

Cluster Munition Monitor 2015 - Five-Year Review of Ban Policy Country Profiles

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Afghanistan

State Party Afghanistan ratified the convention on 8 September 2011. Draft legislation is being prepared to enforce the provisions of the convention. Afghanistan has participated in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and served as the convention's coordinator on victim assistance in 2012–2014. It has promoted universalization of the convention and condemned new use of cluster munitions. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2012, Afghanistan confirmed it has not used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions. The national armed forces do not stockpile cluster munitions, but continue to find abandoned weapons, including cluster munitions.

Albania

State Party Albania was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered entry into force of the convention on 1 August 2010. It views existing legislation as sufficient to ensure its implementation of the convention. Albania has participated in all of the convention's international meetings, serves as the convention's co-coordinator on stockpile destruction and retention, and has condemned the use of cluster munitions in Syria and elsewhere. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Albania confirmed that it has never used, produced, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Algeria

Algeria has expressed opposition to cluster munitions. It last commented on the convention in 2009, when it said it was not prepared to sign. Algeria has not participated in any meetings of the convention. It has expressed a preference for cluster munitions to be regulated through the Convention on Conventional Weapons, which it acceded to in May 2015. Algeria is not known to have used, produced, or exported cluster munitions, but it is reported to stockpile the weapons.

Andorra

State Party Andorra expressed support for the ban on cluster munitions before it acceded to the convention in April 2013. After conducting a legislative review in 2012, Andorra found that existing legislation would suffice to enforce its implementation of the convention's provisions. Andorra provided its initial transparency report for the convention in July 2014, confirming it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Angola

Signatory Angola has regularly expressed its intent to ratify the convention, but stated in June 2015 that it is struggling to do so. Angola has participated in all of the convention's international meetings and voted in favor of UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions in 2014 and 2015 expressing concern at the use of cluster munitions. Angola is not known to have produced or exported cluster munitions. Cluster munitions were used in the past in Angola, but it is unclear when or by whom. The government has yet to make an official determination and public announcement confirming that all stocks of cluster munitions have been identified and destroyed.

Antigua and Barbuda

State Party Antigua and Barbuda ratified the convention on 23 August 2010. It provided an initial transparency report for the convention in 2012 that indicated it planned to incorporate the convention's provisions into domestic law. Antigua and Barbuda has participated in several meetings of the convention and has confirmed it has not used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Argentina

Non-signatory Argentina adopted the convention in 2008 and acknowledges its humanitarian rationale, but it has not undertaken any process to accede and officials rarely comment on the government's position on accession. Despite the lack of accession, Argentina has participated in almost all of the convention's meetings and expressed concern over or condemned new use of cluster munitions in Syria and Ukraine. Argentina imported cluster munitions in the past, but states it has never used or exported the weapons. Argentina states it has no intention to produce cluster munitions in the future and it destroyed its stocks of cluster munitions before the convention was adopted.

Armenia

Non-signatory Armenia states that it cannot join the convention until Azerbaijan does so and a settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is reached. It has participated as an observer in three Meetings of States Parties of the convention since 2011. Armenia declared in 2012 that it does not produce, export, stockpile, or use cluster munitions and does not intend to do so.

Australia

State Party Australia ratified the convention on 8 October 2012, after enacting implementing legislation. It has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has coordinated the convention's victim assistance work since September 2014. Australia works to universalize the convention, especially in Asia and the Pacific. It has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in South Sudan, Ukraine, and Syria. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2013, Australia confirmed it has not used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions and has never possessed an operational stockpile. Australia is, however, retaining two cluster munitions and 276 explosive submunitions for training and research purposes.

Austria

State Party Austria was amongst the first 30 ratifications to trigger the entry into force of the convention on 1 August 2010. It adopted national legislation banning cluster munitions in 2007. Austria has attended all of the convention's meetings and has served as the convention's coordinator on victim assistance. Austria promotes universalization of the convention and has consistently condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. Austria has also elaborated its views on a number of important issues for the interpretation and implementation of the convention. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011 Austria confirmed it has never used, produced, or exported cluster munitions and no longer possesses them, including for research or training purposes. It completed the destruction of a stockpile of 12,672 cluster munitions and 798,336 submunitions in November 2010.

Azerbaijan

Non-signatory Azerbaijan is not considering accession to the convention as officials say the territorial dispute with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh and other occupied territories must first be resolved. Azerbaijan has not participated in any meetings of the convention. It is not known to have produced or exported cluster munitions, but inherited a stockpile of cluster munitions from the Soviet Union.

Bahamas

Non-signatory the Bahamas has never made a statement to indicate its policy on accession to the convention or attended a meeting on cluster munitions. It is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Bahrain

Non-signatory Bahrain has expressed support for the ban on cluster munitions and its interest in joining the convention, but it has not taken any steps towards accession or attended any meetings of

the convention. Bahrain is not known to have used, produced, or exported cluster munitions, but has a stockpile imported from the United States.

Bangladesh

Non-signatory Bangladesh has not elaborated its view on cluster munitions or its position on accession to the convention. It participated as an observer in two of the convention's Meeting of States Parties, most recently in 2014. Bangladesh is not known to have used, produced, exported, or possessed any stockpiles of cluster munitions.

Barbados

Non-signatory Barbados has never made a statement to indicate its policy on accession to the convention or attended a meeting on cluster munitions. It is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Belarus

Non-signatory Belarus acknowledges the humanitarian rationale for the convention, but objects to the way it was negotiated. It has not participated in any meetings of the convention. Belarus has not produced cluster munitions, but inherited a stockpile from the Soviet Union. It is not known to have used cluster munitions.

Belgium

State Party Belgium was among the first 30 countries to ratify the convention that triggered its entry into force on 1 August 2010. Belgium was the first country to legislate a ban on cluster munitions, in 2006, and the first to prohibit investment in cluster munitions, in 2007. Belgium has attended all of the convention's meetings and serves as the convention's coordinator on transparency reporting, overseeing the development of a reporting guide. It promotes the convention's universalization and has condemned the use of cluster munitions, including in Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. Belgium has also elaborated its views on a number of important issues for the interpretation and implementation of the convention. Belgium is not known to have ever used or exported cluster munitions. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Belgium confirmed it produced and imported cluster munitions in the past and in 2010 completed the destruction of a stockpile of 115,210 cluster munitions and 10.1 million submunitions. Belgium is retaining 226 cluster munitions and more than 19,800 submunitions for research and training purposes.

Belize

State Party Belize acceded to the convention in September 2014 and is drafting national legislation to implement the convention's provisions. Belize has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Benin

Signatory Benin stated in June 2015 that the government has ratified the convention and the parliament will consider the ratification next. Benin has provided regular updates on the status of its ratification and has attended several of the convention's Meetings of States Parties. According to Benin, it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Bhutan

Non-signatory Bhutan has expressed support for the convention's objectives and stated that Bhutan does not possess cluster munitions. In June 2015, Bhutan attended a meeting of the convention for the first time. It is not known to have used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions.

Bolivia

State Party Bolivia ratified the convention on 30 April 2013. It is not clear if Bolivia intends to prepare specific legislation to enforce its implementation of the convention, as it has not provided the initial transparency report for the convention, which was due in March 2014. Bolivia has not participated in any meetings of the convention. It is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

State Party Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) ratified the convention on 7 September 2010. It views its ratification law as sufficient to ensure implementation of the convention's provisions. BiH has participated in every Meeting of States Parties of the convention and has elaborated its views on important issues relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention.

Botswana

State Party Botswana ratified the convention on 27 June 2011. It has expressed its intent to enact national implementation legislation for the convention. Botswana last participated in a meeting of the convention in 2010. In its initial transparency report for the convention, provided in 2012, Botswana confirmed it has never used or produced cluster munitions and stockpiles 510 cluster munitions and 12,900 submunitions. It plans to destroy the stockpile by the end of 2015.

Brazil

Non-signatory Brazil has participated in some meetings of the convention, but officials rarely comment on the government's position on acceding to it. Legislative initiatives aimed at banning cluster munitions have been attempted twice in the lower house of the National Congress since 2008. Brazil is a producer of cluster munitions and maintains a stockpile; it has also been a significant exporter.

Brunei Darussalam

Non-signatory Brunei Darussalam has not commented on its position on accession to the convention. It has participated in one meeting of the convention as an observer. In 2010, a government representative said Brunei does not possess cluster munitions. It is not known to have used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions.

Bulgaria

State Party Bulgaria ratified the convention on 6 April 2011. It reported in April 2015 that it is preparing implementing legislation for the convention. Bulgaria has participated in nearly all of the convention's meetings and has condemned the use of cluster munitions in Syria. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2012, Bulgaria confirmed it has never used or produced cluster munitions and stockpiles 6,909 cluster munitions and 173,161 submunitions, which represents an increase from previous year's declarations due to the discovery of new stocks. Bulgaria is preparing a stockpile destruction plan to fulfil its stockpile destruction obligation by the April 2019 deadline. Bulgaria is not retaining any cluster munitions for research and training.

Burkina Faso

State Party Burkina Faso was among the first 30 ratifications to trigger the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. In 2014, Burkina Faso stated that a process is underway to draft and adopt implementing legislation for the convention. Burkina Faso has participated in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Burkina Faso confirmed that it has never used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions and possesses no stocks of the weapons, including for training or research purposes.

Burundi

State Party Burundi was among the first 30 ratifications to trigger the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. Burundi has long expressed its intent to adopt national implementing legislation for the convention. Burundi has participated in all of the convention's meetings and condemned the use of cluster munitions in Libya, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen in June 2015. According to its initial annual transparency report provided in 2011, Burundi has never used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions and has no stocks of the weapons, including for training or research purposes.

Cambodia

Non-signatory Cambodia has expressed its support for the convention and has reviewed its ability to comply with the convention's obligations, but has not taken any steps towards accession to the convention. Cambodia has participated in almost all of the convention's meetings. Cambodia is not known to have ever produced, used, or exported cluster munitions. It has not disclosed the size or precise content of its cluster munition stockpile. Cambodia's cluster munition contamination dates from the 1960s and 1970s, when the US extensively bombed the country in air attacks. More recently, in February 2011, Thailand fired cluster munitions into Cambodian territory on the border near Preah Vihear temple.

Cameroon

State Party Cameroon ratified the convention on 12 July 2012. It is unclear if Cameroon will adopt implementing legislation for the convention as it has yet to provide its transparency report for the convention, originally due June 2013. Cameroon has participated in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and it has elaborated its views on certain important issues relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention. Cameroon states that it has not used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Canada

State Party Canada ratified the convention on 16 March 2015 and will become a State Party on 1 September 2015. In the year before ratifying, Canada enacted national implementation legislation and completed the destruction of a stockpile of 13,623 cluster munitions and 1.36 million submunitions. Canada has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has elaborated its views on important issues relating to the convention's implementation and interpretation. It has condemned the use of cluster munitions in Syria. As a signatory, Canada provided five voluntary transparency reports for the convention in 2011–2015, confirming it has not produced cluster munitions. Canada imported cluster munitions, but has never used or exported them.

Cape Verde

Cape Verde ratified the convention on 19 October 2010. It has participated in two of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, most recently in 2012. Cape Verde has not provided its initial transparency report for the convention, originally due in 2011, which is necessary for it to formally confirm no use, production, transfer, or stockpiling of cluster munitions.

Central African Republic

Signatory the Central African Republic has stated since 2013 that internal armed conflict has prevented it from ratifying the convention. However, it continues to engage in the work of the convention, participating in every Meeting of States Parties. The Central African Republic states that it has never used, produced, or exported cluster munitions and that it has destroyed stocks of cluster munitions.

Chad

State Party Chad ratified the convention on 26 March 2013. Chad has indicated it intends to enact national implementing legislation for the convention. Chad has participated in nearly all of the

convention's meetings and has condemned new use of cluster munitions in South Sudan, Sudan, and Ukraine. Chad has yet to provide its transparency report for the convention, which was due in March 2012 and necessary for Chad to formally clarify if it has a stockpile of cluster munitions. Chad is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions. Cluster munitions have been used in Chad in the past.

Chile

State Party Chile ratified the convention on 16 December 2010. Chile has participated in all of the convention's meetings and hosted an international conference on the convention in Santiago in June 2010, and regional conferences on cluster munitions in 2013 and 2009. It has served as the convention's co-coordinator on cooperation and assistance since 2013. Chile has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in South Sudan, Syria, and Ukraine. Chile is a former producer and exporter of cluster munitions. In July 2013, it completed the destruction of a stockpile of 249 cluster munitions and 25,896 submunitions.

China

Non-signatory China acknowledges the humanitarian rationale for the convention, but is not considering accession. It has participated as an observer in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, making statements to provide its national position. China has acknowledged to the Monitor that it produces, stockpiles, and exports cluster munitions. It states that it has never used cluster munitions.

Colombia

Signatory Colombia completed its domestic ratification process for the convention in 2014, but has not deposited the ratification instrument. Colombia has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in South Sudan, Syria, and Ukraine. Colombia never produced cluster munitions, but it imported and used them. Colombia completed the destruction of a stockpile of 72 cluster munitions and 10,832 submunitions in November 2009. It is not retaining any cluster munitions for training or research.

Comoros

State Party Comoros ratified the convention on 28 July 2010. It is not known if national implementation measures will be undertaken for the convention, as Comoros has not provided its initial transparency report, originally due in 2011. Comoros has participated in several of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and it has elaborated its views on important issues for the interpretation and implementation of the convention. Comoros states that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Signatory the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) parliament approved ratification legislation for the convention in November 2013 and the law has been undergoing a judicial review. The DRC states that it has amended existing legislation to implement the convention's provisions. The DRC has participated in all of the convention's international meetings of the convention and has elaborated its views on a number of important issues for the interpretation and implementation of the convention. The DRC provided a voluntary transparency report for the convention in 2011 that reported it has never used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions, and does not possess a stockpile. Cluster munitions were used in the DRC in the past, but the party responsible for the use has never been conclusively identified.

Congo, Republic of the

State Party Republic of the Congo ratified the convention on 2 September 2014 and the convention entered into force for Congo on 1 March 2015. Congo has expressed its intent to enact national implementation legislation for the convention. Congo has attended all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and has elaborated its views on a number of important issues relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention. Congo has expressed concern at the use of cluster munitions in Syria. Congo states that it has never used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions, and does not stockpile them or possess any for training or research purposes.

Cook Islands

State Party the Cook Islands has enacted implementing legislation to enforce the convention's provisions. The Cook Islands participated in the Oslo Process that created the convention, but has not attended any meetings of the convention since then. The Cook Islands has yet to provide the transparency report required under the convention to formally confirm that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Costa Rica

State Party Costa Rica ratified the convention on 28 April 2011. It is considering enacting specific implementation legislation for the convention. Costa Rica hosted the Fifth Meeting of States Parties in San José from 2–5 September 2014 and is serving as the convention's president until September 2015. Costa Rica has participated in all of the convention's meetings. It promotes universalization of the convention and has repeatedly condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Libya, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. In its initial transparency report for the convention, provided in June 2014, Costa Rica confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions and does not possess any for training and research.

Côte d'Ivoire

State Party Côte d'Ivoire ratified the convention on 12 March 2012 and completed the destruction of its stocks of cluster munitions in February 2013. It is not retaining any cluster munitions for training or research purposes. Côte d'Ivoire has long expressed its intent to adopt national implementing legislation for the convention. Côte d'Ivoire has participated in most of the convention's meetings. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2013, Côte d'Ivoire confirmed it has never used or produced cluster munitions.

Croatia

State Party Croatia was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It is preparing draft implementing legislation for the convention. Croatia has participated in all of the convention's meetings and will host the First Review Conference in Dubrovnik in September 2015. Croatia works for universalization of the convention and has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Libya, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. Croatia has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to the convention's interpretation and implementation. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Croatia declared a stockpile of 7,235 cluster munitions and 178,318 submunitions that it is preparing to destroy in advance of the August 2018 deadline.

Cuba

Non-signatory Cuba has expressed support for a ban on cluster munitions, but it has never expressed support for the convention or given any indication that it is considering acceding. It participated as an observer in some of the convention's meetings. Cuba is not known to have used, produced, or exported cluster munitions, but it has a stockpile.

Cyprus

Signatory Cyprus has expressed its intent to ratify the convention and its parliament has been debating ratification since 2011. Cyprus has participated in several meetings of the convention, most recently in 2013. Cyprus states that it has never used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions, but it is believed to stockpile them.

Czech Republic

State Party Czech Republic enacted implementing legislation for the convention before it ratified on 22 September 2011. The Czech Republic has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has expressed deep concern at the use of cluster munitions in South Sudan, Ukraine, and Syria. The Czech Republic submitted its initial transparency report for the convention in August 2012, confirming it has never used or produced cluster munitions. In November 2010, the Czech Republic announced the completion of the destruction of its stockpile of 191 cluster bombs, including 16,400 individual submunitions. At the time, it stated that 796 individual submunitions would be retained for training; that number has decreased over the course of training, to a total of 67 submunitions in April 2015.

Denmark

State Party Denmark was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It considers existing legislation as sufficient to enforce the convention's provisions. Denmark has participated in most of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and intersessional meetings, but not since 2013. It has expressed support for the convention's universalization and has condemned the use of cluster munitions. Denmark has also elaborated its views on a number of important issues for the interpretation and implementation of the convention. Denmark states it has not produced cluster munitions, and it is not known to have used or exported them. In March 2014, Denmark completed the destruction of a stockpile of 42,181 cluster munitions and 2.45 million submunitions. As of the end of 2014, Denmark was retaining 3,634 submunitions for training and research purposes.

Djibouti

Signatory Djibouti has pledged to ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions on several occasions, but the current status of the ratification process is not known. Djibouti participated in several meetings of the Convention on Cluster Munitions until 2012, but has not attended any since then. Djibouti states that it has not used, produced, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Dominica

Non-signatory Dominica indicated in 2010 that it had no plans to join the convention, but its current position is unknown. It has never attended a meeting on cluster munitions. Dominica has informed the Monitor that it has not used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Dominican Republic

State Party the Dominican Republic ratified the convention in December 2011. It has participated in some meetings of the convention, but has not provided its initial transparency report for the convention. The Dominican Republic has not used, produced, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Ecuador

State Party Ecuador ratified the convention in May 2010 and amended its penal code later that month to enforce the convention's provisions. Ecuador has participated in nearly all the convention's meetings and has served as the convention's co-coordinator on universalization since September 2014. It has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Syria. Ecuador has not used, produced, or exported cluster munitions. In its initial transparency report provided in 2011, Ecuador declared the destruction of a stockpile of 117 cluster bombs in 2004 and confirmed it no longer possesses cluster munitions, including for training or research purposes.

Egypt

Non-signatory Egypt has expressed its support for efforts to protect civilians from cluster munitions, but sees military utility in the weapons and has objected to key provisions of the convention and the process that created it. Egypt has participated in several meetings of the convention, most recently in 2013. Egypt is a producer, importer, exporter, and possesses stockpiles of cluster munitions. Evidence indicates that Egypt exported or otherwise transferred cluster munition rockets to Syria in the past. Egypt states that it has not used cluster munitions.

El Salvador

State Party El Salvador ratified the convention on 10 January 2011. It has participated in all but one of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and condemned new use of cluster munitions. El Salvador provided its initial transparency report for the convention in April 2015, confirming it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Equatorial Guinea

Non-signatory Equatorial Guinea's position on accession to the convention is not known. Its last public statement on cluster munitions was in 2007. Equatorial Guinea is not known to have ever used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Eritrea

Non-signatory Eritrea has expressed interest in joining the convention and supports its humanitarian objectives, but has not taken any steps towards accession. Eritrea has participated as an observer in most meetings of the convention. Eritrea has not produced cluster munitions and denies stockpiling them, but used cluster munitions during the 1998–2000 war with Ethiopia.

Estonia

Non-signatory Estonia has expressed its support for the convention's humanitarian objectives, but has not taken any steps towards accession, apparently due to concerns over the cost of replacing its stockpiled cluster munitions. Estonia states that it has never used or produced cluster munitions. It has not disclosed information on the numbers, types, or operational status of its stockpile of cluster munitions or estimated costs to destroy them.

Ethiopia

Non-signatory Ethiopia has expressed interest in the convention, but has not taken any steps toward accession. It has participated in several meetings of the convention. Ethiopia denies that it has stockpiled or used cluster munitions, despite evidence to the contrary. It also states that it has not produced cluster munitions.

Fiji

State Party Fiji Islands ratified the convention on 28 May 2010 and has participated in one of the convention's Meetings of States Parties. It has yet to submit its initial transparency report for the convention, which was originally due by April 2011, but has stated several times that it does not use, produce, or stockpile cluster munitions.

Finland

Non-signatory Finland acknowledges the humanitarian rationale for the convention, but is not actively considering accession, apparently due to the cost of replacing its stockpiled cluster munitions and defense-related concerns. Finland has participated as an observer in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties. Finland has not used or produced cluster munitions, but it imported them and has a stockpile.

France

State Party France was among the first 30 ratifications to trigger the convention's entry-into-force on 1 August 2010. It enacted national implementation legislation on 20 July 2010. France has attended all of the convention's meetings and has served as the convention's co-coordinator on stockpile destruction since September 2014. France works to universalize the convention and has condemned new use of cluster munitions. France has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to interpretation and implementation of the convention. France is a past user, producer, and exporter of cluster munitions. By the end of 2014, France had destroyed more than three-quarters of its stockpile of 34,876 cluster munitions and 14.9 million submunitions. It is retaining nine cluster munitions and 4,089 submunitions for training and research purposes, which is a significant reduction from the initial amount it indicated would be retained in 2011.

Gabon

Non-signatory Gabon has expressed its support for the convention's humanitarian objectives and has expressed its intent to accede. Gabon has participated in several of the convention's meetings. Gabon states that it has never used, stockpiled, or transferred cluster munitions. It is not known to have produced them.

Gambia

Signatory the Gambia has expressed its intent to ratify the convention and conducted consultations as part of the ratification process. The Gambia has participated in several meetings of the convention. The Gambia states that it has never used, produced, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Georgia

Non-signatory Georgia last commented on the convention in 2010, when it stated it could not consider acceding until the security environment in the region improves. Georgia has attended a couple of meetings of the convention, but never made any statements. Georgia imported cluster munition rockets from Israel in 2007, which it has acknowledged using a year later during its conflict with Russia over South Ossetia. It also inherited stocks of cluster munitions from the Soviet Union and in 2013, destroyed a stockpile of 844 RBK-series cluster bombs containing over 320,000 submunitions. Georgia is not known to have produced or exported cluster munitions.

Germany

State Party Germany was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It enacted a legislative amendment in 2009 to enforce its implementation of the convention. Germany has participated in all of the convention's meetings and served as the convention's first coordinator on stockpile destruction and retention in 2011–2013. Germany regularly promotes universalization of the convention and has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Syria. Germany has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to interpretation and implementation of the convention. In its initial transparency report for the convention, provided in 2011, Germany confirmed it never used cluster munitions, but produced, exported, and imported them in the past. By the end of 2014, Germany had destroyed 99% of a stockpile that once consisted of 573,700 cluster munitions and 58 million submunitions. Germany is retaining 587 cluster munitions and more than 54,800 submunitions for training and research purposes.

Ghana

State Party Ghana ratified the convention on 3 February 2011 and has expressed its intent to enact national implementing legislation to enforce the convention's provisions. Ghana has attended every Meeting of States Parties of the convention and served as the convention's co-coordinator on

universalization in 2013–2014. Ghana has expressed its concern at new use of cluster munitions and elaborated its views on important matters relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Ghana confirmed it never used, produced, acquired, or stockpiled cluster munitions and is not retaining any for research or training.

Greece

Non-signatory Greece has never made a statement articulating its position on accession, but officials have provided several reasons for why it cannot accede, including security concerns and the likely cost of stockpile destruction. Greece states that it has never used cluster munitions. It has produced, imported, and stockpiles cluster munitions, but it is unclear if Greece ever exported them.

Grenada

State Party Grenada was the first country in the world to accede to the convention on 29 June 2011. Grenada has participated in several meetings of the convention since its accession. In its initial transparency report provided in 2012, Grenada confirmed that it has not used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Guatemala

State Party Guatemala ratified the convention on 3 November 2010 and enacted implementing legislation for the convention in August 2012. It has participated in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and intersessional meetings. Guatemala has condemned new use of cluster munitions by any actor under any circumstance on several occasions. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Guatemala confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Guinea

State Party Guinea ratified the convention on 21 October 2014. It has participated in some meetings of the convention, most recently in 2011. Guinea is believed to stockpile cluster munitions, but is not known to have ever used, produced, or exported the weapons. Guinea's initial transparency report for the convention is due in September 2015.

Guinea-Bissau

State Party Guinea-Bissau ratified the convention on 29 November 2010. It and has indicated that existing laws may be sufficient to enforce its implementation of the convention. Guinea-Bissau has participated in every Meeting of States Parties of the convention. Guinea-Bissau still has not submitted its initial transparency report for the convention, due in October 2011. It has requested technical and financial assistance to destroy its stockpile of cluster munitions. Guinea-Bissau states that it has not used or produced cluster munitions.

Guyana

State Party Guyana acceded to the Convention on Cluster Munitions on 31 October 2014 and the convention entered into force for Guyana on 1 April 2015. It is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Haiti

In 2012, signatory Haiti indicated that its parliament was considering ratification of the convention, but the current status of its ratification process is not known. Haiti has attended two Meetings of States Parties of the convention. Haiti is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Holy See

The Holy See was among the first 30 ratifications to trigger the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It amended legislation on 11 July 2013 to provide for penal sanctions for violations of the convention's provisions. The Holy See has participated in all of the convention's meetings and served as the convention's co-coordinator for the general status and operation in 2011–2012. The Holy See has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention. It has expressed regret at new use of cluster munitions. The Holy See submitted its initial transparency report for the convention on Cluster Munitions on 2011, which confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Honduras

State Party Honduras ratified the convention on 21 March 2012 and has participated in most of the convention's meetings. In 2007, Honduras stated that it no longer possessed a stockpile of cluster munitions, but it has not delivered the initial transparency report required by the convention to formally confirm no stocks. Honduras is not known to have used or produced cluster munitions.

Hungary

State Party Hungary ratified the convention on 3 July 2012 after amending its penal code to establish sanctions applicable to the ban on cluster munitions. It has participated in nearly all of the convention's meetings and has elaborated its views on a number of important matters relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention. According to its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2013, Hungary has never produced cluster munitions. It has never used cluster munitions. Hungary completed the destruction of a stockpile of 287 cluster munitions and 3,954 submunitions on 8 July 2011.

Iceland

Signatory Iceland's deposit of its ratification instrument with the UN was imminent when *Cluster Munition Monitor 2015* went to print. Iceland enacted implementing legislation in July 2015 that also approved its ratification of the convention. Iceland states that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

India

Non-signatory India acknowledges the humanitarian concerns over cluster munitions, but views them as legitimate weapons that should be used in accordance with international humanitarian law. India has not made a statement articulating its position on accession to the ban convention or attended a meeting of the convention. India produces and exports cluster munitions and imported them as recently as 2013. India is not known to have used cluster munitions and it has not disclosed information on its stockpiled cluster munitions.

Indonesia

Signatory Indonesia's ratification process is awaiting parliament approval, after years of stakeholder consultations. Indonesia has never used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions. It has yet to disclose the size or precise content of its cluster munition stockpile.

Iran

Non-signatory Iran acknowledges the humanitarian rationale for the convention and says it is against the use of cluster munitions, but objects to key provisions of the convention as well as the process that created it. Iran participated in a meeting of the convention once, in 2011. Iran is not known to have used cluster munitions, but it has imported, may have produced, and likely stockpiles them.

Iraq

State Party Iraq ratified the convention on 14 May 2013. Iraq has participated in all of the convention's meetings. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in June 2014, Iraq confirmed that it no longer uses, produces, transfers, or stockpiles cluster munitions. It is not retaining any cluster munitions for research or training.

Ireland

State Party Ireland was one of the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It enacted implementation legislation in 2008, prior to signing and ratifying the convention. Ireland has attended all of the convention's meetings and works to promote universalization of the convention. Ireland has frequently condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Libya, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. Ireland has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Ireland confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions and has not retained any for training or research purposes.

Israel

Non-signatory Israel has acknowledged the humanitarian concerns over cluster munitions, but sees military utility in the weapons. It has never participated in a meeting of the convention. Israel is a producer, importer, and exporter of cluster munitions and it likely has a significant stockpile, but has never disclosed information on the quantities or types. It also hosts a stockpile of US cluster munitions that are available for transfer to Israel in an emergency. Israel's last use of cluster munitions in south Lebanon in 2006 was part of the catalyst for the creation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Italy

State Party Italy ratified the convention on 21 September 2011 after enacting implementing legislation. Italy has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. Italy provided its initial transparency report for the convention in 2012. Italy has not used cluster munitions, but it imported and, reportedly, produced them. Italy is on track to complete the destruction of its stockpile of 5,113 cluster munitions and 2.8 million submunitions in 2015. By the end of 2014, 210 cluster munitions were left to be destroyed, representing 4% of the original stockpile. Italy is one of the few states that is retaining cluster munitions for research of training purposes.

Jamaica

In 2014, signatory Jamaica stated that it was preparing legislation to ratify the convention at the earliest opportunity. It has participated in two Meetings of States Parties. Jamaica is not known to have ever used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions and confirmed in 2012 that it does not possess any stocks.

Japan

State Party Japan was among the first 30 ratifications to trigger the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It enacted implementing legislation for the convention in July 2009. Japan has participated in all of the convention's meetings and served as its first universalization coordinator. Japan has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Syria. It provided an initial transparency report for the convention in January 2011. Japan has not used cluster munitions, but it produced and imported them in the past. In February 2015, Japan announced the completion of the destruction of a stockpile of 14,011 cluster munitions and 2 million submunitions. It is not retaining any cluster munitions for research or training.

Jordan

Non-signatory Jordan has expressed its support for the convention and its interest in acceding, but has not taken any steps towards accession. Jordan has participated in several meetings of the convention, most recently in 2012, and has condemned the use of cluster munitions, including in Syria and Ukraine. Jordan is not known to have used or produced cluster munitions, but it has imported them and is believed to have a stockpile.

Kazakhstan

Non-signatory Kazakhstan acknowledges the humanitarian rationale for the convention, but is not considering accession at this time. It has participated in some of the convention's meetings. Kazakhstan has stated that it does not produce cluster munitions. It is not known to have used or exported cluster munitions, but inherited a stockpile from the Soviet Union.

Kenya

Signatory Kenya has regularly expressed its intent to ratify the convention, but the exact status of the ratification process is not known. It has participated in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, except in 2014. Kenya is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Kiribati

Non-signatory Kiribati attended one meeting of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2011, where it confirmed that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions. The status of its accession to the convention is not known.

Korea, North

Non-signatory North Korea has not commented on its position on accession to the convention and has not participated in any meetings of the convention. It produces and stockpiles cluster munitions, but is not known to have used or exported them.

Korea, South

Non-signatory South Korea acknowledges the humanitarian rationale for the convention, but states it cannot consider accession at this time due to the situation with North Korea. South Korea has not participated in any meetings of the convention. In 2012, South Korea stated that it had not used cluster munitions. It produces, exports, and possesses a stockpile of cluster munitions.

Kyrgyzstan

Non-signatory Kyrgyzstan adopted the convention in 2008 and has indicated support for it, but is not known to have taken any steps towards accession. Kyrgyzstan has participated as an observer in several meetings of the convention. Kyrgyzstan has informed the Monitor that it never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

State Party Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) was among the first 30 ratifications to trigger the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. Lao PDR hosted and served as President of the convention's First Meeting of States Parties in November 2010. It has participated in all of the convention's subsequent meetings. Lao PDR served as the convention's co-coordinator on clearance and risk education in 2012–2014. It works to promote universalization of the convention and has condemned new use of cluster munitions. Lao PDR has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to interpretation and implementation of the convention. In its initial transparency report provided in 2011, Lao PDR confirmed it has never produced cluster munitions and has no stockpile, including for research or training. Lao PDR states that it has never used or transferred cluster munitions.

Latvia

Non-signatory Latvia supports the convention's objectives and states it is in *de facto* compliance with the convention's provisions, but it has not taken any steps towards accession. Latvia has not participated in any meetings of the convention, but it has responded annually to CMC requests for updated information. Latvia states that it has never used, produced, stockpiled, or transferred cluster munitions.

Lebanon

State Party Lebanon ratified the convention on 5 November 2010, becoming its first State Party from the Middle East. Lebanon has expressed its intent to amend existing legislation to enforce the convention's provisions. Lebanon has participated in every meeting of the convention and hosted the convention's Second Meeting of States Parties in Beirut in September 2011. Lebanon has condemned new use of cluster munitions and elaborated its views on a number of important issues relating to interpretation and implementation of the convention. Lebanon states that it has never used, produced, or stockpiled cluster munitions. Cluster munitions were used in the past in Lebanon, most recently by Israel in 2006.

Lesotho

State Party Lesotho ratified the convention on 28 May 2010 and has expressed its intent to adopt implementing legislation for the convention. In its initial transparency report provided in 2011, Lesotho confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions and has not retained any for research or training.

Liberia

Signatory Liberia has expressed its intent to ratify the convention several times and on 22 July 2015 ratification legislation was introduced into the parliament. Liberia has participated in nearly all Meetings of States Parties of the convention. Liberia is not known to have used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions and in 2011 stated that it has never stockpiled them.

Libya

Non-signatory Libya has expressed its support for the convention and interest in joining, but has not taken any steps towards accession. Libya has participated as an observer in three of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, most recently in 2013. In 2011, government forces loyal to Muammar Gaddafi used cluster munitions at various locations, including Misrata. Subsequent to the collapse of the Gaddafi regime, in late 2014 and early 2015 further use of cluster munitions occurred during inter-militia fighting. In February and March 2015, remnants of air-dropped cluster bombs were recorded at Bin Jawad and Sirte respectively. The Libyan Air Force bombed both locations in early 2015, but it was not possible to conclusively determine responsibility on the basis of available evidence.

Liechtenstein

State Party Liechtenstein ratified the convention on 4 March 2013 after amending legislation to implement the convention's provisions. It has not attended any of the convention's Meetings of States Parties. Liechtenstein provided its initial transparency report for the convention in March 2014 and has confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Lithuania

State Party Lithuania ratified the convention on 24 March 2011. It has declared existing legislation as sufficient to enforce its implementation of the convention. Lithuania has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has condemned the use of cluster munitions, including in Ukraine.

Lithuania has provided transparency measures reports for the convention since 2010, confirming it has never produced, used, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Luxembourg

State Party Luxembourg was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered entry into force of the convention on 1 August 2010. Luxembourg's 2009 ratification law also serves as its implementing legislation for the convention and includes an explicit ban on investment in the production of cluster munitions. Luxembourg has attended all of the convention's meetings, promotes universalization of the convention, and has elaborated its views on important issues for the interpretation and implementation of the convention. Luxembourg has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Libya, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen. In its initial transparency report provided in 2011, Luxembourg confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions and does not possess any for research or training.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

State Party FYR Macedonia was among the first 30 ratifications to trigger the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It views existing legislation as sufficient to enforce its implementation of the convention. FYR Macedonia has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has elaborated its views on several important issues concerning its interpretation and implementation of the convention. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, FYR Macedonia confirmed it has never produced cluster munitions. FYR Macedonia completed the destruction of a stockpile of 988 cluster munitions and 39,980 submunitions on 25 October 2013. It is not retaining any cluster munitions for training or research

Madagascar

Signatory Madagascar's parliament enacted legislation approving ratification of the convention on 12 May 2015. The last remaining step is for Madagascar to deposit the ratification instrument. Madagascar has participated in almost all of the convention's meetings and has elaborated its views on several important issues for the interpretation and implementation of the convention. Madagascar has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Syria. Madagascar states that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Malawi

State Party Malawi was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. Malawi has participated in several of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, most recently in 2013. It has elaborated its views on a number of important interpretative issues relating to implementation of the convention. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Malawi confirmed it has not used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions and has not retained any for training or research purposes.

Malaysia

Non-signatory Malaysia has expressed interest in acceding to the convention and has undertaken stakeholder consultations on the implications of joining. It has participated in some of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, most recently in 2012. Malaysia states that it does not produce cluster munitions and has never used them. It has not disclosed information on the size or composition of its stockpile of cluster munitions.

Maldives

Non-signatory Maldives has never elaborated its views on its position on accession to the convention. It participated as an observer in one meeting of the convention in 2010, but did not make a statement. Maldives is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Mali

State Party Mali ratified the convention on 30 June 2010 and has expressed its intent to enact national implementation legislation for the convention. It has continued to show interest in the convention and has participated in all five annual Meetings of the States Parties. Mali states that it has never used or stockpiled cluster munitions and is not known to have produced or transferred them, but it has yet to make a definitive statement as it has not submitted its transparency report for the convention, which was due in May 2011.

Malta

State Party Malta was among the first 30 countries to trigger the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. Malta has reported that its existing legislation is sufficient to implement the convention's provisions. It has participated in several meetings of the convention, most recently in 2012. Malta has submitted an initial transparency report for the convention that confirms it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Marshall Islands

Non-signatory Marshall Islands has not commented on its position on joining the convention, but it has expressed support for the goal of prohibiting cluster munitions. It has not attended any meetings of the convention and is not known to have ever used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Mauritania

State Party Mauritania ratified the convention on 1 February 2012 and reports that existing legislation is sufficient to enforce implementation of the convention's provisions. Mauritania has participated in every Meeting of States Parties of the convention and in 2014, condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in South Sudan, Syria, and Ukraine. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2013, Mauritania confirmed it has never used, produced, imported, or exported cluster munitions and has no stockpile, including for training or research purposes.

Mauritius

Non-signatory Mauritius's Cabinet of Ministers approved accession to the convention in June 2015. It has participated in several meetings of the convention and expressed its interest in acceding on several occasions. Mauritius states that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Mexico

State Party Mexico was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It has participated in all the convention's meetings. Mexico has served as the convention's coordinator on cooperation and assistance and, since September 2013, has served as victim assistance coordinator. It has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Syria. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Mexico confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Federated States of Micronesia

Non-signatory the Federated States of Micronesia has expressed support for the convention's objectives, but no measures have been taken to join it. The Federated States of Micronesia has never attended a meeting of the convention. It is not known to have ever used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Moldova

State Party Moldova was among the first 30 ratifications to trigger the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It has reported existing legislation under national implementation measures. Moldova has participated in most of the convention's meetings. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in January 2011, Moldova confirmed it has not produced or used cluster munitions. Moldova completed the destruction of a stockpile of 1,385 cluster munitions and 27,050 submunitions on 29 July 2010, two days before the convention's entry into force. It is not retaining any live cluster munitions for research and training.

Monaco

State Party Monaco ratified the convention on 21 September 2010 and provided an initial transparency report in 2011 confirming it has never produced or stockpiled cluster munitions. It is not known to have ever used or transferred the weapons. Monaco has not declared any national implementation measures to enforce the convention's provisions. It attended last attended a meeting of the convention in 2010.

Mongolia

Non-signatory Mongolia has expressed support for the ban on cluster munitions, but has not taken any steps toward accession. It has participated as an observer in three of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, most recently in September 2014, where its representative informed the Monitor that Mongolia does not stockpile cluster munitions. Mongolia is not known to have used, produced, or exported the weapons.

Montenegro

State Party Montenegro was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It views existing legislation is adequate to enforce the convention's provisions. Montenegro has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention. Montenegro submitted its initial transparency report for the convention in 2011, confirming it has not used or produced cluster munitions. It completed the destruction of a stockpile of 353 cluster munitions and 51,891 submunitions in October 2010 and has not retained any for training or research.

Morocco

Non-signatory Morocco adopted the convention and acknowledges the humanitarian harm caused by cluster munitions, but cannot accede at this time due the dispute over Western Sahara. Despite not joining, Morocco has participated in every international meeting of the convention. Morocco says it is in *de facto* compliance with key provisions of the convention. It says it has never produced or exported cluster munitions. In the past Moroccan forces imported and used artillery-fired and air-dropped cluster munitions against the Polisario Front. The current status and composition of Morocco's stockpile of cluster munitions is not known.

Mozambique

State Party Mozambique ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions on 14 March 2011. It is undertaking a legislative review to see if new law is needed to enforce its implementation of the convention. Mozambique has attended all of the convention's meetings and has condemned new use of cluster munitions. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2012, Mozambique confirmed it has never produced cluster munitions. In October 2014, Mozambique began to destroy a stockpile of 293 cluster munitions and 12,804 submunitions, and hopes to complete destruction by the end of 2015.

Myanmar/Burma

Non-signatory Myanmar has acknowledged the humanitarian impact of cluster munitions, but it has not commented publicly on its position on accession to the convention. Myanmar has participated as an observer in a couple of the convention's meetings, most recently in 2013. Myanmar states that it does not use, produce, or transfer cluster munitions. It somehow acquired a "cluster adaptor" similar in design to a modern cluster munition that it allegedly used in Kachin state in late 2012 and early 2013.

Namibia

Signatory Namibia stated in September 2014 that its ratification process is underway and should be completed in 2015. Namibia has participated in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and has condemned new use of cluster munitions. Namibia states that it has not used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Nauru

State Party Nauru ratified the convention on 4 February 2013. It has not provided its initial transparency report, originally due in January 2014, or attended a meeting of the convention. Nauru is not known to have ever used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Nepal

Non-signatory Nepal has never commented on its position on accession to the convention. It participated in the convention's Meetings of States Parties since 2013. Nepal states that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Netherlands

State Party the Netherlands ratified the convention on 23 February 2011 and uses its ratification law and other legislation to apply the convention's provisions. The Netherlands has served as co-coordinator of the convention's work on the general status and operation of the convention since September 2013 and has participated in all of the convention's meetings. It has elaborated its views on several important issues for the interpretation and implementation of the convention, works for universalization of the convention, and has condemned new use of cluster munitions on multiple occasions. The Netherlands is a former producer of cluster munitions and reportedly exported them. It also imported cluster munitions and in its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, confirmed the destruction of almost all of its stockpile of 193,643 cluster munitions and 25.9 million submunitions before the convention's entry-into-force for the Netherlands. It completed destruction of the stockpile in February 2012. The Netherlands has retained 276 cluster munitions and 24,347 submunitions for training purposes since 2011, but had not consumed any by the end of 2014.

New Zealand

State Party New Zealand was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It enacted implementing legislation for the convention in December 2009, prior to ratifying. New Zealand has participated in all of the convention's meetings and serves as the convention's coordinator for national implementation measures. New Zealand has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Libya, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Ukraine. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, New Zealand confirmed that it has never produced cluster munitions and does not possess a stockpile, including for research or training. New Zealand has not used cluster munitions.

Nicaragua

State Party Nicaragua was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It views existing legislation as sufficient to enforce its implementation of the convention. Nicaragua has attended a couple of meetings of the convention. Nicaragua provided an

initial transparency report for the convention in 2011 confirming it has not used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions and does not possess any for research and training.

Niger

State Party Niger was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. Niger has expressed its intent to adopt national implementation legislation. It has participated in nearly all of the convention's meetings and has elaborated its views on certain important issues related to interpretation and implementation of the convention. Niger has not submitted its initial transparency report for the convention, due in January 2011. It states that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Nigeria

Signatory Nigeria has expressed its intent to ratify the convention, but other than consultations has not taken any steps towards ratification. It has participated in most of the convention's meetings. Nigeria is not known to have produced or exported cluster munitions, but imported them in the past and possesses a stockpile.

Niue

Non-signatory Niue has expressed support for a ban on cluster munitions, but has not taken any measures to accede to the convention. It has not participated in a meeting of the convention. Niue is not known to have ever used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Norway

State Party Norway was among the first 30 ratifications to trigger the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. Norway adopted implementing legislation two weeks before it signed and ratified the convention in December 2008. Norway hosted and served as president of the convention's Third Meeting of States Parties in Oslo in September 2012. It has participated in all of the convention meetings and has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention. Norway has served as the convention's co-coordinator on universalization since September 2013, convening regional workshops to encourage new accessions and ratifications. It has repeatedly condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Ukraine, Syria, and Yemen. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Norway confirmed that it has never used or produced cluster munitions. It completed the destruction of a stockpile of 52,190 cluster munitions and 3 million submunitions in June 2010, prior to entry into force. Norway has not retained any cluster munitions for research or training.

Oman

Non-signatory Oman has not made a public statement articulating its views on cluster munitions or position on joining the convention. It acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty in August 2014. Oman has participated as an observer in the convention's Meetings of States Parties, most recently in 2013. Oman is not known to have used, produced, or exported cluster munitions, but it has imported cluster munitions and likely stockpiled them.

Pakistan

Non-signatory Pakistan acknowledges the humanitarian harm caused by the use of cluster munitions, but views them as legitimate weapons with military utility that should be regulated and not banned. Pakistan attended a meeting of the convention for the first time in June 2015. Pakistan states that it has never used cluster munitions. It produces cluster munitions and has likely exported them. Pakistan has not disclosed information on its stockpile of cluster munitions.

Palau

Signatory Palau has expressed its intent to ratify the convention. Palau has participated in nearly all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties. Palau provided a voluntary transparency measures report for the convention in 2011, confirming it has not produced and does not stockpile cluster munitions, including for research or training purposes.

Panama

State Party Panama ratified the convention on 29 November 2010. The status of its national implementation measures is not clear as Panama has not provided its initial transparency report for the convention that was due in 2011. In the absence of the report, Panama is not known to have ever used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions. Panama has participated in meetings of the convention, but not since 2011.

Papua New Guinea

Non-signatory Papua New Guinea adopted the convention, but has not taken any steps to join it since 2008. It has not attended a meeting of the convention. Papua New Guinea is not known to have ever used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Paraguay

State Party Paraguay ratified the convention on 12 March 2015 after the Senate approved ratification in December 2014. The convention entered into force for Paraguay on 1 September 2015. Paraguay has participated in three of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, most recently in September 2014. Paraguay states that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Peru

State Party Peru ratified the convention on 26 September 2012. It has participated in most of the convention's meetings and has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Syria, South Sudan, and Ukraine. Peru has not used, produced, or exported cluster munitions, but it imported them and declared a stockpile of 676 cluster munitions and 86,200 submunitions in its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2013. Peru is preparing to destroy the stockpile. It is not retaining any cluster munitions for research or training.

Philippines

Signatory the Philippines has conducted extensive stakeholder consultations on the convention, but officials acknowledge that the ratification process lacks urgency and momentum. The Philippines has participated in all of the convention's meetings, but rarely makes any statements. The Philippines states that it has not used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Poland

Non-signatory Poland acknowledges the humanitarian harm caused by cluster munitions and has expressed its support for the convention, but has not taken any steps towards accession. Poland states it sees military utility in cluster munitions, but it has never used them. Poland is a producer of cluster munitions, but has not exported them. Poland has participated as an observer in almost every Meeting of States Parties of the convention. Poland is a cluster munition producer. In 2009, Poland disclosed information on the types of its stockpiled cluster munitions, but not the quantities.

Portugal

State Party Portugal ratified the convention on 9 March 2011. Portugal has declared existing legislation as sufficient to enforce its implementation of the convention. It has participated in all of the convention's meetings and served as co-coordinator on universalization until 2013. Portugal has condemned the use of cluster munitions in South Sudan, Ukraine, and Syria. In its initial transparency measures report for the convention provided in 2012, Portugal confirmed it has never

used, produced, or exported cluster munitions and does not retain any for training or research. Portugal destroyed a stockpile of 11 cluster bombs containing 1,617 submunitions in April 2011.

Qatar

Non-signatory Qatar has not made a public statement detailing its position on accession to the convention. It has participated as an observer in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and has condemned the use of cluster munitions in Syria. Qatar is not known to have used, produced, or exported cluster munitions, but it has imported them and has a stockpile.

Romania

Non-signatory Romania has expressed interest in the convention, but has not taken any steps toward accession. It participated as an observer in the convention's Second Meeting of States Parties in 2011. Romania states it has never used cluster munitions and does not produce them, but there is clear evidence that it produced cluster munitions in the past. Romania possesses a stockpile of cluster munitions, but its size and composition are not known.

Russia

Non-signatory Russia acknowledges the humanitarian risks associated with cluster munitions, but sees military utility in the weapons. Russia has participated as an observer in several meetings of the convention, most recently in 2012, but has not elaborated its position on accession to the convention. Russia—as well as the Soviet Union before it—is a major producer, stockpiler, and exporter of cluster munitions. Russia's last acknowledged use of cluster munitions was in Georgia in 2008. Russian-backed armed opposition groups in eastern Ukraine used cluster munitions from 2014 until a February 2015 ceasefire.

Rwanda

Signatory Rwanda's parliament adopted legislation approving ratification of the convention in 2011 and Rwanda's president signed an executive order approving ratification in December 2014. The last remaining step is for Rwanda to deposit the instrument of ratification. Rwanda participated in one of the convention's Meetings of States Parties in 2013. In October 2014, Rwanda expressed concern at the use of cluster munitions in eastern Ukraine. Rwanda states that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

State Party Saint Kitts and Nevis acceded to the convention on 13 September 2013. It is not known if specific implementing legislation is planned. Saint Kitts and Nevis has attended two Meetings of States Parties to the convention in addition to regional workshops on cluster munitions. It has not submitted its initial transparency report for the convention, due by 28 August 2014, but is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Saint Lucia

Non-signatory Saint Lucia has never made a statement to indicate its policy on joining the convention. It attended a regional meeting on cluster munitions in 2013. Saint Lucia is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

State Party Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ratified the convention on 29 October 2010. It attended a regional meeting on cluster munitions in 2009, but has never participated in a meeting of the convention. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines provided an initial transparency report for the convention in 2012, confirming that it has not produced cluster munitions and has no stockpile.

Samoa

State Party Samoa ratified the convention on 28 April 2010 after enacting legislation to implement the convention's provisions, including a prohibition on investments in the development or production of cluster munitions. It attended one of the convention's Meetings of States Parties in 2012. Samoa provided its initial transparency report for the convention in 2012 and has confirmed it "has never used, produced, stockpiled or transferred cluster munitions."

San Marino

State Party San Marino was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It has declared the existing legislation is sufficient to enforce its implementation of the convention. San Marino has not attended any meetings of the convention. San Marino provided an initial transparency report for the convention in 2011, confirming it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

São Tomé e Príncipe

Signatory São Tomé e Príncipe last commented on the status of its ratification of the convention in 2010. It has participated in several meetings of the convention, most recently in 2013. São Tomé e Príncipe states that it has never used cluster munitions and it is not known to have produced, transferred, or stockpiled them.

Saudi Arabia

Non-signatory Saudi Arabia has never made a public statement elaborating its views on cluster munitions or position on accession to the convention. It has participated as an observer in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, except in 2014. Saudi Arabia is not known to have produced or exported cluster munitions, but it has acquired and stockpiles them. Saudi Arabia is leading a coalition of states that began attacking Ansar Allah (the Houthi) in Yemen on 25 March 2015, using two types of air-dropped cluster munitions in northern Saada governorate bordering Saudi Arabia. A Saudi military spokesman has acknowledged use of CBU-105 cluster munitions, although the United Arab Emirates (UAE) could also be responsible. A dozen states, as well as the president of the convention's Fifth Meeting of States Parties, the ICRC, and the CMC have expressed concern or condemned the use of cluster munitions in Yemen.

Senegal

State Party Senegal ratified the convention on 3 August 2011 and views existing legislation as sufficient to enforce its implementation of the convention. Senegal has participated in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and it has elaborated its views on certain important issues relating to the convention's interpretation and implementation. Senegal has condemned new use of cluster munitions. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2014, Senegal confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions and has not retained any for research or training.

Serbia

Non-signatory Serbia has expressed interest in the convention and support for its humanitarian objectives, but the Ministry of Defense has expressed several concerns relating to accession. In April 2015, Serbia's Minister of Defense said the government would consider accession to the convention after it has acquired new weapons to replace Serbia's stocks of cluster munitions. Serbia inherited a stockpile of cluster munitions after the break-up of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), but has not disclosed information on the numbers or types stockpiled. Cluster munitions were used by SFRY, ethnic militias, and secessionist forces during the conflicts that resulted from the break-up of Yugoslavia. NATO forces used air-dropped cluster munitions in Serbia during the 1998–1999 conflict over Kosovo.

Seychelles

State Party Seychelles ratified the convention on 20 May 2010, less than a month after signing it. Seychelles has expressed its intent to enact national implementation legislation for the convention. It participated in a meeting of the convention in 2013. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2013, Seychelles confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions and has not retained any cluster munitions for research or training.

Sierra Leone

State Party Sierra Leone was one of the first of 30 ratifications that triggered entry into force of the convention on 1 August 2010. It has expressed its intent to enact national implementing legislation for the convention. Sierra Leone has participated in most of the convention's meetings and has condemned new use of cluster munitions. Sierra Leone states that it has never used, produced, stockpiled, or transferred cluster munitions. Cluster munitions were used in Sierra Leone in 1997.

Singapore

Non-signatory Singapore last articulated its views on accession to the convention in 2010, when it stated that humanitarian concerns over cluster munitions should be balanced against the right to use them in self-defense. Singapore has participated as an observer in all but one of the convention's Meetings of States Parties. Singapore is not known to have used cluster munitions, however it is a producer and possesses a stockpile. It enacted a moratorium on the export of cluster munitions in 2008 that is still in effect today.

Slovakia

Slovakia acceded to the convention on 24 July 2015, after developing, adopting, and implementing an action plan that guided the process to its successful conclusion. It will become a State Party to the convention on 1 January 2016. Slovakia is not known to have ever used cluster munitions, but it produced, exported, and imported them in the past. Slovakia has reported a stockpile of 899 cluster munitions. On 29 June 2015, it announced the destruction of 75 of those stockpiled cluster munitions.

Slovenia

State Party Slovenia was among the first 30 ratifications to trigger the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. Slovenia has declared existing legislation as sufficient to enforce its implementation of the convention. It has participated in almost all of the convention's meetings and has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Libya, Syria, South Sudan, and Ukraine. In its initial transparency report for the convention, provided in 2011, Slovenia confirmed it has never produced cluster munitions. It is not known to have used or exported them. Slovenia destroyed a stockpile of 1,080 cluster munitions and 52,920 submunitions on 29 July 2011. It is not retaining any cluster munitions for training or research.

Solomon Islands

Non-signatory the Solomon Islands has not made any statements elaborating its view on joining the convention, but government representatives have expressed support for its objectives. The Solomon Islands attended the convention's Meetings of States Parties in 2010 and 2011. It is not known to have ever used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Somalia

Signatory Somalia has signed an instrument of ratification but not yet deposited it as of 31 July 2015. Somalia has participated in several meetings of the convention and has condemned new use of the cluster munitions in South Sudan, Syria, and Ukraine. Somalia is not known to have used, produced,

transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions. Remnants of cluster munitions, believed to date from the 1977–1978 Ogaden War, have been found near the border with Ethiopia.

South Africa

State Party South Africa ratified the convention on 28 May 2015 and the convention will enter into force for the country on 1 November 2015. South Africa has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Syria. South Africa used and produced cluster munitions in the past and possesses a stockpile.

South Sudan

Non-signatory South Sudan has expressed its support for the convention since it became an independent state on 9 July 2011, stating in September 2014 that it is actively working to accede. South Sudan has participated as an observer in several of the convention's meetings, most recently in 2014. South Sudan stated that it has not used or produced cluster munitions and has denied stockpiling them. Remnants of air-dropped cluster bombs were discovered outside the town of Bor in February 2014, after fighting between government forces and opposition fighters. South Sudan denied responsibility for this use of cluster munitions, as did Uganda, which was providing air-support to the government of South Sudan at the time.

Spain

State Party Spain was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered entry into force of the convention on 1 August 2010. On 30 July 2015, an amendment to existing legislation that incorporates the convention's provisions was signed into law. Spain has participated in every meeting of the convention and served as co-coordinator for the convention on stockpile destruction in 2012–2014. Spain promotes universalization of the convention and has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention. Spain states that it has never used cluster munitions. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Spain acknowledged it produced and transferred cluster munitions in the past and destroyed a stockpile of 4,762 cluster munitions and 232,647 submunitions in 2009. In 2012, Spain reported additional stocks of 3,574 cluster munitions and 75,045 submunitions that it is working to destroy. Spain is retaining 315 cluster munitions and 7,335 submunitions for training and research purposes, which is less than half the amount it initially reported it would retain.

Sri Lanka

Non-signatory Sri Lanka has not articulated its position on accession to the convention, but it has participated as an observer in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties since 2011. Sri Lanka states that it has never used or stockpiled cluster munitions. It is not known to have produced or transferred cluster munitions.

Sudan

Non-signatory Sudan has expressed its support for the convention and its interest in joining, but has indicated that accession is dependent on the actions of neighboring states regarding the convention. Sudan has participated as an observer in nearly all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, most recently in September 2014. There is no evidence to indicate that Sudan has produced or exported cluster munitions, but it has imported and continues to stockpile them. Sudan has used air-dropped cluster bombs several times in Southern Kordofan province since 2012, most recently in May 2015. Sudanese government and military spokespersons deny possessing and using cluster munitions. On 29 June 2015, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution that called on the government of Sudan to immediately investigate the use of cluster munitions.

Suriname

Non-signatory Suriname has long expressed its intent to join the convention, but the current status of its accession process is not known. It has participated in some meetings of the convention, most recently in 2013. Suriname has not used, produced, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Swaziland

State Party Swaziland acceded to the convention on 13 September 2011 during the convention's Second Meeting of States Parties. It has reported its intent to enact national implementing legislation for the convention. Swaziland has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has expressed concern at new use of cluster munitions. In its initial transparency report provided in 2013, Swaziland confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions and has not retained any for research or training.

Sweden

State Party Sweden ratified the convention on 23 April 2012, weeks after it enacted implementing legislation for the convention. Sweden has participated in all of the convention's meetings and served as the convention's co-coordinator on international cooperation and assistance in 2012–2014. Sweden has elaborated its views on several important issues for the interpretation and implementation of the convention. It has condemned new use of cluster munitions, including in Libya, South Sudan, and Syria. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2013, Sweden confirmed it produced cluster munitions in the past. Sweden is working to complete the destruction of a stockpile of 370 cluster munitions and 20,595 submunitions by the end of 2015. It is retaining 125 submunitions for training and research.

Switzerland

State Party Switzerland ratified the convention on 17 July 2012. It amended existing legislation in 2013 to enforce its implementation of the convention. Switzerland has participated in all of the convention's meetings and has served as the convention's co-coordinator on clearance and risk education since September 2013. It works for universalization of the convention and has condemned new use of cluster munitions. Switzerland has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to the convention's interpretation and implementation. In its initial transparency report for the convention, provided in 2013, Switzerland confirmed it never used or produced cluster munitions, but imported them in the past. Switzerland is currently destroying a stockpile of 205,894 cluster munitions and 12.2 million submunitions; completion is expected by 2018. It is retaining 138 cluster munitions and 7,346 submunitions for training and research.

Syria

Non-signatory Syria has expressed interest in the convention, but has not taken any steps toward accession. Syria participated in one meeting of the convention in September 2011. Syria has denied possessing or using cluster munitions, but evidence shows that Syrian government forces have used cluster munitions extensively since mid-2012. Government forces used at least seven types cluster munitions in multiple locations across 10 governorates of Syria. Islamic State (IS) forces also used cluster munitions in northern Syria in the second half of 2014. The cluster munition attacks in Syria have attracted widespread media coverage as well as public outcry and condemnations by more than 140 states.

Tajikistan

Non-signatory Tajikistan has expressed interest in acceding to the convention and says it is in *de facto* compliance with the convention as it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions. It has participated as an observer in all of the convention's Meeting of States Parties and engages with the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC), including its members in Tajikistan. Officials state that Tajikistan has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions. Tajikistan is contaminated by cluster munitions used during its civil war in the 1990s.

Tanzania

Signatory Tanzania has undertaken extensive stakeholder consultations on ratification of the convention, but legislation to ratify has not yet been introduced to parliament for consideration and approval. Tanzania has participated in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties. Tanzania states that it has not used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Thailand

Non-signatory Thailand has expressed support for the convention's humanitarian principles, but has not taken any steps towards accession other than to study the implications of joining. Thailand has participated in all of the convention's meetings. Thailand is not known to have produced or exported cluster munitions, but it imported them and possesses a stockpile. Thailand's only known use of cluster munitions was in Cambodia in February 2011, during a border dispute.

Timor-Leste

Non-signatory Timor-Leste adopted the convention in 2008 and officials expressed support for its provisions, but stated that resource constraints and other priorities were preventing the government from initiating the accession process. Timor-Leste last participated in a meeting of the convention in 2011. It is not known to have used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Togo

State Party Togo ratified the convention on 22 June 2012 and has expressed its intent to adopt national implementation measures. Togo has participated in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and hosted a regional seminar on the convention in May 2013. Togo states that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions, but must submit its initial transparency report for the convention—due by May 2013—to formally confirm this.

Tonga

Non-signatory Tonga has not made a statement elaborating its position on joining the convention. It has not participated in any meetings of the convention and is not known to have ever used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Convention on Cluster Munitions on 21 September 2011. In its initial transparency report for the convention, provided in September 2014, Trinidad and Tobago stated the national legislative process to enforce the convention is ongoing and confirmed it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Tunisia

State Party Tunisia ratified the convention on 28 September 2010 and has participated in several of meetings of the convention, most recently in 2014. Tunisia has informed the Monitor that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions, but must submit its initial transparency report for the convention—originally due by August 2011—to formally confirm this.

Turkey

Non-signatory Turkey supports the humanitarian objectives of the convention, but has not taken any steps toward accession. It has participated in every Meeting of States Parties of the convention and has condemned new use of cluster munitions. Turkey states that it has not used or exported cluster munitions and has not produced them since 2005. Turkey has imported cluster munitions and possesses a stockpile.

Turkmenistan

Non-signatory Turkmenistan has never commented in its views on accession to the convention and has not participated in any of the convention's meetings. It is not known to have used, produced, or exported cluster munitions, but inherited a stockpile of the weapons from the Soviet Union.

Tuvalu

Non-signatory Tuvalu has not elaborated its views on joining the convention, but acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty in September 2011. It is not known to have ever used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions.

Uganda

Signatory Uganda has expressed its intent to ratify the convention several times since 2010, but ratification legislation has not been introduced for parliamentary approval. Uganda has participated in all of the convention's Meeting of States Parties as well as its intersessional meetings and regional workshops. Uganda states that it has not used, produced, or stockpiled cluster munitions, but there is evidence that cluster munitions were used in Uganda in the past. Uganda has denied responsibility for cluster bomb attacks outside the town of Bor, South Sudan in early 2014, during fighting between opposition rebels and the government of South Sudan with Ugandan air support.

Ukraine

Non-signatory Ukraine has not taken any steps to accede to the convention. It has participated as an observer in several of the convention's meetings. Ukraine is not known to have produced or exported cluster munitions, but inherited a large stockpile from the Soviet Union and sees military utility in cluster munitions. From mid-2014 until a February 2015 ceasefire, the armed forces of the government of Ukraine as well as Russian-backed armed opposition groups used ground-launched cluster munition rockets in Donetsk and Luhansk provinces in eastern Ukraine. The government of Ukraine has repeatedly denied using cluster munitions in the attacks.

United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has not made a public statement articulating its views on cluster munitions or position on joining the convention. It has participated as an observer in one meeting of the convention, in 2011. The UAE is not known to have used or produced cluster munitions, but it has imported them and has a stockpile. The UAE informed the Monitor in 2011 that it has not used cluster munitions. Since March 2015, the UAE has been participating in a Saudi Arabia-led coalition of states that has used cluster munitions in its airstrikes against Ansar Allah (the Houthi) in Yemen, but the state/s responsible for using cluster munitions have not been identified.

United Kingdom

State Party the United Kingdom (UK) enacted implementation legislation for the convention before it ratified on 4 May 2010. It has participated in all of the convention's Meetings of States Parties and intersessional meetings. The UK promotes universalization of the convention and hosted an event toward this objective in London in March 2015. The UK has condemned the use of cluster munitions, including in Syria. It has elaborated its views on several important issues relating to the convention's interpretation and implementation. The UK produced, exported, imported, and used cluster munitions prior to joining the convention. In December 2013, the UK completed the destruction of a

stockpile of 190,828 cluster munitions and 38.7 million submunitions. The UK initially retained cluster munitions for research and training purposes, but has not done so since 2013.

United States

Non-signatory the United States (US) rarely comments publicly on the question of its accession to the convention and has never participated in a meeting of the convention. In 2014 and 2015, US officials made more statements and supported more resolutions than ever before that expressed concern and/or condemned new use of cluster munitions in South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Ukraine. The US maintains that cluster munitions have military utility, but with the exception of a 2009 strike in Yemen, it has not used them since 2003 in Iraq. There has been no evidence to indicate that the US is using cluster munitions in the “Operation Inherent Resolve” military action against forces of the Islamic State (IS) in Syria and Iraq. A 2008 policy requires that the US not use cluster munitions that result in more than 1% unexploded ordnance (UXO) after 2018. Since 2007, the US has exported or transferred only cluster munitions that are supposed to meet this 1% UXO standard on the condition the weapons not be used in civilian areas. The use of US-made and -supplied CBU-105 cluster munitions by a Saudi Arabia-led coalition in Yemen in 2015 has raised questions about whether those requirements are being met. The US last budgeted funds to produce new cluster munitions in 2007. The US appears to have made significant progress in removing cluster munitions from the active stockpile and destroying them through demilitarization, despite a lack of detailed information from the Department of Defense on the process.

Uruguay

State Party Uruguay was among the first 30 countries to ratify and trigger the convention’s entry into force on 1 August 2010. It views existing legislation as sufficient to enforce its implementation of the convention. Uruguay has participated in all of the convention’s Meetings of States Parties and most of its intersessional meetings. Uruguay provided its initial transparency report for the convention in 2011, confirming it has not produced cluster munitions and possesses no stockpile, including for training or research purposes. It has never used cluster munitions.

Uzbekistan

Non-signatory Uzbekistan has never commented on its position on accession to the convention or participated in a meeting of the convention. Uzbekistan is not known to have used, produced, or exported cluster munitions, but inherited a stockpile of the weapons from the Soviet Union.

Vanuatu

Non-signatory Vanuatu adopted the convention in 2008 and its executive Council of Ministers has considered the country’s accession to the convention, but the current status of the accession process is not known. It has not participated in any meetings of the convention. Vanuatu has confirmed it does not use, produce, stockpile, or transfer cluster munitions.

Venezuela

Non-signatory Venezuela adopted the convention in 2008, but since then has not commented publicly on its position on accession. It has participated in one meeting of the convention, in 2011. Venezuela is not known to have used, produced, or exported cluster munitions. It was not known to have imported or stockpiled cluster munitions until August 2011 when the government announced the destruction of an unspecified quantity of cluster munitions.

Vietnam

Non-signatory Vietnam has expressed support for the convention’s humanitarian objectives, but states its concerns with key provisions of the convention must be overcome before it can accede. Vietnam has participated in nearly all of the convention’s meetings. In March 2015, a representative

of the country's national mine action program said it has recommended that Vietnam join the convention "as a mechanism for cooperation." Vietnam states that it has never used, produced, transferred, or stockpiled cluster munitions. The United States (US) used air-delivered cluster munitions extensively in Vietnam in the 1960s and 1970s.

Yemen

Non-signatory Yemen has expressed support for the ban on cluster munitions, but has not taken any steps towards accession. It attended three of the convention's Meetings of States Parties, most recently in 2014. Yemen is not known to have produced or exported cluster munitions, but has likely stockpiled cluster munitions at some point. In April and May 2015, a Saudi Arabia-led coalition used United States (US)-made CBU-105 and CBU-87 cluster munitions in air attacks against Ansar Allah (Houthi rebels) in Yemen. Ground-launched ZP-39 submunitions have also been used, but it is unclear who used them. Saudi Arabia and the US also used cluster munitions in attacks inside Yemen in 2009.

Zambia

State Party Zambia was among the first 30 ratifications that triggered the convention's entry into force on 1 August 2010. It has expressed its intent to enact specific implementation legislation for the convention. Zambia has participated in all of the convention's meetings and hosted the Fourth Meeting of States Parties in Lusaka in September 2013, serving as the convention's president until September 2014. Zambia has condemned new use of cluster munitions and elaborated its views on a number of important matters relating to the interpretation and implementation of the convention. In its initial transparency report for the convention provided in 2011, Zambia confirmed it has never used, produced, or transferred cluster munitions and does not stockpile cluster munitions, including for training or research.

Zimbabwe

Non-signatory Zimbabwe supports the convention and has expressed its interest in joining, but has not taken any steps toward accession besides consultations. Zimbabwe has participated as an observer in most of the convention's meetings. Zimbabwe produced, exported, and imported cluster munitions in the past and is believed to stockpile them, but it is not clear if Zimbabwe has ever used cluster munitions.

Others

Abkhazia

Abkhazia cannot accede to, or attend meetings of, the Convention on Cluster Munitions due to its political status. Officials have stated that Abkhazia does not stockpile cluster munitions, but have not expressed support for their prohibition.

Kosovo

Kosovo cannot accede to, or attend meetings of, the Convention on Cluster Munitions due to its political status. Its officials have expressed support for the convention's objectives.

Nagorno-Karabakh

Nagorno-Karabakh cannot accede to, or attend meetings of, the Convention on Cluster Munitions due to its political status. In 2012, an official expressed support for the convention's objectives and said Nagorno-Karabakh does not produce, export, stockpile, or use cluster munitions and does not intend to do so.

Somaliland

Somaliland cannot accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions due to its political status. Its views on banning cluster munitions are not known. Somaliland is not known to have used or produced cluster munitions and it is not known if it possesses any stocks of the weapons.

Taiwan

Taiwan is not able to accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions or attend any of the convention's meetings due to its international status. Taiwan states it has never used cluster munitions, but it produces and imports them. Taiwan has not disclosed information on the quantity or types of its stockpiled cluster munitions.

Western Sahara

Western Sahara cannot accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions due to its political status, but has expressed its support for the ban on cluster munitions. In June 2014, Western Sahara provided a voluntary transparency report for the convention, which states that it does not possess cluster munitions and has never produced them.

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