

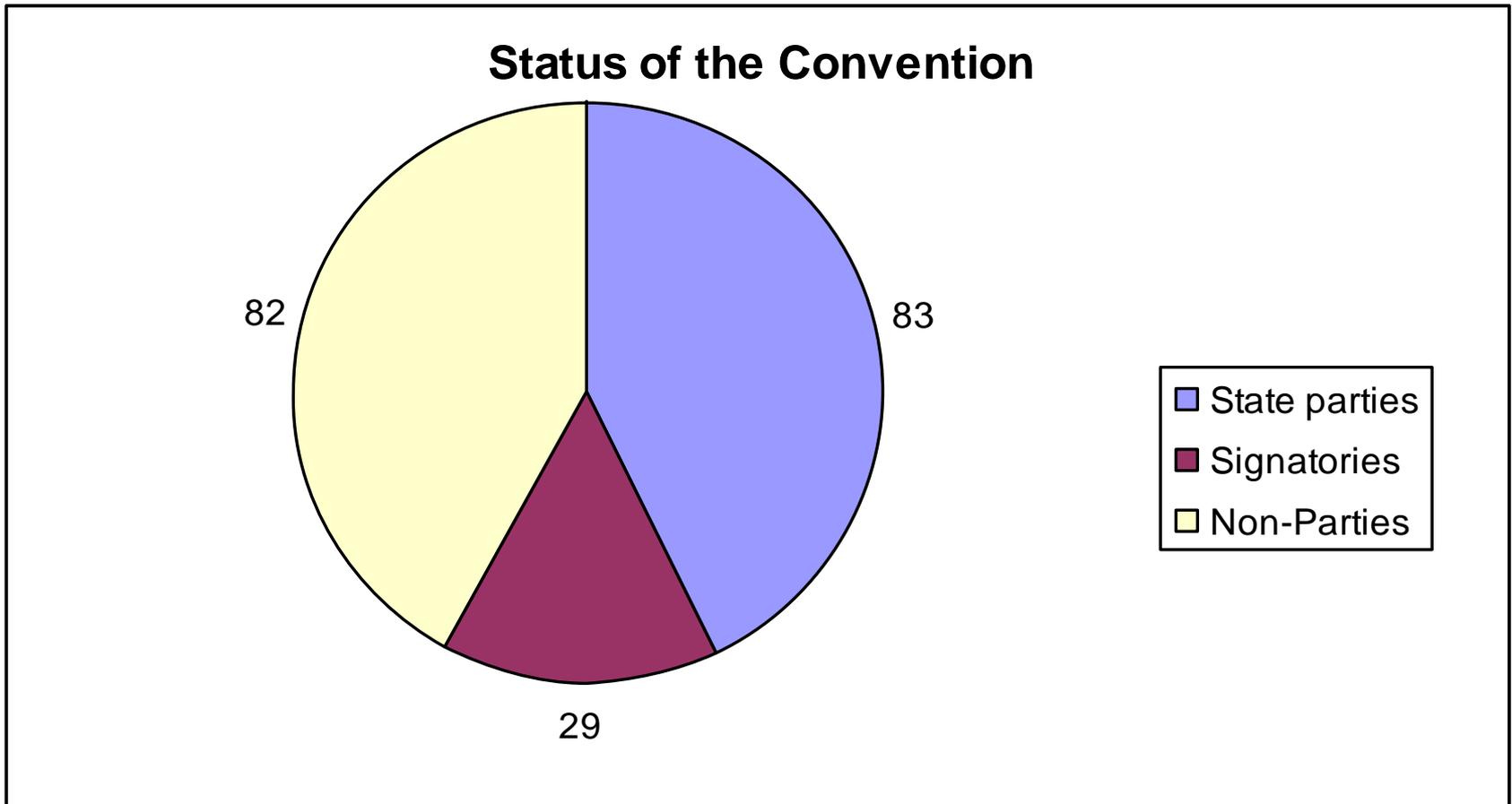
**Universalisation
Convention on Cluster Munitions
Report by Portugal and Ghana**



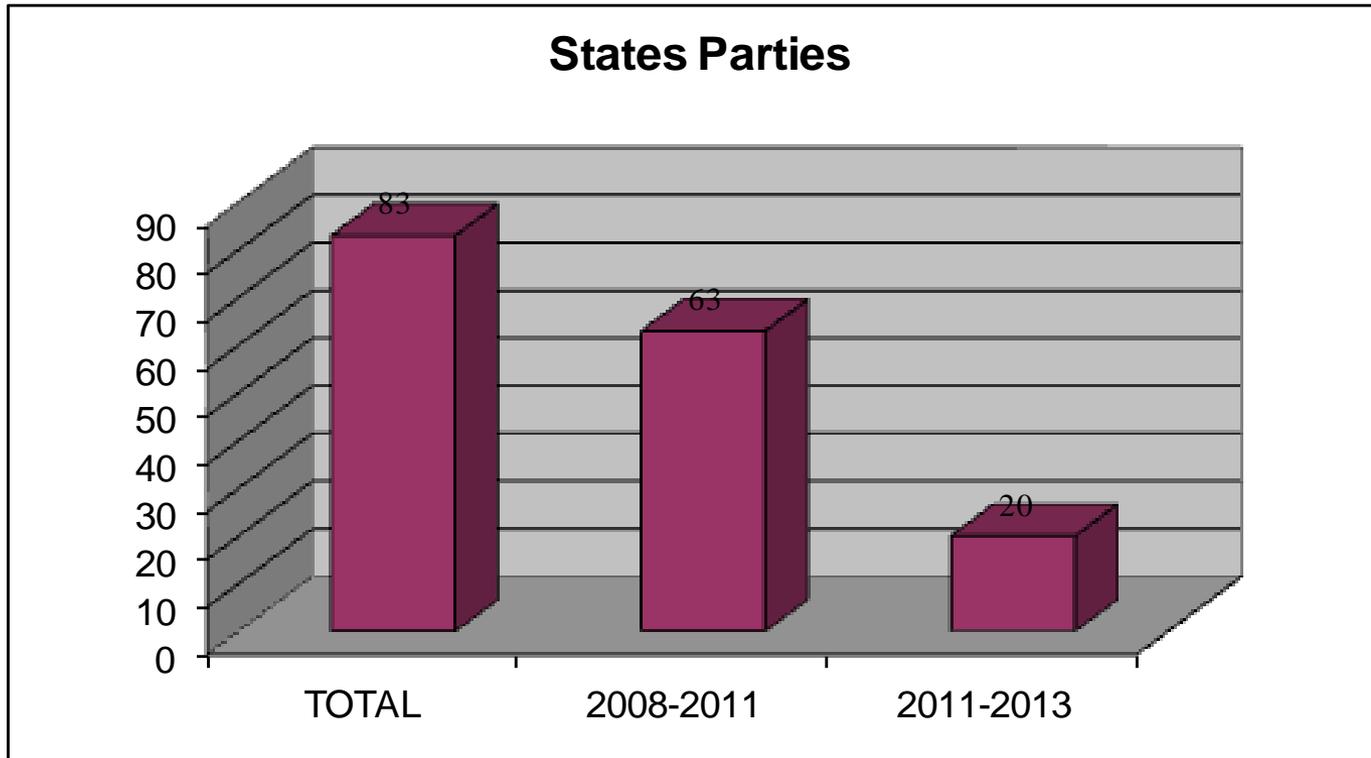
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Portuguese Republic

Latest figures

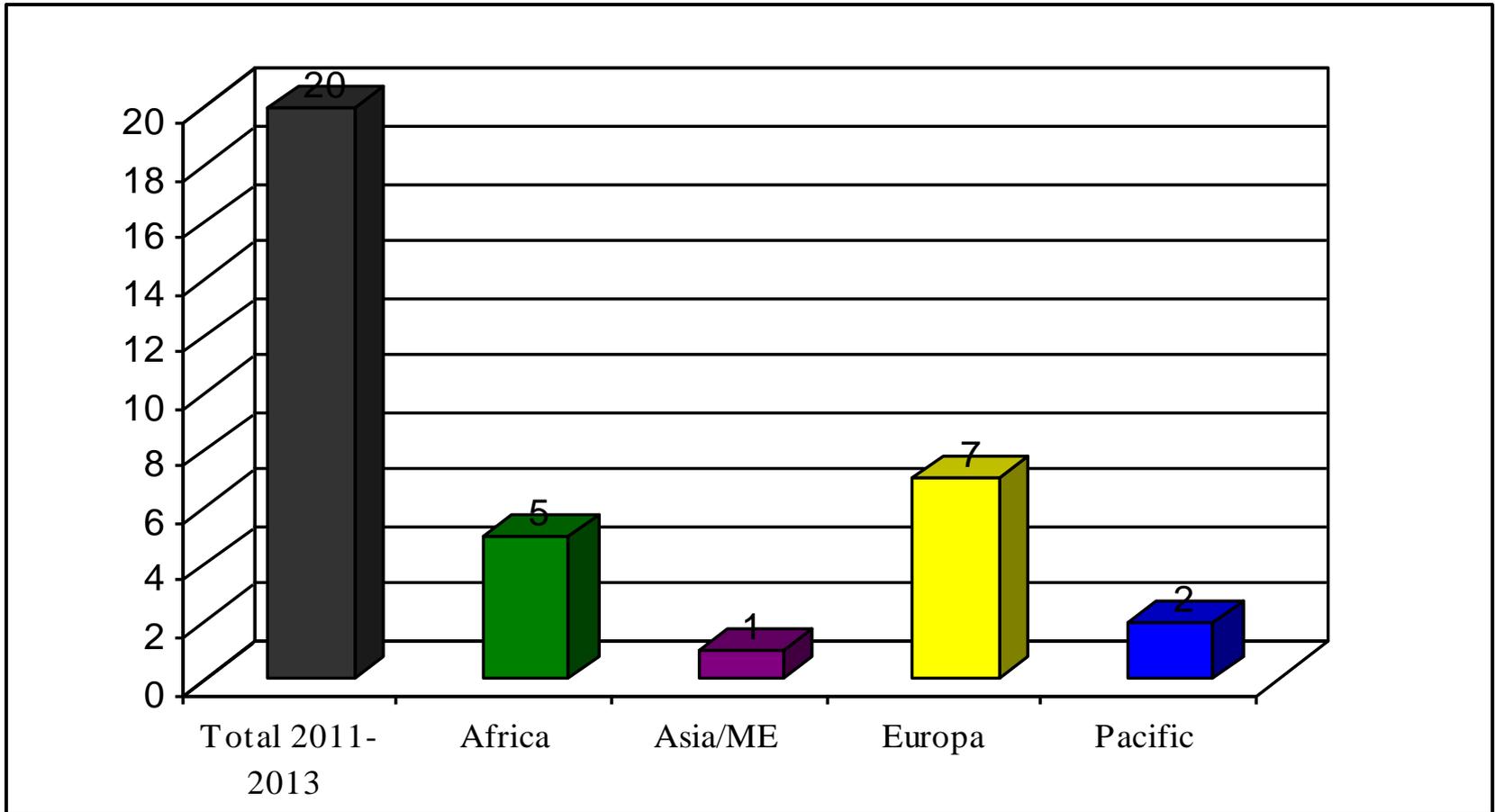
Since the 2nd Meeting of States Parties (2011), 20 States have ratified or acceded to the CCM, with eight of them becoming States-Parties in the period 2012-2013



Action jointly-taken by the coordinators as such



Of which



Reasons

3 groups of States that are not Party to the Convention.

Concerns:

- Implementation of CCM obligations, for example the clearance deadline;
- Administrative procedures, to which assistance, upon request, should be granted;
- Cost of implementation of the Convention;
- Regional security;
- Effectiveness of CCM;
- The fact that it was discussed outside UN;
- Major producers and stockpillers are not Parties.

GROUPS OF STATES

- **Category I: 25 Countries** - Angola, Brunei, Cambodia, Colombia, Cyprus, DR Congo, Gabon, Haiti, Iceland, Jamaica, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Philippines, Qatar, Serbia, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam.
- **Category II: 31 Countries** - Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Benin, Djibouti, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Paraguay, Solomon Islands, Papua New-Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe.
- **Category III: 21 States** - Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Russia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America.

Regional Outreach

- Representatives from 36 African states called for a “concerted and accelerated effort” towards an Africa-wide ban on cluster bombs at a meeting in Lomé Togo from May 22 and 23 2013.
- African States adopted the “Lomé Universalisation Strategy on the Convention on Cluster Munitions” at the meeting, which sets out concrete steps states to achieve continent-wide membership of the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions. These include:
 - i) establishing a regional working group on universalisation;
 - ii) an expert meeting on the elaboration of model legislation to be convened by Ghana;
 - iii) an initiative to engage parliamentarians to ensure their support in joining the CCM.

Lessons learned

1. Regional cooperation is essential

- We should develop confidence building measures at regional level that may promote the universalisation of the Convention

2. Awareness-raising on the benefits and contents of the CCM, both at political and at administrative level is still required

3. Further clarification of the advantages of the CCM and differences between the CCM and a Protocol to the CCW

4. Wariness of further burdens and need of technical expertise on

- clearance and destruction of stockpiles
- facilitating the adoption of the CCM into internal law by some States
- costs involved

5. The CCM site could be update on all regional events.