

## ❖ WHO HAS JOINED?

### STATES PARTIES (100):

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Republic of), Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia FYR, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nauru, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zambia.

### SIGNATORIES THAT HAVE NOT YET RATIFIED (19)

Angola, Benin, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Gambia, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania, Uganda.

## ❖ NON-SIGNATORIES (78):

Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, DPR Korea, RO Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar/Burma, Nepal, Niue, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

# BAN CLUSTER



# B MBS



### *MORE INFORMATION:*

[www.stopclustermunitions.org](http://www.stopclustermunitions.org)

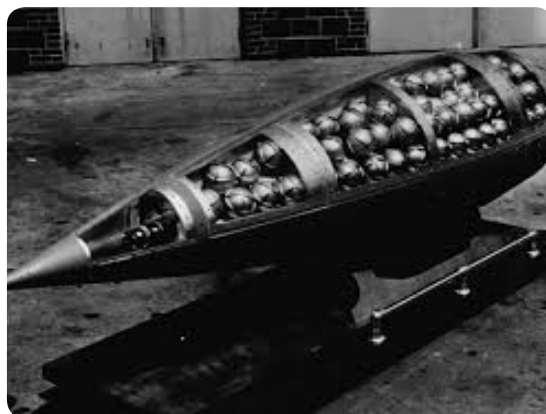
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## ❖ WHAT IS A CLUSTER BOMB?

A cluster bomb, or cluster munition, consists of a container filled with lots of smaller bombs (submunitions). These containers might be dropped from aircraft or fired from the ground. Breaking open in midair, the container releases the submunitions—saturating an area the size of several football fields. Anybody within that area, be they military or civilian, is likely to be torn apart.



## ❖ HOPEFUL NEWS! CAMBODIA MAY JOIN!



At the ICRC/CCP legal seminar Chan Neng, a survivor asked the military of Cambodia to join the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). The Military Representative said they were still studying the issue but he felt they would join. The CCBL Representative said she believed Cambodia would soon see that the humanitarian suffering they caused far outweighed the military usefulness of cluster munitions.

Tun Channareth and So Not of the Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munitions (CCBL) accompanied the new leaders of CMAA with MAPU, NPA, MAG and CMAC to the cluster munitions fields. Some dogs trained by NPA are ridding Rattanakiri of Cluster Munitions.

President Obama has stopped transferring cluster munitions to Saudi Arabia for use in Middle East.

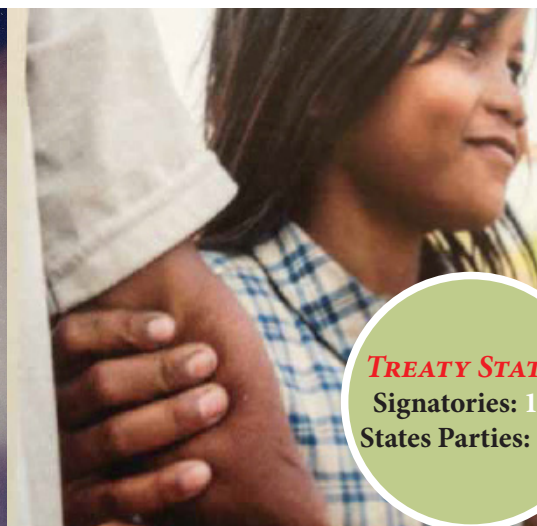
## ❖ THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

The Convention on Cluster Munitions will host its 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of States Parties in Geneva, 5-7 September.

Countries will name their commitments and report their progress on land cleared and assistance to survivors. It will record that 119 countries joined the treaty. And it will shame countries who have used Cluster Munitions and praise countries who have banned and destroyed stockpiles.

The Convention held its First Review Conference in Dubrovnik, Croatia September 7-11 2015. Some 100 states gathered to review their progress on land cleared and assistance to survivors.

It adopted The Dubrovnik Declaration and Dubrovnik Action to show states' strong resolve to end the suffering caused by cluster munitions through clearance, survivor assistance and universalisation of the treaty.



**TREATY STATUS**  
Signatories: 119  
States Parties: 100

**6<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF STATES PARTIES (6MSP)**  
**GENEVA 5-7 SEPTEMBER (2016)**

**PUSH FOR PROGRESS IN PHNOM PENH**  
**CAMBODIA SIGN ON TO CONVENTION ON**  
**CLUSTER MUNITIONS.**

**“ THE HUMANITARIAN SUFFERING THEY CAUSED FAR OUTWEIGHED THE MILITARY USEFULNESS OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS. ”**