



SPECIAL EDITION NEWSLETTER

Wednesday 30 May 2018

10th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

10 years ago, on **30 May 2008**, the Dublin Diplomatic Conference on Cluster Munitions culminated in the adoption of the final draft of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). The Convention was adopted by 107 States as a concrete demonstration of concern about the humanitarian consequences and unacceptable harm caused by cluster munitions to civilians. The support for the Convention was considered to be far-reaching, as **7 out of 14 States that had used cluster munitions** and **17 out of 34 States that had produced them** were amongst the States that adopted the treaty.

Road Map

The Convention's current 5-year Action Plan, the **Dubrovnik Action Plan**, which States Parties agreed on during the First Review Conference (1RC) in 2015 provides an implementation blueprint – in the form of clearly laid out steps and goals – for States Parties to successfully fulfill the provisions of the Convention up to the Second Review Conference (2RC) in 2020.



Presidency and Coordination Committee

Building on the work of previous Presidencies, the current Nicaraguan Presidency and 14 States Parties, with the support of the Implementation Support Unit and in partnership with UNODA, ICRC and CMC spearhead the work of the Convention as the Coordination Committee.

Universalization

The CCM entered into force on 1 August 2010 after its ratification by 30 States Parties. As of today, there are 103 States Parties and 17 Signatory States. In December 2017, **30 UN Member States that still have not yet joined the Convention voted in favour of the CCM Resolution** that calls on all States outside the Convention to “join as soon as possible”. 3 CCM resolutions on its implementation have been voted on at the UN General Assembly since 2015 with increasing votes in favour.

On this symbolic date, the 8MSP Presidency, Nicaragua, urges States not Party to accede to the Convention as a matter of priority. States with no stockpiles, no cluster munition remnants and no cluster munition victims would only have 2 Articles (7 and 9) to implement and can accede to the Convention easily.

Stockpile Destruction

29 States Parties out of 39 States that have reported holding cluster munitions stocks have since destroyed all their cluster munition stockpiles, with a combined total of about **1.4 million cluster munitions** and **175 million submunitions**. This amounts to a **98% destruction of stockpiles** that had been declared by States Parties with 4 more expected to complete in 2018. Of the 16 States Parties that destroyed their stockpiles ahead of the deadline under the Convention, all of them had done so between 2 to almost 8 years before those target dates. Currently, only 10 States Parties have stockpile obligations with the first deadlines coming up in August 2018. Most of them are on track to fulfilling their obligations including 5 of them that are likely to complete their stockpile destruction ahead of time. To date, **no State Party has submitted an extension request for Article 3**.

Clearance and Risk Reduction Education

Out of the 16 States Parties that had reported to have cluster munition contaminated land, 2 of them completed clearing and destroying all cluster munition remnants before the Convention entered into force for them and 4 States Parties did so well in advance of their deadline under the Convention. This leaves **only 10 States Parties** with obligations under Article 4 with deadlines between August 2020 and November 2023. Progress in cluster munition clearance and CCM Article 4 implementation has been enhanced by the application of good **land release practices**, high-quality **evidence-based survey** (to confirm the location and extent of cluster munition contamination) and better **prioritization of resources**.

Victim Assistance

The CCM promotes **groundbreaking humanitarian obligations, especially with regards to victim assistance**. Under the Convention, the highest standards of victim assistance are formally required to ensure adequate assistance is provided. In the last few years, CCM Coordinators have increased efforts to work across Conventional Weapons Treaties in promoting an **integrated approach to victim assistance**. The 11 States Parties with Article 5 obligations have reported to be incrementally expanding their victim assistance efforts, with the majority of States having designated a national focal point, provided information on a national action plan on victim assistance, and increased involvement of victims in decision-making process.



The Eighth Meeting of States Parties (8MSP)

The **Eighth Meeting of States Parties (8MSP)** to the Convention on Cluster Munitions will take place **from 3-5 September 2018 in Room XVIII at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland**. The CCM community looks forward to officially celebrating this 10 year milestone with delegates participating in the 8MSP. More information on the Meeting will be available closer to the dates on the Convention's website.