

**Chairmanship: Slovakia****877th PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM**1. Date: Wednesday, 21 February 2018

Opened: 10 a.m.

Suspended: 1 p.m.

Resumed: 3.05 p.m.

Closed: 3.30 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador R. Boháč3. Subjects discussed – Statements – Decisions/documents adopted:Agenda item 1: DECISION ON THE BEST PRACTICE GUIDE ON  
DEACTIVATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT  
WEAPONS

Chairperson

**Decision:** The Forum for Security Co-operation adopted Decision No. 1/18 (FSC.DEC/1/18/Corr.2) on the best practice guide on deactivation of small arms and light weapons, the text of which is appended to this journal.Agenda item 2: SECURITY DIALOGUE: “PREPARATION FOR THE  
THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE ON THE UN  
PROGRAMME OF ACTION”– *Presentation by Mr. Y. Hwang, Head of Department for Arms Control,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France*– *Presentation by Mr. G. McDonald, Senior Researcher and Managing Editor,  
Small Arms Survey*

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1 Includes a correction to FSC Decision No. 1/18.

Chairperson, Mr. Y. Hwang (FSC.DEL/35/18 OSCE+), Mr. G. McDonald, Bulgaria-European Union (with the candidate countries Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate country Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Georgia and Moldova, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/39/18), United States of America, Belarus, United Kingdom (Annex 1), Russian Federation, Ukraine (FSC.DEL/36/18 OSCE+), Azerbaijan, FSC Co-ordinator for Projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (Hungary), Slovakia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chairperson (on behalf of the Chairperson of the Informal Group of Friends on Small Arms and Light Weapons (Finland)) (Annex 2)

Agenda item 3: GENERAL STATEMENTS

*Situation in and around Ukraine:* Ukraine (FSC.DEL/37/18 OSCE+), Bulgaria-European Union (with the candidate countries Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate country Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Georgia, Moldova and San Marino, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/40/18), United States of America, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, Bulgaria-European Union

Agenda item 4: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

*Proposed dates for the 2018 Annual Security Review Conference: Chef de file* of the FSC for the 2018 Annual Security Review Conference (France)

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 7 March 2018, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



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**877th Plenary Meeting**  
FSC Journal No. 883, Agenda item 2

## **STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

The United Kingdom aligns itself with the EU statement but I would like to make some remarks in my national capacity.

I would like to thank Slovakia for scheduling the Security Dialogue on preparation for the Third Review Conference on the UN Programme of Action (UNPoA) and the speakers for their interesting presentations.

The OSCE has an important role to play in the review process, given the unique role of regional organizations on this agenda. It is important to showcase the OSCE's progress, both in terms of empowering participating States to improve national controls and co-ordination mechanisms and also in achieving measurable reductions in cross-border illicit trafficking across the region.

The United Kingdom is keen to support the efforts of the FSC Support Section to achieve these objectives. We have therefore pledged our support to an extrabudgetary project entitled "Strengthening OSCE action against the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and stockpiles of conventional ammunition". We will provide around 281,000 euros and we are very grateful to Germany for its contribution of 150,000 euros for the project.

Mr. Chairperson,

We commend France for its ongoing efforts to build consensus on the proposed outcomes of the Third Review Conference (RevCon3).

An important ambition for RevCon3 should be to ensure that, 17 years since it was agreed, the PoA remains relevant to our global counter-proliferation efforts. To do this, it needs to be flexible enough to adapt to new developments, while also providing a firm political basis for taking comprehensive action to stop illicit flows.

We've made good progress at previous biennial meetings in reflecting new developments in the outcome documents e.g. on the Sustainable Development Goals and the international small arms and ammunition standards. But despite significant support by Member States across the different regions, we have not managed to get consensus on key

issues such as ammunition and the Arms Trade Treaty, both of which are critical to achieving full and effective implementation of the PoA.

In this regard, our political commitments are lagging far behind the realities in the field. We all know that at a practical level, measures designed to secure or decommission weapons cannot be successful if they ignore the masses of ammunition stored in the same armouries. We hope that States can take a decisive step on this issue.

Secondly, we welcome the various efforts, including by civil society, to identify synergies between the PoA and other international instruments such as the Arms Trade Treaty. This will make a significant contribution to helping States understand and implement the right controls needed in their countries. The Sixth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the (United Nations) Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (BMS6) showed that there was significant support, including from non-States Parties, for including a reference to the Arms Trade Treaty. As the only legally binding international instrument regulating the transfer of conventional weapons, it remains the strongest tool in the international community's toolbox. On this issue, as with ammunition, we should not let our differences on the normative debate undermine our primary objective of preventing diversion of weapons to illicit use.

Thirdly, a lot of effort has gone into developing and updating the international small arms and ammunition standards and developing the online toolkit, with the support of the international community throughout. It is high time that we explicitly endorsed the standards to provide the political endorsement necessary to encourage their worldwide use.

Finally, the OSCE should highlight its comprehensive approach to countering illicit proliferation and the steps taken to strengthen controls across the key pillars – manufacturing and transfer controls, law enforcement co-ordination and physical security and stockpile management. The OSCE could provide an analysis of the implementation obstacles facing participating States and how the Conflict Prevention Centre, through policy and technical advice and project support, has helped national authorities to overcome them. The analysis could also include steps taken to increase women's meaningful and representative participation and leadership in decision-making processes and efforts to integrate gender perspectives into SALW control.



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**877th Plenary Meeting**  
FSC Journal No. 883, Agenda item 2

**STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRPERSON  
(ON BEHALF OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE INFORMAL GROUP  
OF FRIENDS ON SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (FINLAND))**

Mr. Chairperson,

Kindly allow me to provide you with a report on the meeting of the Informal Group of Friends on SALW (IGoF) held on 8 February 2018. The meeting was devoted to the outcome of the Vienna Ministerial Council and discussing the way ahead, and to the implementation of Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/17 (MC.DEC/10/17) on small arms and light weapons (SALW) and stockpiles of conventional ammunition (SCA).

I am pleased to report that the meeting was well attended. There were constructive discussions and exchanges of information, and several ideas were expressed for future work. The delegations that took the floor expressed support for proposals contained in my non-paper on the implementation of Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/17 (MC.DEC/10/17). The main themes and outcomes discussed on 8 February were the following:

**1. Preparations for the Third Review Conference on the UN Programme of Action (RevCon3)**

It was noted with pleasure that an FSC Security Dialogue on this subject would be organized by the Slovak FSC Chairmanship on 21 February, with speakers from France and the Small Arms Survey.

In order to contribute to the preparations for RevCon3, a number of delegations welcomed the side event on the OSCE's work on illicit trafficking and deactivation of SALW, to be organized in the context of the Preparatory Committee for RevCon3 in March 2018.

On the basis of the letter from the President-designate of the Third Review Conference, the delegations were given information on the goals of RevCon3 and the elements of its final document (the "Outline of Elements" for RevCon3 is attached).

With reference to the preparation of the OSCE report "Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small

Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects at RevCon3” in June 2018, proposals were made to highlight the importance of preventing the diversion of SALW and SCA to illicit markets, to strive for synergies in the efforts of international organizations, and to include the aspects of strengthening meaningful participation of women and of gender perspectives in SALW control management and oversight.

## **2. Deactivation of SALW**

Broad support was expressed for the draft decision on the best practice guide on deactivation of small arms and light weapons (FSC.DD/8/17), the guide being entitled “Minimum standards for National Procedures for the Deactivation of Small Arms and Light Weapons”.

## **3. Biennial meeting on the implementation of the OSCE Documents on SALW and SCA**

Support was expressed for organizing an implementation assessment meeting on SALW and SCA, preferably in October 2018, which would also assess the outcomes of RevCon3 and take corresponding operational measures.

## **4. OSCE Plan of Action on SALW**

Support was also expressed for incorporating the discussion on a review of the OSCE Plan of Action on SALW in a possible implementation assessment meeting to be devoted to the OSCE Documents on SALW and SCA.

## **5. Online reporting tool on SALW**

It was acknowledged that there was a need to promote the online reporting tool by:

- Revisiting the list of the participating States that use the tool;
- Distributing the manual on how to use the tool;
- Organizing a workshop on online submissions for user States in April, in order to increase the usage of the tool.

Support was also expressed for expanding the tool to cover all SALW reporting commitments and also the other identical information exchanges submitted both to the OSCE and the UN, such as the UN Register of Conventional Arms and Military Expenditures.

## **6. Reporting synergies with other international organizations**

Support was expressed:

- For organizing a special FSC meeting to discuss reporting synergies with other international organizations;

- For exploring ways to increase the added value of the SALW reports, in order to facilitate their greater use;
- For considering developing a quick guide for the participating States, mapping out all the reporting obligations.

Under the agenda item “any other business”, the FSC Support Section announced the newly launched extrabudgetary project on “Strengthening OSCE action against the illicit proliferation of SALW and SCA” with project number 1101994, which is aimed at enhancing the current mechanisms in the Documents on SALW and SCA, analysing the assistance mechanisms, and charting out the needs of the participating States, both beneficiaries and donors. The project is directly linked to the implementation of Ministerial Council Decision No. 10/17 (MC.DEC/10/17). Support was requested for funding this project.

Mr. Chairperson,

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the FSC Support Section for their professional and timely assistance. I also call upon participating States to continue to be actively involved in the IGoF meetings. The second meeting of the IGoF is scheduled for 8 March at 3 p.m. The meeting will focus on the preparations for the Third Review Conference on the UN Programme of Action. I call for the widest possible participation.

## **POA REVCON3 – OUTLINE OF ELEMENTS**

(19 January 2018)

### **2018 Declaration**

A political declaration reaffirming UN Member States commitment to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, especially in view of recent developments, will be negotiated for adoption at the Programme of Action's Third Review Conference.

### **Programme of Action Implementation Plan 2018–2024**

Potential list of elements for the implementation plan, without prejudice to other elements States may wish to add.

#### **1. Preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons at all levels (national, subregional, regional, global)**

##### **(a) Coordination and synergies**

##### **(1) Implementation at the national level**

- Strengthening national laws, regulations and administrative procedures, national coordination mechanisms, national points of contact, national action plans, national border controls and other relevant national programmes in support of PoA implementation, including with respect to SALW manufacture (including illicit craft production), illicit conversion, and international transfer;
- Reinforcing national coordination mechanisms, including with civil society;
- Adopting and implementing national action plans;
- Designating national points of contact and exchanging up-to-date point of contact information;
- Identifying opportunities for strengthening the measurement of progress in the national implementation of the PoA, including within the SDG framework;

- (2) Role of regional and subregional organizations
- Adoption of complementary instruments, programmes and plans of action at the regional and subregional levels;
  - Reinforcing coordination amongst relevant regional and subregional organizations and frameworks;
  - Reinforcing coordination between relevant regional and subregional organizations and frameworks, on the one hand, and States and global organizations, on the other;
  - Enhancing synergies with relevant regional and subregional instruments in strengthening the implementation of the PoA and ITI;
  - Designating SALW points of contact within relevant regional and subregional organizations;
  - Regional/subregional coordination between law enforcement agencies and customs, including the exchange of relevant information at the regional and subregional level;
  - Contributions of UN regional centers for peace and disarmament to the implementation of the PoA.
- (3) Role of relevant international organizations including the UN offices, INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization
- Synergies and coordination between relevant UN offices;
  - Coordination with relevant UN offices, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in strengthening implementation of the PoA;
  - Encouraging regular dialogue between relevant international organizations, in particular with INTERPOL and WCO;
- (4) Synergies with relevant global instruments, including those related to counterterrorism and transnational organized crime
- Encouraging synergies in the implementation of the PoA with other relevant international instruments and frameworks, including the Arms Trade Treaty, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Firearms Protocol, and instruments related to counter-terrorism.

(b) Preventing SALW diversion

(1) Stockpile management and security

- Pursuing efforts to improve the physical security and management of SALW stockpiles;
- Ensuring ammunition stockpile safety and security;

(2) Unauthorized end-users

- Implementing and reinforcing regulations and control systems enabling effective control over SALW transfers, taking into account the provisions of the PoA and other relevant instruments;
- Using, authenticating/verifying and, as needed, strengthening end-user certificates and end-user certification processes in reducing the risk of diversion to unauthorized end-users;
- Ensuring the secure transportation and delivery of international SALW transfers;
- Supporting the role of law enforcement authorities, in particular customs authorities, and reinforcing their capacity to intercept illicit SALW shipments;

(3) Conflict and post-conflict situations, including DDR and SSR programmes

- Implementing international standards and good practices, related to the PoA and ITI in DDR and SSR programmes;
- Specific measures for the prevention of diversion in conflict and post-conflict situations;

(4) Arms embargoes

- Supporting the full implementation of arms embargos through the implementation of the PoA;
- Cooperation and information exchange with sanctions committees and UN groups of experts monitoring the implementation of sanctions regimes;
- Collection and sharing of information relating to the diversion of SALW.

- (c) Preventing the illicit manufacturing and conversion of SALW
  - (1) Best practices to ensure irreversible deactivation
    - Best practices to ensure the irreversible deactivation of SALW, including technical and registration/record-keeping requirements, also in relation to the destruction of surplus;
  - (2) Preventing the illicit conversion of SALW
    - Ensuring adequate record-keeping for SALW and the authorization of officials or individuals who carry out conversion or destruction operations;
    - Common understandings regarding the convertibility of blank-firing or replica SALW to functional SALW;
  - (3) Preventing illicit manufacturing of SALW
    - Implementing a strict regulatory framework with regards to SALW manufacture;
    - Criminalizing the illicit manufacture of firearms;
    - Ensuring the seizure and destruction of illicitly manufactured SALW.
- (d) Assessing/responding to the opportunities and challenges of new developments in SALW-related technology, including in the area of manufacture
  - Impacts of new developments in technology on manufacture, design, marking, storage and trade, including modular weapons, microchipping and microstamping;
  - Cooperation with the private sector on the development of technologies to improve marking, tracing and the safe and secure storage of SALW;
  - Additive manufacturing (3D printing);
  - New trends in the illicit trade, including the use of the internet and trade on the dark net;
  - Cooperation between States and with the private sector (including cooperation between law enforcement agencies, the exchange of good practices and experiences in combating the illicit online trade and the use of new technologies in strengthening stockpile management and security).

- (e) Encouraging transparency and information exchange
- Strengthening synergies between PoA/ITI reporting and reporting for the SDGs;
  - Strengthening the collection, analysis and use of SALW-related data;
  - Strengthening the collection of gender-disaggregated data;
  - Encouraging the clear identification of needs for cooperation and assistance in national reports; matching them with available resources and programmes;
  - Reporting by regional and subregional organizations on actions that support implementation of the PoA.

## **2. Addressing the adverse consequences of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons on development**

- (a) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Goal 16
- Acknowledging the negative impact of the illicit trade in SALW on development, including the achievement of Goal 16 and other SDGs;
  - Enhancing the contribution of the PoA and ITI to the achievement of Goal 16 and target 16.4;
  - Enhancing the contribution of the PoA and ITI to the achievement of other SDGs;
  - Integrating the implementation of the PoA and ITI in national development plans;
  - Strengthening synergies between reporting, measurement and analysis for the PoA and ITI and reporting, measurement and analysis for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global, regional, and national levels.
- (b) Gender, including UNSC resolution 1325 and the impacts of the illicit trade in SALW on women, men, girls and boys
- Taking account of the differing impacts of the illicit SALW trade on women, men, girls and boys in strengthening implementation of the PoA;
  - Promoting the meaningful participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to the Programme of Action;
  - Recognizing that gender mainstreaming strengthens the quality and sustainability of small arms control;

- Drawing on processes relating to women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, such as those based on General Assembly resolution 65/69 and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), in strengthening implementation of the PoA;
  - Funding advocacy, education, training and research on gender-related activities and outputs;
  - Strengthening small arms-related policies and programmes through the collection of gender-disaggregated data and increased funding.
- (c) Promotion of the rule of law and of a culture of peace in combating the illicit trade in SALW: specific applications

**3. Promoting effective international cooperation and assistance in the fight against the illicit trade in SALW**

- (a) Encouraging international cooperation in combating the illicit trade in SALW
- Highlighting the role of civil society organizations, including NGOs, research organizations, academics, citizens, consumer associations and industry, in the implementation of the PoA;
  - Strengthening cooperation with civil society, including the exchange of experiences, expertise, and good practices on topics relating to the implementation of the PoA;
  - Strengthening partnerships and cooperation at all levels, including coordination between donors, international legal assistance and operational cooperation.
- (b) Promoting effective international assistance in the fight against the illicit trade in SALW
- (1) Technical and financial assistance, including capacity-building
- Ensuring national ownership and the building of sustainable national capacities in assistance projects relating to the PoA;
- (2) Coordination
- Ensuring coordination between donors, donors and recipients and across government;
  - Ensuring complementarity between assistance provided in support of PoA implementation and assistance provided in support of other relevant instruments;

- Strengthening information exchange, including experiences on completed assistance projects and on existing and new coordination mechanisms;
- (3) Ensuring continued and sustainable financial and technical assistance in support of the PoA and ITI, also in light of related SDG commitments
  - Enhancing synergies between projects designed to support implementation of the PoA and ITI and projects related to the SDGs;

#### **4. Other topics**

### **International Tracing Instrument Implementation Plan 2018–2024**

Potential list of elements for the implementation plan, without prejudice to other elements States may wish to add.

#### **1. Marking**

- National legislation and administrative procedures;
- Good practices for post-manufacture marking;
- Potential contributions of the private sector.

#### **2. Record-keeping**

- National legislation and administrative procedures;
- Inter-agency coordination.

#### **3. Tracing**

- National legislation and administrative procedures;
- The accurate identification of SALW for tracing purposes;
- Inter-agency coordination;
- The exchange and use of tracing information;
- Tracing in conflict and post-conflict situations;
- Good practices of the private sector.

**4. Encouraging international cooperation**

- Other relevant instruments;
- Cooperation with relevant organizations at the global, regional and subregional levels, including INTERPOL and the WCO;
- Strengthening the exchange of information on national marking practices and national points of contact;
- Enhanced dialogue with the private sector.

**5. Promoting effective international assistance**

- Technical and financial assistance, including technology and equipment;
- Establishing/strengthening mechanisms for the provision of assistance;
- Enhancing the identification of needs and the matching of needs and resources.

**6. Encouraging transparency and information exchange**

- Collection of SDG-relevant data (Indicator 16.4.2);
- Exchange of tracing information in order to prevent diversion and strengthen SALW control.

**7. Implications for the International Tracing Instrument of recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design**

- Using new forms of marking to strengthen ITI implementation (microchips, micromarking, etc.);
- Ensuring the durable marking of polymer-frame SALW in line with the ITI;
- Modular weapons (implications for marking and record-keeping; ways of ensuring traceability);
- Cooperation between States and with the private sector (including the exchange of national experiences in tracing illicit SALW and the development by industry of technologies to improve SALW marking, record-keeping and tracing in light of the new challenges).

**8. Other topics**

## **Follow-up to the Third Review Conference of the Programme of Action**

Following past practice, this annex will include a schedule of meetings for the period leading from the Third to the Fourth Review Conference. States may wish to consider reinforcing the programme outlined below, which envisages two biennial meetings, two open-ended meetings of governmental experts, an informal open-ended working group and one review conference in a six-year cycle, subject to the availability of financial resources.

The following could be proposed:

- 2019 – Informal, open-ended working group – length, location and focus topic to be determined.
- 2020 – Biennial Meeting of States, 5 days, New York.
- 2021 – Open-ended Meeting of Governmental Experts — focus topic to be determined.
- 2022 – Biennial Meeting of States, 5 days. New York.
- 2023 – Open-ended Meeting of Governmental Experts – focus topic to be determined.
- 2024 – Fourth Review Conference. 10 days, New York.

### **Elements for discussion**

The following questions are put forward by the Presidency to facilitate discussion among Member States participating in the preparatory process for RevCon3 of the PoA. The elements that are listed in this document do not preclude States from raising any other elements they consider relevant. The questions are not meant to form part of the RevCon3 outcome document.

1. What do you consider to be the three main global priorities in combating illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) in the PoA meeting cycle leading to the fourth Review Conference? Is there any aspect of the illicit trade in SALW that you believe should be given greater attention or be addressed in greater detail?
2. How could PoA meetings better contribute to achieving tangible results in implementing the PoA on the ground?
3. How could the PoA be strengthened so that it more effectively prevents and combats the diversion of SALW to illicit markets, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients?
4. What can be done to strengthen the implementation of the PoA in conflict and post-conflict situations?

5. How can the illicit trade in ammunition be better taken into account within the framework of the PoA?
6. Can you propose, for consideration within the PoA framework, good practices for preventing the illicit manufacture and/or conversion of SALW?
7. How can the adverse impacts of the illicit trade in SALW on development be better addressed? What additional steps should States take in the framework of the PoA and ITI to strengthen the contribution of these instruments to the 2030 Agenda, in particular to Goal 16? What further action is needed to take account of the gender aspects of the fight against the illicit trade in SALW?
8. How could the contributions of regional and subregional organizations to the fight against the illicit trade in SALW be strengthened or better reflected in existing small arms-related work?
9. What international instruments, other than the PoA and ITI do you consider relevant to the fight against the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects? In what issue areas would synergies between them and the PoA/ITI be most productive?
10. What needs to be done to address the challenges posed by recent technological developments in SALW, such as the production of polymer frame small arms, modular weapons design and the application of 3D printing technology to small arms manufacture? How can States employ new SALW-related technologies to strengthen their implementation of the PoA and ITI?
11. What specific measures or steps would strengthen implementation of the ITI? How can the accurate identification of small arms and light weapons for purposes of tracing be strengthened?
12. How can international cooperation be strengthened in tackling the illicit trade in SALW? What can be done to strengthen the implementation of the PoA and ITI through the provision of training, equipment and the transfer of technology? What can be done to ensure the adequacy, effectiveness and sustainability of assistance, including financial and technical assistance, for the implementation of the PoA and ITI?

**877th Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 883, Agenda item 1

**DECISION No. 1/18  
BEST PRACTICE GUIDE ON DEACTIVATION OF SMALL ARMS  
AND LIGHT WEAPONS**

The Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC),

Reaffirming its commitment to the full implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), (FSC.DOC/1/00/Rev.1), in which participating States, *inter alia*, agreed to consider the development of best practice guides on certain aspects related to the control of small arms and light weapons,

Recalling Section VI of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, in which participating States agreed “to work on the further development of the document in the light of its implementation,”

Recalling the outcomes of the Implementation Meeting on SALW Deactivation held on 30 March 2017, in Vienna,

Noting relevant work in establishing frameworks for control measures for small arms deactivation by other intergovernmental organizations, including United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the European Union,

Noting the outcome document of the Sixth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, which took place from 6 to 10 June 2016 in New York,

Recognizing the specific threat posed by the illicit conversion, transformation or reactivation of small arms and light weapons, in particular with regards to their use for terrorism and transnational organized crime,

Observing that many recent terrorist acts have been perpetrated with reactivated, converted or otherwise illegally modified small arms,

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1 Includes an updated distribution symbol for the best practice guide on deactivation of small arms and light weapons.

Determined, notably, to prevent, combat and eradicate the use of SALW and conventional ammunition for terrorism and transnational organized crime,

Determined to contribute to the prevention and reduction of the risks related to illicit reactivation, conversion or transformation of SALW,

Noting that a handbook gathering best practices on national controls over deactivated, small arms could serve as a guide for national policy-making by participating States and encourage voluntary higher common standards of practice among all participating States,

Acknowledging that such a handbook of best practices could also be useful to OSCE Partners for Co-operation and other United Nations Member States in their efforts to tackle the risks and challenges caused by reactivated, converted or otherwise illegally modified small arms,

Decides to:

1. Welcome the best practice guide on “Deactivation of Small Arms and Light Weapons” that presents an example of best practices aimed at ensuring that the deactivation of small arms and light weapons renders them permanently inoperable (FSC.DEL/250/17/Corr.2);
2. Endorse the publication of the best practice guide in all six OSCE languages and encourage participating States to make this guide available as appropriate;
3. Task the Conflict Prevention Centre to ensure the widest possible circulation, including to the OSCE Partners for Co-operation and the United Nations, of this best practice guide;
4. Request this best practice guide to be presented at the Third Review Conference of the Programme of Action of the UN, to be held in New York from 18 June to 29 June 2018;
5. Request this guide be appended to the Handbook of Best Practices on Small Arms and Light Weapons in order to be distributed with it.