



How big is the problem?

Cluster bombs were first used in World War II by German and Soviet forces. During the 1970s, the USA used massive numbers of cluster bombs in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. Most recently, cluster bombs were used in Georgia in August 2008, and extensively in the Gulf War, Chechnya, the former Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Iraq and in Lebanon in 2006.

Cluster bombs have posed a deadly and predictable threat in every conflict they have been used and have repeatedly caused excessive harm to civilians.

There are millions of cluster munitions in stockpiles that contain billions of bomblets. The humanitarian disaster that could be caused by cluster bombs would exceed the humanitarian disaster caused by landmines, but this can be averted. Under the new Convention on Cluster Munitions, states are prohibited from using, producing and transferring cluster munitions and must destroy all existing stockpiles within 8 years.

The following are lists of those countries that have been affected by or have used, produced or are currently producing or stockpiling cluster bombs. Notes are included where appropriate to indicate recent developments and these lists will be updated on a regular basis as new information comes to light.

32 countries or territories are known to be AFFECTED by cluster bombs (countries in bold adopted the Convention in Dublin):

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 18. <i>Kosovo</i> |
| 2. Albania | 19. Kuwait |
| 3. Angola | 20. Lao PDR |
| 4. Azerbaijan | 21. Lebanon |
| 5. Bosnia-Herzegovina | 22. Montenegro |
| 6. Cambodia | 23. <i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i> |
| 7. Chad | 24. Saudi Arabia |
| 8. <i>Chechnya</i> | 25. Serbia |
| 9. Croatia | 26. Sierra Leone |
| 10. DR Congo | 27. Sudan |
| 11. Eritrea | 28. Syria |
| 12. Ethiopia | 29. Tajikistan |
| 13. <i>Falklands/Malvinas</i> | 30. Uganda |
| 14. Georgia | 31. Vietnam |
| 15. Grenada | 32. <i>Western Sahara</i> |
| 16. Iraq | |
| 17. Israel | |

16 countries have USED cluster bombs (countries in bold adopted the Convention in Dublin):

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Eritrea | 9. Nigeria |
| 2. Ethiopia | 10. Russia |
| 3. Former Yugoslavia (Serbia) | 11. Saudi Arabia |
| 4. France | 12. Sudan |
| 5. Georgia | 13. Tajikistan |
| 6. Israel | 14. United Kingdom |
| 7. Morocco | 15. United States |
| 8. Netherlands | |



33 countries have PRODUCED or are still producing cluster bombs (countries in bold adopted the Convention in Dublin):

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Argentina* | 18. North Korea |
| 2. Belgium* | 19. Pakistan |
| 3. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 20. Poland |
| 4. Brazil | 21. Romania |
| 5. Chile* | 22. Russia |
| 6. China | 23. Serbia |
| 7. Egypt | 24. Singapore |
| 8. France | 25. Slovakia |
| 9. Germany | 26. South Africa |
| 10. Greece | 27. South Korea |
| 11. India | 28. Spain |
| 12. Iran | 29. Sweden |
| 13. Iraq | 30. Switzerland** |
| 14. Israel | 31. Turkey |
| 15. Italy | 32. United Kingdom* |
| 16. Japan | 33. United States |
| 17. Netherlands** | |

* Argentina, Belgium, Chile and the UK have either passed national legislation banning the production of cluster munitions, or the government has made a statement renouncing the production of existing cluster munitions and/or renouncing future production.

** The production capacity for cluster munitions no longer exists in the Netherlands. Switzerland states it no longer produces. Neither country has formally renounced future production.

It is expected that all countries that have adopted the Convention on Cluster Munitions will not produce cluster munitions in the future. The Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC) welcomes public statements and information from governments and manufacturers to confirm that states will not produce any cluster munitions in the future.

78 countries STOCKPILE cluster bombs (countries in bold adopted the Convention in Dublin):

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|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 15. Cuba | 30. Indonesia |
| 2. Angola | 16. Czech Republic | 31. Iran |
| 3. Austria* | 17. Denmark | 32. Iraq |
| 4. Azerbaijan | 18. Egypt | 33. Israel |
| 5. Bahrain | 19. Eritrea | 34. Italy |
| 6. Belarus | 20. Ethiopia | 35. Japan |
| 7. Belgium* | 21. Finland | 36. Jordan |
| 8. Bosnia-
Herzegovina | 22. France | 37. Kazakhstan |
| 9. Brazil | 23. Georgia | 38. Kuwait |
| 10. Bulgaria | 24. Germany | 39. Libya |
| 11. Canada* | 25. Greece | 40. Moldova |
| 12. Chile | 26. Guinea | 41. Mongolia |
| 13. China | 27. Guinea Bissau | 42. Montenegro |
| 14. Croatia | 28. Hungary | 43. Morocco |
| | 29. India | 44. Netherlands |

45. Nigeria
46. Norway
47. North Korea
48. Oman
49. Pakistan
50. Peru
51. Poland
52. Portugal
53. Qatar
54. Romania
55. Russia
56. Saudi Arabia

57. Serbia
58. Singapore
59. Slovakia
60. South Africa
61. South Korea
62. Spain
63. Sri Lanka
64. Sudan
65. Sweden
66. Switzerland
67. Syria
68. Thailand

69. Turkey
70. Turkmenistan
71. Uganda
72. Ukraine
73. United Arab
Emirates
74. United Kingdom
75. United States
76. Uzbekistan
77. Yemen
78. Zimbabwe.

* Austria, Belgium and Canada are currently destroying their stockpiles of cluster munitions.

Argentina and Honduras have completed the destruction of their stockpiles of cluster munitions.

All countries that have adopted the Convention on Cluster Munitions are expected to commence destruction of their stockpiles of cluster munitions as soon as possible.

The Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC) welcomes public statements and information from governments announcing that they have started the process of stockpile destruction.