

The Convention on Cluster Munitions

A treaty to end
decades of civilian suffering

Louis Maresca
Senior Legal Adviser
ICRC



Convention on Cluster Munitions

Prohibited under any circumstances:

- to use cluster munitions;
- to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer cluster munitions;

or

- to assist, encourage or induce anyone to engage in such acts.



What does it cover?

Conventional munitions designed to disperse
or release **explosive submunitions**

and

explosive bomblets dispersed or released
from dispensers affixed to aircraft



Excluded

Munitions dispersing flares, smoke, pyrotechnics

Munitions designed solely for an “air defence” role

Munitions producing electrical/electronic effects

Munitions with 9 or fewer submunitions, if each submunition is

- designed to engage & detect a "single target object"
- equipped with electronic self-destruction and deactivation feature
- more than 4 kg



Additional commitments

- Destruction of stockpiles - 8 years
(with possibility of extension)
- Clear cluster munition remnants
10 years (with possibility of extension)
- Victim assistance



Implications

- **Prohibits all cluster munitions** known to cause humanitarian problems;
- **Establishes new level of State responsibility** for victim assistance;
- Most of the world has concluded that the **harm to civilians outweighs military value** of cluster munitions;
- **Stigmatization** - Impact of new rules will reach beyond States Parties.



Other key negotiating issues

- No "transition periods"
- Joint military operations" with non-party States
 - SP must promote adherence
 - SP must "discourage use
 - SP may engage in "military cooperation and operations" with NSP which might use cluster munitions
 - SP cannot itself use, produce, stockpile or transfer cluster munitions or request use.



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|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 28. Cyprus | 57. Lebanon | 87. Portugal |
| 2. Albania | 29. Czech Republic | 58. Lesotho | 88. Rwanda |
| 3. Angola | 30. Denmark | 59. Liberia | 89. Samoa |
| 4. Antigua & Barbuda | 31. Djibouti | 60. Liechtenstein | 90. San Marino |
| 5. Australia | 32. DR Congo | 61. Lithuania | 91. Sao Tome & Principe |
| 6. Austria | 33. Dominican Republic | 62. Luxembourg | 92. Senegal |
| 7. Belgium | 34. Ecuador | 63. Macedonia FYR | 93. Seychelles |
| 8. Benin | 35. El Salvador | 64. Madagascar | 94. Sierra Leone |
| 9. Bolivia | 36. Fiji | 65. Malawi | 95. Slovenia |
| 10. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 37. France | 66. Mali | 96. Somalia |
| 11. Botswana | 38. Gambia | 67. Malta | 97. South Africa |
| 12. Bulgaria | 39. Germany | 68. Mauritania | 98. Spain |
| 13. Burkina Faso | 40. Ghana | 69. Mexico | 99. St Vincent & Grenadines |
| 14. Burundi | 41. Guatemala | 70. Moldova | 100. Sweden |
| 15. Cameroon | 42. Guinea | 71. Monaco | 101. Switzerland |
| 16. Canada | 43. Guinea-Bissau | 72. Montenegro | 102. Tanzania |
| 17. Cape Verde | 44. Haiti | 73. Mozambique | 103. Togo |
| 18. Central African Republic | 45. Holy See | 74. Namibia | 104. Tunisia |
| 19. Chad | 46. Honduras | 75. Nauru | 105. Uganda |
| 20. Chile | 47. Hungary | 76. The Netherlands | 106. United Kingdom |
| 21. Colombia | 48. Iceland | 77. New Zealand | 107. Uruguay |
| 22. Comoros | 49. Indonesia | 78. Nicaragua | 108. Zambia |
| 23. Congo (Republic of) | 50. Iraq | 79. Niger | Cameroon |
| 24. Cook Islands | 51. Ireland | 80. Nigeria | Grenada |
| 25. Costa Rica | 52. Italy | 81. Norway | Monaco |
| 26. Côte d'Ivoire | 53. Jamaica | 82. Palau | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 27. Croatia | 54. Japan | 83. Panama | Swaziland |
| | 55. Kenya | 84. Paraguay | Trinidad and Tobago |
| | 56. Lao PDR | 85. Peru | |
| | | 86. Philippines | |

