CLUSTER BOMBS AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS

A DANGER TO LIFE





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Cover photos: Sean Sutton, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Alexandre Carle, Handicap International. Wahid is 12 years old, from Kerbala, Iraq, and found a cluster munition dud on 29.06.04.

Member Organisations:

Bread for the World Christoffel Mission for the Blind German Committee for Freedom from Hunger German Caritas Social Service Agency of the Evangelical Church in Germany EIRENE International Handicap International (Germany) German Justitia et Pax Help for Children in Need medico international Misereor Oxfam Germany Pax Christi Solidarity International (SODI) terre des hommes UNICEF Germany





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TOGETHER AGAINST CLUSTER BOMBS AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS

Over the past decade, hundreds of nongovernmental organisations have successfully campaigned for a ban of anti-personnel mines and blinding laser weapons. Now another weapon of questionable legality under international law has moved to centre stage: The cluster bomb.

The number of landmines laid is estimated to be as many as 100 million. The number of cluster bombs or cluster munitions deployed up to now may well be of a similar magnitude. Cluster munitions are used in an indiscriminate and uncontrolled manner. A clear distinction between military and civilian targets - as stipulated by the Geneva Conventions - does not take place. This horrific "primary effect" has already claimed tens of thousands of civilian casualties. Even after a conflict has ended civilians are at great risk of danger because of the "dud" or failure rate of cluster munitions, which is sometimes very high. Munitions which do not explode on impact react extremely sensitively to physical contact with a person. Thus there is no de facto distinction between them and banned anti-personnel mines.

To date cluster munitions have been deployed in conflicts in 25 countries. Over 60 states presently stockpile these munitions, some on an incredibly large scale. It is estimated that USA, China and Russia alone possess over three thousand million between them. This makes the German Armed Forces' stockpile of approx. 30 million cluster munitions seem modest in comparison. This modest stockpile has, however, cost the German taxpayer over 2.500 million €

If Germany were to gain a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, they would be expected to participate in future operational missions. This would make deployment of cluster munitions by the German Armed Forces (Bundeswehr) more likely. The recent change in the armed forces' range of assignments towards more commmissions abroad has already paved the way. According to the Ministry of Defence, cluster munitions will continue to remain part of the armed forces' weapon arsenal in the future.

We call upon the international community to confront the problem of cluster munitions before it reaches the dimensions of the humanitarian catastrophe caused by landmines. At the end of 2003 a protocol was agreed upon which is supposed to reduce the dangers caused by unexploded cluster munitions and other unexploded ordnance. (Protocol V of the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons). Yet this protocol contains no provisions relating to a ban on the use of cluster munitions. Treaty states are under an obligation to mark and clear, remove or destroy unexploded munitions, however, this obligation does not extend as far as providing a guarantee on the highest possible reliability of munitions used. Likewise, there is no duty on treaty states to provide assistance in dealing with the problems posed by existing explosive remnants of war. Civil populations are merely supposed to be warned, as far as possible in accordance with international standards, about explosive remnants of war. Protocol V has to date been ratified by three treaty states. Twenty ratifications are required before it comes into force.

The challenge for us all is to achieve a binding ban on cluster bombs and cluster munitions and to ensure effective protection of civilian populations. Germany, where cluster munitions are still being manufactured, presents a particular challenge. Actiongroup Landmine.de (formerly known as the German Initiative to Ban Landmines), supported by its member organisations, has been campaigning since 1995 for a ban on cluster bombs and cluster munitions. Currently over 120 nongovernmental organisations worldwide share our view and are calling for a ban or a moratorium on cluster munitions. The German Federal Government still rejects an outright ban. Their argument is that there is no international majority in favour of a ban.

In our opinion, governmental considerations in taking such a decision should mainly focus on the humanitarian effects of these weapons. For this reason, Actiongroup Landmine.de calls upon the German Parliament to comply with the European Parliament Resolution of 28.10.2004 and declare an immediate moratorium on these weapons until an international legally binding ban or restrictions are in place.

You too can support us in our campaign. This brochure shows you how. Berlin, 2005.



WHAT ARE CLUSTER BOMBS AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS?

Cluster munitions are dispensed by a variety of delivery systems, including cluster bombs droppped from aircraft, artillery shells fired from howitzers (long-range artillery guns) or they can be spread over wide areas by artillery projectile rockets. Cluster Bomb Units (CBU) are equipped with several hundred smaller cluster munitions, also called "bomblets" or submunitions. At a preset altitude the cluster bomb opens to release its deadly cargo. Alternatively, they can also be equipped with landmines.

Whether deployed by means of artillery rockets, howitzers or mortars, enormous amounts of munitions are fired indiscriminately within minutes over a large area. A salvo from the Multiple Launch Rocket System, for example, disperses almost 8.000 cluster munitions over an area of up to a square kilometre the same area as 200 football pitches.

According to military designs, cluster munitions are intended to be used against various targets. They are intended for "soft targets", as it is called in military jargon, meaning that they are for killling people, as well as destroying artillery positions, air fields and non-armoured vehicles.



MARS Rocket launcher firing a cluster munitions rocket



155 millimetre cluster munition artillery shell, manufactured in Singapore, Eurosatory Arms Fair 2002, Paris.

US Cluster bomb, type CBU-89/B





Northern Iraq 2003 MAG at work: The search for unexploded ordnance © MAG 2004

MAG is a British organisation for mine clearance and has been operating in Iraq since 1992. Worldwide MAG deploys more than 650 deminers in various countries. Furthermore, MAG is also producing photos, videos and reports in order to inform the public about the worldwide problems caused by mines and unexploded ordnance. www.magclearsmines.org



Northern Iraq (Kurdistan) 2003 Clearing unexploded ordnance © MAG 2004

Northern Iraq (Kurdistan) 2003 US Cluster bomb Type BLU-97 © MAG 2004



WHICH COUNTRIES PRODUCE CLUSTER MUNITIONS?

Just as in the case of landmines, the manufacturers of cluster bombs and cluster munitions have proved to be inventive. More than 200 different types of cluster munitions have been produced to date in over 30 countries. The largest producers are USA, Russia and China, although production also takes place in Germany. Trade in cluster munitions, as too with other weapon systems, is often done in secret. What is certain, is that nine States*, among them Germany, have exported 30 different types of cluster munitions.

Companies such as Rheinmetall, EADS or Diehl, or their subsidiaries, are or have been involved in the manufacture, development and export of cluster munitions and their dispensing systems.

A particularly alarming trend is that of developed nations "disposing of" outdated, extremely dangerous cluster munitions (often those with high failure rates) by selling them to countries with less developed technology, in order to modernise their cluster munition stockpiles. Example: For some time now the German company Diehl has been advertising the RM 70 rocket launcher (see photo) with cluster munition missiles at weapon exhibitions in Eastern Europe. The M77 cluster munitions supplied (Diehl poster at the MSPO arms exhibition in Kielce, Poland) have a failure rate of up to 40%.

*Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Germany, Israel, Russia, USA, UK, (former) Yugoslavia.



RM 70 Rocket laucher with cluster munition rockets, produced by Diehl. IDET Arms Exhibition 2003 in Brno, Czech Republic



Cluster bomb manufactured in Pakistan, IDEF Arms Exhibition 2003, Ankara



PRODUCER OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS

Argentina Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada Chile China Egypt France Germany Greece India Iran Iraq Israel Italy Netherlands

North Korea Pakistan Poland Romania Russia Serbia-Montenegro Singapore Slovakia South Africa South Korea Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkev **United Kingdom** USA



In comparison: Only 15 countries still produce anti-personnel mines: China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, USA and Vietnam. In contrast, 36 states have stopped producing anti-personnel mines, 30 of which have signed the Ottawa Convention.



Rheinmetall - 155mm projectile with cluster munitions, IDEF Arms Exhibition, 2003, Ankara.



Cluster munitions for mortar grenades, produced by Israeli company I.M.I., Euratory Arms Exhibition 2002, Paris



AFDS Cluster munitions dispenser, produced by EADS/LFK, ILA Arms Exhibition, Berlin 2002.

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WHICH COUNTRIES STOCKPILE CLUSTER MUNITIONS?

It is likely that up to 70 countries ¹ worldwide stockpile cluster bombs on an unknown scale. It is suspected that the three permanent members of the UN Security Council, USA, China and Russia possess over three thousand million cluster munitions between them. Germany has a stockpile of 30 million cluster munitions (see table below). Cluster bombs and cluster munitions are manufactured in at least 14 out of the 25 member states of the European Union, at present at least 11 of these states are stockpiling these munitions.



284 Rocket launchers², 128.000 cluster munition rockets (containing 82 million bomblets), as well as 73.000 mine rockets (containing 2 million AT-2 cluster mines) are produced for just the four EU states which have procured the European version of the Multiple Launch Rocket Weapon System.

GERMAN ARMED FORCES' STOCK OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS

The German Armed Forces possess various types of air and surface-launched cluster munitions as well as the corresponding delivery systems. The armoured howitzers M109 and 2000 are able to deploy different types of cluster munitions:

Weapon system	Manufacturer	Number of shells	Number of Submunitions	Estimated Failure Rate
Artillery shell DM652	Rheinmetall	9.446	462.854	?
Artillery shell DM642	Rheinmetall	121.448	7.651.224	?
Artillery shell DM702	Rheinmetall	3.999	7.998	?







Panzerhaubitze M109

Raketenwerfer MARS

M26, M26 A1, and M30 Cluster munition rockets as well as the AT-2 mine rocket can be deployed by the MARS/MLRS rocket launcher (photo on right).

1 e.g.: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Maldives, Netherlands, Nigeria, North Korea, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia-Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, South Africa, Sudan, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, USA, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan.

2 Germany (154), United Kingdom (63), France (57), Italy (24).

The Tornado Jet can deploy BL-755 cluster bombs (photo on right) and the multiple purpose weapon 1 (photo on left).

Weapon system	Manufacturer	Number of shells	Number of Submunitions	Estimated Failure Rate
MLRS M26/M77	Diehl/ Rheinmetall	36.972	23.809.968	23-40%
M26 A1 ER-MRLS / M85	Lockheed/Diehl/ MDBA/FiatAvio/IMI	?	?	?
M30 GLMRS	Lockheed/Diehl/ MDBA(EADS/BAE)	400*	800	?
AT-2 MRLS / Mine	Dynamit Nobel	9.360	262.080	?

* procurement depends on parliamentary approval



Weapon system	Manufacturer	Number of shells	Number of Submunitions	Estimated Failure Rate
Cluster bomb BL 755	INSYS/ Hunting Engineering	4.600	676.200	20-29%
Multi-purpose weapon 1	DASA/Diehl/ Rheinmetall	844	1.400.000**	?
LR 36-38***	TDA	?	?	?

** Submunitions mixture out of: MUSA/MUSPA/MIFF/KB 44/STABO; *** Cluster weapon for the TIGER combat helicopter. **

In addition, the German Armed Forces are supposed to be getting a delivery of 400 new MLRS guided missiles, equipped with "modern" SMArt cluster munitions. Cost: over 86 million €. This upgrade, in the form of a GPS "Navigational system," is to improve the clearly inadequate targeting accuracy of the rockets. This is an indication that the existing weapon systems are a blatant violation of the regulations contained in Protocol 1 to the Geneva Conventions (1977). In addition, the ARES firing control system which will also take over munitions supply from MLRS, presents a further question of costs.

Further costs arise from annual military exercises with cluster munitions. In 2003, 140 MLRS rockets were fired which cost 286.000 \in . In addition, over 1.000 practice shells were launched from howitzers. Cost 339.000 \in . No information is provided by the German Armed Forces on the cost of storing cluster bombs and cluster munitions.

The cost of the German Armed Forces' Cluster Munitions		
BL-755 Cluster bombs Multipurpose weapon MW-1 munitions Various projectiles with 155mm cluster munitions MLRS submunition rockets (M77 cluster munitions) SMArt munitions (1994 - 2004)	175 Mio. € 710 Mio. € 567 Mio. € 670 Mio. € 405 Mio. €	
Total	2.527 Mio. €	



THE DEPLOYMENT OF CLUSTER MUNITIONS AND THE HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

DEPLOYMENT ...

Cluster shells have verifiably been used in at least 19 military conflicts since the end of the Second World War. The actual number, however, is probably 25 since it is highly likely that cluster shells have also been used in conflicts in Angola, Columbia, Kashmir, Pakistan, Turkey and Western Sahara.

First deployed during Second World War, cluster bombs were subsequently dropped on Laos and Vietnam (1965-1975) by the USA and on Afghanistan (1979-1985) by the former Soviet Union, as well as the USA in 2001. Cluster shells were likewise used by the United Kingdom to bomb the Falkland Islands in 1982. During the Gulf wars against Iraq (1990-91 and 2003) as well as in the Kosovo conflict (1999) the USA and UK deployed cluster shells on a large scale. Russian troops have behaved in a similar manner in Chechnya.

Location used	Deployed by
Afghanistan	USSR, USA, Militia
Albania	Yugoslavia
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Yugoslavia, Militia
Cambodia	USA
Chad	France
Chechnya	Russian government troops
Eritrea	Ethiopia
Ethiopia	Eritrea
Falkland Islands	United Kingdom
Iraq	United Kingdom, USA, France
Kuwait	United Kingdom, USA, France
Laos	USA
Lebanon	Israel
Nagorny Karabakh	Azerbaijani Armed Forces
Saudi-Arabia	Saudi government troops, USA
Sierra-Leone	Nigeria
Sudan	Sudanese government troops
Vietnam	USA
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavian government troops, Netherlands, United
(including Kosovo)	Kingdom, USA

In 2001, according to UN sources, the USA dropped approx. 1.200 cluster bombs containing 250.000 bomblets in air strikes on Afghanistan. At least 10% of these would not have exploded on impact as intended, thereby causing a lasting deadly threat to the civilian population.

In the 1991 Gulf war the Allied Forces scattered almost 50 million cluster munitions over the country. Approx. 11 million of these 50 million bomblets were Type M77 which have been calculated to have a failure rate of up to 40%. This is equivalent to laying 4 million anti-personnel mines. In the 2003 Iraq war the UK dropped RBL755 cluster bombs, which incidentally are also stockpiled by the German Armed Forces. Failure rate: up to 30%. In addition, the British forces fired from howitzers over 100.000 L20 artillery cluster shells, which can have a failure rate of up to 5%. Up to now the British and American forces have deployed in total over 2 million cluster munitions in Iraq. Among these are Types M77, M74 (ATACMS), Hydra M261, and also for the first time the "modern" sensor-triggered SADARM cluster shells.

... AND THE CONSEQUENCES

Since 1973 more than 11.000 people in Laos have been maimed or killed by unexploded cluster bomb duds. According to the UN at least 2.600 civilians, mostly children, have been killed by unexploded cluster munitions in Iraq after the 1991 Gulf war. Human Rights Watch reported that more than 4.000 civilians have been injured or killed by unexploded duds since the official end of the war in Iraq. In addition, 80 US soldiers were victims of their own unexploded duds during the 1991 Gulf war.

Daily News Bulletin 03.04.2003:

"It's becoming increasingly dangerous for reporters to travel through Baghdad. This morning on the busy city motorway this truck was hit by a cluster bomb. The neighbouring district was likewise struck by a cluster bomb killing these three girls. Inside the house - scenes of blood and body parts, which cannot be broadcast. But here too the roofs and walls are riddled with shrapnel holes. The murderous weapon successfully released its full powers of destruction."

Reporter: Christoph Maria Fröder



The UN's children's fund, Unicef, reports that more than 1.000 Iragi children have required medical treatment since May 2003 because of cluster munition dud explosions. Thousands of civilians abandoned their homes and ran for their lives, for example in April 2003, when the British troops fired L20 artillery cluster shells near residential areas. In the city of al-Hilla over 500 civilians were killed or injured between 23rd March and 11th April 2003. Cluster munitions were blamed for 90 per cent of the casualties. The situation was similar in the city of al-Najaf where between 21st March and 11th April over 600 civilians were killed or injured - mostly by cluster munitions. Similar numbers of victims were also reported from the town of al-Nasiryya.

Governmental Cynicism - Grateful for Cluster Bombs?

British Defence Minister Geoff Hoon justified the British use of cluster bombs by stating that the bombs did indeed have "terrible short-term consequences" but that in the long run they served to transform Iraq into a better country. A radio programme listener asked Hoon if he believed that Iraqi mothers mourning their dead children would really be grateful to the cluster bomb-droppers for this method of liberation. He answered, without showing a trace of emotion, "One day they will thank us for it."

Badische Zeitung, page 4, Monday 7th April 2003.



DEADLY MISTAKE - HUMANITARIAN AID 'GARNISHED' WITH CLUSTER MUNITIONS

Children playing are frequently attracted to unexploded cluster bomblets because of their unusual bright colours. "The actions of the USA - dropping aid packets and cluster munitions of the same

colour over the same areas - remain unexplained to this day. This led to fatal confusion in Afghanistan and Iraq between unexploded yellow BLU-97 cluster munitions and the yellow food packets (see photo). The BLU-97 canisters (see photo), used by the USA, contain around 200 bomblets - each about the size of a Cola can. Shrapnel is fired out on explosion, spreading the deadly impact over an area the size of two football pitches. The BLU-97 munitions metal casing is deliberately scored by the manu-



facturers to achieve maximal fragmentation and enhance the antipersonnel effect. The BLU-97 cluster munitions were deployed despite warnings from the UN, on the basis of experiences in Afghanistan, that Iraqi children could easily confuse the bomblets with the US-distributed food packets.

Why do submunitions fail?

- 1) The use of damaged or substandard components in the manufacturing process.
- 2) Improper storage or transport
- 3) High temperatures have a negative effect on the functioning of component mechanisms.
- 4) The stabilising ribbons or parachutes get easily tangled in vegetation.
- 5) The blast caused by the first munitions exploding throws following shells off course so that these do not strike the ground at the correct angle for detonation.
- 6) Trigger mechanisms often fail to function if the submunition lands on soft ground

Sometimes "Duds" are intended

"Unexploded duds are also used deliberately just to spread insecurity. You can't move around freely here (in Kosovo) as you don't know what state the bombs are in. Will they go off or won't they? If you drive too close to where unexploded duds are lying, it's possible that the vibrations of the vehicle will set the bomb off. You can't know for sure. A certain number of duds is desirable."

Kosovo: 1st July 1999. Josef Dirschka, Captain of the German Armed Forces speaking to Report Mainz, 17.11.2003.



Scored BLU-97 cluster munition shrapnel found by mine-clearers in Kosovo, 2004.

ON OUR FRONT DOOR STEP: CLUSTER BOMBS IN KOSOVO

According to NATO, a total of 1,392 cluster bombs, containing 289,536 submunitions, were used in the 1999 Kosovo conflict against 333 targets. It is suspected that the Yugoslavian army also used cluster munitions.



Cluster bomb explosion in the centre of Nis

On May 7th 15 people lost their lives and a further 60 to 70 were seriously injured during a NATO air strike when a cluster bomb missed its plannned target - a military airfield near the town of Nis - and struck instead the market place and the hospital in the town centre. Following this and further cases the American Ministry of Defence justified the deployment of cluster bombs on the basis that cluster munitions were more accurate and effective than regular free-fall bombs against concentrations of troops, airfields and other military targets with large surface areas.

It is believed that during the course of the NATO air strikes there were 12 deployments of cluster munitions where civilians were killed or injured. According to Human Rights Watch, around 150 civilians were killed and an unknown number injured in these attacks. In the first year following the end of the war, between June 1999 and May 2000, unexploded cluster bomb duds claimed the lives of at least 50 civilians and injured a further 101. Most of the casualties were children. Cluster munitions were responsible for more than 36% of all accidents involving mines and mine-like munitions in Kosovo. The exact number of unexploded cluster munition duds in Kosovo is not known. According to conservative estimates from NATO, 10% of all dispersed munitions did not explode on impact, which leads to a total of approx. 30,000 unexploded duds.

The forgotten war and its consequences

Cluster bomb duds are still being found regularly, and in numbers that give rise to grave concerns, even five years after the end of the war. The actress Ulrike Folkerts saw this for herself on a joint project trip with Actiongroup Landmine.de to Kosovo in June 2004 (see photos). Like many other celebrities she has been supporting Actiongroup Landmine.de and our campaigns for several years. During her visit to a Handicap International mine-clearing team, cluster munitions were found and destroyed on the spot.







Kosovo: Report from 03.05.99. The Spiegel reports that NATO drops a cluster bomb on a bus of refugees near Pec. 20 dead. 43 injured. Kosovo: Press report from 13.05.1999: 84 Kosovo-Albanians are killed during a night time cluster bomb attack by NATO on the village of Korisa, near Prizren. The majority of casualties are children, women and the elderly.

Mainly Types BL 755 and BLU-97, infamous because of their high failure rates. It is suspected that a smaller amount of Rockeye II were also deployed.



IN FAVOUR OF AN EFFECTIVE BAN ON CLUSTER BOMBS AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS!

Protocol 1 (1977) - Additional to the Geneva Conventions (1949) / Art.48: Basic Rule

In order to ensure respect for and protection of the civilian population and civilian objects, the Parties to the conflict shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives and accordingly shall direct their operations only against military objectives.

Art. 51: Protection of the Civilian Population

§ 2. 2. The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited.

§ 4. Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited. Indiscriminate attacks are:

- (a) those which are not directed at a specific military objective;
- (b) those which employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective; or
- (c) those which employ a method or means of combat the effects of which cannot be limited as required by this Protocol;

and consequently, in each such case, are of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction.

Cluster Bombs and International Law

Many legal experts, such as Prof. Norman Paech from the Hamburg University of Politics and Economics, are of the opinion that cluster munitions are already illegal under international humanitarian law: Article 51 of Protocol 1 Additional to the Geneva Conventions (1977) prohibits indiscriminate attacks, meaning that attacks, means or methods of combat which strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction.

Even though the Convention does not explicitly mention cluster bombs or cluster munitions Actiongroup Landmine.de, as well as many other nongovernmental organisations worldwide, take the view that there can be no doubt about the current prohibition criteria: the use of cluster munitions violates accepted international law.



Since 1995 Actiongroup landmine.de calls for a ban on all landmines and weapons with mine-like effects like cluster munitions. Photo: AL.de Press conference with Anne Will (anchor woman of the major German TV news "ARD-Tagesthemen".

Germany ratified the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Convention in 1991. In our opinion this means that the deployment of cluster munitions by the German Armed Forces is prohibited, even though the federal government does not share this point of view. Therefore, current international law must be reformed and strengthened so that it is more specific with regard to cluster munitions.

The European Parliament passed a resolution on 28th October 2004 demanding an immediate moratorium on the use, stockpiling, production, transfer or export of cluster munitions, until an international agreement has been negotiated on the regulation, restriction or banning of these weapons. In addition, the parliament insisted that under no circumstances or conditions should EU troops make use of any type of cluster munitions.

RESOLUTION

The change in the German Armed Forces' range of assignments has made their participation in multinational operations of a higher intensity more likely. The Ministry of Defence has stated that the Armed Forces cannot at present renounce the possibility of the deployment of cluster munitions, including their use against targets with a large surface area. This leads to the necessity, in our view, of assessing the proposed weapon systems in respect of the humanitarian consequences of their deployment.

The member organisations of Actiongroup Landmine.de have been campaigning since 1995 for a ban on all types of landmines and weapons producing a similar effect to mines (e.g. cluster bombs and cluster munitions). In order to achieve an effective ban of all cluster munitions as quickly as possible, Actiongroup Landmine.de urges the German Parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) to pass in a first step the following resolution:

The German Parliament calls on the Federal Government of Germany,

1. To declare an immediate moratorium, as demanded by the European Parliament, on the use, stockpiling, production, transfer or export of cluster munitions, including air-dropped cluster munitions and submunitions delivered by missiles, rockets, and artillery projectiles, until an international agreement has been negotiated on the comprehensive regulation, restriction or banning of these weapons.

2. To declare, in addition to paragraph 1, an immediate unilateral ban with regard to the use, production, development, trade and transfer of cluster munitions not equipped with self-destruct mechanisms (single fuse systems).

3. In addition to paragraph 2, to immediately remove from stockpiles and destroy all cluster munitions not equipped with self-destruct mechanisms (single fuse systems).

4. To press for the development and strengthening of international laws which regulate indiscriminate combat methods and their effects on civilians, in particular the Geneva Convention Protocols of 1977.

5. To ratify without delay Protocol V to the UN Convention on Conventional Weapons.

6. To press, without delay and even after the Convention has come into force, for the further development of Protocol V to the UN Convention on Conventional Weapons in respect of a bett-ter and more binding protection of the civilian population.

The German government would thereby finally be complying with the repeated demands of the European Parliament for a moratorium and subsequent ban on cluster munitions. Meanwhile, a Belgian Senate's Commission adopted a draft legislation that bans submunitions. The legislation includes the draft UN definition of cluster munitions. The legislation needs to be adopted in plenary. In 2004 the Danish Parliament adopted a resolution on cluster munitions that underlines the Danish policy on reliability. Denmark has announced that all cluster munitions in the Danish arsenal must be equipped with SD-fuzes providing a minimum reliability rate of 99%. Denmark supports a new CCW-Protocol on cluster munitions and emphasizes the need for prohibition of certain types of cluster munitions. Accordingly Denmark decided not to purchase rockets for MLRS. Norway has resolved to stop using cluster bombs in international military operations and will give up its MLRS rocket launchers.

Please support our demand by sending an email to all members of the German Parliament requesting them to vote for our resolution against cluster bombs. Protest emails can be found on our website www.landmine.de.

Or write to us: Actiongroup Landmine.de • Rykestr. 13 • D-10405 Berlin • Germany



WORKING TOGETHER FOR A BAN ON CLUSTER BOMBS AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS



Anne Will, Presenter of "Tagesthemen", a daily current affairs tv-programme: " There must be a ban so that cluster bombs aren't even manufactured in the first place. Only then can we be really sure that they will never be used again. And for that reason, I think we all have to do our utmost so that they are banned (forever)." Report Mainz vom 17.11.2003

Claudia Roth, Chairwoman of Bündnis 90 / The Green Party:

" Of course I am in favour of the abolition of these weapons because they put civilian populations in extreme danger. Especially children. And I find them terribly cruel weapons."





Ulrike Folkerts, Actress: " The murdering and maiming must be brought to an end. Please join the fight for an effective ban on all cluster bombs and landmines."

Günther Jauch, Journalist and TV-Presenter:

" I support the demands for a complete ban of cluster bombs and cluster munitions" © Jörg Carstensen/DPA





Marius Müller-Westernhagen, Musician and Actor: " The use of cluster bombs is barbaric as they are indiscriminate and civilians are the main victims of these weapons."

Klaus J. Behrendt, Actor:

" I support the demands of the European Parliament for a ban on cluster bombs and cluster munitions and I think that Germany should agree to cooperate with such a ban. Cluster bombs are like landmines - they lie, often for years and years, waiting for their victims and kill within seconds - indiscriminate and barbaric." *Foto: Matthias Jung*





Wolfgang Thierse, Social Democrat, President of the German Parliament: "Yes, I personally really wish that the German Armed Forces would abstain from the use of such types of weapons" Report Mainz vom 17.11.2003 - Foto: Jens Neumann/Edgar Rodtmann



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Internet links to information on cluster munitions

www.landmine.de

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www.icrc.org

www.mcc.org

www.landmineaction.org

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DONATIONS

Brot für die Welt

Postbank Köln Account no. 500 500-500 Bank sort code: 370 100 50

Landesgirokasse Stuttgart Account no. 500 5000 Bank sort code: 600 501 01

Handicap International Deutschland Bank für Sozialwirtschaft Account no.: 8817200 Bank sort code:: 700 20 500

Kindernothilfe

Bank für Kirche und Diakonie EG, Duisburg Account no. 454540 Bank sort code: 350 601 90

Caritas international Postbank Karlsruhe Account no.: 200 753 Bank sort code:: 660 10075

Medico International Frankfurter Sparkasse Account no. 1800 Bank sort code: 500 502 01

Postbank Köln Account no. 6999-508 Bank sort code: 370 100 50

Christoffel-Blindenmission

Postbank Berlin Account no. 653440-101 Bank sort code: 100 100 10

Misereor Sparkasse Aachen Account no.: 52100 Bank sort code: 390 500 00

OXFAM e.V. Deutschland Bank für Sozialwirtschaft Köln Account no. 8090500

Bank sort code: 370 205 00



Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Sparkasse Bonn Account no.: 1115 Bank sort code:: 380 500 00

Pax Christi

Postbank Karlsruhe Account no. 948754 Bank sort code: 660 100 75

Eirene-International Bank für Kirche und Diakonie Duisburg Account no.: 10 11 380 014 Bank sort code: 350 601 90

Solidaritätsdienst international e.V. (SODI) Fax - Nummer 030/9286003 BERLINER BANK Account no.: 4385 2050 00, Bank sort code: 100 200 00; Kennwort: OPFER-REHA

terre des hommes Hilfe für Kinder in Not terre des hommes Deutschland e.V. Account no. 700 800 700 Volksbank Osnabrück e.G. Bank sort code: 265 900 25

UNICEF Deutschland Sozialbank Köln Account no. 300.000 Bank sort code: 370 205 00

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Caritas International Deutschland

Postfach 420 79004 Freiburg im Breisgau Germany Tel.: 0 (0 49) 761 / 200-418 email: presse@caritas.de www.caritas.de

Christoffel Blindenmission

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Düsseldorfer Landstraße 180 47249 Duisburg Germany Tel.: 0(0 49) 203 / 77 89-0 email: info@kindernothilfe.de www.kindernothilfe.de

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terre des hommes

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Unicef-Deutschland

Höninger Weg 104 50969 Köln Germany Tel.: 0(049) 221 / 93 650-0 email: mail@unicef.de www.unicef.de

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