



CONVENTION
ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS



Lausanne Action Plan

The Convention on Cluster Munitions prohibits all use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions

The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) is an international treaty that addresses the humanitarian consequences and unacceptable harm to civilians caused by cluster munitions, through a categorical prohibition and a framework for action.

The Convention prohibits all use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions. In addition, it establishes a framework for cooperation and assistance to ensure adequate care and rehabilitation to survivors and their communities, clearance of contaminated areas, risk education and destruction of stockpiles.

Cluster munitions are unacceptable for two reasons. Firstly, they have wide area effects and are unable to distinguish between civilians and combatants. Secondly, the use of cluster munitions leave behind large numbers of dangerous unexploded ordnance. Such remnants kill and injure civilians, obstruct economic and social development, and have other severe consequences that persist for years and decades after use.

Adopted on 30 May 2008 in Dublin, Ireland, and signed on 3 December 2008 in Oslo, Norway, the Convention on Cluster Munitions entered into force on 1 August 2010.



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Introduction

The Convention on Cluster Munitions was born out of a collective determination to address the humanitarian consequences and unacceptable harm to civilians caused by cluster munitions. States Parties welcome the steady headway that has been made towards this objective since the Convention entered into force on 1 August 2010 and underline their resolve to move forward towards a world free of cluster munitions.

States Parties reaffirm their determination to advance towards the full universalisation of the Convention and the promotion of its norms, as well as towards its full implementation. They will intensify efforts to complete time-bound obligations as soon as possible, and in any event no later than the deadline set by the Convention, ensure sustainable, integrated support for cluster munitions victims. They underline the importance of taking efforts forward in a spirit of cooperation and building on the existing partnerships between States Parties, international organisations and civil society.

States Parties underline that progress in implementing the Convention is essential not only to address the humanitarian consequences of these weapons. The implementation of the CCM provides for a strengthening of effective multilateralism and the rules based on international order. It contributes to forward movement in a number of other areas, including advancing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, or the promotion of international peace and security, human rights and international humanitarian law. It contributes also to improving human security¹.

Building on the Dubrovnik Action Plan (DAP), the Lausanne Action Plan aims to achieve significant and sustainable progress towards the universalization and implementation of the Convention for the period 2021-26. It lays out concrete actions that States Parties will take to that end. The actions set forth in the Action Plan are not legal requirement but are meant to assist and provide guidance to States Parties in the implementation of the Convention. Each action is also accompanied by one or more indicators, to monitor progress and identify challenges in their implementation.

¹ Notion of human security as understood in consensus UNGA resolution 66/290

Guiding principles and actions

The States Parties have identified a set of cross-cutting best practices that are key to the successful implementation of the Convention. Informing the different sections of the action plan, these best practices will both reinforce its overall coherence and its overall impact. In this context, the States Parties will take the following crosscutting actions, which will be mainstreamed throughout the action plan, as appropriate.

- Action 1** Demonstrate high levels of national ownership² in implementing the Convention's obligations, including by integrating implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities, as appropriate, by enhancing national capacity to carry out obligations and/or making financial and other material commitments to the national implementation of the Convention.
- Action 2** Develop evidence-based, costed and time-bound national strategies and work plans to fulfil and efficiently complete the implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible, in any event no later than the deadline set by the Convention, and update them as necessary.
- Action 3** Provide targeted assistance, where feasible, to other States Parties in developing, updating or implementing their national strategies and work plans to fulfil obligations under the Convention, if possible, by entering into multi-year partnerships and providing multi-year funding.
- Action 4** Ensure that the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations and all ages are considered and inform the implementation of the Convention in order to deliver an inclusive approach, as well as strive to remove all barriers to full, equal and meaningful gender-balanced participation in implementation activities at the national level and in the Convention's machinery, including its meetings.

² The States Parties have defined national ownership as entailing the following: 'maintaining interest at a high level in fulfilling Convention obligations; empowering and providing relevant State entities with the human, financial and material capacity to carry out their obligations under the Convention; articulating the measures its State entities will undertake to implement relevant aspects of Convention in the most inclusive, efficient and expedient manner possible and plans to overcome any challenges that need to be addressed; and making a regular significant national financial commitment to the State's programmes to implement the Convention'.

Action 5 Take into consideration the needs of cluster munitions victims, including survivors, and affected communities and ensure their full, equal and meaningful participation in relevant Convention-related matters, including their meaningful and active participation in Convention meetings.

Action 6 Keep national standards related to the implementation of the Convention up to date, taking into account international standards, including the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapt them to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation.

Action 7 Establish and maintain a national information management system to record the clearance of cluster munitions remnants containing accurate and up-to-date data, ensuring that its design and implementation are nationally owned, sustainable and with data that is disaggregated and which can be accessed, managed, and analysed post-completion.

Action 8 Make use of synergies and coordinate responses in implementing the Convention with activities undertaken in relation with mine action, international humanitarian law, human rights law and environmental protection instruments that they are party to, as applicable, and with peacebuilding and sustainable development activities, as relevant.

Action 9 Pay their assessed contributions in line with Article 14 of the Convention as early as possible after the issuance of invoices and swiftly settle any arrears, as well as provide for the effective resourcing of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) in accordance with decisions taken regarding its financing, bearing in mind the importance to rely on a financially sound Convention and on an effective machinery.



Universalisation of the Convention and its norms

The realisation of a world free of cluster munitions is contingent upon universal adherence to the Convention. While progress has been achieved in this area since the First Review Conference, the targets set in the Dubrovnik Action Plan have not been met and increased efforts are required to advance towards this essential objective. For its part, the use of cluster munitions in recent and ongoing armed conflicts and their severe humanitarian impact constitute a grave concern. It underlines the urgent need for further efforts to promote the norms established by the Convention.

With these considerations in mind, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action 10

As a matter of priority, actively and in a concerted and sustained manner, including at high level, promote adherence to the Convention by States not party to it, in accordance with the initial actions to be undertaken by State Parties under the leadership of the Presidency contained in the paper by the Coordinators on Universalization entitled “Ways Forward on Universalisation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions” (CCM/CONF/2020/12).

Action 11

Continue and intensify efforts to promote the observance of the Convention’s norms by:

- A** discouraging, in every way possible the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions and by calling upon those who continue to do so to cease now;
- B** in accordance with the object and provisions of the Convention, raising concerns about any alleged use and condemning any instances of documented use by any actor, effectively calling on all States not party to accede to the Convention;
- C** working, as appropriate, with other stakeholders with a view to further stigmatise cluster munitions;
- D** engaging States still relying on cluster munitions through dedicated dialogue, including at political and military level, with a view to promoting and strengthening the norm against the use of cluster munitions.

Stockpile destruction

Significant progress has been made in the destruction of stockpiled cluster munitions since the entry into force of the Convention. However, some States Parties now have requested an extension to their initial deadline. States Parties are resolved to ensure the expeditious and timely destruction of all stockpiled cluster munitions with minimal environmental impacts in light of Article 3.2 and to limit to the absolute minimum necessary the number of cluster munitions retained under Article 3.6.

In order to further advance the full implementation of Article 3, States Parties will take the following actions:

- Action 12** Develop a clear destruction plan, which specifies an estimated end date within the original deadline set by the Convention, where applicable. Details on time-bound milestones, the annual and monthly destruction rate by type and the total number of sub-munitions to be disposed of should be included. The plan should ensure that destruction methods are in compliance with international standards for the protection of public health and the environment. The destruction plan should also specify the resources required for its implementation, measures to minimise environmental impacts and the planned allocation of national resources. They will report annually on progress made and on any update to the plan through annual Article 7 reports and at Meetings of States Parties or Review Conferences.
- Action 13** Upon completion of their obligations under Article 3, make an official declaration of compliance, at the latest by the next Meeting of States Parties or Review Conference, whichever comes first, using the Article 3 – Declaration of Compliance (CCM/MSP/2018/9, Annex I) where possible.
- Action 14** On discovering previously unknown stockpiles after making a declaration of compliance, report such findings immediately to the Presidency of the Convention, and at the next Meeting of States Parties or Review Conference and through the Article 7 report, and destroy the stockpiles as soon as possible with minimal environmental impact, in line with Article 3 and with Article 7.

Action 15

When, despite best efforts to complete obligations under Article 3 within the original deadline, have to submit an extension request, ensure that such request is submitted on time, is substantiated, ambitious and clear, contain detailed, costed annual work plans for the extension period and take into account the Guidelines for the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 3 Extension Requests submitted at 8MSP and the Methodology for requests of deadline extensions under Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions submitted at 9MSP.

Action 16

Exchange lessons learned from their national destruction processes in order to further build capacity in States Parties with outstanding Article 3 obligations.

Action 17

Where cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions are retained or acquired in accordance with Article 3.6, annually review the number of cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions to ensure that they do not exceed the number absolutely necessary for said purpose, destroy all cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions that exceed that number.



Survey and clearance

Significant progress has been made in addressing cluster munition contaminated areas, especially with regards to improved efficiency through survey. Despite this success, a number of extension requests have now been submitted. States Parties underline that a number of Article 4 extension requests could have been avoided if earlier action had been taken. Sustained efforts are required to ensure that clearance obligations are completed as soon as possible and, to the greatest extent possible, within the original Article 4 deadline in order to permanently remove the threats that cluster munition remnants pose to human lives, livelihoods and local environments. All States Parties should apply evidence-based land release methodology taking into account the IMAS and explore innovative approaches and new ways of working to improve programme performance. In all cases, surveys and clearance should be appropriately planned and prioritised to take into account the environmental impact and the diverse needs and priorities of affected populations, with a view to preventing human suffering being caused by cluster munition remnants.

With these considerations in mind, States Parties with obligations under Article 4 will take the following actions:

Action 18 Identify the precise location, scope and extent of cluster munition remnants in areas under their jurisdiction or control, and establish evidence-based, accurate baselines of contamination to the extent possible, and adopt practical measures to better protect civilians, no later than the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in 2022 (or within two years of entry into force for new States Parties). States Parties will mark and, where possible, fence off all hazardous areas, no later than the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in 2022 to ensure the safety of civilians (or within two years of entry into force for new States Parties).

Action 19 Develop evidence-based and costed multi-year national strategies and annual work plans that include projections of the amount of cluster munition contaminated areas to be addressed annually to achieve completion as soon as possible and to the greatest extent possible no later than their original Article 4 deadline, to be presented at the Tenth Meeting of States Parties in 2021.



Action 20 When, despite best efforts to complete obligations under Article 4 within the original deadline, have to submit an extension request, ensure that such request is submitted on time, that requests are substantiated, ambitious and clear, contain detailed, costed annual work plans for the extension period, that include appropriate provisions for Risk Education, and take into account the “Guidelines for the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 4 Extension Requests” submitted at 8MSP and the “Methodology for requests of deadline extensions under Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions” submitted at 9MSP.

Action 21 Take appropriate steps to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of surveys and clearance, taking into account international standards, including the IMAS-compliant land release processes, and to promote the research and development of innovative survey and clearance methodologies which take into account environmental impacts and concerns.

Action 22 Ensure that national strategies and work plans provide for a sustainable national capacity to address residual risks posed by cluster munition remnants that are discovered following fulfilment of Article 4.

Action 23 Ensure that activities related to survey and clearance are given due priority based on clear nationally driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria, which take account of environmental concerns, and that national programmes consider gender, as well as and the diversity of populations in all appropriate activities related to survey and clearance of cluster munition remnants within affected communities.

Action 24 Maintain functioning information management systems that record comparable data and provide information annually on the size and location of remaining cluster munition contaminated areas, disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’, and on survey and clearance efforts in accordance with the land release method employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, and cleared through clearance).

Action 25 Upon completion of their Article 4 clearance obligations, submit a voluntary declaration of compliance, confirming that every effort has been made to identify and clear all cluster munition contaminated areas under their jurisdiction or control, using the Declaration of compliance with Article 4.1 (a) of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, where possible.

Action 26 Exchange experiences and lessons learned in order to facilitate an improved understanding of the technical aspects of addressing cluster munitions remnants, encourage discussions on challenges to completing clearance between affected States Parties and with States Parties that used cluster munitions before the Convention entered into force, those that have recently completed clearance and international donors in an effort to promote survey and clearance best practices.

Risk education

States Parties recognise that risk education in the context of the Convention encompasses interventions aimed at protecting civilians at risk from cluster munitions and cluster munitions remnants. States Parties reiterate that the delivery of effective and relevant risk education interventions, which respond to the different vulnerabilities, roles and needs of women, girls, boys and men from all groups and focus on achieving behavioural change, remains one of the primary means of preventing new accidents, thereby mitigating the risks that cluster munitions pose to lives and livelihoods in affected communities. States Parties underline the importance of reporting on risk education, particularly as increasing pressure on land and resources due to population growth, economic factors and climate change are likely to increase exposure to contamination. They also reaffirm efforts to maintain and increase focus on this important obligation of the Convention, including through enhanced attention to the interlinkages between risk education and other pillars of the Convention, as well as broader humanitarian, development, human rights, environmental, protection and education programmes and the role of civil society in fulfilling these aims.

With these considerations in mind, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action 27 Where feasible and appropriate, develop national strategies and work plans drawing on best practices and standards, which integrate cluster munitions risk education into ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities, and promote the integration of risk education into wider humanitarian, development, human rights, environmental, protection and education efforts.

Action 28 Take all necessary actions to ensure all civilians living in or around cluster munition contaminated areas under their jurisdiction or control are made aware of the risks caused by cluster munitions and that their vulnerability thereto is reduced by implementing context-specific, tailor-made risk education activities and interventions which prioritise populations most at risk and are sensitive to gender, age, disability, as well as the diversity of populations in affected communities.

Action 29

Collect and analyse gender and age and disability disaggregated contamination and casualty data in order to identify and target risk education interventions towards the most at-risk groups, and provide detailed reporting on risk education, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, in annual transparency reports, collect and analyse gender and age disaggregated data to understand the impact of risk education.

Action 30

Develop national capacities to adapt risk education initiatives to changing circumstances, including taking account of risks posed by residual contamination once Article 4 obligations have been completed, as well as potential risks caused by changing climatic and environmental conditions.



Victim assistance

The victim assistance provisions of the Convention are central to its humanitarian impact. States Parties acknowledge that victim assistance is a long-term obligation. They are committed to the full, equal and effective participation of cluster munition victims, including survivors in society, in accordance with applicable human rights and international humanitarian law, as well as the principles of non-discrimination, inclusion, sustainability, national ownership, accessibility, accountability and transparency. States Parties recognise that for victim assistance to be sustainable in the long term, it should be integrated into national policies and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities as well as into health, education, social, employment, poverty reduction and development plans supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. They also recognise that improved coordination amongst relevant and wide-ranging stakeholders is key to ensuring appropriate, inclusive and effective assistance. States Parties recognize that assistance to cluster munition victims, including survivors must be provided without discriminating against those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes.

States Parties with cluster munition victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control and where applicable donor States Parties will:

Action 31 Ensure the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by gender, age and disability, to assess the needs and priorities of cluster munition victims and insert this data into a centralised database, taking into account national data protection measures. This information will be made available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of cluster munition victims.

Action 32 Ensure that national policies and legal frameworks related to disability, health, education, employment, sustainable development and human rights are developed in a participatory manner, address the needs and rights of cluster munition victims and are in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account international standards, including the IMAS.

Action 33 Develop a measurable national action plan addressing the needs and rights of cluster munition victims. Designate a national focal point, with adequate resources, to develop, implement and monitor the action plan, and ensure that victim assistance corresponds to the needs of victims and is integrated into broader policies, plans and

frameworks related to disability, health, education, employment, development, poverty reduction and human rights.

Action 34 Provide effective and efficient first aid and long-term medical care to Cluster munition victims, as well as access to adequate rehabilitation and appropriate psychological and psychosocial support services as part of a public health approach, possibly through a national referral mechanism and a comprehensive directory of services facilitating access to services for cluster munition victims in a non-discriminatory, gender-sensitive, disability and age-sensitive manner.

Action 35 Ensure that measures are in place to facilitate the social, education and economic inclusion of cluster munition victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, micro-finance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

Action 36 Strengthen the inclusion and meaningful participation of cluster munition victims in the development of laws, policies and programmes relevant to them as well as encourage their participation in work under the Convention, taking into account gender, age, disability as well as the diversity of populations in affected communities.

Action 37 Endeavour to support the training, development and official recognition of multidisciplinary, skilled and qualified rehabilitation professionals.



International cooperation and assistance

While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing its obligations under the Convention, States Parties recognise that enhanced international cooperation and assistance can play an important role in the timely and full implementation of all aspects of the Convention. States Parties acknowledge the importance of dialogue between affected States Parties, donors and operators, and the value of country coalitions in enhancing these exchanges. They underline the importance of national ownership and capacity building to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of cooperation and assistance and to reduce reliance on external expertise. They recognise that international cooperation and assistance should be responsive to gender, age, disability, and the diversity of populations, as well as environmental protection. They stress the need to strengthen their partnerships at all levels and with the United Nations system, international, regional or national organisations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their International Federation, as well as with the Cluster Munition Coalition and other NGOs.

With a view to enhancing international cooperation and assistance in order to facilitate the timely and full implementation of the Convention, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action 38 Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to realise the Convention's obligations in a timely manner and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.

Action 39 Share their experiences and best practices, establish partnerships at all levels and explore opportunities for cooperation, including international, regional, North-South, South-South, bilateral and trilateral cooperation in order to develop capacity building and national expertise. Cooperation may include making mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, exchanging best practices on environmental impact assessments, sharing experiences of incorporating environmental protection considerations, and integrating a gender perspective, as well as taking the diversity of populations, priorities and experiences in affected communities into account in programming and, in line with Article 6, exchanging equipment, material, and scientific and technological information in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.

Action 40 When in a position to do so, provide sustainable assistance to other States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and provide timely responses to requests for assistance, as well as mobilise technical, material and financial resources for this purpose.

Action 41 When seeking assistance, develop coherent and comprehensive national plans aimed at developing national ownership, based on appropriate surveys, needs assessments and analysis and providing national capacity. These plans will take into account broader frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals and respond to the needs and experiences of affected communities and will be built on sound gender, age and disability analysis. These plans should adequately reflect the areas in which assistance is required.

Action 42 Further detail the modalities of platforms such as the country coalition mechanism to enhance targeted regular dialogue between affected States Parties, donors and operators, leverage such platforms, share experiences made, as well as explore synergies with similar forums, as appropriate.



Transparency measures

Transparency and the open exchange of information are essential to achieving the Convention's aims. States Parties recall that the submission of initial and annual Article 7 reports is an obligation under the Convention and note with concern that since the first Review Conference less than two thirds of States Parties regularly comply with this obligation. States Parties recognise that transparency measures under the Convention should be regularly adapted to facilitate the exchange of information and the assessment of progress in implementation, including that of the present action plan.

States Parties will take the following actions:

- Action 43** Provide initial and annual transparency reports within the deadlines set in Article 7 of the Convention.
- Action 44** When implementing obligations under Article 3 or 4, or retaining or transferring cluster munitions in line with Article 3.6 and 3.7 but having omitted to submit an Article 7 report each year detailing progress in implementing these obligations, provide information to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. If no information on implementing the relevant obligations is provided for two consecutive years, the President will assist and engage with the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the relevant thematic coordinators.
- Action 45** Recognising the importance of Article 7 reports for confidence building and monitoring the implementation of Convention obligations as well as for international cooperation and assistance, develop adapted reporting forms taking into consideration the actions laid out in this Action Plan. The adapted reporting form will be developed under the guidance of the Presidency and will be considered at the Tenth Meeting of States Parties, in conformity with the rules of procedure and existing practice. Until such adapted reporting forms are adopted, States Parties will use the reporting forms adopted at the first Meeting of States Parties, where possible.
- Action 46** If in need of assistance in the preparation or compilation of their Article 7 reports, seek support from relevant partners, including from States Parties, the ISU, UN agencies or other NGOs. Partners in a position to do so will respond to such requests for assistance, including by sharing best practices on how to gather information nationally.

National implementation measures

Recalling the obligation to take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Convention in accordance with Article 9, including imposing penal sanctions to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited, States Parties acknowledge that national implementation measures can take various forms, depending on the national legal system. Noting that not all States Parties have confirmed the adoption of such measures, States Parties intend to improve progress in this area by ensuring that national implementation measures are in place in a timely manner.

With these elements in mind, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action 47 Ensure that they have appropriate national measures in place to fully implement the Convention, in particular by reviewing or, if necessary, revising or adopting national legislation, regulations and administrative measures, including imposing penal sanctions to prevent and suppress activities prohibited under the Convention by the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in 2022 or within two years of entry into force for new States Parties, as applicable. All States parties should consider enacting national legislation prohibiting investments in all producers of cluster munitions and their crucial components.

Action 48 Highlight factors and challenges that may be preventing progress in the revision or adoption of national legislation in their Article 7 reports and at Convention meetings, and request assistance, through these means, in the development or revision of national implementing measures, and when in a position to do so provide assistance in this matter.



Measures to ensure compliance

Stressing the importance of complying with all the provisions of the Convention, State Parties are guided by the knowledge that the Convention provides a variety of collective and cooperative means to facilitate and clarify any questions relating to compliance.

In this regard, States Parties will take the following actions:

- Action 49** Clarify any questions relating to matters of compliance and seek to resolve any instance of non-compliance with due diligence through bilateral discussions, the use of the good offices of the President or any other means consistent with Article 8, in a cooperative manner and in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.
- Action 50** Where, despite all possible efforts, unable to complete stockpile destruction and/or clearance obligations within the original deadlines, ensure that they submit any extension request, within the deadlines established by the Convention and in line with the guidelines and methodology on extension requests adopted at the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of States Parties.



Indicators

This table of indicators has been developed to facilitate the monitoring work on the Lausanne Action Plan. Each action is accompanied by one or more indicators. The information submitted in the States Parties’ annual Article 7 reports and the information exchanged during Convention meetings will serve as the main source of data to assess progress. Building on the progress report issued annually over the past two review cycles, members of the Coordination Committee, under the auspices of the Presidency, will be responsible for measuring yearly aggregated progress within their mandate both in absolute and relative terms, with the support of the Implementation Support Unit. A baseline value for all indicators will be established in the first year of implementation. Progress in subsequent years will be compared against this baseline. States Parties are encouraged to provide detailed information allowing to monitor progress and identify the challenges related to the implementation of the Lausanne Action Plan.

Best practices for implementing the Convention

Guiding principles and actions (1–9)	
Action items	Indicators
<p>1. Demonstrate high levels of national ownership in implementing the Convention’s obligations, including by integrating implementation activities into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, humanitarian response plans and national strategies for the inclusion of persons with disabilities, as appropriate, by enhancing national capacity to carry out obligations and/or making financial and other material commitments to the national implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>The number of States Parties that report having included Convention implementation activities in humanitarian response plans, peace promotion plans, development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies and other pertinent documents;</p> <p>The number of States Parties that report having enhanced national capacity or made national financial and/or other material commitments to the implementation of their outstanding obligations under the Convention.</p>
<p>2. Develop evidence-based, costed and time-bound national strategies and work plans to fulfil and efficiently complete the implementation of Convention obligations as soon as possible, in any event no later than the deadline set by the Convention, and update them as necessary.</p>	<p>The number of affected States Parties that report having adopted a comprehensive national strategy to fulfil implementation of obligations under the Convention;</p> <p>The number of affected States Parties that report having developed annual work plans to implement their national strategy.</p>

Guiding principles and actions (1–9)

Action items

Indicators

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| <p>3. Provide targeted assistance, where feasible, to other States Parties in developing, updating or implementing their national strategies and work plans to fulfil obligations under the Convention, if possible by entering into multi-year partnerships and providing multi-year funding.</p> | <p>The number of donor States Parties that report providing financial or other support to affected States Parties, including as part of partnerships;</p> <p>The number of donor States Parties that report providing multi-year funding to affected States Parties.</p> |
| <p>4. Ensure that the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations and all ages are considered and inform the implementation of the Convention in order to deliver an inclusive approach, as well as strive to remove all barriers to full, equal and meaningful gender-balanced participation in implementation activities at the national level and in the Convention's machinery, including its meetings.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties whose national work plans and strategies integrate gender, as well as the diversity of populations;</p> <p>The number women presiding over the Convention, the number of women taking part in the Coordination Committee, the number of women in States Parties' delegations attending Convention meetings, the number of delegations headed by women.</p> |
| <p>5. Take into consideration the needs of cluster munitions victims, including survivors, and affected communities and ensure their full, equal and meaningful participation in relevant Convention related matters, including their meaningful and active participation in Convention meetings.</p> | <p>The number of affected States Parties that report having developed their national strategies and work plans in an inclusive manner, in particular by involving victims, including survivors, and affected communities;</p> <p>The number of States Parties including victims or their representatives in their delegations taking part in the Convention meetings.</p> |
| <p>6. Keep national standards related to the implementation of the Convention up to date, taking into account international standards, including the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), adapt them to new challenges and employ best practices to ensure efficient and effective implementation.</p> | <p>The number of affected States Parties that report having adapted or updated their national standards to address new challenges and ensure the employment of best practices, taking into account the International Mine Action Standards.</p> |

Guiding principles and actions (1–9)

Action items

Indicators

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| <p>7. Establish and maintain a national information management system to record the clearance of cluster munitions remnants containing accurate and up-to-date data, ensuring that its design and implementation are nationally owned, sustainable and with data that is disaggregated and which can be accessed, managed, and analysed post-completion.</p> | <p>The number of affected States Parties that report having a sustainable national information management system in place.</p> |
| <p>8. Make use of synergies and coordinate responses in implementing the Convention with activities undertaken in relation with mine action, international humanitarian law, human rights law and environmental protection instruments that they are party to, as applicable, and with peacebuilding and sustainable development activities, as relevant.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that report having coordinated their activities relating to the implementation of the Convention with actions undertaken in relation with mine action, international humanitarian law, human rights law and environmental protection instruments that they are party to, and with peacebuilding and sustainable development activities, as relevant.</p> |
| <p>9. Pay their assessed contributions in line with Article 14 of the Convention as early as possible after the issuance of invoices and swiftly settle any arrears, as well as provide for the effective resourcing of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) in accordance with decisions taken regarding its financing, bearing in mind the importance to rely on a financially sound Convention and on an effective machinery.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that pay their assessed contributions no later than three months before the Meeting of States Parties or Review Conference;</p> <p>The number of States Parties that contribute to the ISU budget.</p> |

Universalisation of the Convention and its norms (10–11)

Action items

Indicators

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| <p>10. As a matter of priority, actively and in a concerted and sustained manner, including at high level, promote adherence to the Convention by States not party to it, in accordance with initial actions to be undertaken by State Parties under the leadership of the Presidency contained in the paper by the Coordinators on Universalization entitled “Ways Forward on Universalisation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions” (CCM/CONF/2020/12).</p> | <p>The increase in the number of States Parties to the Convention;</p> <p>The number of States not party taking part in the Meeting of States Parties;</p> <p>The number of States not party submitting a voluntary Article 7 report.</p> |
| <p>11. Continue and intensify efforts to promote the observance of the Convention’s norms by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a discouraging, in every way possible the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions and by calling upon those who continue to do so to cease now,b in accordance with the object and provisions of the Convention, raising concerns about any alleged use and condemning any instances of documented use by any actor, effectively calling on all States not party to accede to the Convention,c working, as appropriate, with other stakeholders with a view to further stigmatise cluster munitions,d engaging States still relying on cluster munitions through dedicated dialogue, including at political and military level, with a view to promoting and strengthening the norm against the use of cluster munitions. | <p>The number of confirmed cases of cluster munitions’ use;</p> <p>The number of States not party voting in favour of the resolution on the implementation of the Convention in the UN General Assembly;</p> <p>The number of States not party that report having adopted moratoria on the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions or that report having destroyed their stockpiles of cluster munitions;</p> <p>The number of dedicated meetings with States not party to the Convention still relying on cluster munitions.</p> |

Stockpile destruction (12–17)

Action items

Indicators

12. Develop a clear destruction plan, which specifies an estimated end date within the original deadline set by the Convention, where applicable. Details on time-bound milestones, the annual and monthly destruction rate by type and the total number of sub-munitions to be disposed of should be included. The plan should ensure that destruction methods are in compliance with international standards for the protection of public health and the environment. The destruction plan should also specify the resources required for its implementation, measures to minimise environmental impacts and the planned allocation of national resources. They will report annually on progress made and on any update to the plan through annual Article 7 reports and at Meetings of States Parties or Review Conferences.

The number of States Parties with outstanding Article 3 obligations that have developed a destruction plan.

The number of States Parties with outstanding Article 3 obligations reporting on progress made and challenges encountered through annual Article 7 reports and at Meetings of States Parties or the Review Conference.

13. Upon completion of their obligations under Article 3, make an official declaration of compliance, at the latest by the next Meeting of States Parties or Review Conference, whichever comes first, using the Article 3 – Declaration of Compliance (CCM/MSP/2018/9, Annex I) where possible.

The number of States Parties having completed their Article 3 obligations that make an official declaration of compliance.

14. On discovering previously unknown stockpiles after making a declaration of compliance, report such findings immediately to the Presidency of the Convention, and at the next Meeting of States Parties or Review Conference and through the Article 7 report, and destroy the stockpiles as soon as possible with minimal environmental impact, in line with Article 3 and with Article 7.

The number of States Parties that have discovered previously unknown stockpiles having immediately reported such findings through established channels.

Stockpile destruction (12–17)

Action items

Indicators

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| <p>15. When, despite best efforts to complete obligations under Article 3 within the original deadline, have to submit an extension request, ensure that such request is submitted on time, is substantiated, ambitious and clear, contain detailed, costed annual work plans for the extension period and take into account the Guidelines for the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 3 Extension Requests submitted at 8MSP and the Methodology for requests of deadline extensions under Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions submitted at 9MSP.</p> | <p>The number of extension requests that include detailed, costed multi-year work plans for the extension period.</p> |
| <p>16. Exchange lessons learned from their national destruction processes in order to further build capacity in States Parties with outstanding Article 3 obligations.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that provide information on their experience of the destruction process through established channels.</p> |
| <p>17. Where cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions are retained or acquired in accordance with Article 3.6, annually review the number of cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions to ensure that they do not exceed the number absolutely necessary for said purpose, destroy all cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions that exceed that number.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties retaining or acquiring cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions in accordance with Article 3.6, and the quantity of cluster munitions and explosive sub-munitions retained;</p> <p>The number of retained cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions destroyed by each State Party.</p> |

Survey and clearance (18–26)

Action items

Indicators

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| <p>18. Identify the precise location, scope and extent of cluster munition remnants in areas under their jurisdiction or control, and establish evidence-based, accurate baselines of contamination to the extent possible, and adopt practical measures to better protect civilians, no later than the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in 2022 (or within two years of entry into force for new States Parties). States Parties will mark and, where possible, fence off all hazardous areas, no later than the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in 2022 to ensure the safety of civilians (or within two years of entry into force for new States Parties).</p> | <p>The number of affected States Parties that have completed an evidence-based and inclusive baseline survey no later than the Eleventh Meeting of the States Parties in 2022 (and by each year thereafter if not all affected States Parties have done so by the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties);</p> <p>The number of affected States Parties that mark their hazardous area(s) by the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties.</p> |
| <p>19. Develop evidence-based and costed multi-year national strategies and annual work plans that include projections of the amount of cluster munition contaminated areas to be addressed annually to achieve completion as soon as possible and to the greatest extent possible no later than their original Article 4 deadline, to be presented at the Tenth Meeting of States Parties in 2021.</p> | <p>The number of affected states that have developed evidence-based national strategies and work plans;</p> <p>The number of affected States Parties that detail progress in implementing those strategies and plans in annual transparency reports.</p> |
| <p>20. When, despite best efforts to complete obligations under Article 4 within the original deadline, have to submit an extension request, ensure that such request is submitted on time, that requests are substantiated, ambitious and clear, contain detailed, costed annual work plans for the extension period, that include appropriate provisions for Risk Education, and take into account the “Guidelines for the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 4 Extension Requests” submitted at 8MSP and the “Methodology for requests of deadline extensions under Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions” submitted at 9MSP.</p> | <p>The number of extension requests that include detailed, costed multi-year work plans for the extension period.</p> |

Survey and clearance (18–26)

Action items

Indicators

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| <p>21. Take appropriate steps to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of surveys and clearance, taking into account international standards, including the IMAS-compliant land release processes, and to promote the research and development of innovative survey and clearance methodologies which take into account environmental impacts and concerns.</p> | <p>The number of affected States Parties that report promoting research, application and sharing of innovative methodologies;</p> <p>The number of affected states that report progress in the effectiveness and efficiency of surveys and clearance through annual transparency reports.</p> |
| <p>22. Ensure that national strategies and work plans provide for a sustainable national capacity to address residual risks posed by cluster munition remnants that are discovered following fulfilment of Article 4.</p> | <p>The number of affected States Parties whose national strategies and work plans make provision for the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to address residual contamination.</p> |
| <p>23. Ensure that activities related to survey and clearance are given due priority based on clear nationally driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria, which take account of environmental concerns, and that national programmes consider gender, as well as the diversity of populations, in all appropriate activities related to survey and clearance of cluster munition remnants within affected communities.</p> | <p>The number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development considerations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>The number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of gender, as well as the diversity of populations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation.</p> |
| <p>24. Maintain functioning information management systems that record comparable data and provide information annually on the size and location of remaining cluster munition contaminated areas, disaggregated by ‘suspected hazardous areas’ and ‘confirmed hazardous areas’, and on survey and clearance efforts in accordance with the land release method employed (i.e. cancelled through non-technical survey, reduced through technical survey, and cleared through clearance).</p> | <p>The number of affected States Parties providing disaggregated information on the extent and nature of all remaining cluster munition contaminated areas and on progress in survey and clearance efforts in annual Article 7 transparency reports.</p> |

Survey and clearance (18–26)

Action items

25. Upon completion of their Article 4 clearance obligations, submit a voluntary declaration of compliance, confirming that every effort has been made to identify and clear all cluster munition contaminated areas under their jurisdiction or control, using the Declaration of compliance with Article 4.1 (a) of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, where possible.

26. Exchange experiences and lessons learned in order to facilitate an improved understanding of the technical aspects of addressing cluster munitions remnants, encourage discussions on challenges to completing clearance between affected States Parties and with States Parties that used cluster munitions before the Convention entered into force, those that have recently completed clearance and international donors in an effort to promote survey and clearance best practices.

Indicators

The number of affected States Parties that have completed their Article 4 obligations and that submit voluntary declarations of compliance.

The number of States Parties that report sharing experiences and lessons learned.

Risk education (27–30)

27. Where feasible and appropriate, develop national strategies and work plans drawing on best practices and standards, which integrate cluster munitions risk education into ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities, and promote the integration of risk education into wider humanitarian, development, human rights, environmental, protection and education efforts.

The number of affected States Parties that report having developed national strategies and work plans that integrate risk education into ongoing survey, clearance and victim assistance activities and into humanitarian, development, human rights, environmental and education areas.

Risk education (27–30)

Action items

Indicators

28. Take all necessary actions to ensure all civilians living in or around cluster munition contaminated areas under their jurisdiction or control are made aware of the risks caused by cluster munitions and that their vulnerability thereto is reduced by implementing context-specific, tailor-made risk education activities and interventions which prioritise populations most at risk and are sensitive to gender, age, disability, as well as the diversity of populations in affected communities.

The number of affected States Parties that report on tailor-made risk education activities in annual transparency reports.

29. Collect and analyse gender and age and disability disaggregated contamination and casualty data in order to identify and target risk education interventions towards the most at-risk groups, and provide detailed reporting on risk education, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, in annual transparency reports, collect and analyse gender, age and disability disaggregated data to understand the impact of risk education.

The number of affected States Parties that provide detailed, disaggregated (by gender, age and disability) reporting on risk education focused on most at risk groups in annual transparency reports.

The number of affected States Parties that report on measures taken to better understand and more effectively demonstrate the impact of risk education, including in terms of behavioural change, in annual transparency reports.

30. Develop national capacities to adapt risk education initiatives to changing circumstances, including taking account of risks posed by residual contamination once Article 4 obligations have been completed, as well as potential risks caused by changing climatic and environmental conditions.

The number of affected States Parties that have national strategies and work plans that include information on establishing a sustainable national capacity that can adapt to changing circumstances, address residual contamination and which also include a risk education component.

Victim assistance (31–37)

Action items

Indicators

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| <p>31. Ensure the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by gender, age and disability, to assess the needs and priorities of cluster munition victims and insert this data into a centralised database, taking into account national data protection measures. This information will be made available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of cluster munition victims.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties with cluster munitions victims that report having collected, and analysed data disaggregated by gender, age and disability.</p> |
| <p>32. Ensure that national policies and legal frameworks related to disability, health, education, employment, sustainable development and human rights are developed in a participatory manner, address the needs and rights of cluster munition victims and are in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account international standards, including the IMAS.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties with cluster munitions victims that report addressing the needs of cluster munition victims in national policies and legal frameworks, aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> |
| <p>33. Develop a measurable national action plan addressing the needs and rights of cluster munition victims. Designate a national focal point, with adequate resources, to develop, implement and monitor the action plan, and ensure that victim assistance corresponds to the needs of victims and is integrated into broader policies, plans and frameworks related to disability, health, education, employment, development, poverty reduction and human rights.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties with cluster munitions victims that have a measurable national action plan in place;</p> <p>The number of States Parties with cluster munitions victims that have designated a national focal point responsible for coordinating victim assistance.</p> |
| <p>34. Provide effective and efficient first aid and long-term medical care to cluster munition victims, as well as access to adequate rehabilitation and appropriate psychological and psychosocial support services as part of a public health approach, possibly through a national referral mechanism and a comprehensive directory of services facilitating access to services for cluster munition victims in a non-discriminatory, gender-sensitive, disability and age-sensitive manner.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that report providing emergency and continuing medical care to cluster munition victims.</p> <p>The number of States Parties that report having in place well-functioning rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial services, which are accessible, age, disability and gender-sensitive.</p> |

Victim assistance (31–37)

Action items

Indicators

35. Ensure that measures are in place to facilitate the social, education and economic inclusion of cluster munition victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services, rural development and social protection programmes, including in rural and remote areas.

The number of States Parties that report on efforts made to improve the socio-economic inclusion of cluster munition victims.

36. Strengthen the inclusion and meaningful participation of cluster munition victims in the development of laws, policies and programmes relevant to them as well as encourage their participation in work under the Convention, taking into account gender, age, disability as well as the diversity of populations in affected communities.

The number of national laws and policies addressing victim assistance that have been developed with the inclusion of cluster munition victims.

The number of States Parties that include cluster munition victims in their delegations.

37. Endeavour to support the training, development and official recognition of multidisciplinary, skilled and qualified rehabilitation professionals.

The number of States Parties that report having supported the training of victim assistance professionals.

The number of States Parties that report having victims cared for by qualified personnel.

International cooperation and assistance (38–42)

Action items

Indicators

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|---|---|
| <p>38. Do their utmost to commit the resources needed to realise the Convention's obligations in a timely manner and explore all possible alternative and/or innovative sources of funding.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that report having committed resources to meet the Convention obligations;</p> <p>The number of States Parties that report having used alternatives and/or innovative sources of financing.</p> |
| <p>39. Share their experiences and best practices, establish partnerships at all levels and explore opportunities for cooperation, including international, regional, North-South, South-South, bilateral and trilateral cooperation in order to develop capacity building and national expertise. Cooperation may include making mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, exchanging best practices on environmental impact assessments, sharing experiences of incorporating environmental protection considerations, and integrating a gender perspective, as well as taking the diversity of populations, priorities and experiences in affected communities into account in programming and, in line with Article 6, exchanging equipment, material, and scientific and technological information in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that report sharing best practices and lessons learnt through international, regional, North-South, South-South and/or bilateral and trilateral cooperation;</p> <p>The number of States Parties that report providing or receiving financial, material, technological and/or scientific cooperation.</p> |
| <p>40. When in a position to do so, provide sustainable assistance to other States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and provide timely responses to requests for assistance, as well as mobilise technical, material and financial resources for this purpose.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that report providing or receiving assistance and mobilising resources to support other States Parties in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention.</p> |

International cooperation and assistance (38–42)

Action items

Indicators

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| <p>41. When seeking assistance, develop coherent and comprehensive national plans aimed at developing national ownership, based on appropriate surveys, needs assessments and analysis and providing national capacity. These plans will take into account broader frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals and respond to the needs and experiences of affected communities and will be built on sound gender, age and disability analysis. These plans should adequately reflect the areas in which assistance is required.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that develop coherent and comprehensive national plans that are aimed at developing national ownership, providing national capacity, and that take into account broader frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals when seeking assistance;</p> <p>The number of States Parties seeking assistance that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for international cooperation and assistance through Article 7 reports and Convention meetings.</p> |
| <p>42. Further detail the modalities of platforms such as the country coalition mechanism to enhance targeted regular dialogue between affected States Parties, donors and operators, leverage such platforms, share experiences made, as well as explore synergies with similar forums, as appropriate.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that report taking (and haven taken) advantage of the country coalition concept.</p> |

Transparency measures (43–46)

Action items

Indicators

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| <p>43. Provide initial and annual transparency reports within the deadlines set in Article 7 of the Convention.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that have submitted an initial and annual Article 7 reports by 30 April each year.</p> |
| <p>44. When implementing obligations under Article 3 or 4, or retaining or transferring cluster munitions in line with Article 3.6 and 3.7 but having omitted to submit an Article 7 report each year detailing progress in implementing these obligations, provide information to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. If no information on implementing the relevant obligations is provided for two consecutive years, the President will assist and engage with the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the relevant thematic coordinators.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties that are implementing obligations under Articles 3 and 4 or that retain cluster munitions under Article 3.6 that have submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations in the last two years.</p> |
| <p>45. Recognising the importance of Article 7 reports for confidence building and monitoring the implementation of Convention obligations as well as for international cooperation and assistance, develop adapted reporting forms taking into consideration the actions laid out in this Action Plan. The adapted reporting form will be developed under the guidance of the Presidency and will be considered at the Tenth Meeting of States Parties, in conformity with the rules of procedure and existing practice. Until such adapted reporting forms are adopted, States Parties will use the reporting forms adopted at the first Meeting of States Parties, where possible.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties using the adapted Article 7 reporting form after its adoption at the tenth Meeting of States Parties.</p> |
| <p>46. If in need of assistance in the preparation or compilation of their Article 7 reports, seek support from relevant partners, including from States Parties, the ISU, UN agencies or other NGOs. Partners in a position to do so will respond to such requests for assistance, including by sharing best practices on how to gather information nationally.</p> | <p>The number of States Parties seeking and receiving assistance in the preparation or compilation of Article 7 reports.</p> |

National implementation measures (47–48)

Action items

Indicators

47. Ensure that they have appropriate national measures in place to fully implement the Convention, in particular by reviewing or, if necessary, revising or adopting national legislation, regulations and administrative measures, including imposing penal sanctions to prevent and suppress activities prohibited under the Convention by the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties in 2022 or within two years of entry into force for new States Parties, as applicable. All States parties should consider enacting national legislation prohibiting investments in all producers of cluster munitions and their crucial components.

The number of States Parties that report having adopted all national measures to implement the Convention;

The number of States Parties that report having disseminated their obligations under the Convention to all relevant national institutions and in particular the armed forces, including introducing changes in military doctrine, policies and training.

48. Highlight factors and challenges that may be preventing progress in the revision or adoption of national legislation in their Article 7 reports and at Convention meetings, and request assistance, through these means, in the development or revision of national implementing measures, and when in a position to do so provide assistance in this matter.

The number of States Parties that report on challenges faced in the revision or adoption of national legislation;

The number of States Parties that request assistance in the revision or adoption of national legislation and the number of States Parties in a position to provide assistance in this matter.

Measures to ensure compliance (49–50)

49. Clarify any questions relating to matters of compliance and seek to resolve any instance of non-compliance with due diligence through bilateral discussions, the use of the good offices of the President or any other means consistent with Article 8, in a cooperative manner and in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

The number of States Parties found in non-compliance with the Convention by the Meeting of States Parties or the Review Conference.

50. Where, despite all possible efforts, unable to complete stockpile destruction and/or clearance obligations within the original deadlines, ensure that they submit any extension request, within the deadlines established by the Convention and in line with the guidelines and methodology on extension requests adopted at the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of States Parties.

The number of States Parties that have submitted extension requests in a timely manner.

Lausanne Declaration

Protecting Lives, Empowering Victims, Enabling Developments

1. We, the representatives of the 110 States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, together with representatives of other States present as signatories, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other international, regional and national organizations and institutions, gathered in Lausanne in November 2020 for its Second Review Conference, express our firm commitment to realise the objective of the Convention to put an end for all time to the suffering and casualties caused by cluster munitions.
2. We are inspired by the humanitarian achievements of the Convention since it entered into force ten years ago, in particular the enhanced protection of women, girls, boys and men from the threats and effects of cluster munitions and their remnants.
3. Nearly 1.5 million stockpiled cluster munitions containing 178 million sub-munitions have been destroyed, and 36 States parties have now completed their destruction obligations. More than 530 square kilometres of land have been cleared and released to civilian use, and 7 States parties have completed their clearance obligations. Education programmes on the risks posed by cluster munitions have been put in place. Countless lives and limbs have been saved as a result of these achievements.
4. If much remains to be done with regard to victim assistance, the pioneering, comprehensive provisions of the Convention in this domain are making a difference. Cluster munition victims, including survivors, are receiving better care and their rights have been enhanced. The active participation of cluster munition victims in their communities and in the work of the Convention is a constant source of inspiration.

5. The achievements of the Convention are not limited to the humanitarian realm. Its implementation provides for a strengthening of effective multilateralism and the rules based international order. It contributes to forward movement in a number of other areas, including advancing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, the promotion of international peace and security, human rights and international humanitarian law. Human security is also improved by the implementation of the Convention.
6. These achievements are in no small part owed to a strong partnership between States Parties to the Convention, international and regional organisations and civil society. We remain committed to fostering and reinforcing this cooperation at all appropriate levels to achieve our common goals.
7. Notwithstanding the many achievements to date, much remains to be done to fulfil the objective of the Convention. Too many people – women, girls, boys and men – are still injured or killed by cluster munition use or remnants every year, and many communities are hindered in their development by the presence of cluster munition remnants.
8. We are gravely concerned by the increase in civilian casualties and by the humanitarian impact resulting from the repeated and well-documented use of cluster munitions since the First Review Conference. This grave concern applies in particular to the use of cluster munitions in Syria, which accounts for the vast majority of global recorded casualties of these weapons, and also in Yemen, during the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict as well as to the various allegations of use since 2015. We underscore our obligation never under any circumstances to use cluster munitions and, in accordance with the object and provisions of the Convention, we condemn any use of cluster munitions by any actor, remaining steadfast in our determination to achieve a world entirely free of any use of these weapons.
9. We will redouble efforts to promote further the norms established by the Convention, engage States still relying on cluster munitions and reinforce the growing stigma now associated with these weapons, with a view to discouraging any new use of these weapons. We will continue to address allegations, reports or documented evidence of cluster munitions use with all the necessary diligence and attention. We call upon those that continue to use cluster munitions, as well as those that develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer these weapons, or that assist, encourage or induce anyone to engage in such activities, to cease immediately.

10. Putting an end to the harm caused by cluster munitions will require universal adherence with the Convention. Progress in this area constitutes a pressing priority, and we urge all States that have not yet done so to join the Convention without delay. We will intensify our efforts to promote universal adherence to the Convention, bearing in mind the recommendations endorsed by the Review Conference regarding initial actions on universalisation to be undertaken by States Parties under the leadership of the Presidency.
11. Ending the harm caused by cluster munitions will also require the full and timely implementation of the Convention. If great strides have been made in this area, much remains to be done and we will take every possible step towards fulfilling this objective over the next review cycle.
12. We will make every effort to complete our time-bound obligations by the Third Review Conference. We will seek to increase the pace of both stockpile destruction and clearance, with a view to completing our obligations as soon as possible, and in any event no later than our respective deadlines set by the Convention.
13. We will take forward efforts to put in place effective and targeted risk education programmes for communities at risk, with a view to preventing new casualties. We will collect and analyse data to better understand the impact of risk education efforts, including in terms of behavioural changes.
14. While we aim for no new victims of cluster munitions, we understand that this does not mean a world without cluster munitions victims. Significant challenges remain for their needs to be met and their rights guaranteed. We will increase efforts to address the needs of victims, and will ensure their full, equal and effective participation in society. We are committed to ensuring that assistance to victims is integrated into national policies and legal frameworks relating to the rights of persons with disabilities as well as health, education, social, employment, environment plans and poverty reduction, supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
15. We recognise that strong national ownership, enhanced national capacity as well as international cooperation and assistance play an important role in the timely and full implementation of the Convention. We will strengthen partnerships at all possible and appropriate levels in order to pursue capacity building and reinforce national know-how with a view to reducing reliance on foreign expertise. We will explore options for new and alternative sources of funding with a view to increasing the resources available to realise the Convention's aims.

16. In implementing the Convention, we will take practical steps to take into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations and all ages. We will strive to ensure full, equal and meaningful gender-balanced participation in the work under the Convention and in Convention meetings.
17. We underline that the effective implementation of the Convention contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitment to leaving no one behind. We will continue to develop synergies between the Convention and the sustainable development agenda to ensure the greatest benefits possible for communities affected by cluster munitions.
18. We commit to intensify our efforts to attain a world free of the casualties, suffering and socio-economic impacts caused by cluster munitions. We underline our resolve to fully comply with all obligations under the Convention, and to complete our time-bound obligations with all the necessary urgency. The Lausanne Action Plan 2020–2026 will be an essential roadmap towards the fulfilment of this commitment.

Convention on Cluster Munitions



THE STATES PARTIES TO THIS CONVENTION,

Deeply concerned that civilian populations and individual civilians continue to bear the brunt of armed conflict,

Determined to put an end for all time to the suffering and casualties caused by cluster munitions at the time of their use, when they fail to function as intended or when they are abandoned,

Concerned that cluster munition remnants kill or maim civilians, including women and children, obstruct economic and social development, including through the loss of livelihood, impede post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction, delay or prevent the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, can negatively impact on national and international peace-building and humanitarian assistance efforts, and have other severe consequences that can persist for many years after use,

Deeply concerned also at the dangers presented by the large national stockpiles of cluster munitions retained for operational use and *determined* to ensure their rapid destruction,

Believing it necessary to contribute effectively in an efficient, coordinated manner to resolving the challenge of removing cluster munition remnants located throughout the world, and to ensure their destruction,

Determined also to ensure the full realisation of the rights of all cluster munition victims and recognising their inherent dignity,

Resolved to do their utmost in providing assistance to cluster munition victims, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as providing for their social and economic inclusion,

Recognising the need to provide age- and gender-sensitive assistance to cluster munition victims and to address the special needs of vulnerable groups,

Bearing in mind on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which, *inter alia*, requires that States Parties to that Convention undertake to ensure and promote the full realisation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability,

Mindful of the need to coordinate adequately efforts undertaken in various fora to address the rights and needs of victims of various types of weapons, and *resolved* to avoid discrimination among victims of various types of weapons,

Reaffirming that in cases not covered by this Convention or by other international agreements, civilians and combatants remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law, derived from established custom, from the principles of humanity and from the dictates of public conscience,

Resolved also that armed groups distinct from the armed forces of a State shall not, under any circumstances, be permitted to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party to this Convention,

Welcoming the very broad international support for the international norm prohibiting anti-personnel mines, enshrined in the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction,

Welcoming also the adoption of the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and its entry into force on 12 November 2006, and *wishing* to enhance the protection of civilians from the effects of cluster munition remnants in post-conflict environments,

Bearing in mind also United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1612 on children in armed conflict,

Welcoming further the steps taken nationally, regionally and globally in recent years aimed at prohibiting, restricting or suspending the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of cluster munitions,

Stressing the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity as evidenced by the global call for an end to civilian suffering caused by cluster munitions and *recognising* the efforts to that end undertaken by the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and numerous other non-governmental organisations around the world,

Reaffirming the Declaration of the Oslo Conference on Cluster Munitions, by which, *inter alia*, States recognised the grave consequences caused by the use of cluster munitions and committed themselves to conclude by 2008 a legally binding instrument that would prohibit the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm to civilians, and would establish a framework for cooperation and assistance that ensures adequate provision of care and rehabilitation for victims, clearance of contaminated areas, risk reduction education and destruction of stockpiles,

Emphasising the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to this Convention, and *determined* to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalisation and its full implementation,

Basing themselves on the principles and rules of international humanitarian law, in particular the principle that the right of parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, and the rules that the parties to a conflict shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives and accordingly direct their operations against military objectives only, that in the conduct of military operations constant care shall be taken to spare the civilian population, civilians and civilian objects and that the civilian population and individual civilians enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

General obligations and scope of application

1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances to
 - a. Use cluster munitions;
 - b. Develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, cluster munitions;
 - c. Assist, encourage or induce anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.
2. Paragraph 1 of this Article applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to explosive bomblets that are specifically designed to be dispersed or released from dispensers affixed to aircraft.
3. This Convention does not apply to mines.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention

1. **“Cluster munition victims”** means all persons who have been killed or suffered physical or psychological injury, economic loss, social marginalisation or substantial impairment of the realisation of their rights caused by the use of cluster munitions. They include those persons directly impacted by cluster munitions as well as their affected families and communities;
2. **“Cluster munition”** means a conventional munition that is designed to disperse or release explosive submunitions each weighing less than 20 kilograms, and includes those explosive submunitions. It does not mean the following:
 - a. A munition or submunition designed to dispense flares, smoke, pyrotechnics or chaff or a munition designed exclusively for an air defence role;
 - b. A munition or submunition designed to produce electrical or electronic effects;
 - c. A munition that, in order to avoid indiscriminate area effects and the risks posed by unexploded submunitions, has all of the following characteristics:
 - i. Each munition contains fewer than ten explosive submunitions;
 - ii. Each explosive submunition weighs more than four kilograms;
 - iii. Each explosive submunition is designed to detect and engage a single target object;
 - iv. Each explosive submunition is equipped with an electronic self- destruction mechanism;
 - v. Each explosive submunition is equipped with an electronic self-deactivating feature;

3. “**Explosive submunition**” means a conventional munition that in order to perform its task is dispersed or released by a cluster munition and is designed to function by detonating an explosive charge prior to, on or after impact;
4. “**Failed cluster munition**” means a cluster munition that has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or otherwise delivered and which should have dispersed or released its explosive submunitions but failed to do so;
5. “**Unexploded submunition**” means an explosive submunition that has been dispersed or released by, or otherwise separated from, a cluster munition and has failed to explode as intended;
6. “**Abandoned cluster munitions**” means cluster munitions or explosive submunitions that have not been used and that have been left behind or dumped, and that are no longer under the control of the party that left them behind or dumped them. They may or may not have been prepared for use;
7. “**Cluster munition remnants**” means failed cluster munitions, abandoned cluster munitions, unexploded submunitions and unexploded bomblets;
8. “**Transfer**” involves, in addition to the physical movement of cluster munitions into or from national territory, the transfer of title to and control over cluster munitions, but does not involve the transfer of territory containing cluster munition remnants;
9. “**Self-destruction mechanism**” means an incorporated automatically- functioning mechanism which is in addition to the primary initiating mechanism of the munition and which secures the destruction of the munition into which it is incorporated;
10. “**Self-deactivating**” means automatically rendering a munition inoperable by means of the irreversible exhaustion of a component, for example a battery, that is essential to the operation of the munition;
11. “**Cluster munition contaminated area**” means an area known or suspected to contain cluster munition remnants;
12. “**Mine**” means a munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle;
13. “**Explosive bomblet**” means a conventional munition, weighing less than 20 kilograms, which is not self-propelled and which, in order to perform its task, is dispersed or released by a dispenser, and is designed to function by detonating an explosive charge prior to, on or after impact;
14. “**Dispenser**” means a container that is designed to disperse or release explosive bomblets and which is affixed to an aircraft at the time of dispersal or release;
15. “**Unexploded bomblet**” means an explosive bomblet that has been dispersed, released or otherwise separated from a dispenser and has failed to explode as intended.

Article 3

Storage and stockpile destruction

1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with national regulations, separate all cluster munitions under its jurisdiction and control from munitions retained for operational use and mark them for the purpose of destruction.
2. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all cluster munitions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article as soon as possible but not later than eight years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party. Each State Party undertakes to ensure that destruction methods comply with applicable international standards for protecting public health and the environment.
3. If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all cluster munitions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article within eight years of entry into force of this Convention for that State Party it may submit a request to a Meeting of States Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of such cluster munitions by a period of up to four years. A State Party may, in exceptional circumstances, request additional extensions of up to four years. The requested extensions shall not exceed the number of years strictly necessary for that State Party to complete its obligations under paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. Each request for an extension shall set out:
 - a. The duration of the proposed extension;
 - b. A detailed explanation of the proposed extension, including the financial and technical means available to or required by the State Party for the destruction of all cluster munitions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and, where applicable, the exceptional circumstances justifying it;
 - c. A plan for how and when stockpile destruction will be completed;
 - d. The quantity and type of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions held at the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party and any additional cluster munitions or explosive submunitions discovered after such entry into force;
 - e. The quantity and type of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions destroyed during the period referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article; and
 - f. The quantity and type of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions remaining to be destroyed during the proposed extension and the annual destruction rate expected to be achieved.
5. The Meeting of States Parties or the Review Conference shall, taking into consideration the factors referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, assess the request and decide by a majority of votes of States Parties present and voting whether to grant the request for an extension.

The States Parties may decide to grant a shorter extension than that requested and may propose benchmarks for the extension, as appropriate. A request for an extension shall be submitted a minimum of nine months prior to the Meeting of States Parties or the Review Conference at which it is to be considered.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1 of this Convention, the retention or acquisition of a limited number of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions for the development of and training in cluster munition and explosive submunition detection, clearance or destruction techniques, or for the development of cluster munition counter-measures, is permitted. The amount of explosive submunitions retained or acquired shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for these purposes.
7. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1 of this Convention, the transfer of cluster munitions to another State Party for the purpose of destruction, as well as for the purposes described in paragraph 6 of this Article, is permitted.
8. States Parties retaining, acquiring or transferring cluster munitions or explosive submunitions for the purposes described in paragraphs 6 and 7 of this Article shall submit a detailed report on the planned and actual use of these cluster munitions and explosive submunitions and their type, quantity and lot numbers. If cluster munitions or explosive submunitions are transferred to another State Party for these purposes, the report shall include reference to the receiving party. Such a report shall be prepared for each year during which a State Party retained, acquired or transferred cluster munitions or explosive submunitions and shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations no later than 30 April of the following year.

Article 4

Clearance and destruction of cluster munition remnants and risk reduction education

1. Each State Party undertakes to clear and destroy, or ensure the clearance and destruction of, cluster munition remnants located in cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control, as follows:
 - a. Where cluster munition remnants are located in areas under its jurisdiction or control at the date of entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, such clearance and destruction shall be completed as soon as possible but not later than ten years from that date;
 - b. Where, after entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, cluster munitions have become cluster munition remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control, such clearance and destruction must be completed as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the end of the active hostilities during which such cluster munitions became cluster munition remnants; and

- c. Upon fulfilling either of its obligations set out in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph, that State Party shall make a declaration of compliance to the next Meeting of States Parties.
2. In fulfilling its obligations under paragraph 1 of this Article, each State Party shall take the following measures as soon as possible, taking into consideration the provisions of Article 6 of this Convention regarding international cooperation and assistance:
 - a. Survey, assess and record the threat posed by cluster munition remnants, making every effort to identify all cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control;
 - b. Assess and prioritise needs in terms of marking, protection of civilians, clearance and destruction, and take steps to mobilise resources and develop a national plan to carry out these activities, building, where appropriate, upon existing structures, experiences and methodologies;
 - c. Take all feasible steps to ensure that all cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians. Warning signs based on methods of marking readily recognisable by the affected community should be utilised in the marking of suspected hazardous areas. Signs and other hazardous area boundary markers should, as far as possible, be visible, legible, durable and resistant to environmental effects and should clearly identify which side of the marked boundary is considered to be within the cluster munition contaminated areas and which side is considered to be safe;
 - d. Clear and destroy all cluster munition remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control; and
 - e. Conduct risk reduction education to ensure awareness among civilians living in or around cluster munition contaminated areas of the risks posed by such remnants.
3. In conducting the activities referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, each State Party shall take into account international standards, including the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
4. This paragraph shall apply in cases in which cluster munitions have been used or abandoned by one State Party prior to entry into force of this Convention for that State Party and have become cluster munition remnants that are located in areas under the jurisdiction or control of another State Party at the time of entry into force of this Convention for the latter.

- a. In such cases, upon entry into force of this Convention for both States Parties, the former State Party is strongly encouraged to provide, *inter alia*, technical, financial, material or human resources assistance to the latter State Party, either bilaterally or through a mutually agreed third party, including through the United Nations system or other relevant organisations, to facilitate the marking, clearance and destruction of such cluster munition remnants.
 - b. Such assistance shall include, where available, information on types and quantities of the cluster munitions used, precise locations of cluster munition strikes and areas in which cluster munition remnants are known to be located.
5. If a State Party believes that it will be unable to clear and destroy or ensure the clearance and destruction of all cluster munition remnants referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article within ten years of the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, it may submit a request to a Meeting of States Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completing the clearance and destruction of such cluster munition remnants by a period of up to five years. The requested extension shall not exceed the number of years strictly necessary for that State Party to complete its obligations under paragraph 1 of this Article.
6. A request for an extension shall be submitted to a Meeting of States Parties or a Review Conference prior to the expiry of the time period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for that State Party. Each request shall be submitted a minimum of nine months prior to the Meeting of States Parties or Review Conference at which it is to be considered. Each request shall set out:
- a. The duration of the proposed extension;
 - b. A detailed explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension, including the financial and technical means available to and required by the State Party for the clearance and destruction of all cluster munition remnants during the proposed extension;
 - c. The preparation of future work and the status of work already conducted under national clearance and demining programmes during the initial ten year period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and any subsequent extensions;
 - d. The total area containing cluster munition remnants at the time of entry into force of this Convention for that State Party and any additional areas containing cluster munition remnants discovered after such entry into force;
 - e. The total area containing cluster munition remnants cleared since entry into force of this Convention;
 - f. The total area containing cluster munition remnants remaining to be cleared during the proposed extension;
 - g. The circumstances that have impeded the ability of the State Party to destroy all cluster munition remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control during the initial ten year period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and those that may impede this ability during the proposed extension;

- h. The humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the proposed extension; and
 - i. Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension.
7. The Meeting of States Parties or the Review Conference shall, taking into consideration the factors referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article, including, *inter alia*, the quantities of cluster munition remnants reported, assess the request and decide by a majority of votes of States Parties present and voting whether to grant the request for an extension. The States Parties may decide to grant a shorter extension than that requested and may propose benchmarks for the extension, as appropriate.
8. Such an extension may be renewed by a period of up to five years upon the submission of a new request, in accordance with paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of this Article. In requesting a further extension a State Party shall submit relevant additional information on what has been undertaken during the previous extension granted pursuant to this Article.

Article 5

Victim assistance

1. Each State Party with respect to cluster munition victims in areas under its jurisdiction or control shall, in accordance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law, adequately provide age- and gender-sensitive assistance, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as provide for their social and economic inclusion. Each State Party shall make every effort to collect reliable relevant data with respect to cluster munition victims.
2. In fulfilling its obligations under paragraph 1 of this Article each State Party shall:
 - a. Assess the needs of cluster munition victims;
 - b. Develop, implement and enforce any necessary national laws and policies;
 - c. Develop a national plan and budget, including timeframes to carry out these activities, with a view to incorporating them within the existing national disability, development and human rights frameworks and mechanisms, while respecting the specific role and contribution of relevant actors;
 - d. Take steps to mobilise national and international resources;
 - e. Not discriminate against or among cluster munition victims, or between cluster munition victims and those who have suffered injuries or disabilities from other causes; differences in treatment should be based only on medical, rehabilitative, psychological or socio-economic needs;

- f. Closely consult with and actively involve cluster munition victims and their representative organisations;
- g. Designate a focal point within the government for coordination of matters relating to the implementation of this Article; and
- h. Strive to incorporate relevant guidelines and good practices including in the areas of medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as social and economic inclusion.

Article 6

International cooperation and assistance

1. In fulfilling its obligations under this Convention each State Party has the right to seek and receive assistance.
2. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide technical, material and financial assistance to States Parties affected by cluster munitions, aimed at the implementation of the obligations of this Convention. Such assistance may be provided, *inter alia*, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organisations or institutions, non-governmental organisations or institutions, or on a bilateral basis.
3. Each State Party undertakes to facilitate and shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Convention. The States Parties shall not impose undue restrictions on the provision and receipt of clearance and other such equipment and related technological information for humanitarian purposes.
4. In addition to any obligations it may have pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article 4 of this Convention, each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for clearance and destruction of cluster munition remnants and information concerning various means and technologies related to clearance of cluster munitions, as well as lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on clearance and destruction of cluster munition remnants and related activities.
5. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the destruction of stockpiled cluster munitions, and shall also provide assistance to identify, assess and prioritise needs and practical measures in terms of marking, risk reduction education, protection of civilians and clearance and destruction as provided in Article 4 of this Convention.

6. Where, after entry into force of this Convention, cluster munitions have become cluster munition remnants located in areas under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party, each State Party in a position to do so shall urgently provide emergency assistance to the affected State Party.
7. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the implementation of the obligations referred to in Article 5 of this Convention to adequately provide age- and gender-sensitive assistance, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as provide for social and economic inclusion of cluster munition victims. Such assistance may be provided, *inter alia*, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organisations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organisations or on a bilateral basis.
8. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance to contribute to the economic and social recovery needed as a result of cluster munition use in affected States Parties.
9. Each State Party in a position to do so may contribute to relevant trust funds in order to facilitate the provision of assistance under this Article.
10. Each State Party that seeks and receives assistance shall take all appropriate measures in order to facilitate the timely and effective implementation of this Convention, including facilitation of the entry and exit of personnel, materiel and equipment, in a manner consistent with national laws and regulations, taking into consideration international best practices.
11. Each State Party may, with the purpose of developing a national action plan, request the United Nations system, regional organisations, other States Parties or other competent intergovernmental or non-governmental institutions to assist its authorities to determine, *inter alia*:
 - a. The nature and extent of cluster munition remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control;
 - b. The financial, technological and human resources required for the implementation of the plan;
 - c. The time estimated as necessary to clear and destroy all cluster munition remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control;
 - d. Risk reduction education programmes and awareness activities to reduce the incidence of injuries or deaths caused by cluster munition remnants
 - e. Assistance to cluster munition victims; and

- f. The coordination relationship between the government of the State Party concerned and the relevant governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental entities that will work in the implementation of the plan.
12. States Parties giving and receiving assistance under the provisions of this Article shall cooperate with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of agreed assistance programmes.

Article 7

Transparency measures

1. Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, on:
 - a. The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9 of this Convention;
 - b. The total of all cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 3 of this Convention, to include a breakdown of their type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type;
 - c. The technical characteristics of each type of cluster munition produced by that State Party prior to entry into force of this Convention for it, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by it, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of cluster munitions; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information that may facilitate the clearance of cluster munition remnants;
 - d. The status and progress of programmes for the conversion or decommissioning of production facilities for cluster munitions;
 - e. The status and progress of programmes for the destruction, in accordance with Article 3 of this Convention, of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, with details of the methods that will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;
 - f. The types and quantities of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, destroyed in accordance with Article 3 of this Convention, including details of the methods of destruction used, the location of the destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards observed;
 - g. Stockpiles of cluster munitions, including explosive submunitions, discovered after reported completion of the programme referred to in sub-paragraph (e) of this paragraph, and plans for their destruction in accordance with Article 3 of this Convention
 - h. To the extent possible, the size and location of all cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type

- and quantity of each type of cluster munition remnant in each such area and when they were used;
- i. The status and progress of programmes for the clearance and destruction of all types and quantities of cluster munition remnants cleared and destroyed in accordance with Article 4 of this Convention, to include the size and location of the cluster munition contaminated area cleared and a breakdown of the quantity of each type of cluster munition remnant cleared and destroyed;
 - j. The measures taken to provide risk reduction education and, in particular, an immediate and effective warning to civilians living in cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control;
 - k. The status and progress of implementation of its obligations under Article 5 of this Convention to adequately provide age- and gender- sensitive assistance, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as provide for social and economic inclusion of cluster munition victims and to collect reliable relevant data with respect to cluster munition victims;
 - l. The name and contact details of the institutions mandated to provide information and to carry out the measures described in this paragraph;
 - m. The amount of national resources, including financial, material or in kind, allocated to the implementation of Articles 3, 4 and 5 of this Convention; and
 - n. The amounts, types and destinations of international cooperation and assistance provided under Article 6 of this Convention.
2. The information provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the previous calendar year, and reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 April of each year.
 3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit all such reports received to the States Parties.

Article 8

Facilitation and clarification of compliance

1. The States Parties agree to consult and cooperate with each other regarding the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance by States Parties with their obligations under this Convention.
2. If one or more States Parties wish to clarify and seek to resolve questions relating to a matter of compliance with the provisions of this Convention by another State Party, it may submit, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a Request for Clarification of that matter to that State Party. Such a request shall be accompanied by all appropriate

information. Each State Party shall refrain from unfounded Requests for Clarification, care being taken to avoid abuse. A State Party that receives a Request for Clarification shall provide, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within 28 days to the requesting State Party all information that would assist in clarifying the matter.

3. If the requesting State Party does not receive a response through the Secretary-General of the United Nations within that time period, or deems the response to the Request for Clarification to be unsatisfactory, it may submit the matter through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the next Meeting of States Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the submission, accompanied by all appropriate information pertaining to the Request for Clarification, to all States Parties. All such information shall be presented to the requested State Party which shall have the right to respond.
4. Pending the convening of any Meeting of States Parties, any of the States Parties concerned may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to exercise his or her good offices to facilitate the clarification requested.
5. Where a matter has been submitted to it pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article, the Meeting of States Parties shall first determine whether to consider that matter further, taking into account all information submitted by the States Parties concerned. If it does so determine, the Meeting of States Parties may suggest to the States Parties concerned ways and means further to clarify or resolve the matter under consideration, including the initiation of appropriate procedures in conformity with international law. In circumstances where the issue at hand is determined to be due to circumstances beyond the control of the requested State Party, the Meeting of States Parties may recommend appropriate measures, including the use of cooperative measures referred to in Article 6 of this Convention.
6. In addition to the procedures provided for in paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Article, the Meeting of States Parties may decide to adopt such other general procedures or specific mechanisms for clarification of compliance, including facts, and resolution of instances of non-compliance with the provisions of this Convention as it deems appropriate.

Article 9

National implementation measures

Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement this Convention, including the imposition of penal sanctions to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.

Article 10

Settlement of disputes

1. When a dispute arises between two or more States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention, the States Parties concerned shall consult together with a view to the expeditious settlement of the dispute by negotiation or by other peaceful means of their choice, including recourse to the Meeting of States Parties and referral to the International Court of Justice in conformity with the Statute of the Court.
2. The Meeting of States Parties may contribute to the settlement of the dispute by whatever means it deems appropriate, including offering its good offices, calling upon the States Parties concerned to start the settlement procedure of their choice and recommending a time-limit for any agreed procedure.

Article 11

Meetings of States Parties

1. The States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider and, where necessary, take decisions in respect of any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention, including:
 - a. The operation and status of this Convention;
 - b. Matters arising from the reports submitted under the provisions of this Convention;
 - c. International cooperation and assistance in accordance with Article 6 of this Convention;
 - d. The development of technologies to clear cluster munition remnants;
 - e. Submissions of States Parties under Articles 8 and 10 of this Convention; and
 - f. Submissions of States Parties as provided for in Articles 3 and 4 of this Convention.
2. The first Meeting of States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations within one year of entry into force of this Convention. The subsequent meetings shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations annually until the first Review Conference.
3. States not party to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organisations or institutions, regional organisations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and relevant non-governmental organisations may be invited to attend these meetings as observers in accordance with the agreed rules of procedure.

Article 12

Review Conferences

1. A Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years after the entry into force of this Convention. Further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties, provided that the interval between Review Conferences shall in no case be less than five years. All States Parties to this Convention shall be invited to each Review Conference.
2. The purpose of the Review Conference shall be:
 - a. To review the operation and status of this Convention;
 - b. To consider the need for and the interval between further Meetings of States Parties referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 11 of this Convention; and
 - c. To take decisions on submissions of States Parties as provided for in Articles 3 and 4 of this Convention.
3. States not party to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organisations or institutions, regional organisations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and relevant non-governmental organisations may be invited to attend each Review Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed rules of procedure.

Article 13

Amendments

1. At any time after its entry into force any State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Any proposal for an amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall circulate it to all States Parties and shall seek their views on whether an Amendment Conference should be convened to consider the proposal. If a majority of the States Parties notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations no later than 90 days after its circulation that they support further consideration of the proposal, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene an Amendment Conference to which all States Parties shall be invited.
2. States not party to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organisations or institutions, regional organisations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and relevant non-governmental organisations may be invited to attend each Amendment Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed rules of procedure.

3. The Amendment Conference shall be held immediately following a Meeting of States Parties or a Review Conference unless a majority of the States Parties request that it be held earlier.
4. Any amendment to this Convention shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the States Parties present and voting at the Amendment Conference. The Depositary shall communicate any amendment so adopted to all States.
5. An amendment to this Convention shall enter into force for States Parties that have accepted the amendment on the date of deposit of acceptances by a majority of the States which were Parties at the date of adoption of the amendment. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article 14

Costs and administrative tasks

1. The costs of the Meetings of States Parties, the Review Conferences and the Amendment Conferences shall be borne by the States Parties and States not party to this Convention participating therein, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.
2. The costs incurred by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under Articles 7 and 8 of this Convention shall be borne by the States Parties in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.
3. The performance by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of administrative tasks assigned to him or her under this Convention is subject to an appropriate United Nations mandate.

Article 15

Signature

This Convention, done at Dublin on 30 May 2008, shall be open for signature at Oslo by all States on 3 December 2008 and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until its entry into force.

Article 16

Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

1. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the Signatories.
2. It shall be open for accession by any State that has not signed the Convention.
3. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

Article 17

Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the month in which the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited.
2. For any State that deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 18

Provisional application

Any State may, at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it will apply provisionally Article 1 of this Convention pending its entry into force for that State.

Article 19

Reservations

The Articles of this Convention shall not be subject to reservations.

Article 20

Duration and withdrawal

1. This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.
2. Each State Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Convention. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties, to the Depository and to the United Nations Security Council. Such instrument of withdrawal shall include a full explanation of the reasons motivating withdrawal.
3. Such withdrawal shall only take effect six months after the receipt of the instrument of withdrawal by the Depository. If, however, on the expiry of that six-month period, the withdrawing State Party is engaged in an armed conflict, the withdrawal shall not take effect before the end of the armed conflict.

Article 21

Relations with States not party to this Convention

1. Each State Party shall encourage States not party to this Convention to ratify, accept, approve or accede to this Convention, with the goal of attracting the adherence of all States to this Convention.
2. Each State Party shall notify the governments of all States not party to this Convention, referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, of its obligations under this Convention, shall promote the norms it establishes and shall make its best efforts to discourage States not party to this Convention from using cluster munitions.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1 of this Convention and in accordance with international law, States Parties, their military personnel or nationals, may engage in military cooperation and operations with States not party to this Convention that might engage in activities prohibited to a State Party.
4. Nothing in paragraph 3 of this Article shall authorise a State Party:
 - a. To develop, produce or otherwise acquire cluster munitions;
 - b. To itself stockpile or transfer cluster munitions;
 - c. To itself use cluster munitions; or
 - d. To expressly request the use of cluster munitions in cases where the choice of munitions used is within its exclusive control.

Article 22

Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depositary of this Convention.

Article 23

Authentic texts

The Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of this Convention shall be equally authentic.

The Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

The Unit has a mandate to:

- Assist the President and the President-Designate in all aspects of the Presidency; support the Coordinators in their tasks; prepare, support and follow up on tasks derived from decisions taken at formal and informal meetings of the Convention
- Offer advice and support to States Parties on Convention implementation
- Develop and maintain a resource base of relevant technical expertise and practices, and upon request, provide States Parties with such resources
- Facilitate communication among States Parties and other relevant actors, cooperate and coordinate amongst these and maintain public relations, including efforts to promote the universalization of the Convention
- Keep records of formal and informal meetings under the Convention and other relevant knowledge products, expertise and information pertaining to the implementation of the Convention
- Manage the Sponsorship Programme in collaboration with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) by providing guidance, input and support as necessary
- Serve as an interface between States Parties and the international community on issues related to the implementation of the CCM.



CONVENTION
ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS



Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

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