



## Who has banned cluster bombs?

### The Oslo Process

Norway launched an initiative in February 2007, known as the Oslo Process, following the failure of government talks within the traditional forum for discussing weapons issues – the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). Led by Norway and other supportive governments including Austria, the Holy See, Ireland, New Zealand, Mexico and Peru, the Oslo Process set out to create an international treaty by the end of 2008. The February 2007 “Oslo Declaration” was endorsed by 46 countries and committed them to conclude a treaty that would prohibit the use, transfer, and production of cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm to civilians, would require the destruction of existing stockpiles, and provide adequate resources to assist survivors and clear contaminated areas.

#### **Oslo Declaration, 23 February 2007 (Official Document)**

A group of States, United Nations Organisations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other humanitarian organisations met in Oslo on 22 - 23 February 2007 to discuss how to effectively address the humanitarian problems caused by cluster munitions.

Recognising the grave consequences caused by the use of cluster munitions and the need for immediate action, states commit themselves to:

1. Conclude by 2008 a legally binding international instrument that will:
  - i. prohibit the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm to civilians, and
  - ii. establish a framework for cooperation and assistance that ensures adequate provision of care and rehabilitation to survivors and their communities, clearance of contaminated areas, risk education and destruction of stockpiles of prohibited cluster munitions.
2. Consider taking steps at the national level to address these problems.
3. Continue to address the humanitarian challenges posed by cluster munitions within the framework of international humanitarian law and in all relevant fora.
4. Meet again to continue their work, including in Lima in May/June and Vienna in November/December 2007, and in Dublin in early 2008, and welcome the announcement of Belgium to organise a regional meeting.

Following the meeting in Oslo, a series of international conferences were hosted by other supportive governments to discuss the terms of the treaty in Peru, Austria, New Zealand and Ireland. Around 140 countries participated in one or more of the Oslo Process conferences including major user and producer states, affected states and states that stockpile cluster bombs. Regional conferences have also been held in Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mexico, Thailand, Uganda, and Zambia. Serbia also hosted a conference for states affected by cluster munitions.

## Timeline of international Oslo Process conferences

February 2007	Oslo Process is launched in Oslo, Norway
May 2007	Lima Conference on Cluster Munitions, Peru
December 2007	Vienna Conference on Cluster Munitions, Austria
February 2008	Wellington Conference on Cluster Munitions, New Zealand
May 2008	Dublin Diplomatic Conference on Cluster Munitions, Ireland
December 2008	Convention on Cluster Munitions Signing Conference, Oslo, Norway

The treaty, or Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), was negotiated and formally adopted by 107 countries at the Dublin Diplomatic Conference in May 2008. The Convention was signed by 94 states at a conference in Oslo, Norway on 3 – 4 December 2008. The adoption and signature of the Convention are the first steps in a longer process of ensuring the swift ratification and entry into force (EIF) of the Convention and promoting its universalisation and effective implementation. The Convention is now open for signature and ratification at the United Nations headquarters in New York. When it enters into force, the treaty will be a legally binding international instrument that prohibits the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions and obliges states to clear up contaminated areas, and assist people and communities affected by cluster bombs.

### 104 countries have signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions

- |                                 |                     |                                      |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan                  | 35. France          | 71. Namibia                          |
| 2. Albania                      | 36. Gambia          | 72. Nauru                            |
| 3. Angola                       | 37. Germany         | 73. The Netherlands                  |
| 4. Australia                    | 38. Ghana           | 74. New Zealand                      |
| 5. Austria                      | 39. Guatemala       | 75. Nicaragua                        |
| 6. Belgium                      | 40. Guinea          | 76. Niger                            |
| 7. Benin                        | 41. Guinea-Bissau   | 77. Nigeria                          |
| 8. Bolivia                      | 42. Haiti           | 78. Norway                           |
| 9. Bosnia and<br>Herzegovina    | 43. Holy See        | 79. Palau                            |
| 10. Botswana                    | 44. Honduras        | 80. Panama                           |
| 11. Bulgaria                    | 45. Hungary         | 81. Paraguay                         |
| 12. Burkina Faso                | 46. Iceland         | 82. Peru                             |
| 13. Burundi                     | 47. Indonesia       | 83. Philippines                      |
| 14. Cameroon                    | 48. Ireland         | 84. Portugal                         |
| 15. Canada                      | 49. Ital            | 85. Rwanda                           |
| 16. Cape Verde                  | 50. Iraq            | 86. Samoa                            |
| 17. Central African<br>Republic | 51. Jamaica         | 87. San Marino                       |
| 18. Chad                        | 52. Japan           | 88. Sao Tome and<br>Principe         |
| 19. Chile                       | 53. Kenya           | 89. Senegal                          |
| 20. Colombia                    | 54. Lao PDR         | 90. Sierra Leone                     |
| 21. Comoros                     | 55. Lebanon         | 91. Slovenia                         |
| 22. Congo (Republic of)         | 56. Lesotho         | 92. Somalia                          |
| 23. Cook Islands                | 57. Liberia         | 93. South Africa                     |
| 24. Costa Rica                  | 58. Liechtenstein   | 94. Spain                            |
| 25. Côte d'Ivoire               | 59. Lithuania       | 95. St Vincent and the<br>Grenadines |
| 26. Croatia                     | 60. Luxembourg      | 96. Sweden                           |
| 27. Czech Republic              | 61. Macedonia (FYR) | 97. Switzerland                      |
| 28. Cyprus                      | 62. Madagascar      | 98. Tanzania                         |
| 29. DR Congo                    | 63. Malawi          | 99. Togo                             |
| 30. Denmark                     | 64. Mali            | 100. Tunisia                         |
| 31. Dominican Republic          | 65. Malta           | 101. Uganda                          |
| 32. Ecuador                     | 66. Mexico          | 102. United Kingdom                  |
| 33. El Salvador                 | 67. Moldova         | 103. Uruguay                         |
| 34. Fiji                        | 68. Monaco          | 104. Zambia                          |
|                                 | 69. Montenegro      |                                      |
|                                 | 70. Mozambique      |                                      |

## **BY REGION:**

- **AFRICA**

### **37 African countries signed the Convention:**

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Republic of), Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia.

- **AMERICAS**

### **19 countries from the Americas signed the Convention:**

Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Vincent and Grenadines, Uruguay.

- **ASIA PACIFIC**

### **12 countries from Asia and the Pacific signed the Convention**

Afghanistan, Australia, Cook islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Philippines, Samoa.

- **EUROPE**

### **33 European countries signed the Convention:**

Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

- **MENA**

### **3 countries in the Middle East and North Africa signed the Convention:**

Iraq, Lebanon, Tunisia

## **30 countries have ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions**

1. Albania
2. Austria
3. Belgium
4. Burkina Faso
5. Burundi
6. Croatia
7. Denmark
8. Germany
9. The Holy See
10. France
11. Ireland
12. Japan
13. Lao PDR
14. Luxembourg
15. Macedonia
16. Malawi
17. Malta
18. Mexico
19. Moldova
20. New Zealand
21. Nicaragua
22. Niger
23. Norway
24. San Marino
25. Sierra Leone
26. Slovenia
27. Spain
28. Uruguay
29. Zambia
30. Montenegro