

## FACT SHEET

November 2010

### Cluster Munitions Overview

#### Ban Policy

##### Ratifications: 43

Albania	Antigua & Barbuda	Austria	Belgium
Bosnia & Herzegovina (BiH)	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cape Verde
Comoros	Croatia	Denmark	Ecuador
Fiji	France	Germany	Holy See
Ireland	Japan	Lao PDR	Lesotho
Luxembourg	Macedonia, FYR	Malawi	Mali
Malta	Mexico	Moldova	Monaco
Montenegro	New Zealand	Nicaragua	Niger
Norway	Samoa	San Marino	Seychelles
Sierra Leone	Slovenia	Spain	Tunisia
United Kingdom	Uruguay	Zambia	

##### Signatories that have not yet ratified: 65

Afghanistan	Angola	Australia	Benin
Bolivia	Botswana	Bulgaria	Cameroon
Canada	Central African Rep.	Chad	Chile
Colombia	DRC	Congo, Republic of the	Cook Islands
Costa Rica	Côte D'Ivoire	Cyprus	Czech Republic
Djibouti	Dominican Rep.	El Salvador	Gambia
Ghana	Guatemala	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau
Haiti	Honduras	Hungary	Iceland
Indonesia	Iraq	Italy	Jamaica
Kenya	Lebanon	Liberia	Liechtenstein
Lithuania	Madagascar	Mauritania	Mozambique
Namibia	Nauru	Netherlands	Nigeria
Palau	Panama	Paraguay	Peru
Philippines	Portugal	Rwanda	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Sao Tome & Principe	Senegal	Somalia	South Africa
Sweden	Switzerland	Tanzania	Togo
Uganda			

A total of 108 countries have signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions, including 94 when it opened for signature in December 2008, and 14 afterwards.

### National implementation legislation

States that have enacted national implementation legislation	10	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, UK
States in the process of preparing national implementation legislation	4	Australia, Canada, Malawi, Slovenia
States indicating they intend to prepare national implementation legislation	4	Burundi, Lao PDR, Samoa, Seychelles
States indicating they believe existing laws are sufficient	2	Denmark, Montenegro

### Use

#### Use of cluster munitions<sup>1</sup>

User state	Locations used
Colombia	Colombia
Eritrea	Ethiopia
Ethiopia	Eritrea
France	Chad, Iraq, Kuwait
Georgia	Georgia, possibly <i>Abkhazia</i>
Iraq	Iran, Iraq
Israel	Lebanon, Syria
Libya	Chad
Morocco	<i>Western Sahara, Mauritania</i>
Netherlands	former Yugoslavia ( <i>Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia</i> )
Nigeria	Sierra Leone
Russia	Afghanistan (as USSR), <i>Chechnya, Georgia</i>
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia
South Africa	Has admitted past use, location unknown
Sudan	Sudan
United Kingdom	<i>Falkland Islands, Iraq, Kuwait, former Yugoslavia (Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia)</i>
United States	Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Cambodia, Grenada, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Vietnam, former Yugoslavia ( <i>Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia</i> ), possibly Yemen
Yugoslavia (former Socialist Republic of)	Albania, BiH, Croatia
<b>18 states</b>	<b>39 locations (26 countries, 5 areas)</b>

*Note: Italics indicate other areas.*

<sup>1</sup> This accounting is incomplete, however, given that in several other cases it is unclear which party used cluster munitions, including in Angola, Azerbaijan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Nagorno-Karabakh, Tajikistan, Uganda, and Zambia. In addition to the armed forces of states, non-state armed groups have used cluster munitions in Afghanistan (by the Northern Alliance), BiH (by a Serb militia), Croatia (by a Serb militia), Israel (by Hezbollah), and possibly in some of those locations noted above where it is unclear which party used the weapon. Unconfirmed reports cite the use of cluster munitions in Pakistan, Slovenia, and Turkey, as well as in Pakistani-controlled Kashmir.

## Production

### States that have developed or produced cluster munitions: 34<sup>2</sup>

States Parties and signatories: 15	
Australia	Japan
Belgium	Netherlands
BiH	South Africa
Chile	Spain
France	Sweden
Germany	Switzerland
Iraq	UK
Italy	

Non-signatories: 19	
<i>Argentina</i>	Pakistan
Brazil	Poland
China	Romania
Egypt	Russia
Greece	<i>Serbia</i>
India	Singapore
Iran	Slovakia
Israel	Turkey
North Korea	US
South Korea	

Note: *Italics indicate non-signatories that say they no longer produce.*

## Stockpiling

### Countries that have stockpiled cluster munitions: 86 (73 current)

States Parties	Signatories	Non-signatories	
Austria	Afghanistan	Algeria	Mongolia
Belgium	Angola	Argentina	Morocco
BiH	Australia	Azerbaijan	Oman
Bulgaria	Canada	Bahrain	Pakistan
Croatia	Chile	Belarus	Poland
Denmark	Colombia	Brazil	Qatar
France	Congo, Republic of the	Cambodia	Romania
Germany	Czech Republic	China	Russia
Japan	Guinea	Cuba	Saudi Arabia
Moldova	Guinea-Bissau	Egypt	Serbia
Montenegro	Honduras	Eritrea	Singapore
Norway	Hungary	Estonia	Slovakia
Slovenia	Indonesia	Ethiopia	Sudan
Spain	Iraq	Finland	Syria
UK	Italy	Georgia	Thailand
	Netherlands	Greece	Turkey
	Nigeria	India	Turkmenistan
	Peru	Iran	Ukraine
	Portugal	Israel	UAE
	South Africa	Jordan	US
	Sweden	Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan
	Switzerland	North Korea	Yemen
	Uganda	South Korea	Zimbabwe
		Kuwait	
		Libya	
<b>14 (9 current)</b>	<b>24 (17 current)</b>	<b>48 (47 current)</b>	

Note: *Shading indicates no longer possesses stocks.*

<sup>2</sup> In these listings, the loading, assembling, and packaging of submunitions and carrier munitions into a condition suitable for storage or use in combat is considered production of cluster munitions. Modifying the original manufacturers' delivery configuration for improved combat performance is also considered a form of production.

**Known stockpiles of States Parties' cluster munitions prior to destruction activities: 10 states**

State	Stockpile destruction deadline	Cluster munitions	Submunitions	Status of stockpile destruction	
				In progress	Completed
Austria	1 August 2018	12,699	620,781–798,147	Completion expected in 2010	
Belgium	1 August 2018	115,975	Approx. 10.25 million		√
France	1 August 2018	Approx. 35,000	Approx. 15 million	Completion expected in 2016	
Germany	1 August 2018	Approx. 550,000	Approx. 50 million	Completion expected in 2015	
Moldova	1 August 2018	1,385	27,330		√
Montenegro	1 August 2018	353	51,891		√
Norway	1 August 2018	53,745	Approx. 3.3 million		√
Slovenia	1 August 2018	1,080	52,920	Initiating program	
Spain	1 August 2018	5,560	251,876		√
UK	1 November 2018	190,549	Approx. 38.76 million	Completion expected in 2013	

**Known stockpiles of signatories' cluster munitions prior to destruction activities: 6 states**

State	Cluster munitions	Submunitions	Status of stockpile destruction	
			In progress	Completed
Afghanistan*	*	*		√
Angola	Unknown	7,215		√
Colombia	72	10,832		√
Czech Republic	67	5,377		
Netherlands	Approx. 191,500	Approx. 26 million	Underway	
Portugal	22	3,234		√

\* The Ministry of Defense of Afghanistan said that "about 113,196 items containing 29,559 kilograms" of old Soviet stocks of cluster munitions had been destroyed.

## Contamination

**States and other areas contaminated with cluster munition remnants: 23 states/3 areas**

Africa	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Europe-CIS	Middle East-North Africa
Angola	Argentina*	Afghanistan	Azerbaijan	Iraq
Chad		Cambodia	BiH	Lebanon
Congo, Democratic Republic of the		Lao PDR	Croatia	Syria
Congo, Republic of the		Vietnam	Georgia (South Ossetia)	<i>Western Sahara</i>
Guinea-Bissau			Montenegro	
Mauritania			Russia	
Sudan			Serbia	
			Tajikistan	
			UK*	
			<i>Kosovo</i>	
			<i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i>	

Table Key
State Party
Signatory
Non-signatory/not applicable

*Note: Other areas are indicated by italics*

\* Argentina and the UK both claim sovereignty over the Falkland Islands/Malvinas, which still contain areas with unexploded submunitions. Only one state is included in the total of 23 states.

**Formerly contaminated states: 5**

State	Status of contamination	Convention status
Albania	Clearance declared complete	State Party
Ethiopia	No longer believed to be contaminated	Non-signatory
Sierra Leone	No longer believed to be contaminated	State Party
Uganda	No longer believed to be contaminated	Signatory
Zambia	Clearance declared complete	State Party

**Extent of contamination from unexploded submunitions in States Parties**

State	Estimated extent of contamination (km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of confirmed and suspected hazardous areas	Clearance deadline
Lao PDR	No reliable estimate, but massive	Not known	1 August 2020
Croatia	4.3	19	1 August 2020
BiH	2	18	1 March 2021
Montenegro	0.25	Not reported	1 August 2020
UK*	13	117	1 November 2020

\* The UK is contaminated by virtue of its control and assertion of full sovereignty over the Falkland Islands/Malvinas. There are an unknown number of cluster munition remnants on the Falklands Islands/Malvinas, but the UK Ministry of Defence estimated in a February 2009 letter that only 70 submunitions remained and were contained in mined areas.

**Casualties**

**Affected states/areas with reported cluster munition casualties: 27 states, 3 areas**

Africa	Asia-Pacific	Europe-CIS	Middle East-North Africa
Angola	Afghanistan	Albania	Iraq
Chad	Cambodia	BiH	Israel
DRC	Lao PDR	Croatia	Kuwait
Eritrea	Vietnam	Georgia	Lebanon
Ethiopia		Montenegro	Syria
Guinea-Bissau		Russia	<i>Western Sahara</i>
Mozambique		Serbia	
Sierra Leone		Tajikistan	
Sudan		<i>Kosovo</i>	
Uganda		<i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i>	

**States with reported casualties in 2009: 10**

Table Key
State Party
Signatory
Non-signatory/not applicable

Note: Other areas are indicated by italics.

State/area	Casualties	Convention status
Afghanistan	3	Signatory
BiH	3	State Party
Cambodia	10	Non-signatory
DRC	10	Signatory
Iraq	1	Signatory
Lao PDR	33	State Party
Lebanon	17	Signatory
Sudan	14	Non-signatory
Vietnam	7	Non-signatory
<i>Kosovo</i>	2	Not applicable
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

## Support for Mine Action

- Only seven states reported funding specifically related to cluster munitions in 2009 and 2010 through September, for a combined total of \$13.2 million, spent on universalization, preparations for the First Meeting of States Parties (including via the Cluster Munitions Trust Fund for Lao PDR), clearance, victim assistance, stockpile destruction, and advocacy.
- Many others spent funds, particularly for universalization and destruction of their own stocks, but did not report amounts.
- The Cluster Munitions Trust Fund for Lao PDR was established in March 2010, and had received \$4.15 million in contributions from four nations as of early September 2010, according to UNDP.
- Contributions to affected states were often made through general mine action funding, not through cluster munition-specific contributions. In most countries and areas, unexploded submunition clearance occurred as part of mine clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, and battle area clearance.

### States/areas with cluster munition contamination that received international support for mine action in 2009: 19 states, 3 areas

State	Amount (\$ million)	State	Amount (\$ million)	State	Amount (\$ million)
Afghanistan	106.6	Croatia	4.6	Mauritania	0.26
Angola	18.8	Georgia	2.1	<i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i>	2.2
Azerbaijan	2.2	Guinea-Bissau	2.1	Serbia	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18.5	Iraq	34.7	Sudan	23
Cambodia	33.3	<i>Kosovo</i>	1.6	Syria	0.15
Chad	7.1	Lao PDR*	11	Tajikistan	3.5
DRC	3.6	Lebanon*	21.2	Vietnam*	4.2
				<i>Western Sahara</i>	1.2

\* Funding for clearance in Lao PDR, Lebanon, and Vietnam was utilized in large part for clearance of unexploded submunitions.