The Convention on Cluster Munitions
Transparency Measures
(Article 7)
Article 7

Initial Transparency Report

Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, on [...].

Annual Transparency Report

The information provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the previous calendar year, and reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 April of each year.
Initial reporting: WHY

- Clarifies for which States Parties which obligations are relevant.
- Is only done once after ratification.
- Is key for establishing the benchmark against which progress will be measured.
- Signatory States are also free to submit voluntary reports (i.e. DRC).
States Parties are obliged to provide information on (Art. 7.1):

- National implementation Measures
- Stockpiled cluster munitions
- Technical characteristics of each type of CM
- Size and location of the contaminated areas
- Status and progress of programmes for destruction, clearance, victim assistance
- Measures taken to provide risk education and effective warning
- Amount of national resources allocated to the implementation of Art. 3, 4 and 5
- The amounts, types and destinations of international cooperation and assistance provided under Art. 6
- ...
Transparency reporting: WHEN

**Ratification**

**Entry into force**
On the 1st day of the sixth month after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification / accession

**Initial Report**
As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after entry into force of the Convention
## Cover page
of the annual article 7 report

**Name of State (Party):** REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**Reporting period: **INITIAL REPORT

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### Form A: National implementation measures:
- Contaminated areas and clearance:
  - changed
  - unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
  - non applicable

### Form B: Stockpiles and destruction:
- Stockpiles and destruction:
  - changed
  - unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
  - non applicable

### Form C: Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed:
- changed
- unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
- non applicable

### Form D: Cluster munitions retained and transferred:
- changed
- unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
- non applicable

### Form E: Status of conversion programmes:
- changed
- unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
- non applicable

### Form F: Contaminated areas and clearance:
- changed
- unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
- non applicable

### Form G: Warning to the population and risk education:
- changed
- unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
- non applicable

### Form H: Victim assistance:
- changed
- unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
- non applicable

### Form I: National resources and international cooperation and Assistance:
- changed
- unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
- non applicable

### Form J: Other relevant matters:
- changed
- unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)
- non applicable

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## Form B  Stockpiles and destruction of cluster munitions

### Part I: Stockpiled cluster munitions

**Article 7, paragraph 1**

"Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General . . . on:

(b) The total of all cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, referred to in paragraph 1 of article 3 of this Convention, to include a breakdown of their type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type;

[...]

(g) Stockpiles of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, discovered after reported completion of the programme referred to in subparagraph (e) of this paragraph, and plans for their destruction in accordance with article 3 of this Convention;"

**State (Party)** REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**Reporting for time period from:** Initial Report

1. The total of all cluster munitions and explosive submunitions, stockpiled under the jurisdiction and control of the State Party

   The following table does not include munitions retained for the purpose of training and expertise (in accordance with art. 8, para. 6) reported in form C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster munition type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Lot number (if possible)</th>
<th>Explosive submunition type</th>
<th>Total quantity of explosive submunitions</th>
<th>Lot number (if possible)</th>
<th>Supplementary information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOT APPLICABLE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Ghana does not stockpile cluster munitions and does not intend to acquire any in the future.*
Annual reporting: WHY

✓ Demonstrates individual States Parties’ ongoing efforts to fulfil their obligations

✓ Practical tool for assistance and cooperation in particular for Art. 3, 4 and 5

✓ Indicator of the overall health of the Convention
Each annual Article 7 report shall cover the last calendar year (1 January through 31 December).

Each annual Article 7 report provides an update on progress made on key obligations, remaining challenges and international cooperation and/or assistance needed or provided.

Annual reports allow for exchange of information on good practices.

Transparency reports are the main official source of information.
**Annual reporting: WHEN**

- **Ratification**
- **Entry into force**
  - On the 1st day of the sixth month after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification / accession
- **Initial Report**
  - As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after entry into force of the Convention
- **Annual Report**
  - by no later than 30 April each year
Reporting formats
for Article 7 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

Cover page
of the annual article 7 report

Name of State [Party]: The Republic of Botswana

Reporting period: 29 May 2013 to 29 May 2014

Form A: National implementation measures:
☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: 29 May 2012)

Form B: Stockpiles and destruction:
☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: 29 May 2012)

Form C: Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed:
☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: 29 May 2012)

Form D: Cluster munitions retained and transferred:
☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: 29 May 2012)

Form E: Status of conversion programmes:
☐ changed

Form F: Contaminated areas and clearance:
☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

Form G: Warning to the population and risk education:
☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

Form H: Victim assistance:
☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: yyyy)

Form I: National resources and international cooperation and Assistance:
☐ changed
X unchanged (last reporting: 29 May 2012)

Form J: Other relevant matters:
☐ changed
# Transparency reporting: Example

**MADAGASCAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification</td>
<td>20 May 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry into force</td>
<td>1 November 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Reporting due</td>
<td>Before 30 April 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 6 months
- No later than 180 days
Transparency reporting: HOW

✓ Ask for help

✓ The Implementation Support Unit is mandated to support States Parties

✓ We can enable you to make transparency reporting quick and easy

✓ Article 7 database (http://www.unog.ch/)
Transparency reporting: TO WHOM

Initial report and annual reports must be sent to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), Geneva Branch designated by the UN SG to receive reports on his behalf.

Submit reports electronically to ccm@unog.ch
Thank you