



LANDMINE & CLUSTER MUNITION MONITOR FACT SHEET



Prepared by Human Rights Watch

June 2011

Cluster Munition Stockpiles and their Destruction: Implementation of Article 3 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

Article 3 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions obligates each State Party to destroy or ensure the destruction of all cluster munitions, as soon as possible but not later than eight years after the entry into force of the convention for that State Party, with the possibility of extending this deadline. A State Party also must provide information in a transparency report within six months after entry into force for it on the total quantity of each type cluster munition, including explosive submunitions, under its jurisdiction and control.

Because of the dynamic progress being made daily on fulfilling this obligation, the statistics and information herein are accurate only up until the time of publication. States Parties and signatories are encouraged to provide updates and clarifications at the intersessional meeting or directly to Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.

Declaration of Stockpiles by States Parties

The implementation of Article 3 is off to a strong start. So far, 14 State Parties have declared in their initial Article 7 transparency reports possessing 994,573 cluster munitions containing over 140 million explosive submunitions. This total includes information voluntarily provided by States Parties on stockpiles and destruction activities that occurred prior to entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions for that State Party. The quantities of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions declared to date are presented in the following table (see Attachment 1 for the types and quantities of cluster munitions declared by States Parties):

Quantities of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions declared, June 2011

State	Quantity of Cluster Munitions Declared	Quantity of Explosive Submunitions Declared
Austria	12,672	798,336
Belgium	115,210	10,138,480
Croatia	7,380	190,868
Denmark	42,020	2,440,940
France	34,937	14,923,621
Germany	544,549	67,305,417
Japan	14,011	2,029,469
Moldova	1,385	27,050
Montenegro	353	51,891
Norway	52,190	3,087,910
Portugal	11	1,617
Slovenia	1,080	52,920
Spain	4,762	232,647
United Kingdom	164,013	38,758,898
Total	994,573	140,040,064

In addition to reports by States Parties, signatory **Canada** in a voluntary transparency report declared possessing 13,626 cluster munitions containing 1.3 million explosive submunitions; it also reports having destroyed some of these weapons already. The **DR Congo** in another voluntary report noted that the verification of its stocks is in progress.

Confirmation by States Parties in their transparency reports that they do not possess stockpiles is equally as important as a declaration of stockpiles. Laudably, **Albania**, the **Holy See**, **Ireland**, **Lao PDR**, **Lithuania**, **Luxembourg**, **Sierra Leone**, and **Zambia** have included in their reports a definitive statement that they do not possess stockpiles. This action removes any potential ambiguity regarding the state's obligations.

States Parties **Burkina Faso**, **Burundi**, **Malawi**, **Malta**, **Mexico**, New Zealand, **San Marino**, and **Uruguay** submitted transparency reports that simply indicated that the form was "not applicable" or provided entries of "none." These States Parties are urged to clearly state in their next report that there are no cluster munitions stockpiled under their jurisdiction and control.

While States Parties **Ecuador**, **Fiji**, **Guatemala**, **Lesotho**, **FYR Macedonia**, **Mali**, **Nicaragua**, **Niger**, **Samoa**, and the **Seychelles** are late in submitting their initial transparency reports, none are believed currently to stockpile cluster munitions. Transparency reports for the remaining 17 States Parties are not due yet.

Declared Destruction of Stockpiles by States Parties

A significant amount of activity has occurred by States Parties to destroy their stockpiles. A total of 10 States Parties have reported that 589,608 cluster munitions containing over 64.4 million submunitions have been destroyed. This includes the information submitted by States Parties on a voluntary basis for those cluster munitions and explosive submunitions destroyed before entry into force. The quantities of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions reported destroyed by States Parties are detailed in the following table:

Quantities of cluster munitions & explosive submunitions reported destroyed by States Parties, June 2011

State	Cluster Munitions Destroyed	Explosive Submunitions Destroyed
Austria	12,672	798,336
Belgium	115,210	10,138,480
France	9	721
Germany	306,503	27,956,812
Moldova	1,385	27,050
Montenegro	353	51,891
Norway	52,190	3,087,910
Portugal	11	1,617
Spain	4,762	232,647
United Kingdom	96,513	22,153,148
Total	589,608	64,448,612

A total of eight States Parties have completed the destruction of their stocks: **Austria** (November 2010), **Belgium** (August 2010), **Ecuador** (2004), **Moldova** (July 2010), **Montenegro** (October 2010), **Norway** (July 2010), **Portugal** (before entry into force), and **Spain** (March 2009) (dates of completion are indicated).

All States Parties with stocks indicate they have either begun the physical destruction of stockpiles or are in the process of having a plan in place to do so. All have indicated that they will complete the task before their eight year deadline.

States Parties have reported different approaches to destroying their stockpiles:

- **Austria** and **Belgium** transported their stocks for disposal at a facility in Italy; both have completed their destruction programs.
- **Croatia** and **Denmark** are in the process of planning for and financing their destruction programs.
- **Ecuador** has not yet officially declared destruction of its stock in an Article 7 report, but has elsewhere indicated that it destroyed its stock of BL755 cluster bombs in 2004.
- **France**, **Germany**, and **Japan** are relying on domestic ammunition disassembly capacities to dispose of stockpiles and have commenced their programs. **Germany** reports that its stockpiles will be destroyed by the end of 2015.
- **Moldova** and **Montenegro** disassembled their weapons domestically, recycling some components and destroying others. Both received international assistance to fulfill their obligation and both have completed their programs.
- **Norway** destroyed its all of its stocks in controlled underground detonations and has completed its destruction program.
- **Portugal** and **Spain** contracted the disposal of their stocks with domestic ammunition disposal firms and have completed their programs.
- **Slovenia** is sending its stocks for destruction in **Bulgaria** and this is scheduled to be finished by September 2011.
- The **United Kingdom** has sent portions of its stocks for destruction in **Germany**, **Italy**, **Norway**, and **Sweden** and is scheduled to complete its program by the end of 2013.

So far, six States Parties indicated in their transparency reports that a total of approximately €150 million has so far been allocated to the destruction of stockpiles. The costs of destroying stockpiles are as varied as the methods chosen. While it is too early to draw conclusions, the cost data reported in transparency reports to date include:

- **France** estimates that the total cost of disposing of its stockpile is between €30 and €35 million.
- **Germany** reports spending €11.8 million for stockpile destruction before entry into force and has allocated €29.6 million for stockpile destruction through its completion in 2015.
- **Japan** notes that the budget for destruction of cluster munitions amounting to about ¥2.8 billion (appx. €24 million) will be allocated to the fiscal year 2011.
- **Moldova** dedicated 1.3 million Moldovan Lei (appx. €76,000) in domestic resources and received €108,450 of international assistance to destroy its stockpile.
- **Spain** spent €4,911,357.45 to destroy its stockpile.

- The **United Kingdom** estimates that it will spend approximately £40 million (appx. €45 million) to complete its stockpile destruction program by the end of 2013.
- **Croatia** notes that it could dispose of its stockpile by the end of 2012 if financial resources can be identified.

Additionally, other cost estimates for destroying stockpiles have been provided in statements at meetings and other communications with Cluster Munition Monitor including **Austria** (€1 million), **Belgium** (€3 million), and **Norway** (€2.1 million).

Some other States Parties for whom the deadline for submitting an initial transparency report has not been reached have taken concrete action to account for stockpiles or begin the destruction process. **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Guinea-Bissau,** and the **Netherlands** have indicated possessing stockpiles of cluster munitions. The **Netherlands** has begun to destroy its stockpile.

Actions taken by Signatory States

- **Colombia** reported the destruction of its stockpile in 2010 and the **Czech Republic** reported that it destroyed its stockpile in 2008.
- **Afghanistan** and **Angola** stated in 2010 that their stockpiles had been destroyed in recent years during broader post-conflict disarmament programs.
- **Australia** and **Honduras** reported that they once had stockpiles, but destroyed them long before the start of the Oslo Process in 2007.
- The **Republic of Congo** and **Hungary** have begun to destroy stocks.

Attachment 1: Types and Quantities of Cluster Munitions Stockpiled

Information in the following table was provided by States Parties in their initial transparency reports about the types and quantities of cluster munitions that were stockpiled in territory under their jurisdiction and control. It does not include individual submunitions or components of cluster munitions either stockpiled or retained by States Parties.

Type of Cluster Munition	Name of Cluster Munition	Type and Quantity of Submunition (per weapon)	Stockpiling Countries (quantity of cluster munitions)
Air-Dropped Bomb	BL755	No.2 Mk.1 (147)	Croatia (89); Germany (39,589); Montenegro (353); Portugal (11); United Kingdom (2,393)
	BME-330AP	SAP (8) & SNA (20)	Spain (385)
	CBU-2CA	BLU-3B (409)	Germany (20)
	CBU-87	BLU-97 (202)	Japan (1,748)
	CBU-99 Rockeye	Mk.118 (247)	Canada (21); Spain (575)
	IBL755	No.2 Mk.1 (147)	United Kingdom (4)
	Mk.20 Rockeye	Mk.118 (247)	Canada (1,005); Denmark (20)
	RBK-250 PTAB-2.5M	PTAB-2.5M (42)	Croatia (84); Moldova (14)
	RBK-250 ZAB-2.5M	ZAB-2.5M (48)	Croatia (49)
	RBK-250 275 AO-1 Sch	AO-1 Sch (150)	Croatia (3); Moldova (24)
	RBK-500 AO2.5RT	AO2.5RT (60)	Moldova (16)
	RBK-500 255 PTAB-10.5	PTAB-10.5 (30)	Moldova (8)
	RBK-500 255 PTAB-2.5	PTAB-2.5 (50)	Moldova (16)
	RBL755	No.2 Mk.1 (147)	United Kingdom (1,290)
Air-Launched Rocket	M261 MPSM	M73 (9)	Japan (7,329); United Kingdom (4,571)
Aircraft Dispenser	MW-1 DM11	MUSA (668)	Germany (147)
	MW-1 DM12	KB44 (4,536)	Germany (98)
	MW-1 DM22	STABO (200)	Germany (177)
	MW-1 DM31	MUSA, MUSPA, MIFF (692)	Germany (172)
	MW-1 DM32	KB44, MIFF	Germany (250)
Surface-Fired Projectile (non self destructing)	DM602	DM1348 (63)	Germany (116,603)
	DM612	DM1348 (63)	Germany (66,908)
	ESPIN-21	ESPIN (21)	Spain (1,950)
	M93	KB-2 (23)	Croatia (7,129)
	M483A1	M42 (64) & M46 (24)	Belgium (115,210); Canada (12,600); Germany (43,853); United Kingdom (82,900)
	NR269	M42 (56)	France (20)
	Type-03	Unknown name (64)	Japan (2,702)
3-O-13	O-16 (8)	Moldova (834)	

Type of Cluster Munition	Name of Cluster Munition	Type and Quantity of Submunition (per weapon)	Stockpiling Countries (quantity of cluster munitions)
Surface-Fired Projectile (self destructing)	DM602 (203mm)	DM1385A1 (120)	Germany (39,816)
	DM632 (aka M395)	CL 3022-S2-SD (63); DM1385 (63) [aka M85]	Austria (12,672); Germany (121,251)
	DM642	DM1383 (63)	Denmark (27,000); Germany (51,675); Norway (37,900)
	DM642A1	DM1383 (63)	Germany(70,627)
	DM652	DM1383 (49)	Germany (9,407)
	DM662	DM1385 (49) [aka M85]	Denmark (15,000); Norway (14,290)
	L20A1 (aka M396)	M85 (49)	United Kingdom (47,603)
	MAT-120	MAT-120 (21)	Spain (1,852)
	OGR F1	OGR (63)	France (13,024)
	PAT794	M85 (49)	Slovenia (1,080)
Surface-Fired Rocket (non self destructing)	M26	M77 (644)	France (21,906); Germany (7,191); Japan (2,232); United Kingdom (37,666)
	M87	KB-1 (288)	Croatia (26)
Surface-fired Rocket (self destructing)	9M27K	9N210 (30)	Moldova (473)