6. CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

Dublin, 30 May 2008

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 2010, in accordance with article 17(1).

REGISTRATION: 1 August 2010, No. 47713. **STATUS:** Signatories: 107. Parties: 112.

United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 2688, p. 39; depositary notification C.N.776.2008.TREATIES-2 of 10 Nov 2008 **TEXT:**

Note: The Convention was concluded by the Dublin Diplomatic Conference on Cluster Munitions at Dublin on 30 May 2008. In accordance with its article 15, the Convention was opened for signature at Oslo, Norway, by all States on 3 December 2008 and will remain open thereafter at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until its entry into force.

Participant	Signatu	re	Provisional application(n)	Accepto Accessi	Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification		
Afghanistan	3 Dec	2008		8 Sep	2011		
Albania	3 Dec	2008		16 Jun	2009		
Andorra				9 Apr	2013 a		
Angola	3 Dec	2008					
Antigua and Barbuda	16 Jul	2010		23 Aug	2010		
Australia	3 Dec	2008		8 Oct	2012		
Austria	3 Dec	2008		2 Apr	2009		
Belgium	3 Dec	2008		22 Dec	2009		
Belize ¹			2 Sep 2014	n 2 Sep	2014 a		
Benin	3 Dec	2008		10 Jul	2017		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3 Dec	2008		30 Apr	2013		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 Dec	2008		7 Sep	2010		
Botswana	3 Dec	2008		27 Jun	2011		
Bulgaria	3 Dec	2008		6 Apr	2011		
Burkina Faso	3 Dec	2008		16 Feb	2010		
Burundi	3 Dec	2008		25 Sep	2009		
Cabo Verde	3 Dec	2008		19 Oct	2010		
Cameroon	15 Dec	2009		12 Jul	2012		
Canada	3 Dec	2008		16 Mar	2015		
Central African Republic	3 Dec	2008					
Chad	3 Dec	2008		26 Mar	2013		
Chile	3 Dec	2008		16 Dec	2010		
Colombia	3 Dec	2008		10 Sep	2015		
Comoros	3 Dec	2008		28 Jul	2010		
Congo	3 Dec	2008		2 Sep	2014		
Cook Islands	3 Dec	2008		23 Aug	2011		
Costa Rica	3 Dec	2008		28 Apr	2011		
Côte d'Ivoire	4 Dec	2008		12 Mar	2012		
Croatia	3 Dec	2008		17 Aug	2009		

Participant	Signature		Provisional application(n)	Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification		
Cuba				6 Apr	2016 a	
Cyprus	23 Sep	2009				
Czech Republic	3 Dec	2008		22 Sep	2011	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18 Mar	2009				
Denmark ²	3 Dec	2008		12 Feb	2010	
Djibouti	30 Jul	2010				
Dominican Republic	10 Nov	2009		20 Dec	2011	
Ecuador	3 Dec	2008		11 May	2010	
El Salvador	3 Dec	2008		10 Jan	2011	
Eswatini				13 Sep	2011 a	
Fiji	3 Dec	2008		28 May	2010	
France	3 Dec	2008		25 Sep	2009	
Gambia	3 Dec	2008		11 Dec	2018	
Germany	3 Dec	2008		8 Jul	2009	
Ghana	3 Dec	2008		3 Feb	2011	
Grenada				29 Jun	2011 a	
Guatemala	3 Dec	2008		3 Nov	2010	
Guinea	3 Dec	2008		21 Oct	2014	
Guinea-Bissau	4 Dec	2008		29 Nov	2010	
Guyana	. 200	2000		31 Oct	2014 a	
Haiti	28 Oct	2009		01 000	201.0	
Holy See	3 Dec	2008		3 Dec	2008	
Honduras	3 Dec	2008		21 Mar	2012	
Hungary	3 Dec	2008		3 Jul	2012	
Iceland	3 Dec	2008		31 Aug	2015	
Indonesia	3 Dec	2008		31 7145	2013	
Iraq	12 Nov	2009		14 May	2013	
Ireland	3 Dec	2008		3 Dec	2008	
Italy	3 Dec	2008		21 Sep	2011	
Jamaica	12 Jun	2009		21 Sep	2011	
Japan	3 Dec	2008		14 Jul	2009 A	
	3 Dec	2008		14 Jul	2009 A	
Lea Paople's Democratic Papublic	3 Dec	2008		18 Mar	2009	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		2008		5 Nov	2010	
	3 Dec					
Lesotho	3 Dec	2008		28 May	2010	
Liberia	3 Dec	2008		4.14	2012	
Liechtenstein	3 Dec	2008	F24 M 2011 . 1	4 Mar		
Lithuania ³	[3 Dec	-	[24 Mar 2011 n]	[24 Mar	-	
Luxembourg	3 Dec	2008		10 Jul	2009	
Madagascar	3 Dec	2008		20 May		
Malawi	3 Dec	2008		7 Oct	2009	
Maldives	^ =	2000		27 Sep	2019 a	
Mali	3 Dec	2008		30 Jun	2010	

Participant	Signatu			nal ion(n)	Accepta Accessi	Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification		
Malta	3 Dec	2008			24 Sep	2009		
Mauritania	19 Apr	2010			1 Feb	2012		
Mauritius					1 Oct	2015 a		
Mexico	3 Dec	2008			6 May	2009		
Monaco	3 Dec	2008			21 Sep	2010		
Montenegro	3 Dec	2008			25 Jan	2010		
Mozambique	3 Dec	2008			14 Mar	2011		
Namibia	3 Dec	2008			31 Aug	2018		
Nauru	3 Dec	2008			4 Feb	2013		
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ⁴	3 Dec	2008			23 Feb	2011 A		
New Zealand ⁵	3 Dec	2008			22 Dec	2009		
Nicaragua	3 Dec	2008			2 Nov	2009		
Niger	3 Dec	2008			2 Jun	2009		
Nigeria	12 Jun	2009			28 Feb	2023		
Niue					6 Aug	2020 a		
North Macedonia	3 Dec	2008			8 Oct	2009		
Norway ⁶	3 Dec	2008	3 Dec	2008 n	3 Dec	2008		
Palau	3 Dec	2008			19 Apr	2016		
Panama	3 Dec	2008			29 Nov	2010		
Paraguay	3 Dec	2008			12 Mar	2015		
Peru	3 Dec	2008			26 Sep	2012		
Philippines	3 Dec	2008			3 Jan	2019		
Portugal	3 Dec	2008			9 Mar	2011		
Republic of Moldova	3 Dec	2008			16 Feb	2010		
Rwanda	3 Dec	2008			25 Aug	2015		
Samoa	3 Dec	2008			28 Apr	2010		
San Marino	3 Dec	2008			10 Jul	2009		
Sao Tome and Principe	3 Dec	2008			27 Jan	2020		
Senegal	3 Dec	2008			3 Aug	2011		
Seychelles	13 Apr	2010			20 May	2010		
Sierra Leone	3 Dec	2008			3 Dec	2008		
Slovakia					24 Jul	2015 a		
Slovenia	3 Dec	2008			19 Aug	2009		
Somalia	3 Dec	2008			30 Sep	2015		
South Africa	3 Dec	2008			28 May	2015		
South Sudan					3 Aug	2023 a		
Spain	3 Dec	2008			17 Jun	2009		
Sri Lanka					1 Mar	2018 a		
St. Kitts and Nevis					13 Sep	2013 a		
St. Lucia					15 Sep	2020 a		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	23 Sep	2009			29 Oct	2010		
State of Palestine					2 Jan	2015 a		
Sweden	3 Dec	2008			23 Apr	2012		

Participant	Signature		Provisional application(n)		Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Ratification	
Switzerland ⁷	3 Dec	2008	17 Jul	2012 n	17 Jul	2012
Togo	3 Dec	2008			22 Jun	2012
Trinidad and Tobago					21 Sep	2011 a
Tunisia	12 Jan	2009			28 Sep	2010
Uganda	3 Dec	2008				
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern						
Ireland ⁸	3 Dec	2008			4 May	2010
United Republic of Tanzania	3 Dec	2008				
Uruguay	3 Dec	2008			24 Sep	2009
Vanuatu					5 Sep	2025 a
Zambia	3 Dec	2008			12 Aug	2009

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession.)

BELGIUM

This signature is equally binding the region of Walloon, the Flemish region and the region of the capital of Brussels.

COLOMBIA

In 2009, the Government of the Republic of Colombia destroyed all its stockpiles of cluster munitions. Given the existence of an internal armed conflict, it is possible that there remain, in national territory, cluster munitions or cluster munition remnants of whose location the State has no knowledge or suspicion.

In the light of the above, the Republic of Colombia makes the following declarations regarding articles 4 and

10 of the Convention:

Regarding article 4, and in connection with the particular circumstances of its internal armed conflict, the Republic of Colombia understands 'cluster munition remnants' to mean those whose location is known or

suspected by the State.

Regarding article 10 of the Convention, the Republic of Colombia declares that the contents of paragraph 1 thereof do not imply any recognition of or mandatory or automatic subjection of any dispute to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, but instead refer to the discretionary power of each State party to submit matters related to the interpretation or application of the Convention on Cluster Munitions to such jurisdiction, provided that each State has expressly so agreed in each case.

EL SALVADOR

Regarding Article 10 of this Convention, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador considers that the contents of paragraph 1 of this Article do not imply any recognition of or mandatory subjection of any dispute to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, but instead the purely discretionary power of each State party to submit to such a jurisdiction if it should so agree, given that the Republic of El Salvador does not recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

HOLY SEE

Declarations:

"In ratifying the Convention on Cluster Munitions the Holy See desires to encourage the entire International Community to be resolute in promoting effective disarmament and arms control negotiations and in strengthening international humanitarian law by reaffirming the preeminent and inherent value of human dignity, the centrality of the human person, and the "elementary considerations of humanity", all of which are elements that constitute the basis of international humanitarian law.

The Holy See considers the Convention on Cluster Munitions an important step in the protection of civilians during and after conflicts from the indiscriminate effects of this inhumane type of weapons. The new Convention is a remarkable achievement for multilateralism in disarmament, based on constructive cooperation between governmental and non governmental actors, and on the link between humanitarian law and human rights.

The Holy See would like to underline the following

points:

1. The Convention adopts a broad definition of cluster munitions victims, including persons directly impacted, their families and communities, and requests States Parties to provide them with assistance. The Holy See is mindful that this broader assistance must be respectful of the right to life from the moment of conception to natural death, in order to conform to the fundamental principles of

respect for human life, and ensure the recognition of human dignity. Preserving life and creating the conditions of an existence worthy of the human person should be at

the core of humanitarian assistance.

2. States Parties, in designating a focal point within government (art.5.2(g)), will have to guarantee that the coordination of national disability, development and human rights frameworks and mechanisms ensures effective assistance to all victims. In this regard, the Holy See also wishes to restate its understanding and interpretation of article 5.2 (c), where the Convention recognizes "the specific role and contribution of relevant actors": when a State Party develops a national plan and budget to carry out assistance activities according to the Convention "with a view to incorporating them within the existing national disability, development and human rights frameworks and mechanisms", it shall guarantee

the pluralism that is inherent in any democratic society and the diversity of relevant non governmental actors. This respectful form of coordination of the various activities of governmental and non governmental actors is in line with the Preamble (PP 10) (see also Dublin Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of a Convention on Cluster Munitions, Summary Record, CCM/SR/4, 18

3. The Holy See, by ratifying the Convention on Cluster Munitions, understands the term "gender", used in the Preamble (PP 8) and in articles 5.1, 6.7 and 7.1 (k) of the Convention, in accordance with its Interpretative Statement to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, made in Beijing at the Fourth World Conference on Women.

4. Article 4.4 highlights moral responsibility in cases where cluster munitions have been used or abandoned and have became cluster munitions remnants prior to the entry into force of the Convention. State responsibility should be given effective expression in the area of cooperation

and assistance.

5. In relation to Article 21, joint military operations do not imply, in any way, a suspension of the obligations under the Convention. "States Parties, their military personnel or nationals" shall never engage in activities prohibited by the Convention. On the contrary, joint military operations should be opportunities for States Parties to promote the standards introduced by the new instrument with the objective to protect civilians during and after armed conflicts.

The Holy See recognizes the spirit of partnership between States, United Nations bodies, International Organizations, the international Committee of the Red Cross and civil society which, through collective action, has sustained the process which has led to the adoption of the Convention. The Holy See considers the implementation of the Convention as a legal and humanitarian challenge for

the near future. An effective implementation should be based on constructive cooperation of all governmental and non governmental actors and should reinforce the link between disarmament and development. This can be done by directing human and material resources towards development, justice and peace, which are the most effective means to promote international security and a

peaceful international order.

In conformity with its proper nature, with its particular mission, and with the particular condition of Vatican City State, and according to its international practice, the Holy See, by means of the solemn act of ratification, expresses its pledge to work towards a peaceful international order in which human dignity and fundamental rights are fully respected."

Notes:

- In its notification of provisional application, Belize notified the Secretary-General as follows: "The Government of Belize will provisionally apply article 1 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, pending its entry into force."
- ² Upon its ratification to the Convention, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"Until further notice, the Convention shall not apply to the Faroe Islands."

In its notification of provisional application, Lithuania notified the Secretary-General "... that the Republic of Lithuania will apply provisionally Article 1 of this Convention pending its entry into force for the Republic of Lithuania."

On 6 September 2024, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania deposited with the Secretary-General a notification of withdrawal. The withdrawal took effect for Lithuania on 6 March 2025 in accordance with article 20 (3) of the Convention. (See depositary notification C.N.347.2024.TREATIES-XXVI-6 of 6 September 2024)

- ⁴ For the European part and the Caribbean part (the Islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba). Subsequently, on 20 September 2022, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will apply to Curação. (See C.N.286.2022.TREATIES-XXVI-6 of 20 September 2022.)
- ⁵ Upon its ratification to the Convention, the Government of New Zealand notified the Secretary-General of the following:

- "... consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this ratification shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory ... "
- In its notification of provisional application, Norway notified the Secretary-General that:

"Pursuant to Article 18 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Norway declares that it will apply provisionally Article I of this Convention pending its entry into force for Norway."

In its notification of provisional application, Switzerland notified the Secretary-General that:

Switzerland will apply provisionally Article 1 (1) a) of the Convention pending its entry into force for Switzerland.

- ⁸ On 21 February 2014, the Government the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland informed the Secretary-General of the following:
- "... the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wishes the United Kingdom's Ratification of the Convention be extended to the territory of the Isle of Man for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considers the extension of the aforesaid

Optional Protocol to the Isle of Man to take effect on the date that this notification is received for deposit ..."