



**Second Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions  
Beirut, Lebanon**

**Thursday 15 September 2011  
Summary**

*Steps towards ratification by signatories*

During the course of the day, **Cameroon** announced that its instrument of ratification had been signed and would be deposited in the coming days. **Switzerland** said the Senate had accepted the ratification this week and that it was just one step away from ratifying.

**Clearance and Risk Reduction**

**Afghanistan** said that out of an initial 181 cluster munition-contaminated areas, it still has 24 areas to clear, mostly in residential and agricultural areas. **Bosnia and Herzegovina** implemented the first part of a general survey in January-June 2011, identifying a total suspected hazardous area of 12.1 km<sup>2</sup>. Bosnia and Herzegovina expects that the majority of the medium- and low-risk areas will be cancelled during the second phase of the survey. The **Republic of Congo** said the clearance of the central depot of Maya-Maya was underway and would be completed within six months. **Germany** said the survey of its 4 km<sup>2</sup> training area had been put to tender in June 2011. **Lebanon** announced that as of July 2011, its 25 clearance teams still had to clear 462 contaminated areas covering 18 km<sup>2</sup>, out of an initial 54 km<sup>2</sup> contamination. Most of the remaining areas are high and medium priority. **Lao PDR** explained that while it does not know yet the full extent of its contamination, it has cleared 304km<sup>2</sup> of cluster munition- and UXO-affected areas since 1996, including 24km<sup>2</sup> from January-July 2011. **Norway** confirmed the clearance of its contaminated fire range would be completed by 2013. **Sudan** said the clearance of its 17 km<sup>2</sup> contamination was underway, and reaffirmed its commitment towards full clearance.

Both **Ireland** and **Norway** expressed the view that the majority of affected states could complete clearance by their ten-year deadline, and Norway also cautioned about the investment in national capacity where contamination is small. **Switzerland** encouraged donor states to provide multi-year funding and to stay committed until the end of clearance programs. The **International Trust Fund** presented the support it offers in Serbia (450 m<sup>2</sup> cleared in 2011), Bosnia and Herzegovina (general survey underway, funded by the US), and Lebanon (150 m<sup>2</sup> cleared in 2011, funded by Cyprus.) In its

intervention on land release, the **GICHD** called on states to clear in a smarter, quicker and more cost-effective manner. The **UN Mine Action Service** recalled that it offers support to 25 states. All the speakers who expressed views on Australia's paper on land release were very supportive. Taking the floor on behalf of the **CMC**, Khaled Yamout urged states to define the extent of their contamination as a matter of priority, and to make their needs for assistance known clearly.

### **General Exchange of Views**

This session was briefly re-opened to allow three states to take the floor. **Norway** welcomed the fact that instances of use of cluster munitions in 2011 were met by public outrage and global condemnation. **Syria** praised efforts made against cluster munitions and expressed the hope to join the CCM once obstacles are removed, especially the occupation of Golan by Israel.

### **Transparency Measures**

**Belgium** gave an update on the preparation of a guide for filling transparency reports. The **GICHD** introduced its simple identification tool that helps states to identify which devices are banned under the convention. Ema Tagicakibau delivered the **CMC** statement and called on states to report on time and to submit detailed and comprehensive information.

### **National Implementation Measures**

**Lao PDR** listed its various national legal texts pertaining to cluster munitions and said it intends to prepare a new legislation that will include penal sanctions. **Ecuador** announced that its penal code was amended in 2010 to include penal sanctions for acts prohibited by the convention. **Lebanon** said it should comprehensively review its existing legislation and would consider the adoption of new legislation. **New Zealand** recalled that it has prepared a model legislation for small unaffected states, as well as a check-list for national implementation measures. Mary Wareham took the floor on behalf of the **CMC** to recall that national implementation legislation should meet both the spirit and letter of the convention, and that in no cases could the prohibition on assistance (Article 1) be overridden by the provisions on interoperability (Article 21.)

### **Workplan for 2012**

The day concluded with a session on the workplan for 2012 and beyond, where states expressed their views on draft decisions and on the creation of an implementation support unit. Sylvie Brigot delivered the **CMC** remarks, encouraging states to make sure the implementation support unit can start functioning as soon as possible.