

Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

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Item 9 of the agenda

**Review of the operation and status of the Convention
and other matters important for achieving the aims of
the Convention**

Croatia Progress Report - monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan up to the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

Submitted by the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties

1. This report presents an aggregate analysis of trends and figures in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), operationalized in the Vientiane Action Plan, from the entry into force of the Convention on 1 August 2010 up to the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, in Dubrovnik, Croatia in September 2015. A special emphasis is placed on progress made since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, held in San José, Costa Rica, in September 2014 up to the last day of the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, on 11 September 2015.

2. This progress report is intended to serve as a documentation of the global implementation of the CCM and to facilitate discussions at the First Review Conference by monitoring progress and identifying key issues to be addressed. It does not replace any formal reporting. Nor does it provide a complete overview of all progress made in implementing the 66 action points of the Vientiane Action Plan. The list of challenges and questions to be discussed is not meant to be exhaustive.

3. The content of the report is based upon publicly available information, including States parties' initial and annual transparency reports, due annually on 30 April, statements made during the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, the intersessional meeting in Geneva in June 2015, the First Review Conference and other open sources such as statements at informal meetings, press releases by States and information provided by international and civil society organizations.

4. When referring to States parties, signatory States or States not party, these terms are used explicitly; otherwise the term "States" is used for referring to States parties, signatory States and States not party in general. The CCM has not yet entered into force for some of the States mentioned that have ratified and or acceded to the CCM, but they are still referred to as States parties to the CCM in the present document.

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5. In general, the report does not distinguish between the information from statements given during the intersessional meetings, Meetings of States parties, or the initial and/or annual transparency reports. The present report was finalized on 11 September 2015.

I. General trends

Universalization

6. The number of States parties to the CCM continues to grow. As of 11 September 2015, 117 States have joined the CCM by signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention.¹ Of these, 96 are States parties whilst 21 are signatory States. Since last reported, 12 States have become parties to the CCM.

7. Five years after the opening for signature, three-fifths of the Member States of the United Nations have joined the ban on all use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions. After a rapid rate of ratifications and accessions in the first years of the CCM, the universalization rate saw a slow-down, a trend which has now again accelerated with the eight new ratifications and four accessions in the reporting period.

8. The overall norm being established by the CCM not to use, produce, transfer and stockpile cluster munitions has been strengthened since entry into force with additional States joining as parties to the CCM and a majority of states speaking out in favour of the CCM. Evidence to this effect can be found in the multiple condemnations and expressions of concern, made by States when the norm has been challenged, since entry into force by seven instances of use in States not party to CCM.

Stockpile destruction

9. Thirty-five of the 39 States parties with reported stockpiles of cluster munitions have now either completed their stockpile destruction obligations, started the destruction process, or report to have started developing plans for such destruction. Twenty-six States parties have completed their Article 3 destruction obligations, five since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties with 13 States yet to complete destruction obligations. The progress shown to date furthermore strengthens the outlook for all States parties to complete destruction well within the initial eight-year deadline provided for by the CCM. In addition, the Cluster Munition Monitor 2015 reports that the number of signatory States with cluster munition stockpiles now stands at three.

Clearance

10. Five of the 17 States parties contaminated by cluster munition remnants have completed their clearance obligations. Thus, there are twelve States parties that have reported still to be contaminated by cluster munition remnants and therefore with obligations under Article 4. Further to this, two signatory States have reported to be contaminated by cluster munitions. The Cluster Munition Monitor reports that as of July 2015, a total of 29 affected States and three territories are contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by cluster munition remnants.

Victim Assistance

11. Since entry into force, 12 States parties and five signatory States have reported or have been reported to have obligations under Article 5. In addition, 16 States not party to

¹ Annex “Tables and graphs outlining progress updates in the various thematic areas - Universalization”.

the CCM and three territories have rendered cluster munitions victims, putting at 33 the total number of States with cluster munitions victims.

International cooperation and assistance

12. Sixteen States parties have reported that they have requested international assistance since entry into force of the CCM. Of these, six have since fulfilled the obligations for which international assistance was required, two with regards to their obligations under Article 4 and four² with regards to their obligations under Article 3. One of these has done so in the reporting period. A total of 27 State parties³ reported that they have provided cooperation and assistance since entry into force of the CCM.

Transparency

13. Eighty-six States parties were required to submit initial Article 7 transparency reports as of 11 September 2015 while 84 States parties were required to submit annual Article 7 transparency reports by 30 April 2015. Of these, and as of 11 September 2015, 21 States parties had yet to submit their initial reports whilst 40 States parties had yet to submit their annual reports, increasing the submission rate of annual transparency reports from 51 per cent in 2014 to 52 per cent in 2015. Since entry into force, three States not yet party to the CCM have also submitted voluntary initial transparency reports, one of which have now become a State party and subsequently also submitted its first annual update.

National implementation measures

14. A total of 25 States parties have now adopted legislation specifically aimed at the implementation of the CCM, while 23 States parties consider their existing legislation to be sufficient. Twenty-four States parties and one signatory are in the process of either reviewing legislation with the objective to determine the need for further actions or adopting legislation. A further 16 of State parties have not provided information on how they view their status of national implementation measures. Out of the 12 States that have joined since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, one indicated at the First Review Conference having adopted legislation and three have provided information in advance of their reporting deadlines that they intend to draft national legislation to implement the CCM.

Partnerships

15. Since entry into force of the CCM, States, United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, civil society, including the Cluster Munition Coalition, survivors and their representative organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, have cooperated formally and informally at national, regional and international levels on a broad range of implementation issues.

² Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

³ Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Holy See, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

II. Universalization

Scope

16. Since last reported,⁴ the following 12 States have become parties to the CCM: Belize, Congo, Guinea, Guyana, Paraguay, State of Palestine, Canada, South Africa, Slovakia, Rwanda, Iceland and Colombia⁵ and thereby, as of 11 September 2015, bringing the number of States parties to the CCM to 96.

Progress

17. Five years after entry into force, 21 signatory States⁶ have yet to ratify the CCM.

18. Universalization and outreach actions in line with the Vientiane Action Plan have resulted in continued interest by signatory States and States not party in formally joining the CCM. Throughout the reporting period, a number of signatory States⁷ have indicated that their processes of ratification are at advanced stages with the aim to conclude as soon as possible. In addition, some States not party⁸ have also signalled that they are reviewing the CCM with the aim to accede in the near future.

19. In line with action #2 - #5, 40 State parties,⁹ five signatory States,¹⁰ five States not party,¹¹ as well as the European Union,¹² the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and the Cluster Munition Coalition have reiterated their support to the CCM in official statements delivered at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties.¹³

20. Since the First Meeting of States Parties a number of efforts have been made to place universalisation high on the agenda, among them two papers submitted by Portugal and Zambia to the Third and Fourth Meetings of States Parties respectively, supporting universalisation efforts.¹⁴ Furthermore, in the reporting period, the President of the Fifth

⁴ 20 July 2014.

⁵ In chronological order of ratification/accession: Belize (acceded 02/09/2014), Congo (02/09/2014), Guinea (21/10/2014), Guyana (acceded 31/10/2014), Paraguay (12/03/2015), State of Palestine (acceded 02/01/2015), Canada (16/03/2015), South Africa (28/03/2015), Slovakia (acceded 24/04/2015), Rwanda (25/08/2015), Iceland (31/08/2015) and Colombia (10/11/2015).

⁶ Angola, Benin, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Palau, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.

⁷ Angola, Djibouti, Madagascar, Nigeria, Somalia and Uganda.

⁸ Cuba, Mauritius and South Sudan.

⁹ Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Belize, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. and Zambia.

¹⁰ Colombia, Jamaica, Namibia, Somalia and Uganda.

¹¹ China, Cuba, South Sudan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

¹² Gathering The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Iceland, Serbia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Moldova.

¹³ During the opening ceremony, the general exchange of views and the session on universalization at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties.

¹⁴

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/5BD2AEC9172B6E3FC1257B36005CB64C?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/5BD2AEC9172B6E3FC1257B36005CB64C?OpenDocument)

Meeting of States Parties, together with the Coordinators on universalization and the Coordinator on national implementation measures, and with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munitions Coalition and United Nations Development Programme in its capacity as interim Implementation Support Unit have undertaken a variety of actions promoting the universalization of the CCM and its norms as well as in acknowledging the obstacles and challenges faced by signatory States and States not party in the ratification or accession to the CCM. These included two regional workshops held in Geneva, gathering representatives of Asia-pacific and European countries respectively as well as a workshop for Central and Latin America States which took place in San José, Costa Rica, on 1 September 2014.

21. Actions also include bilateral meetings with signatory States and States not party convened by the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties throughout the period of his Presidency. These included several actions for the universalization of the Convention. On 3rd December, for the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the signature of the Convention, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, launched an appeal to reach 100 States parties before the Review Conference, requesting all States parties and other stakeholders to redouble their efforts to encourage additional ratifications and accessions to the Convention. During a visit to Geneva in March 2015, the President met separately with the President-designate, Coordinators on universalization, civil society representatives and the International Committee of the Red Cross to discuss how best to achieve these aims. A list of targeted countries was drafted on the basis of information provided by individual States with regards to their expressed aims and prospects for accession and the status of their individual ratification processes. The President also held bilateral meetings with Foreign Ministers present in Geneva at the Human Rights Council to encourage their respective governments to take appropriate action. At the First Review Conference, the President of the Fifth Meeting of States parties launched an appeal inviting each State party to the Convention to identify and closely support one State not party in its ratification/accession process.

22. Since entry into force, there has been confirmed and/or documented alleged use of cluster munitions in seven States not party to the CCM.¹⁵ In the period covered by this report, five such instances have been documented; in Libya, Ukraine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and in Yemen.¹⁶ While these instances of use are of great concern, the difficulties in establishing the responsible parties for the use in most cases is an indication of the strengthening norm being established by the CCM, even among States not party. In line with action #6, 157 States,¹⁷ including both States parties and States not yet party to the CCM, have condemned or otherwise expressed concern with the use of cluster munitions in the context of ongoing and widespread use in the Syrian Arab Republic that commenced in July 2012. In addition, at least 52 States¹⁸ have condemned or expressed concern with the use of cluster munitions in Ukraine in 2014. Three States,¹⁹ including those of the President

¹⁵ Used in Cambodia (2011) and in Libya (2011, 2014 and 2015); in the Syrian Arab Republic (2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015); in South Sudan (2014) in Ukraine (2014 and 2015) and in Yemen (2015) and in Sudan (2012 and 2015).

¹⁶ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/02/18/syria-new-deadly-cluster-munition-attacks>;
<http://www.hrw.org/news/2015/02/04/dispatches-more-cluster-munition-use-ukraine>;
<http://www.hrw.org/news/2015/03/14/libya-evidence-new-cluster-bomb-use>;
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/04/15/sudan-cluster-bombs-used-nuba-mountains>;
<http://www.hrw.org/news/2015/05/03/yemen-saudi-led-airstrikes-used-cluster-munitions>.

¹⁷ <http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/en-gb/cluster-bombs/use-of-cluster-bombs/cluster-munition-use-in-syria.aspx>

¹⁸ <http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/en-gb/cluster-bombs/use-of-cluster-bombs/cluster-munition-use-in-ukraine.aspx>

¹⁹ Croatia, Costa Rica and Norway.

of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties and the President-Designate of the First Review Conference, have condemned or expressed concern with the use of cluster munitions in Yemen in 2015, statements which were followed by a large number of States parties as well as States not party to the CCM and organisations who condemned or otherwise expressed concern over the use of cluster munitions in these States, at the 2015 intersessional²⁰ and again at the First Review Conference.²¹ In response to these condemnations and expressions, on State not party denied the use of cluster munitions in its country at the First Review Conference.²²

23. Outreach activities in line with action #7 have enabled the participation of signatory States and States not party to the CCM in formal and informal meetings of the CCM. Fifteen signatory States²³ and 22 other observers²⁴ participated in the Fifth Meeting of States Parties with a further eight signatory States²⁵ and 18 States not party²⁶ participated in the 2015 intersessional meeting. Three States parties²⁷ provided funding for the sponsorship programme facilitating support for low income and affected state participation at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties and the 2015 intersessional meeting. Sponsorship enabled the participation of 43 delegates from 28 States parties,²⁸ seven signatory States²⁹ and eight States not party³⁰ at the Fifth Meeting of States parties, an additional 14 delegates from ten States parties,³¹ two signatory States³² and two States not yet party³³ at the 2015 intersessional meeting (cost-shared with the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention) and some additional 17 States parties,³⁴ seven signatory States³⁵ and two States not party³⁶ at the

²⁰ Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Ecuador, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Uganda as well as the United Nations, the European Union, the ICRC and the CMC.

²¹ Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Honduras Iceland, Ireland Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia, Cluster Munition Coalition, European Union, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and the International Federation of the Red Cross.

²² Sudan (http://www.clusterconvention.org/files/2015/09/Sudan_Right-to-reply1.pdf).

²³ Angola, Benin, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Jamaica, Madagascar, Namibia, Paraguay, Philippines, Somalia, South Africa, Uganda and Tanzania.

²⁴ Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Finland, Gabon, Mongolia, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen.

²⁵ Angola, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Madagascar, Namibia, Philippines and Uganda.

²⁶ Cambodia, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Serbia, Slovakia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁷ Ireland, New Zealand and Norway.

²⁸ Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Swaziland and Zambia.

²⁹ Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Madagascar, Somalia, South Africa (signatory State at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties), Uganda, and Tanzania.

³⁰ Bangladesh, Cuba, Mongolia, South Sudan, State of Palestine (not party at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties), Sudan and Yemen.

³¹ Chile, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Senegal and South Africa.

³² Democratic Republic of the Congo and Madagascar.

³³ Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

³⁴ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Republic of Moldova, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Zambia.

First Review Conference. The Implementation Support Unit with the support of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining administered the sponsorship programme for the First Review Conference.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the First Review Conference:

24. The challenges raised at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties remain the same, namely:
- to reinforce the norm and end the use of cluster munitions by States not party
 - to increase the pace of ratification and accession to the CCM by States not party but who nevertheless are contaminated by cluster munitions, in possession of stockpiles or producers of cluster munitions; and of those with responsibility for the wellbeing of survivors.
 - to place the ratification or accession to the CCM by signatory States as a priority in the national parliamentary agenda
25. Questions to discuss at the First Review Conference may include:
- (a) How can regional and international cooperation and assistance be used and promoted to increase the membership of the CCM?
 - (b) How can States parties work in partnership with civil society and other international organizations to advance universalization of the treaty and reinforce the norm not to use cluster munitions under any circumstances and by any actor, as well as to investigate and report back on allegations of use?

III. Stockpile destruction

Scope

26. A total of 39 States parties³⁷ have reported to have obligations under Article 3 of the CCM, of which 26 have declared completion of their stockpile destruction obligations or indicated the destruction of stocks before the ratification of the CCM.³⁸ There are thus 13 State Parties³⁹ with current obligations under Article 3. In addition, the Cluster Munition Monitor 2015 reported that three signatory States⁴⁰ and 47 States not Party⁴¹ hold stockpiles of cluster munitions.

³⁵ Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Nigeria, Palau, Philippines and Uganda.

³⁶ Viet Nam and South Sudan.

³⁷ Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

³⁸ Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

³⁹ Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Peru, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, and Switzerland.

⁴⁰ Angola, Indonesia and Nigeria.

⁴¹ Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan,

Progress

27. Five States parties⁴² have announced compliance with obligations under Article 3, either at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, at the First Review Conference in official correspondence or through the Article 7. Of these, Canada announced the destruction of its stocks at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, before ratifying the CCM whilst the other two⁴³ completed destruction during the reporting period and two⁴⁴ others announced the destruction of their stocks at the First Review Conference.

28. Further to this, Congo, who became a State party to the CCM at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties has previously announced that it holds no stockpiles whilst the two other recent States parties, Guinea and South Africa, reportedly hold stocks and are thereby subject to obligations under Article 3.

29. In line with action #8, among States parties with remaining stockpile destruction obligations, ten States⁴⁵ have reported that a destruction plan is in place or that a process of developing concrete implementation plans is underway. In the reporting period, four States parties have provided updated information on the expected completion date of destruction under Article 3. As such, and based on the information provided at previous occasions by States parties, three additional States parties⁴⁶ should be in compliance with their Article 3 obligations by the end of 2015, one by the end of 2016,⁴⁷ three⁴⁸ by 2018, one⁴⁹ by 2019 and one⁵⁰ by 2021.

30. Furthermore, five⁵¹ States parties report to have begun physical destruction of their stocks of cluster munitions. Of these, Croatia⁵² stated in its Article 7 report that the destruction of cluster munitions was currently halted but that it will continue, most probably as of August 2015. In addition, at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, Guinea-Bissau indicated that the political situation now had improved and allowed them to continue the stockpile destruction of cluster munitions, which formed part of a larger destruction.⁵³ Eight of the 13 States parties with stockpile destruction obligations have submitted Article 7 reports that also provide information on the number and type of cluster munitions stockpiled.⁵⁴

31. According to the 2015 Cluster Munition Monitor, more than 1.3 million cluster munitions containing nearly 160 million sub-munitions have been destroyed by States parties as a result of efforts to implement the CCM.⁵⁵ This constitutes 90 per cent of the total amount of stockpiled cluster munitions declared by States parties. Most States parties with obligations to destroy stockpiles have indicated that they will finish the destruction of all stockpiles well in advance of their deadline. Moreover, stockpile destruction has proved

Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁴² Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Japan, Mozambique and Sweden.

⁴³ Bosnia and Herzegovina and Japan.

⁴⁴ Mozambique and Sweden.

⁴⁵ Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Peru, South Africa, Spain and Switzerland.

⁴⁶ Botswana, Germany and Italy.

⁴⁷ France.

⁴⁸ Croatia, Spain and Switzerland.

⁴⁹ Bulgaria.

⁵⁰ Peru.

⁵¹ Croatia, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland

⁵² Croatia.

⁵³ Guinea-Bissau.

⁵⁴ Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Peru, Spain and Switzerland.

⁵⁵ http://the-monitor.org/media/2135498/2015_ClusterMunitionMonitor.pdf, page 22.

to be less costly and less complicated than previously anticipated, all together strong indicators of the success of Article 3 implementation under the CCM.

32. Twelve States parties⁵⁶ have reported that they retain or have retained cluster munitions and explosives sub-munitions for training purposes and for the development of countermeasures in accordance with provisions granted under Article 3 (6). Out of these, two States parties⁵⁷ that initially retained cluster munitions have since destroyed the retained stocks with decisions not to replace them. All States parties who retain cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions have provided information about types and quantities of the retained stocks in the reporting period. At the First Review Conference, one State party⁵⁸ indicated that no cluster munitions will be retained for training purposes.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the First Review Conference

33. As stated in the San José Progress Report, the main challenge is to ensure the continued momentum for rapid destruction of stockpiles, and to utilize provisions for international cooperation and assistance to that end. This includes making more publically known the successful implementation to date underlining that the process, in most cases, have proven faster, cheaper and less complex than initially anticipated and that more and more States now have this concrete experience which can be constructively shared to assist others in the process.

34. Another key challenge is to ensure that the amount of explosive sub-munitions retained or acquired does not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the purposes permitted under Article 3.6 of the Convention.

35. Questions to discuss at the First Review Conference may include:

(a) How can States parties most efficiently support destruction of small or limited stockpiles of cluster munitions?

(b) How can States parties support other States parties and also States not party with more significant stockpile destruction challenges?

(c) How can international cooperation and assistance between States with stockpiles and States with destruction capacities be optimized?

(d) How can the dissemination of information on innovative and cost-effective technologies to destroy stockpiles be ensured more effectively?

(e) How to ensure that the amount of explosive sub-munitions retained or acquired does not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the purposes permitted under the CCM.

IV. Clearance

Scope

36. Twelve States parties⁵⁹ have reported to be contaminated by cluster munition remnants and therefore have obligations under Article 4 in the reporting period. Further to this, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reports that it conducted

⁵⁶ Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

⁵⁷ Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

⁵⁸ Slovakia.

⁵⁹ Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Germany, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

extensive survey and clearance of cluster munition remnants on the Falkland Islands during 1982-1984, removing the humanitarian and development threat posed by cluster munition contamination there. However, during demining operations on the Falklands in 2015, 19 sub-munitions were identified within a fenced Suspect Hazardous Area and subsequently destroyed. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland states that it is possible that a very small additional number of cluster munition remnants may remain within marked and fenced mined areas in remote parts of the Islands. This amounts to no more than a limited possibility of a residual presence, the possible existence of which does not pose any threat to civilians or the economic development of the Islands.⁶⁰

37. Two signatory States⁶¹, are reported to be contaminated by cluster munitions, one⁶² of which has self-reported, whilst the other one is mentioned by the Cluster Munition Monitor. According to the Cluster Munition Monitor 2015, there is a total of 29 affected States⁶³ and three territories⁶⁴ where contamination by cluster munition remnants have either been confirmed or is strongly suspected.

38. At the Fifth Meeting of States Parties and upon fulfilling obligations set out in subparagraphs 4.1 (a) and (b) of the CCM, two States parties⁶⁵ made submissions under Article 4 providing declarations of compliance in accordance with provisions under Article 4.1 (c) of the CCM.

Progress

39. To date, five States parties⁶⁶ have completed their obligation under Article 4. Of these, two States parties⁶⁷ have done so before the entry into force of the CCM, one State party⁶⁸ made a declaration of compliance under Article 4 at the Third Meeting of States Parties and two States parties⁶⁹ declared compliance having fulfilled their obligations under Article 4 at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties.

40. Since entry into force, nine States parties⁷⁰ and one signatory State⁷¹ have reported on measures taken to prevent civilian access to areas contaminated by cluster munitions remnants, primarily by marking those areas in line with action #11. Of these, eight States parties⁷² have reiterated and or updated this information in the reporting period.

41. Since entry into force, eleven States parties with obligations under Article 4 have provided information on the size and location of contaminated areas and/or reported to have

⁶⁰ Arms Export Policy Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

⁶¹ Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia.

⁶² Democratic Republic of the Congo.

⁶³ Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Falkland Islands/Malvinas (with no prejudice of sovereignty claims), Georgia (South Ossetia), Germany, Iran, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Mozambique, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yemen.

⁶⁴ Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh and Western Sahara.

⁶⁵ Mauritania (CCM/MSP/2014/WP.3) and Norway (CCM/MSP/2014/WP.2).

⁶⁶ Albania, Grenada, Mauritania, Norway and Zambia.

⁶⁷ Albania and Zambia.

⁶⁸ Grenada.

⁶⁹ Mauritania and Norway.

⁷⁰ Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Germany, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

⁷¹ Democratic Republic of the Congo.

⁷² Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

conducted or planned survey activities in line with action #12, and nine⁷³ have done so in the reporting period. Furthermore one signatory State⁷⁴ affected by cluster munitions remnants provided updated information on the contamination in line with action #12 at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties. Adding to previous clearance plans, two States parties reported⁷⁵ on efforts undertaken to develop and implement a national clearance plan in the reporting period in accordance with action #13. In line with action #14, two States parties⁷⁶ have reported on how they have included and informed affected communities in their development of national clearance plans and planning of clearance activities and land release.

42. In line with action #15, of the ten States parties⁷⁷ and one signatory State⁷⁸ that have reported on methods applied for survey and/or clearance in contaminated areas, seven States parties⁷⁹ and one signatory State⁸⁰ have reiterated and or updated this information in the reporting period. One State party⁸¹ stated that a technical survey is scheduled for 2015. Of the seven States parties⁸² that have provided information on the size and location of contaminated areas that have been released, all of these have provided updated information in the reporting period, in accordance with action #16.

43. Seven States parties⁸³ and one signatory State⁸⁴ have reported on efforts undertaken to develop and provide risk reduction education programmes to affected populations in line with action #17. In line with action #19, six States parties⁸⁵ have reported on challenges and priorities for assistance. Since the First Meeting of States Parties, three policy papers have been submitted by States to a Meeting of States Parties with the aim of clarifying expectations of and supporting States parties' compliance with obligations under Article 4.⁸⁶

Challenges and questions for discussion at the First Review Conference

44. The challenges raised at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties remain the same, namely:
- the development and implementation of national strategic plans that apply context-relevant and up-to-date survey and land release methods;

⁷³ Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

⁷⁴ Democratic Republic of the Congo.

⁷⁵ Afghanistan and Mozambique.

⁷⁶ Lao People's Democratic Republic and Lebanon.

⁷⁷ Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Croatia, Germany, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

⁷⁸ Democratic Republic of the Congo.

⁷⁹ Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

⁸⁰ Democratic Republic of the Congo.

⁸¹ Germany.

⁸² Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

⁸³ Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

⁸⁴ Democratic Republic of the Congo.

⁸⁵ Afghanistan, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

⁸⁶ "Application of all available methods for the efficient implementation of Article 4" (CCM/MSP/2011/WP.4), submitted by Australia at the Second Meeting of States Parties; "Implementation of Article 4: Effective steps for the clearance of cluster munition remnants" (CCM/MSP/2013/5), submitted by Ireland and Lao People's Democratic Republic at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties; and "Compliance with Article 4" (CCM/MSP/2013/WP.1), submitted by the President of the Third Meeting of States Parties at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties.

- the management of information gained through surveys with a view to assuring the necessary and sustainable quality of clearance activities;
- the identification and mobilization of resources to fulfil the obligations under article 4.

45. Questions to discuss at the First Review Conference may include:

How can States parties and other implementation actors best support affected States' efforts to develop and implement cost-efficient survey and land-release plans for affected areas?

V. Victim Assistance

Scope

46. Since entry into force, 13 States parties⁸⁷ and four signatory States⁸⁸ have reported or have been reported to have obligations under Article 5. In addition, 16 States not party⁸⁹ and three territories⁹⁰ have cluster munitions victims, which in summary, adds two new States, e.g. one signatory State⁹¹ and one State not party⁹², putting at 33 the total number of States with cluster munitions victims. Twenty-five⁹³ of these are also States parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and three are signatory States.⁹⁴

Progress

47. Annual Article 7 reporting is not exhaustive as several States with victims have yet to report.⁹⁵ Notwithstanding, one State party⁹⁶ indicated that nothing had changed since the last reporting period whilst three States parties⁹⁷ reported of new accidents which killed three, two, and one person respectively.

48. In line with action #21 all but three States parties⁹⁸ with known cluster munitions victims have designated one or more focal points for victim assistance activities in reference to Article 5 of the CCM. Of these, one State⁹⁹ provided updated information on the focal point, one¹⁰⁰ indicated that the establishment of a Working Group for Mine Victims Assistance and CCM was in progress and, until completed, the National Mine

⁸⁷ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro, Mozambique and Sierra Leone.

⁸⁸ Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Uganda.

⁸⁹ Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Israel, Kuwait, Libya, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yemen.

⁹⁰ Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh and Western Sahara.

⁹¹ Somalia.

⁹² Ukraine.

⁹³ Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Montenegro, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yemen.

⁹⁴ Chad, Lebanon and Libya.

⁹⁵ Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon and Sierra Leone.

⁹⁶ Montenegro.

⁹⁷ Afghanistan, Iraq and Lao People's Democratic Republic.

⁹⁸ Colombia, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

⁹⁹ Afghanistan.

¹⁰⁰ Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Action Centre would remain the focal point in relation to the CCM. One additional State party¹⁰¹ provided updates on the activities of the government body responsible.

49. Nine States parties¹⁰² have reported that they have started or are undertaking data collection in line with action #22. Of these, three States¹⁰³ provided updated statistics from their database of cluster munition victims in the reporting period. Among the nine, one State party¹⁰⁴ provided information on cluster munitions victims and indicated that special procedures with regards to collection on cluster munitions victim data had been discontinued for financial reasons; one State party¹⁰⁵ reported on the initiation of a database design project, one¹⁰⁶ reported having established and continuing a survivor tracking survey system that collects data on the needs of survivors whilst one State party¹⁰⁷ reported that additional surveys were needed to identify victims of cluster munitions.

50. Of the nine State parties¹⁰⁸ and one State not party¹⁰⁹ having reported that their victim assistance efforts are integrated with existing disability-coordination mechanisms in line with action #23, two¹¹⁰ have provided updates in 2015.

51. Eight States parties¹¹¹ and three States not party¹¹² have previously reported to have developed and/or adapted plans and/or budgets in line with action #24. Among the four with updates in 2014-2015 were one State party¹¹³ having drafted a national victim assistance strategy, one State party¹¹⁴ currently working on a National Plan for assistance to victims of landmines and explosives remnants of war 2014-2019 to be approved in 2015, and two States parties¹¹⁵ reporting on actions and projects aimed at addressing the needs of victims.

52. Ten of the 12 States parties¹¹⁶ with obligations under Article 5 have taken concrete steps to enhance accessibility of victim assistance services, including improvements in prosthetics services, healthcare/rehabilitation services in previously contaminated areas and free medical care and distribution of disability cards to survivors, in line with action #25, seven¹¹⁷ of which have reported on such measures in the reporting period.

¹⁰¹ Croatia.

¹⁰² Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

¹⁰³ Afghanistan, Iraq and Lao People's Democratic Republic.

¹⁰⁴ Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹⁰⁵ Croatia.

¹⁰⁶ Lao People's Democratic Republic.

¹⁰⁷ Mozambique.

¹⁰⁸ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

¹⁰⁹ Cambodia.

¹¹⁰ Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

¹¹¹ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

¹¹² Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda.

¹¹³ Lao People's Democratic Republic.

¹¹⁴ Mozambique.

¹¹⁵ Afghanistan and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹¹⁶ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

¹¹⁷ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mozambique.

53. Of the seven States parties¹¹⁸ that have reported having reviewed or currently are reviewing their national laws and policies in line with action #26, one¹¹⁹ provided updated information in the reporting period.

54. In line with action #27, seven States parties¹²⁰ have reported in previous years on outreach activities aimed at raising awareness among cluster munitions victims about their rights and available services through week or day training and the opportunities provided by the international anniversary day of the entry into force, 1 August. Three States parties¹²¹ have done so in the reporting period.

55. Since entry into force, eight States parties¹²² have reported having undertaken action #29 to mobilize national and international resources, seven¹²³ in the reporting period.

56. An increased number of States report that survivors were involved in victim assistance, including providing ongoing services such as prosthetics or delivery peer-to-peer support in line with action #30, up from four in 2014, to eight¹²⁴ of the 12 States parties with known cluster munitions victims.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the First Review Conference

57. Although some few but important improvements have been reported, in particular with regards to inclusion, the challenges raised at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties remain the same:

- to ensure that affected States parties identify the needs of survivors, as well as the capacity gaps to provide assistance, so as to be able to fulfil their victim assistance obligations.
- to ensure that victim assistance activities are based on the needs and priorities of those affected, and that resources are used efficiently;
- to create sustainable services and programmes and to ensure that the lifelong needs of victims are met;
- to ensure that victim assistance efforts are integrated with wider development, disability and human rights efforts, and to make best use of opportunities that allow for a holistic approach that encompasses all victims of landmines and explosive remnants of war as well as other people with similar needs;
- to improve collaboration and cooperation between States parties and civil society actors working directly with victims,
- to increase the involvement of victims and their representative organisations in the policy development and practical implementation of victim assistance measures.

¹¹⁸ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

¹¹⁹ Afghanistan.

¹²⁰ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Lebanon.

¹²¹ Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Iraq.

¹²² Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

¹²³ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mozambique.

¹²⁴ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

58. Questions to discuss at the First Review Conference may include:

(a) How can States parties better and more practically link victim assistance efforts under the CCM to activities promoting the rights of victims under other relevant instruments of international law, especially the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as development cooperation efforts?

(b) How can all actors work together to overcome challenges related to building national capacity and strengthening national ownership?

(c) How can States parties ensure that victims of cluster munitions can access services on an equal basis to others and have access to specialized services when needed?

(d) How can States parties best operationalize their obligations towards victims of cluster munitions, in particular by locating victims and assessing their needs and priorities as soon as possible, while observing their obligation not to discriminate on the basis of what caused the injury/disability?

(e) How can States parties better implement employment incentive programmes and training and micro-crediting opportunities to reach victims and persons with disabilities, recognizing in particular the vulnerability of women with disabilities and the specific needs of families of persons killed?

VI. International Cooperation and Assistance

Scope

59. Sixteen States parties¹²⁵ have reported that they have requested international assistance since entry into force of the CCM. Of these, six¹²⁶ have since fulfilled the obligations for which international assistance was required, two¹²⁷ with regards to their obligations under Article 4 and four¹²⁸ with regards to their obligations under Article 3. Two of these have done so in the reporting period.¹²⁹

Progress

60. Since entry into force, seven States parties¹³⁰ and one signatory State¹³¹ have requested cooperation and assistance to fulfil obligations under stockpile destruction, one more since the last reporting who indicated that the support received had allow the fulfilment with its Article 3 obligations.¹³²

¹²⁵ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique, Peru, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

¹²⁶ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Grenada, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mauritania and Mozambique.

¹²⁷ Grenada and Mauritania.

¹²⁸ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

¹²⁹ Bosnia and Herzegovina and Mozambique.

¹³⁰ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Peru and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

¹³¹ Nigeria.

¹³² Bosnia and Herzegovina.

61. Ten States parties¹³³ and one signatory State¹³⁴ have sought assistance for activities under clearance and/or risk reduction since entry into force. Of these, seven States parties¹³⁵ and the signatory State have done so in the reporting period.

62. Seven States parties¹³⁶ and three signatory States¹³⁷ have expressed the need for support in undertaking victim assistance since entry into force and six of these States parties¹³⁸ and all the signatory States¹³⁹ listed have reiterated the need for support in victim assistance.

63. Two additional States parties¹⁴⁰ have been added to the group of now 27 State parties¹⁴¹ that have provided support to international cooperation and assistance since entry into force of the CCM.

64. Eleven States parties¹⁴² have reported to have received dedicated assistance for activities under the CCM, six¹⁴³ in the reporting period, two¹⁴⁴ of these for activities related to victim assistance, two¹⁴⁵ for activities related to stockpile destruction and four¹⁴⁶ for clearance activities.

65. Since entry into force, 22 States parties¹⁴⁷ have implemented action #33, developing or updating national plans for meeting their obligations under the CCM. In such plans, national and international non-governmental organizations and/or the United Nations are reported to be partners in stockpile destruction, clearance and victim assistance activities, in line with action #44.

66. Since entry into force, States and other actors have used both formal and informal meetings to exchange information and experiences and to promote technical cooperation, through panel discussions and contributions by technical experts, in line with actions #35 and #36. The same framework has been utilized to discuss international cooperation and assistance in line with actions #43 and #45.

¹³³ Afghanistan, Chad, Croatia, Grenada, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro and Mozambique.

¹³⁴ Democratic Republic of the Congo.

¹³⁵ Afghanistan, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

¹³⁶ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

¹³⁷ Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Uganda.

¹³⁸ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mozambique.

¹³⁹ Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Uganda.

¹⁴⁰ Andorra and the Czech Republic.

¹⁴¹ Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Holy See, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

¹⁴² Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Grenada, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique and Republic of Moldova.

¹⁴³ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

¹⁴⁴ Afghanistan and Albania.

¹⁴⁵ Bosnia and Herzegovina and Mozambique.

¹⁴⁶ Afghanistan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

¹⁴⁷ Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chad, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mozambique, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the First Review Conference

67. Although additions to the pool of donors have been recorded, challenges remain in ensuring efficient and effective cooperation and assistance within the framework of the CCM. Opportunities to request technical, methodological and financial assistance are not optimally utilized and there remains a mismatch with the number of States and organisations reporting to assist with that of those who have requested assistance. Challenges identified include:

- To increase the quality of information provided in the Article 7 transparency reports to develop cooperation and assistance, especially as it relates to providing clear information on plans indicating the activities and timeframes for which support is needed and sought.
- To diversify cooperation and assistance consisting not only in mobilizing and attaining financial resources from donors, but also ensuring the sharing and transfer of skills, expertise, experiences, lessons learned and technical exchanges.
- To maintain consistency and coordinated cooperation and assistance, ensuring the provision of well-integrated support within the framework of longer and broad-term perspectives?

68. Questions to discuss at the First Review Conference may include:

- (a) How could States make their needs more clearly known? How to gain a better understanding of the policies, approaches and best practices of donors with respect to future funding for stockpile destruction, victim assistance and other operative areas of the CCM in a long-term perspective?
- (b) How can States parties ensure that international assistance and cooperation efforts are linked to actual needs on the ground and broadened to include exchange of equipment, technology, skills and experience?
- (c) How can States parties and other actors providing assistance structure their support according to national plans and priorities, including through enabling long-term planning?
- (d) How can all actors work together in building national capacities and strengthening national ownership?
- (e) How can the provision of international cooperation and assistance be used to encourage the use of the most efficient methodologies?
- (f) How can more States parties be mobilized to implement actions #37 to #42?

VII. Implementation support

69. States, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Cluster Munitions Coalition, civil society and several other entities have participated in and contributed to the formal and informal meetings of the CCM since its entry into force. The Presidencies,¹⁴⁸ friends of Presidents, Coordinators and other States parties have consulted broadly with relevant organizations, in accordance with actions #51 and #52.

70. Since the adoption of the Vientiane Action Plan at the First Meeting of States Parties, an intersessional programme of work has been established, and since the Second Meeting

¹⁴⁸ Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Norway, Zambia and Costa Rica.

of States Parties a Coordination Committee has met regularly, succeeding the Group of Friends under the first Presidency. Under the overall lead by presidents and the executive coordination provided by the United Nations Development Programme, coordinators of the six thematic working groups,¹⁴⁹ as well as the working group Chairs on reporting and national implementation measures, have been actively involved in the preparations for, and the execution of, intersessional meetings, the Meetings of States Parties and the drafting of annual progress reports monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan up to the First Review Conference of the CCM.

71. Under the Presidency of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, the United Nations Development Programme worked with coordinators in the process of drafting the subsequent review of the Vientiane Action Plan in 2014 in preparation for the First Review Conference at which time, Working Groups of Experts were established consisting of thematically engaged States and representatives of international, national and non-governmental organisations. The draft Vientiane Action Plan Review was presented at the first Preparatory Meeting ahead of the First Review Conference and was submitted in its final form to the Review Conference. This work was taken forward by the President-designate of the First Review Conference, supported by the United Nations Development Programme and Coordinators who have also led the consultation process within their respective thematic Working Groups of Experts and the elaboration of the forthcoming successor, the Dubrovnik Action Plan.

72. The Coordination Committee includes observer representatives from the Cluster Munition Coalition, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme in its executive coordination and implementation support capacity. The International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and the United Nations Development Programme have, together with others, continued to play vital roles in the implementation of the CCM, including as organisers and facilitators as well as panellists in various thematic sessions and workshops at meetings under the CCM. The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining has provided some logistical support to the organization of the intersessional meetings.

73. At the Second Meeting of States Parties, States parties decided that the CCM would benefit from an entity charged with the support to States on the implementation of the CCM, and the President was mandated to initiate the drafting of components for a hosting agreement and a funding model for its establishment.¹⁵⁰ Building on the work of the previous presidency, the President of the Third Meeting of States Parties continued consultations on a funding model and the subsequent establishment of the Implementation Support Unit, including consultations with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining on a hosting agreement. The work subsequently led to the decisions at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties on the establishment of an Implementation Support Unit and the concrete steps on how to take it forward, parallel to ensuring continuity in the implementation support by means of requesting the United Nations Development Programme to continue its work until the conclusion of the Presidency of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties including remaining with the management, decision-making and accountability of the work.¹⁵¹ Following consultations and discussions among States, the Meeting decided to mandate the President of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to conclude, in consultation with States parties, an agreement with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining on the hosting of the Unit, and further to this, for the

¹⁴⁹ General Status and Operation of the Convention, Universalization, Victim Assistance, Clearance and Risk Reduction, Stockpile Destruction, and Cooperation and Assistance.

¹⁵⁰ CCM/MSP/2011/5, para 29.

¹⁵¹ CCM/MSP/2013/6, para 32.

President to decide in a transparent way and in consultation with the Coordinators, as well as taking into account the views of all States parties, on the recruitment of the Director.¹⁵²

74. The process of the recruitment of the Director of the CCM Implementation Support Unit was initiated in July 2014 under the President of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties. The selection panel, chaired by Costa Rica also comprised the following four States parties: Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Netherlands and Zambia.¹⁵³

75. A hosting agreement¹⁵⁴ was concluded on 2 August 2014 and the successful recruitment of the Director of the Implementation Support Unit, Ms. Sheila Mweemba, from Zambia, was announced on 1 April 2015 by the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties.¹⁵⁵ In early March 2015, and with the preparatory process for the Review Conference in mind, a transition plan was put in place by the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, the President-designate and the United Nations Development Programme outlining the milestones for handover and a clear division of work with the United Nations Development Programme predominantly working on substantive elements in preparation for the Review Conference whilst the new Implementation Support Unit provided the organisational and logistical support to the President-designate and the sponsorship programme dedicated to this meeting.

76. In preparing for the First Review Conference, further support has been provided in the drafting and subsequent consultation process of four documents: a draft Dubrovnik declaration, a draft Dubrovnik Action Plan, a document on the post-Review Conference machinery and meeting schedule and the Croatia Progress Report - monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan up to the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, together with other procedural matters including a provisional agenda, a provisional programme of work and an annotated programme of work. The first mentioned three documents have furthermore been subject to extensive exchanges of views during the first and second preparatory meetings in advance of the First Review Conference at which time States parties also considered and discussed the prospects for a sustainable and predictable funding model for the new Implementation Support Unit.

77. Further to this, and against the backdrop of decisions during the Fourth Meeting of States Parties, an intersessional meeting took place on 22-23 June 2015, back-to-back with the Standing Committees of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, chaired by the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties and undertaken with logistical support from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

78. At the First Review Conference, the Executive Coordinator provided an overview of the tasks and activities undertaken by the interim Implementation Support Unit since the First Meeting of States Parties at which time the United Nations Development Programme was appointed Executive Coordinator to the CCM. Ever since, and whilst awaiting further State parties decision on an establishment of an Implementation Support Unit, the United Nations Development Programme was repeatedly requested to lead interim work and implementation support to the CCM at all subsequent meetings of States parties. This support included two main areas of work: (a) secretariat functions and operational support to the Presidency, President-designate, the Coordination Committee and hosts of meetings as well as general support to States parties and other interested States, and (b) the administration of sponsorship programmes aimed at facilitating the participation and contribution of low-income and affected States, providing an opportunity for developing countries to meaningfully engage in decisions that affect them, ensuring a representative

¹⁵² CCM/MSP/2013/6, para. 31.

¹⁵³ CCM/MSP/2014/6, para. 26.

¹⁵⁴ www.clusterconvention.org/files/2012/02/ISU-CCM-Hosting-agreement.pdf

¹⁵⁵ www.clusterconvention.org/files/2012/02/Director-ISU-CCM-notification.pdf

global discourse on cluster munitions reflecting experiences of affected States and encouraging States that are in the process of, or interested in, ratifying or acceding to the CCM.

79. The support provided by the United Nations Development Programme also included resource mobilization for activities and interim support and of the USD 4.3 million raised over the period from 2010 - 2015, some 63 per cent have been allocated by seven donors (Austria, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland) towards the sponsorship programme; an additional 24 per cent have been allocated by six donors (Australia, Holy See, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland) towards the procurement of goods and services in connection with the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Meetings of States Parties respectively as well as to regional and intersessional meetings, and 13 per cent have been allocated by contributions from eight donors (Australia, France, Holy See, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland) to costs rendered by the United Nations Development Programme, including staff cost for a specialist, cost sharing of administrative staff and travels.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the First Review Conference

80. One challenge that remains is to decide on a sustainable and predictable funding model for the Implementation Support Unit that ensures sustainability, universal ownership and accountability towards all States parties.

81. Questions to discuss at the First Review Conference may include:

How can the formal and informal meetings be organized so that they function to best support the norms of the CCM and its effective implementation?

VIII. Transparency measures¹⁵⁶

Scope

82. All States parties to the CCM are required to report, initially, within 180 days of entry into force of the CCM for that State party, and then annually with updates by 30 April. Since entry into force, three States¹⁵⁷ not yet party to the CCM have also submitted voluntary initial transparency reports, one of which have now become a State party¹⁵⁸ and subsequently also submitted its first annual update.

Progress

83. In line with Article 7 and action #58, sixty-seven of the 86 States parties due¹⁵⁹ have submitted their initial Article 7 transparency report leaving nineteen States parties¹⁶⁰ overdue with their initial Article 7 transparency report submission. One State party¹⁶¹ submitted its initial report before ratifying the CCM.

¹⁵⁶ Annex “Tables and graphs outlining progress updates in the various thematic areas: Transparency measures”.

¹⁵⁷ Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Palau.

¹⁵⁸ Canada.

¹⁵⁹ The initial Article 7 Transparency reports of the eight States who have ratified or acceded to the CCM since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, e.g. Guinea, Guyana, State of Palestine, Paraguay, Canada, South Africa, Slovakia, Rwanda, Iceland and Colombia are not yet due.

¹⁶⁰ See annex “States Parties that have yet to submit initial Art. 7 report”.

¹⁶¹ Canada.

84. Eighty-four States parties were required to submit annual Article 7 transparency reports by 30 April 2015 in accordance with Article 7.2 and action #59. Of these, and as of 11 September 2015, as many as 40 States parties had yet to submit their annual reports. From 2014 to 2015, the delivery rate of annual transparency reports increased from 51 per cent in 2014 to 52 per cent in 2015. Although not with the potential life threatening consequences of breaches of other obligations of the CCM, Article 7 submissions are requirements under the CCM. A failure to do so would therefore, by definition, constitute a matter of non-compliance. As in previous years, and with support from the United Nations Development Programme, the Coordinator on matters pertaining to reporting has sent letters reminding States parties of their reporting obligations as well as on matters of outstanding reports.

85. Since entry into force, voluntary reporting formats have been prepared by the Coordinator with the aim of facilitating coherent and comprehensive reporting. In line with action #59 and action #62, a “guide to reporting”¹⁶² was prepared as well as the paper “transparency measures and the exchange of information in the context of the CCM: State of play and the way ahead for a better exchange of information” (CCM/MSP/2013/WP.4) aimed at maximizing reporting as a tool to assist and cooperate in the implementation of the CCM. To signal the compliance aspect of reporting, in 2014, the Coordinator reported on updates under the agenda item compliance at the intersessional meetings.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the First Review Conference:

86. The main challenge under reporting is to ensure that all States comply with reporting obligations. The challenge of enhancing quality of reporting has also been raised in the reporting period but as the submission rate is getting alarmingly low, the quantitative aspect of reporting remain the priority at this time.

87. Questions to discuss at the First Review Conference may include:

What are the factors preventing higher submission rates of both initial and annual transparency reports?

IX. National implementation measures¹⁶³

Scope

88. A total of 25 States parties¹⁶⁴ have now adopted legislation specifically aimed at the implementation of the CCM, while 23 States parties¹⁶⁵ consider their existing legislation to be sufficient. Twenty-four States parties¹⁶⁶ and one signatory¹⁶⁷ are in the process of either

¹⁶² http://www.clusterconvention.org/files/2011/01/Reporting_guide_CCM_-August-2012.pdf

¹⁶³ Annex “Tables and graphs outlining progress updates in the various thematic areas: National implementation measures”.

¹⁶⁴ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cook Islands, Czech Republic, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

¹⁶⁵ Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Lithuania, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, San Marino, Senegal, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and Uruguay.

¹⁶⁶ Afghanistan, Belize, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Croatia, Ghana, Grenada, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia.

¹⁶⁷ Democratic Republic of the Congo.

reviewing legislation with the objective to determine the need for further actions or adopting legislation. Not counting the eight States parties that have joined since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, a further 16 State parties¹⁶⁸ have not provided information in line with action #64 on how they view their status of national implementation measures. Out of the 12 States that have joined since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, four have provided information in advance of their reporting deadlines.

Progress

89. Of the 12 new States parties to the CCM in the reporting period, two¹⁶⁹ have adopted national legislation as outlined by action #63 and in accordance with Article 9, and two have indicated that they are in the process of adopting new legislation.¹⁷⁰

90. The development and adoption of legislation to enable effective implementation of the CCM remains a challenge for a number of States parties. To support States in this process, a number of tools have been developed. In 2009, the International Committee of the Red Cross published the guidance paper “model law: Convention on Cluster Munitions - Legislation for Common Law States on the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions”.¹⁷¹ In 2011, the Coordinator on matters pertaining to national implementation measures prepared and published a shorter model entitled “model legislation: Cluster munitions act 201[]” tailored for non-possessor, non-contaminated States.¹⁷²

91. In addition, and with the support of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Coordinator, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and the United Nations Development Programme, Ghana has been working on draft model legislation for African countries under civil and common law systems. In pursuit of this goal, workshops were held in Geneva in early 2014 to explore the challenges faced by African States in the process of ratifying the CCM. A model legislation drafting workshop was also held in San José, Costa Rica in September 2014 to enable consideration of the African draft model. The model is designed to be suitable for both common and civil law countries and is available in both French and English. In June 2015, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Government of Zambia co-hosted a workshop for States in southern Africa on advancing adherence to the CCM and the development and adoption of national legislation to implement the CCM.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the First Review Conference:

92. The main challenge under national implementation measures is to ensure that all States swiftly review, develop and adopt any legislation deemed necessary for the effective implementation of the CCM.

93. Questions to discuss at the First Review Conference may include:

What are the factors preventing greater progress in national implementation and what assistance might States parties and signatories need to facilitate their adoption of implementing legislation?

¹⁶⁸ Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Iraq, Monaco, Nauru, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago.

¹⁶⁹ Canada and Iceland.

¹⁷⁰ Belize and Congo.

¹⁷¹ Available from http://www.clusterconvention.org/files/2013/03/model_law_clusters_munitions.pdf.

¹⁷² CCM/MSP/2011/WP.6

Annex

Tables and graphs outlining progress updates in the various thematic areas

Universalization

96 States parties (by region)				21 signatory States (by region)		
Africa (27)				Africa (15)		
Botswana	Côte d'Ivoire	Mozambique	Togo	Angola	Kenya	Somalia
Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	Tunisia	Benin	Liberia	Uganda
Burundi	Guinea	Rwanda	Zambia	Central African Republic	Madagascar	Tanzania
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Senegal		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Namibia	
Cape Verde	Lesotho	Seychelles		Djibouti	Nigeria	
Chad	Malawi	Sierra Leone		Gambia	Sao Tome and Principe	
Comoros	Mali	South Africa				
Congo	Mauritania	Swaziland				
Americas (23)				Americas (2)		
Antigua and Barbuda	Costa Rica	Honduras	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Haiti		
	Dominican Republic	Mexico		Jamaica		
Belize	Ecuador	Nicaragua	Trinidad and Tobago			
Bolivia	El Salvador	Panama				
Canada	Grenada	Paraguay	Uruguay			
Chile	Guatemala	Peru				
Colombia	Guyana	Saint Kitts and Nevis				

*Universalization***Asia (3)**

Afghanistan Japan Lao
 People's
 Democratic
 Republic

Asia (2)

Indonesia Philippines

Europe (34)

Albania Germany Moldova Sweden Cyprus
 Andorra Holy See Monaco Switzerland
 Austria Hungary Montenegro The
 former
 Yugoslav
 Republic
 of
 Macedonia
 Belgium **Iceland** Netherlands United
 Kingdom
 of Great
 Britain
 and
 Northern
 Ireland

Europe (1)

Bosnia and Italy Norway
 Herzegovina
 Bulgaria Ireland Portugal
 Croatia Liechtenstein San
 Marino
 Czech
 Republic Lithuania Slovakia
 Denmark Luxembourg Slovenia
 France Malta Spain

Middle East (3)

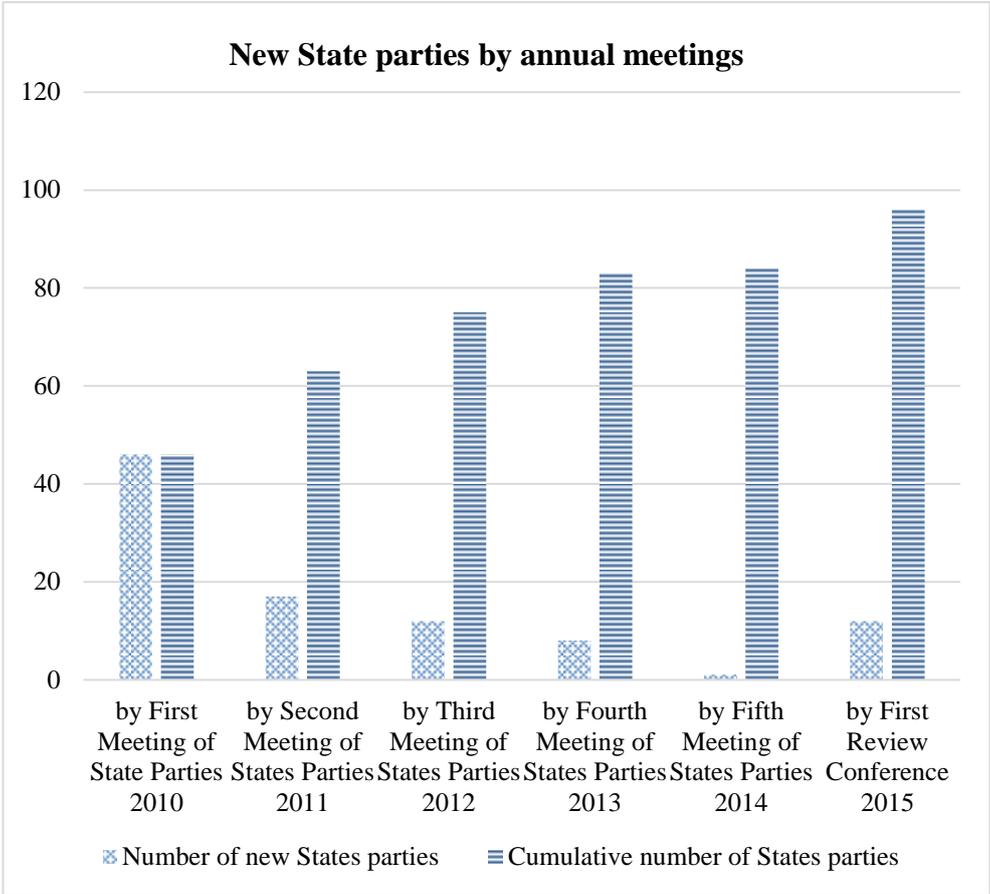
Iraq Lebanon **State of Palestine**

Middle East (0)**Pacific (6)**

Australia Fiji New
 Zealand
 Cook
 Islands Nauru Samoa

Pacific (1)

Palau



*Stockpile destruction under Article 3***States parties with stockpile destruction obligations**¹⁷³

Botswana	Guinea	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Guinea-Bissau	South Africa
Croatia	Italy	Spain
France	Peru	Switzerland
Germany		

States parties that have completed stockpile destruction¹⁷⁴

Afghanistan	Czech Republic	Netherlands
Austria	Denmark	Norway
Belgium	Ecuador	Portugal
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Honduras	Republic of Moldova
Canada	Hungary	Slovenia
Chile	Iraq	Sweden
Colombia	Japan	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Congo	Montenegro	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Côte d'Ivoire	Mozambique	

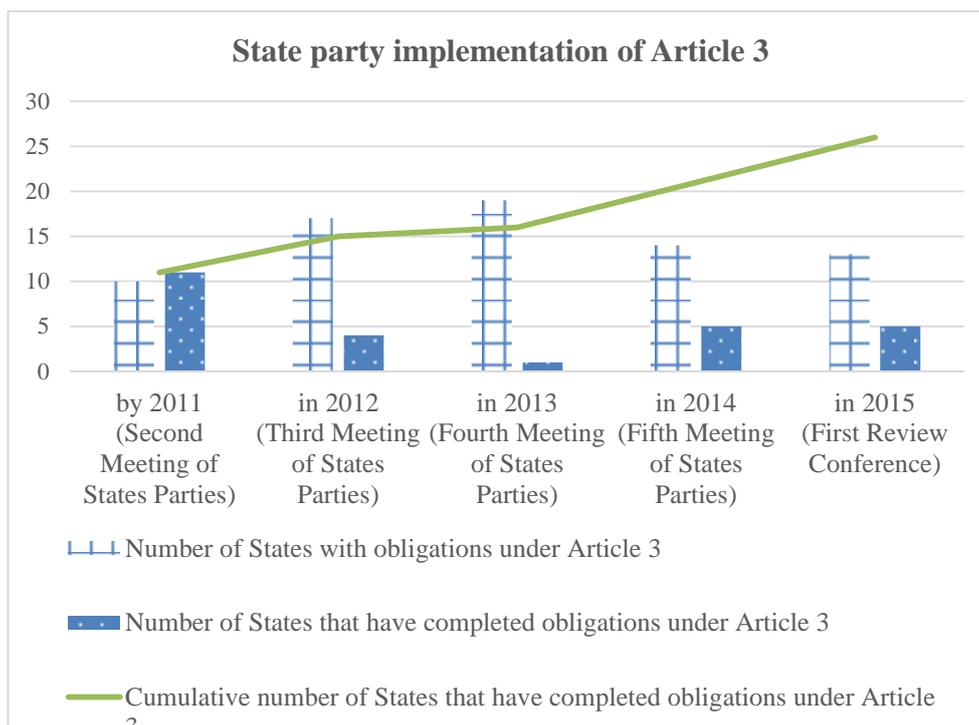
States parties retaining stockpiles for permitted purposes

Belgium	Germany	Sweden
Czech Republic	Italy	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	
France	Spain	

States parties that have provided information on retained stockpiles

Belgium	Germany	Sweden
Czech Republic	Italy	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	
France	Spain	

¹⁷³ New States parties in **bold**.¹⁷⁴ States parties having completed obligations under Article 3 in the reporting period in **bold**.



Clearance of cluster munitions remnants under Article 4

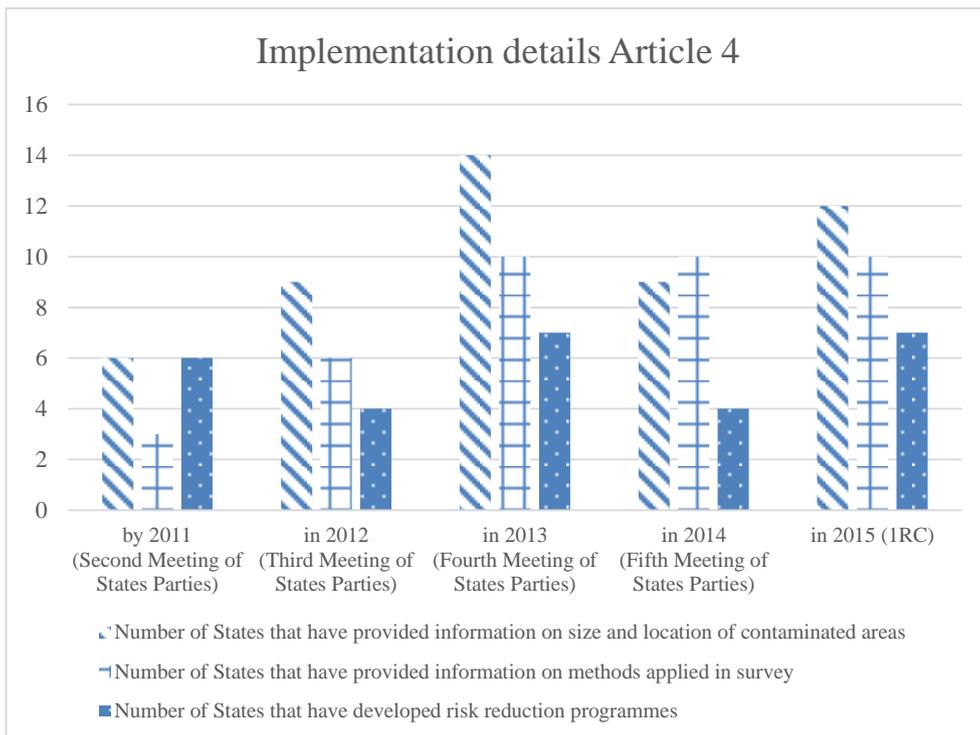
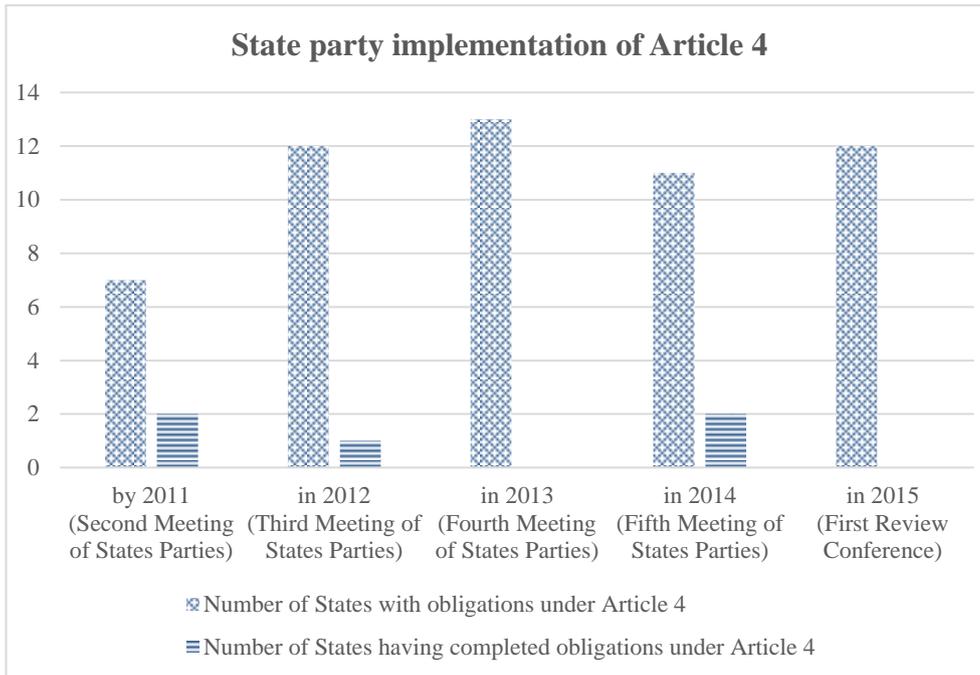
States parties with clearance obligations¹⁷⁵

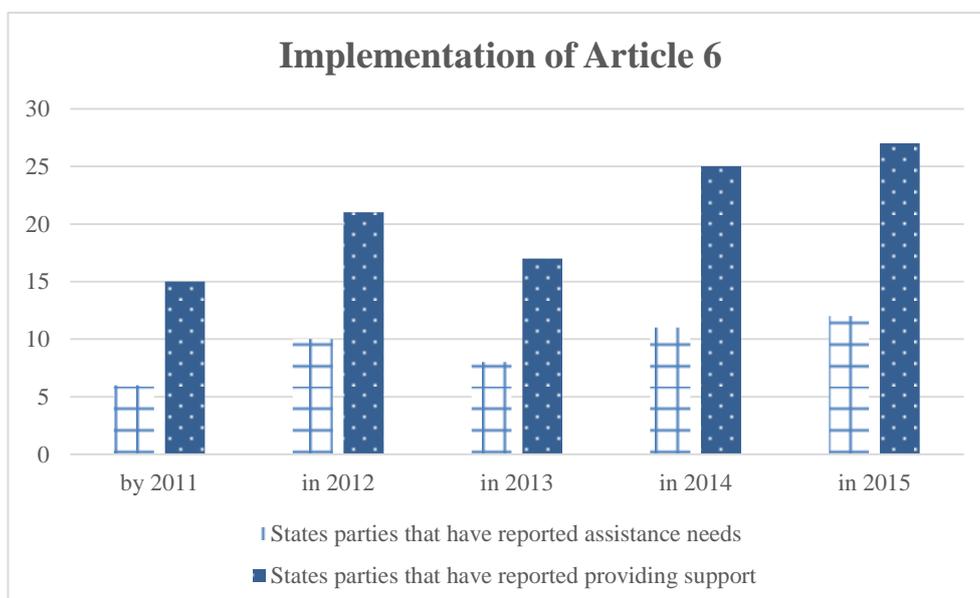
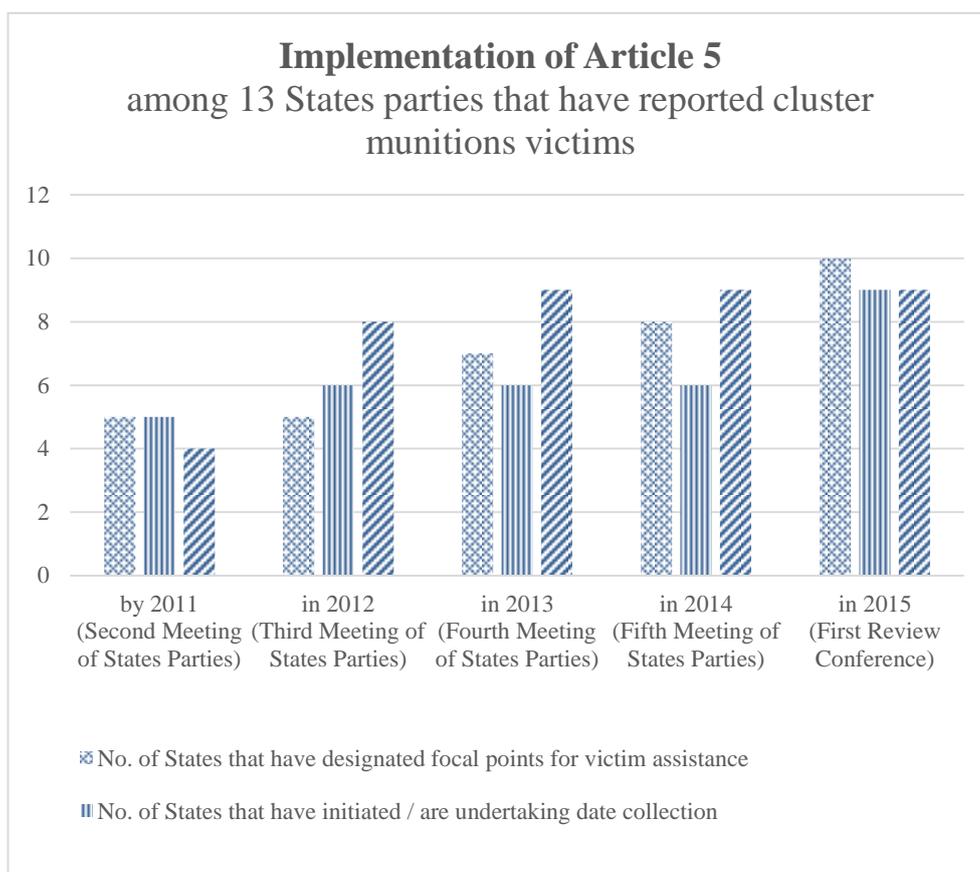
Afghanistan	Colombia	Iraq
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Montenegro	Laos People's Democratic Republic
Chad	Croatia	Lebanon
Chile	Germany	Mozambique

States parties that have completed clearance obligations

Albania	Mauritania	Zambia
Grenada	Norway	

¹⁷⁵ New States parties in **bold**.





Submission of initial transparency reports under Article 7 (as of 11 September 2015)

States parties that have submitted their initial transparency report

Afghanistan	Ghana	New Zealand
Albania	Grenada	Nicaragua
Andorra	Guatemala	Norway
Antigua and Barbuda	Holy See	Peru
Australia	Hungary	Portugal
Austria	Iraq	Republic of Moldova
Belgium	Ireland	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Italy	Samoa
Botswana	Japan	San Marino
Bulgaria	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Lebanon	Seychelles
Burundi	Lesotho	Sierra Leone
Canada ¹⁷⁶	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Chile	Lithuania	Spain
Costa Rica	Luxembourg	Swaziland
Cote d'Ivoire	Malawi	Sweden
Croatia	Malta	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Mauritania	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Denmark	Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Monaco	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
El Salvador	Montenegro	Uruguay
France	Mozambique	Zambia
Germany	Netherlands	

¹⁷⁶ Report submitted on a voluntary basis while still a signatory State.

Submission of initial transparency reports under Article 7 (as of 11 September 2015)

States parties that have yet to submit an initial transparency report

Belize	Cook Islands	Nauru
Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Panama
Cameroon	Fiji	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Togo
Chad	Honduras	Tunisia
Congo	Mali	
Comoros	Niger	

States parties with the initial transparency report not yet due

Canada	27 February 2016
Colombia	28 August 2016
Guinea	19 April 2015
Guyana	27 September 2015
Iceland	31 July 2016
Paraguay	28 February 2016
Rwanda	31 July 2016
Slovakia	30 June 2016
South Africa	29 April 2016
State of Palestine	27 December 2015

*Submission of annual transparency reports under Article 7 (as of 11 September 2015)***States parties that have submitted annual reports**

Afghanistan	2013, 2014, 2015	Japan	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Albania	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Andorra	2015	Lebanon	2012, 2013, 2014
Antigua and Barbuda	2014	Liechtenstein	2015
Australia	2014, 2015	Lithuania	2012, 2013, 2014
Austria	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Luxembourg	2012, 2014, 2015
Belgium	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Mauritania	2014, 2015
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Mexico	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Botswana	2014	Monaco	2012, 2014
Bulgaria	2013, 2014, 2015	Montenegro	2013, 2014, 2015
Burkina Faso	2013	Mozambique	2013, 2014, 2015
Canada ¹⁷⁷	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Netherlands	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Chile	2013	New Zealand	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Costa Rica	2015	Nicaragua	2013
Cote d'Ivoire	2014	Norway	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Croatia	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Peru	2014, 2015
Czech Republic	2013, 2014, 2015	Portugal	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Denmark	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Republic of Moldova	2012, 2013, 2015
Ecuador	2013	San Marino	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
El Salvador	2015	Senegal	2014, 2015
France	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Slovenia	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Germany	2012, 2013, 2014,	Spain	2012, 2013, 2014,

¹⁷⁷ Canada submitted annual reports from 2012 to 2014 on a voluntary basis and in 2015 as State party to the CCM.

Submission of annual transparency reports under Article 7 (as of 11 September 2015)

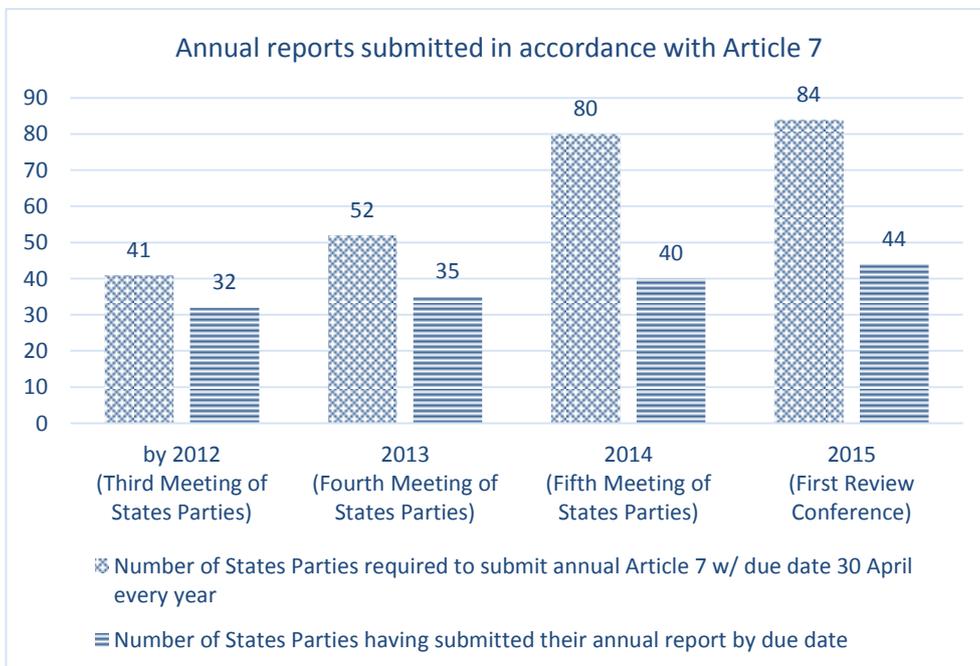
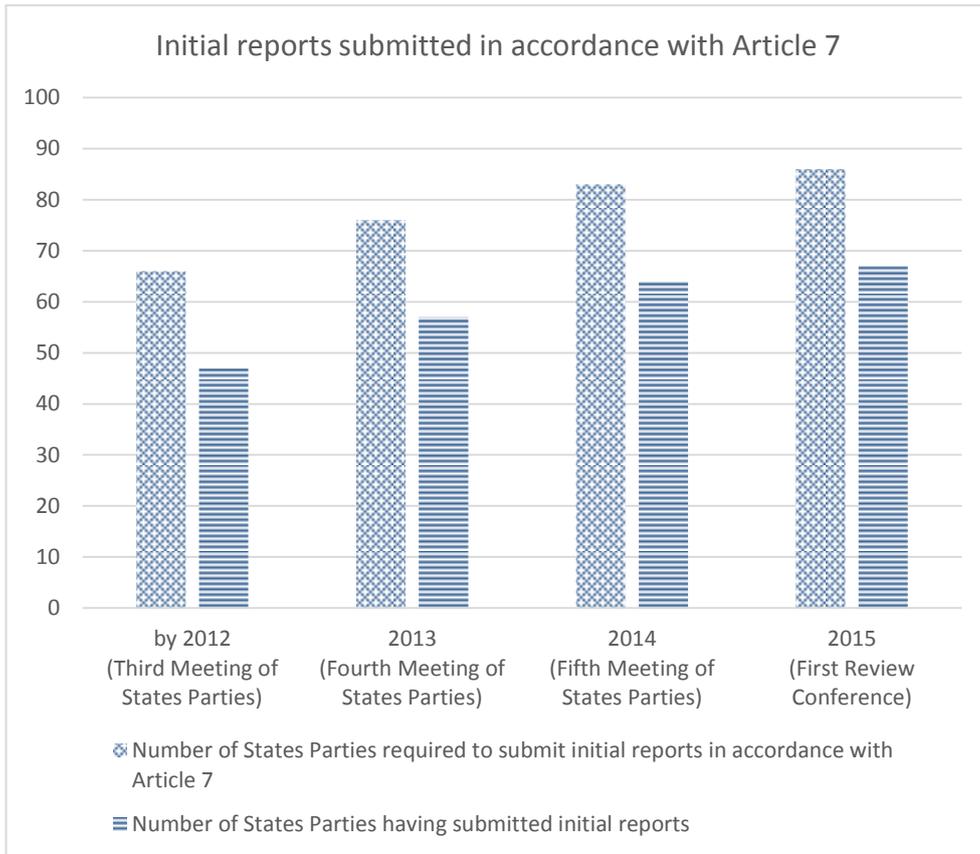
	2015		2015
Ghana	2012, 2013, 2014	Swaziland	2014, 2015
Grenada	2013	Sweden	2014, 2015
Guatemala	2012, 2013	Switzerland	2014, 2015
Holy See	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Hungary	2015	Trinidad and Tobago	2014, 2015
Iraq	2015	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Ireland	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Uruguay	2013
Italy	2013, 2014, 2015	Zambia	2012, 2013, 2014

States parties that have yet to submit annual reports

Antigua and Barbuda	Fiji	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Ghana	Niger
Botswana	Grenada	Panama
Burkina Faso	Guatemala	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Cameroon	Honduras	Samoa
Cape Verde	Lebanon	Seychelles
Chad	Lesotho	Sierra Leone
Chile	Lithuania	Togo
Comoros	Malawi	Tunisia
Cook Islands	Mali	Uruguay
Cote d'Ivoire	Malta	Zambia
Dominican Republic	Monaco	
Ecuador	Nauru	

Signatories that have submitted voluntary reports

Democratic Republic of the Congo	in 2011, 2012 and 2014
Palau	in 2011



National implementation measures under Article 9

States considering existing legislation to be sufficient

Albania	Lithuania	Peru
Andorra	Malta	San Marino
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mauritania	Senegal
Chile	Mexico	Slovenia
Costa Rica	Republic of Moldova	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Denmark	Montenegro	Tunisia
Guinea-Bissau	Netherlands	Uruguay
Holy See	Nicaragua	

States parties that have adopted legislation relating to the Convention's implementation

Australia	Guatemala	Norway
Austria	Hungary	Portugal
Belgium	Iceland	Samoa
Canada	Ireland	Spain
Cook Islands	Italy	Sweden
Czech Republic	Japan	Switzerland
Ecuador	Liechtenstein	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	Luxembourg	
Germany	New Zealand	

National implementation measures under Article 9

States parties that are developing/reviewing legislation relating to the Convention's implementation

Afghanistan	Ghana	Niger
Belize	Grenada	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Botswana	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Seychelles
Burkina Faso	Lebanon	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Lesotho	Swaziland
Congo	Malawi	Togo
Cote d'Ivoire	Mali	Zambia
Croatia	Mozambique	
