



FACT SHEET

Convention on Cluster Munitions Transparency Reporting (Article 7)

18 June 2015

Under Article 7 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, States Parties are obliged to submit an initial transparency measures report no later than 180 days after entry into force for that State Party and an updated report by 30 April each year thereafter. The Cluster Munition Coalition encourages states to submit their Article 7 transparency reports by the deadline and provide complete information, including definitive statements.

Some states are not providing definitive statements regarding their compliance obligations throughout their reports. Notably, some simply submit “not applicable” in response to particular information requests. It would be more useful, for example, for states to include a brief narrative statement on Form E on conversion of production facilities, i.e., “Country X never produced cluster munitions,” instead of simply putting “N/A” in the form.

Initial reports

According to the UN website as of 18 June 2015, a total of 68 States Parties have submitted an initial transparency report as required by Article 7 of the convention, representing 80% of States Parties for which the obligation applied at that time. This compliance rate represents a slight increase from previous years.¹

Eighteen States Parties are late in submitting their initial Article 7 transparency reports, as listed in the table below. Of these states, eight had submission deadlines in 2011, two were due in 2012, three were due in 2013, four were due in 2014, and one was due in 2015.

State Parties with overdue initial Article 7 reports (as of 18 June 2015)

Bolivia	30 March 2014
Cameroon	30 June 2013
Cape Verde	28 October 2011
Chad	28 February 2014
Comoros	30 June 2011
Cook Islands	30 July 2012
Dominican Republic	28 November 2012
Fiji	30 April 2011
Guinea	19 April 2015
Guinea-Bissau	28 October 2011

¹ The compliance rate is a slight improvement on the 77% compliance rate reported one year ago by *Cluster Munition Monitor 2014*, and similar to the “three-quarters” compliance rate recorded by *Cluster Munition Monitor 2012* and *Cluster Munition Monitor 2013*.

Honduras	28 February 2013
Mali	30 May 2011
Nauru	28 January 2014
Niger	28 January 2011
Panama	28 October 2011
St. Kitts & Nevis	28 August 2014
Togo	29 May 2013
Tunisia	28 August 2011

Since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties in September 2014, El Salvador and Trinidad and Tobago have provided their initial transparency reports.

Seven new States Parties have pending deadlines: Belize (28 August 2015), Canada (27 February 2016), Republic of Congo (28 August 2015), Guyana (27 September 2015), Palestine (27 December 2015), Paraguay (28 February 2016), and South Africa (30 April 2016).

Annual reports for 2014

A total of 40 States Parties have submitted their annual updated transparency report in 2015 (covering calendar year 2014): Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Holy See, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao PDR, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia FYR, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom.

A total of 27 States Parties have yet to submit the annual update in 2015, which was due by 30 April: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Hungary, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Uruguay, and Zambia.

Voluntary reporting

Voluntary transparency reports have been provided by Canada (submitted every year between 2011–2015), DR Congo (submitted in 2011, 2012, and 2014), and Palau (submitted in 2011).

Only a small number of states used voluntary Form J to report on actions to promote universalization and discourage use of cluster munitions by states not party, or on cooperation and assistance, or on other important matters such as positions on interpretive issues. Austria, Belgium, DR Congo (voluntary report), France, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Lao PDR, Lebanon, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, and Zambia have utilized Form J in their initial Article 7 transparency reports.