

**CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS
THIRD MEETING OF STATES PARTIES
OSLO, NORWAY**

**FRIDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 2012
SUMMARY**



International Cooperation and Assistance

Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and the UK all described funding and other assistance they have provided or plan to give to countries affected by cluster munitions for clearance, victim assistance, or to destroy their cluster munition stockpiles, noting that in the first two areas they did not differentiate among different types of weapons in their support. **Afghanistan** described in the outstanding work it needed support for, while **Lao PDR** and **Lebanon** listed funding received for work under the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Several states, including **Albania, Germany, Indonesia, Norway** and **Switzerland** emphasized the importance of national ownership. **Indonesia, Norway, Switzerland**, as well as the **CMC** and the **UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG)** emphasized the need to make the most effective and efficient use of resources, and **Australia** reported that the Mine Action Support Group was conducting two studies on this subject. **Germany** and **Switzerland** promoted more cooperation between donor and affected states. The **UN IACG** noted that it was reviewing its mine action strategy, which should be final by the end of the year.

While some states took note of the need to prioritize victim assistance funding specifically, **Germany** and **the UK** reported they contributed more broadly to improving affected states' health systems through development aid.

Lynn Bradach of the **CMC** described steps states should take in order to increase the efficiency of international cooperation, including clearly identifying remaining work, developing solid plans, reporting on progress, and reducing costs extraneous to implementation.

Compliance

The **UN IACG** remarked that any future allegations of use should be considered with utmost seriousness. Bonnie Docherty of the **CMC** raised concerns about future compliance that could come from some states' interpretation of the convention, specifically the link between Article 21 and the prohibition on assistance with banned activities under Article 1. She reminded delegates that the most commonly held view, and the **CMC's** legal opinion, was that Article 21 did not allow for any exceptions to the convention's ban on assisting in the use, production, or stockpiling of cluster munitions.

Adoption of Final Documents

The meeting adopted its final documents (drafts available at <http://3msp.clusterconvention.org/documents/>) and decided to hold the next intersessional meetings from 16-19 April 2013 in Geneva (Switzerland) and the 4th Meeting of States Parties from 10-13 September 2013 in Zambia.

Closing

The President of the 3MSP Amb. Steffen Kongstad of **Norway** gave a heartfelt statement of thanks to all delegates for a productive meeting, noting in particular CMC's contribution of information and a diversity of opinions. He also spoke of his admiration for the work of survivors, saying they were a source of "inspiration and motivation." Laura Cheeseman, **CMC** Director, said the 3MSP had lived up to our high expectations and hoped that momentum from the Ghana Conference and Accra Action Plan would lead to many more African States Parties by the 4MSP.