



**Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a
Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**

Seventh session

Vienna, 17-28 January 2000

Agenda item 5

**Consideration of the additional international legal instrument against
illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts
and components and ammunition**

Proposals and contributions received from Governments

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to
article 10 of the revised draft Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing
of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and
Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against
Transnational Organized Crime**

Article 10

Preventing the reactivation of deactivated firearms

States Parties that do not recognize a deactivated weapon as a firearm in accordance with domestic law shall take the necessary measures, including the creation of specific criminal offences, if appropriate, to prevent the reactivation of deactivated firearms, consistent with the general principles of deactivation set out below:

(a) While retaining, as far as is practicable, the aesthetic outer appearance of the firearm, all essential parts of a firearm are to be rendered permanently inoperable and incapable of being removed for replacement parts or other modifications that might permit the firearm to be reactivated in any way;

(b) Arrangements are to be made for deactivation measures to be certified by a designated proof house (or other appropriate authority) to verify that the modifications made to a firearm meet the relevant standard for that type of firearm;

(c) Certification by the proof house (or other appropriate authority) must include a clearly visible and identifying mark on the firearm, and issuance of a certificate recording the deactivation that includes the make, model and serial number of the firearm.