapon, and if at least 1 of the weapons unlawfully supplied is a short firearm.	Minimum penalty - 3 years imprisonment served wholly in a corrective services facility	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50B(1d)
QLD	A person who unlawfully carries on the business of trafficking in weapons or explosives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum penalty • category H or R weapon—20 years • category A, B, C, D, E weapon, M crossbow or explosives—15 years • Minimum penalty • category H or R weapon—5 years served wholly in a corrective services facility • category A, B, C, D, E weapon, M crossbow or explosives— 3.5 years served wholly in a corrective services facility 	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 65(1a)-(1d)
Firearm activity - sells (five / ten) or less firearms			
QLD	A person must not unlawfully supply a weapon to another person - if the person unlawfully supplies less than 5 weapons.	Maximum penalty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A, B or M weapon—\$22,770 or 4 years • Category C or E weapon—\$34,155 or 7 years • Category D, H or R weapon—\$56,925 or 10 years 	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50B(1c)
QLD	A person must not unlawfully supply a weapon to another person - if the person unlawfully supplies less than 5 weapons and if a weapon is a category D, E, H or R weapon, and if at least 1 of the weapons unlawfully supplied is a short firearm.	Minimum penalty - 2.5 years imprisonment served wholly in a corrective services facility	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50B(1e)
Firearm activity - sells, purchases, or in possession of firearm or ammunition - where carrying drugs or prescribed money amount			
WA	Person convicted of s19(1) - ("sells; purchases; or is in possession of, any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so") - and (a) committed where the person was carrying both a firearm the subject of the offence, and (i) prohibited drugs or plant when not authorised to do so; or (ii) money equal to or more than the prescribed amount.	14 years	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 19(1ab)(a)

Firearm activity - sells, purchases, or in possession of firearm or ammunition - where in possession of three and less than ten firearms (or more)			
WA	Any person who 19(1)(a) sells; 19(1)(b) purchases; or 19(1)(c) is in possession of, any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so commits a crime, and when committed in circumstances where the person was in possession of 3 or more firearms without a licence or permit entitling the person to be in possession of any of them, is liable, on conviction, unless the person was selling them.	10 years	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19(1ab) (b) & 19(1aa); 19(1)(a)-(c)</i>
NSW	A person who is in possession of more than 3 firearms is guilty of an offence under this subsection if (a) the firearms are not registered, and (b) the person is not authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 years (pistol or prohibited firearm) • 10 years (firearm general / other) 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 51D (1) (2)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person possesses or uses 3 or more firearms, but less than 10 firearms and is not authorised by a licence, permit or otherwise under this Act to possess or use each of the firearms.	7 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 43(1) (a)(ii)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person (a) contravenes a relevant provision; and (b) the contravention is the acquisition or disposal of 4 or more firearms on the same occasion.	20 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 220(5)</i>
Firearm activity - possession of firearm - where in possession of more than ten firearms			
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person possesses or uses 10 or more firearms and is not authorised by a licence, permit or otherwise under this Act to possess or use each of the firearms.	20 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 43(1) (a)(i)</i>
Firearm activity - possession of firearm - where in possession of one or two firearms			
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person possesses or uses 1 or 2 firearms and is not authorised by a licence, permit or otherwise under this Act to possess or use each of the firearms.	5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 43(1) (a)(iii)</i>
Firearm activity - possession of prohibited firearm - where in possession of more than ten firearms			
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person possesses or uses 10 or more prohibited firearms and is not authorised by a licence, permit or otherwise under this Act to possess or use each of the firearms.	20 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 42(a)(i)</i>
Firearm activity - possession of prohibited firearm - where in possession of more than two and less than ten firearms			
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person possesses or uses 3 or more prohibited firearms, but less than 10 prohibited firearms and is not authorised by a licence, permit or otherwise under this Act to possess or use each of the firearms.	14 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 42(a) (ii)</i>
Firearm activity - possession of prohibited firearm - where in possession of less than two firearms			
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person possesses or uses 1 or 2 prohibited firearms; and is not authorised by a licence, permit or otherwise under this Act to possess or use each of the firearms.	10 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 42(a) (iii)</i>
Firearm activity - sells, purchases or receives (unauthorised or trafficking) on 3 or more occasions - and within 30 days or a 12-month period			
NSW	A person must not contravene s51 - ("unauthorised receipt or supply of firearm") or s51BA - ("unauthorised supply of firearm part") on 3 or more separate occasions over any consecutive period of 12 months.	20 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 51B(1) & 51BB(1)</i>
QLD	A person who unlawfully carries on the business of trafficking in weapons or explosives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum penalty • category H or R weapon—20 years • category A, B, C, D, E weapon, M crossbow or explosives—15 years • Minimum penalty • category H or R weapon—5 years served wholly in a corrective services facility • category A, B, C, D, E weapon, M crossbow or explosives— 3.5 years served wholly in a corrective services facility 	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 65(1a)-(1d)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person contravenes a relevant provision on 3 or more separate occasions over a 12-month period.	20 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 220(1)</i>

NT	A person who contravenes section 63 subsections (1) ("...must not sell a firearm to another person unless...") and (2) on 3 or more separate occasions during any period of 30 consecutive days is guilty of an offence of trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual - Category A or B firearm – 5 years Individual – Any other firearm – 10 years Body corporate - Category A or B firearm - \$186,250 Body corporate – Any other firearm - \$372,500 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 63A(1)</i>
NT	A person who contravenes section 63 subsections (1) ("...must not sell a firearm to another person unless...") and (2) on 3 or more separate occasions where a firearm involved in any of the offences is a prohibited firearm is guilty of an offence of aggravated trafficking.	Prohibited firearm used in any offence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual – 15 years Body corporate - \$558,750 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 63A(2)</i>
NT	A person who contravenes section 63 subsections (1) ("...must not sell a firearm to another person unless...") and (2) on 3 or more separate occasions where a firearm involved in each of the offences is a prohibited firearm is guilty of an offence of trafficking in prohibited firearms.	Prohibited firearm used in any offence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual – 15 years Body corporate - \$558,750 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 63A(3)</i>
Firearm licence - sells, purchases, or in possession of firearm or ammunition - refused, disqualified, or revoked licence or permit			
WA	Any person who 19(1)(a) sells; 19(1)(b) purchases; or 19(1)(c) is in possession of, any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so commits a crime, and if (a) at the time of the offence the offender (i) had been refused, or was disqualified from holding, a licence or permit; or (ii) had had a licence or permit revoked, in relation to the firearm or a firearm of the same kind.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 years Summary conviction - \$12,000 or 3 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19(1ac) (a) & 19(1)(a)-(c).</i>
Firearm licence - possess or use firearm - correct category of firearm			
TAS	The firearms licensee must possess or use a firearm only of the category to which the licence relates.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 46(a)(i)</i>
Firearm activity - sells, purchases, or in possession of firearm or ammunition - handgun or prescribed firearm			
WA	Any person who 19(1)(a) sells; 19(1)(b) purchases; or 19(1)(c) is in possession of, any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so commits a crime, and if (b) the firearm was a handgun or a prescribed firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 years Summary conviction - \$12,000 or 3 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19(1ac) (b) & 19(1)(a)-(c).</i>
	Firearms licence or permit - sells, purchases, or in possession of firearm or ammunition - where firearm identification removed/ defaced		
WA	Any person who 19(1)(a) sells; 19(1)(b) purchases; or 19(1)(c) is in possession of, any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so commits a crime, and if (c) at the time of the offence, any number or identification mark which was on the firearm had been defaced or removed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 years Summary conviction - \$12,000 or 3 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19(1ac) (c) & 19(1)(a)-(c).</i>
Firearm activity - sells, purchases, or in possession of firearm or ammunition - where firearm altered from original			
WA	Any person who 19(1)(a) sells; 19(1)(b) purchases; or 19(1)(c) is in possession of, any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so commits a crime, and if (d) the firearm had been altered from the design or characteristics of its original manufacture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 years Summary conviction - \$12,000 or 3 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19(1ac) (d) & 19(1)(a)-(c).</i>
Firearm activity - sells firearm or ammunition to other person who themselves do not hold licence or permit			
WA	A person who (a) sells, delivers, or disposes of a firearm or ammunition to another person, commits an offence if the other person is not the holder of a licence or permit under this Act entitling him to possession of it unless it is a disposal of ammunition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handgun or prescribed firearm - 5 years Any other case - \$12,000 or 3 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19(2)(a)</i>
NSW	A person (the supplier) or a person other than a licensed firearms dealer must not supply, or knowingly take part in the supply of, a firearm to another person unless (a) the other person is authorised to possess the firearm by a licence or permit, and (b) documents have been produced to, and inspected by, the supplier or police officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pistol or prohibited firearm - 20 years Firearm / other - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 51(1)-(1A) (2) (2A)</i>
NSW	A person (the supplier) must not supply, or knowingly take part in the supply of, a firearm part to another person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pistol or prohibited firearm - 10 years Firearm / other - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 51BA(1)-(2)</i>

VIC	A person who is not a licensed firearms dealer must not acquire categories of longarm, handgun or paintball marker from a person who is not a licensed firearms dealer, unless the person who is acquiring the firearm engages a licensed firearms dealer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category A or B longarm or paintball marker - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category C or D longarm - \$35,426 or 4 years • General category handgun- \$88,566 or 5 years • Category E longarm - \$88,566 or 7 years • Category E handgun - \$177,132 or 10 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 95(1)-(4)
QLD	A person must not sell or otherwise dispose of a weapon unless the person sells or otherwise disposes of the weapon or crossbow to a licensed dealer or holder of a permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A, B or M weapon—\$2,277 or 6 months • Category C or E weapon—\$6,831 or 12 months • Category D, H or R weapon—\$11,385 or 2 years 	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 36(1)
SA	A person who — (i) supplies a firearm; or (ii) knowingly takes part in the supply of a firearm to a person who is not authorised is guilty of the offence of trafficking in firearms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first offence - 1 firearm • Prescribed firearm - \$75 000 or 15 years • Class C, D or H firearm - \$50 000 or 10 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$35 000 or 7 years • First offence - more than 1 firearm – 20 years • Subsequent offences – 20 years • summary offence (not prescribed firearm)-\$10 000 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 14(1b) 14(6a)-(6c) 14(7a)-(7b) 14(9)
TAS	A person must not sell or supply ammunition for a firearm to another person unless the other person (a)(i) is the holder of a licence for a firearm which takes that ammunition; and... the person selling or supplying the ammunition is (c)(i) a firearms dealer etc.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 105(1)
ACT	A person (the disposer) must not dispose of or take part in the disposal of a firearm to someone else (the acquirer) unless (a) the acquirer and disposer are each authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearm; and (b) the following documents have been produced to, and inspected by, the disposer: (i) the acquirer's licence or permit; (ii) if the acquirer is not a licensed firearms dealer (A) the acquirer's permit to acquire the firearm or (B) a permit in force under the law of a State or another Territory that authorises the acquisition of the firearm; and (c) if neither the acquirer nor disposer is a licensed firearms dealer, the disposal has been arranged through a licensed firearms dealer as prescribed by regulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibited firearms – 10 years • Any other firearm (not prohibited) – 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 226(1)
NT	A person, other than the holder of a firearms dealer licence, must not sell a firearm to another person unless (a) the other person is the holder of a firearms dealer licence; or (b) the sale (i) is arranged through the holder of a firearms dealer licence; or (ii) if the holder of a firearms dealer licence is not reasonably available – is witnessed by a police officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months • Individual – Any other firearm - \$59,600 or 2 years • Body corporate - Category A or B firearm - \$149,000 • Body corporate – Any other firearm - \$298,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 63(1)
NT	A person must not sell a firearm to another person unless the other person is authorised to (a) possess the firearm under a firearms dealer licence; or (b) purchase the firearm by a permit or corresponding permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months • Individual – Any other firearm - \$59,600 or 2 years • Body corporate - Category A or B firearm - \$149,000 • Body corporate – Any other firearm - \$298,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 63(2)
Firearm activity - purchases firearm or ammunition from another person who themselves do not hold licence or permit			
WA	A person who (b) purchases, or otherwise comes into, possession of a firearm or ammunition from another person, commits an offence if the other person is not the holder of a licence or permit under this Act entitling him to possession of it unless it is a disposal of ammunition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handgun or prescribed firearm - 5 years • Any other case - \$12,000 or 3 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 19(2)(b)
NSW	A person or a person other than a licensed firearms dealer (the receiver) must not acquire a firearm from another person (the supplier) unless: (a) the supplier is authorised to possess the firearm by a licence or permit, and (b) the supplier's licence or permit has been produced to, and inspected by, the receiver or police officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pistol or prohibited firearm - 14 years • Firearm / other - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 51A(1)-(2)

VIC	A person who is not a licensed firearms dealer must not dispose of categories of longarm, handgun or paintball marker to a person who is not a licensed firearms dealer, unless the person who is disposing of the firearm engages a licensed firearms dealer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category A or B longarm or paintball marker - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category C or D longarm - \$35,426 or 4 years • General category handgun- \$88,566 or 5 years • Category E longarm - \$88,566 or 7 years • Category E handgun - \$177,132 or 10 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 96(1)-(4)
QLD	A person may acquire a weapon only if the person is a licensed dealer or the person is the holder of a permit to acquire the weapon etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A, B or M weapon—\$2,277 or 6 months • Category C or E weapon—\$6,831 or 12 months • Category D, H or R weapon—\$11,385 or 2 years 	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 35(1)
NT	A person, other than the holder of a firearms dealer licence, must not purchase a firearm from another person unless (a) the other person is the holder of a firearms dealer licence; or (b) the purchase (i) is arranged through the holder of a firearms dealer licence; or (ii) if the holder of a firearms dealer licence is not reasonably available – is witnessed by a police officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months • Individual – Any other firearm - \$59,600 or 2 years • Body corporate - Category A or B firearm - \$149,000 • Body corporate – Any other firearm - \$298,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 62(2)
Firearm activity - permits another person to be in possession of firearm or ammunition who themselves do not hold licence or permit			
WA	A person who (c) permits another person to be in possession of a firearm or ammunition, commits an offence if the other person is not the holder of a licence or permit under this Act entitling him to possession of it unless it is a disposal of ammunition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handgun or prescribed firearm - 5 years • Any other case - \$12,000 or 3 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 19(2)(c)
NSW	A person must not give possession of a firearm or firearm part to another person unless the other person is authorised to possess the firearm or firearm part by a licence or permit or is otherwise authorised to have possession of the firearm or firearm part.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 years (pistol or prohibited firearm) • 5 years (firearm / other) 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 50B(1)-(2)
VIC	A person who possesses a longarm, paintball marker, or handgun must not permit that firearm to be carried or used by any person who is not (a) so authorised by a licence etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm or paintball marker - \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm - \$35,426 or 4 years • All handguns – \$177,132 or 10 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 127
NT	A person in possession of a firearm must not knowingly permit another person to take possession of it unless (a) the first-mentioned person has inspected the licence, permit or other authorisation of the other person that permits the other person to possess or use the firearm; or (b) the other person is the holder of a firearms armourer licence or firearms dealer licence and the firearm is given to the holder in the ordinary course of his or her business.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 88
Firearm activity - possess or use firearm at premises not specified in licence			
TAS	The holder of any other firearms licence (not dealer's licence) must not possess or use a firearm if any premises are specified in the licence, at any premises that are not so specified.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 26 (1)(b)(b)
Firearm Registration - supply, possess or use unregistered firearm			
NSW	A person must not supply, acquire, possess or use: a pistol or prohibited firearm; or a firearm, that is not registered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pistol or prohibited firearm - 10 years • Any other firearm - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 36 (1)
VIC	A non-prohibited person must not possess, carry or use a category A; B; C; D; E longarm or paintball marker that is not registered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A / B - First Offence - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category A/B -Second/Subsequent Offence \$177,132 or 10 years • Category C / D - First Offence - \$35,426 or 4 years • Category C/D-Second/Subsequent Offence \$177,132 or 10 years • Category E - First Offence - \$88,566 or 7 years • Category E – Second/Subsequent Offence – \$177,132 or 10 years • Paintball Marker - \$17,713 or 2 years • not Category A, B, C, D or E - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 6A(1)-(4)

VIC	A person must not possess, carry or use a general category handgun or category E handgun that is not registered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general category handgun - first offence - \$88,566 or 7 years • second or subsequent offence \$177,132 or 10 years • category E handgun – first offence - \$265,698 or 14 years • second or subsequent offence \$309,981 or 17 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 7B
QLD	A licensee must not possess an unregistered firearm.	\$13,662	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50A(1)
SA	A person who has possession of any unregistered firearm is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm or class C, D, H firearm- \$10 000 or 2 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$5 000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 23(1) & 23(5)
TAS	A person must not sell, acquire, possess or use a firearm that is not registered and does not apply to (a) an imitation firearm; or (b) a firearm imported and acquired by a licensed firearms dealer so long as the firearm is registered within 7 days of the dealer receiving it.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 74(1)-(2a)-(2b)
ACT	A person must not dispose of any other firearm (not prohibited firearm) that is not registered.	\$75,000 and or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 177(1)(b)(b)
ACT	A person must not acquire any other firearm (not prohibited firearm) that is not registered.	\$75,000 and or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 177(1)(b)(b)
ACT	A person must not possess or use any other firearm (not prohibited firearm) that is not registered.	\$75,000 and or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 177(2)(b)(b)
NT	A person, other than the holder of a firearms dealer licence, must not sell, purchase, possess or use a firearm that is not registered. This does not apply if the person possesses or uses a paintball firearm for playing paintball at an approved paintball range.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B firearm - \$1,490 or 3 months • Any other firearm category - \$7,450 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 59(1)
Firearm Registration - supply, possess or use unregistered prohibited firearm			
ACT	A person must not dispose of a prohibited firearm that is not registered.	\$150,000 and or 10 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 177(1)(a)(a)
ACT	A person must not acquire a prohibited firearm that is not registered.	\$150,000 and or 10 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 177(1)(a)(a)
ACT	A person must not possess or use a prohibited firearm that is not registered.	\$150,000 and or 10 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 177(2)(a)(a)
Firearm Registration - possession of more than 3 firearms			
NSW	A person who is in possession of more than 3 firearms is guilty of an offence under this subsection if (a) the firearms are not registered, and (b) the person is not authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 years (pistol or prohibited firearm) • 10 years (firearm general / other) 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 51D (1) (2)
QLD	A person must not unlawfully possess a weapon - less than 10 weapons / firearms	<p>Maximum penalty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A, B or M weapon—\$11,385 or 2 years • Category C or E weapon—\$22,770 or 4 years • Category D, H or R weapon—\$34,155 or 7 years 	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50(1c)
Firearm Registration - possession of more than 10 firearms			
VIC	A person must not acquire, possess or dispose of more than 10 firearms that are not registered (or within a period of 7 days).	\$177,132 or 10 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 7C(1) & 101A
QLD	50- at least 5 are category D, E, H or R weapons	13 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50(1a)
QLD	A person must not unlawfully possess a weapon - 10 or more weapons - less than 5 are category D, E, H or R weapons	\$56,925 or 10 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 50(1b)

Firearm Registration - unregistered firearm - surrender			
NSW	A person who applied for the registration of an unregistered firearm frame or receiver before the expiry of the 6-month period... is notified that the application has been refused, the person must immediately surrender the frame or receiver to a police officer.	\$5,500 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW Schedule 3 (Part 3) & 16(1)-(4)</i>
SA	The owner of a firearm that is not registered in the name of the owner is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm or class C, D, H firearm- \$10 000 or 2 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$5 000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 23(3) & 23(5)</i>
Firearms Licence administration - breach of restriction, limitation or condition of licence, permit or approval			
WA	A person, whether or not the holder of that licence, permit or approval, who commits a breach of, or fails to observe, a restriction, limitation or condition to which a licence, permit or approval issued or granted was made subject, commits an offence.	\$6,000 or 18 months	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 21(2)</i>
QLD	A licensee must not contravene a condition of the licence.	\$6,831 or 12 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 34</i>
SA	The holder of a licence who contravenes, or fails to comply with, a condition of the licence is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm or class C, D, H firearm- \$10 000 or 2 years • Any other kind of firearm / case - \$5 000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 21</i>
NT	The holder of a licence or permit must not contravene a condition of the licence or permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7,450 or 12 months • Infringement - \$596 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 85 & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>
Firearms Licence administration - transfer firearms licence			
TAS	A person must not transfer or attempt to transfer a firearms licence.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 50(2)</i>
Firearms Licence administration - expired, cancelled, revoked, or unauthorised licence - disposal of Licence to Police Force			
WA	A person who was (b) the holder of a licence granted under this Act that has expired and has not been renewed, or that has been cancelled or revoked; or (d) authorised, pursuant to a Corporate Licence, to carry or use a firearm or ammunition and has ceased to be so authorised, and who was issued with an Extract of Licence in respect of that exemption, licence, permit, approval or authorisation is required, to deliver to the Commissioner that Extract of Licence.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 22B(b)</i>
NSW	If a licence is suspended, revoked or otherwise ceases to be in force, the person to whom it was issued must immediately surrender to a police officer: (a) any firearm in the person's possession, and (b) the licence.	\$5,500 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 25(1)</i>
VIC	If a licence is suspended or cancelled, the holder must (a) if served personally with notice of the suspension or cancellation, immediately surrender... the licence document to the person serving the notice; and (b) if served by post with notice of the suspension or cancellation, within 7 days of service of the notice, surrender the licence document to a police station.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 53(1)</i>
QLD	A person who is given a licence suspension or revocation notice must comply with the directions in the notice.	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 30(3)</i>
SA	The former holder of a licence that has been suspended or cancelled who does not forthwith return the licence to the Registrar is guilty of an offence. (2) the holder of a licence who does not return the licence to the Registrar in order for endorsements on the licence to be made or altered.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 21AB(1)-(2)</i>
TAS	If a licence is suspended or cancelled , the person to whom it was issued must immediately surrender (b) the licence .	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 54(4) (a)-(b)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if (a) the person's licence is suspended or cancelled; and (b) the person intentionally or negligently fails to give the licence to a police officer.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 49</i>

Firearms Licence administration - licence suspended or cancelled - disposal of firearm to Police Force			
VIC	If a licence is suspended or cancelled, the holder must (a) if served personally with notice of the suspension or cancellation, immediately surrender any firearm or cartridge ammunition in that person's possession... to the person serving the notice; and (b) if served by post with notice of the suspension or cancellation, within 7 days of service of the notice, surrender any firearm or cartridge ammunition in that person's possession... to a police station.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 53(1)</i>
SA	A person referred to in this section (who held, or applied for renewal of the licence, or where a licence authorising possession of a firearm is suspended), who uses the firearm for any purpose before disposing of it in accordance with this section is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm or class C, D, H firearm- \$10,000 or 2 years • Any other class of firearm - \$5,000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 31A(3)</i>
TAS	If a licence is suspended or cancelled , the person to whom it was issued must immediately surrender (a) any firearm in the person's possession.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 54(4) (a)-(b)</i>
Firearms Licence administration - purchaser to produce Extract of Licence to obtain ammunition			
WA	When seeking to obtain ammunition for a firearm to which the exemption, licence, permit, approval or authorisation in respect to which the Extract of Licence was issued relates, a person to whom an Extract of Licence was issued is required, on request, to produce that Extract of Licence, or cause it to be produced, to the person from whom the ammunition is to be obtained.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 22A(3)</i>
Firearms Licence administration - signature			
NSW	A person to whom a licence is issued must, immediately after receiving the licence, write the person's usual signature in ink in the space provided for it on the licence.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 18(3)</i>
Firearms Licence administration - attend for photograph for Extract of Licence			
WA	The Commissioner may require the person to attend (a) at a place specified, or a place of a class specified, in the notice; and (b) within a time specified in the notice, for the purpose of enabling the photograph required by subregulation (1) - ("apply for the issue of an extract of licence") - to be taken.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 7A(3)</i>
Firearms Licence administration - licence not renewed - deliver firearm to Dealer			
VIC	A person who is disposing of a category A, B, C, D or E longarm or a general or E category handgun in the circumstances to which subsection (1) or (2) applies - "Disposal of firearms where licence not renewed" - must dispose of that firearm to a licensed firearms dealer or in the manner specified in the licence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A and B longarm - \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C and D longarm or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or category E handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 45(3)-(5)</i>
Firearms Licence administration - expired licence capable of renewal			
WA	A person who has been the holder of a Firearm Licence, Firearm Collector's Licence, or Ammunition Collector's Licence, while that licence has expired but is still capable of being renewed, anything that is an offence under this Act but would not have been an offence if the licence had been renewed immediately after its expiry, that offence is not a crime but is triable summarily.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19AA(1)</i>
Firearms Licence administration - approved form			
SA	An application for a firearms licence, or the renewal of a firearms licence, must be in a form approved by the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 10</i>
SA	The Registrar may require an applicant for a firearms licence or a dealer's licence to complete an application for the renewal of a licence "when" (a) a period of 1 year or more has elapsed since the licence expired; or (c) the licence is endorsed for use in the course of carrying on the business of guarding property or use in guarding property in the course of employment.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 19(2)</i>

Firearms Licence administration - government agency - employee undertakes firearms safety training courses			
NSW	In addition to the firearms safety training courses required in connection with an application for a licence or permit, any person who is employed in or by a government agency and who is authorised to possess or use a firearm for business or employment purposes must undertake, at such times as may be determined by the Commissioner, such continuing firearms safety training courses as may be approved.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 26(9)
Firearms Licence administration - government agency - agency to report on firearms safety training courses			
NSW	The government agency that employs a person must: (a) ensure that s26(9) is complied with by any such employee, - ("person who is employed by a government agency and who is authorised to possess or use a firearm for employment purposes must undertake firearms safety training courses") and (b) report to the Commissioner when those persons have completed the required training.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 26(10)
Firearms Licence administration - course organiser of firearms safety training course - inspect notice and keep record			
SA	A person who conducts a course or examination under this Division "Qualifications to hold licence" (a) must not allow a person to attend the course or sit for the examination unless the person produces, for his or her inspection, a notice issued by the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 20(2a)
SA	A person who conducts a course or examination under this Division "Qualifications to hold licence" (b) must compile, in a form approved by the Registrar, and keep for at least 3 years, a record of the names and addresses of all persons who attend the course or sit for the examination.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 20(2b)
Firearms Permit administration - expired, cancelled, revoked, or unauthorised permit - deliver Permit to Police Force / Commissioner			
WA	A person who was (c) the holder of a permit, or approval given, under this Act that has expired, or been determined, cancelled or revoked; or (d) authorised, pursuant to a Corporate Licence, to carry or use a firearm or ammunition and has ceased to be so authorised, and who was issued with an Extract of Licence in respect of that exemption, licence, permit, approval or authorisation is required, to deliver to the Commissioner that Extract of Licence.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 22B©
VIC	If a permit to acquire a firearm is surrendered or cancelled, the person to whom it was issued must immediately surrender to a police officer (a) the permit; and (b) any firearm acquired under the permit.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 112(1) & (3)
NSW	If a permit is suspended, revoked or otherwise ceases to be in force, the person to whom it was issued must immediately surrender to a police officer: (a) any firearm in respect of which the permit has been issued, and (b) the permit.	\$5,500 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 30(6)
QLD	A person must not (a) have possession of (i) a licence; or (ii) anything resembling a licence; or (iii) any document which was formerly a licence but which is suspended, cancelled, revoked or surrendered.	\$11,385 or 2 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 157(1)
TAS	If a firearms permit is suspended or cancelled, the person to whom it was issued must surrender the permit.	\$2,800 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 67(3)
ACT	A person commits an offence if (a) the person's permit to acquire a firearm (the relevant firearm) is suspended or cancelled; and (b) the person intentionally or negligently fails to give the permit to a police officer.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 153(1)
NT	Failing to return completed permit within 14 days.	Infringement - \$500	<i>Firearms Regulations 1997</i> NT 62(4)
Firearms Permit administration - application in approved form			
SA	An application for a permit to acquire a firearm must be in a form approved by the Registrar and the applicant must produce the following to the police officer to whom the application is made: (a) the permit authorising the acquisition of the firearm; and (b) the firearm; and (c) the licence authorising the person producing the firearm to have possession of it.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 28 & 30(1) (a)-(c).

TAS	An application for a firearms permit is to: (a) be in an approved form; (b) contain any prescribed particulars; (c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee; and (d) be lodged with the Commissioner.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 59(a)-(d)</i>
Firearms permit - display firearms			
VIC	The holder of the permit must comply with the permit under s56 - "Permits to display firearms or ammunition collections".	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 56(8)</i>
Firearms permit - display firearms - notify licence holder			
VIC	The holder of the permit must, before any firearms or cartridge ammunition are displayed under the permit notify in writing each licence holder whose name is specified in the permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indictable - \$8,857 or 12 months • Prescribed – \$295 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 56A(10)-(12)</i>
Firearms permit - separate firearms permits required for each firearm			
TAS	A separate firearms permit is required for each firearm to be acquired of the category to which the firearms licence relates.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 58(2)</i>
Fraudulent use - person alters Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation			
WA	Any person who alters an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 22C(1) (a)</i>
NSW	A person must not alter any of the particulars set out in a notice of registration.	\$5,500 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 38</i>
VIC	A person must not alter the particulars on a licence, permit, certificate or other document issued under this Act.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 137</i>
QLD	A person, other than an authorised officer, must not issue, endorse or alter a permit to acquire	\$11,385 or 2 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 38</i>
QLD	A person must not (c) ... make or attempt to make or cause, permit or allow to be made any endorsement on or addition or alteration to or erasure from a licence.	\$11,385 or 2 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 157(1)</i>
TAS	A person must not alter a certificate of firearm registration.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 78(3)</i>
TAS	A person must not (a) falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a licence, permit or minor's permit; or (b) forge or fraudulently alter a licence, permit or minor's permit; or (c) give possession of a licence, permit or minor's permit to a person who is not a police officer; or (d) knowingly allow another person to use a licence or permit; or (e) have possession of, or use, a forged, fraudulently altered, borrowed or stolen licence, permit or minor's permit.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 123(a)-(e)</i>
NT	A person must not alter the particulars in a certificate of registration.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60</i>
Fraudulent use - in possession of altered Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation			
WA	Any person who uses, or has in their possession, an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation to which this has been altered.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 22C(1) (b)</i>
NSW	A person must not knowingly have possession of a forged, fraudulently altered, borrowed or stolen licence or permit.	\$5,500 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 71(e)</i>
TAS	A person must not (a) falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a licence, permit or minor's permit; or (b) forge or fraudulently alter a licence, permit or minor's permit; or (c) give possession of a licence, permit or minor's permit to a person who is not a police officer; or (d) knowingly allow another person to use a licence or permit; or (e) have possession of, or use, a forged, fraudulently altered, borrowed or stolen licence, permit or minor's permit.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 123(a)-(e)</i>
ACT	A person must not (c) knowingly have possession of a borrowed or stolen licence or permit.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 256</i>
Fraudulent use - person gives other person Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation			
WA	Any person who being the holder of an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation, parts with possession of it in order that it may be used by any other person otherwise than as the agent of the holder.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 22C(1) (c)</i>
QLD	A person must not (b) lend, or permit or allow to be used any licence issued in that person's name by any other person.	\$11,385 or 2 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 157(1)</i>

TAS	A person must not (a) falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a licence, permit or minor's permit; or (b) forge or fraudulently alter a licence, permit or minor's permit; or (c) give possession of a licence, permit or minor's permit to a person who is not a police officer; or (d) knowingly allow another person to use a licence or permit; or (e) have possession of, or use, a forged, fraudulently altered, borrowed or stolen licence, permit or minor's permit.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 123(a)-(e)</i>
ACT	A person must not (b) give possession of a licence or permit to another person for the purpose of using it unlawfully.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 256</i>
NT	A person must not (c) give possession of a licence or permit to another person for the purpose of using it unlawfully; or (e) knowingly have possession of a forged, fraudulently altered, borrowed or stolen licence or permit.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 71</i>
Fraudulent use - Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation - obtains or is in possession of			
WA	Any person who fraudulently obtains, or is in possession of, or uses an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 22C(1)(e)</i>
WA	Any person who uses or attempts to use an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation issued in the name of another, otherwise than as the agent of the holder, to procure possession of any firearm or ammunition or any service.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 22C(1)(d)</i>
TAS	A person must not (a) falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a licence, permit or minor's permit; or (b) forge or fraudulently alter a licence, permit or minor's permit; or (c) give possession of a licence, permit or minor's permit to a person who is not a police officer; or (d) knowingly allow another person to use a licence or permit; or (e) have possession of, or use, a forged, fraudulently altered, borrowed or stolen licence, permit or minor's permit.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 123(a)-(e)</i>
NT	A person must not (e) knowingly have possession of a forged, fraudulently altered, borrowed or stolen licence or permit.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 71</i>
Administration of the Act - not disclose information gained - witnesses			
VIC	A person engaged or employed in the administration of this Act must not disclose information gained because of that person's engagement or employment or information contained in a record, return or report prepared by that person.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 181(1)</i>
QLD	A person must not disclose the name of an informer or any other particular that may be likely to lead to the informer's identification.	2 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 151B(2)</i>
QLD	A person who contravenes an order made by a presiding judicial officer under subsection (1) commits an offence. (1) - "the presiding judicial officer may make an order prohibiting the publication of all or any part of the proceeding and the name and address of any witness."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order made by a magistrate—2 years • Order made by a judge—5 years 	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 151D(5)</i>
False particulars - obtain firearm			
NSW	A person is guilty of an offence under this section if the person uses a document that is, and that the person knows to be, false, with the intention of obtaining a firearm.	10 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 71A</i>
QLD	A person is not to obtain or gain possession of a weapon or an explosive by any deceitful or fraudulent means.	\$6,831 or 12 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 64</i>
False particulars - application for Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation			
WA	Any person who in relation to any application under this Act in respect of an Extract of Licence, licence, permit, approval or authorisation to which this Act applies, supplies particulars or answers knowing them to be incorrect or misleading.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 22C(1)(f)</i>
WA	A person wilfully misrepresenting any material particulars in relation to any application for a licence or permit shall be guilty of a breach of these regulations.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 7(9)</i>
QLD	A person must not state anything in a document required to be kept, given or made under this Act that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$11,385 or 2 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 158(1)</i>

TAS	A person, in making an application or providing information, must not (a) make a statement knowing it to be false or misleading; or (b) omit any matter knowing that without that matter the application or information is false or misleading.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 126</i>
False particulars - represented as licence or permit holder			
NSW	A person must not falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a licence or permit.	\$5,500 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 71(a)</i>
TAS	A person must not (a) falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a licence, permit or minor's permit; or (b) forge or fraudulently alter a licence, permit or minor's permit; or (c) give possession of a licence, permit or minor's permit to a person who is not a police officer; or (d) knowingly allow another person to use a licence or permit; or (e) have possession of, or use, a forged, fraudulently altered, borrowed or stolen licence, permit or minor's permit.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 123(a)-(e)</i>
ACT	A person must not (a) falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a licence or permit.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 256</i>
NT	A person must not (a) falsely represent himself or herself to be the holder of a licence or permit (whether or not it is in force).	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 71</i>
False particulars - information or statement - (including receiving instruction)			
NSW	A person must not, make a statement or provide information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pistol or prohibited firearm - 10 years • Any other firearm - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 70</i>
VIC	A person must not knowingly make a statement in an application, or when required to identify himself or herself, or knowingly or recklessly make a statement in support of the application of another person, provide false or misleading information in any material particular or statement.	\$35,426 or 4 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 140A(1)-(3)</i>
QLD	A person must not state anything in a document required to be kept, given or made under this Act that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$11,385 or 2 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 158(1)</i>
SA	A person who provides information to the Registrar or any other person under this Act that is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$10,000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 28(1)</i>
TAS	A person, in making an application or providing information, must not (a) make a statement knowing it to be false or misleading; or (b) omit any matter knowing that without that matter the application or information is false or misleading.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 126</i>
NT	A person must not make a statement in an official document the person knows to be false or misleading in a material particular.	\$14,900 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 89(1)</i>
False particulars - information or statement - notification of receiving instruction in handgun			
VIC	A person must not give false information in a notification under subsection (2) - "person receives instruction in the use of a general category handgun" or who is questioned must not knowingly or recklessly give false information in response to a question asked of him or her.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 54(5)-(6)</i>
False particulars - false notification of disposal, lost or stolen firearm			
NT	A person must not falsely state that a firearm has been disposed of, lost or stolen.	\$14,900 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 89(3)</i>
False particulars - close associates			
NSW	A person must not, in or in connection with a declaration under this section - ("Information about close associates of firearms dealers"), make a statement or provide information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 44(4)</i>
NT	The firearms dealer licence holder must submit to the Commissioner a declaration notifying the change to close associates . A person must not make a statement or provide information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - \$29,800 or 12 months • Body corporate - \$149,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 16A(2) & 16A(4)(b)</i>

NT	The Commissioner may, by written notice served on the holder of a firearms dealer licence, require the holder to submit to the Commissioner: a declaration to the effect that: (a)(i) the holder (and no other person) is the person primarily responsible for the control and management of the firearms dealing business that is carried on under the licence...and (b)(i) to the effect that the close associates of the holder have not changed since the submission to the Commissioner. A person must not make a statement or provide information that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual - \$29,800 or 12 months Body corporate - \$149,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 16A(3) & 16A(4)(b)
False particulars - name and address			
TAS	A person (1) must give his or her name, address and date of birth and (2b) must not give a false name, address or date of birth.	\$1,400	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 138(1)-(2)
Drug and alcohol affected - permits other person			
WA	A person who permits possession of any firearm or ammunition to be taken by another person where there are reasonable grounds for believing... that the other person is affected by alcohol or drugs, or alcohol and drugs, or that the other person is of unsound mind.	\$6,000 or 18 months	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 23(1)
NSW	A person must not supply or give possession of a firearm to another person (a) if the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person is under the influence of alcohol or any other drug, or (b) if the other person's appearance or behaviour is such that the person intending to supply or give possession of the firearm believes or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person is incapable of exercising responsible control over the firearm.	5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 64(2)
VIC	A person must not dispose of a firearm to a person whom the person disposing of the firearm reasonably believes to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 133
SA	A person who transfers possession of a firearm to a person who is so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug as to be incapable of exercising effective control of the firearm is guilty of an offence if (a) a round is in the breech or chamber or the magazine of the firearm; or (b) the person to whom possession of the firearm has been transferred is handling or carrying with him or her ammunition that can be used in the firearm.	\$10,000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 29(2a)-(2b)
TAS	A person must not sell or give possession of a firearm to another person if (a) the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person is under the influence of alcohol or any other drug; or (b) the other person's appearance or behaviour is such that the person intending to sell or give possession of the firearm believes or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person is incapable of exercising responsible control over the firearm.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 120(2)
ACT	A person must not sell or give possession of a firearm to another person (a) if the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person is under the influence of alcohol or any other drug; or (b) if the other person's appearance or behaviour is such that the person intending to sell or give possession of the firearm believes or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person is incapable of exercising responsible control over the firearm.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 242(2)
NT	A person must not give possession of a firearm or ammunition to another person if the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person is (a) under the influence of alcohol or a drug; or (b) of unsound mind.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 87
Drug and alcohol affected - person uses or in possession of firearm			
WA	A person who uses, carries or is otherwise in actual physical possession of a firearm whilst affected by alcohol or drugs, or alcohol and drugs, commits an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loaded firearm - \$8,000 or 2 years Otherwise – \$6,000 or 18 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 23(2)
NSW	A person must not handle or use a firearm while the person is under the influence of alcohol or any other drug.	5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 64(1)
VIC	A person must not carry or use a firearm if that person is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 132(1)

QLD	A person must not have physical possession of or use a weapon if the person is under the influence of liquor or a drug.	\$4,554	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 59(2)</i>
SA	A person who handles a firearm while so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug as to be incapable of exercising effective control of the firearm is guilty of an offence if (a) a round is in the breech or chamber or the magazine of the firearm; or (b) the person is handling or is carrying with him or her ammunition that can be used in the firearm.	\$10,000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 29(1a)-(1b)</i>
TAS	A person must not handle or use a firearm while the person is under the influence of alcohol or any other drug.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 120(1)</i>
ACT	A person must not possess, carry or use a firearm while the person is under the influence of alcohol or any other drug.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 242(1)</i>
NT	A person must not have a firearm in his or her actual possession while under the influence of alcohol or a drug.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 86</i>
Serial number - defaces or alters identification mark / serial number			
WA	A person who (a) defaces or alters any number or identification mark on a firearm; or (b) is in possession of a firearm whereon any number or identification mark, whether or not a number or mark recorded on the licence or permit relating thereto, has been altered or defaced; or (c) alters a firearm (i) from the design or characteristics of its original manufacture; or (ii) so that its calibre, character or kind differs from what it was when any current licence or permit relating to it was issued, or is in possession of a firearm that has been so altered,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handgun or modified in prescribed manner - 7 years • Otherwise - \$16,000 or 4 years • Summary conviction - Handgun or modified in prescribed manner - \$12,000 or 3 years • Summary conviction - Otherwise - \$8,000 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 23(5)</i>
NSW	A person must not (a) deface or alter any number, letter or identification mark on any firearm or barrel for a firearm, or (b) have possession of any firearm or barrel for a firearm on which any number, letter or identification mark has been defaced or altered.	5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 66</i>
VIC	A person must not deface or alter any number or letter or other identifying symbol or mark on a firearm.	\$88,566 or 7 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 134(3)</i>
QLD	A person must not (a) deface or alter any identifying serial number or mark on a weapon or (c) possess or acquire or sell a weapon the identifying serial number or mark of which has been defaced or altered.	\$22,770 or 4 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 63</i>
SA	A person who defaces, alters or removes the identifying characters of a firearm without the authority of the Registrar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm or class C, D, H firearm- \$35,000 or 7 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$20,000 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 24A(7a)-(7b)</i>
TAS	A person must not, either intentionally or recklessly, deface or alter any number, letter or identification mark on any firearm or firearm part.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 124</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person defaces, alters or removes a number, letter or other identification mark on a firearm or barrel for a firearm.	\$75,000 and or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 252(1)</i>
NT	A person must not alter an identifying serial number on a firearm without approval.	\$149,000 or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 74(1)</i>
NT	A person must not deface or remove an identifying serial number on a firearm without approval.	\$149,000 or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 74(3)</i>
Serial number - possession of defaced or altered firearm			
QLD	A person must not (c) possess or acquire or sell a weapon the identifying serial number or mark of which has been defaced or altered.	\$22,770 or 4 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 63</i>
SA	A person who (b) has possession of a firearm that does not have identifying characters as required under this section or the identifying characters of which have been defaced or altered without the authority of the Registrar,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm or class C, D, H firearm- \$35,000 or 7 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$20,000 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 24A(7a)-(7b)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person possesses a firearm or barrel for a firearm on which a number, letter or identification mark has been defaced, altered or removed; and (b) knows that a number, letter or identification mark has been defaced, altered or removed.	\$75,000 and or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 252(2)</i>
NT	A person must not knowingly possess a firearm the serial number of which has been altered in contravention of subsection (1).	\$149,000 or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 74(2)</i>

NT	A person must not possess a firearm the serial number of which has been defaced or removed in contravention of subsection (3).	\$149,000 or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 74(4)</i>
Serial number - imprinting regulations - method (stamping)			
NSW	A person (including a licensed firearms dealer) must not have possession of a firearm or spare barrel in respect of which a number has been allotted by the Commissioner... unless that number has been imprinted on it in the following manner (a) in the case of a firearm—by stamping or, with the approval of the Commissioner, by engraving the number in an exposed position on the firearm, or (b) in the case of a spare barrel—by stamping or engraving the number on the outer surface, in numerals not less than 2 mm in height on a metal part of the firearm or spare barrel.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 128(3)</i>
VIC	The Chief Commissioner may, before registering a firearm, by notice in writing require the person who possesses the firearm to have that firearm stamped with a number that will enable that firearm to be individually identified. A person must comply with the notice within 28 days.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 119A</i>
QLD	A firearm included or to be included in the firearms register; if the firearm does not have a serial number marked on it. The person must comply with the requirement.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 48A(6)</i>
SA	All firearms that are required to be registered under this Act must have stamped or engraved into part of the metal structure of the firearm a number, or a number preceded or followed by a letter or letters, for the purposes of identification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm or class C, D, H firearm- \$10 000 or 2 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$5 000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 24A(1) & 24A(5)</i>
Serial number - imprinting regulations - method other than stamping			
VIC	The Chief Commissioner may, in writing, approve a manner of affixing the number to the firearm other than by stamping, and may impose conditions. A person must comply with the approval, within 28 days.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 119B</i>
QLD	If the authorised officer approves the application of, 48B (1) "if a registered owner of a firearm applies to the authorised officer to mark the serial number on the firearm in another way." The person must comply with the requirement.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 48B(4)</i>
QLD	If the authorised officer refuses to approve the application, (6) (b)"to mark the serial number on the firearm in another way", the authorised officer may by written notice, extend the compliance time for a period, of not more than 21 days, stated in the notice. The person must comply with the requirement within the compliance time as extended.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 48B(7)</i>
SA	Where a firearm that is produced for registration does not comply with having a stamped or engraved serial number (1), the Registrar must allocate a number, or numbers and letters, to the firearm and the owner of the firearm must produce the firearm to a police officer within 14 days with the identification stamped or engraved on the firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm or class C, D, H firearm- \$10 000 or 2 years • Any other kind of firearm - \$5 000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 24A(1) & 24A(5)</i>
Safe keeping - person / Dealer's Licence - ensure safe keeping - safe keeping of firearm / ammunition			
WA	A person who whilst carrying, or in actual physical possession of, or having the custody or control otherwise than by way of storage of, any firearm or ammunition, fails or omits to take all reasonable precautions to ensure its safe keeping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First offence - \$2,000 • Subsequent offences - \$4,000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 23(9)(a)</i>
NSW	A person who possesses a firearm must take all reasonable precautions to ensure: (a) its safe keeping, and (b) that it is not stolen or lost, and (c) that it does not come into the possession of a person who is not authorised to possess the firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pistol or prohibited firearm - \$5,500 and or 2 years • Firearm / other - \$2,200 and or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 39(1)</i>
VIC	A person who is carrying or using a longarm, handgun or ammunition must (a) ensure that the firearm is carried and used in a manner that is secure and is not dangerous and (b) must take reasonable precautions to ensure that the firearm is not lost or stolen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm - \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years • Ammunition - \$8,857 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 126</i>
QLD	A holder of a miscellaneous weapons licence must take reasonable precautions to ensure that weapons under the licence are not accessible to persons who are not lawfully entitled to physically possess the weapons.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 25A(10)</i>

SA	The holder of a firearms dealer's licence must take all reasonable precautions to ensure that the firearm or ammunition is not lost or stolen or does not come into the possession of an unauthorised person as required by Part 6—Security of firearms and ammunition.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 22(1)(c)
TAS	A person in possession of a firearm must take all reasonable precautions to ensure that the firearm: (1) is kept safely; (2) is not stolen or lost; (3) does not come into the possession of a person who is not authorised to possess it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited firearm – \$7,000 and or 2 years Any other firearm – \$2,800 and or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 84(1)-(3)(b)
ACT	A person possesses (i) a prohibited firearm and (b) fails to take all reasonable steps to ensure (i) the firearm is stored safely; (ii) the firearm is not lost or stolen; (iii) the firearm does not come into the possession of someone who is not authorised to possess the firearm.	Prohibited firearm - 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 180(1)(a)(i)-(b)
ACT	A person possesses (ii) any other firearm (not prohibited firearm) and (b) fails to take all reasonable steps to ensure (i) the firearm is stored safely.	12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 180(1)(a)(ii)-(b)
NT	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must ensure that all firearms possessed under the licence are stored in accordance with: (a) the safe keeping and storage requirements under this Act; and (b) the safe keeping and storage requirements determined by the Commissioner.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 17(1)
NT	A person in possession of a firearm or ammunition (a) must take all reasonable precautions to ensure that (i) it is kept safely; and (ii) it is not stolen or lost; and (iii) it does not come into the possession of a person who is not authorised to possess it; and (b) must comply with the storage and safe keeping requirements under this Act that apply to the firearm or ammunition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual - \$7,450 or 12 months Body corporate - \$37,250 	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 46(1)
NT	A person who stores a firearm under subsection (2) ("the Commissioner may, with the consent of the owner..., arrange for the firearm to be stored by a person who may lawfully possess the firearm") must comply with the directions or conditions of the Commissioner in relation to the firearm.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 99(2)-(3)
NT	Failing to comply with storage requirements for category A or B firearms if the failure does not result in the loss, theft or misuse of a firearm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infringement - \$596 	<i>Firearms Regulations 1997</i> NT Regulation 21
NT	A person with whom a firearm is stored under this section must not allow any person (including its owner) to have possession of the firearm except in accordance with the directions or conditions of the Commissioner.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 99(5)
NT	A person must not take possession of a firearm the subject of an arrangement under this section except in accordance with the directions or conditions of the Commissioner.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 99(6)
Safe keeping - safe keeping of firearm / ammunition - no licence			
VIC	A person who possesses a firearm and who does not have a licence authorising the possession of that firearm must not store that firearm or any cartridge ammunition in his or her possession in an insecure manner.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 129A
ACT	A person commits an offence if in carrying on a business, the person stores firearms for someone else and the person is not authorised to do the thing by a firearms dealer licence.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 185(a)(iv)-(b)
Safe keeping - storage regulations and security of firearm / ammunition			
WA	A person who being responsible for the storage of any firearm or ammunition, fails (i) to provide and use adequate storage facilities to ensure its safety; or (ii) where prescribed requirements as to security are specified in relation to a firearm or ammunition of a prescribed kind, to ensure that those requirements are observed; or (iii) otherwise, to safeguard it from loss or improper use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First offence - \$2,000 Subsequent offences - \$4,000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 23(9)(d)
NSW	The holder of a category A or category B licence must comply with the requirements in respect of any firearm to which the licence applies: (a) when any such firearm is not actually being used or carried, it must be stored in a locked receptacle of a type approved by the Commissioner and that is constructed of hard wood or steel and not easily penetrable, (b) if such a receptacle weighs less than 150 kilograms when empty, it must be fixed in order to prevent its easy removal, (c) the locks of such a receptacle must be of solid metal and be of a type approved by the Commissioner.	Category A & B firearm - \$2,200 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 40(1)

NSW	The holder of a category C, category D or category H licence must comply with therequirements in respect of any firearm to which the licence applies: (a) when any such firearm is not actually being used or carried, it must be stored in a locked steel safe of a type approved by the Commissioner and that cannot be easily penetrated, (b) such a safe must be bolted to the structure of the premises where the firearm is authorised to be kept, (c) any ammunition for the firearm must be stored in a locked container of a type approved by the Commissioner and that is kept separate from the safe containing any such firearm, (d) such other requirements relating to security and safe storage as may be prescribed by the regulations.	Category C, D or H firearm - \$5,500 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 41(1)</i>
VIC	A person who possesses a firearm or cartridge ammunition under a longarm or handgun licence for a respective longarm or handgun must store that firearm or cartridge ammunition, when the firearm is not being carried or used, in the manner provided for in item 1 of Schedule 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm (including cartridge ammunition) – \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm or handgun (including cartridge ammunition) - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or handgun (including cartridge ammunition) - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 121</i>
QLD	A licensee who has control of a weapon at a place must keep the weapon in secure storage facilities at the place when a person is not in physical possession of the weapon.	\$11,385 or 2 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 60(1)</i>
SA	A person (not being a dealer) who has possession of a class A or B firearm must keep the firearm secured by (a) securely attaching and locking it to part of the building in which it is kept; or (b) keeping it in a locked cabinet made of hardwood or steel that is securely attached to the building in which it is kept; or (c) keeping it in a locked safe made of steel that is securely attached to the building in which it is kept; or (d) keeping it in a locked steel and concrete strong room; or (e) such other method as is approved by the Registrar, not including periods that his or her premises are open to the public in respect of class A or B firearms that are on display to members of the public entering the premises if the public does not have access to the firearms.	Category A & B firearm - \$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 38(1)(a)-(e) & 40(2)</i>
SA	A person (not being a dealer) who has possession of a class C, D or H firearm must keep the firearm secured by (a) keeping it in a locked safe made of steel that is securely attached to the building in which it is kept; or (b) keeping it in a locked steel and concrete strong room; or (c) such other method as is approved by the Registrar, not including periods that his or her premises are open to the public in respect of class H firearms that are on display to members of the public entering the premises if (a) the public does not have access to the firearms; and (b) the firearms are secured in a manner approved by the Registrar.	Category C, D or H firearm - \$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 38(2)(a)-(c). & 40(3)(a)-(b)</i>
TAS	The firearms licensee must comply with the safekeeping and storage requirements under this Act.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 46(b)</i>
TAS	The holder of a Category A or B firearms licence must comply with the following requirements in respect of the storage of any firearm to which the licence applies: (a) if the firearm is not being used, it must be stored in a locked receptacle of an approved type that is (i) constructed of hard wood, metal, concrete or any other approved material; and (ii) not easily penetrable; (b) a receptacle that weighs less than 150 kg when empty must be fixed to a wall or floor in a manner that prevents easy removal; (c) the locks of a receptacle must be (i) of solid metal; and (ii) of an approved type.	\$2,800 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 85(1) (a)-(c)(ii)</i>
TAS	The holder of a Category C, D or H firearms licence must comply with the following requirements in respect of the storage of any firearm to which the licence applies: (a) if the firearm is not being used, it must be stored in a locked receptacle of an approved type made of metal, concrete or any other approved material that is not easily penetrated; (b) the receptacle must be bolted to a wall or floor.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 86(1) (a)-(b)</i>
ACT	The holder of a category A, B or paintball marker licence must comply with: (a) when the firearm is not being used or carried, it must be stored in a locked receptacle... (i) of a type approved by the registrar etc.	12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 181(1) (a)(i)-(iv)</i>
ACT	The holder of a category A, B or paintball marker licence must comply with (b) any ammunition for the firearm must be stored in a locked container of a type approved by the registrar and that is kept separate from the receptacle containing the firearm.	12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 181(1) (b)</i>

ACT	The holder of a category C, D or H licence must comply with: (a) when the firearm is not being used or carried, it must be stored in a locked steel safe (i) of a type approved by the registrar that can not be easily penetrated; and (ii) bolted to the structure of the premises where the firearm is authorised to be kept.	2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 182(1)(a)</i>
ACT	The holder of a category C, D or H licence must comply with: (b) any ammunition for the firearm must be stored in a locked container of a type approved by the registrar and that is kept separate from the safe containing the firearm.	2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 182(1)(b)</i>
NT	A person in possession of a firearm or ammunition (b) must comply with the storage and safe keeping requirements under this Act that apply to the firearm or ammunition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - \$7,450 or 12 months • Body corporate - \$37,250 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 46(1)</i>
Safe keeping - refusal to allow inspection of responsible storage facilities of firearm / ammunition			
WA	A person who being responsible for the storage of any firearm or ammunition, refuses to permit a member of the Police Force to inspect the storage facilities provided, at a reasonable time after such an inspection is requested in writing by the member of the Police Force.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First offence - \$2,000 • Subsequent offences - \$4,000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 23(9)(e)</i>
TAS	The firearms licensee must permit a police officer to inspect at any reasonable time the licensee's arrangements for the storage and safekeeping of the firearms in the licensee's possession.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 46(e)</i>
Safe keeping - change manner of firearms safe keeping			
SA	The holder of the firearms licence must not, without the approval of the Registrar, change the manner in which the firearms are secured.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(1)(fiii)</i>
	Safe keeping - firearms and ammunition - Dealer's Licence, Repairer's Licence, Armourer's Licence or Manufacturer's Licence		
WA	The holder of a Dealer's Licence, a Repairer's Licence, or a Manufacturer's Licence shall keep all firearms and ammunition in a strongroom or otherwise in safe keeping, securely fastened during any period when the premises are not open for trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First offence - \$4,000 • Subsequent offences - \$8,000 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 32</i>
VIC	A person who possesses a longarm, handgun, or ammunition under a dealers licence must store that firearm in the manner fixed in the licence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm - \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years • Ammunition - \$17,713 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 123(1)-(4)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms armourer licence must ensure that all firearms possessed under the licence are stored in accordance with (a) the safe keeping and storage requirements under this Act; and (b) the safe keeping and storage requirements determined by the Commissioner.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 22(3)</i>
Safe-keeping - Firearms collector licence - storage of firearm / ammunition			
VIC	A person who possesses a firearm or cartridge ammunition under a firearms heirlooms licence or firearms ammunition collectors licence must store that firearm or ammunition, when the firearm is not being carried.	\$1,476	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 122(3)-(4)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms collector licence must ensure that all firearms possessed under the licence are stored in accordance with (a) the safe keeping and storage requirements under this Act; and (b) the safe keeping and storage requirements determined by the Commissioner.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 24(2)</i>
Safe keeping - secure storage of firearms			
WA	Firearms and ammunition are to be stored in a locked cabinet or container that at least meets the specifications described in Schedule 4 (<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA</i>) or in such other way as is approved.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 11A(2)</i>

NSW	The holder of a category A or category B licence must comply with the requirements in respect of any firearm to which the licence applies: (a) when any such firearm is not actually being used or carried, it must be stored in a locked receptacle of a type approved by the Commissioner and that is constructed of hard wood or steel and not easily penetrable, (b) if such a receptacle weighs less than 150 kilograms when empty, it must be fixed in order to prevent its easy removal, (c) the locks of such a receptacle must be of solid metal and be of a type approved by the Commissioner.	Category A & B firearm - \$2,200 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 40(1)</i>
NSW	The holder of a category C, category D or category H licence must comply with the requirements in respect of any firearm to which the licence applies: (a) when any such firearm is not actually being used or carried, it must be stored in a locked steel safe of a type approved by the Commissioner and that cannot be easily penetrated, (b) such a safe must be bolted to the structure of the premises where the firearm is authorised to be kept.	Category C, D or H firearm - \$5,500 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 41(1)</i>
VIC	A person who possesses a firearm or cartridge ammunition under a longarm or handgun licence for a respective longarm or handgun must store that firearm or cartridge ammunition, when the firearm is not being carried or used, in the manner provided for in item 1 of Schedule 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm (including cartridge ammunition) – \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm or handgun (including cartridge ammunition) - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or handgun (including cartridge ammunition) - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 121</i>
QLD	The registered owner of a firearm must ensure that secure storage facilities for the firearm are available at the place shown in the firearms register as the place where the firearm is generally kept.	\$11,385	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 60(2)</i>
Safe keeping - secure storage of ammunition			
TAS	Any ammunition for the firearm must be stored in a locked container of an approved type that is kept separate from the receptacle containing the firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A and B firearm ammunition – \$2,800 and or 12 months • Category C, D and H firearm ammunition – \$7,000 and or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 85(1)(d) & 86(1)(c).</i>
Safe keeping - failure to store firearm and ammunition separately			
WA	Ammunition is not to be stored in a cabinet or container in which a firearm is stored unless the ammunition is in another locked metal container in which no firearm is stored and which is securely affixed so as to prevent its removal from the cabinet or container.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 11A(7)</i>
NSW	The holder of a category A or category B licence must comply with the requirements in respect of any firearm to which the licence applies (d) any ammunition for the firearm must be stored in a locked container of a type approved by the Commissioner and that is kept separate from the receptacle containing any such firearm.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 26(1)</i>
NSW	The holder of a category C, category D or category H licence must comply with the requirements in respect of any firearm to which the licence applies: (c) any ammunition for the firearm must be stored in a locked container of a type approved by the Commissioner and that is kept separate from the safe containing any such firearm.	Category C, D or H firearm - \$5,500 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 41(1)</i>
SA	Ammunition must be stored in a locked container separately from firearms.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 41(1)</i>
Safe keeping - change of address of premises - notify Commissioner			
NSW	If there is any change in the address of the premises on which the holder of a licence or permit keeps any firearm, the holder of the licence or permit must... notify the Commissioner in writing of (a) the address of the new premises on which the firearm is to be kept, and (b) the particulars of the arrangements concerning the safe keeping and storage of the firearm on those premises.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 16(2)</i>
SA	The holder of the firearms licence must give the Registrar prior written notice of any change in the place at which the firearms are kept	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(1)(fii)</i>

Safe keeping - government agency - safe storage of firearm			
NSW	If a licence or permit is held by a government agency authorising the agency to possess firearms, and persons who are authorised by separate licences or permits to possess or use firearms for business or employment purposes are employed in or by the agency, the agency must (a) keep in safe storage all firearms authorised to be possessed by those employees when they are not on duty, and (b) ensure that any firearm required to be kept in safe storage is secured in such a manner as would reasonably prevent its removal...	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 26(1)
Safe keeping - government agency employee / security guard / individual group licensee - return firearm			
NSW	A person who is employed in or by a government agency must, at the end of any period of duty, return any firearm in the employee's possession to his or her employer's store of firearms unless the person is authorised to retain possession of the firearm...	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 26(2)
QLD	After a person who has physical possession of a weapon under a group licence has finished engaging in the specific activity for which the weapon was issued to the person, the person must return the weapon to the body's secure storage facilities as soon as practicable.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 25C(3)
QLD	An individual who carries on business on the individual's own account as a security guard must place the weapon in the individual's secure storage facilities at the earliest practicable time after the individual stops performing the guard duties.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 48(7)
Storage - storing firearms business - notify Commissioner			
SA	A person who has given a firearm to a person who carries on the business of storing firearms to keep the firearm in storage for more than 14 days must, within 14 days after the period of storage commences, provide the Registrar with the following information in writing : (a) the name and address of the person to whom the firearm has been given; and (b) the place at which the firearm will be stored.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 35D
SA	The holder of a firearms dealer's licence must produce to a police officer on request the records kept by him or her pursuant to the Act and these regulations.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 22(1)(j)
SA	The holder of a firearms dealer's licence must allow a police officer to enter and inspect any premises at which the dealer is authorised by the licence to carry on business for the purpose of enforcement of the Act and regulations.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 22(1)(k)
Police Force - possession of firearm - produce firearm and licence or permit			
WA	Person with possession, custody or control, of a firearm, or ammunition for a firearm, who has been issued with an Extract of Licence, failing to: (a) keep the Extract of Licence in their possession at all times; and (b) on request, immediately produce the Extract of Licence for inspection by (i) a member of the Police Force; or (ii) any person the holder of the Extract of Licence is seeking to obtain services in relation to the firearm or ammunition.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 22A(2)
NSW	A person who is carrying a firearm or possesses a firearm that is within the immediate vicinity of the person must, on the demand of a police officer at any time, produce for inspection by the police officer (a) the firearm, and (b) any licence or permit that authorises the person to possess the firearm.	\$2,200 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 59 (1)
VIC	A police officer who has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has committed or is about to commit an offence may demand that the person produce his or her licence or permit. A person must comply with that demand.	\$4,428	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 150
QLD	The acquirer of the weapon must give the dealer or police officer a copy of the permit to acquire and the information prescribed under a regulation within the time and in the way prescribed under the regulation.	\$6,831 or 12 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 35(2)
SA	A person who is carrying a firearm on or about his or her person or who has a firearm in his or her immediate physical control must carry with him or her a firearms licence authorising his or her possession of the firearm.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 29C(1)

SA	A person who has possession of a firearm must, at the request of a police officer or a warden (a) produce a firearms licence authorising his or her possession of the firearm and the certificate of registration of the firearm for inspection by the police officer or warden.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 31(1a)</i>
TAS	A person who carries a firearm or firearm part, on the demand of a police officer, must produce for inspection by the police officer (a) the firearm or firearm part; and (b) any licence to which the firearm or firearm part relates.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 108(1)</i>
ACT	A person who is carrying a firearm or possesses a firearm that is within the immediate vicinity of the person must, on the demand of a police officer at any time, produce for inspection by the police officer (a) the firearm; and (b) any licence or permit that authorises the person to possess the firearm.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 236(1)</i>
NT	When requested by a police officer, a person in possession of a category A, B, C (other than paintball firearm), D or H firearm must produce to the officer or another officer the person's certificate of registration or permit, as the case may be, in respect of the firearm not later than the time, and at the place, that the officer specifies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2,533 or 6 months • Infringement - \$223.50 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 96(2) & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>
Police Force - registration of firearm - produce firearm			
NSW	The person in whose name a firearm is registered (a) must produce the firearm for inspection by a police officer at any reasonable time when requested to do so by the officer.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 37(1a)</i>
VIC	A person in whose name a firearm is registered must produce the firearm for inspection at any reasonable time and at any reasonably convenient place when so requested by a police officer.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 120</i>
SA	A person who has possession of a firearm must, at the request of a police officer or a warden (b) produce the firearm for inspection or, ... produce the firearm within 48 hours for inspection by a police officer at a police station nominated by that person at the time of the request.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 31(1b)</i>
TAS	A firearms registrant must produce a firearm specified in a certificate of registration for inspection at any reasonable time when requested to do so.	\$2,800	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 82</i>
ACT	The registered owner of a firearm must produce the firearm for inspection by a police officer at any reasonable time if asked to do so by the officer.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 178(1)</i>
NT	A police officer may require the holder of a firearms dealer licence, or a partner or employee of the holder, to produce a firearm in his or her possession.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 19</i>
NT	A police officer may require the holder of a firearms armourer licence, or a partner or employee of the holder, to produce a firearm in his or her possession or a record required to be kept under this Act.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 23(1)</i>
NT	On the request of a police officer, the holder of a firearms collector licence must allow the officer to (a) inspect all firearms in the holder's possession under the licence.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 24(3)</i>
Police Force - unauthorised possession of firearm - surrender firearm			
NSW	A person who comes into possession of a firearm, but is not authorised to possess the firearm, must immediately surrender the firearm to a police officer.	\$5,500 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 60</i>
VIC	A police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that a person has not complied with subsection (1) - "Surrender of firearms and licence document"	\$8.857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 53(2)</i>
TAS	A person who comes into possession of a firearm and who is not authorised under this Act to possess the firearm must immediately surrender the firearm.	\$7,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 109(1)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if (a) the person's licence is suspended or cancelled; and (b) the person intentionally or negligently fails to surrender any firearm in the person's possession to a police officer.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 48</i>
NT	If a permit is suspended or revoked, the person to whom it was granted must immediately surrender it, and any firearm in respect of which it was granted, to a police officer.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 34(5)</i>

NT	Where a notice of appeal is lodged under subsection (2), ("Disposal of firearms"), the appellant must deliver to the Commissioner for safe keeping all firearms that the applicant would be required to sell or otherwise dispose of had the appeal not been instituted.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 51(4)</i>
NT	A person who comes into possession of a firearm, but is not authorised by this Act to possess the firearm, must immediately surrender the firearm to a police officer.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 67(1)</i>
Police Force - suspended licence, permit or registration - notice from Police Officer or Commissioner - surrender firearm			
NT	A person must, immediately after a notice under subsection (1) ("a police officer... or (1A) the Commissioner" may, by written notice served on the holder of a licence, permit or certificate, suspend the licence, permit or certificate for a specified period or until conditions specified in the notice are complied with. A person must deliver to a police officer... (a) the licence , permit or certificate of registration; and (b) the firearm to which the notice relates.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 42(2)</i>
NT	A person must, immediately after a notice under subsection (1) is served on him or her or not later than the period specified in the notice, (1)-("If the Commissioner refuses to grant or revokes a licence, permit or certificate of registration, the applicant or the former holder may not apply for a licence or permit of the same type or for a certificate of registration") deliver to a police officer... (a) the licence, permit or certificate of registration; and (b) any firearm to which the notice relates.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 43(2)</i>
Police Force / Registrar - refuses or fails to answer questions			
WA	A person who refuses or fails without lawful excuse to answer any question put by a member of the Police Force under this Act.	\$4,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 24(6a)</i>
SA	Where the Registrar is considering taking action under subsection (8), ((8a) extend or restrict the classes of firearms...; (8b) vary or revoke a purpose endorsed on the licence...; (8c) vary or revoke a licence condition, he or she may require the holder of the licence (a) to furnish such information as may be necessary to enable the Registrar to take that action; or (b) to verify... information already furnished to the Registrar.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 13(8aa)-(8ab)</i>
SA	A person who fails or refuses without reasonable excuse to (a) comply with a requirement under this section - (1) "a police officer may require a person...(1a) to state his or her full name, address and age; and (1b) to state whether he or she is the owner of the firearm, firearm part or ammunition; and (1c) to answer questions relating to the firearm; or (b) answer a question put by a police officer to the best of his or her knowledge, information and belief.	\$10,000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 30(1)-(3)</i>
TAS	A person, on demand by a police officer, must state the person's full name and usual place of residence to the police officer (... when producing firearm for inspection).	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 108(2)</i>
TAS	The holder of a firerams licence or firearms permit , on demand by a police officer, must state the person's full name and usual place of residence to the police officer.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 122(2)</i>
NT	A police officer may require a person who is in possession of a firearm or a silencer to state his or her name and address and the person must not (a) refuse or fail to comply with the requirement.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 95</i>
Police Force - wilfully misleads member			
WA	A person who wilfully misleads or wilfully attempts to mislead any member of the Police Force in any particular likely to affect the discharge of his duty under this Act.	\$4,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 24(6b)</i>
SA	A person who fails or refuses without reasonable excuse to (a) comply with a requirement under this section - (1) "a police officer may require a person...(1a) to state his or her full name, address and age; and (1b) to state whether he or she is the owner of the firearm, firearm part or ammunition; and (1c) to answer questions relating to the firearm; or (b) answer a question put by a police officer to the best of his or her knowledge, information and belief.	\$10,000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 30(1)-(3)</i>

NT	A police officer may require a person who is in possession of a firearm or a silencer to state his or her name and address and the person must not (b) give to the officer a name that is false in a material particular; or (c) give to the officer an address that is not the person's full and correct residential address.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 95</i>
Police Force - hinders or resists police officer			
SA	A person who hinders or resists a police officer acting in the exercise of powers conferred by this Act.	\$10,000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 33</i>
TAS	A person must not (a) obstruct or hinder the Commissioner or a police officer carrying out any duties under this Act.	\$2,800 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 128</i>
Police Force - interferes with seized thing			
ACT	A person commits an offence if (a) the person interferes with a seized thing, or anything containing a seized thing, to which access has been restricted under subsection (6) - "A police officer may (a) remove the thing from the premises where it was seized to another place; or (b) leave the thing at the place of seizure but restrict access to it; and (b) the person knows access to the seized thing has been restricted; and (c) the person does not have a police officer's approval to interfere with the thing.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 209(7) & 209(6)</i>
Police Force - failure to produce licence, permit, approval or authorisation			
WA	A person who refuses or fails to produce any licence or permit held by him under this Act, or any firearm in respect of which any such licence or permit is issued, or any Extract of Licence issued in respect of any such licence or permit or in respect of any exemption or other authorisation, within reasonable time after demand made by a member of the Police Force.	\$4,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 24(6c)</i>
NSW	A person to whom a licence or permit is issued must, on demand made by a police officer at any time (a) produce the licence or permit for inspection by the police officer, or (b) if the person does not have the licence or permit in his or her immediate possession—produce it as soon as practicable, or (c) state the person's full name and usual place of residence to the police officer.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 68(1)</i>
VIC	The authorised officer may demand that the person produce his or her licence or permit. A person to whom a demand is directed must comply with that demand. Or not hinder or obstruct an authorised officer who is exercising a power under this section.	\$4,428	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 153A(3)-(3A)</i>
TAS	The holder of a licence or permit, on demand by a police officer, must (a) produce the licence or permit for inspection by the police officer; or (b) if the person is not able to produce the licence or permit immediately, produce it within 7 days after the demand is made.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 122(1)</i>
ACT	A person to whom a licence or permit is issued must, on demand made by a police officer at any time (a) if the person has the licence or permit in his or her immediate possession - produce the licence or permit for inspection by the police officer; or (b) if the person does not have the licence or permit in his or her immediate possession - produce it as soon as practicable; or (c) state the person's full name and home address to the police officer.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 254(1)</i>
Police Force - check stock of firearms / ammunition - All licenses - permitted to check premises			
WA	A member of the Police Force shall be permitted to check the stock of firearms and ammunition on any premises in respect of which records are required to be kept, or ammunition held by a person who is the holder of an Ammunition Collector's Licence, and shall be provided with reasonable facilities for examining such firearms or ammunition.	\$4,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 31(3)</i>
NSW	The Commissioner may require a licensed firearms dealer to make all firearms that are in the possession of the dealer available for inspection, at any reasonable time, by a police officer at the premises to which the licence relates.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 40(1)-(2)</i>
SA	The holder of the firearms licence must allow, at any reasonable time, a police officer to enter and inspect the place at which the firearms are kept to ensure the firearms are so secured.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(1)(fi)</i>

TAS	A licensed firearms dealer, on demand by a police officer, must (c) produce to that officer all firearms, firearm parts and ammunition in the dealer's possession.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 90(c).</i>
TAS	A police officer who has reasonable ground to believe that a person has committed, is committing or is about to commit, an offence under this Act, may, without warrant: (a) search that person or any vehicle, package or other thing in that person's possession; (2) "order" a person driving or in control of a vehicle to stop the vehicle; (b) seize any firearm or ammunition that is found and detain it; and (c) seize any licence or permit found in that person's possession; and (d) if the person is found to be in possession of a firearm or ammunition, arrest that person.	\$2,800 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 135(1)-(3)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer is required to keep a record and fails to (ii) show the officer the firearms and firearm parts in the dealer's possession.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 196(1)(b)(ii)</i>
NT	On the request of a police officer, the holder of a firearms collector licence must allow the officer to (a) inspect all firearms in the holder's possession under the licence; and (b) inspect the premises and the receptacles in which the firearms are kept.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 24(3)</i>
Police Force - Category C, D or H Licence - inspection of prohibited firearm or pistol - notify Commissioner			
NSW	The holder of a licence or permit - ("category C, D or H licence; firearms collector licence, firearms museum permit or RSL display permit that authorises the possession of any prohibited firearm or pistol") must, ensure (a) that any prohibited firearm or pistol to which the licence or permit relates (other than a firearm that has been rendered permanently incapable of being fired) is inspected at a reasonable time by a police officer or other approved person, and (b) that a certificate of inspection by the person making the inspection is furnished to the Commissioner.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 127(2)</i>
Police Force - notice or order served - refuses or fails to produce - inspection or search by Police Force			
VIC	A person must not, without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to produce any thing in accordance with a request made by a police officer during the search on the person or in a vehicle, package or thing in the possession or under the control of the person.	\$4,428	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 149(5)</i>
VIC	A person must not refuse or fail to produce any thing in accordance with a request made by the authorised officer that has been detected or seen during the search on the person or in a vehicle, package or thing in the possession of the person.	\$4,428	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 153A(1C)</i>
SA	A person who fails or refuses without reasonable excuse to (a) comply with a requirement under this section - (1) "a police officer may require a person...(1a) to state his or her full name, address and age; and (1b) to state whether he or she is the owner of the firearm, firearm part or ammunition; and (1c) to answer questions relating to the firearm; or (b) answer a question put by a police officer to the best of his or her knowledge, information and belief.	\$10,000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 30(1)-(3)</i>
TAS	A person must not (b) fail to comply with a requirement of the Commissioner or a police officer made under this Act.	\$2,800 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 128</i>
TAS	A police officer may require a person the police officer reasonably believes has possession of a firearm, whether or not loaded, (1) in a public place or a vehicle in a public place, to hand the firearm to the police officer for examination, or (2) a person driving or in control of a vehicle to stop the vehicle, to hand the firearm to the police officer for examination.	\$2,800 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 134(1)-(3)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the registrar asks the dealer, in writing, to produce for inspection by a police officer any firearm to which the licence relates; and the firearm is not a category A or category B firearm; and the dealer fails to produce the firearm when requested to do so by a police officer.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2008 ACT 39(2)</i>
NT	A person must not refuse or fail to comply with a requirement or direction lawfully made or given by the Commissioner or a police officer under this Act.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 91</i>
NT	A police officer may require the registered owner of a firearm to produce the firearm at a time and place specified in the notice for the purpose of inspection of the firearm to determine whether or not the firearm complies with this Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - \$14,900 or 12 months • Body corporate – \$74,500 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 96A(1)-(2)</i>

Police Force - records - produced for inspection for member of Police Force			
WA	The holder of a Corporate Licence, a Dealer's Licence, a Repairer's Licence, a Manufacturer's Licence or an Ammunition Collector's Licence shall compile, maintain and furnish records in such manner as is prescribed, all entries therein shall be made at the time of the transaction to which they relate, and any such record shall be produced for inspection by any member of the Police Force on his request.	\$4,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 31(2)</i>
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must, within 14 days after the end of the months of March, June, September and December in each year, forward a return to the Commissioner which contains the particulars for the preceding quarter that are required to be recorded under s45 - ("Recording of transactions").	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 46(1)</i>
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that the register of transactions (c) is available for inspection by a police officer at any reasonable time.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 87(3)</i>
SA	Records that a person is required to compile and keep under the Act, the regulations, or the conditions of a licence must be produced on demand to the Registrar or a police officer.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 58(1)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer, on demand by a police officer, must (a) produce a dealings record to that officer.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 90(a)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer, on demand by a police officer, must (b) permit that officer to inspect and make copies of any entries in a dealings record.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 90(b)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer is required to keep a record and fails to (iii) give the officer any information in the dealer's possession about a firearm or firearm part that, under the authority of the dealer's licence (A) is in the dealer's possession.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 196(1) (b)(iii)(A)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer is required to keep a record and fails to (iii) give the officer any information in the dealer's possession about a firearm or firearm part that, under the authority of the dealer's licence (C) has been acquired or (D) has been disposed of.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 196(1) (b)(iii)(C)-(D)</i>
NT	A police officer may require the holder of a firearms armourer licence, or a partner or employee of the holder, to produce a firearm in his or her possession or a record required to be kept under this Act.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 23(1)</i>
Police Force / Commissioner - licensee or dealer's licence - submit notice - requiring information on acquiring, disposal etc.			
VIC	The Chief Commissioner may, by notice in writing addressed to the holder of a licence, require the holder to give the Chief Commissioner any information relating to the acquisition, disposal, possession, hiring or loaning of firearms, firearms parts or silencers. A person must comply with the notice within 7 days.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 119</i>
QLD	If the sale or disposal happens under subsection (1)(c) - "the person sells or otherwise disposes of the weapon under other lawful authority, justification or excuse", the person must give to an authorised officer the information prescribed under a regulation in the way and within the time prescribed under the regulation.	\$6,831 or 12 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 36(2)</i>
SA	The holder of the firearms licence must, whenever required to do so by the Registrar, provide the Registrar with information relating to a firearm registered in his or her name or in his or her possession.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(1)(g)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer, on demand by a police officer, must provide that officer with any information in the dealer's possession relating to any firearm, firearm parts and ammunition (i) that has been manufactured, purchased or received under the authority of the dealer's firearms dealer licence; or (ii) that is in the dealer's possession; or (iii) that the dealer has sold or otherwise transferred or repaired under the authority of the licence.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 90(d) (i)-(iii)</i>
ACT	If the registrar serves a written notice on a licensed firearms dealer about the acquisition, disposition or possession by the dealer of any firearms or firearm parts, the dealer must, within the time stated in the notice, give to the registrar the particulars required by the notice.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 199(2)</i>

NT	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must, on demand by a police officer (a) produce a record required to be kept under this section to the officer and permit the officer to inspect and make copies of any entries in it; and (b) provide to the officer any information in the holder's possession with respect to any firearm or firearm part that has been purchased or received under the authority of the firearms dealer licence, or that the person has in his or her possession or has sold or otherwise transferred under the authority of the licence.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 18(4)</i>
Governor's emergency powers			
WA	Where the Governor is of opinion that any emergency has arisen..., he may by proclamation declare that all dealers and manufacturers and repairers of firearms in the State, having firearms or ammunition in their possession (a) shall render the same innocuous by a method to be specified in the declaration; (b) shall deliver the same, or any parts specified, within a time and at a place so specified, to the Commissioner or any specified member of the Police Force, for the purpose of safe keeping.	\$6,000 or 18 months	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 7(1) & 7(2)</i>
Domestic violence order respondent - must not disclose order information			
QLD	The effective individual must not disclose information about the order to anyone else. Order applies if (a) a person is the respondent in a domestic violence order and (b) the respondent's licence is suspended or revoked and (c) an authorised officer reasonably considers the respondent has access to a weapon as part of the respondent's employment.	\$4,554 or 12 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 29A(4)</i>
Domestic violence order respondent - surrender licence and weapon to Police Force			
QLD	The respondent must - (when named as the respondent in a domestic violence order) 29B (2ai) (2aii) immediately give or arrange to give the licence to a police officer and (2b) the respondent must immediately arrange with a police officer to give or arrange to give a police officer any weapon the respondent possesses.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 29B(1)-(5)</i>
TAS	A person may only deliver possession of any firearm, firearm part or ammunition to another person (a) in person; or (b) by means of a person who appears able to ensure the security of the firearm, firearm part or ammunition during the course of delivery.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 102(1) (a)-(b)</i>
NT	If a licence, permit or certificate of registration is automatically suspended by subsection (1), - "suspended on the making of an interim domestic violence order against the holder" - the person to whom it is granted must immediately (a) surrender the suspended licence, permit or certificate of registration to a police officer; and (b) deliver a firearm in respect of which the licence, permit or certificate is granted to a member of the Police Force.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 39(2)</i>
NT	If a licence, permit or certificate of registration is automatically revoked by subsection (1), - 1(a)"on a final domestic violence order, a personal violence restraining order or an order to keep the peace being made against the holder; or 1(b) on the holder being found guilty of a disqualifying offence, an offence of violence or an offence against this Act" - the person to whom it was granted must immediately 6(a) surrender the revoked licence, permit or certificate of registration to a police officer; and 6(b) deliver a firearm in respect of which the licence, permit or certificate was granted to a police officer.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 40(6)</i>
Post - send firearm and ammunition together outside of the state / territory			
WA	A person who sends a firearm by post to a destination that is outside the State is not to send ammunition in the package containing the firearm.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 30A(3)</i>
ACT	A person who is engaged in the business of transporting goods must not, without reasonable excuse, transport any cargo that contains both a firearm and ammunition.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 233</i>
TAS	Any person who is engaged in the business of transporting goods must not knowingly transport any package that contains both a firearm or firearm part and ammunition.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 103</i>

Post - send / receive firearm - send, receive or direct a firearm or ammunition to be sent by post - restrictions			
WA	A person who sends a firearm by post to a destination that is outside the State is required to address the firearm to premises at which the business of a dealer may lawfully be carried on.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 30A(3)</i>
NSW	A person must not send or receive a firearm or firearm barrel by mail to an address in New South Wales or outside of New South Wales.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 52(1)-(3) & 53</i>
TAS	A person (not a licensed firearms dealer) must not send any firearm, firearm part or ammunition by mail to an address in Tasmania.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 100(1) & 100(6)</i>
TAS	A person (not a licensed firearms dealer) must not send any firearm, firearm part or ammunition to another person (not a person holding a corresponding licence) by mail outside Tasmania.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 101</i>
TAS	A person (not a licensed firearms dealer) must not receive any firearm , firearm part or ammunition by mail at an address in Tasmania .	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 100(2) & 100(6)</i>
TAS	A person (not a licensed firearms dealer) must not request another person, whether the other person is within or outside Tasmania, to send any firearm , firearm part or ammunition by mail to an address in Tasmania , whether or not the request is made in writing or in connection with the purchase by the person of the firearm.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 100(3) & 100(6)</i>
ACT	A person must not send a firearm by mail to an address in the ACT.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 229(2)</i>
ACT	A person must not receive a firearm by mail at an address in the ACT.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 229(3)</i>
ACT	A person must not direct or request another person, whether the other person is within or outside the ACT when the request is made, to send a firearm by mail to an address in the ACT, whether or not the request is made in writing or in connection with the purchase by the person of the firearm.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 229(4)</i>
NT	A person must not send a firearm by mail to a person in the Territory except in accordance with section 64.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 64(1)</i>
NT	A person must not send a firearm by mail to a person outside of the Territory except in accordance with section 65.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 65(1)</i>
NT	A person must not receive a firearm by mail in the Territory.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 64(2)</i>
NT	A person must not direct or request another person, whether the other person is within or outside the Territory when the request is made, to send a firearm by mail to a person in the Territory, whether or not the request is made in writing or in connection with the purchase by the person of the firearm.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 64(3)</i>
Transport - individual person - personally receiving or delivering firearm			
NSW	A person may deliver possession of a firearm or firearm part to another person (a) in person only, or (b) only by means of another person who appears to the person to be able to ensure the security of the firearm or firearm part during the course of delivery.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 55</i>
VIC	A person who is not a licensed firearms dealer must not take possession or give possession of a firearm by any means other than by personally receiving or giving possession of the firearm.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 98</i>
SA	A person who carries on the business of carrying goods must not, in the course of carrying on that business, carry a firearm and ammunition (whether the ammunition is suitable for use in the firearm or not), or cause a firearm and ammunition to be carried by the same vehicle, vessel or aircraft.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 35A(1)</i>
SA	A person who carries on the business of carrying goods... must only... carry a firearm and ammunition, or cause a firearm and ammunition to be carried, by the same vehicle, vessel or aircraft if (a) the owner of the firearm and the owner of the ammunition are being carried by the same vehicle, vessel or aircraft and no ammunition is carried in the chamber, breech or a magazine of the firearm; or (b) the firearm and ammunition are carried in the same vehicle, vessel or aircraft with the approval of the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 57(1)(a)-(b)</i>

ACT	A person must not deliver possession of a firearm or firearm part to another person outside ACT except (a) in person.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 232</i>
Transport - individual person - methods prescribed under regulations			
QLD	A person may dispatch a weapon only in the way prescribed under a regulation.	\$6,831 or 12 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 66</i>
TAS	A person who conveys a firearm or any ammunition must comply with the prescribed safety requirements.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 104(1)</i>
NT	A person who conveys (whether or not in the course of a business) a prohibited firearm or a category A firearm, category B firearm, category C firearm, category D firearm or category H firearm must comply with the prescribed safety requirements.	\$1,490 or 3 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 66</i>
NT	Failing to comply with transport requirements for category A or B firearms where the failure did not result in the loss, theft or misuse of the firearm.	Infringement - \$596	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 66 & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT 32 & Schedule 4</i>
Transport - commercial business - safety requirements prescribed by the regulations			
NSW	Any person who is engaged in the commercial or non-commercial business of transporting goods must not transport any firearm unless the firearm is conveyed in accordance with the safety requirements prescribed by the regulations.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 56 & 57</i>
ACT	A person must not deliver possession of a firearm or firearm part to another person outside ACT except (b) by means of another person who appears to the person to be able to ensure the security of the firearm or firearm part during the course of delivery.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 232</i>
NT	A person who conveys (whether or not in the course of a business) a prohibited firearm or a category A firearm, category B firearm, category C firearm, category D firearm or category H firearm must comply with the prescribed safety requirements.	\$1,490 or 3 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 66</i>
NT	Failing to comply with transport requirements for category A or B firearms where the failure did not result in the loss, theft or misuse of the firearm.	Infringement - \$596	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 66 & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT 32 & Schedule 4</i>
Transport - collector firearms licence - method and security			
QLD	A licensed collector must not move weapons to which the licence relates from the premises specified in the licence to a place outside Queensland unless an authorised officer is satisfied that the manner of transporting the weapons ensures their safekeeping whilst in Queensland.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 83(2)</i>
Transport - category C, D or H firearm - comply with regulations of transporting			
SA	A class C, D or H firearm must not be transported if there is a round of ammunition in the chamber, breech or a magazine of the firearm.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 57(2)</i>
SA	A person (whether a person who carries on the business of carrying goods or not) must comply with the requirements prescribed by regulation when transporting a class C, D or H firearm or a prescribed firearm.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 35A(2)</i>
ACT	A person must not convey (whether or not in the course of a business) a prohibited firearm or pistol except in accordance with the prescribed safety requirements. The safety requirements are that the firearm (a) is not to be loaded; and (b) is kept separate from any ammunition; and (c) is transported in a secure way in the possession or control of a person on whose licence the firearm is registered.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 234 & Firearms Regulations 2008 ACT 54</i>
Notification - applications in approved form to Registra			
SA	An application to the Registrar under the Act or these regulations must, unless otherwise provided, be in a form approved by the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 59(1)</i>

Notification - Dealer's licence - licensed dealer to notify loss, theft of firearm			
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must within 24 hours after becoming aware of the loss, theft or destruction of any firearm or firearm part that was in the possession of the dealer, notify the Commissioner of that loss, theft or destruction in the form approved by the Commissioner for that purpose.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 47(3)</i>
SA	The holder of a firearms dealer's licence must report the theft, loss or destruction of a firearm that is owned or held by the dealer in the course of carrying on business as a dealer in firearms to a police officer within 14 days after the theft, loss or destruction occurs.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 22(1)(d)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must notify the Commissioner of the loss, theft or destruction of a firearm or firearm part in the dealer's possession as soon as practicable and not later than 24 hours after becoming aware of that loss, theft or destruction.	\$2,800	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 95(1)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer must, within 24 hours after becoming aware of the loss, theft or destruction of any firearm or firearm part that was in the possession of the dealer, notify the registrar of that loss, theft or destruction.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 199(3)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must, not later than 24 hours after becoming aware of the loss, theft or destruction of a firearm or firearm part that was in the possession of the holder, notify the Commissioner of the loss, theft or destruction in the approved form.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 18(6)</i>
Notification - holder of firearm registration to notify loss, theft of firearm			
NSW	The person in whose name a firearm is registered (b) must, if the firearm is supplied or lost by, or stolen from, that person, immediately notify a police officer of the supply, loss or theft of the firearm and provide the Commissioner, within 7 days after the firearm is supplied, lost or stolen, with particulars of the supply, loss or theft in accordance with the regulations.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 37(1b)</i>
VIC	The holder of a licence must notify the Chief Commissioner of any loss, theft or destruction of a firearm in the holder's possession within 24 hours after becoming aware of that loss, theft or destruction.	\$4,428	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 140</i>
QLD	A person who owns or possesses a weapon that, while in the person's ownership or possession, is, or apparently is, lost or stolen must report the loss or stealing to a police officer immediately the person becomes aware of the loss or stealing.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 60A</i>
SA	Owner of a registered firearm must within fourteen days after give notice of that fact in the prescribed form to the Registrar (c) the firearm is lost, stolen, or destroyed.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 25(1c) & 25(2)</i>
SA	The holder of the firearms licence must report the theft, loss or destruction of a firearm to which the licence relates to a police officer within 14 days after the theft, loss or destruction occurs.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(1)(e)</i>
TAS	If a registered firearm is lost or stolen, the registrant is to notify the Commissioner as soon as practicable but not later than 7 days after becoming aware of that fact with particulars of that loss or theft.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 80(2)</i>
ACT	A person (other than a licensed firearms dealer) commits an offence if: the person possesses a firearm; and the firearm is lost, stolen or destroyed; and the person knows about the loss, theft or destruction; and the person fails, within 2 days after the day the person becomes aware of the loss, theft or destruction, to (i) tell the registrar about the loss, theft or destruction; and (ii) give the registrar particulars of the loss, theft or destruction prescribed by regulation.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 257</i>
NT	The holder of a licence, permit or certificate of registration must notify the Commissioner, in writing, of the loss or theft of a firearm to which the licence, permit or certificate relates not later than 2 working days after becoming aware of the loss or theft.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 90(2)</i>
Notification - holder of licence or permit to notify loss, theft of licence, permit or registration certificate			
NSW	A person to whom a licence or permit has been issued must, within 14 days after becoming aware that the licence or permit has been lost, stolen, destroyed, defaced or mutilated, notify the Commissioner in writing of that occurrence.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 12</i>

QLD	A licensee must report the loss, destruction or theft of the licence to an officer in charge of police immediately after the licensee becomes aware of the loss, destruction or theft.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 22</i>
QLD	A licensee must report the loss, destruction or theft of a permit to acquire to an officer in charge of police immediately after the licensee becomes aware of the loss, destruction or theft.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 46</i>
TAS	If a certificate of registration is lost or stolen, the registrant is to notify the Commissioner as soon as practicable but not later than 7 days after becoming aware of that fact with particulars of that loss or theft.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 80(2)</i>
ACT	A licensee commits an offence if (a) the licence is lost, stolen or destroyed; and (b) the licensee knows about the loss, theft or destruction; and (c) the licensee fails to tell the registrar about the loss, theft or destruction within 7 days after the day the licensee becomes aware of the loss, theft or destruction.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 47</i>
ACT	The holder of a permit to acquire a firearm commits an offence if (a) the permit is lost, stolen or destroyed; and (b) the holder knows about the loss, theft or destruction; and (c) the holder fails to tell the registrar about the loss, theft or destruction within 7 days after the day the holder becomes aware of the loss, theft or destruction.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 150</i>
NT	If a licence, permit or certificate of registration is lost or stolen, the holder must notify the Commissioner, in writing, not later than 2 working days after becoming aware of the loss or theft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$745 or 14 days • Infringement - \$223.50 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 90(4) & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>
Notification - holder of licence or permit to notify loss, theft of firearm - approved form			
SA	A notice to the Registrar under section 25 of the Act - "Nature of alteration, loss, theft or destruction of firearm" - must be in a form approved by the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 32</i>
Notification - change of address			
NSW	A licensee or the holder of a permit must, if there is any change in the licensee's or permit holder's place of residence, provide the Commissioner with the particulars of the change of address within 7 days after the change occurs.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 69</i>
SA	The holder of a licence who fails to give the Registrar notice in writing of a change of his or her address within 14 days of the change is guilty of an offence.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 21A</i>
SA	The owner of a registered firearm who fails to give the Registrar notice in writing of a change of his or her address within 14 days of the change is guilty of an offence.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 26</i>
SA	The holder of the firearms licence must give the Registrar written notice in a form approved by the Registrar of all changes to his or her name or address within 14 days after the change occurs.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(1)(a)</i>
ACT	A licensee or the holder of a permit must, if there is any change in the licensee's or permit holder's place of residence, provide the registrar with the particulars of the change of address within 7 days after the change occurs.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 255</i>
NT	The holder of a licence, permit or certificate of registration must, if the person changes his or her name or address, notify the Commissioner, in writing, not later than 10 working days after the change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7,450 or 12 months • Infringement - \$223.50 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 90(1) & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>
Notification - acquisition or sale of firearm - notify Commissioner			
NSW	Any person (other than a licensed firearms dealer) who acquires a firearm from another person must provide the Commissioner, within 7 days after the firearm is acquired, with such particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 37 (2)</i>
SA	A person who receives a firearm (the subject of a licence that is suspended) for the purpose of keeping it in accordance with subsection (2) - (2a) "kept by dealer" and (2b) "person has no access to firearm" - and who does not forthwith notify the Registrar of that receipt.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 31A(4)</i>
TAS	If a firearms registrant sells the registered firearm, the registrant must notify the Commissioner with particulars within 7 days after that sale.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 80(1)</i>

TAS	A person who is not a licensed firearms dealer and who acquires a firearm from another person must notify the Commissioner in the approved form within 7 days after acquiring it.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 81</i>
ACT	A person (other than a licensed firearms dealer) who is the registered owner of a firearm commits an offence if the person (a) sells the firearm; and (b) fails to give the registrar the particulars prescribed by regulation in relation to the sale within 7 days after the day the firearm is sold.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 178(2)</i>
ACT	A person (other than a licensed firearms dealer) commits an offence if the person (a) acquires a firearm; and (b) fails to give the registrar the particulars prescribed by regulation in relation to the acquisition within 7 days after the day the firearm is acquired.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 178(3)</i>
NT	A person who sells or disposes of a firearm under section 44 or section 54 must, not later than 2 working days after the sale or disposal, give to the Commissioner, by written notice, the approved particulars concerning the sale or disposal.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 44(2)</i>
NT	A person who sells a firearm to another person who is not the holder of a firearms dealer licence must complete the particulars of the sale on the permit authorising the purchase of the firearm and return the permit to the Commissioner not later than 7 days after the sale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual – Category A or B firearm - \$2,980 or 6 months • Individual – Any other firearm - \$7,450 or 12 months • Body corporate – Category A or B firearm - \$14,900 • Body corporate – Any other firearm - \$37,250 • Infringement - \$596 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 63(4) & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>
Notification - licence or permit - change in particulars - notify Commissioner			
NSW	The holder of a licence or permit must, if there is any change in a particular stated in the licence or permit (a) notify the Commissioner in writing of the change within 14 days after the change occurs, and (b) if a replacement licence or permit is issued to the holder—surrender the original licence or permit at the police station nearest.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 15(1)</i>
VIC	The holder of a licence or permit must notify the Chief Commissioner in writing of any change to the following details (a) the address which appears on the licence or permit, holder's address, address where firearms are stored etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indictable - \$4,428 • Prescribed – \$295 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 139</i>
TAS	The holder of a firearms licence must notify the Commissioner of any change in any particulars specified in the licence within 14 days after the change occurs.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 57</i>
NT	If there is a change in the particulars specified in an application for a licence, permit or certificate of registration, the applicant or holder must, without delay, notify the Commissioner in writing of the change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,490 or 3 months • Infringement - \$223.50 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 90(3) & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>
Notification - address and arrangements for safe keeping - notification to and order from the Commissioner			
NSW	The holder of a licence or permit must... notify the Commissioner in writing of (a) the address of the premises on which the firearm is to be kept when not actually being used, and (b) the particulars of the arrangements that have been made by the licence or permit holder for complying with the requirements of the Act and this Regulation concerning the safe keeping and storage of the firearm on those premises.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 16(1)</i>
NT	Where the Commissioner refuses to grant a permit or certificate of registration, the Commissioner may direct the applicant to lodge a firearm to which the application relates with the Commissioner or the holder of a firearms dealer licence for the period specified by the Commissioner. A person to whom a direction is given under the aforementioned subsection (1) must not contravene the direction.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 94(2)</i>
Notification - licensee reason for firearm possession no longer established - notify Commissioner			
NSW	If a licensee's genuine reason for possessing or using a firearm under the authority of a licence can no longer be established by the licensee, the licensee must, within 14 days of ceasing to have that genuine reason, notify the Commissioner in writing of that fact.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 14(1)</i>

VIC	If the person nominated in a firearms licence application (s31) becomes a prohibited person during the course of a licence, the holder of the licence must nominate another person to be responsible for the storage and day to day management of firearms possessed under that licence and must immediately notify the Chief Commissioner of that nomination.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 40(1)</i>
VIC	At any time during the course of a firearms licence, the holder of the licence may nominate a person to replace the person nominated in the application and must immediately notify the Chief Commissioner of that nomination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indictable - \$2,952 • Prescribed - \$295 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 40(2)</i>
SA	The holder of a firearms licence that authorises the use and possession of a class C firearm must, within 14 days before each anniversary of the granting or renewal of the licence, provide the Registrar with information that the Registrar requires to determine whether he or she should take action under section 20(1a) of the Act - "Cancellation, variation and suspension of licence."	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(2)</i>
Notification - licensee change of nominated firearms licence holder- method to notify Commissioner			
VIC	A notice under this section - ("change of nominated firearms licence holder") - must (a) be in writing; and (b) be accompanied by proof of the identity of the person.	\$2,952	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 40(3)</i>
Notification - permit holder's reason for firearm possession no longer established - notify Commissioner			
NSW	If a permit holder's legitimate reason for possessing or using a firearm to which the permit relates can no longer be established by the holder, the permit holder must, within 14 days of ceasing to have that reason, notify the Commissioner in writing of that fact.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 14(2)</i>
Notification - apply for exemption to the Act - notify Commissioner			
QLD	Exemption from provision of Act - (1) An application for an exemption under section 2(1)(m) of the Act must be in writing, accompanied by the prescribed fee etc. (2) the exemption must be in writing and may state conditions and (3) the exemption holder must comply with the conditions.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 66(1)-(3)</i>
Inter-state or territory - removal of firearm from the state - notify Commissioner			
WA	Where any person entitled under this Act to possess a firearm disposes of that firearm (a) in a place outside the State; or (b) to a destination outside the State, that person is required, as soon as is practicable, to report to the Commissioner the details of the firearm concerned (eg the manner and date of its disposal) etc.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 30B(2)</i>
VIC	Person who removes a firearm from the State for the purpose of no longer keeping it in the State must give notice of the removal of that firearm. A notice must be (a) in the form approved by the Chief Commissioner; and (b) given within 7 days after the firearm has been removed from the State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification - \$35,426 or 4 years • Notice Form – \$5,904 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 116(1)-(2)</i>
Inter-state or territory - residing outside of the state - notify Commissioner of particulars and firearms collection			
QLD	A licensed collector who is about to leave Queensland to reside elsewhere must, before leaving, advise an authorised officer in writing of prescribed particulars - (a) date of departure and (b) proposed residence and (c) what is proposed to be done regarding the collection.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 83(1)</i>
Inter-state or territory - conspire / aid firearms offence			
NSW	A person must not (a) conspire with another person or persons to commit an offence in any place outside New South Wales, being an offence punishable under the provisions of a law in force in that place that corresponds to a provision of this Act, or (b) aid, abet, counsel, procure, solicit or incite the commission of an offence in any place outside New South Wales, being an offence punishable under the provisions of a law in force in that place that corresponds to a provision of this Act.	Same punishment and penalty as per corresponding NSW Law	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 51C</i>
NT	A person must not, in the Territory, conspire with another person or persons to commit, in a place outside the Territory, an offence (the principal offence) that is punishable under the provisions of a law in force in that place that corresponds to a provision of this Act. A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable to the same penalty as if the principal offence was committed in the Territory.	Same penalty as if the principal offence was committed in the Northern Territory	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60A(1)(3)</i>

NT	A person must not, in the Territory, aid, abet, counsel, procure, solicit or incite the commission, in a place outside the Territory, of an offence (the principal offence) that is punishable under the provisions of a law in force in that place that corresponds to a provision of this Act. A person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable to the same penalty as if the principal offence was committed in the Territory.	Same penalty as if the principal offence was committed in the Northern Territory	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60A(1) (2)</i>
Inter-state or territory - must hold licence or permit in previous state / territory			
VIC	A person who holds a licence or permit to possess , carry or use that category of firearm issued in another State or a Territory that is the equivalent of a licence or permit issued under this Part; or (b) the person is exempt under the laws of another State or a Territory from the requirement to hold a licence for that category of firearm.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 57B(7)</i>
Intra-state or territory - bringing or sending prohibited weapon into the State			
WA	a) Bringing or sending prohibited weapon into the State or attempts to do so; b) Carrying or possessing prohibited weapon or attempting to do so; c) Purchasing, selling or supplying prohibited weapon or attempts to do so; or d) Manufacturing prohibited weapon or attempts to do so.	\$36,000 and or 3 years	<i>Weapons Act 1999 WA 6(1)</i>
Inter-state or territory - bringing into and keeping firearm in the state - notify Commissioner			
VIC	Person who brings a firearm into the State for the purpose of keeping it in the State must give notice of the bringing in of that firearm. A notice must be (a) in the form approved by the Chief Commissioner; and (b) given within 7 days after the firearm has been brought into the State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification - \$35,426 or 4 years • Notice Form – \$4,428 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 115(1)-(2)</i>
SA	A person who moves his or her usual place of residence to South Australia may, for the period of 3 months after moving, possess or use a firearm for a purpose in South Australia, without holding a firearms licence, if the person could possess or use that firearm for that purpose under the law of his or her former place of residence . This subsection 8 (3) does not authorise a person to use a prescribed firearm or class C, D or H firearm in South Australia.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 8(4)</i>
TAS	A person must not possess or use a firearm under the purported authority of a corresponding licence (issued under another state) without notifying the Commissioner under this section.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 56(4)</i>
Inter-state or territory - bringing firearm into state - apply for licence and firearm registration			
SA	A person who has moved his or her usual place of residence to South Australia must, within 7 days after moving apply, under the Act and these regulations for registration of, and for a licence to possess and use, the firearms in his or her possession.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 8(7)</i>
Inter-state or territory - residing in the state - carry licence			
SA	A person referred to in subregulation (2) or (3) - "temporarily locates or moves his or her usual place of residence to South Australia" who has been issued with a licence or other authority under the law of his or her usual or former place of residence must carry the licence or other authority and produce it to a police officer on request.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 8(6)</i>
Inter-state residency - change of address - notify Commissioner			
NSW	A person in whose name a firearm is registered must, if the person becomes a permanent resident of another State or Territory, provide the Commissioner with the person's change of address within 14 days of moving interstate.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 105</i>
Overseas residency - may apply for permit to possess firearm - apply to Commissioner			
VIC	A person who ordinarily resides outside Australia may apply to the Chief Commissioner for a permit to possess, carry or use a firearm in Victoria. The holder of the permit must comply with the permit.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 186(4)</i>

SA	The Registrar may, on the application of a person who is visiting, or who intends visiting, Australia, issue an international visitor firearms permit authorising the applicant to possess and use a firearm for purposes as specified in the permit: (a) competitive shooting; (b) hunting; (c) providing personal security services for a foreign dignitary or official. The applicant must (a) provide such information as the Registrar requires.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 7(3)</i>
Records - recording firearm number and affixing label to firearm			
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must affix and keep affixed to each firearm in the dealer's possession (other than for the purposes of maintenance or repair) a label showing the entry number for that firearm as entered in the record required to be kept under this Part and the identifying number (if any) of that firearm.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 47(1)</i>
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that a label is fixed to each firearm in the dealers possession which shows a number which is capable of being used to identify the record of any transaction or dealing in the firearm in the register of transactions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indictable - \$1,476 • Prescribed – \$148 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 88</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must affix and keep affixed to each firearm in the dealer's possession a label that shows (a) the entry number for that firearm as entered in the dealings record; and (b) any identifying number of that firearm.	\$2,800	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 94(1) (a)-(b)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer must affix and keep affixed to each firearm in the dealer's possession (other than for the purposes of maintenance or repair) a label showing the entry number for that firearm as entered in the record required to be kept under this part and the identifying number (if any) of that firearm.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 199(1)</i>
Records - Dealer's Licence - notice served - holder to furnish to Commissioner transactions, records or business management declaration			
WA	The holder of a dealer's licence shall, maintain (i) a record of all firearms and major firearm parts brought into stock; and (ii) a record of all firearms and major firearm parts repaired and delivered, sold or let on hire, and shall not later than the seventh day in each month lodge at the police station nearest to the premises named in his licence a copy of those records for the preceding calendar month.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 18(1)(b)</i>
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must if notice in writing is served on the dealer by the Commissioner, furnish to the Commissioner, within such time as is specified in the notice and in the form provided by the Commissioner, such particulars relating to the acquisition, disposition or possession by the dealer of any firearms or firearm parts as are required by the notice.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 47(2)</i>
SA	A dealer who fails to submit prescribed returns to the Registrar in accordance with the regulations.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 18(b)</i>
TAS	The licensed firearms dealer must comply with a notice... requiring the licensed firearms dealer to provide the Commissioner with a business management declaration within 14 days after it is served.	\$5,600 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 93A(1)-(2)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must comply with the notice... requiring the dealer to provide the Commissioner with particulars relating to the acquisition, disposition and possession by the dealer of any firearm or firearms part as specified in the notice... within 48 hours after it is served.	\$2,800	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 96(1)-(2)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer is required to keep a record and fails to (i) show the record to the officer and allow the officer to inspect and make copies of any entry in it.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 196(1) (b)(i)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must, if written notice is served on the holder by the Commissioner, provide to the Commissioner, not later than the time specified in the notice and in the form provided by the Commissioner, the particulars relating to the purchase, receipt, sale or possession by the holder of any firearms or firearm parts as are required by the notice.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 18(8)</i>
Records - Dealer's Licence - dealer to keep register			
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that a record of each transaction is recorded in a register of transactions.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 87(1)</i>

QLD	A licensed dealer or licensed armourer must for each transaction involving a weapon, enter immediately in the weapons register the particulars prescribed under a regulation.	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 71(1)</i>
SA	A dealer who fails to keep prescribed records in relation to the firearms or ammunition in which the dealer deals.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 18(a)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must keep a record in an approved form of all dealings with firearms, firearm parts and ammunition. A copy of an entry in a dealings record is to be sent to the Commissioner as and when required by the Commissioner.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 89(1) & 89(4)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must keep and maintain a register containing the prescribed particulars of all firearms and firearm parts possessed under the licence.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 18(1)</i>
Records - Dealer's Licence - dealer to record prescribed particulars to each transactions in register			
WA	The holder of a dealer's licence shall, maintain (i) a record of all firearms and major firearm parts brought into stock; and (ii) a record of all firearms and major firearm parts repaired and delivered, sold or let on hire, and shall not later than the seventh day in each month lodge at the police station nearest to the premises named in his licence a copy of those records for the preceding calendar month.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 18(1)(b)</i>
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that the register of transactions contains in relation the prescribed particulars to each transaction.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 87(2)</i>
QLD	A licensed dealer or licensed armourer must for each transaction involving a weapon, enter immediately in the weapons register the particulars prescribed under a regulation.	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 71(2)</i>
QLD	A person who is a licensed dealer, a licensed armourer or an agent, employee or representative of the dealer or armourer must not purchase from, trade with, sell to or deal in any weapon with a person unless (a) the person provides the trader with the particulars prescribed under a regulation and (b) the trader records the particulars in the weapons register maintained by the dealer or armourer.	\$6,831	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 73</i>
SA	A dealer must compile records in duplicate of firearms purchased and sold in a form approved by the Registrar for that purpose.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 15(1)</i>
SA	A dealer must compile the records referred to in regulation 16 - (Transfers of firearms through agency of dealer) - and a dealer or an authorised officer must compile the records referred to in section 15C in duplicate in a form approved by the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 17(1)</i>
SA	If possession of a firearm is transferred through the agency of a licensed dealer, the dealer must (b) record (i) the name and address of the person transferring and the person acquiring the firearm and the number of each of their firearms licences; and (ii) the class, make, calibre and serial number or other identification of the firearm; and (iii) if the firearm is lent or hired—the duration and the terms of the loan or hire.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 16(1b)</i>
SA	The holder of a firearms dealer's licence identifies, in a manner approved by the Registrar, each firearm that he or she owns in the course of carrying on business as a dealer in firearms.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 22(1)(i)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must keep a record in an approved form of all dealings with firearms, firearm parts and ammunition. A dealings record is to contain the following particulars (a) the name and address of any other person involved in the dealing; (b) the number of the other person's licence or permit authorising the person to possess the firearm or firearm part; (c) the number of the other person's permit to acquire the firearm; (d) for any firearm or firearm part in the possession of the firearms dealer (i) the date of its purchase or receipt by the dealer; and (ii) the date of its sale or transfer out of the possession of the dealer; and (iii) the make, serial number, calibre, type, action and any magazine capacity; (e) the type, description and quantity of any ammunition; (f) any other prescribed particulars.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 89(1)-89(2)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer intentionally or negligently fails to ensure that (a) each acquisition or disposal of a firearm, or firearm part, to which the dealer's licence applies is recorded.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 193</i>

NT	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must, not later than 24 hours after a sale or purchase of a firearm or firearm part by the dealer, record in the dealer's register the prescribed particulars of the firearm or firearm part and the prescribed details of the sale or purchase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary offence - \$2,980 or 6 months • Infringement - \$596 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 18(2) & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>
Records - Repairer's Licence / Dealer's Licence - maintain record of brought, repaired or sold firearm / firearm part			
WA	The holder of a repairer's licence or dealer's licence shall, maintain (i) a record of all firearms and major firearm parts brought into stock; and (ii) a record of all firearms and major firearm parts repaired and delivered, sold or let on hire, and shall not later than the seventh day in each month lodge at the police station nearest to the premises named in his licence a copy of those records for the preceding calendar month.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 18(1)(b)</i>
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer (4) must ensure that the record of a transaction or dealing is made immediately on the transaction taking place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indictable - \$4,428 • Prescribed – \$295 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 87(4)-(6)</i>
QLD	A licensed dealer or licensed armourer must notify an authorised officer in the approved form of each transaction involving a weapon within 14 days after the transaction happens.	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 71(3)</i>
QLD	If the register (s29 - weapons register for dealers and armourers) is a computer register, the licensed dealer or licensed armourer must, no later than the seventh day of each month (a) produce a print-out of the part of the register that records information about transactions that took place within the previous month; and (b) bind the print-out in book form with all other print-outs produced under this subsection for the licence.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 29(3)</i>
SA	A dealer must compile records of firearms received by the dealer for repair , consignment or safe keeping in a form approved by the Registrar for that purpose.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 18(1)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer is required to keep a record and fails to (iii) give the officer any information in the dealer's possession about a firearm or firearm part that, under the authority of the dealer's licence (B) has been manufactured or repaired.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 196(1)(b)(iii)(B)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if a sale is made through the dealer, and the dealer fails to record the details of the sale.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2008 ACT 39(4)</i>
Records - Dealer's Licence - false entry			
NSW	A firearms dealer or person must not, with intent to deceive, make a false or misleading entry in, or alter, a record required to be made or kept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firearms dealer - prohibited pistol - 14 years • Firearms dealer - any other firearm - 5 years • Person - 50 Penalty Units and or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 72(1)-(2)</i>
VIC	A person must not make or cause to be made a false or misleading entry in a register or other record required to be kept under this Act.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 138</i>
TAS	A person, with intent to deceive, must not (a) alter any record required to be made or kept under this Act; or (b) omit any particulars required to be contained in any record kept under this Act; or (c) make a false or misleading entry in any record kept under this Act.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 125</i>
Records - Manufacturer's Licence / Armourer's Licence - maintain transaction record & lodge with Commissioner - disposal of firearm			
WA	The holder of a manufacturer's licence who disposes of any firearm or ammunition shall compile, maintain and lodge records required by these regulations as though in relation to any such transaction he had been the holder of a dealer's licence.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 19(1)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms armourer licence is to record in the approved form the particulars of (a) each firearm that has come into the holder's possession under the licence; and (b) each firearm that is no longer in the holder's possession.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 22A(1)</i>
NT	A record required to be kept under subsection (1) - "the particulars of each firearm that has come into the holder's possession" - must be made within 24 hours after a firearm comes into, or is no longer in, the possession of the holder of the firearms armourer licence.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 22A(2)</i>

NT	The holder of a firearms armourer licence must provide to the Commissioner a copy of a record required to be kept under subsection (1) - "the particulars of each firearm that has come into the holder's possession" - not later than 7 days after the end of March, June, September and December in each year.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 22A(3)
Records - Ammunition Collector's Licence - compile and maintain record			
WA	The holder of an ammunition collector's licence is to compile and maintain, a record of ammunition to which the licence relates in a form approved by the Commissioner.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974</i> WA 19A(1)
Records - Firearms Collector's Licence holder - compile and maintain register			
VIC	A person who is the holder of a firearms collectors licence must (a) keep a register at the premises specified in the licence which has a record of the firearms kept under the licence and which is in the form approved by the Chief Commissioner; and (b) enter prescribed particulars of any dealings in firearms held under the licence in the register within 24 hours after the dealing takes place.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 24(1)
QLD	A licensed collector must (a) keep at the premises stated in the licence a collection register, (b) for each transaction for the receipt, acquisition, sale or transfer of a weapon, enter immediately in the collection register the particulars, (c) not remove a part of the collections register.	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 81(1)-(3)
Records - Dealer's Licence - firearm and ammunition transactions - regular notifications sent to Commissioner			
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that written notice of each transaction or dealing in firearms under the licence is sent to the Chief Commissioner within 28 days of the transaction or dealing taking place.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 118
QLD	Each year, a licensed dealer must give an authorised officer particulars, in the approved form, of all weapons held in stock by the licensed dealer as at the beginning of the anniversary day for the licensed dealer's licence.	\$6,831	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 72(1)
QLD	If the register (s29 - weapons register for dealers and armourers) is a computer register, the licensed dealer or licensed armourer must, no later than the seventh day of each month (a) produce a print-out of the part of the register that records information about transactions that took place within the previous month; and (b) bind the print-out in book form with all other print-outs produced under this subsection for the licence.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 29(3)
SA	Within 7 days after the end of each month, the dealer must deliver the original records in respect of that month to the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 15(2)
SA	If possession of a firearm is transferred through the agency of a licensed dealer, the dealer must (c) provide the Registrar with the information recorded under paragraph (b) - ("person transferring and the person acquiring the firearm") within 1 month after possession of the firearm is transferred.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 16(1c)
SA	Within 7 days after the end of each month the dealer or authorised officer must deliver the original records referred to in regulation 16 or section 15C - (Transfers of firearms through agency of dealer) - in respect of that month to the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 17(2)
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer, within 14 days after the end of the months of March, June, September and December in each year, must forward a return to the Commissioner containing the particulars in the dealings record for the preceding 3 months.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 93(1)
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer intentionally or negligently fails to ensure that (b) each record relating to a firearm or firearm part is given to the registrar as prescribed by regulation.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 193
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer does not take all reasonable steps to give a return, not later than 7 days after the end of each month, for the month that contains the particulars in section 194(2) - (Acquisition and disposal—records).	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 198
NT	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must, not later than 7 days after a transaction involving the sale, purchase or storage of a firearm or firearm part, give the Commissioner a record of the transaction in the approved form.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary offence - \$2,980 or 6 months • Infringement - \$596 	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 18(3) & <i>Firearms Regulations 1997</i> NT Schedule 4

Records - Dealer's Licence - firearm and ammunition transactions / and ammunition only transactions - records kept years after			
WA	A person who is the holder of a dealer's licence is required to retain an Ammunition Sales Book for 3 years after last making an entry in it.	\$1,000	Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 17(4)
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure (5) any entry in a register of transactions kept by him is kept for a period of 5 years after the entry is made in the register.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indictable - \$4,428 • Prescribed – \$295 	Firearms Act 1996 VIC 87(4)-(6)
SA	The duplicate copy of the records must be kept for at least 3 years at the dealer's premises.	\$2,500	Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 15(3)
SA	The duplicate copy of the records - (Records of transfers of firearms) - must be kept for at least 3 years at the dealer's or club's premises.	\$2,500	Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 17(3) & 18(3)
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must keep a record in an approved form of all dealings with firearms, firearm parts and ammunition. An entry in a dealings record is to be (a) numbered sequentially; and (b) made within 24 hours after the dealing occurs; and (c) kept for a period of 6 years.	\$7,000	Firearms Act 1996 TAS 89(1) & 89(3)
Records - Dealer's Licence - firearm and ammunition transactions / and ammunition only transactions - surrender register			
WA	A person who is the holder of a dealer's licence is required to retain an Ammunition Sales Book for 3 years after last making an entry in it except that, upon ceasing to be the holder of a dealer's licence, the person is required to surrender to the Commissioner any Ammunition Sales Book.	\$1,000	Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 17(4)
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must (6b) surrender the register of transactions kept by him or her to the Chief Commissioner of Police during the period of 5 years after his or her licence expired or was suspended or cancelled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indictable - \$4,428 • Prescribed – \$295 	Firearms Act 1996 VIC 87(4)-(6)
TAS	A person who ceases to hold a firearms dealer licence must provide the Commissioner with a copy of the dealings record in respect of dealings for the 2 years immediately before ceasing to hold the licence.	\$7,000	Firearms Act 1996 TAS 92
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person (a) stops being a licensed firearms dealer; and (b) not later than 14 days after the day (the end day) the person stops being licensed, the person fails to give the registrar all of the person's records as a dealer during the 2 years immediately before the end day.	\$3,000	Firearms Act 1996 ACT 197(1)
Records - ammunition transactions only - records kept			
WA	The record kept for the purposes of this regulation - ("records of ammunition sales") - shall be maintained in Form 19 in an Ammunition Sales Book kept for the purpose, or in such other manner as the Commissioner may approve.	\$1,000	Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 17(2)
SA	A dealer must, if required to do so by the Registrar, compile records of ammunition purchased by the dealer and ammunition sold by the dealer in a form approved by the Registrar for that purpose.	\$2,500	Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 18(2)
Records - compiles incorrect / misleading record			
WA	The holder of a Corporate Licence, a Dealer's Licence, a Repairer's Licence, a Manufacturer's Licence or an Ammunition Collector's Licence who compiles, maintains, furnishes or produces a record knowing it to be incorrect or misleading.	\$4,000	Firearms Act 1973 WA 31(2a)
TAS	A person, with intent to deceive, must not (a) alter any record required to be made or kept under this Act; or (b) omit any particulars required to be contained in any record kept under this Act; or (c) make a false or misleading entry in any record kept under this Act.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	Firearms Act 1996 TAS 125
Records - Dealer's Licence - to safe keep firearms record			
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that each record required by this Act to be kept by the dealer is kept in a place of safe keeping on the premises specified in the licence (but not in a place of safe keeping in which firearms are kept).	\$5,500	Firearms Act 1996 NSW 47(4)
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that the register of transactions (a) is kept at the premises specified in the licence; and (b) is kept in a place of safekeeping and separately from any place of safekeeping where firearms are kept.	\$8,857 or 12 months	Firearms Act 1996 VIC 87(3)

TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that any record required to be kept by the dealer under this Act is (a) kept in a place of safekeeping on the premises specified in the licence; and (b) kept separate from the place in which firearms are kept.	\$2,800	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 99(a)-(b)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that each record required to be kept by the dealer under this Act is kept in a safe place on the registered premises for the firearm, other than a place in which firearms are kept under this Act.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 199(4)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must ensure that a record required by this Act to be kept by the holder is kept in a place of safe keeping.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 18(7)</i>
Records - Dealer's Licence - not remove part of firearms record register			
QLD	A licensed dealer or licensed armourer must not remove a part of the weapons register, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 71(4)</i>
Records - alteration requires strikethrough or remains legible			
NSW	Any person making an alteration to an entry in a record required to be kept under s 45 - ("Recording of transactions") and s45A - ("Recording of ammunition transactions") must do so by interlineation or striking out and not by erasure.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 45(7) & 45A(8)</i>
SA	All alterations made to records compiled and kept under the Act, the regulations, or the conditions of a licence, must be made so that the entry that is altered remains clearly legible.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 58(2)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer may only alter an entry in a dealings record by interlineation or striking out and not by erasure or obliteration.	\$2,800	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 91</i>
NT	A person must not alter an entry in a record required to be kept under this section other than by interlineation or striking out that does not make the entry illegible.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 18(5)</i>
Records - no transactions - Nil Return filed			
SA	If no firearms have been purchased or sold by a dealer during a month, the dealer must deliver a copy of the appropriate form to the Registrar with "Nil Return" written across it.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 15(4)</i>
Maintenance and repair - repairs, possesses or stores firearms without a licence or correct specified category			
QLD	Unless a person is a licensed dealer or licensed armourer or is otherwise authorised under this Act, that person is not to repair or store weapons in the course of business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum penalty • category D, H or R weapon—\$11,385 or 2 years • category C or E weapon—\$6,831 or 12 months • category A or B weapon or category M crossbow—\$2,277 or 6 months 	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 69(1a)-(1c)</i>
NT	A firearms armourer licence authorises the holder to possess, use, repair, manufacture, modify, service and store only firearms of a category specified in the licence.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 22(1)</i>
NT	A person must not repair or modify a firearm unless the person is authorised to repair or modify the firearm by a licence or permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B firearm - \$149,000 or 5 years • Any other firearm category - \$298,000 or 10 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 61A(1)</i>
Maintenance and repair - dealer sights licence or permit and registration			
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must not take possession of any firearm for the purpose of maintaining or repairing it unless the firearms dealer has sighted both of the following (a) the licence or permit of the person who is giving possession of the firearm to the dealer, (b) the current notice of registration of the firearm.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 47(5)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must not take possession of any firearm for the purpose of repairing it unless the dealer has seen (a) the licence or permit of the person who is giving possession of the firearm to the dealer; and (b) the current certificate of registration of the firearm.	\$2,800	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 98(1) (a)-(b)</i>
Maintenance and repair - unregistered firearm			
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must not maintain or repair any firearm that is not registered.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 47(6)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must not repair any firearm that is not registered.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 98(2)</i>

Maintenance and repair - Armourer's Licence - surrender licence, permit and firearm			
NT	The holder of a firearms armourer licence must, immediately after a notice under this section is served on him or her... (a) surrender the revoked licence, permit or certificate of registration to the Commissioner; and (b) deliver a firearm in respect of which the licence, permit or certificate was granted to a police officer.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 40(5)</i>
Maintenance and repair - person authorised must produce firearm to Commissioner / Registrar			
ACT	A person authorised to modify a firearm must, not later than 7 days after its modification, produce the firearm to the registrar for the purpose of enabling the registrar to determine whether the firearm, has been modified in accordance with that authority.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 251(1)-(2)</i>
Manufacturing - without licence or permit			
WA	A person who manufactures or repairs on behalf of another, or is concerned in repairing or manufacturing firearms or ammunition without a licence otherwise than in conformity with a licence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handgun manufacture - 14 years Any other case - 5 years Summary conviction - \$8,000 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19(4)</i>
NSW	A person who manufactures a firearm without authority, unless the person is authorised by a licence or permit to manufacture the firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pistol or prohibited firearm - 20 years Firearm / other - 10 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 50A(1)-(2)</i>
QLD	A person who is not a licensed armourer must not manufacture a weapon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum penalty category D, H or R weapon—\$56,925 or 10 years category C or E weapon—\$34,155 or 7 years category A or B weapon or category M crossbow—\$22,770 or 4 years 	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 691A(1a)-(1c)</i>
SA	A person who (a) manufactures or (b) takes part in the manufacture of a firearm , firearm part or silencer is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prescribed firearm / firearm part - \$75,000 or 15 years Class C, D or H firearm / firearm part - \$50,000 or 10 years Any other kind of firearm / firearm part - \$35,000 or 7 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 27(1) & 27(5a)</i>
SA	A person who (a) manufactures or (b) takes part in the manufacture of a firearm , firearm part or silencer is guilty of an offence except where the firearm, firearm part is a prescribed firearm / firearm part.	First Offence - Summary Offence - \$10 000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 27(1) & 27(6)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person manufactures, or takes part in the manufacture of, a firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited firearms – \$225,000 and or 20 years Any other firearm (not prohibited)– \$150,000 and or 10 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 228(1)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if in carrying on a business, the person possesses firearm parts for the purpose of manufacturing firearms and the person is not authorised to do the thing by a firearms dealer licence.	Firearm Parts: \$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 185(a)(iii)-(b)</i>
NT	A person must not manufacture a firearm unless the person is authorised to manufacture the firearm by a licence or permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category A or B firearm - \$149,000 or 5 years Any other firearm category - \$298,000 or 10 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 61(1)</i>
Firearms behaviour - firearm safe to use			
NSW	A person must not supply or give possession of a firearm to another person knowing that it is unsafe, except after giving an appropriate warning.	\$5,500 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 61(1)</i>
TAS	The firearms licensee must ensure that the firearm is safe to use.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 46(c).</i>
TAS	A person must not have possession of a firearm that is unsafe.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 110(1)</i>
ACT	A person must not sell or give possession of a firearm to another person knowing that it is unsafe, except after giving an appropriate warning.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 239(1)</i>
NT	A person must not possess or use an unsafe firearm.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 76(1)</i>
Firearms behaviour - points firearm			
WA	A person who, without lawful excuse, points a firearm at any other person commits an offence.	\$12,000 or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 23(8)</i>

NT	A person must not (a) engage in a contest, game or encounter that involves pointing a firearm; or (b) point or discharge a firearm; at or in the direction of another person.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 83</i>
Firearms behaviour - carrying weapon (not firearm, prohibited or controlled weapon) to injure or cause fear to another person			
WA	Carrying or possessing article, not a firearm, prohibited or controlled weapon with the intention of using it, whether or not for defence, to a) injure or disable any person; b) cause any person to fear someone will be injured or disabled by that use.	\$24,000 / 2 years	<i>Weapons Act 1999 WA 8(1)</i>
QLD	A person must not (b) by the physical possession or use of a weapon engage in conduct, alone or with another, likely to cause (c) death or injury to a person.	\$22,770 or 4 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 58(2)</i>
TAS	A person must not carry a firearm with intent (a) to commit a crime; or (b) to resist arrest or to prevent the arrest of another person.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 114(1)</i>
ACT	A person must not have a firearm in his or her possession in a place (other than a street or public place) so as to endanger the life of another person.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 221(2)</i>
Firearms behaviour - discharges firearm causing fear			
WA	A person who from any place, discharges any firearm, or any shot, bullet, or other missile from a firearm, to the danger of, or in a manner to cause fear to, the public or any person.	\$12,000 or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 23(9a)</i>
VIC	A person must not use a firearm in a dangerous manner.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 129</i>
QLD	A person must not (b) by the physical possession or use of a weapon engage in conduct, alone or with another, likely to cause (e) alarm to another person.	\$22,770 or 4 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 58(2)</i>
TAS	A person must not discharge a firearm recklessly or without due regard to the safety of any other person or property.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 113(1)</i>
ACT	A person must not, without reasonable excuse, carry or use a firearm (a) in or on any premises in a manner likely to (ii) cause reasonable fear of the infliction of injury.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 223</i>
NT	A person must not discharge a firearm to endanger, annoy or frighten, or in a manner that is likely to endanger, annoy or frighten, the public or a person.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 84(1)</i>
Firearms behaviour - possession of firearm - causes unlawful destruction or damage to property			
VIC	A person must not injure or damage property with a firearm.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 128</i>
QLD	A person must not (b) by the physical possession or use of a weapon engage in conduct, alone or with another, likely to cause (d) unlawful destruction or damage to property.	\$22,770 or 4 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 58(2)</i>
ACT	A person must not, without reasonable excuse, carry or use a firearm (a) in or on any premises in a manner likely to (iii) destroy or damage any property.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 223</i>
Firearms behaviour - discharges firearm through public place, dwelling house or across road			
WA	A person who discharges firearm, shot, bullet or missile from a firearm, onto, from or across any road.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First offence - \$2,000 • Subsequent offences - \$4,000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 23(9) (c).</i>
QLD	A person must not, discharge a weapon in, into, towards, over or through a public place.	\$22,770 or 4 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 57(4)</i>
TAS	A person must not discharge a firearm from, into or over a public place unless the person (a) is the holder of a licence; and (b) is undertaking the particular purpose to which the licence relates.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 112(a)-(b)</i>
TAS	A person must not discharge a firearm within 250 metres of a dwelling house except (a) on an approved range; or (b) with the consent of the occupier of the dwelling house.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 113(2)</i>
ACT	A person must not, without reasonable excuse (b) discharge a firearm in, near or onto a street or public place; except with the written approval of the registrar.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 221(1)</i>
NT	A person must not knowingly discharge a firearm on, from, towards or across a public road, public street or public place.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 82(1)</i>

Firearms behaviour - carrying loaded weapon - public place			
VIC	A person must not carry a loaded firearm or use a firearm in a town or populous place or on any thoroughfare or place open to or used by the public for passage with vehicles.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 130(1)</i>
QLD	A person must not, carry in a public place a loaded firearm or a weapon capable of being discharged.	\$13,662 or 2 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 57(3)</i>
QLD	A person who has a firearm under his or her control (whether or not another has custody of it) must ensure the firearm is unloaded, other than when it is being used to shoot.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 59(1)</i>
TAS	A person must not be in possession of a loaded firearm in a vehicle in a public place.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 111(1)</i>
TAS	A person must not be in possession of a loaded firearm in a public place unless the person (a) is the holder of a licence; and (b) is undertaking the particular purpose to which the licence relates.	\$14,000 and or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 111(2) (a)-(b)</i>
ACT	A person must not, without reasonable excuse (a) have a firearm in his or her possession in or near a street or public place.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 221(1)</i>
NT	A person must not carry a loaded firearm in a public place within a town or local government area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months • Any other firearm category - \$59,600 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 78(3)</i>
Firearms behaviour - carrying firearm concealed from view			
VIC	A person must not, for the purpose of committing an indictable offence, carry a firearm which is concealed from view.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 132(2)</i>
Firearms behaviour - carrying exposed firearm			
QLD	A person must not, carry a weapon exposed to view in a public place.	\$4,554 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 57(2)</i>
NT	A person must not carry a firearm exposed to public view in a public place within a town or local government area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B firearm - \$14,900 or 6 months • Any other firearm category - \$29,800 or 12 months • Infringement - \$596 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 78(2) & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>
Firearms behaviour - placing firearm in vehicle			
QLD	A person in control of a weapon (whether or not the person has custody of it) must ensure the weapon is not placed in or on a vehicle.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 61(1)</i>
Firearms behaviour - leaving firearm in unlocked vehicle			
QLD	A person in control of a weapon (whether or not the person has custody of it) must ensure the weapon is not left in an unlocked vehicle if the vehicle is not being attended by someone licensed to possess the weapon.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 61(3)</i>
Firearms behaviour - allow other person to possess or use firearm - other person not authorised			
TAS	The firearms licensee must not allow any other person to possess or use a firearm in the licensee's possession if that other person is not authorised to possess or use the firearm.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 46(d)</i>
ACT	A person possesses (i) a prohibited firearm and (b) (iii) the firearm does not come into the possession of someone who is not authorised to possess the firearm.	Prohibited firearm - 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 180(1) (a)(i)-(b)</i>
ACT	A person possesses (ii) any other firearm (not prohibited firearm) and (b) fails to take all reasonable steps to ensure (iii) the firearm does not come into the possession of someone who is not authorised to possess the firearm.	12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 180(1) (a)(ii)-(b)</i>
Land - Firearms Club / Licensee - recreational hunting - shoot on rural land - produce permission			
NSW	If an approved hunting club has been given permission under section 30(1)- ("recreational hunting/vermin control") - (a) for its members to shoot on rural land, the member of the club who is for the time being responsible for the shooting activities conducted by the club on that land must, on demand made at any time by a police officer or authorised officer for that land, produce the permission.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 30(2)</i>

NSW	If a licensee has been given permission under section 30(1)(b) - ("participate in shooting activities other than those approved by the approved hunting club") to shoot on rural land, the licensee must, on demand made at any time by a police officer or authorised officer for that land (a) produce the permission for inspection by the police officer or authorised officer.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 30(3)
TAS	If a document is given by an owner or occupier of land under subsection (1) - "a licence issued for recreational hunting or vermin control... to use a firearm on land not specified in the application... if the holder provides the Commissioner with a document from the owner of that land giving permission" - the holder of a licence must provide the Commissioner with that document within 7 days after being required to do so.	\$2,800	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 23(1)-(2)
Land - another person's land - uses firearm on another person's land without permission			
WA	A person who, without reasonable excuse, uses a firearm on land belonging to another person without the express or implied consent of the owner or occupier of that land or some person apparently authorised to act on behalf of the owner or occupier.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 23(10)
NSW	If a licensee has been given permission to shoot on rural land, the licensee must, on demand made at any time by a police officer or an authorised officer for that land (a) produce the permission for inspection by the police officer or authorised officer, or (b) if it is not in the licensee's immediate possession—produce the permission, as soon as practicable...	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 28(4)
VIC	A person must not (a) possess, carry or use a firearm on private property; or (b) discharge a shot, bullet or other missile from a firearm onto or across private property— without the consent of the owner or occupier of the property	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 131(1)
QLD	A person must not, without reasonable excuse, discharge a weapon, or not carry a weapon, on or across private land without the express consent of the owner.	\$4,554 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 55(2)-(3)
ACT	A person must not discharge a firearm on, onto or across (a) land, (other than land that is in or near a street or public place) that is (i) leased land; or (ii) occupied under a licence granted by the Territory; except with the written consent of the lessee or occupier of that land or other person apparently acting with the authority of the lessee or occupier; or (b) any other land.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 222(1)
NT	A person must not discharge a firearm on land unless (a) the person is the owner or occupier of the land; or (b) the occupier of the land has consented, either expressly or impliedly, to the discharge of the firearm on the land; or (c) the person is authorised by or under another law in force in the Territory to discharge the firearm on the land.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 79(1)
Land - primary production land - carries / possesses firearms onto land without consent			
WA	A person who, without reasonable excuse, carries a firearm, other than on a road open to the public, onto or across land that is used for or in connection with primary production without the express or implied consent of the owner or occupier of that land or some person apparently authorised to act on behalf of the owner or occupier.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 23(10a)
NSW	If a licensee has been given permission to shoot on rural land, the licensee must, on demand made at any time by a police officer or an authorised officer for that land (a) produce the permission for inspection by the police officer or authorised officer, or (b) if it is not in the licensee's immediate possession—produce the permission, as soon as practicable...	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 28(4)
VIC	A person must not (a) possess, carry or use a firearm on private property; or (b) discharge a shot, bullet or other missile from a firearm onto or across private property— without the consent of the owner or occupier of the property	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 131(1)
QLD	A person must not, without reasonable excuse, discharge a weapon, or not carry a weapon, on or across private land without the express consent of the owner.	\$4,554 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 55(2)-(3)
NT	A person must not possess a firearm on land the boundaries of which are fenced or clearly marked unless (a) the person is the owner or occupier of the land; or (b) the occupier of the land has consented...etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7,450 or 12 months • Infringement - \$596 	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 80(1) & <i>Firearms Regulations 1997</i> NT Schedule 4

Land - Crown land - carries / possesses firearms - correct category under Notice			
NT	Where a notice is in force under subsection (1) ("prohibit the possession or use of a firearm or a category of firearm on Crown land"), a person must not possess or use a firearm or a firearm of the category of firearm specified in the notice on the Crown land specified in the notice.	\$1,490 or 3 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 81(2)</i>
Landowner- enter permit record and keep register of permissions granted - other persons			
QLD	A landowner who provides written permission to shoot on the landowner's rural land — The landowner must keep a register (permit register) stating (a) the name and address of the person or body to whom permission was given; and (b) (c) the date permission was given and ends.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 168A(2)</i>
QLD	The landowner must keep the permit register - "to shoot on the landowner's rural land" - while (a) a permission under subsection 168A (1)(a) remains current; or (b) more than 50 permissions under subsection 168A (1)(b) remain current.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 168A(3)</i>
Primary production purpose (farming) - Category C & H firearm possession of class C & H firearm			
SA	The holder of a firearms licence that authorises the use and possession of a class C firearm may only use a firearm of that class if the requirements set out in 1 or more of the paragraphs of section 15A(3) of the Act - "carry on the business; employee; or relative of primary production" are satisfied and not if the holder of the licence has possession of 2 or more class C firearms.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(3) & 21(5)</i>
SA	The holder of a firearms licence that authorises the possession and use of a class H firearm may only use a firearm of that class in relation to carrying on the business of primary production or in the course of employment by a person who carries on such a business if, in either case, the property on which the primary production business is carried on is at least 15 000 hectares in area or is a property to which subregulation (8) applies.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(7)(b)</i>
Category D firearm - hunting purpose			
SA	The holder of a firearms licence that authorises the possession and use of a class D firearm may only use a firearm of that class for the purpose of destroying animals and then only if his or her livelihood is gained partly or wholly from professional shooting.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(6)</i>
Shooting gallery - administrative matters - application, variation of activity or company constitution			
SA	An application for recognition of a commercial range operator and approval of the operator's range must be made to the Registrar in a form approved by the Registrar and must be accompanied by... (a) a description of the proposed activities of the operator; and (b) a plan of the grounds...etc.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 52(1)(a)-(f)</i>
SA	An application for recognition of a commercial range operator must be accompanied by (a) a copy of the constitution of the applicant; and (b) a list of the names and addresses of the directors and shareholders of the applicant.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 52(2)(a)-(b)</i>
SA	A recognised commercial range operator must, within 28 days after a variation in or addition to the activities of the operator has occurred, provide the Registrar with a description of the variation in or addition to the activities of the operator.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 55(1)</i>
SA	A recognised commercial range operator that is a company must, within 28 days after (a) a variation to the constitution of the operator comes into force; or (b) a change in the directors or shareholders of the operator has occurred provide the Registrar with...relevant particulars.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 55(2)(a)-(b)</i>
Shooting gallery - provide Registrar with information and allow inspection of premises			
SA	A recognised commercial range operator must (a) from time to time, at the request of the Registrar, provide the Registrar with such information in relation to the affairs and activities of the operator as the Registrar requires; and (b) permit the Registrar, or a person authorised by the Registrar, to inspect the operator's premises and grounds or range at any reasonable time.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 55(3)(a)-(b)</i>

Shooting gallery - conducts gallery not in accordance to licence			
WA	A person who conducts, or is concerned in the conducting of, a shooting gallery otherwise than in accordance with a licence authorising him to do so commits an offence.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19(5)</i>
NSW	A person must not possess or use a firearm on an approved shooting range in contravention of any condition (a) operate a shooting range unless it is an approved shooting range, or (c) allow any other person to use a shooting range unless the shooting range is an approved shooting range, or (2) a person must not use a firearm on a shooting range unless the range is an approved shooting range.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 85(1)-(3)</i>
QLD	A person must not conduct a shooting gallery at any time without the approval of an authorised officer to conduct that gallery.	\$6,831	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 111</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person (a) operates an approved shooting range; and (b) is not licensed to operate the shooting range.	\$30,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 224(2)</i>
NT	The Commissioner may, when approving premises, or at any time while an approval remains in force, give a direction to a person concerning the use, control or administration of the premises. A person to whom a direction is given must not contravene the direction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - \$7,450 or 12 months • Body corporate - \$29,800 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 49(4)-(5)</i>
Shooting gallery - application of membership			
NSW	The club or range official, or the instructor, must prevent the person from possessing or using a firearm at the shooting range or as part of the course, if the person concerned has answered "Yes" to any of the questions set out in subclause (2) - ("a shooting range club or range official must ensure that each person who, possesses or uses a firearm at the shooting range completes and signs a form" etc...and answers questions for example, have you been the subject of a firearms prohibition order?).	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 110(2) & 110(5)</i>
Shooting gallery - gallery to be properly put together			
WA	The proprietor and any other person having the management or control of a shooting gallery shall (a) cause the several parts of the shooting gallery to be properly put together and securely fixed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 15(1)(a)</i>
NSW	A person must not possess or use a firearm on an approved shooting range in contravention of any condition (b) operate an approved shooting range in contravention of any condition to which the approval is subject.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 85(1)-(3)</i>
Shooting gallery - construction where no discharge from firearms can escape gallery			
WA	The proprietor and any other person having the management or control of a shooting gallery shall (c) cause the shooting gallery to be so constructed that no missile or projectile that may be discharged from the firearms used therein can escape from the shooting gallery.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 15(1)(c)</i>
NSW	A person must not possess or use a firearm on an approved shooting range in contravention of any condition (b) operate an approved shooting range in contravention of any condition to which the approval is subject.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 85(1)-(3)</i>
Shooting gallery - must not alter range without approval			
SA	A recognised commercial range operator must not alter the grounds or range used by the operator without first obtaining the approval of the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 54</i>
Shooting gallery - use of firearm in gallery to be under control of competent person			
WA	The proprietor and any other person having the management or control of a shooting gallery shall (e) cause the letting to hire and use by any person of any firearm in the shooting gallery to be under the management and control of a competent person directly responsible therefor.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 15(1)(e)</i>
NSW	The club or range official, or the instructor, as the case requires, must ensure that the person who is possessing or using a firearm at the shooting range, or as part of the course, does so only while under direct supervision.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 110(6)</i>

QLD	The range officer must ensure the person is supervised by the range officer or another range officer at all times when the person is in physical possession of the weapon.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 53(5)</i>
QLD	A range operator must ensure every person who physically possesses or uses a weapon at the approved range is properly supervised by an adult (a range officer) who (a) holds a firearms licence under this Act; or (b) is a range officer, however called, under a law of another State that corresponds with this Act.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 108(2)</i>
Shooting gallery - attending person under the influence of alcohol or a drug - operator commits offence			
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person occupies, operates or manages a shooting range, and someone else (the attending person) possesses, carries or uses a firearm at the shooting range, and either (c)(i) the person knows, or believes on reasonable grounds, that the attending person (A) is under the influence of alcohol or a drug; and (B) would not be able to exercise responsible control over the firearm; or (c)(ii) the person believes on reasonable grounds that, because of the attending person's behaviour, the attending person would not be able to exercise responsible control over a firearm; and the person does not take all reasonable steps to ensure that the attending person does not take part in a shooting activity at the range.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 242(3)</i>
Shooting gallery - reasonable care to prevent danger in gallery			
WA	The proprietor and any other person having the management or control of a shooting gallery shall (f) take all reasonable and proper care so as to prevent danger from the use of firearms in the shooting gallery.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 15(1)(f)</i>
NSW	A person must not possess or use a firearm on an approved shooting range in contravention of any condition (b) operate an approved shooting range in contravention of any condition to which the approval is subject.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 85(1)-(3)</i>
QLD	A range operator or range officer supervising an approved shooting range must take all reasonable steps to ensure a person attending the approved range does not contravene this Act.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 108(4) & 109</i>
Shooting gallery - ensure safety - firearms to be pointed towards target - no loaded firearm taken out of gallery			
WA	The proprietor and any other person having the management or control of a shooting gallery shall (g) not at any time cause or suffer to be used in a firearm any greater charge than is consistent with safety, and shall cause every firearm, whether loaded or unloaded to be pointed towards the target in the shooting gallery, and shall not suffer any loaded firearm to be taken out of the shooting gallery.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 15(1)(g)</i>
NSW	A person must not possess or use a firearm on an approved shooting range in contravention of any condition (b) operate an approved shooting range in contravention of any condition to which the approval is subject.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 85(1)-(3)</i>
QLD	A person resorting to or making use of a shooting gallery must not (a) point a firearm otherwise than in the direction of the target area in the shooting gallery; or (b) take away a firearm from the shooting gallery; or (d) disobey a direction given to that person pursuant to section 112(1)(c)(iii) etc..	\$6,831	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 114(1a)-(1d)</i>
Shooting gallery - not interfere with person, firearm or fitting in gallery			
WA	No person shall wilfully, improperly, carelessly, or negligently interfere with any person or any firearm let to any person in a shooting gallery or with any shield, fastening, or fitting which secures or contributes to the safe use of firearms therein.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 15(3)</i>
Shooting gallery - entrance permission			
NSW	A person must not enter a shooting range unless the person (a) is the owner or occupier of the shooting range or has the permission of the owner or occupier to enter the range, or (b) does so with a reasonable excuse or for a lawful purpose.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 132</i>
Shooting gallery - possess and use weapon - produces ID, licence, signs form, range register			
QLD	The person may physically possess and use a weapon at an approved range for the category of weapon if, the person (2a) produces photographic identification and (2b) completes and signs form and (3) range officer signs approved form.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 53(1)</i>

QLD	Before a person uses a range conducted by an approved shooting club to discharge a weapon, the person must (a) if the person is a licensee, produce the person's licence to a range officer at the range; and (b) enter in the range use register the details provided for under subsection (3) (eg person's identity, category of weapon etc.).	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 97(2)</i>
QLD	Before a person discharges a weapon at the range, the person must (a) if the person is a licensee—produce the person's licence to a range officer at the range; and (b) enter in the range use register the details provided for under subsection (3).	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 70N(2)</i>
Shooting gallery - range operator - name display and approval certificate			
QLD	A range operator must ensure the name of each range officer supervising persons using the approved range is prominently displayed at the range at any time when a weapon is discharged.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 108(3)</i>
SA	The operator of a recognised commercial range operation must display the certificate, or a copy of the certificate, in a prominent position at the range used by the operator.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 53(2)</i>
Shooting gallery - licence required - complies with range			
QLD	A person attending an approved range must not possess or use a weapon at the range unless the possession or use (a) is authorised under (i) a licence issued to the person; or (ii) section 52; or (iii) section 53; and (b) is permitted by the range officer; and (c) complies with the conditions on which the range was approved, including, for example, that it is a weapon of a category for which the range was approved.	\$4,554	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 110(1)</i>
Shooting gallery - person attending - complies with directions and uses firearm safely			
QLD	A person attending an approved range must comply with a direction by a range officer for the range given for the purposes of this Act or safety reasons, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 110(3)</i>
QLD	A person attending an approved range must not use a weapon at the range in a way that is likely to cause death or injury to a person or unlawful destruction of, or damage to, property.	\$4,554	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 110(2)</i>
Target shooting - approved range			
QLD	Unless otherwise authorised by this Act, a person may conduct organised target shooting only on an approved range.	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 98A</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person operates a shooting range other than an approved shooting range.	\$30,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 224(1)</i>
NT	The occupier of premises used as a shooting gallery or amusement parlour must not permit a person to use a firearm on the premises unless the premises are approved under section 49.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 48(2)</i>
Target shooting / Sport Shooting - Category C firearm - continuous supervision			
SA	A person who has possession of or uses a class C firearm on the grounds of a recognised firearms club that is affiliated with The South Australian Clay Target Association Inc. or the Australian Clay Target Association Inc. for the purpose of shooting in an activity of the club must be under the continuous supervision of, a person who holds a firearms licence authorising possession of the firearm for the purpose for which it is being used.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 23(1)(e)</i>
SA	A person under the age of 14 years but under the age of 18 years who has possession of or uses a firearm at facilities provided by the South Australian Sports Institute (with the consent of his or her parent or guardian) must be under the continuous supervision of a person who holds a firearms licence authorising possession of the firearm for the purpose for which it is being used.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 23(1)(f)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms licence who is supervising a person must ensure the firearm is (a) of a category that the holder is authorised to use; and (b) used in accordance with any conditions of the licence; and (c) used in a manner that will not create a danger to any person or damage to property.	\$14,900 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 58A(1)</i>

Firearms Club - Category H firearm - under supervision - not use without undergoing training			
NT	A firearms club must not permit a person who is not the holder of a category H sports shooter's licence to use a category H firearm under supervision at the club premises unless (a) the person is undergoing an approved firearms safety training course...etc.	\$74,500	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 58A(2)</i>
Target shooting - Category H firearm - not use or possess - without Commissioner approval			
TAS	A Category H firearms licence holder must not possess or use a prohibited pistol (sport or target shooting) without the approval of the Commissioner.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 47(3)(a)</i>
Target shooting - Category H firearm - not use - if not prescribed firearm, not at firearms club, unauthorised by another licence or permit			
NT	The holder of a category H sports shooter's licence commits an offence if (a) the holder uses a category H firearm (i) that is not a prescribed firearm; or (ii) elsewhere than at an approved firearms club; and (b) the use is not authorised under another licence or a permit.	\$59,600 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 58(2A)</i>
Target shooting - Category C firearm - not use or possess outside of shooting competition			
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person holds a category C licence that authorises the person to possess and use a prohibited firearm for the purposes of a shooting competition; and uses the firearm other than (i) on an approved shooting range; and (ii) in accordance with the rules of the relevant club affiliated with the Australian Clay Target Association; and (iii) for the purposes of a shooting competition or of practice.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2008 ACT 14(1)</i>
Target shooting - Category H firearm - separate permits for each firearm			
TAS	A separate firearms permit is required for each pistol (Category H firearm for sport or target shooting) for the purpose of training for, and participating in, a prescribed event.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 58A(2)</i>
Target shooting - Category H firearm - active membership			
SA	The holder of a firearms licence that authorises the possession and use of a class H firearm may only use a firearm of that class if the holder is an active member of a shooting club.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(7)(a)</i>
SA	It is an additional condition of a shooting club member's licence that the holder of the licence must be an active member of a shooting club for each licence year of the licence.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(9)</i>
SA	It is an additional condition of a shooting club member's licence that authorises the possession and use of class H firearms that the class H firearms of which the holder of the licence has possession must be used by the holder in shooting club organised shoots for that category of class H firearms on at least 4 occasions during each licence year of the licence.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(10)</i>
TAS	A Category H firearms licence holder must comply with minimum annual participation rates relating to sport or target shooting as specified in the conditions of the licence and provide evidence to the Commissioner of his or her compliance with those annual participation rates unless exempted from doing so by the Commissioner.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 47(3) (b)</i>
Target shooting - provisional licence compliance			
VIC	The holder of a provisional licence must comply with the provisional general category handgun licence for an approved handgun target shooting club .	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 58A(11)</i>
Target shooting - handgun specifications and barrel length specifications			
VIC	A person who is the holder of a handgun target shooting licence must not possess, carry or use—any handgun that has a barrel length of—in the case of a semi-automatic handgun, less than 120 mm; or (ii) in the case of a revolver or single shot handgun, less than 100 mm; or any handgun that has a calibre of more than .45 inch; or any handgun that has a calibre of more than .38 inch but not more than .45 inch; or a handgun that has a magazine with a capacity of more than 10 rounds.	\$35,426 or 4 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 7A</i>

QLD	Production of category H weapons to establish barrel length - (1) this section applies to the holder of a concealable firearms licence for sports or target shooting; (2) to establish the barrel length of each category H weapon registered to the holder under the licence, an authorised officer may require the holder to produce each weapon to an authorised officer at a stated time and place (3) the holder must comply with the requirement.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 68(3)
QLD	The holder of a concealable firearms licence for sports or target shooting must not use a category H weapon that has a calibre of more than .38 inch in a handgun shooting competition that is not an accredited event.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 68C(1)
QLD	This section applies to the holder of a firearms licence who is the registered owner of a category B weapon under the licence - (2) The holder must not possess a magazine (a) if the category B weapon has a lever or pump action with a maximum capacity of more than 10 rounds for the weapon; or (b) if the category B weapon is a repeating centre fire rifle with a maximum capacity of more than 15 rounds for the weapon.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 68CA(2)
TAS	A holder of a Category H firearms licence for sport or target shooting...in order to acquire one of the following pistols (a) a pistol that does not exceed .38 inch calibre; (b) a semi-automatic pistol that has a barrel length of 120 millimetres or more; (c) a revolver that has a barrel length of 100 millimetres or more; (d) a single-shot pistol that has a barrel length of 100 millimetres or more; or (e) a pistol that has a magazine capacity of 10 rounds of ammunition or less, if the applicant has held the Category H firearms licence for sport or target shooting, and has been a member of an approved pistol shooting club, for a period of at least 12 months.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 61(d) & 18(3)
TAS	A holder of a Category H firearms licence for sport or target shooting must not acquire more than 2 pistols of different categories from the following categories of pistols (i) one .22 inch calibre pistol; (ii) one .177 inch calibre air pistol; (iii) one centre-fire pistol; and (iv) one black-powder muzzle loader, if the applicant has held the Category H firearms licence for sport or target shooting, and has been a member of an approved pistol shooting club, for a period of at least 6 months.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 61(c) (i)-(iv)
Target shooting - Category C, D, R or H firearm - magazine possession without licence			
QLD	A person must not possess (a) a magazine for a category C, D, R or H weapon unless the person holds a licence; or (b) a magazine for a category A or B weapon.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 68E
Target shooting - Category A or B firearm - magazine possession			
QLD	A person must not possess (a) a magazine for a category C, D, R or H weapon unless the person holds a licence; or (b) a magazine for a category A or B weapon.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 68E
Target shooting - Category H firearm - magazine capacity			
NSW	A person who is the holder of a category H (sport/target shooting) licence must not possess or use a pistol fitted with a magazine that has a capacity of more than 10 rounds.	14 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 51E
QLD	This section applies to the holder of a concealable firearms licence for sports or target shooting who is the registered owner of a category H weapon under the licence - (2) The holder must not possess a magazine with a maximum capacity of more than 10 rounds for the weapon.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 68D(2)
Target shooting - Category C shotgun for clay target shooting - ammunition capacity			
QLD	The licensee must not load or allow anyone else to load more than 2 rounds of ammunition into a weapon to which the licence applies - "category C shotguns for clay target shooting.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 19(6)
Target shooting - annual report - notification to Commissioner			
VIC	An approved handgun target shooting club must, within the 3 months after the end of each calendar year submit to the Chief Commissioner a report setting out (a) a list giving details of all the approved handgun target shooting matches conducted by the club during the year and (b) the names of all persons who were, at any time during the year, members of the club... etc.	\$2,952	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 123C

Imprint "reloaded ammunition" before selling reloaded ammunition - Dealer's Licence / Manufacturer's Licence			
WA	A person licensed as a dealer or manufacturer shall, before selling or disposing of any item of reloaded ammunition, durably imprint in a prominent place on the cartridge package the words, "Reloaded Ammunition".	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974</i> WA 16(1)
Child - permits person under 18 to have possession of firearm			
WA	A person who permits a young person under the age of 18 years to have unlawful possession of a firearm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First offence - \$2,000 • Subsequent offences - \$4,000 or 12 months 	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 23(9)(b)
SA	A person under the age of 14 years but under the age of 18 years who has possession of or uses a registered firearm without the person being under the continuous supervision of, his or her parent or guardian or some other person approved by his or her parent or guardian; and the person providing the supervision must hold a firearms licence authorising possession of the firearm for the purpose for which it is being used.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 23(1)(a)(i) & 23(1)(a)(ii)
Child - supplying a controlled weapon to a child			
WA	Supplying a controlled weapon to a child.	\$24,000 / 2 years	<i>Weapons Act 1999</i> WA 8A(3)
VIC	A person must not dispose of a firearm to a person who is under 18 years of age.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 136
Child - person under 18 not possess or use firearm			
TAS	A person under the age of 18 years must not possess or use a firearm unless the person is the holder of a minor's firearms permit.	\$700	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 68(1)
Dealer's Licence - comply with licence conditions			
VIC	The holder of a dealers licence must comply with any conditions to which the licence is subject.	\$8,857	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 68
Dealer's Licence - application in approved form			
SA	An application for a dealer's licence, or the renewal of a dealer's licence, must be in a form approved by the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 14
Dealer's Licence - ensure premises are secure			
SA	A dealer must ensure that the premises at which he or she carries on the business of dealing in firearms is properly secured against unlawful entry whenever the premises are unoccupied.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 42
Dealer's Licence - carries on business - without licence			
VIC	A person must not carry on the business of being a firearms dealer in categories of longarms, paintball markers or handguns unless that person does so under and in accordance with a licence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A and B longarm, paintball marker - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category C, D or E longarm or handguns - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 59(1)-(2)
QLD	A person must not deal in weapons in the course of business unless the person is a licensed dealer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum penalty • category D, H or R weapon—\$11,385 or 2 years • category C or E weapon—\$6,831 or 12 months • category A or B weapon or category M crossbow—\$2,277 or 6 months 	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 68(1a)-(1c)
SA	A person who carries on the business of dealing in firearms or ammunition or both in this State without holding a dealer's licence granted under this Act authorising the carrying on of that business is guilty of an offence.	\$10 000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 16
TAS	A person is guilty of an indictable offence if the person deals in firearms without holding a firearms dealer licence.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 11(1)
Dealer's Licence - close associates - notify Commissioner			
WA	A dealer's licence may be made subject to the condition of the notice under subregulation (1) - ("a person ceases to be or becomes a close associate of the holder") - and the notice must be given in writing to the Commissioner within 7 days after a person ceases to be or becomes a close associate of the holder.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974</i> WA 6G(1) & 6G(2)

VIC	During the course of a dealers licence (a) a person becomes a close associate of the holder of the licence; or (b) ceases to be a close associate of the holder of the licence, the holder of the licence must immediately notify the Chief Commissioner of that fact.	\$2,952	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 75A(1)</i>
QLD	The licensed dealer must give the declaration as required within 7 days after the written notice is given to the dealer under subsection (1). - (1) If the dealer did not previously have an associate and now has an associate or the dealer's associates have changed, advise the name and address of each associate of the dealer and details of the associate's relevant financial interest, relevant power or relevant position in the dealer's business.	\$11,385	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 25A(2)</i>
NT	The firearms dealer licence holder must submit to the Commissioner within 7 days... of the change to close associates , a declaration (a) notifying the Commissioner in writing of that fact; and (b) setting out the name, address, and particulars of each person who is a close associate of the holder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - \$29,800 or 12 months • Body corporate - \$149,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 16A(2) & 16A(4)(a)</i>
NT	The Commissioner may, by written notice served on the holder of a firearms dealer licence, require the holder to submit to the Commissioner: a declaration to the effect that: (a)(i) the holder (and no other person) is the person primarily responsible for the control and management of the firearms dealing business that is carried on under the licence; or (a)(ii) another person or other persons are primarily responsible for the control and management of that business; and (b)(i) to the effect that the close associates of the holder have not changed since the submission to the Commissioner; or (b)(ii) setting out the name, address, and particulars of each person who is a close associate of the holder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - \$29,800 or 12 months • Body corporate - \$149,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 16A(3) & 16A(4)(a)</i>
Dealer's Licence - change of name or address - notify Commissioner			
SA	The holder of a firearms dealer's licence must give the Registrar written notice in a form approved by the Registrar of all changes to his or her name or address within 14 days after the change occurs	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 22(1)(a)</i>
Dealer's Licence - purchases, possesses or supplies firearm - person or Dealer or other person does not have licence or permit			
SA	If possession of a firearm is transferred through the agency of a licensed dealer, the dealer must (a) satisfy himself or herself by inspecting the relevant permit and licence that the person acquiring the firearm is entitled to acquire and possess it.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 16(1a)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must not purchase, acquire or take possession of a firearm from another person who is not a licensed firearms dealer unless that other person (a) is authorised by a licence to possess the firearm and the firearms dealer has seen the licence; or (b) is the holder of a corresponding firearms dealer licence.	\$14,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 25(1) (a)-(b)</i>
TAS	A licensed firearms dealer must not sell any firearm to any person unless that other person (a) is authorised by a permit to acquire the firearm; and (b) the dealer has seen the permit.	\$14,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 25(2) (a)-(b)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer acquires a firearm from someone (the disposer) who is not a licensed firearms dealer, and the disposer (i) is not authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearm; or (ii) is authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearm, but the dealer has not inspected the licence or permit.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 191(1)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer disposes of a firearm to someone (the acquirer) and (i) the acquirer is not authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearm.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 191(2) (b)(i)</i>
Dealer's Licence - purchases, possesses or supplies ammunition - person or Dealer or other person has licence or permit			
NSW	A person or licensed firearms dealer must not acquire or possess, or supply or give possession of ammunition for any firearm to another person, unless person or other person holds licence or permit.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 65(1)-(1A) (2) (3)</i>

ACT	A licensed firearms dealer must not sell ammunition to someone else (the acquirer) unless the acquirer (i) holds a licence or permit authorising the acquisition of ammunition of the calibre sold; or (ii) is authorised in writing by the registrar to acquire the ammunition; and (b) the dealer has inspected the licence, permit or authorisation; and (c) the amount of ammunition the dealer sells to the acquirer at any 1 time is not more than the amount (if any) prescribed by regulation.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 244</i>
Dealer's Licence - store, maintain or repair - firearm not registered			
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer must not store, maintain or repair a firearm that is not registered.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 199(7)</i>
Dealer's Licence - dispose, repair, maintain or test firearm - without condition authorised by licence			
ACT	A person commits an offence if in carrying on a business, the person possesses firearms for the purpose of disposing of, or repairing, maintaining or testing, them and the person is not authorised to do the thing by a firearms dealer licence.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 185(a)(ii)-(b)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if in carrying on a business, the person manufactures, acquires, disposes of, repairs, maintains or tests firearms or firearm parts and the person is not authorised to do the thing by a firearms dealer licence.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 185(a)(i)-(b)</i>
Dealer's Licence - possess firearm for purpose not specified in licence			
TAS	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must not possess or use a firearm if any purpose is specified in the licence, for any purpose that is not so specified.	\$14,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 26 (1)(a)(a)</i>
Dealer's Licence - witnesses the transfer of possession of a firearm			
SA	A licensed dealer in firearms or a responsible officer of a recognised firearms club authorised by the Registrar to witness the transfer of possession of a firearm for the purposes of this Division who contravenes or fails to comply with a requirement of this section is guilty of an offence.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 15C(4)</i>
Dealer's Licence - sell, repair or store firearm - dealer has not inspected the licence or permit			
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer disposes of a firearm to someone (the acquirer) and (ii) the acquirer is authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearm, but the dealer has not inspected the licence or permit.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 191(2)(b)(ii)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer takes possession of a firearm from someone else to (i) repair, maintain or test it; or (ii) store it for the person, and has not inspected (i) the person's licence or permit in relation to the firearm; and (ii) the firearm registration notice for the firearm.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 199(5)</i>
NT	A person must not sell a firearm to another person (the purchaser) unless the person signs (a) if the purchaser is the holder of a firearms dealer licence – that licence; or (b) if the purchaser is the holder of a firearms licence – that licence and the purchaser's permit to purchase the firearm; or (c) if the purchaser is not the holder of a firearms dealer licence or a firearms licence – the purchaser's permit to purchase the firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B firearm - \$29,800 or 12 months • Any other firearm category - \$59,600 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 63(3)</i>
Dealer's Licence - dealer acquires or disposes of longarm / handgun - appropriate acquisition			
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must not acquire categories of longarm and handgun unless the firearm is being acquired from, or believes that the firearm is being disposed of, to a person listed in subsection (4) (a) licensed dealer (d) deceased estate (f) inter-state licence etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm - \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or category E handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 93(1)-(3) & 94(1)-(3)</i>
Dealer's Licence - firearm parts / accessories to convert alter firearms - automatic firearms and grenades			
SA	The holder of a firearms dealer's licence must not deal in (i) mechanisms or other fittings that can be fitted to a firearm to convert it to an automatic firearm; or (ii) mechanisms or other fittings that, when fitted to a suitable firearm, will enable the firearm to fire grenades or other explosive projectiles.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 22(1)(g)(i) (1)(g)(ii)</i>

Dealer's Licence - new employee or newly prohibited person - notify Commissioner			
VIC	The holder of a dealers licence must, immediately on the employment of a person in the business carried on under that licence, or nominated person in an application becomes a prohibited person during the course of a licence, notify the employee, or another responsible person, or replacement person to the Chief Commissioner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$8,857 or 12 months • Notice not compliant- \$2,952 • Indictable - notification of replacement person – \$2,952 • Prescribed – notification of change in nominated person - \$295 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 75(1)-(4)</i>
Dealer's Licence - new employee must be qualified or hold employee licence			
QLD	A licensed dealer or armourer must not employ a person who, in the course of the person's employment, will have access to weapons unless the person is a qualified weapons employee.	\$11,385	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 70(1)</i>
TAS	A person employed by a firearms dealer must not manually handle a firearm in the course of that employment unless the person holds (a) a firearms licence of the appropriate category as specified in Division 2 in respect of that firearm; or (b) a firearms dealer employee licence.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 11(3) (a)-(b)</i>
TAS	A person employed by a firearms dealer must not manually handle ammunition for a firearm in the course of that employment unless the person holds...(b) a firearms dealer employee licence.	\$2,800 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 105(5)</i>
Dealer's Licence - employee registration is cancelled - employee or employer to notify Commissioner			
ACT	If a person's registration is cancelled, as an employee of a licensed firearms dealer, the person must, within 7 days after the day the registration is cancelled, tell the registrar in writing about the reason for the cancellation.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 176(1) & 175(1)-(2)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if (a) a person who is an employee of the dealer is a registered user of a firearm of which the dealer is the registered owner; and (b) the person stops being employed by the dealer; and (c) the dealer does not, within 7 days after the day the person stops being employed by the dealer, tell the registrar in writing about the end of the employment.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 176(3)</i>
Dealer's Licence - check for missing firearms delivery			
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must, if the dealer has ordered a supply of firearms to be sent to the dealer (a) check whether all of the firearms have been delivered to the dealer, and (b) if any firearms are missing from the delivery-notify the Commissioner.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 39</i>
Dealer's Licence - ammunition storage			
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that any ammunition for any firearm that the dealer is authorised to possess under the licence is stored in a restricted area that is not easily accessible by the public.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 38</i>
Dealer's Licence - Police demand dealer produce licence for inspection			
VIC	A police officer who is at the premises where a licensed firearms dealer carries on the business to which the licence relates may demand that the dealer produce the licence for inspection.	\$1,476	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 90</i>
Dealer's Licence - supervise and take precautions of firearms			
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that any firearm displayed in any part of the premises to which the licence relates: (a) is under the immediate supervision and control of the dealer or an employee of the dealer, and (b) is not displayed to the public unless reasonable precautions are taken to prevent it from being stolen.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 48(2)</i>
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must ensure that any firearms displayed on the licensed premises (a) are under the immediate supervision and control of the dealer or an employee of the dealer; and (b) are secured in a manner which would prevent removal by any person other than the dealer or an employee of the dealer.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 92</i>
TAS	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must ensure that any firearm displayed in any part of the premises to which the licence relates (a) is under the immediate supervision and control of the holder or an employee of the holder.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 97(a)</i>

TAS	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must ensure that any firearm displayed in any part of the premises to which the licence relates (b) is not displayed to the public unless reasonable precautions are taken to prevent it from being stolen.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 97(b)</i>
TAS	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must ensure that any firearm displayed in any part of the premises to which the licence relates (c) is secured in a manner that would reasonably prevent its removal by a person other than the holder or an employee of the holder.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 97(c).</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer fails to ensure that each firearm displayed in any part of the registered premises (a) is under the immediate supervision and control of the dealer or an employee of the dealer; and (b) is not displayed to the public unless reasonable precautions are taken to prevent it from being stolen.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 200(2)</i>
Dealer's Licence - suspended or cancelled - surrender firearm and licence to Police			
VIC	If a dealers licence is suspended or cancelled, the holder must (a) if served personally or by post with notice of the suspension or cancellation, immediately surrender any firearms or cartridge ammunition held under the licence and the licence document to the person serving the notice or to a police station respectively.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 83</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must, immediately after a notice under this section is served on him or her... (a) surrender the revoked licence, permit or certificate of registration to the Commissioner; and (b) deliver a firearm in respect of which the licence, permit or certificate was granted to a police officer.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 40(5)</i>
Dealer's Licence - secure display and carriage			
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer acquires, disposes of or displays all or any of the firearms kept under the licence at a premises other than the licensed premises - the Chief Commissioner may issue a permit if satisfied that the arrangements made for the secure storage and carriage of the firearms while on display are adequate. Failure to comply with permit.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 91(7)</i>
Dealer's Licence - authorised premises for business			
SA	The holder of a firearms dealer's licence must not carry on business as a dealer in firearms or ammunition except at the premises authorised by the licence.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 22(1)(e)</i>
TAS	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must not possess or use a firearm if any premises are specified in the licence, at any premises that are not so specified.	\$14,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 26 (1)(b)(a)</i>
Dealer's Licence - display firearms for sale - restricted to premises			
SA	A dealer must not exhibit firearms and ammunition for purpose of sale by auction or any other purpose at places other than his or her premises if he or she exhibits (i) 2 or more identical firearms; or (ii) more than 50 rounds of identical ammunition.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 22(2)(a)-(2)(b)</i>
Dealer's Licence - display licence to public			
SA	During the hours that members of the public have access to the premises, the holder of a firearms dealer's licence must display the licence, or a copy of the licence, in those premises in a position in which it is likely to be seen and read by members of the public.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 22(1)(h)</i>
Dealer's Licence - provide Police / Commissioner with firearms record details and or assistance			
SA	The holder of a firearms dealer's licence must, whenever required to do so by the Registrar or a police officer, provide the Registrar or member with information relating to a firearm recorded to, or in the possession of, the dealer.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 22(1)(l)</i>
ACT	A person must take all reasonable steps to comply when: a police officer who enters premises, 206(e) "requires the occupier, or anyone at the premises, to produce any document kept at the premises that the officer believes on reasonable grounds is connected with an offence;" or 206(f) "requires the occupier, or an employee or agent of the occupier, to give the police officer reasonable help to exercise a power under this part."	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 208(2) & 206(e)-(f)</i>

NT	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must, on demand by a police officer (a) produce a record required to be kept under this section to the officer and permit the officer to inspect and make copies of any entries in it; and (b) provide to the officer any information in the holder's possession with respect to any firearm or firearm part that has been purchased or received under the authority of the firearms dealer licence, or that the person has in his or her possession or has sold or otherwise transferred under the authority of the licence.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 18(4)
Dealer's Licence - firearm / firearm barrel not numbered or easily identified			
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer has or acquires possession of a firearm or spare barrel, and the firearm or spare barrel is not separately and clearly numbered in a way that allows the firearm or spare barrel to be identified, and the dealer fails to notify the registrar in writing that the dealer possesses the firearm or spare barrel.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2008</i> ACT 39(1)
Dealer's Licence - Police Force inspection - dealer to make firearm safe and tested			
ACT	A person must take all reasonable steps to comply when: a police officer who enters premises, 206(c) "believes on reasonable grounds that a firearm at the premises is not safe, directs, in writing, the occupier of the premises, or the registered owner of the firearm, not to use or dispose of the firearm, unless it has been made safe for use and has been inspected, tested and approved by the registrar."	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 208(1) & 206(c).
Dealer's Licence - acting as agent - commission			
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must not charge more than the prescribed amount for acting as an agent under s95 or s96.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indictable - \$1,476 • Prescribed – \$148 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 97
Dealer's Licence - hire or loan firearm			
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer must not hire or loan a firearm to a person unless (a) the person is the holder of a licence and (c) the person possesses a registered firearm under the licence, that has been acquired before the hiring or loan takes place.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 100A
Dealer's Licence - person may only purchase firearm from licensed dealer			
TAS	A person who is not a licensed firearms dealer must not purchase a firearm from any person who is not a licensed firearms dealer.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 24
Dealer's Licence - inter-state acquisition or disposal - firearm / ammunition - buyer must hold licence or permit in other state / territory			
VIC	If a licensed firearms dealer is acquiring longarms, paintball markers, or handguns from a place outside Victoria but within Australia, the dealer must not take possession of that firearm from any person other than a person who holds a licence in that place which corresponds with a dealers licence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm or paintball marker - \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or category E handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 99(1)-(3)
VIC	If a licensed firearms dealer is disposing of longarms, paintball markers, or handguns to a place outside Victoria but within Australia, the dealer must not give possession of that firearm to any person other than a person who holds a licence in that place which corresponds with a dealers licence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm or paintball marker - \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or category E handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 100(1)-(3)
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer disposes of a firearm to someone (the acquirer) and (iii) the dealer has not inspected the acquirer's permit to acquire the firearm (or the equivalent of a permit to acquire a firearm that is issued under the law of a State or another Territory for the firearm).	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 191(2) (b)(iii)
ACT	A person must not send a firearm or firearm part to another person by mail unless (a) the person sending the firearm or firearm part is a licensed firearms dealer; and (b) the address to which the firearm or firearm part is sent is outside the ACT; and (c) the firearm or firearm part is sent by security mail; and (d) the other person would not, because of receiving the firearm or firearm part or being in possession of it at the place to which it is sent, commit any offence under any law that applies at that place; and (e) the other person is a licensed firearms dealer under the law of that other place.	\$15,000 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 230

ACT	A licensed firearms dealer must not sell ammunition to a person who lives in a State or another Territory. This does not apply if the dealer believes on reasonable grounds that the person's possession of the ammunition in the State or other Territory is not prohibited by a law of the State or Territory.	Ammunition - \$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 246(1)</i>
Dealer's Licence - conduct educational course / training			
SA	The Registrar may require an applicant for a firearms licence or a dealer's licence or for the addition of classes of firearms to which a licence relates or for the endorsement of a further purpose or purposes on a licence to complete to the satisfaction of the Registrar 1 or more of the following: (a) a course in the safe handling, carriage and use of firearms; (b) a written examination in the safe handling, carriage and use of firearms; (c) a practical examination in the safe handling, carriage and use of firearms.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 19(1)</i>
Dealer's Licence - business operation - not employ prohibited person			
VIC	The holder of a dealers licence must not (a) employ a prohibited person in the business conducted under the licence; or (b) engage a prohibited person to act as an agent in the business conducted under the licence.	\$8,857	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 75B</i>
TAS	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must not employ a proscribed person in a job that gives the proscribed person access to any firearms or ammunition dealt with under the licence.	\$5,600 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 96A(1)</i>
TAS	The holder of a firearms dealer licence must not cause or allow a proscribed person to (a) act as an agent for the business carried on under the licence; or (b) participate in the management of the business carried on under the licence.	\$5,600 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 96A(3) (a)-(b)</i>
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer (a) employs a prohibited person in the business authorised by the licence; or (b) allows a prohibited person to act as an agent for, or take part in the management of, the business.	10 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 190(1)</i>
NT	If the holder of a firearms dealer licence (a) employs a prescribed person in the business authorised by the licence; or (b) permits a prescribed person to act as an agent for, or participate in the management of, that business; the holder and the prescribed person are each guilty of an offence.	\$59,600 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 20(1)</i>
Dealer's Licence - business operation - prohibited / proscribed person must not accept employment, act as agent, or participate in business			
TAS	A proscribed person must not apply for or accept employment that gives the proscribed person access to any firearms or ammunition dealt with under a firearms dealer licence.	\$5,600 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 96A(2)</i>
TAS	A proscribed person must not (a) act as an agent for a business carried on under a firearms dealer licence; or (b) participate in the management of the business carried on under a firearms dealer licence.	\$5,600 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 96A(4) (a)-(b)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person is a prohibited person and either (i) a licensed firearms dealer employs the person in the business authorised by the licence or (ii) a licensed firearms dealer allows the person to act as an agent for or take part in the management of, the business.	10 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 190(2)</i>
NT	If the holder of a firearms dealer licence (a) employs a prescribed person in the business authorised by the licence; or (b) permits a prescribed person to act as an agent for, or participate in the management of, that business; the holder and the prescribed person are each guilty of an offence.	\$59,600 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 20(1)</i>
Firearms Collector's Licence - storage of firearms			
VIC	A person who possesses a firearm or handgun under a firearms collectors licence must store that firearm, when the firearm is not being carried.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A, B, C or D longarm or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 122(1)-(2)</i>
Firearms Collector's Licence - antique firearm - notify Commissioner			
QLD	A person who acquires an antique handgun must, by written notice given within 14 days after acquiring the antique handgun, give the commissioner the following information (a) the person's name and address; etc.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 68F(1)</i>

Pawnbroking			
NSW	A pawnbroker must not take a firearm, firearm part or ammunition into pawn.	\$5,500 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 67</i>
VIC	A person must not lend money, guarantee the lending of money or otherwise provide financial accommodation for the purpose of acquiring or disposing of a longarm or handgun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm – \$17,713 or 2 years • Category C or D longarm or general category handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years • Category E longarm or category E handgun - \$88,566 or 7 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 101B</i>
TAS	A person must not take a firearm or firearm part into pawn .	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 121</i>
ACT	A pawnbroker must not take a firearm, firearm part or ammunition into pawn.	\$75,000 and or 5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 253</i>
NT	A pawnbroker must not take a firearm or ammunition into pawn unless he or she is the holder of a firearms dealer licence.	\$1,490 or 3 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 70</i>
Loan / Hire firearm			
SA	If the owner of a class A, B or H firearm transfers possession of the firearm by way of loan pursuant to a written agreement between the owner and borrower that the borrower will only use the firearm for a purpose or purposes specified in the agreement and will return the firearm to the owner within 28 days.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 9A(1)</i>
NT	A person must not hire or lease a firearm to another person unless the other person is the holder of a permit that authorises the holder to possess or use the firearm.	\$1,490 or 3 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 73(1)</i>
NT	A person must not hire or lease a firearm from another person unless the first-mentioned person is the holder of a permit that authorises the person to possess or use the firearm.	\$1,490 or 3 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 73(2)</i>
Safe custody - request Commissioner to accept firearm / ammunition			
WA	To request the Commissioner to accept a firearm or ammunition for safe custody, a person must submit a request in the form of Form 7.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Regulations 1974 WA 11(1)</i>
Paintball - paint-ball operator - administrative matters - application, variations, alterations, display approvals, licensing			
SA	An application for recognition of a paint-ball operator and approval of the operator's grounds must be made to the Registrar in a form approved by the Registrar and must be accompanied by... (a) a description of the proposed activities of the operator; and (b) a plan of the grounds...etc.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 51(1)(a)-(f)</i>
SA	An application for recognition of a paint-ball operator must be accompanied by (a) a copy of the constitution of the applicant; and (b) a list of the names and addresses of the directors and shareholders of the applicant.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 51(2)(a)-(b)</i>
SA	A recognised paint-ball operator must, within 28 days after a variation in or addition to the activities of the operator has occurred, provide the Registrar with a description of the variation in or addition to the activities of the operator.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 55(1)</i>
SA	A recognised paint-ball operator or a recognised commercial range operator must not alter the grounds or range used by the operator without first obtaining the approval of the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 54</i>
SA	A recognised paint-ball operator that is a company must, within 28 days after (a) a variation to the constitution of the operator comes into force; or (b) a change in the directors or shareholders of the operator has occurred, provide the Registrar with...relevant particulars.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 55(2)(a)-(b)</i>
SA	The operator of a recognised paint-ball operation must display the certificate, or a copy of the certificate, in a prominent position at the grounds used by the operator.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 53(2)</i>
SA	A recognised paint-ball operator must (a) from time to time, at the request of the Registrar, provide the Registrar with such information in relation to the affairs and activities of the operator as the Registrar requires; and (b) permit the Registrar, or a person authorised by the Registrar, to inspect the operator's premises and grounds or range at any reasonable time.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 55(3)(a)-(b)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person operates a paintball range other than an approved paintball range.	\$30,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 225(1)</i>

ACT	A person commits an offence if the person (a) operates an approved paintball range; and (b) is not licensed to operate the paintball range.	\$30,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 225(2)</i>
NT	A person must not carry on business as a paintball operator without a paintball operator licence or permit.	\$59,600 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60C</i>
NT	The holder of a paintball operator licence or permit must (a) keep the paintball player declaration made by each person who plays paintball at the operator's approved paintball range for 2 years after it is made; and (b) keep other records in accordance with the conditions of the licence or permit.	\$2,980	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60E(1)</i>
NT	The holder of a paintball operator licence or permit must not allow a person to possess or use a paintball firearm to play paintball at the holder's approved paintball range unless the person, before starting to play (a) makes a declaration in the approved form; and (b) gives the declaration and photographic identification to a paintball employee working at the range.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7,450 • Infringement - \$596 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60K(1) & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>
NT	Before allowing the person to play paintball, the paintball employee must (a) inspect the person's photographic identification; and (b) endorse on the person's paintball player declaration that the employee is satisfied the person appears to be the person shown in the identification.	\$14,900 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60K(2)</i>
Paintball - paint-ball operator - compliance with notifications and orders made by Commissioner or Police			
NT	If a change occurs in the close associates of the holder of a paintball operator licence or permit, the holder must give the Commissioner, within 7 days after becoming aware of the change, written notice in the approved form.	\$29,800 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60D(1)</i>
NT	The Commissioner may, by written notice, require the holder of a paintball operator licence or permit to give the Commissioner, a declaration containing specified information about (a) the representative for the licence or permit; or (b) the close associates of the holder; or (c) the operator's paintball operator employees. The person must comply with the notice.	\$29,800 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60D(2)-(3)</i>
NT	If a person ceases employment as a paintball operator employee with the holder of a paintball operator licence or permit, the holder must, within 7 days after the person ceases employment, give the Commissioner written notice in the approved form.	\$29,800 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60D(4)</i>
NT	A police officer or approved person may ask the holder of a paintball operator licence or permit, the representative for the licence or permit or an employee of the holder to produce the paintball player declarations or other records kept by the operator. The person must comply with the request.	\$2,980	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60E(2)-(3)</i>
NT	The holder of a paintball operator licence or permit must give the Commissioner, within 3 months after the end of each financial year, an annual report in the approved form.	\$14,900 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60E(5)</i>
NT	A police officer or approved person may ask the holder of a paintball operator licence or permit, the representative for the licence or permit or an employee of the holder to produce a paintball firearm in the holder's possession. The person must comply with the request.	\$7,450	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60G(1)-(2)</i>
NT	The holder of a paintball operator licence or permit must, within 14 days after the person ceases to be the representative, give the Commissioner written notice in the approved form.	\$14,900 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 91A(1)-(1A)</i>
Paintball - admittance to paintball venue / shooting gallery - minor under the age of 16			
WA	A person must not admit a minor under the age of 16 years to attend a venue where paintball is played unless the minor is accompanied by his or her parent or guardian.	\$1,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 23(12)</i>
QLD	A person conducting a shooting gallery must not allow the customer to physically possess and use the weapon unless the customer (a) for a shooting gallery being used for paint-pellet sports—is at least 15 years; or (b) for a shooting gallery not being used for paint-pellet sports—is at least 11 years.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 55(2)</i>
NT	Allowing a child to possess or use a paintball firearm to play paintball if under 14, or without parental consent if between 14 and 18.	Infringement - \$596	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60J & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>

Paintball - sells, purchases, or in possession of prescribed paintball gun without licence or permit			
WA	A person who 19(1)(a) sells; 19(1)(b) purchases; or 19(1)(c) is in possession of, any firearm or ammunition and is not the holder of a licence or permit entitling him to do so and the only firearm or ammunition concerned is, or is for, a prescribed paintball gun, that offence is not a crime but is triable summarily.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 19AA(2)</i>
VIC	A person must not acquire a paintball marker unless that person has a permit to acquire that firearm.	• Paintball marker – \$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 102(1)-(3A)</i>
VIC	A person must not own a longarm, paintball marker, or handgun unless that person is authorised by a licence to possess the firearm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B longarm or paintball marker - \$8,857 or 12 months • Category C or D longarm or general category handgun - \$17,713 or 2 years • Category E longarm or handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 135</i>
Paintball - Operator Licence - surrender, licence, permit and firearm - Police Force			
NT	The holder of a paintball operator licence or permit must, immediately after a notice under this section is served on him or her... (a) surrender the revoked licence, permit or certificate of registration to the Commissioner; and (b) deliver a firearm in respect of which the licence, permit or certificate was granted to a police officer.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 40(5)</i>
Paintball - Prohibited person			
NT	A prohibited person must not play paintball.	\$7,450	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60L(3)</i>
NT	The holder of a paintball operator licence or permit must not allow a prohibited person to possess or use a paintball firearm to play paintball at the holder's approved paintball range.	\$59,600 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60L(1)</i>
NT	The paintball operator licence or permit holder and the prohibited person are each guilty of an offence if the holder (a) employs a prohibited person in the business authorised by the licence or permit; or (b) allows a prohibited person to act as an agent for, or participate in the management of, the business.	\$59,600 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60F(1)-(2)</i>
Paintball - Approved range			
NT	The holder of a paintball operator licence or permit must not allow a person to possess or use a paintball firearm registered in the holder's name except at the holder's approved paintball range.	\$59,600 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 60H</i>
Paintball / War Games - take part, assist or allow war games on premises			
TAS	A person must not (a) take part in any war games; or (b) allow any war games to take place on his or her premises; or (c) cause any war games to be held; or (d) assist in the conduct of any war games; or (e) advertise or promote any war games - "notwithstanding" an historical re-enactment; or a dramatic presentation; or a film, video or television production.	\$1,400 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 119(1)(a)-(e) & 119(2)(a)-(c).</i>
NT	A person who, in trade or commerce, sells ammunition for a firearm must advise the Commissioner without delay of any loss or theft of ammunition held by the person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - \$1,490 or 3 months • Body corporate – \$7,450 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 68A(3)</i>
NT	A person must not possess ammunition unless the person (a) is the holder of a licence or permit for a category of firearm that takes the ammunition; or (b) is an ammunition collector authorised by the Commissioner in writing to possess the ammunition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,490 or 3 months • Infringement - \$223.50 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 69(1) & Firearms Regulations 1997 NT Schedule 4</i>
Ammunition - false representation to obtain ammunition - & Dealer fails to comply with requirements to obtain ammunition			
WA	A person who makes a false representation for the purposes of obtaining ammunition for himself or another person, and any dealer who fails or neglects to comply with the requirements of this section commits an offence.	\$4,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 30(4)</i>
SA	A person who acquires or owns or has possession of ammunition in contravention of a regulation under subsection (1) commits an offence. (1) - "the Governor may, by regulation, limit the quantity of ammunition of any kind that a person, or a person of a particular class, may acquire during a specified period or may own or have in his or her possession at any one time.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 21BB(1)-(2)</i>

Ammunition - collecting cartridge ammunition - without licence			
VIC	A person must not acquire, dispose of, possess or carry cartridge ammunition for the purposes of collecting cartridge ammunition unless that person does so under and in accordance with a licence.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 8</i>
Ammunition - possess / purchase ammunition - without licence			
VIC	A person must not possess cartridge ammunition unless they are a holder of a licence or permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indictable - \$5,904 • Prescribed – \$295 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 124(1)</i>
SA	A person must not purchase ammunition or accept ammunition as a gift unless he or she is the holder of (a) a firearms licence (not being a collector's licence) that authorises possession of a firearm designed to fire that ammunition.	\$10 000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 21B(1) & 21B(8)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person possesses ammunition for a firearm and the person is not authorised by a licence, permit or otherwise under this Act to possess or acquire the ammunition. This does not apply within 28 days of: (a) the licence or permit authorising the possession or acquisition of the ammunition is cancelled, suspended, surrendered or ends; (b) the person is the registered owner... and the firearm is disposed of or destroyed etc.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 249(1)</i>
Ammunition - dispose ammunition - other person (buyer) requires licence or permit			
NSW	A person must not acquire or possess, or supply or give possession of ammunition for any firearm to another person, unless person or other person holds licence or permit.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 65(1)-(1A) (2) (3)</i>
VIC	A person must not dispose of cartridge ammunition to another person unless the person to whom the cartridge ammunition is disposed of produces a license etc.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 125</i>
SA	A person who sells or supplies ammunition to another person knowing... that that other person (a) is not the holder of a firearms licence (other than a collector's licence) that authorises possession of a firearm designed to fire that ammunition; and (b) is not the holder of a permit authorising the acquisition of that ammunition.	\$10 000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 21B(5) & 21B(8)</i>
NT	A person must not, in trade or commerce, sell ammunition for a firearm unless (a) the person purchasing the ammunition is the holder of a licence for a category of firearm that takes the ammunition or is authorised to buy the ammunition by a permit or by the Commissioner in writing; and (b) the person who sells the ammunition signs the licence, permit or authorisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - \$1,490 or 3 months • Body corporate – \$7,450 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 68A(2)</i>
Ammunition - dispose / sell ammunition - seller or buyer without permit			
NSW	A person must not acquire or possess, or supply or give possession of ammunition for any firearm to another person, unless person or other person holds licence or permit.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 65(1)-(1A) (2) (3)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person is not a licensed firearms dealer or authorised club member and sells ammunition.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 243</i>
NT	A person must not, in trade or commerce, sell ammunition for a firearm unless the person is the holder of a firearms dealer licence or is authorised by a permit to sell the ammunition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - \$1,490 or 3 months • Body corporate – \$7,450 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 68A(1)</i>
Ammunition - sell ammunition - firearms club requirements			
ACT	An authorised club member (the seller) of an approved club must not sell ammunition to someone else (the acquirer) unless; the sale takes place on premises owned or used by the club etc.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 245</i>
Ammunition - purchase ammunition - without permit			
SA	A person must not purchase ammunition or accept ammunition as a gift unless he or she is the holder of (b) a permit granted by the Registrar entitling the holder to acquire ammunition of that kind.	\$10 000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 21B(1) & 21B(8)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person acquires ammunition and the person (i) does not hold a licence or permit authorising the acquisition of ammunition of the calibre sold; or (ii) is not authorised in writing by the registrar to acquire the ammunition.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 248(1)</i>

Ammunition - purchase ammunition - permit in proper form			
SA	An application to the Registrar for a permit to acquire ammunition must (a) be in a form approved by the Registrar; and (b) be accompanied by information required by the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 35(a)-(c).
Ammunition - possess ammunition not suitable for firearms category - holder of licence			
VIC	The holder of a licence, must not possess cartridge ammunition which is not suitable for use in the category of firearms that person is authorised to possess, carry or use under the licence or without having to obtain a licence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indictable - \$1,476 • Prescribed – \$148 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 124(2)
TAS	A person must not possess ammunition unless the person is the holder of a licence for a firearm which takes that ammunition or is a collector of ammunition.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 105(3)
Ammunition - possess ammunition not suitable for firearms category - not required to have licence			
VIC	Possession of ammunition which is not suitable for category of firearms which person who is not required to have a licence under the Act is authorised to possess, carry or use without having to obtain a licence.	\$148	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 124(3)
Ammunition - possess ammunition exceeds reasonable needs			
SA	A person must not own or have in his or her possession ammunition that exceeds the reasonable needs of that person for the immediately following 12 months.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 36
TAS	The firearms licensee must not possess, at any time, any amount of ammunition that exceeds the prescribed amount without the written authorisation of the Commissioner.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 46(f)
TAS	A person must not acquire ammunition for any firearm unless the person (2)(i) is the holder of a licence for a firearm which takes that ammunition and (2)(b) the amount of ammunition that is acquired during any prescribed period does not exceed any prescribed amount.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 105(2)
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person acquires ammunition and the person (i) holds a licence or permit authorising the acquisition of ammunition of the calibre sold; or (ii) is authorised in writing by the registrar to acquire the ammunition; and the amount of ammunition the person acquires at any one time is more than the amount (if any) prescribed by regulation.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 248(2)
Ammunition - possess ammunition that is high explosive - using smoke or chemicals			
SA	A person must not have possession of a round of ammunition that includes high explosives or that is designed to kill, injure or incapacitate by means of smoke or chemicals.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 41(2)
Ammunition - possess ammunition -military ammunition			
SA	A person must not have possession of a round of military ammunition unless (a) it has been modified so that it is incapable of being fired; or (b) it is of United Nations Hazard classification Code 1.4S and has a calibre of less than 19.1mm.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 41(3)(a)-(b)
Prohibited / Restricted firearm part / accessory			
NSW	A person must not acquire a firearm part unless the person (a) is the holder of a licence or permit for the kind of firearm to which the firearm part relates, or (b) is authorised by a permit to acquire the firearm part.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pistol or prohibited firearm - 10 years • Any other firearm - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 50AA(1)-(2)
QLD	A person must not, possess or acquire a restricted item.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 67(1)
SA	A person who has possession of (a) a mechanism or other fitting that can be fitted to a firearm to convert it to an automatic firearm; or (b) a mechanism or other fitting that, when fitted to a suitable firearm, will enable the firearm to fire grenades or other explosive projectiles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offence - \$10,000 or 2 years • Aggravated offence - \$75,000 or 15 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 29A(2) & 29(2a)-(2b)
SA	A person who owns, acquires or has possession of a prohibited firearm accessory is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offence - \$10,000 or 2 years • Aggravated offence - \$75,000 or 15 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 29B(1)-(3)

Restricted firearm part / accessory - safe keeping			
QLD	A person who possesses a restricted item must, when the item is not in the person's physical possession, store it in a locked container.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 63A(1)</i>
QLD	A person who possesses a restricted item must take reasonable precautions to ensure the item is not accessible to persons who are not lawfully entitled to possess the item.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 63A(2)</i>
Uses silencer			
WA	A person who uses a contrivance commonly known as a silencer, or any contrivance of a similar nature, commits an offence.	7 years	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 23(6)</i>
VIC	A non-prohibited person must not possess, carry or use a silencer or prescribed item unless that person does so under and in accordance with a permit.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 57(1) & (6)</i>
VIC	A prohibited person must not possess, carry or use (a) a silencer; or (b) any other prescribed item.	\$70,853 or 8 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 5(2)</i>
TAS	A person must not use , keep, possess, sell or manufacture any implement designed to suppress the sound caused by the discharge of a firearm.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 118(1)</i>
NT	A person must not possess or use a silencer except in accordance with section 77.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 77(1)</i>
Possession of silencer			
WA	A person who is in possession of a contrivance commonly known as a silencer, or any contrivance of a similar nature, commits an offence.	\$12,000 or 3 years	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 23(7)</i>
VIC	A non-prohibited person must not possess, carry or use a silencer or prescribed item unless that person does so under and in accordance with a permit.	\$17,713 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 57(1) & (6)</i>
VIC	A prohibited person must not possess, carry or use (a) a silencer; or (b) any other prescribed item.	\$70,853 or 8 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 5(2)</i>
SA	A person who acquires , owns or has possession of a silencer is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offence - \$10,000 or 2 years Aggravated offence - \$75,000 or 15 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 29A(1) & 29A(2a)-(2b)</i>
TAS	A person must not use , keep, possess, sell or manufacture any implement designed to suppress the sound caused by the discharge of a firearm.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 118(1)</i>
SA	A person who (a) manufactures or (b) takes part in the manufacture of a silencer is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> silencer - \$35,000 or 7 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 27(1) & 27(5b)</i>
NT	A person must not possess or use a silencer except in accordance with section 77.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 77(1)</i>
Pistol or prohibited firearm - supply, possess, manufacture			
NSW	A person must not supply, acquire, possess or use: a pistol or prohibited firearm; or a firearm, that is not registered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pistol or prohibited firearm - 10 years Any other firearm - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 36 (1)</i>
NT	A person must not possess or use a prohibited firearm unless authorised under this Act.	\$59,600 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 58(6)</i>
Pistol or prohibited firearm - manufacture, repair or modify			
NT	A person must not manufacture a prohibited firearm or pistol unless the person is authorised to manufacture the prohibited firearm or pistol by a licence or permit.	\$447,000 or 15 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 61(2)</i>
NT	A person must not repair or modify a prohibited firearm or pistol unless the person is authorised to repair or modify the prohibited firearm or pistol by a licence or permit.	\$447,000 or 15 years	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 61A(2)</i>
Firearm barrel - possession without licence or permit			
NSW	A person must not possess a barrel for a firearm unless the person is authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearm or the barrel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited pistol - 5 years Any other firearm - \$5,500 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 58</i>
ACT	A person must not possess a barrel for a firearm unless the person is authorised by a licence or permit to possess the firearm or barrel.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 235</i>

Firearm and firearm barrel - not numbered - person and dealer			
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer who acquires possession of a firearm, or a spare barrel that is capable of taking and discharging ammunition for that firearm, that is not numbered must notify the Commissioner in writing of the possession of the firearm or spare barrel within 7 days of acquiring it.	\$5,500	Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 42
VIC	A person must not, without reasonable excuse, possess a firearm on which there is no serial number.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	Firearms Act 1996 VIC 134C(1)
Detachable firearms magazine - use, possess or sell - capable of holding more than 5 rounds			
TAS	A person must not use, keep, possess, sell, acquire or manufacture a detachable firearms magazine that is (a) capable of holding more than 5 rounds of ammunition; and (b) designed or adapted for use with a self-loading centre-fire rifle.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	Firearms Act 1996 TAS 118(2)
TAS	A person must not possess a detachable firearms magazine that is (a) capable of holding more than 10 rounds of ammunition and being used in a pump-action centre-fire rifle; or (b) capable of holding more than 10 rounds of ammunition and being used in a lever-action centre-fire rifle; or (c) capable of holding more than 15 rounds of ammunition and being used in a bolt-action centre-fire rifle.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	Firearms Act 1996 TAS 118(3)
Firearm shortening			
NSW	A person must not, unless authorised to do so by a permit (a) shorten any firearm (other than a pistol), or (b) possess any such firearm that has been shortened, or (c) supply or give possession of any such firearm that has been shortened to another person.	10 years	Firearms Act 1996 NSW 62(1)
VIC	A person must not shorten the barrel of a longarm so as to reduce the length of the firearm to less than 75 centimetres measured parallel with the barrel or the length of the barrel to less than 50 centimetres.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	Firearms Act 1996 VIC 134(1)
QLD	A person must not (a) shorten a firearm or (b) possess a firearm that has been shortened or (c) acquire or sell a firearm that has been shortened.	\$22,770 or 4 years	Weapons Act (1990) QLD 61
SA	A person who attempts to commit an offence against subsection 27AA (1) - (alters a firearm) - is guilty of the offence of attempting to commit that offence.	\$15,000 or 4 years	Firearms Act 1977 SA 27AA(1)-(2)
TAS	A person must not shorten any firearm to a length less than 65 centimetres.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	Firearms Act 1996 TAS 116(a)
TAS	A person must not possess any firearm that has been so shortened .	\$7,000 and or 2 years	Firearms Act 1996 TAS 116(b)
TAS	A person must not sell or give possession of any firearm that has been so shortened .	\$7,000 and or 2 years	Firearms Act 1996 TAS 116(c).
ACT	A person must not, unless authorised to do so by a permit (a) shorten any firearm (other than a pistol); or (b) possess any such firearm that has been shortened...so as to convert it into a pistol; or (c) sell or give possession of any such firearm that has been shortened to another person.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	Firearms Act 1996 ACT 240(1)
ACT	A person must not shorten a firearm so as to convert it into a pistol unless a licence has been issued to the person authorising possession of the pistol.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	Firearms Act 1996 ACT 241(1)
Firearm conversion / modification by altering			
NSW	A person must not shorten, alter the construction or action of a firearm or prohibited firearm (pistol) so as to convert it into either a firearm or prohibited firearm (pistol) unless a licence has been issued to the person authorising possession of the firearm or prohibited firearm (pistol).	10 years	Firearms Act 1996 NSW 63(1)-(1A) (2) (3)
QLD	A person must not (a) modify the construction or action of a firearm.	\$22,770 or 4 years	Weapons Act (1990) QLD 62(1)-(2)
SA	A person who attempts to commit an offence against subsection 27AA (1) - (alters a firearm) - is guilty of the offence of attempting to commit that offence.	\$15,000 or 4 years	Firearms Act 1977 SA 27AA(1)-(2)
TAS	A person who is not the holder of a firearms dealer licence must not alter the construction and action of a firearm.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	Firearms Act 1996 TAS 117

ACT	A person must not, except with the written approval of the registrar, modify a firearm that is (a) a smoothbore shotgun or a combination smoothbore shotgun and rifle; or (b) a rifle, other than a combination smoothbore shotgun and rifle or an airgun; or (c) an airgun (i) the barrel of which is rifled; or (ii) that has a front-end cocking action known as the underlever principle or a pump up or a pneumatic action; or (iii) that is designed to be used solely for tranquillising or administering vaccines or other medicines to, animals; or that is capable of discharging projectiles in rapid succession by 1 pressure of the trigger.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 250(2)</i>
NT	A person must not repair or modify a firearm unless the person is authorised to repair or modify the firearm by a licence or permit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A or B firearm - \$149,000 or 5 years • Any other firearm category - \$298,000 or 10 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 61A(1)</i>
NT	A person must not, unless approved, alter a firearm in a way that (a) affects its safe operation; or (b) converts it to another category of firearm.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 68</i>
Firearm altering - possess altered firearm			
QLD	A person must not possess a firearm the construction or action of which has been modified.	\$22,770 or 4 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 62(1)-(2)</i>
SA	A person who attempts to commit an offence against subsection 27AA (1) - (alters a firearm) - is guilty of the offence of attempting to commit that offence.	\$15,000 or 4 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 27AA(1)-(2)</i>
Firearm altering - acquire or sell altered firearm			
QLD	A person must not acquire or sell a firearm the construction or action of which has been modified.	\$22,770 or 4 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 62(1)-(2)</i>
SA	A person who attempts to commit an offence against subsection 27AA (1) - (alters a firearm) - is guilty of the offence of attempting to commit that offence.	\$15,000 or 4 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 27AA(1)-(2)</i>
Firearm altering - different firearm category			
VIC	A person must not alter a firearm so that it becomes a different category of firearm or not possess or carry a part of a firearm that is capable of being used to alter the category of a firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firearm – \$8,857 • Firearm Part – \$4,428 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 134A(1) & 134AB</i>
SA	A person who, without the written approval of the Registrar alters a firearm so that, as a result of the alteration, the firearm becomes a firearm of a different class.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm - \$75,000 or 15 years • Class C, D or H firearm - \$50,000 or 10 years • Any other class of firearm - \$35,000 or 7 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 27AA(1a)-(1b)</i>
ACT	A person must not, unless authorised to do so by a permit, alter the construction or action of a prohibited firearm so as to convert it into a firearm that is not a prohibited firearm.	\$7,500 and or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 241(2)</i>
Firearm altering - permanently inoperable			
VIC	A person must not alter a firearm which has been rendered permanently inoperable so that the firearm can discharge any shot, bullet or missile.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 134(2)</i>
QLD	A person must not make operable a firearm that is required to be, and has been, made permanently inoperable.	\$22,770 or 4 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 62(1)-(2)</i>
SA	A person who, without the written approval of the Registrar alters a firearm that has been rendered unusable so that, the firearm becomes capable of being used as a firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed firearm - \$75,000 or 15 years • Class C, D or H firearm - \$50,000 or 10 years • Any other class of firearm - \$35,000 or 7 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 27AA(1a)</i>
Firearm altering - destroy or render inoperable - firearm / silencer			
VIC	A person must not destroy or render inoperable, a firearm, firearm part, silencer or prescribed item unless that person does so in a manner approved.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 134(4)</i>
Firearm altering - magazine capacity			
VIC	A person must not increase the magazine capacity of a firearm if the increase in the magazine capacity would cause the firearm to become a different category of firearm.	\$8,857	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 134A(2)</i>

Firearm altering - altered calibre - notify Commissioner			
VIC	A person who alters the calibre of a firearm in a manner not provided for in the original manufacture of the firearm must notify the Chief Commissioner of the alteration within 7 days of doing so.	\$4,428	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 134B
SA	Owner of a registered firearm must within fourteen days after give notice of that fact in the prescribed form to the Registrar (b) any alteration made to the firearm that affects the nature or performance of the firearm in a prescribed manner or extent (firearm becomes different class).	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 25(1b) & 25(2)
Pistol (provisional) - licensee under direct supervision			
NSW	If the holder of a provisional pistol (business/employment) licence contravenes the condition s16C(2)(d) ("for the first 6 months of the term of the licence, the licensee must not possess or use a pistol unless the licensee is under the direct supervision of a natural person who has continuously held, for a period of more than 12 months"), the person who is the master licensee who is the employer of the licensee is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporation - \$22,000 • Individual – \$11,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 16C(4)
Firearms Instructor Licence - possess or use non-licensee weapon			
QLD	A holder of a firearms licence (instructor) must not allow anyone undertaking a course under the licence to possess or use a weapon that is not supplied by the licensee.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 22(3)
Firearms supervision - supervisor to hold licence			
SA	A person of or over the age of 18 years who has possession of or uses a firearm must be under the continuous supervision of a person who is registered as the owner of the firearm and who holds a firearms licence authorising possession of the firearm for the purpose for which it is being used.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 23(1)(d)
Prohibited firearm - possess or use - unless authorised			
Handgun - possess, carry or use - only for collecting handguns			
VIC	A non-prohibited person must not possess, carry or use a registered general category handgun or category E handgun, for purposes other than the purpose of collecting handguns, unless that person does so under and in accordance with a licence issued under Division 3 or 5 of this Part, under section 21, 21A or section 25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general category handgun - \$35,426 or 4 years • category E handgun - \$88,566 or 7 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 7(1)-(6)
Handgun - permit to store handguns			
VIC	The Chief Commissioner may grant a permit to a person who is the holder of a general category handgun licence or a dealers licence to store, at the premises specified in the permit, the handguns. Failure to comply with permit to store handguns.	\$8,857	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 121A(1)-(9)
Category A firearm - person under the age of 14 - supervision			
SA	A person who is of or over the age of 10 years but under the age of 14 years in the circumstances set out in subregulation (1)(a) or (b) - "continuous supervision of parent or guardian or recognised coach" - commits an offence if the firearm concerned is not a class A firearm.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 23(2)
Category H weapon - acquire firearm - require permit			
QLD	The licensee may acquire a weapon delivered to a licensed dealer or licensed armourer under this section (require the licensee to dispose of a particular category H weapon) only if the licensee has a current permit to acquire the weapon issued after the weapon was delivered to the dealer or armourer.	\$11,385 or 2 years	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 137(3)
Category H weapon - notice to dispose - provided to officer			
QLD	The licensee must provide evidence of the disposal to an authorised officer within 4 months after the date of the notice to dispose (require the licensee to dispose of a particular category H weapon).	\$6,831	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 137(4)

Category H weapon - occupational requirement to wear - holstered without trigger showing			
QLD	A person may wear a category H firearm only if the person has an occupational requirement to wear it.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 17(1)</i>
QLD	A person wearing a category H firearm must comply with subsections (3) to (7) - eg (3) the firearm must be carried in a holster that is consistent with the shape and size of the firearm; (5) the holster must be designed so that the trigger is not exposed.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 17(2)</i>
Prescribed firearm - secure firearm with conditions of licence			
SA	A person who has possession of a prescribed firearm must keep the firearm secured in accordance with the conditions of the licence authorising possession of the firearm.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 39</i>
Other weapons - machine gun - possess and use			
NT	A person must not possess or use a machine-gun except in accordance with section 77.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 77(2)</i>
Other weapons - imitation firearm - possession and alteration			
SA	A condition of a firearms licence does not authorise possession of a regulated imitation firearm unless it is specifically endorsed by the Registrar to that effect.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(1a)</i>
SA	A firearms licence that authorises possession of a regulated imitation firearm, must not, without the approval of the Registrar, be altered in a manner that would enable it to function as a firearm.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(1b)</i>
Other weapons - starting pistol discharge - dealer selling ammunition			
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer must not sell ammunition to a person if the dealer knows or believes on reasonable grounds that the person intends to discharge it from a starting pistol.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 247(1)</i>
Other weapons - toy gun - convert into firearm			
NT	A person must not convert a toy gun or an article of a similar nature into a firearm.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 75</i>
Other weapons - handcuffs or baton - secured or concealed			
QLD	A person must not wear handcuffs or a telescopic baton unless the handcuffs or baton are fully concealed in a closed pouch.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 80(1)</i>
QLD	A person must not wear a baton (other than a telescopic baton) unless it is secured in a suitable holder that is securely attached to a belt around the person's waist.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 80(2)</i>
Other weapons - knife possession			
QLD	A person must not physically possess a knife in a public place or a school, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$4,554 or 12 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 51(1)</i>
Advertising - no publishing			
NSW	A person must not cause an advertisement for the supply of a firearm or firearm part to be published.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 54</i>
Advertising - not a licensed dealer			
VIC	A person must not publish or cause to be published an advertisement which advertises that a firearm is offered for sale by a person who is not a licensed firearms dealer or if the advertisement does not contain the serial number of the firearm and the licence number of the person disposing of the firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertises a firearm is offered for sale by a person who is not a licensed firearms dealer - \$5,904 • advertisement does not contain the serial number - \$1,476 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 101</i>
TAS	A person must not cause an advertisement for the sale of any firearm, firearm part or ammunition to be published unless (a) the person is a licensed firearms dealer or (b) the proposed sale is to be arranged by or through a licensed firearms dealer.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 106</i>
ACT	A person must not cause an advertisement for the sale of a firearm or firearm part to be published unless (a) the person is a licensed firearms dealer; or (b) the proposed sale is to be arranged by or through a licensed firearms dealer.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 231</i>

Advertising - display Dealer's Licence number			
NSW	A licensed firearms dealer must, in any advertisement relating to the business of the firearms dealer that is displayed by or on behalf of the dealer, state or display the number of the firearms dealer's licence.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 41
VIC	A person must not publish or cause to be published an advertisement which advertises that a firearm is offered for sale by a person who is not a licensed firearms dealer or if the advertisement does not contain the serial number of the firearm and the licence number of the person disposing of the firearm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertises a firearm is offered for sale by a person who is not a licensed firearms dealer - \$5,904 • advertisement does not contain the serial number - \$1,476 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 101
ACT	A licensed firearms dealer commits an offence if the dealer fails to state or display his or her licence number in an advertisement for the dealer's firearms business.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2008</i> ACT 39(3)
Advertising - display firearms serial number			
QLD	If a person advertises the sale of the person's firearm, the person must state in the advertisement the firearm's serial number, if any.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 37
SA	A person (other than a dealer) who advertises a firearm for sale must include in the advertisement the identification number or combination of numbers and letters stamped or engraved on the firearm.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 56
NT	A person must not advertise a firearm for sale unless the advertisement in respect of the firearm contains the serial number of the firearm. This does not apply to the holder of a firearms dealer licence...	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 63B(1)
Advertising - sale witnessed by authorised person			
SA	A person (other than a licensed dealer in firearms) who advertises a firearm for sale must include in the advertisement a statement that transfer of possession of the firearm on sale must take place in the presence of, and be witnessed by, a licensed dealer in firearms, an authorised officer of a recognised firearms club, an authorised Public Service employee or a police officer.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 35B
Breach of the Act - no penalty specifically provided			
WA	A person who by act or omission commits any breach of the provisions of this Act for which no penalty is specifically provided commits an offence.	\$2,000	<i>Firearms Act 1973</i> WA 23(11)
QLD	A person in lawful possession of a prohibited handgun under an existing licence must not use the weapon after the commencement of this section - Part 8 - "Transitional provisions" - s 177 - "Possession of prohibited handguns during amnesty period."	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 177(2)
Firearm activity - acquires firearm under other lawful authority - comply with the Act			
QLD	If the weapon acquisition happens under other lawful authority, justification or excuse, the acquirer must, unless the acquirer has a reasonable excuse, take immediate action (a) to comply with this Act; or (b) to surrender the weapon under section 30(4) or (5).	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 35(5)
Firearms prohibition order - purchase / possess firearm or firearm part			
NSW	A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order must not acquire, possess or use a firearm or firearm part.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibited pistol - 14 years • Any other firearm - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 74(1)-(2)
SA	A person against whom a firearms prohibition order is in force must not acquire, possess or use a firearm, firearm part or ammunition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • firearm—\$75 000 or 15 years • firearm part or ammunition—\$35 000 or 7 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 10C(3a)-(3b)
TAS	A person who is the subject of a firearms prohibition order must not possess or use a firearm in contravention of that order.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 132(1)
Firearms prohibition order - purchase / possess ammunition			
NSW	A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order must not acquire or possess ammunition	5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 74(3)
Firearms prohibition order - surrender firearms / ammunition			
SA	If a firearms prohibition order comes into force against a person, the person must forthwith surrender to the Registrar all firearms, firearm parts and ammunition owned by the person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • firearm—\$50 000 or 10 years • firearm part or ammunition—\$20 000 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 10C(4a)-(4b)

Firearms prohibition order - supply firearm ammunition			
NSW	A person must not supply or give possession of ammunition to another person knowing that the other person is subject to a firearms prohibition order.	5 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 74(5)</i>
SA	A person must not supply a firearm, firearm part or ammunition to a person to whom a firearms prohibition order applies or permit such a person to gain possession of a firearm, firearm part or ammunition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> firearm—\$75 000 or 15 years firearm part or ammunition—\$35 000 or 7 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 10C(10a)-(10b)</i>
Firearms prohibition order - supply			
NSW	A person must not supply or give possession of a firearm or firearm part to another person knowing that the other person is subject to a firearms prohibition order.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited pistol - 14 years Any other firearm - 5 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 74(4)</i>
SA	A person must not supply a firearm, firearm part or ammunition to a person to whom a firearms prohibition order applies or permit such a person to gain possession of a firearm, firearm part or ammunition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> firearm—\$75 000 or 15 years firearm part or ammunition—\$35 000 or 7 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 10C(10a)-(10b)</i>
TAS	A person must not sell or give possession of a firearm to another person knowing that the other person is prohibited from possessing a firearm under a firearms prohibition order.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 132(2)</i>
Firearms prohibition order - firearms possession - not in company of person that Order applies to			
SA	A person who has a firearm on or about his or her person or under his or her immediate physical control must not be in the company of a person to whom a firearms prohibition order applies.	\$10 000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 10C(11)</i>
Firearms prohibition order - residing at premises where firearm kept			
NSW	A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order is guilty of an offence if a firearm, firearm part or ammunition is kept or found on premises at which the person is residing.	\$5,500 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 74(6)</i>
SA	A person against whom a firearms prohibition order is in force must not reside at premises on which there is a firearm, firearm part or ammunition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> firearm—\$50 000 or 10 years firearm part or ammunition—\$20 000 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 10C(7a)-(7b)</i>
Firearms prohibition order - bringing firearm to premises where person subject to Order usually resides			
SA	If a person to whom a firearms prohibition order applies resides at premises, a person who brings a firearm, firearm part or ammunition onto the premises or has possession of a firearm, firearm part or ammunition on the premises is guilty of an offence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> firearm—\$50 000 or 10 years firearm part or ammunition—\$20 000 or 4 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 10C(12a)-(12b)</i>
Firearms prohibition order - make sure people residing at premises do not have a firearm			
SA	A person against whom a firearms prohibition order is in force must inform each other person who resides or proposes to reside at the same premises as the person of the fact that a firearms prohibition order is in force against the person and ask each such person whether or not he or she has or proposes to have a firearm, firearm part or ammunition on the premises.	\$10 000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 10C(9)</i>
Firearms prohibition order - not attend premises or range or become member			
NSW	A person who is subject to a firearms prohibition order must not without reasonable excuse attend (a) the premises specified in a firearms dealer's licence, or (b) a shooting range, or (c) the premises of a firearms club, or (d) any other premises of a kind prescribed by the regulations.	\$5,500 and or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 74(8)</i>
SA	A person against whom a firearms prohibition order is in force (a) must not be present at (i) the grounds of a firearms club...; or (ii) a place at which a person carries on the business of... firearms, firearm parts or ammunition; or (b) must not become a member of a firearms club; or (c) must not be in the company of a person who has a firearm...	\$10 000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 10C(5abc)</i>

Deceased estate - notify Commissioner			
NSW	Any such executor or administrator of a deceased estate must (a) notify the Commissioner of the death of the person who possessed the firearm as soon as practicable after the person's death, and (b) while retaining possession of the firearm, comply with the same requirements as to the safe keeping of the firearm that would apply to a person who is authorised by a licence or permit to keep a firearm of that kind.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 NSW 82A(2)</i>
VIC	The executor or administrator must notify the Chief Commissioner of the death of the person who possessed the firearm as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the person's death.	\$1,476	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 180(2)</i>
SA	The owner - (a) executor or administrator of a deceased estate or (c) donee of an enduring power of attorney must, (e) sell or give the firearm to another person in accordance with this Act as soon as practicable; or (f) surrender the firearm to the Registrar.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977 SA 35C(e) & 35C(f)</i>
TAS	If at the time of a person's death the person was in possession of a firearm, a person who as a consequence of that death gains possession of the firearm must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after gaining possession of the firearm, if it is a registered firearm, deliver it up to (i) the Commissioner; or (ii) a person (in this section referred to as "the keeper") who holds a firearms licence of the category appropriate to that firearm; or (b) if it is an unregistered firearm, surrender it to the Commissioner.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 147(1)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person has possession of a firearm and the person is not authorised by a licence, permit or otherwise under this Act to possess the firearm, and either (c)(ii) if the person has possession of the firearm because of the death of the individual authorised to possess it, the person fails to (B) give the registrar written notice of the death and the name of the licensed firearms dealer storing the firearm.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 237(1)</i>
Deceased estate - inherited firearm - keep in safe custody or deliver to licensed dealer			
TAS	On receipt of a registered firearm under " Inherited Firearms " - subsection (1), the keeper must hold it in safe custody until (a) the firearm is lawfully claimed by a person beneficially entitled to it and who is entitled to possess or use it under this Act; or... (b) (ii) the keeper is requested by the personal representative or the trustee of the deceased person to deliver the firearm to a licensed firearms dealer nominated by the person.	\$3,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 147(2) & 147(7)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person has possession of a firearm and the person is not authorised by a licence, permit or otherwise under this Act to possess the firearm, and either (c)(ii) if the person has possession of the firearm because of the death of the individual authorised to possess it, the person fails to (A) give the firearm to a licensed firearm dealer to temporarily store the firearm.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 237(1)</i>
ACT	A person commits an offence if the person inherits a firearm and the person is not authorised by a licence, permit or otherwise under this Act to possess the firearm, and the person (i) applies for a licence or permit in relation to the firearm and does not give the firearm to a licensed firearm dealer to temporarily store; or (ii) does not dispose of the firearm to a licensed firearms dealer; or (iii) does not surrender the firearm to a police officer.	\$7,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 238</i>
Spear gun - minimum age - buy			
NSW	A person who is under the age of 14 years must not (a) buy, sell or otherwise transfer a spear gun, or (b) use a spear gun, or (c) carry or have a spear gun in the person's possession.	\$1,100	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 130(1)</i>
Spear gun - minimum age - sell			
NSW	A person must not sell or otherwise transfer a spear gun to a person under the age of 14 years.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 130(3)</i>
Security guard / organisation - security company requires licence			
QLD	A security organisation must not (a) possess a weapon; or (b) allow an employee to have physical possession of a weapon while performing duties for the organisation; unless the security organisation has been issued with a security licence (organisation).	\$22,770	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 127(2)</i>

Security guard / organisation - registration is cancelled or ceases - a principal or employee - notify Commissioner			
ACT	If a person's registration is cancelled, as a principal or employee of a composite entity (a corporation or government agency), the person must, within 7 days after the day the registration is cancelled, tell the registrar in writing about the reason for the cancellation.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 176(1) & 175(1)-(2)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms corporate licence must, within 14 days after the person ceases to be the representative, give the Commissioner written notice in the approved form.	\$14,900 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 91A(1)-(1A)</i>
Security guard / organisation - firearm requirements			
NSW	An armed security guard or security firm must comply with the following requirements in relation to the firearms issued by the firm or used by the security guard (a) any such firearm must be of a type that has the following internal components and parts (i) a firing pin, (ii) a bolt or breech face, (iii) an extractor, (iv) an ejector, (v) a chamber, (vi) a barrel displaying lands and grooves (except in the case of a shotgun barrel), (vii) in the case a self-loading pistol—a slide, (b) any such component or part must have readily identifiable and individual characteristics that satisfy any approved forensic requirements.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 73(3)</i>
QLD	A person performing duties as a security guard must not use ammunition other than (a) for a category H weapon—factory loaded semi-wad cutter or hollow point projectiles or glasser safety cartridges; or (b) for a category C shotgun—factory loaded cartridges with a pellet size not less than that of bird shot and not more than that of SSG.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 53(1)</i>
QLD	A person who is protecting another person's property as a security guard must not carry a weapon other than (a) 1 category H weapon of at least .22 calibre but not more than .40 calibre; or (b) 1 category C shotgun of 12, 16 or 20 gauge; or (c) 1 weapon mentioned in paragraph (a) and 1 weapon mentioned in paragraph (b).	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 54(1)</i>
QLD	A person who is protecting the person's own property as a security guard must not carry a weapon other than 1 category H weapon of at least .22 calibre but not more than .40 calibre.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 54(2)</i>
SA	The holder of a firearms licence that authorises the possession and use of a class H firearm may only use a firearm of that class in the course of carrying on the business of guarding property or in guarding property in the course of employment by a person who carries on that business.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(7)(c).</i>
Security guard / organisation - possess weapons - employee responsible			
QLD	A person must not, in performing duties as a security guard, physically possess a weapon unless the person holds a security licence (guard).	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 123</i>
Security guard / organisation - possess weapons - security organisation responsible			
QLD	A security organisation may only possess or use a weapon as prescribed by regulation.	\$22,770	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 127(3)</i>
QLD	A security organisation must ensure an employee of the security organisation only physically possesses or uses a weapon as prescribed by regulation.	\$22,770	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 127(4)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms corporate licence must not permit a person to possess or use a firearm held under the licence unless the person is the holder of (a) a firearms employee licence; (b) a firearms instructor licence; or (c) a relevant permit for the firearm type possessed, and is engaged by the holder of the corporate licence in and employment or instructor capacity...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual - \$29,800 or 12 months • Body corporate - \$149,000 	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 26(2) (a)-(c).</i>
Security guard / organisation - regulations - security organisation			
QLD	Each member of the governing body of a security organisation must ensure the security organisation complies with this division.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 129</i>
Security guard / organisation - handgun must have permit			
VIC	The holder of a handgun security guard licence must not possess, carry or use any restricted ammunition for any handgun he or she possesses, carries or uses under the licence unless that person does so under and in accordance with a permit .	Handgun - \$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 57A(1)</i>

Security guard / organisation - shotgun			
NSW	An armed security guard must not carry a shotgun except (a) while on duty in an armoured car or similar vehicle, or (b) while on enclosed land before entering, or after leaving, an armoured car or similar vehicle.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 76(2)
Security guard / organisation - notify Commissioner of cessation of employment			
NSW	A person who employs armed security guards must, if any person who is employed as an armed security guard ceases to be employed as an armed security guard, notify the Commissioner in writing of the person's cessation of employment within 7 days of the person ceasing to be employed.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 77(4)
ACT	The holder of a composite entity licence (a corporation or government agency) commits an offence if (a) a person who is an employee of the entity is a registered user of a firearm of which the entity is the registered owner; and (b) the person stops being employed by the entity; and (c) the entity does not, within 7 days after the day the person stops being employed by the entity, tell the registrar in writing about the end of the employment.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> ACT 176(2)
Security guard / organisation - return firearm			
NSW	A person who is employed as an armed security guard must, at the end of any period of duty, return any firearm in the person's possession to his or her employer's store of firearms unless the person is authorised to retain possession of the firearm in accordance with clause 79 or 80.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 78(1)
QLD	If the duties as a security guard are performed as an employee, the licensee must return the weapon to the employer at the premises where it was issued to the licensee at or before the end of the shift.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 48(5)
Security guard / organisation - surrender licence, permit and firearm - Police Force			
NT	The holder of a firearms corporate licence must, immediately after a notice under this section is served on him or her... (a) surrender the revoked licence, permit or certificate of registration to the Commissioner; and (b) deliver a firearm in respect of which the licence, permit or certificate was granted to a police officer.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 40(5)
NT	The holder of a firearms employee licence must, immediately after a notice under this section is served on him or her... (a) surrender the revoked licence, permit or certificate of registration to the Commissioner; and (b) deliver a firearm in respect of which the licence, permit or certificate was granted to a police officer.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 40(5)
Security guard / private company - records and registers kept			
NSW	A person who employs security guards, or who is self-employed as a security guard, must keep in the approved form (a) a register in which are kept particulars of the acquisition of firearms by, the servicing and inspection of firearms on behalf of, and of the disposal of firearms and ammunition by, the person, and (b) if appropriate, a register in which are kept particulars of the names of each employee who is authorised by a licence to possess a firearm, and of the periods for which each such employee has possession of the firearm.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 81(1)
QLD	A person who possesses or uses a weapon in performing duties as an employed security guard must, as prescribed by regulation, record information about the possession or use in the security organisation register kept by the security guard's security organisation.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 126
QLD	An individual who carries on business on the individual's own account as a security guard must (a) keep a register in the approved form (security guard's register); and (b) record in the security guard's register, information about the individual's possession or use of weapons.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 126A(1)
QLD	A security organisation must (a) keep a security organisation register in the approved form; and (b) record in the security organisation register, as prescribed by regulation, information about its, and its employees', possession or use of weapons.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 128(1)

SA	A company that holds a licence must appoint a person...to have control of the company's firearms and must keep a record of (a) the firearms under his or her control; and (b) the names of the persons who have possession of those firearms and the periods during which they have possession of them.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 25(3)
Security guard / organisation - nature of registers kept			
NSW	A person who employs security guards, or who is self-employed as a security guard must ensure that each register is maintained in a book of not less than 100 pages in the following manner (a) the heading of each page is to be machine printed, (b) the pages are to be bound in a manner that will prevent any page being readily removed, (c) each page is to be machine numbered consecutively...etc.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 81(2)
Security guard / organisation - safe keeping of registers			
NSW	A person who employs security guards, or who is self-employed as a security guard must (a) ensure that each register is kept in a place of safe keeping at the place of business of the person or at an approved address, and (b) ensure that each register is kept for not less than 3 years after its completion, and (c) ensure that an appropriate entry is made in the register, and... is transferred from the person's store of firearms to the custody of an employee and when the firearm and ammunition is returned to the store of firearms, and (e) immediately produce, if requested to do so by a police officer at any time, any such register to the officer...	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 81(3)
Security guard / organisation - record keeping - false or misleading record			
QLD	A person must not make an entry in the security guard's register that is false or misleading.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD</i> 126A(2)
QLD	A person must not make an entry in the security organisation register that is false or misleading.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD</i> 128(2)
Security guard / organisation - inspection of firearms			
NSW	A person who employs security guards, or who is self-employed as a security guard, must (a) ensure that each firearm in respect of which each security guard holds a licence is inspected once every 3 months by some competent person to ascertain its working condition, and (b) cause each such firearm to be serviced at least once a year by a licensed firearms dealer who is qualified to service the firearm concerned.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 82
Security guard / organisation - employer to ensure firearms kept safe			
QLD	An organisation that holds a security organisation licence must take reasonable precautions to ensure that weapons under the licence are not accessible to a person other than (a) the organisation's endorsed representative; or (b) an employee of the organisation who holds a security licence (guard) or a firearms licence (instructor).	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 50(1)
Security guard / organisation - course organiser of firearms safety training course - inspect notice and keep record			
SA	A person who conducts a course or examination under this Division "Qualifications to hold licence" (a) must not allow a person to attend the course or sit for the examination unless the person produces, for his or her inspection, a notice issued by the Registrar;	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 20(2a)
SA	A person who conducts a course or examination under this Division "Qualifications to hold licence" (b) must compile, in a form approved by the Registrar, and keep for at least 3 years, a record of the names and addresses of all persons who attend the course or sit for the examination.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 20(2b)
Educational training - course organiser ensure direct supervision of trainee			
SA	A person who has possession of or uses a firearm for the purpose of a course or examination in the safe handling, carriage and use of firearms must be under the continuous supervision of a person authorised by the Registrar to conduct the course or examination	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 23(1)(c)

Security guard / organisation - applicant / employee to conduct firearms safety training course			
NSW	In addition to the firearms safety training courses required in connection with an application for a licence, a security guard who possesses a firearm must undertake, at least annually, such continuing firearms safety training courses as may be approved.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 83(2)
SA	The Registrar may require an applicant for a firearms licence or a dealer's licence or for the addition of classes of firearms to which a licence relates or for the endorsement of a further purpose or purposes on a licence to complete to the satisfaction of the Registrar 1 or more of the following: (a) a course in the safe handling, carriage and use of firearms; (b) a written examination in the safe handling, carriage and use of firearms; (c) a practical examination in the safe handling, carriage and use of firearms.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 19(1)
Security guard / organisation - employer to ensure firearms safety training course			
NSW	A person who employs security guards must (a) ensure that subclause (2) is complied with - ("a security guard who possesses a firearm must undertake, at least annually, such continuing firearms safety training courses") - by the persons employed as security guards by the employer, and (b) report to the Commissioner when those persons have completed the required training course or if any such person fails to undertake the required training course.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 83(3)
Security guard / organisation - fraudulent safety training course document			
NSW	A person who (a) dishonestly attempts to obtain a certificate or any other document that purports to be evidence of the person having passed a firearms safety training course, or (b) knowingly is in possession of any such certificate or other document that has been dishonestly obtained and attempts to use it, or uses it, for a dishonest purpose, or (c) dishonestly issues any such certificate or other document, is guilty of an offence.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 122(6)
Security guard / organisation - employer to ensure firearms safety training course			
NSW	A person must not obstruct, hinder, prevent or interfere with a police officer in the exercise of a power under this section - "Inspections of storage of firearms held by security guard employers."	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> NSW 42A(3)
Firearms clubs - approved shooting or weapons club			
QLD	A person must not conduct a shooting club for the sport of target shooting unless the shooting club is an approved shooting club.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 85
QLD	A person must not conduct a weapons club unless it is approved by an authorised officer.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 70B
Firearms clubs - application in approved form with club information			
SA	An application for recognition of a firearms club must be made to the Registrar in a form approved by the Registrar and must be accompanied by (a) a copy of the rules...(b) a list of names and addresses...etc.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 44(a)-(f)
Firearms clubs - display certificate of recognition in premises			
SA	The recognised firearms club must display the certificate of recognition, or a copy of the certificate, in a prominent position on its premises or at the range used by it.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 45(2)
Firearms clubs - record-keeping - provide Police Force / Registrar with records			
SA	A recognised firearms club must make records, as required by the Registrar by notice in writing, of (a) in respect of each person granted membership of the club, the actions taken in compliance with regulation 48; and (b) participation by members of the club in activities of the club that involve the shooting of firearms; and (c) attendance by members of the club at meetings of the club including those of the kind referred to in paragraph (b).	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 49(1a)-(1c)
NT	The holder of a firearms club licence must, on demand by a police officer, produce to the officer a record required to be kept under subsection (1) - "must keep and maintain records containing (a) the names and addresses of all present and past members of the firearms club; and (b) the financial status of members...etc.	\$2,980 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 30B(2)

Firearms clubs - record-keeping - provide Commissioner with annual report and category H firearm details			
NT	The holder of a firearms club licence must provide to the Commissioner within 3 months after the end of each financial year an annual report in the approved form giving the following details (a) the name and address of each person...; (b) particulars of category H firearms held by each of those members; (c) particulars of participation in category H sports shooting events during the year by each of those members.	\$14,900	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 30B(4)</i>
Firearms clubs - record-keeping - records kept for three years			
SA	Records must be kept by the recognised firearms club for at least 3 years and must be produced for inspection when requested by the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 49(2)</i>
Firearms clubs - provide Registrar with club information - and inspect club premises			
SA	A recognised firearms club must (a) at the request of the Registrar, provide the Registrar with such information in relation to the affairs and activities of the club as the Registrar requires; and (b) permit the Registrar, or a person authorised by the Registrar, to inspect the club premises and the range at any reasonable time.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 47(2)(a)-(b)</i>
Firearms clubs - alter range without approvals			
SA	A recognised firearms club must not alter the range or ranges used by the club without first obtaining the approval of the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 46</i>
Firearms clubs - person in responsible position			
QLD	The shooting club must ensure that, at all times while the permit is in effect, it maintains an appropriate person in the responsible position.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 90(4)</i>
QLD	The club must ensure that, at all times while the approval is in effect, it maintains an appropriate person in the responsible position.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996) QLD 70G(5)</i>
Firearms clubs - new membership - applicant show licence or certificate			
SA	A recognised shooting firearms club must not grant an application for membership of the club unless the applicant has produced to the club the applicant's shooting club member's licence or a certificate of the Registrar, issued within the preceding 21 days, certifying that the Registrar is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a shooting club member's licence.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 48(a)</i>
Firearms private company - person in responsible position			
SA	A company that holds a licence must appoint a person...to have control of the company's firearms and must give the Registrar written notice in a form approved by the Registrar of the name and address of the person appointed by the company.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 25(4)</i>
Firearms club - disqualification / expulsion of member - notify Registrar / Commissioner			
NSW	If a member of a club is convicted of an offence referred to in clause 5 - ("offences that disqualify applicants") - the person who is the secretary of the club must, as soon as practicable after the person is made aware of that conviction, take such action as is reasonably within the person's capacity to prevent the club member from participating in any activity of the club that involves the possession or use of firearms.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 92A</i>
SA	The recognised firearms club must give the Registrar written notice of the member's name and last known address and the date on which the membership terminated and, in the case of expulsion, the reason or reasons for the expulsion within 28 days after a person ceases to be a member of a recognised firearms club.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 50</i>
ACT	If a person's registration is cancelled, as an active member of an approved firearms club, the person must, within 7 days after the day the registration is cancelled, tell the registrar in writing about the reason for the cancellation.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Act 1996 ACT 176(1) & 175(1)-(2)</i>
NT	If the Commissioner gives notice to a firearms club that a member of the club is subject to suspension or revocation of the member's shooting licence or a permit, the club must not permit the member to use a firearm at the club premises during the period specified in the notice.	Firearms's Club: \$74,500	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 58B</i>

Firearms club - change of member particulars - member to notify			
NSW	A person who is a member of an approved club must notify the secretary or other relevant office holder of the club in writing of any change in the personal details (such as change of name or address) of the person within 14 days of the date of the change.	\$2,200	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006</i> NSW 97
ACT	A target pistol shooter (the person) commits an offence if the person is a member of an approved shooting club; and the person's name or home address changes; and the person does not tell the secretary or another office-holder of the club, in writing, about the change within—(i) for an adult—14 days after the day the change happens; or (ii) for a child—28 days after the day the change happens.	\$1,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2008</i> ACT 10(1)
Firearms club - representative witnesses the transfer of possession of a firearm			
SA	A licensed dealer in firearms or a responsible officer of a recognised firearms club authorised by the Registrar to witness the transfer of possession of a firearm for the purposes of this Division who contravenes or fails to comply with a requirement of this section is guilty of an offence.	\$5,000	<i>Firearms Act 1977</i> SA 15C(4)
Firearms clubs - club representative resigns or commences- notify Officer			
QLD	If a person stops being the representative (approved shooting club), the person must give written notice to an authorised officer within 28 days.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 92(2)
QLD	The person who occupies an approved shooting club's responsible position after another person stops being the representative must give written notice (the representative notice) to an authorised officer within 28 days after occupying the responsible position.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 92(3)
QLD	If a person stops being the representative (representative of an approved weapons club), the person must give written notice to an authorised officer within 28 days.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 70I(2)
QLD	The person who occupies an approved weapons club's responsible position after another person stops being the representative must give written notice (the representative notice) to an authorised officer within 28 days.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 70I(3)
SA	A recognised firearms club must, within 28 days after (a) a variation to the rules of the club comes into force; or (b) the membership of the controlling body of the club changes; or (c) a variation in or addition to the activities of the club has occurred, provide the Registrar with (d) the text of the variation to the rules; or (e) the names and addresses of the members of the controlling body and the office (if any) held by each member; or (f) a description of the variation in or addition to the activities of the club.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 47(1)(a)-(f)
NT	The holder of a firearms club licence must, within 14 days after the person ceases to be the representative, give the Commissioner written notice in the approved form.	\$14,900 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 91A(1)-(1A)
NT	A firearms club or an historical firearms collector's society must, within 2 days after expelling a member from the club or society, provide a report in writing to the Commissioner of the expulsion and the reasons for it.	\$74,500	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 101(4)
Firearms clubs - club representative ensures members comply			
QLD	The representative must exercise all reasonable diligence to ensure the shooting club, its members and all persons using a range conducted by it comply with this division and division 5 (<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD).	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 91
QLD	The representative must exercise all reasonable diligence to ensure the weapons club and its members comply with this part.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 70H
Firearms collector licence - firearms must be manufactured before prescribed date			
TAS	A firearms collection licence holder is subject to...ensuring: (f) a collection of firearms must only contain firearms manufactured before a prescribed date.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 47(1)(f)
Firearms collector licence - not more than 15 firearms			
VIC	A person possesses not more than 15 category A or B longarms under a firearms collectors licence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 15 Category A or B longarm firearms – \$17,713 or 2 years 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 122(1A)

Firearms collector licence - require licence			
QLD	A person must not collect weapons unless that person is a licensed collector for the category of weapons being collected.	\$6,831	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 75</i>
Firearms collector licence - use firearms - require licence			
QLD	A collector must not discharge or operate or cause or permit to be discharged or operated any weapon held or proposed to be held under a collector's licence unless authorised to do so under a licence.	\$4,554	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 78</i>
SA	If the purpose of collecting and displaying firearms is endorsed on a licence, no other purpose may be endorsed on the licence.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 11(3)</i>
NT	The holder of a firearms collector licence must not use, or carry for the purpose of using, a firearm to which the licence relates unless he or she does so in accordance with a permit.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 25(1)</i>
Firearms collector licence - surrender licence, permit and firearm - Police Force			
NT	The holder of a firearms collector licence must, immediately after a notice under this section is served on him or her... (a) surrender the revoked licence, permit or certificate of registration to the Commissioner; and (b) deliver a firearm in respect of which the licence, permit or certificate was granted to a police officer.	\$7,450 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997 NT 40(5)</i>
Firearms collector licence - firearm made permanently inoperable			
SA	It is an additional condition of a firearms collector's licence that in the case of all firearms in the collection manufactured after 1900 (i) the bolt, breech block or firing pin of the firearm must be locked in a container kept separately from the firearm; or (ii) the trigger of the firearm must be immobilised by means of a trigger lock; or (iii) the firearm is secured by such other method as is approved by the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(11)(a)</i>
TAS	A firearms collection licence holder is subject to...ensuring: (a) any firearm in the collection that has been manufactured after 1 January 1900, must be rendered temporarily incapable of being fired by (i) the removal and storage of the bolt or firing pin or both the bolt and firing pin in a locked container of an approved type that is kept separate from the firearm; or (ii) the application to the firearm of an approved trigger lock.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 47(1)(a) (i)-(ii)</i>
Firearms collector licence - requiring a firearms permit			
VIC	A person must not use a firearm held under a firearms collectors licence unless that person is the holder of a permit.	\$35,426 or 4 years.	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 127A(1)</i>
Firearms collector licence - not possess corresponding ammunition unless stored appropriately			
TAS	A firearms collection licence holder must not possess any ammunition for any firearm in the collection unless it is stored in the prescribed manner.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 47(1) (c).</i>
Firearms collector licence - not removing firearm or register from premises			
QLD	A licensed collector must not remove any weapon or the collection register from the premises specified in the licence.	\$4,554	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 82(1)</i>
Firearms collector licence - suitable ammunition and firearm held together			
SA	The holder of the firearms collector's licence does not have possession of any ammunition that can be used in a firearm owned by the collector for the purpose of collecting and displaying firearms.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(11)(c)</i>
Firearms collector licence - Category C firearm - firearm acquired for purpose of collection and has significant historical value			
SA	The applicant must, for the purpose of collection and display, in relation to the acquisition of class C firearms, (i) satisfy the Registrar that the applicant acquiring the class C firearm has, or genuinely intends to acquire, a collection of firearms that has, or will have, significant commemorative, historical, investment or other value; and (ii) the firearm is to be acquired to form part of the collection.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 31(a)(i) -(ii)</i>

Firearms collector licence - Category D firearm - rendered permanently incapable of being fired			
TAS	A firearms collection licence holder is subject to...ensuring: (b) any Category D firearm in the collection must, in the prescribed manner, be rendered permanently incapable of being fired.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 47(1)(b)</i>
Firearms collector licence - Category H firearm - purpose of collecting and display			
SA	The holder of a firearms licence that authorises the possession and use of a class H firearm may only use a firearm of that class for the purpose of collecting and displaying firearms.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(7)(d)</i>
SA	A collector to be granted a permit to acquire class H firearms manufactured after 1946, the collector must be a genuine student of arms who (a) has been an active member of a collectors' club for at least the preceding 2 years; and (b) has a significant collection of handguns with a proper thematic structure; and (c) has provided displays or published articles to advance the body of knowledge of firearms history and development.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 33(3)</i>
Firearms collector licence - no prescribed firearms			
SA	It is an additional condition of a firearms collector's licence that none of the firearms included in the collection is a prescribed firearm.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(11)(d)</i>
Firearms collector licence - firearms not fired			
SA	It is an additional condition of a firearms collector's licence that the firearms included in the collection must not be fired without the written approval of the Registrar.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(11)(e)</i>
Firearms collector licence - firearms not restored to be fired			
TAS	A firearms collection licence holder must not restore any firearm in the collection to a state in which the firearm can readily be fired.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 47(1)(d)</i>
TAS	A firearms collection licence holder must not discharge a firearm which forms part of the collection.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 47(1)(e)</i>
Firearms collector licence clubs - applicant to have active club membership and licence or certificate			
SA	It is an additional condition of a firearms collector's licence that the holder of the licence must be an active member of a collectors' club for each licence year of the licence.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 21(11)(b)</i>
SA	A recognised collector firearms club must not grant an application for membership of the club unless the applicant has produced to the club the applicant's collector's licence or a certificate of the Registrar, issued within the preceding 21 days, certifying that the Registrar is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a collector's licence.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 48(b)</i>
Firearms collector licence clubs - expulsion of member - notify Commissioner			
WA	If an accredited society of collectors expels any of its members, it is required to notify the Commissioner in writing of the expulsion of the member, identifying the member and the reason for the expulsion.	\$8,000 or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1973 WA 15B(1)</i>
Theatrical armourer / ordnance supplier - licence required			
QLD	A person must not supply or have possession for the purpose of supply of any replica of a weapon in the production of a theatrical, motion picture or television production without first obtaining a theatrical ordnance supplier's licence.	\$13,662	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 115</i>
Theatrical armourer / ordnance supplier - employees qualifications			
QLD	A theatrical ordnance supplier must not employ a person who, in the course of the person's employment, will have access to weapons unless the person is a qualified weapons employee.	\$2,277	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 116</i>
Theatrical armourer / ordnance supplier - licensee supervision & ensure proper use			
QLD	A licensee (a person who holds a theatrical ordnance supplier's licence) must, by personal supervision, ensure that a weapon supplied by the licensee to another person under the licence (use of weapons in theatre, film and television productions) is properly used.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 119(2)</i>

QLD	If a licensee considers that a weapon supplied by the licensee under the licence is being improperly used, the licensee must immediately take all appropriate steps (a) to ensure the weapon is properly used; or (b) to recover the weapon.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 119(3)</i>
SA	A person of any age who has possession of or uses a firearm (including a prescribed firearm) (i) in the course of rehearsal for, or the performance of, a theatrical production; or (ii) in the course of rehearsal for, or the filming of, a scene in the production of a film, must be under the continuous supervision of a person who holds a firearms licence authorising possession of the firearm for the purpose for which it is being used.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008 SA 23(1)(g)(i)-(1)(g)(ii)</i>
Theatrical armourer / ordnance supplier - record keeping - keep register			
NSW	The licensee - ("a firearms dealer licence issued to a theatrical armourer") - must (a) keep in the approved form a register in which particulars of matters are kept.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 35A(3)</i>
QLD	A licensed theatrical ordnance supplier must keep at the premises stated in the licence an ordnance register.	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 117(1)</i>
QLD	A licensed theatrical ordnance supplier must, for each transaction for the acquisition, sale, supply, rental or transfer of a weapon, enter immediately in the ordnance register the particulars prescribed under a regulation.	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 117(2)</i>
Theatrical armourer / ordnance supplier - record keeping - remove part of register			
QLD	A person must not remove a part of the ordnance register, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	\$2,277 or 6 months	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 117(3)</i>
Theatrical armourer / ordnance supplier - record keeping - safe keeping of register			
NSW	The licensee - ("a firearms dealer licence issued to a theatrical armourer") - must (b) ensure that the register is kept in a place of safe keeping.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 35A(3)</i>
Theatrical permit - record keeping - records maintained in out years			
NSW	The licensee - ("a firearms dealer licence issued to a theatrical armourer") - must (c) ensure that each entry that is made in the register is maintained for not less than 3 years after it is made.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 35A(3)</i>
Theatrical permit - record keeping - produce register to Police Force			
NSW	The "permit for firearms used in film, television or theatrical production" holder must (d) if requested to do so by a police officer at any time, immediately produce the register to the officer.	\$5,500	<i>Firearms Regulation 2006 NSW 52(7)</i>
QLD	Each year, a licensed theatrical ordnance supplier must, within the time determined under subsection (2), give an authorised officer particulars, in the approved form, of all weapons held in stock by the licensed theatrical ordnance supplier as at the beginning of the anniversary day for the licensed theatrical ordnance supplier's licence.	\$6,831	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 121(1)</i>
Theatrical permit - remove or supply weapons or register from premises			
QLD	A licensed theatrical ordnance supplier must not remove any weapon or the ordnance register from the premises specified in the licence except in the course of business as a theatrical ordnance supplier.	\$6,831	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 120(1)</i>
QLD	A licensed theatrical ordnance supplier who has possession of weapons at a place other than the premises specified in the licence must keep a record of the disposition of ordnance in the approved form.	\$6,831	<i>Weapons Act (1990) QLD 120(2)</i>
Theatrical permit - hires firearms - Commissioner grants permit			
VIC	A licensed firearms dealer hires or lends firearms kept under the licence for carriage or use outside the licensed premises in the production of any film, in any television or theatrical production or in an historical re-enactment - the Chief Commissioner may grant a permit if satisfied that the arrangements made for the supervision and safe handling of the firearms while being carried or used outside the licensed premises are adequate. Failure to comply with permit.	\$8,857 or 12 months	<i>Firearms Act 1996 VIC 92A(8)</i>

Museum exemption - granted by Governor			
VIC	The Governor in Council, may grant an exemption to a museum from the provisions. The holder of an exemption must comply with the exemption.	\$4,428	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 184(4)
Firearms licences - collector, heirlooms, militaria, museum licences - firearms licence and permit compliance			
VIC	The holder of permit must comply with the permit to carry or use firearms held under a collectors licence - approved firearms collectors clubs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit or licence holder -\$17,713 or 2 years • Notification of licence holders - \$8,857 or 12 months • Prescribed – \$295 	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> VIC 58AAA(7)-(9)
TAS	A person must not possess an heirloom firearm unless the person is the holder of a firearm heirlooms licence.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 13(1)
TAS	A person must not possess an ex-military firearm or ex-military light ordnance unless the person is the holder of a militaria firearms licence.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 13A(1)
TAS	A person must not possess a firearm for show or exhibition unless the person is the holder of a firearms museum licence in respect of that firearm.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 12(1)
Firearms militaria licence - safe-keeping and firearm and ammunition rendered inoperable			
TAS	The holder of a militaria firearms licence must comply with the following requirements in respect of the safekeeping, on premises, of any firearm to which the licence applies: (a) the premises are to be in a structurally sound condition...(c) all reasonable steps are to be taken to secure the premises from unlawful entry.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 87A(1) (a)-(c).
TAS	The holder of a militaria firearms licence must comply with the requirement that the firearm is to have been rendered incapable of discharging ammunition, either permanently or temporarily.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 87A(d)
TAS	The holder of a militaria firearms licence must comply with the requirement that the ammunition, if any, is to have been rendered permanently inert.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 87A(e)
TAS	The holder of a militaria firearms licence must comply with the requirement that when on display, the firearms are to be secured to a wall or secure free-standing rack, or placed in a secure display case.	\$7,000 and or 2 years	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 87A(f)
Historical firearms club society - compliance and due diligence			
QLD	The representative must exercise all reasonable diligence to ensure the approved historical society and its members comply with this division - "Division 2 - Approved Historical Societies."	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 69F
Firearm museum licence / Historical firearms club society - representative ceases - notify Commissioner			
QLD	If a person stops being the representative... (of an approved historical society), the person must give written notice to an authorised officer within 28 days.	\$1,138	<i>Weapons Regulation (1996)</i> QLD 69G(2)
NT	The holder of a firearms museum licence must, within 14 days after the person ceases to be the representative, give the Commissioner written notice in the approved form.	\$14,900 or 6 months	<i>Firearms Act 1997</i> NT 91A(1)-(1A)
Firearm exhibitions - conduct arms fair / exhibition - approvals required			
QLD	A person or body of persons must not conduct an arms fair unless the conduct of the arms fair has been approved by an authorised officer.	\$6,831	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 79(1)
QLD	A licensed collector who displays weapons at an arms fair, must have possession at the fair of the collection register.	\$4,554	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 82(4)
QLD	A licensed collector, at the conclusion of the arms fair, must return the weapons that have not been sold or disposed of to another licensed collector together with any additional weapons acquired by the licensed collector, to the premises specified in the licence.	\$4,554	<i>Weapons Act (1990)</i> QLD 82(3)
SA	Firearms will only be taken to be exhibited at a recognised exhibition if they are exhibited at the place and during the period specified in the notice...declared by the Minister.	\$2,500	<i>Firearms Regulations 2008</i> SA 9(4)
Firearm heirlooms licence - firearm rendered permanently inoperable			
TAS	A firearm heirlooms licence is subject to the condition that the heirloom firearm must, in the prescribed manner, be rendered permanently incapable of being fired.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996</i> TAS 47(2)

Firearm museum licence - firearm on display under supervision, secured and prevent from being stolen			
TAS	The holder of a firearms museum licence must ensure that any firearm displayed in any part of the premises to which the licence relates (a) is under the immediate supervision and control of the holder or an employee of the holder.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 97(a)</i>
TAS	The holder of a firearms museum licence must ensure that any firearm displayed in any part of the premises to which the licence relates (b) is not displayed to the public unless reasonable precautions are taken to prevent it from being stolen	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 97(b)</i>
TAS	The holder of a firearms museum licence must ensure that any firearm displayed in any part of the premises to which the licence relates (c) is secured in a manner that would reasonably prevent its removal by a person other than the holder or an employee of the holder.	\$7,000	<i>Firearms Act 1996 TAS 97(c).</i>

ANNEXURE 6 – NATIONAL FIREARMS AGREEMENTS¹⁷¹⁸

National Firearms Agreement (1996)

The first of the national agreements – the National Firearms Agreement (1996) – emerged in response to the mass shootings that occurred at Port Arthur in 1996. The Agreement resulted in restricted legal possession of automatic and semi-automatic firearms and further restricted the legal importation of non-military centre fire self-loading firearms to those with a maximum magazine capacity of five rounds. The Agreement further committed all states and territories to a firearms registration scheme and licensing of persons in order to legally possess and use firearms. Previously, only handguns needed to be registered; obligations around longarm registration varied between jurisdictions. In addition was the

introduction of laws that were designed to minimise the legal acquisition of firearms by unsuitable persons. The resolutions passed by the APMC on 10 May 1996 are summarised in Table 3.

The National Firearms Agreement (1996) was implemented by the states and territories in stages in the following years, including a provision for a 12-month national amnesty and a compensation buyback scheme. During this period, the Australian Government continued to work with state and territory governments to develop new legislative and policy initiatives in support of the National Firearms Agreement and to improve community safety through the regulation of firearms more generally.

Table 3: National Firearms Agreement (1996) resolutions

Bans of specific types of firearm

All jurisdictions to ban the sale, resale, transfer, ownership, possession, manufacture and use of automatic and semi-automatic longarms banned or proposed to be banned from import other than in exceptional circumstances.

All jurisdictions to ban competitive shooting involving the aforementioned firearms.

Nationwide registration of all firearms

States and territories to establish an integrated licence and firearms registration system or review existing registration systems to ensure compatibility.

Genuine reason for owning, possessing or using a firearm

Personal protection will not be regarded as a genuine reason for owning, possessing or using a firearm.

'Genuine reason' must be demonstrated to own, possess or use a firearm (e.g. recreational shooters/hunters who produce permission from a landowner; bona fide collectors of lawful firearms; sporting shooters with a valid membership of an approved club).

Applicants for a licence for a Category B, C, D and H firearm must also demonstrate a 'genuine need' for the particular type of firearm.

Category C firearms will be limited to primary producers.

Basic licence requirements

In addition to the demonstration of 'genuine reason', a licence applicant should be aged 18 years or over, be a fit and proper person, be able to prove identity (i.e. 100-point system) and undertake an adequate safety test.

The licence bears a photograph of the licensee and the holder's address, be endorsed with the category of firearm, be issued after a waiting period of not less than 28 days and for a period of no more than five years, be issued subject to undertakings to comply with storage requirements and submit to inspection by licensing authorities and be subject to immediate withdrawal of licence and confiscation of firearms in certain circumstances.

1718 Extract from the Australian Institute of Criminology website accessed at http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rpp/100-120/rpp116/06_reforms.html

The following categories be used in the licensing of firearms:

Category A—air rifles; rimfire rifles (excluding self-loading); single and double barrel shotguns

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

Category C (prohibited except for occupational purposes)^a—semi-automatic rimfire rifles with a magazine capacity no greater than 10 rounds; semi-automatic shotguns with a magazine capacity no greater than five round; pump action shotguns with a magazine capacity no greater than five rounds

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 five rounds; self-loading rim-fire rifles with a magazine capacity greater than 10 rounds

Category H—all handguns, including air pistols.

Training as a prerequisite for licensing

All jurisdictions require the completion of an accredited course in safety training for firearms for all first-time licence applicants (the course will be comprehensive and standardised across Australia for all licence categories).

All jurisdictions establish a specialised course for training of persons employed in the security industry.

Grounds for licence refusal or cancellation and seizure of firearms

Among other provisions, jurisdictions set out in legislation circumstances in which licence applications are refused and licences cancelled. These would include:

- 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, not notifying change of address, licence obtained by deception.
- Specific reasons – 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 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.

Permit to acquire

Separate permits will be required for the acquisition of every firearm and the issue of a permit should be subject to a waiting period of at least 28 days to enable appropriate checks.

Uniform standard for the security and storage of firearms

It should be a precondition to the issuing of a new firearms licence that the licensing authority be satisfied as to the proposed storage and security arrangements.

- Legislation should include an offence relating to failure to store firearms in the manner required.
- Introduce legislative provisions regarding the storage of specific category firearms (Cat A/B and Cat C/D/H).
- Introduce legislative provisions regarding the safekeeping of firearms when temporarily away from their usual place of storage.

^a The APMC later resolved to add a restricted case of shooters – clay target shooters who possess a semi-automatic or pump action shotgun and are affiliated with the Australian Clay Target Association – to gain access to Category C firearms.

Recording of sales

Firearm sales to be conducted only by or through licensed firearm dealers.

- Firearm dealers should follow specified principles regarding the recording of firearm transactions, including ensure purchaser is appropriately licensed, record detailed records of each firearm purchased and sold, provide records to firearms registries, allow police personnel investigating a crime or checking dealer compliance to inspect records.
- Ammunition should be sold only for those firearms for which the purchaser is licensed. There should also be strict limits put in place on the quantity of ammunition that can be purchased in a defined period and the purchaser must produce the relevant licence.

Mail order sales

Mail order arrangement to apply only to licensed gun dealer to licensed gun dealer exchange.

Advertisement for sales will be prohibited unless conducted by or through a licensed gun dealer.

The movement of Category C, D and H firearms must be in accordance with prescribed safety requirements.

The commercial transportation of ammunition will be prohibited.

National Firearm Trafficking Policy Agreement (2002)

In July 2002, the APMC further resolved that additional provisions be made to control the illegal trade in firearms in Australia. The Trafficking Agreement sought to achieve this purpose through:

- increased border protection;
- the introduction of nationally consistent regulation of the legal manufacture of firearms;
- the establishment of new offences or substantial penalties for matters relating to:
 - the illegal possession and supply of firearms;
 - the defacing of serial numbers;
 - conspiracy to commit interstate firearm wrongdoings; and
- tighter recording and reporting provisions for dealer transactions involving firearm and major firearm parts.

The resolutions derived from the National Firearm Trafficking Policy Agreement (2002) are summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: National Firearm Trafficking Policy Agreement (2002) resolutions

1. Increase border protection against illegal firearms.
2. Consider the need for a national ballistics information system.
3. Clarify legislation governing safety testing of imported firearms.
4. Examine legislative or administrative changes required to prevent the release of large quantities of handguns that entered Australia prior to recent changes in importation laws.
5. Ensure that provisions in the *Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989* (Cth) do not render invalid provisions in state and territory legislation regarding the sending of firearms through the mail.
6. Ensure substantial penalties for the illegal possession of a firearm.
7. Introduce nationally consistent regulation of the manufacture of firearms:
 - to include provisions encompassing (a) the commercial manufacture of whole firearms (b) small volume whole firearm manufacture and (c) the manufacture of firearm parts.

8. Introduce offences relating to defacing serial numbers:
 - to possess a firearm with a serial number that has been defaced or removed
 - to remove or deface a serial number.
9. Introduce an offence of illegal manufacture which attracts substantial penalties.
10. Extend the definition of possession of a firearm:
 - to include circumstances where an illegal firearm is found in premises with a person or persons but not actually physically possessed by any person.
11. Introduce close associate provisions for firearm dealers.
12. Proscribe certain persons from employment in firearm dealerships:
 - includes persons (a) who have had a firearms dealer licence revoked in preceding 10 years or had an application for a firearm licence or permit refused or revoked, based on the grounds of being not fit and proper and not to be trusted to have possession of firearms without danger to public safety or to the peace; or that issue of the licence or permit would be contrary to public interest or (b) are subject to an apprehended, domestic or family violence order or (c) are the subject of a good behaviour bond relating to an offence of violence or (d) subject to a firearm prohibition order.
13. Provide for increased recording, reporting and inspection of firearm part dealings.
14. Introduce laws designed to restrict the illegal supply of firearms:
 - to expand the definition of 'sell' and 'purchase' a firearm
 - to establish an offence of selling, or knowingly taking part in the sale of a firearm to another person unless the purchaser is authorised to possess the firearm by licence or permit and the seller has inspected the purchaser's licence or permit and, if the purchaser is not a licensed firearms dealer, the purchaser's permit to acquire the firearm
 - to establish an offence of a person other than a licensed dealer selling, or knowingly taking part in the sale of, a firearm to a person who is not a licensed dealer unless (a) the sale has been arranged by a licensed dealer or (b) the sale is witnessed by a police officer (if a dealer is not available)
 - a person taking part in the sale of a firearm to include (a) a person who takes, or participates in, any step, or causes any step to be taken, in the process of the sale (b) a person who provides or arranges finance for any step in the process or (c) a person who provides the premises in which any step in that process is taken.
15. Make it an offence to conspire to commit an interstate firearm offence.
16. Introduce substantial penalties for firearm record falsification:
 - to establish an offence of making, with intent to deceive, a false or misleading entry in, or altering, a record regarding a transaction or dealings concerning firearms or firearm parts
 - to establish an offence of making, with intent to deceive, a false or misleading entry in, or altering, any record required by law to be made in relation to a firearm.
17. Establish a Commonwealth cross-border firearms trafficking offence.

National Handgun Control Agreement (2002)

Following the death of two students in a handgun shooting at Monash University in October 2002, the Australian, state and territory governments implemented further legislative reforms through the introduction of the National Handgun Control Agreement (2002). The Agreement comprised 28 resolutions aimed at restricting the availability and use of handguns, particularly those that are easily concealable. The resolutions included a restriction on the possession of handguns based on calibre, barrel length and magazine capacity, a system of graduated access to handguns for legitimate sporting shooters and provisions to prevent 'club shopping', through the introduction of requirements for a person wishing to join a club to provide details to the club of any other shooting clubs to which they belonged and the firearms they owned. Handguns would be limited to a maximum of .38" calibre (up to .45" calibre for shooters attending specially accredited sporting events), with prohibition on semi-automatic handguns with a barrel length of less than 120mm and revolvers and single shot handguns with a barrel length of less than 100mm. In reference to the National Firearms Trafficking Policy Agreement (2002), the resolutions reiterated the need to establish substantial penalties for illegal possession.

The National Handgun Control Agreement (2002) was accompanied by a national handgun buyback scheme which ran from 1 July to 31 December 2003. This scheme provided compensation to owners surrendering handguns, handgun parts and accessories to state and territory authorities during the specified six-month period. States and territories providing compensation were reimbursed by the Australian Government under the *National Handgun Buyback Act 2003* (Cth) which enabled the Commonwealth to 'appropriate funds for the purpose of providing financial assistance'.

Specific legislative changes

Australian firearm laws consequently went under considerable revision to implement the reforms as specified in the aforementioned Agreements. These amendments included the introduction of new offences and increases to penalties for existing offences; many of these amendments were directly relevant to deterring the trafficking of firearms or were 'de facto' responses to this activity (e.g. increasing penalties for illegal possession).

New offence provisions were introduced relating to:

- unauthorised possession (or use) of a prohibited firearm;
- unauthorised possession of firearms in 'traffickable' quantities;
- unauthorised sale or purchase of a firearm;
- 'trafficking' in firearms;
- unauthorised manufacture of a firearm or firearm parts;
- unauthorised modification of a firearm (e.g. shortening, conversion);
- defacement or alteration of identification marks or possession of a firearm with defaced identification marks;
- failure to record dealer transactions on firearm and firearm parts;
- wilful entry of false records; and
- conspiracy to commit a firearm offence outside jurisdiction of residence.

ANNEXURE 7 – GLOSSARY OF FIREARM-RELATED TERMS

action

means the combination of the receiver or frame and breech bolt together with the other parts of the mechanism by which a firearm is loaded, fired and unloaded.¹⁷¹⁹

action type

means the type of firing mechanism used by a firearm. See for example bolt action firearms, lever action firearms and break action shotguns.

air pistol

means a pistol that propels, or is capable of propelling, a projectile by means of compressed gas or air.¹⁷²⁰

air rifle

means a firearm that propels, or is capable of propelling, a projectile by means of compressed gas or air;¹⁷²¹

means a rifle designed to be carried by hand and to fire shot, bullets or other projectiles by means of compressed air or other compressed gas and not by means of burning propellant.¹⁷²²

ammunition

means any cartridge or shell for a gun;¹⁷²³

In WA legislation this is defined to include anything manufactured specifically as a component of ammunition designed for discharge from a firearm and also includes any primer or propellant manufactured specifically for use in making ammunition designed for discharge from a firearm but does not include ammunition rendered inoperative for the purpose of a collector's item.¹⁷²⁴

ammunition the missile from which has a calibre of 20 mm or more

means any cartridge or shell for a gun which fires a missile that has a diameter of 20 millimetres or more.

armour piercing (hard steel core) ammunition

means a type of ammunition with a solid steel core that is designed to withstand the force of impact with armour plating.

automatic firearm

means a firearm that is designed to fire a round when the trigger is brought to the firing position and to continue to fire one or more rounds automatically while the trigger is held in that position.¹⁷²⁵

barrel

means the part of a firearm through which a projectile travels. The barrel may be rifled (with spiral grooves on the interior of the barrel) or smooth bore (a smooth interior barrel with no grooves).¹⁷²⁶

bazooka gun

means a short-range tubular rocket launcher used against tanks.¹⁷²⁷

blank fire firearm

means a firearm, or a replica of a firearm, that is incapable of discharging a projectile.¹⁷²⁸

bolt

means a cylindrical shaft in some firearms that holds the cartridge in place during the firing process.

bolt action

means a firearm with a firing mechanism that contains a bolt. The bolt is manually raised and drawn to the rear to open the action so as to allow for empty ammunition cartridges to be removed and for unfired ammunition to be loaded.

bore

means the interior of a firearm's barrel, excluding the chamber that holds the cartridge.¹⁷²⁹

1719 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=A>

1720 *Firearms Act 1996* (Tas) s 3; *Firearms Act* (NT) s 3.

1721 *Firearms Act 1996* (Tas) s 3.

1722 *Firearms Act 1977* (SA) s 5.

1723 *Dangerous Goods Safety (Explosives) Regulations 2007* (WA) r 3.

1724 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA) s 4.

1725 *Firearms Act 1977* (SA) s 5.

1726 <http://www.magtechammunition.com/resources/ammunition-terminology/glossary/>

1727 Concise Oxford English Dictionary, 2004. Oxford University Press.

1728 *Weapons Act 1990* (Qld) Sch 2.

1729 <http://www.magtechammunition.com/resources/ammunition-terminology/glossary/>

break action shotgun

means a shotgun that has its barrel (or barrels) set on a hinge. A latch holds the barrel(s) closed against the gun's receiver. When the latch is opened, the rear of the barrel(s) may pivot upward from the receiver, while the muzzle pivots downward.¹⁷³⁰ This allows for the shotgun to be loaded from the rear of the bore.

breech

means the mass of metal behind the bore of a cannon, or the part of a small arm behind the barrel.¹⁷³¹

calibre

means the nominal diameter of the bore of a firearm or the nominal diameter of the bullet or projectile.¹⁷³² Calibre is typically measured in millimetres or as a decimal fraction of an inch.¹⁷³³

cannon

means a piece of heavy artillery made for firing large projectiles.

cap and ball percussion-fired handgun

a muzzle-loading handgun using the percussion cap ignition system.¹⁷³⁴

captive bolt

means a gun that does not fire ammunition but instead contains one single metal bolt that remains part of the device during and after firing. Upon pulling the trigger a heavy metal bolt springs forward, but the bolt then recoils back into the barrel of the gun. This device is generally used in the humane killing of animals. The device can be designed either to penetrate the skull of an animal or to be non-penetrating.

Also known as a captive bolt gun, cattle gun, stunbolt gun, bolt gun or stunner.

cartridge

means a single round of ammunition consisting of the case, primer and propellant with or without one or more projectiles. The term also applies to a shotshell, which is a round of ammunition containing multiple pellets for use in a shotgun.¹⁷³⁵

means the assembly of a bullet, shell casing, gunpowder, and primer that is put in the chamber of a firearm.¹⁷³⁶

cartridge breech-loading firearms

means firearms designed for cartridges to be inserted into the rear end of the gun barrel. Most modern firearms are of this type.

centre fire cartridge

means a cartridge that has a primer located in the centre of the base of the shell casing. This is as opposed to a rimfire cartridge.¹⁷³⁷

clip

means a device that holds a number of cartridges together for easy or quick loading.¹⁷³⁸

means a separate cartridge container to hold cartridges or shells in proper sequence for feeding into a specific firearm. It is a magazine charger, and unlike a magazine does not contain a feeding spring. Sometimes improperly called a magazine.¹⁷³⁹

combination firearm

means a multiple barrel firearm designed to handle different sizes, calibres, or types of ammunition.¹⁷⁴⁰

detachable magazine

means a magazine that can be removed from a firearm.

double barrel shotgun

means a shotgun with two barrels mounted to one frame. The barrels can be vertically ('over-under') or horizontally ('side-by-side') aligned.¹⁷⁴¹

fitted bipods

means a two legged stand fitted to a firearm for stability.

flare gun

means a firearm that fires flares, which burn brightly and are highly visible from long distances. Flare guns are designed to be used to signal distress.

1730 http://hunting.about.com/od/guns/g/glossary_breakopen.htm

1731 https://www.macquariedictionary.com.au/features/word/search?word=breech&search_word_type=Dictionary

1732 http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/133136/National_Firearms_Safety_Code.pdf p 30

1733 Firearm Safety Code Booklet 2011 – Victoria police p 37. www.police.vic.gov.au/retrievemedia.asp?media_id=72422

1734 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=C>

1735 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=C>

1736 Firearm Safety Code Booklet 2011 – Victoria police p 37. www.police.vic.gov.au/retrievemedia.asp?media_id=72422

1737 Firearm Safety Code Booklet 2011 – Victoria police p 37. www.police.vic.gov.au/retrievemedia.asp?media_id=72422

1738 http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/133136/National_Firearms_Safety_Code.pdf p 30.

1739 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=C>

1740 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=G>

1741 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=D>

flechette

means a small dart-like nail generally loaded as multiple projectiles in shotgun and rifle cartridges.¹⁷⁴²

flintlock

means a muzzle-loading firearm ignition system wherein a piece of flint is secured to the hammer in such a manner as to strike steel upon hammer release, causing sparks which ignite powder contained in the ignition system, for subsequent ignition of the main powder charge.¹⁷⁴³

‘forward venting’ blank firing imitation firearm

means a blank fire firearm designed to allow the hot gasses caused by firing to vent forwards down the bore.¹⁷⁴⁴ These firearms are considered to be readily convertible to discharge a shot, bullet or missile.¹⁷⁴⁵

frangible ammunition

means ammunition that breaks up readily upon impact.¹⁷⁴⁶

hand grenade

means a small bomb designed to be thrown by hand.

handgun

means any lethal firearm and any other weapon of any length of barrel:

- (a) which is reasonably capable of being carried or concealed about the person; and
- (b) which when used can be aimed and fired or discharged from one hand; and
- (c) from which any shot, bullet, or other missile can be discharged or propelled, or which, by any alteration in the construction or fabric thereof can be made capable of discharging or propelling any shot, bullet or other missile.¹⁷⁴⁷

incendiary ammunition

means ammunition designed to ignite and cause fires.

integral magazine

means a magazine that is permanently fixed to a firearm.

lever action

means a firearm with a lever or handle located under, near or as part of the trigger guard. The firearm is opened by operating the lever, which reveals whether the chamber is loaded.¹⁷⁴⁸

long gun/longarm

means any firearm fitted with a stock and designed to be used while held with both hands and supported by a shoulder.¹⁷⁴⁹

machine gun

means a firearm which can fire more than one projectile with a single pressure of the trigger or other like appliance;¹⁷⁵⁰

means:

- (a) a firearm (including a pistol) that discharges or is capable of discharging more than one cartridge on a single release of a trigger mechanism; and
- (b) a firearm mentioned in paragraph (a) from which, for the time being, a cartridge cannot be discharged because of the absence or defect of a part or an obstruction in the firearm, but from which, if the part were replaced, renewed or repaired or the obstruction removed, a cartridge could be discharged;¹⁷⁵¹

means a fully automatic firearm that loads, fires and ejects continuously when the trigger is held to the rear until the ammunition is exhausted or pressure on the trigger is released.¹⁷⁵²

magazine

means a spring loaded case for holding several cartridges.

matchlock

means a historic firearm ignition device that consisted of a trigger mechanism contained within a protective lock, that, when operated, would lower a pre-lit match to ignite the ammunition.

mortar gun

means a short smooth-bore gun for firing bombs at high angles.¹⁷⁵³

1742 Handbook of Firearms and Ballistics, Brian J Heard, p 323.

1743 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=F>

1744 UK Border Force, Manual: Customs Guidance Firearms Import Policy, p 21.

1745 UK Border Force, Manual: Customs Guidance Firearms Import Policy, p 21.

1746 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=F>

1747 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA) s 4.

1748 http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/133133/Firearms_Users_Guide.pdf p 8.

1749 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=S>

1750 *Firearms Act 1996* (Vic) s 3.

1751 *Firearms Act* (NT) s 3.

1752 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=M>

1753 Concise Oxford English Dictionary (2004, Oxford University Press).

muzzle

means the end of a gun barrel from which the bullet or shot emerges.¹⁷⁵⁴

muzzle-loading firearm

means a firearm which can only be loaded with powder and projectiles through the muzzle.¹⁷⁵⁵

paintball

means a game in which players attempt to shoot at one another with prescribed paintball guns using prescribed paintball pellets.¹⁷⁵⁶

paintball gun

means a firearm designed to discharge or propel paintball pellets.¹⁷⁵⁷

paintball pellets

means pellets —

- (a) consisting primarily of a dye or a similar prescribed substance; and
- (b) designed to be discharged or propelled from a firearm.¹⁷⁵⁸

percussion

means a method of ignition of a propellant charge by a mechanical blow against the percussion cap.¹⁷⁵⁹

percussion cap

A small metallic cup containing a primary explosive, used to ignite the powder charge in muzzle-loading firearms.¹⁷⁶⁰

percussion lock handgun

means a handgun that contains a percussion cap firing mechanism within a protective lock.

percussion-fired pistol

means a pistol containing a percussion cap firing mechanism.

pinfire

An early form of complete, self-contained cartridge. It included bullet, powder and ignition primer, all in one package. The primer was located

towards the base of the cartridge, but completely internally. The pin rested on the internal primer, and projected out of the cartridge. To fire, hammers fell on the pins, driving them (through the wall of the cartridge) into the internal primer. The exposed pins made the cartridges vulnerable to surprise ignition, and so they are rarely used today.¹⁷⁶¹

primer (in ammunition)

A cartridge ignition component consisting of a metal cup, priming mixture, anvil and foil disc, which fires the cartridge when struck with sufficient force.¹⁷⁶²

propellant

ammunition propellant means a deflagrating explosive in powder or granular form that is designed to be used in ammunition to provide propulsion, but not black powder.¹⁷⁶³

black powder means an explosive that is constituted by charcoal, sulphur and potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate in granular, meal, pellet or powder form and that deflagrates instead of detonating.¹⁷⁶⁴

Propellant powder is material, such as gunpowder, which includes both blackpowder and smokeless powder. It burns quickly and controllably to produce gas, which under pressure forces the projectile to be expelled out of the muzzle.¹⁷⁶⁵

In a firearm, the chemical composition which, when ignited by a primer, generates gas. The gas propels the projectile. Also called powder, gunpowder, smokeless powder, blackpowder.¹⁷⁶⁶

pump action

means a rifle or shotgun which uses a manual pump mechanism under the barrel to chamber another round into the breech ready for firing.¹⁷⁶⁷ This type of action is prevalent in rimfire rifles and shotguns and to a lesser extent in centre fire rifles.¹⁷⁶⁸

rails

or 'picatinny rail' means metal runners that can be affixed to a firearm to make it easier to mount firearm accessories and attachments.

1754 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=M>

1755 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=M>

1756 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA) s 4.

1757 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA) s 4.

1758 *Firearms Act 1973* (WA) s 4.

1759 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=P>

1760 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=C>

1761 <http://www.hallowellco.com/abbrevia.htm#P>.

1762 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=P>

1763 *Dangerous Goods Safety (Explosives) Regulations 2007* (WA) r 3.

1764 *Dangerous Goods Safety (Explosives) Regulations 2007* (WA) r 3

1765 http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0014/133133/Firearms_Users_Guide.pdf p 11.

1766 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=P>

1767 http://www.anao.gov.au/uploads/documents/1997-98_audit_report_25.pdf p 3.

1768 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=A>

repeating centre fire rifle

means a rifle equipped with a magazine that can hold and fire more than one centre fire cartridge without reloading.

revolver

means a firearm, usually a handgun, with a cylinder having several chambers so arranged as to rotate around an axis and be discharged successively by the same firing mechanism through a common barrel.¹⁷⁶⁹

revolving barrels

means multiple barrels on a firearm which revolve after each shot is fired so that no two shots are fired in succession through the same barrel. Revolving barrel firearms are historic weapons that are rarely used today.

revolving chambers

means the mechanism in a revolver which rotates incrementally to bring each loaded chamber into position to be fired.¹⁷⁷⁰

rifle

means a firearm designed to fire a bullet through a rifled barrel. A rifled barrel contains spiral grooves which impart spin to the bullet as it is fired to improve ballistic stability.¹⁷⁷¹ A rifle is designed to be fired from the shoulder and to fire only a single projectile at a time.¹⁷⁷²

rifle combination

means a firearm with multiple rifled barrels, with each rifled barrel having distinct capabilities. For example a firearm with a repeating rim fire rifled barrel and a single shot rim fire rifled barrel.

rimfire rifle

means a rifle that fires rimfire cartridge ammunition, which is ammunition that has its priming mixture contained in the rim cavity of the cartridge case.¹⁷⁷³ When the firing pin strikes the rimfire cartridge it pinches the rim of the cartridge against the chamber and causes it to detonate and ignite the powder.¹⁷⁷⁴

round (as in, 'a magazine capacity no greater than five rounds')

means a projectile and propellant whether held together by a cartridge or not;¹⁷⁷⁵

means a unit of ammunition comprising a cartridge case containing a priming mixture or charge, propellant mixture and the bullet or shot.¹⁷⁷⁶

self-loading firearm

means—

(a) a firearm that is designed to fire a round when the trigger is brought to the firing position and to continue to fire one or more rounds by releasing the trigger and returning it to the firing position to fire each additional round; but

(b) does not include a double barrel shotgun that is not designed to hold additional rounds in a magazine;¹⁷⁷⁷

means a firearm which, after firing a round, immediately ejects the empty cartridge case and automatically feeds a new round into the firing chamber ready for firing. A self-loading rifle can either be fully automatic or semi-automatic.¹⁷⁷⁸

self-loading centre fire rifles

means a self-loading rifle that fires centre fire cartridges.

semi-automatic

means a rifle or shotgun which is constructed or has been, at any time, constructed so that—

(a) each bullet or missile is discharged by a separate application of pressure to the trigger; and

(b) the energy of the discharge is used as part of the reloading cycle of the rifle or shotgun (as the case may be);¹⁷⁷⁹

means a self-loading firearm which fires only one round each time the trigger is pulled.¹⁷⁸⁰

1769 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=R>

1770 <http://www.hallowellco.com/abbrevia.htm>

1771 http://www.anao.gov.au/uploads/documents/1997-98_audit_report_25.pdf p 3.

1772 Firearm Safety Code Booklet 2011 – Victoria police p 39. www.police.vic.gov.au/retrievemedia.asp?media_id=72422

1773 http://www.anao.gov.au/uploads/documents/1997-98_audit_report_25.pdf p 4.

1774 Firearm Safety Code Booklet 2011 – Victoria police p 39. www.police.vic.gov.au/retrievemedia.asp?media_id=72422

1775 *Firearms Act 1977* (SA) s 5.

1776 http://www.anao.gov.au/uploads/documents/1997-98_audit_report_25.pdf p 4.

1777 *Firearms Act 1977* (SA) s 5.

1778 http://www.anao.gov.au/uploads/documents/1997-98_audit_report_25.pdf p 4.

1779 *Firearms Act 1996* (Vic) s 3.

1780 http://www.anao.gov.au/uploads/documents/1997-98_audit_report_25.pdf p 4.

semi-automatic fire rifle

means a rifle that shoots one bullet with each separate pull of the trigger. Energy from firing the cartridge cycles the action to eject the spent shell and to chamber fresh ammunition from the magazine.¹⁷⁸¹

serial number

means the unique number imprinted on a firearm by its manufacturer.

shotgun

means a firearm designed to fire a group of pellets called shots through an unrifled (or rifled) barrel.¹⁷⁸² Shotguns are designed for shooting moving targets (such as flying birds or moving rabbits) at close range.¹⁷⁸³

silencer

means any instrument or thing by means of which the sound caused by the discharge of a firearm is rendered less audible, whether the instrument or thing forms part of the firearm or is or can be affixed or attached to the firearm.¹⁷⁸⁴

means a device designed or adapted to be attached to, or comprising part of, a firearm to muffle the report when the firearm is fired and includes baffles, tubes or other parts that when fitted together would comprise a silencer;¹⁷⁸⁵

means:

- (a) a device capable of being used to suppress the noise of the discharge of a firearm; and
- (b) a device mentioned in paragraph (a) that, for the time being, does not suppress the noise of the discharge of a firearm because of the absence or defect of a part of the device but would, if the part were replaced, renewed or repaired, suppress the noise of the discharge of a firearm.¹⁷⁸⁶

single barrel shotgun

means a shotgun with a single unrifled barrel.

single shot centre fire rifle

means a rifle that is unable to store more than a single centre fire cartridge in the chamber of the barrel.

spud gun

means a cannon built to fire large objects such as potatoes.

stock

means the part of a firearm that a person holds when shooting. The term normally applies to rifles and shotguns, but can also refer to the grips on a handgun;¹⁷⁸⁷

means the wood or plastic component to which the metal parts of a firearm are attached to enable the shooter to hold the firearm.¹⁷⁸⁸

tracer ammunition

means a bullet with a small pellet of brightly burning compound in the base which permits its trajectory to be viewed.¹⁷⁸⁹

trigger lock

means a locking device that can be attached to a firearm to block trigger movement, rendering the firearm unable to be fired.¹⁷⁹⁰

vertical grip

means an additional handle that can be fastened to a firearm in front of the stock so that both hands can grip the firearm.

Adding a vertical grip to a handgun means that the firearm is no longer designed to be fired with one hand. Handguns are generally defined as firearms capable of being fired with one hand. This means that in some jurisdictions a firearm will no longer be able to be classified as a handgun once the vertical grip is added.¹⁷⁹¹

wheel-lock

An early system of ignition for muzzle-loading firearms where a steel wheel is wound up a partial turn against a spring and set with a catch. An arm, holding a flint, is manually lowered to the edge of the wheel. Upon the pull of a trigger, the wheel revolves smartly, producing sparks which ignite the main propellant charge.¹⁷⁹²

1781 <http://www.hallowellco.com/abbrevia.htm>.

1782 http://www.anao.gov.au/uploads/documents/1997-98_audit_report_25.pdf p 4; Firearm Safety Code Booklet 2011 – Victoria police p 39. www.police.vic.gov.au/retrievemedia.asp?media_id=72422.

1783 Firearm Safety Code Booklet 2011 – Victoria police p 40. www.police.vic.gov.au/retrievemedia.asp?media_id=72422

1784 *Firearms Act 1996* (Vic) s 3

1785 *Firearms Act 1977* (SA) s 5.

1786 *Firearms Act* (NT) s 3.

1787 <http://www.hallowellco.com/abbrevia.htm#S>.

1788 <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=S>

1789 Handbook of Firearms and Ballistics, Brian J Heard, p 331.

1790 Firearm Safety Code Booklet 2011 – Victoria police p 40 www.police.vic.gov.au/retrievemedia.asp?media_id=72422; <http://www.saami.org/glossary/display.cfm?letter=T>.

1791 <https://www.atf.gov/press/releases/2006/04/041006-openletter-nfa-adding-vertical-fore-grip.html>

1792 <http://www.hallowellco.com/abbrevia.htm>.

