

December 2013 update

# **Worldwide investments in CLUSTER MUNITIONS a shared responsibility**



December  
2013

**Media Coverage of IKV Pax Christi Launch:  
Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions;  
A Shared Responsibility**

**12 December 2013, Copenhagen**



**Launch of the 2013 “Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions; a Shared Responsibility”  
report at the National Museum in Copenhagen  
(Photo by the CMC)**

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## WORLDWIDE

### AAP

<http://au.finance.yahoo.com/news/billions-still-pour-cluster-bombs-020106216.html>

### **Billions still pour into cluster bombs**



AAP – Tue, Dec 17, 2013 1:01 PM AEDT

Investment in cluster bomb producers has fallen after a US defence contractor stopped making the weapons, but major financial firms continue to back the trade, an non-government organisation (NGO) says.

The amount of money invested in the seven companies that still make the indiscriminate weapons in 2013 tumbled to \$US24 billion (\$A27.00 billion) from \$43 billion, according to a report from Dutch peace group IKV Pax Christi.

The number, which refers to total investment over the past three years, fell because US defence giant Lockheed Martin stopped making cluster munitions.

"There are still way too many financial institutions that continue to invest in these producers," Roos Boer, co-author of the report, told AFP in Copenhagen.

The report was released in the Danish capital because the government of Denmark is eyeing a ban on investing in cluster bomb manufacturers, already in place in nine other countries.

According to Boer, the lower sum of money invested in cluster bomb makers was skewed by the fact that Lockheed Martin derived most of its income from other products.

From an ethical viewpoint, it was more important to look at the number of companies willing to invest in makers of the reviled weapons, she argued.

"When you get hit by a cluster bomb you don't really care if the investment was big or small," Boer said.

IKV Pax Christi listed 139 financial institutions that invest in the industry in its "Hall of Shame", up from 137 in 2012.

Major names on the list included Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase and Deutsche Bank.

Most of the firms (67) were from the United States, followed by 23 companies from South Korea and 19 from China. None of the countries have signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which came into force in August 2010.

As of December 2013, 113 countries had signed the convention, which bans the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions.

However, companies from Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Japan and Switzerland were on the list of investors even though their countries have joined the convention.

"On the other hand, we see more and more financial institutions drawing up policies to ban investment in cluster munitions," Boer said.

All financial institutions with policies against investments in cluster bomb producers were from countries that have signed the convention.

Cluster bombs can be dropped from planes or fired from artillery and spread hundreds of submunitions, or "bomblets", over a wide area.

As many of these devices fail to explode on impact, countries often have a difficult job clearing their territory of what become de facto landmines.

Furthermore, many bomblets are brightly coloured, attracting children and exploding when they are picked up.

The Syrian regime has used cluster munitions "extensively" in the second half of last year and first half of this, causing many civilian casualties, according to a report published in September.

At least 165 people were killed or wounded by cluster munitions in Syria last year alone, representing a vast majority of the 190 known casualties from the weapons around the world in 2012, the Cluster Munition Monitor Report said.

"Syria used cluster munitions extensively in the second half of 2012 and the first half of 2013, causing numerous civilian casualties," it said.

## AFP

<http://au.news.yahoo.com/thewest/business/world/a/20366720/billions-still-pour-into-cluster-bombs/>

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Sren Billing December 17, 2013, 10:01 am

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## **Bank Track**

[http://www.banktrack.org/show/news/leading\\_financial\\_institutions\\_invest\\_in\\_producers\\_of\\_banned\\_cluster\\_bombs](http://www.banktrack.org/show/news/leading_financial_institutions_invest_in_producers_of_banned_cluster_bombs)

### **Leading financial institutions invest in producers of banned cluster bombs**

Utrecht, Dec 12 2013 | IKV Pax Christi

**Worldwide, 139 private and public financial institutions continue to invest more than US\$24 billion into producers of banned cluster munitions. The majority of these financial institutions are from the United States, South Korea and China. This is shown in the report Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions; a shared responsibility which IKV Pax Christi issues today.**

The report is released today in Copenhagen to encourage Denmark and other governments to legislate against these kinds of explosive investments.

Although the total amount invested has dropped from US\$43 billion to US\$24 billion since the last report in 2012, the number of financial institutions investing remains high. "Cluster munitions cause unacceptable humanitarian harm amongst civilians. To continue to invest in producers of these banned weapons is ethically unacceptable. It is time for both governments and financial institutions to ban these explosive investments for good." said Roos Boer, co-author of the report for IKV Pax Christi.

#### **Lockheed Martin**

The US\$19 billion drop since last year's report is due to the fact that Lockheed Martin stopped their involvement with production of cluster bomb components. Since the first report four years ago, three companies announced that they stopped production of (components of) cluster munitions: L-3 Communications (USA), Lockheed Martin (USA) and Roketsan (Turkey).

#### **24 billion US dollar**

In the period 1 June 2010 to 31 August 2013, 139 financial institutions invested more than US\$24 billion in the seven cluster munition producers researched in the report. They:

- provided loans for at least US\$2.3 billion;
- provided investment banking services worth at least US\$6.1 billion; and
- owned or managed shares and bonds worth at least US\$16.0 billion.

The report looks at financial investments into a short list of companies known for production of cluster munitions. These include: Alliant Techsystems (USA), China Aerospace Science and Technology (China), Hanwha (South Korea), Norinco (China), Poongsan (South Korea), Singapore Technologies Engineering (Singapore) and Textron (USA).

#### **Hall of Shame**

The report's 'Hall of Shame' contains 139 financial institutions based in thirteen different countries that invest in cluster munition producers. Most (67) are from the United States, followed by South Korea (23) and China (19). None of these countries have joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Also of concern, the report demonstrates that there are 22 financial institutions from countries which have joined the convention that still invest in cluster munition producers (Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

#### **Indiscriminately**

Like landmines, cluster munitions are banned under international law because they kill indiscriminately. The 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) categorically bans the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions. To date, 113 countries have joined the CCM of which 84 have ratified the convention.

The press release that was issued today can be found [here](#).

The full report and additional documents are available [here](#).

#### **Defence Talk**

<http://www.defencetalk.com/financial-groups-pour-billions-into-cluster-bomb-trade-ngo-49927/>



#### **Financial groups pour billions into cluster bomb trade: NGO**

By Agence France-Presse on Friday, December 13th, 2013

Investment in cluster bomb producers fell this year after a US defence contractor stopped making the weapons, but major financial firms continued to back the trade, an NGO said Thursday.

The amount of money invested in the seven companies that still make the indiscriminate weapons tumbled to \$24 billion (17 billion euros) from \$43 billion, according to a report from Dutch peace group IKV Pax Christi.

The number, which refers to total investment over the past three years, fell because US defence giant Lockheed Martin stopped making cluster munitions.

“There are still way too many financial institutions that continue to invest in these producers,” Roos Boer, co-author of the report, told AFP in Copenhagen.

The report was released in the Danish capital because the government of Denmark is eyeing a ban on investing in cluster bomb manufacturers, already in place in nine other countries.

According to Boer, the lower amount of money invested in cluster bomb makers was skewed by the fact that Lockheed Martin derived most of its income from other products.

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However, companies from Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Japan and Switzerland were on the list of investors even though their countries have joined the convention.

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Furthermore, many bomblets are brightly coloured, attracting children and exploding when they are picked up.

The Syrian regime has used cluster munitions “extensively” in the second half of last year and first half of this, causing many civilian casualties, according to a report published in September.

At least 165 people were killed or wounded by cluster munitions in Syria last year alone, representing a vast majority of the 190 known casualties from the weapons around the world in 2012, the Cluster Munition Monitor Report said.

“Syria used cluster munitions extensively in the second half of 2012 and the first half of 2013, causing numerous civilian casualties,” it said.

## **El Diario**

<http://www.eldiariony.com/bancos-principalmente-eeuu-financian-bombas-racimo>

### **Bancos, principalmente de EEUU, financian bombas de racimo**

Una ONG holandesa denunció 139 instituciones bancarias por apoyar con recursos a siete grandes productores del armamento prohibido por una convención internacional



El informe destaca que en los últimos cinco años se han invertido \$24,000 millones para la fabricación de las bombas de racimo. Foto: EFE

Por: EFE PUBLICADO: Dec, 12, 2013 9:52 am EST

Berlín.- Una ONG holandesa denunció este jueves que 139 bancos, principalmente estadounidenses, surcoreanos, chinos y británicos, financian a siete grandes productores de bombas de racimo, armamento prohibido por una convención internacional.

El informe de IKV Pax Christi, una de las organizaciones líderes en la lucha global para acabar con este tipo de armas, publicó este jueves en Copenhague la edición de 2013 de su estudio anual "Inversiones en bombas de racimo en el mundo: una responsabilidad compartida".

En su "Podio de la Vergüenza" la ONG sitúa a siete fabricantes de bombas de racimo (dos de EEUU, dos de China, dos de Corea del Sur y uno de Singapur) y a 139 entidades financieras, entre las que no se encuentran españolas o latinoamericanas.

Cerca de la mitad de bancos que invierte en estas empresas son **estadounidenses** (67), seguidos a gran distancia por los de **Corea del Sur** (23), **China** (19), **Reino Unido** (10), **Canadá** (4), **Singapur** (3), **Japón** (3), **Francia** (2), **Alemania** (2), **Taiwán** (2), **Suiza** (2), **Israel** (1) y **Finlandia** (1).

Entre éstos se encuentran AIG, Allianz, Bank of America, Blackrock, BNP Paribas, CITIC, Citigroup, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank, Fidelity, General Electric, Goldman Sachs, Hyundai, Industrial & Commercial Bank of China, Invesco, JP Morgan Chase, Manulife, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial, Mizuho, Morgan Stanley, Prudential, Samsung, Schroders, Sumitomo Mitsui, Tomasek, UBS y Wells Fargo.

En los últimos cinco años, los 139 bancos invirtieron al menos \$24,000 millones en los siete fabricantes, a través de créditos (\$2,300 millones), servicios de banca de inversión (\$6,100 millones), y mediante tenencia o gestión de acciones (\$16,000 millones).

El informe de la ONG holandesa destaca asimismo en su "**Podio de la Fama**" a una serie de entidades que están prohibiendo o reduciendo sus inversiones en este tipo de armamento y reconoce los esfuerzos que están realizando otras, como el español BBVA, aunque los considera aún insuficientes.

Asimismo, el documento subraya que nueve países -en su mayoría europeos- ya han incluido en su legislación la **prohibición expresa de financiar la producción de bombas de racimo**.

También recuerda que otras 28 naciones, entre ellas Colombia, Guatemala y México, han interpretado públicamente que la **Convención sobre las Bombas de Racimo** (CCM) ya restringe totalmente la financiación de este tipo de armamento.

Ninguno de los cuatro países donde están asentados los siete fabricantes del "Podio de la Vergüenza" (EEUU, China, Corea del Sur y Singapur) aparecen entre estos reconocimiento a estados que han avanzado legalmente en la prohibición de financiar la fabricación de bombas de racimo.

La CCM, firmada por 94 países, afirma en su primer artículo que los firmantes se comprometen "bajo ninguna circunstancia a asistir, fomentar o inducir" la fabricación de bombas de racimo, cuyos **efectos son inhumanos e indiscriminados**.□

## International Business Times

<http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/porn-weapons-pensions-syria-bombs-ethical-investment-529968>

# INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TIMES

## News

### All Your Pensions Are Likely to Be Linked to Weapons, Porn and the Massacre of Syrian Civilians

By [LIANNA BRINDED](#) | December 13, 2013 10:56 AM GMT



All Your Pensions Are Likely to Linked to Weapons, Porn and the Massacre of Syrian Civilians (Photos: Reuters)

The public and professional chatterati start salivating every time a prominent figure or institution is found to be in some way linked to a 'sin trade,' through their investments, no matter how long or tenuous the link is.

But what they don't seem to understand is that they too are likely to be making their retirement money, through unethical companies and products, or that the bank they got that loan to renovate their house with has engaged in questionable practices.

For example, when the Church of England admitted that its pension fund is linked to payday loan company Wonga, only a day after the Archbishop of Canterbury said that he wants to try and put that industry out of business, everyone was quick to guffaw and slap each other on the back for 'finding out' that yet another institution was a giant hypocrite.

So, did the CoE directly hand over a bag of cash to Wonga? No.

Pensions for CoE clergy and other staff are placed in a fund which invests in US-based venture capital firm Accel Partners (AP). AP was instrumental in leading fundraising efforts for Wonga in 2009.

The CoE story is not uncommon.

While some are still hell-bent on finding those linked to the 'sin trades', such as porn, weapons, tobacco companies, it is likely that if you looked into anyone's investments that it would tentatively lead back to the same thing.

Unless you have directly opted into a specified 'ethical fund', it is likely that you put your money into a fund run by a manager seeking out high yielding companies or activities.

If, for instance, your pension is linked to equity indexes, which a number are, your return is based on essentially how well groups of companies do.

On basic level, if the pension is based on the performance FTSE100, you will only make a sizeable return if some of the country's largest drug, mining, financial and defence companies soar in share price.

Those companies are all linked in some way to 'unethical' activities, whether it is war, human rights violations, corruption - you name it.

The latest report by Dutch group IKV Pax Christi, entitled [Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a Shared Responsibility](#), only highlights the fact that it is likely that anyone who has a pension, whether public or private, will in some way be linked back to weapons, for instance.

At first reading, [the fact that 139 financial institutions around the world invested billions of dollars in cluster munitions producers since June 2010](#) signals an evil empire of corporates masterminding the end of the world.

These types of bombs were used in the recent Syrian civil war that killed hundreds of thousands of people.

However, under closer inspection, the document highlights that these financial groups service a range of companies in the same way it provides services to the everyday person on the street, with products such as such as mortgages, personal loans, student overdraft, or a pension.

You just have to look at what financials have either serviced a debt refinancing programme or lent money to a defence firm to back link the activities to the pensioner on the street.

Again, whether you work for the public or private sector, unless your employer has actively signed you up for an ethical pension fund, they give your pension to a manager or group who will then invest it into different markets, products, companies and other funds.

Those other funds could also be backing the adult entertainment industry or investing in companies that make weapons.

For instance, the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) said last year that it was reviewing its \$751.4m investment with Cerberus, after a gun that was made by the private equity firm's weapons maker Freedom group was used in the Sandy Hook shootings. The massacre claimed 27 lives, including 20 school children.

The point is we can ostracise institutions and individuals by linking them in this way to unethical practices, but consumers have to then ask themselves if they are just as responsible for not knowing where their retirement cash pile is coming from.

Glass houses, etc.

*To report problems or to leave feedback about this article, e-mail: [I.brinded@ibtimes.co.uk](mailto:I.brinded@ibtimes.co.uk)*

*To contact the editor, e-mail: [editor@ibtimes.co.uk](mailto:editor@ibtimes.co.uk)*

## Space War

[http://www.spacewar.com/reports/Financial\\_groups\\_pour\\_billions\\_into\\_cluster\\_bomb\\_trade\\_NGO\\_999.html](http://www.spacewar.com/reports/Financial_groups_pour_billions_into_cluster_bomb_trade_NGO_999.html)



**Financial groups pour billions into cluster bomb trade: NGO  
by Staff Writers**

Copenhagen (AFP) Dec 12, 2013

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## Cluster Munition Coalition

<http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/news/?id=4561>



### **Over US\$24 billion invested in cluster bomb producers worldwide: Financial institutions and governments urged to stop explosive investments**

2013-12-12

(c) CMC



(Copenhagen, 12 December 2013): 139 financial institutions worldwide are investing over US\$24 billion in companies producing cluster munitions according to a report launched today by Cluster Munition Coalition member IKV Pax Christi (the Netherlands). The report "Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a Shared Responsibility", details the scale of investment in the producers of this deadly weapon by banks, pension funds and other financial institutions around the world.

Today, campaigners from the Cluster Munition Coalition will take part in a global day of action calling on financial institutions worldwide to end all explosive investments in cluster munition producers and encouraging governments to introduce legislation to ban investment in companies that produce cluster munitions.

Cluster munitions have recently been used against civilians in Syria. These weapons have killed and injured thousands of people for decades, which is why the majority of the world's nations have banned them. Syria has not joined the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions. "Syria's use of cluster munitions should be a wake-up call for governments and financial institutions of the severe and real consequences of this indiscriminate weapon" said Amy Little, Campaign Manager at the Cluster Munition Coalition.

The new report from IKV Pax Christi shows which financial institutions have invested in cluster munition producers since June 2010. The majority of these investments come from financial institutions in states that have not yet joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The report's 'Hall of Shame' includes 22 financial institutions from 6 countries that are part of the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions: Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

"On this global day of action we are calling on governments to cement their commitment against cluster munitions. The only way to prevent money going to producers of this abhorrent weapon for good is to install legislation banning all investments in cluster munition producers." said Little.

States that have joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions have committed themselves to never produce cluster bombs and also never to assist, encourage or induce anyone else to do so. While a growing group of States Parties to the Convention have enacted national laws that prohibit public or private financial institutions from providing such assistance, others have not yet taken this step.

Although the number of financial institutions that invest in companies producing cluster munitions remains high, the report also shows that more and more financial institutions and governments are installing policies to ensure the capital for cluster bomb producers will eventually dry up.

"Although too much money is being invested in companies that make cluster bombs, it is encouraging to see a growing trend in governments taking action to put an end to this. It is time for both governments and financial institutions to ban these explosive investments for good", says Roos Boer, co-author of the report for IKV Pax Christi.

Since the 2012 update of the report, four new states have adopted legislation that prohibits investments in cluster munitions (Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Samoa and Switzerland) bringing the total number of countries with an investment ban to nine. Twenty-seven countries have stated that investments in cluster munitions are or can be seen as prohibited by the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Campaigners will be marking the global day of action to Stop Explosive Investments worldwide including Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan and the United Kingdom.

Full press release, including notes to editor, available to download in English, French and Spanish

## **UNMAS**

<http://www.mineaction.org/news/todays-mine-action-news-16-december-2013>

## **GLOBAL**

### **"Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a Shared Responsibility"**

[IKV Pax Christi] The report "Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a Shared Responsibility", details the scale of investment in the producers of this deadly weapon by banks, pension funds and other financial institutions around the world.

## ASIA

### China Times

<http://www.chinatimes.com/realtimenews/20131212003552-260401>

### **貸給彈炸銀第、華泰義**

稍後再讀

中視陳詩雅、張俊謙、徐弋桓2013年12月12日 15:08

影音新聞來源/中視提供

集束炸彈讓好幾百個子炸彈、同時從空中散播，大面積的殺傷力常常造成無辜民眾傷亡。製造集束炸彈的美國ATK公司，全球有20家銀行貸款給他，台灣的第一銀行、彰銀和華南金控，也分別貸款了至少六百萬美金，人權團體呼籲要停止貸款。

關鍵字：集束炸彈、貸款、彰銀、第一、華南

## The Standard Hong Kong

[http://www.thestandard.com.hk/breaking\\_news\\_detail.asp?id=44319&icid=4&d\\_str=](http://www.thestandard.com.hk/breaking_news_detail.asp?id=44319&icid=4&d_str=)

### **19 Chinese firms, Bank of America, JP Morgan, and Deutsche Bank pouring billions into cluster bombs**

(12-12 18:18)

Investment in cluster bomb producers fell this year after a US defense contractor stopped making the weapons, but major financial firms continued to back the trade, an NGO said. Among the investors are 19 Chinese companies.

The amount of money invested in the seven companies that still make the indiscriminate weapons tumbled to US\$24 billion from US\$43 billion over the past three years, according to a report from Dutch peace group IKV Pax Christi. The value fell because US defense giant Lockheed Martin stopped making cluster munitions, AFP reports.

"There are still way too many financial institutions that continue to invest in these producers," Roos Boer, co-author of the report, told AFP in Copenhagen.

The report was released in the Danish capital because the government of Denmark is eyeing a ban on investing in cluster bomb manufacturers, already in place in nine other countries.

According to Boer, the lower amount of money invested in cluster bomb makers was skewed by the fact that Lockheed Martin derived most of its income from other products.

From an ethical viewpoint, it was more important to look at the number of companies willing to invest in makers of the reviled weapons, she argued.

"When you get hit by a cluster bomb you don't really care if the investment was big or small," Boer said. IKV Pax Christi listed 139 financial institutions that invest in the industry in its "Hall of Shame," up from 137 in 2012.

Major names on the list included Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase and Deutsche Bank.

Most of the firms (67) were from the United States, followed by 23 companies from South Korea and 19 from China. None of the countries have signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which came into force in August 2010.

As of December 2013, 113 countries had signed the convention, which bans the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions.

However, companies from Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Japan and Switzerland were on the list of investors even though their countries have joined the convention.

"On the other hand, we see more and more financial institutions drawing up policies to ban investment in cluster munitions," Boer said.



All financial institutions with policies against investments in cluster bomb producers were from countries that have signed the convention.

Cluster bombs can be dropped from planes or fired from artillery and spread hundreds of submunitions, or "bomblets," over a wide area.

As many of these devices fail to explode on impact, countries often have a difficult job clearing their territory of what become de facto landmines.

Furthermore, many bomblets are brightly colored, attracting children and exploding when they are picked up.

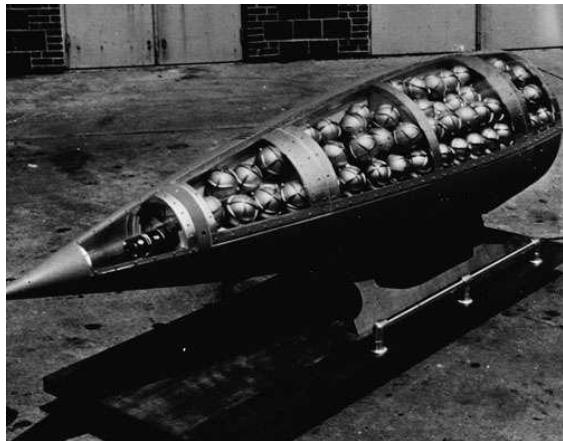
## YAM

<http://n.yam.com/lihpao/arts/20131217/20131217990797.html>



左右看：援助殺戮的貸款

立報／本報訊-2013年12月17日 下午21:32



**左看：血腥金援 生產殺人武器**

自20世紀工業化以來，「戰爭」一直是大國以軍事侵略與調停，較量現代化、植入大國認證的「民主化」政權的一種工具。為了達到對敵軍最大的殺傷力，以美軍為主，使用集束彈在越南、柬埔寨、寮國、波斯灣、科索沃各地的無差別攻擊，殘殺了無數人命，埋下後續數十年間數以萬計未爆彈的餘孽。

戰爭，從來不是為了捍衛和平，而是為了捍衛戰爭財的持續積累。戰爭財鉅額投資與收益，是建立在無差別的大規模血肉與土地的犧牲之下產生的殺人工業。台灣實際上長期參與殺人機器的生產：從早先向美國廉價供應子彈，到現在透過台灣數間官股、民營金融機構放貸，提供全世界最大軍火製造商ATK集團高達3千5百萬美元（折合台幣約1千多億元）的鉅額貸款。

顯然，在殺人工業遍布世界體系的運作中，政治、外交只是關鍵的楔子。欠缺企業社會責任與倫理的血腥放貸，足使台灣一無所知的存款戶，成為助長異地殺戮機器運作的共犯。

在台灣各大金融機構推廣愛心路跑、藝術基金，行銷其企業社會責任的愛心形象之際，同時間卻支援殺戮、無視於國際金融機構間明定的《赤道原則》。這暴露了當前金融機構需省思的問題：一手募愛心發票，另一手放貸金援殺人軍火生產，真盡了企業社會責任嗎？

陳虹穎／文化評論人

右看：貸亦有道

今年6月份，馬英九總統接見了「國際反地雷暨集束彈藥聯盟」（ICBL-CMC），強調「中華民國雖然遭遇的外交情勢孤立，卻未影響政府參與國際社會的意願與決心，希望在國際社會中扮演『和平締造者』與『人道援助提供者』等角色」。

不過，根據荷蘭IKV Pax Christi所發布的《全球投資集束炸彈：

共同承擔的責任》調查報告：至今全世界仍有139個金融機構，投資了超過240億美金，幫助軍火商製造殺人武器。其中，台灣數間官股、民營金融機構赫然出現在金援美國最大軍火商ATK製造集束彈藥的清單上。

集束彈藥是在《海牙公約》裡，已被明文禁止使用的「極端殘酷」殺人武器，特色是大面積、無指向性、無法預料的全面轟炸。在英國，貸亦有道，是大型銀行與壽險業者勞埃德銀行集團、英傑華集團、蘇格蘭皇家銀行等奉行原則。這些機構將一堆集束炸彈與地雷的軍火武器製造商、供應商，以及持股者，一律打入「禁止借貸」的黑名單，並共享於銀行體系間。

這麼作的道理很簡單，良心投資與借貸是世界企業社會責任之一環。反觀台灣，至今以強化作戰能力為由，拒簽集束彈藥公約，民間官股、私營金融機構，卻成為轉渡台灣存戶的錢，金援投資美國軍火彈藥商的白手套。顯然與馬總統的「和平締造者」想望，背道而馳甚遠。

陸已興／國小教師 圖說：一枚美軍集束炸彈的相片，約攝於1943年。（來源／維基共享資源）

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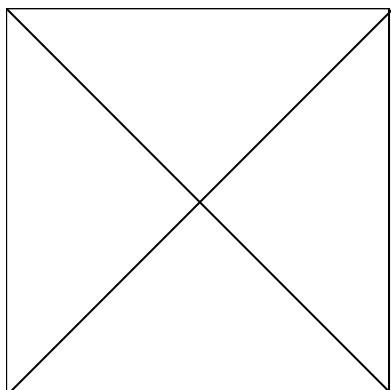
## RADIO FREE ASIA

<http://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/gangtai/al-12132013095704.html>



民间组织吁政府约束银行向集束炸弹製造商贷款

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台湾朝野人士呼吁禁止容易伤害无辜的集束炸弹的生产和使用。

包括立法委员田秋堇、非政府组织「角落连结」、「台湾劳工阵线」及「全球绿人组织」共同响应了「世界反集束炸弹日」，在台湾立法院举行了新闻发布会。

田秋堇指出，集束炸弹俗称「子母弹」，它由一个大型弹壳装载多达几百个小炸弹，丢出后小炸弹广泛散落各地。到今天仍然运用在战场上，但这种武器的特性就是会造成「无区别的伤害」，使得无辜的平民百姓大量受害，甚至到战争结束后几十年都难以清理。

角落连结执行长伏嘉捷指出，美国「联合技术系统」公司（Alliant Techsystems Inc.）是集束炸弹的主要生产厂商。根据该公司公开的财务报告显示，一个国际银行团从二零一零年起，提供该公司十亿美元的贷款。

伏嘉捷说，这二十家参与联合贷款的银行，其中包括台湾「第一金控」、「彰化银行」和「华南银行」。二十家银行团提的总贷款是十亿美元，上述台湾三家银行中前两者佔比为百分之一，华南银行百分之一点五。

伏嘉捷同时也指出，根据国际组织「反集束弹联盟」（Cluster Munitions Coalition）的调查报告，中国共有十九家银行为主要集束弹製造商「中国航天科技集团」和「中国北方工业公司」销售债券或者发行公司债。

此外，中国五家投资银行更包办了集束弹厂商「投资服务者」的前五名，募资总金额佔全球集束弹筹募资金的十分之一。

伏嘉捷呼吁中国政府立即签署国际「集束弹药公约」，停止旗下所属国营企业製造及销售集束弹。台湾政府则应该要求「彰化」、「第一」和「华南」三家银行未来不再向生产集束弹的厂商提供贷款。

台湾劳工阵线秘书长孙友联警告，如果台湾官方忽视这场全球运动，可能带来严重后果。他说，国际性的抵制行动也许是通过消费者或其它方式。然而一旦台湾企业被列入「警示名单」内，相信对台湾整体的国际形象会造成很大的伤害。

台湾「全球绿人之友会」常务监事潘翰疆强调，反集束炸弹是国际之间继反对南非种族隔离政策之后，很重要的关于国际人权、人道关怀和企业社会责任的议题。而企业社会责任不是只有慈善活动，还包括「劳工」、「军火製造贩售」等议题的关注，都可以经由一般大众或者退休基金的投资行为来推动。

以上是自由亚洲电台记者李潼发自台北的报道。

UDN

<http://udn.com/NEWS/BREAKINGNEWS/BREAKINGNEWS6/8355648.shtml>



即時新聞 》  
Breaking news

### 「12/12停止集束炸彈投資」記者會

【聯合報系攝影中心/記者許正宏/即時報導】

2013.12.12 12:06 pm

民進黨立委田秋堇（左二）上午在立法院中興大樓，邀集勞工、人權團體，舉行「12/12停止集束炸彈投資」記者會，指控國內第一金控、彰化銀行和華南金控三家銀行違反道德良心，提供貸款給美國ATK公司生產製造集束炸彈，並出示多張孩童撿拾子炸彈遭到炸殘的照片，要這些金融機構負起社會責任。



記者許正宏／攝影

全文網址：[「12/12停止集束炸彈投資」記者會 | 財經 | 即時新聞 | 聯合新聞網](http://udn.com/NEWS/BREAKINGNEWS/BREAKINGNEWS6/8355648.shtml)

## CNA (Central news Agency)

<http://www.cna.com.tw/search/hydetailws.aspx?qid=201312120447&q=%E9%9B%86%E6%9D%9F%E7%82%B8%E5%BD%88>

### **反集束彈 立委籲停止投資貸款**

列印本頁

【國內國會、國內政治】2013-12-12 20:45:36

(中央社記者王靖怡台北12日電) 民主進步黨籍立法委員田秋堇與角落連結等團體今天呼籲，金融機構應擔負社會責任，停止投資、貸款給集束炸彈生產製造公司。

田秋堇在立法院舉行記者會表示，12月12日是停止集束炸彈投資國際行動日，集束炸彈俗稱「子母彈」，將數個到數百個如網球般大的子炸彈，裝進一般炸彈大小的彈體裝置，由飛行器空投後在空中分解爆炸，子炸彈散布範圍廣，常造成大量人員傷亡。

她說，最近敘利亞等戰爭都還在使用集束炸彈，集束炸彈有30%子炸彈不會爆炸，小孩可能撿拾而遭到炸傷，這種炸彈引起國際公憤，呼籲所有金融機構發揮企業社會責任，不要投資、貸款給集束炸彈生產製造公司。

與會的角落連結執行長伏嘉捷表示，集束彈藥公約已在2010年8月生效，到今年12月初，共有113個締約國，對締約國要求是禁止生產、製造、使用、銷售及轉讓集束炸彈，台灣應共同承擔國際社會責任，呼籲台灣金融機構停止提供貸款。1021212

## **AUSTRALIA**

### **LOCAL TODAY**

<http://localtoday.com.au/lifestyle/professional/111605-billions-still-pour-into-cluster-bombs.html>.



#### **Billions still pour into cluster bombs**

By AAP17/12/13 12:59:59 in Professional | Tagged as: FINEX: Cluster Bombs



*Major financial firms pour billions of dollars into cluster bomb producers, a Dutch NGO says.*

Major financial firms still pour billions of dollars into cluster bomb producers, even though total investment in the indiscriminate weapons has fallen.

Investment in cluster bomb producers has fallen after a US defence contractor stopped making the weapons, but major financial firms continue to back the trade, an non-government organisation (NGO) says.

The amount of money invested in the seven companies that still make the indiscriminate weapons in 2013 tumbled to \$US24 billion (\$A27.00 billion) from \$43 billion, according to a report from Dutch peace group IKV Pax Christi.

The number, which refers to total investment over the past three years, fell because US defence giant Lockheed Martin stopped making cluster munitions.

"There are still way too many financial institutions that continue to invest in these producers," Roos Boer, co-author of the report, told AFP in Copenhagen.

The report was released in the Danish capital because the government of Denmark is eyeing a ban on investing in cluster bomb manufacturers, already in place in nine other countries.

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As many of these devices fail to explode on impact, countries often have a difficult job clearing their territory of what become de facto landmines.

Furthermore, many bomblets are brightly coloured, attracting children and exploding when they are picked up.

The Syrian regime has used cluster munitions "extensively" in the second half of last year and first half of this, causing many civilian casualties, according to a report published in September.

At least 165 people were killed or wounded by cluster munitions in Syria last year alone, representing a vast majority of the 190 known casualties from the weapons around the world in 2012, the Cluster Munition Monitor Report said.

"Syria used cluster munitions extensively in the second half of 2012 and the first half of 2013, causing numerous civilian casualties," it said.

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## BELGIUM

### OPENBARE BANK

<http://www.openbarebank.be/archives/24639>



Openbare Bank

## Belgische overheid: maak je werk af

### **BNP Paribas en Deutsche Bank investeren in clustermunitieproducenten**

Bericht overgenomen van FairFin

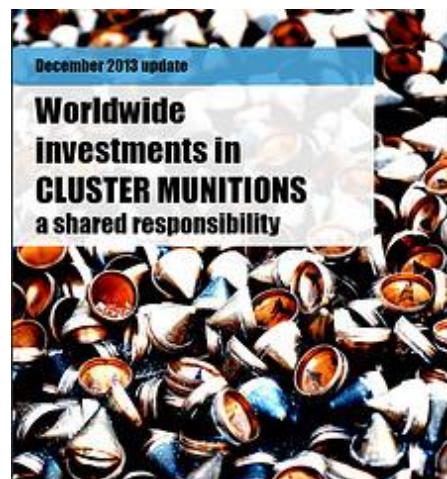
Banken kunnen het blijkbaar niet laten te investeren in controversiële wapens. Clustermunitie wordt alom erkend als inhumaan wapen. Toch investeren financiële instellingen nog steeds volop in clustermunitieproducenten. Ook Deutsche Bank en BNP Paribas. Dat blijkt uit de update van *Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a shared responsibility*, die vandaag door IKV Pax Christi is gelanceerd. FairFin moedigt de Belgische overheid aan om wetgeving tegen investeringen in clustermunitie af te werken.

## Belgische overheid: maak je werk af

12 dec 2013

BNP Paribas en Deutsche Bank investeren in clustermunitieproducenten

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Geld verdienen aan bedrijven die betrokken zijn bij de productie van een wapen, dat duizenden onschuldige slachtoffers heeft geëist en tot vandaag voor heel veel ellende zorgt onder arme mensen, is moreel onaanvaardbaar. Assistentie verlenen aan productie of gebruik van clustermunitie is trouwens verboden door de Conventie inzake clustermunitie. 113 landen hebben zich bij deze conventie aangesloten. Negen landen hebben een wetgeving die investeringen verbiedt. Daarnaast zijn er 27 landen die hebben verklaard investeringen als verboden te zien onder de Conventie. Hiermee geven ze gehoor aan de duizenden burgerslachtoffers van clustermunitie.

Het rapport **Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a shared responsibility** maakt duidelijk dat vele financiële instellingen terzake nog geen beleid hebben. Ook wanneer financiële instellingen dit wel hebben, sluit dit niet uit dat ze de productie van clustermunitie toch nog financieren via achterpoortjes in hun beleid of door een slechte uitvoering er van.

BNP Paribas had in juni van dit jaar voor 13 miljoen dollar aan obligaties uitgegeven door de clustermunitieproducent Alliant Techsystems in bezit of beheer. Via een filiaal participeerden ze in 2010 in een vijf jaar lopende kredietfaciliteit aan datzelfde bedrijf voor 30 miljoen dollar. Deutsche Bank was één van de trekkers van een 5-jarige kredietfaciliteit van 1 miljard dollar voor clustermunitieproducent Textron. Ze investeerden in maart 2011 135 miljoen dollar. Daarnaast had Deutsche Bank dit jaar via filialen voor 41,7 miljoen dollar aandelen van de clustermunitieproducenten Alliant Techsystems en Hanwha Corporation in bezit of beheer.

### **"België moet zorgen voor uitvoeringsbesluiten"**

Mede onder invloed van campagnes FairFin was België in 2007 het eerste land ter wereld dat dergelijk wettelijk investeringsverbod invoerde. Vele landen zijn ondertussen gevolgd.

Over de hele wereld hebben intussen 31 financiële instellingen een publiek beleid dat het investeren in producenten van clustermunitie totaal verbiedt. 36 Financiële instellingen hebben een beleid dat bepaalde vormen van dergelijke financiering verbiedt. Van de financiële instellingen actief in België hebben Ethias en Triodos Bank een beleid uitgewerkt dat investeringen in clustermunitieproducenten totaal verbiedt. Bij de banken die een gedeeltelijk beleid publiek maakten behoren BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank en KBC.

Een sluitende wetgeving is cruciaal om investeringen in clustermunitieproducenten terug te dringen. FairFin vraagt de Belgische overheid de wet die in 2007 unaniem goedgekeurd werd, af te werken. Dit wil zeggen : eindelijk uitvoeringsbesluiten goedkeuren die moeten zorgen voor een degelijke controle en een publieke lijst met verboden bedrijven. Het middenveld en het parlement dringen er al jaren op aan. Banken actief in België blijven immers, al dan niet via buitenlandse filialen, investeren in clustermunitieproducenten. Een degelijke controle is onontbeerlijk.

## DENMARK

### Arbejderen

<http://arbejderen.dk/indland/kun-atp-er-i-top-i-kamp-mod-klyngebomber>



12. dec. 2013 - 09:45 **Opdateret:** 12. dec. 2013 - 18:55

#### **Kun ATP er i top i kamp mod klyngebomber**

**Danmark har underskrevet og ratificeret konvention, der forbyder brug og salg af klyngebomber - alligevel kan banker og investeringsselskaber frit investere i klyngebomber.**

Klyngebomber

ml@arbejderen.dk

Fakta om klyngebomber

- Klyngebomber kan afskydes som granater fra artilleri eller kastes som bomber
- De består af en beholder, som åbner sig i luften og spreder op til flere hundrede mindre bomber eller sprængladninger over et stort område
- Småbomberne falder frit og kan derfor ikke rettes mod et specifikt militært mål. Derfor er ni ud af ti af ofrene for klyngebomber civile
- Klyngebomber skal eksplodere, når de rammer jorden. Cirka 20 procent af de små bomber eksploderer dog ikke. De ligger tilbage og fungerer som en slags landminer, der dræber og lemlæster civile langt efter, at krigen er slut.

Pensionsselskabet ATP er det eneste danske selskab, der gør en ekstra indsats for at forbyde investeringer i firmaer, der producerer klyngebomber. Det afslører en rapport, som de internationale organisationer mod klyngebomber IKV Pax Christi og Cluster Munition Coalition offentliggør i dag.

*Det er helt naturligt at vi også forbyder investeringer i klyngebomber, så vi ikke assisterer klyngevåbenproducenter i andre lande.*

*Richard MacCormac.*

Rapporten indeholder blandt andet en "Hall of Fame" med eksempler på stater og finansielle institutioner, som går særligt langt for at undgå investeringer i klyngebomber. Kun ét enkelt dansk investeringsselskab er opført på listen: ATP.

## **Behov for forbud**

- Det understreger behovet for, at der bliver vedtaget et forbud mod investeringer i klyngebomber. Danmark bør følge de ni lande, der allerede har vedtaget et investeringsforbud, siger chef for Folkekirkens Nødhjelps minerydningsprogram Richard MacCormac til Arbejderen.

Folkekirkens Nødhjælp er en del af Cluster Munition Coalition, der står bag rapporten.

- Danmark har sagt klart nej til at producere våben, som volder uacceptabel skade på civile, og har forpligtet sig til at arbejde for at andre nationer heller ikke producerer dem. Så det er helt naturligt at vi selvfølgelig også forbyder investeringer i klyngebomber, så vi ikke assisterer klyngevåbenproducenter i andre lande. I en globaliseret verden er det muligt at investere over grænserne. Vi skal gøre alt, hvad vi kan for at få udryddet de ulovlige klyngebomber - herunder at forbyde finansieringen af deres produktion, lyder det fra Richard MacCormac.

Pensionskassen Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension (ATP) er glad for at ligge i top, når det gælder om at bekæmpe de ulovlige klyngevåben:

- ATP's bestyrelse har besluttet at vi skal respektere de internationale konventioner, som Danmark tiltræder. Derfor har vi besluttet ikke at investere i selskaber, der producerer klyngebomber, da Danmark har tiltrådt en konvention mod klyngebomber, siger Ole Buhl, chef for ATP's team for ansvarlige investeringer, til Arbejderen.

En klyngebombe består en masse små bomber. Når den bliver kastet, er der cirka 20 procent af de små bomber, som ikke eksploderer.

USA's klyngebomber indeholder cirka 200 mindre bomber, som typisk ligger over et område svarende til en fodboldbane. De er på størelse med en cola-dåse og ligger oftest i jord, så de kan være svære at få øje på. 90 procent af ofrene for klyngebomber er civile.

Danmark har underskrevet en konvention, der gør brug og produktion af klyngebomber ulovlige i henhold til dansk lov. Og forpligter Danmark til at arbejde for at arbejde for at andre lande ikke producerer de ulovlige våben. Samtidig har det dansk militær afskaffet sit arsenal af klyngebomber - pånær nogle få, som de beholder for at kunne træne mineryddere.

## **Råd i tænkeboks**

Selvom Danmark har underskrevet konventionen, kan danske investeringsselskaber dog frit investere i firmaer, der producerer de forbudte klyngebomber.

I maj sagde daværende vækst- og erhvervsminister Annette Vilhelmsen, at hun ville arbejde for at forbyde investeringer.

Ministeren bad Rådet for Samdfundsansvar om at undersøge, hvordan et forbud mod investeringer i klyngebomber bedst kan udformes. Rådet ventes at komme med sine anbefalinger til foråret. Indtil da har den nye erhvervs- og vækstminister Henrik Sass Larsen ingen kommentarer, oplyser ministeriets presseenhed.

Blandt de firmaer som producerer klyngebomber og dele til bomberne er: Alliant Techsystems (USA), Textron (USA), Hanwha (South Korea), Poongsan (South Korea), .

## **U-Landsnyt**

<http://www.u-landsnyt.dk/nyhed/12-12-13/fortsat-store-investeringer-i-klyngebomber>

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### **Fortsat store investeringer i klyngebomber**

11:19 | 12.12.13 |

- **DANSK BISTAND**
- **Fletallet af verdens lande har skrevet under på et forbud mod klyngebomber. Alligevel investeres der mere end 24 mia. dollars i firmaer, der producerer denne type våben. Ny rapport sætter spottlys på investorerne og producenterne.**

139 private og offentlige finansielle institutioner har på verdensplan investeret mere end 24 mia. dollars i producenter af ulovlige klyngevåben. Flertallet af disse er fra USA, Sydkorea og Kina. Det skriver Folkekirkens Nødhjælp og den hollandske organisation IKV Pax Christi i en pressemeldelse torsdag.

Selvom det totale investerede beløb er faldet fra 43 mia. dollars til 24 mia. siden sidste rapport i 2012, er antallet af institutioner, der investerer, stadig højt. Detaljerne om disse investeringer og omfanget kan findes i den netop udkomne rapport: "Verdensomspændende investeringer i klyngebomber: Et fælles ansvar" (se link i bunder af artiklen) af den hollandske organisation IKV Pax Christi. Rapporten bliver lanceret i dag i København for at tilskynde Danmark og andre regeringer til at lovgive mod disse eksplorative investeringer.

#### **"Forbyd investeringer i klyngevåben**

"Klyngebomber forårsager uacceptabel skade på civile. Det er etisk uacceptabelt fortsat at investere i producenter af disse forbudte våben. Det er på tide, at både regeringer og finansielle institutioner forbyder disse eksplorative investeringer for altid," siger Roos Boer, medforfatter af rapporten for IKV Pax Christi.

Overordnet set klarer Danmark sig godt med én finansiel institution på rapportens "Hall of Fame"-liste over institutioner med en klar og fyldestgørende politik mod klyngebomber og fire på "runners-up"-listen. Rapporten opfordrer Danmark og andre lande, der har forbudt klyngevåben, til også at forbyde investeringerne. For seks måneder siden annoncerede forhenværende vækst- og erhvervsminister Annette Vilhelmsen (SF), at Danmark ville sætte et arbejde i gang med henblik på at forhindre investeringer i klyngebomber og landminer.

“Vi ser, at det stigende pres fra civilsamfundet har fået finansielle institutioner rundt om i verden til at ændre adfærd. Vi er i København i dag for at tilskynde Danmark til at tilslutte sig gruppen af førende lande på dette område, som allerede har forbudt investeringer i klyngebombeproducenter ved lov. Vi opfordrer den danske regering til at gå forest og ulovliggøre investeringer i disse forbudte våben,” siger Roos Boer.

### **Førende våbenproducent har droppet klyngevåben**

Faldet på 19 mia. dollars siden sidste års rapport skyldes, at det amerikanske selskab Lockheed Martin har stoppet sit engagement i produktionen af komponenter til klyngebomber. Siden den første rapport for fire år siden har tre selskaber valgt at stoppe produktionen af (komponenter til) klyngebomber: L-3 Communications (USA), Lockheed Martin (USA) og Roketsan (Tyrkiet).

Ligesom landminer er klyngebomber forbudte under international lov, fordi de dræber vilkårligt. Konventionen mod klyngebomber (CCM) fra 2008 forbyder brug, produktion og opbevaring af klyngebomber. Til dato har 113 lande tilsluttet sig konventionen, hvoraf de 84 har ratificeret den.

I perioden 1. juni 2010 til 31. august 2013 har 139 finansielle institutioner investeret mere end 24 mia. dollars i de syv klyngebombeproducenter nævnt i rapporten. De har:

- Ydet lån for minimum 2,3 mia. dollars.
- Stillet investeringstjenester til rådighed for minimum 6,1 mia. dollars.
- Ejet eller forvaltet aktier og obligationer til en værdi af minimum 16 mia. dollars.

Top 5 investorer i 2013-rapportens “Hall of Shame” (i millioner dollars) er:

- Långivere: Bank of America (USA) 276, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial (Japan) 235, JP Morgan Chase (USA) 177, Citigroup (USA) 135, Deutsche Bank (Germany) 135, Bank of New York Mellon (USA) 117.
- Investeringsbankydelser: China Everbright Bank (Kina) 827,5, Agricultural Bank of China (Kina) 498,4, China Merchants Bank (Kina) 462,9, Industrial Bank (Kina) 373,2, China Securities (Kina) 298,4.
- Forvaltning af aktiver: Temasek Holdings (Singapore) 5.353,6, Capital Group (USA) 1.125,8, Aberdeen Asset Management (Storbritannien) 1.107,4, Fidelity Investments (USA) 754,3, Vanguard (US) 735,06.

### **Producenterne**

Rapporten ser på finansielle investeringer i en kort række af selskaber, som er kendt for at producere klyngebomber.

Disse er: Alliant Techsystems (USA), China Aerospace Science and Technology (Kina), Hanwha (Sydkorea), Norinco (Kina), Poongsan (Sydkorea), Singapore Technologies Engineering (Singapore) og Textron (USA).

### **Investorerne**

Rapportens “Hall of Shame” indbefatter 139 finansielle institutioner, der investerer i klyngebombeproducenter. De finansielle institutioner kommer fra 13 forskellige lande. De fleste (67) er fra USA, og derefter kommer Sydkorea (23) og Kina (19).

Ingen af disse lande har tilsluttet sig konventionen mod klyngebomber. Rapporten omtaler dog også 22 finansielle institutioner fra lande, der har underskrevet konventionen, men stadig investerer i klyngebombeproducenter (Canada, Frankrig, Tyskland, Japan, Schweiz og England).

### **Lovgivning og politik mod investeringer i klyngevåben**

Antallet af lande, der har lovgivet mod investeringer i klyngebombeproducenter er næsten fordoblet fra fem i 2012 til ni i december 2013. Disse lande er: Belgien, Irland, Italien, Luxemburg, Liechtenstein, Holland, New Zealand, Samoa og Schweiz.

I dag er der på verdensplan 67 finansielle institutioner, der er kendt for at have indført en klar politik, der forhindrer investeringer i klyngebomber. Dette tal er steget fra 56 sidste år. Alle finansielle institutioner i rapporten med en klar politik imod klyngebombainvesteringer er fra lande, der har tilsluttet sig konventionen mod klyngebomber.

“Det er præcis fem år siden, at et flertal af verdens lande valgte at forbyde klyngevåben. Konventionen mod klyngebomber sætter en international standard og har ansporet til stigmatiseringen af disse våben i hele verden. Cluster Munition Coalition vil fortsætte med at arbejde for en verden uden klyngebomber,” siger Sarah Blakemore, der er direktør for den internationale koalition mod klyngevåben, Cluster Munition Coalition.

Fem nye finansielle institutioner er kommet på rapportens ”Hall of Fame”-liste i 2013 – alle fra Holland, som i år indførte lovgivning, der forbyder direkte investeringer i klyngebomber: Forsikringsselskaberne A.S.R. og Menzis, investeringsvirksomheden APG og pensionsselskaberne Pensioenfonds Zorg en Welzijn (PFZW) og Stichting Pensioenfonds voor de Woningcorporaties (SPW).

Alle finansielle institutioner i ”Hall of Fame” har en klar politik og gennemgående retningslinjer, der forhindrer ethvert finansielt bånd til producenter af klyngebomber.

Rapportens ”Runners-up”-kategori opnår finansielle institutioner, som har en politik mod investeringer i klyngebomber, men som har huller i reglerne. Nye finansielle institutioner i denne kategori i år er: Barclays (Storbritannien), Deutsche Bank (Tyskland), Generali (Italien) og Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Japan), PFA Pension (Danmark), Swedbank (Sverige), Van Lanschot (Holland) and Vontobel (Schweiz).

Rapporten om investeringer i klyngebomber er skrevet og redigeret af IKV Pax Christi med hjælp af firmaet Profundo (Holland), der har været med til at finde data til ”Hall of Fame” og ”Hall of Shame” og ”runners-up”-listen.

IKV Pax Christi (Engelsk): [www.ikvpaxchristi.nl/stopexplosiveinvestments](http://www.ikvpaxchristi.nl/stopexplosiveinvestments)  
Cluster Munition Coalition (Engelsk): [www.stopclustermunitions.org](http://www.stopclustermunitions.org)

## Fakta om klyngebomber

- Størstedelen af verdens lande har forbudt klyngebomber på grund af den humanitære skade de forsager ved at dræbe vilkårligt. Konventionen mod klyngebomber fra 2008 forbyder kategorisk brug, produktion og opbevaring af klyngebomber. Til dato har 113 lande tilsluttet sig konventionen.
- Klyngebomber er store våben, der kastes fra luften eller jorden, og som frigiver op til flere hundrede mindre bomber eller granater.
- Klyngevåben har været brugt i den nuværende konflikt i Syrien. Fra juli 2012 til juni 2013 har Human Rights Watch, der er medlem af Cluster Munition Coalition, identificeret 152 steder i Syrien, hvor mindst 204 klyngebomber har været brugt.

Dette tal er dog ikke præcist, da langt fra alle rester af klyngebomber er blevet dokumentet, så det faktiske antal af klyngebomber anvendt i Syrien er sandsynligvis højere. Flere områder har været ramt af klyngebomber gentagende gange, især Za’faraneh (near Rastan), ligesom Abil (nær Homs), Binnish (Idlib), Deir al-’Assafeer (nær Damaskus), Douma (nær Damaskus), og Talbiseh (Homs).

- 25 lande og tre andre territorier menes at være forurenede med rester efter klyngevåben: Afghanistan, Aserbajdsjan, Bosnien og Hercegovina, Cambodja, Chad, Chile, Kroatien, den Demokratiske Republik Congo, Georgien, Tyskland, Irak, Laos, Libanon, Libyen, Mauretanien, Montenegro, Norge, Rusland (Tjetjenien), Serbien, Sydsudan, Sudan, Syrien, Tadsjikistan, Vietnam og Yemen samt Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh og Vestghana. Fra denne liste er de hårdst ramte stater Laos og Vietnam (massiv kontaminering) efterfulgt af Irak og Cambodja (meget stor kontaminering). Derudover har yderligere 13 lande en mindre grad kontaminering: Angola, Argentina (Falklandsøerne/Malvinerne), Columbia, Eritrea, Etiopien, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Mozambique, Palau, Saudi-Arabien og Storbritannien (Falklandsøerne/Malvinerne).
- Mindst 18 landes væbnede styrker har benyttet klyngebomber: Columbia, Eritrea, Etiopien, Frankrig, Georgien, Irak, Israel, Libyen, Marokko, Holland, Nigeria, Rusland, Saudi-Arabien, Sydafrika, Sudan, Syrien, Thailand, Storbritannien og USA.

### **Fakta: om konventionen mod klyngebomber**

- Den 1. august 2010 trådte konventionen mod klyngebomber i kraft og blev bindende under international lov. I december 2013 har 113 lande underskrevet konventionen og 84 har ratificeret den.
- Konventionen forbryder brug, produktion og opbevaring af klyngebomber. Den internationale koalition mod klyngebomber (Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC)) og et stigende antal lande tolker forbuddet mod at assistere med produktion/udvikling af klyngebomber som beskrives i Artikel 1(1)c som et forbud mod investeringer.

### **Jyllands Posten**

<http://www.jyllands-posten.dk/protected/premium/erhverv/privat/ECE6337562/pensionskasser-i-dobbeltsplil-om-klyngebomber/>

# **Jyllands-Posten**

## **Pensionskasser i dobbeltsplil om klyngebomber**

Af PETER PAGH-SCHLEGEL

**Ny rapport putter ATP i Hall of Fame, mens andre danske pensionskasser kritiseres for dobbeltsplil vedrørende investeringer i klyngebomber.**

ATP er fortsat den eneste investeringsfond i Danmark, der med sikkerhed kan udelukke at have aktiver i klyngebomber.

Det viser en ny rapport, som de internationale organisationer mod klyngebomber IKV Pax Christi og Cluster Munition Coalition offentliggjorde i torsdags.

Rapporten placerer ATP i "Hall of Fame", mens PFA Pension, Nykredit, Lægernes Pensionskasse og Danske Bank stadig har et stykke vej mod det gode selskab.

PFA Pension har ekskluderet kontroversielle våbenfabrikanter inklusiv klyngebomber fra sin investeringsportefølje og anvender en nultolerance over for selskaber, der er involveret i

aktiviteter med klyngebomber. Alligevel har enkelte kunder lov til at investere gennem en eksternt forvaltet fond, der ikke er dækket af pensionskassens ansvarlige investeringspolitik.

Politisk rådgiver i IKV Pax Christi og medforfatter til rapporten, Roos Boer, mener, at PFA Pension er et eksempel på en pensionskasse, der er "dobbeltmoralsk".

»PFA Pension skal benægte anmodninger fra klienter, der søger investeringer uden om sin SRI-politik, hvis de vil gøre sig forhåbninger om at komme i Hall of Fame,« siger Roos Boer.

### **PFA tager konsekvens**

Direktør i PFA, Morten Jeppesen, erkender, at enkelte kunder har mulighed for at investere i eksterne udenlandske indeksfonde, hvor de ikke blander sig i porteføljens sammensætning.

De vil nu gå i dialog med de udenlandske indeksfonde og stille krav til, at klyngebomber skal fjernes fra porteføljen.

»Det er klart, at vi er blevet obs på det her. Hvis ikke de udbydere vil ekskludere investeringerne i klyngebomber, vil vi lukke for muligheden for, at kunderne kan vælge disse indeks,« siger Morten Jeppesen.

Lægernes Pensionskasse har ligesom PFA en politik om ikke at investere direkte i virksomheder, der producerer klyngebomber. Men ifølge rapporten er en del af investeringerne i andre investeringsforeninger, der ikke har den tilsvarende politik.

Det kommer bag på adm. direktør i Lægernes Pensionskasse, Niels Lihn Jørgensen. Han forklarer, at de, selvom de ikke har bestemmende indflydelse, opfordrer til, at der ikke investeres i klyngebomber.

»Hvis det mod vores klare forventning skulle vise sig ikke at blive overholdt, vil vi gribe ind. Og hvis det er nødvendigt, vil vi sælge investeringsforeningen,« siger Niels Lihn Jørgensen.

### **Forbud diskuteres**

Danmark skrev i 2008 under på en konvention, der forbød landene at producere og anvende klyngebomber, og det danske forsvar har siden været i færd med at skille sig af med klyngebomberne.

Daværende erhvervsminister, Annette Vilhelmsen, ytrede tidligere på året ønske om at forbyde investeringer i virksomheder, der producerer eller anvender klyngebomber. Men forbuddet ligger stadig på skrivebordet.

Richard MacCormac, chef for minerydning i Folkekirkens Nødhjælp, mener, at et forbud er den eneste vej til at forhindre investeringer i den kontroversielle bombe. Et sådant forbud er allerede implementeret i blandt andet Luxembourg og Schweiz.

## **Ingen undskyldninger**

Forsvarsordfører for Enhedslisten, Nikolaj Villumsen, vil minde erhvervsminister Henrik Sass Larsen om forbuddet. Han erkender, at det kan være svært at håndhæve forbuddet mod private investorer, men understreger, at det kan lade sig gøre.

»Ligesom vi har forbudt vold mod børn, kan det også være svært at håndhæve i hvert eneste hjem. Men det er ikke en undskyldning for ikke at lave et forbud,« siger Nikolaj Villumsen.

pagh@jp.dk

## **Fakta: KLYNGEBOMBER**

### **Investeringer i klyngebomber**

Der bliver investeret for 24 mia. dollars i klyngebomber på verdensplan.

I 2008 underskrev en række lande inkl. Danmark en konvention, hvori der blev taget fælles afstand fra at benytte eller handle med klyngebomber.

Daværende erhvervsminister, Annette Vilhelmsen, udtalte i maj måned, at hun ville arbejde for et forbud mod investeringer i klyngebomber.

## **GERMANY**

### **Facing Finance**

<http://www.facing-finance.org/en/2013/12/press-release-over-us24-billion-invested-in-cluster-bomb-producers-worldwide-financial-institutions-and-governments-urged-to-stop-explosive-investments/>

#### **Press Release: Over US\$24 billion invested in cluster bomb producers worldwide – Financial institutions and governments urged to stop explosive investments**

Posted on **Thursday December 12th, 2013** by **tk / ff**



Typs CBU-105 (Sensor Fuzed Weapon) von Textron

139 financial institutions worldwide are investing over US\$24 billion in companies producing cluster munitions according to a report launched today by Cluster Munition Coalition member IKV Pax Christi (the Netherlands). The report “Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a Shared Responsibility”, details the scale of investment in the producers of this deadly weapon by banks, pension funds and other financial institutions around the world.

Today, campaigners from the Cluster Munition Coalition will take part in a global day of action calling on financial institutions worldwide to end all explosive investments in cluster munition producers and encouraging governments to introduce legislation to ban investment in companies that produce cluster munitions.

Cluster munitions have recently been used against civilians in Syria. These weapons have killed and injured thousands of people for decades, which is why the majority of the world’s nations have banned them. Syria has not joined the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions. “Syria’s use of cluster munitions should be a wake-up call for governments and financial institutions of the severe and real consequences of this indiscriminate

weapon” said Amy Little, Campaign Manager at the Cluster Munition Coalition.

The new report from IKV Pax Christi shows which financial institutions have invested in cluster munition producers since June 2010. The majority of these investments come from financial institutions in states that have not yet joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The report’s ‘Hall of Shame’ includes 22 financial institutions from 6 countries that are part of the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions: Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

“On this global day of action we are calling on governments to cement their commitment against cluster munitions. The only way to prevent money going to producers of this abhorrent weapon for good is to install legislation banning all investments in cluster munition producers.” said Little.

States that have joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions have committed themselves to never produce cluster bombs and also never to assist, encourage or induce anyone else to do so. While a growing group of States Parties to the Convention have enacted national laws that prohibit public or private financial institutions from providing such assistance, others have not yet taken this step.

Although the number of financial institutions that invest in companies producing cluster munitions remains high, the report also shows that more and more financial institutions and governments are installing policies to ensure the capital for cluster bomb producers will eventually dry up.

“Although too much money is being invested in companies that make cluster bombs, it is encouraging to see a growing trend in governments taking action to put an end to this. It is time for both governments and financial institutions to ban these explosive investments for good”, says Roos Boer, co-author of the report for IKV Pax Christi.

Since the 2012 update of the report, four new states have adopted legislation that prohibits investments in cluster munitions (Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Samoa and Switzerland) bringing the total number of countries with an investment ban to nine. Twenty-seven countries have stated that investments in cluster munitions are or can be seen as prohibited by the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Campaigners will be marking the global day of action to Stop Explosive Investments worldwide including Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

[Ends]

## Facing Finance

<http://www.facing-finance.org/de/2013/12/press-release-over-us24-billion-invested-in-cluster-bomb-producers-worldwide-financial-institutions-and-governments-urged-to-stop-explosive-investments/>

### **PRESSEERKLÄRUNG – 24 Milliarden Dollar für völkerrechtswidrige Waffen – NRO-Bericht analysiert weltweite Investitionen in Streumunitionsshersteller**

Veröffentlicht am **Donnerstag, der 12. Dezember 2013** von **tk / ff**



Typs CBU-105 (Sensor Fuzed Weapon) von Textron

(Berlin, 12.12.13) Weltweit unterhalten 139 Finanzinstitute Geschäftsbeziehungen in Höhe von 24 Milliarden US-Dollar zu sechs verbleibenden Herstellern der völkerrechtlich verbotenen Streumunition. Zu diesem Ergebnis kommt die niederländische NRO IKV Pax Christi in ihrer neuesten Studie **“Worldwide Investments in CLUSTER MUNITIONS: a shared responsibility”**. Die verbleibenden Hersteller stammen aus China, Südkorea und den USA, ähnlich wie die Mehrzahl ihrer Investoren. Als Hersteller listet die Studie die sechs Unternehmen ATK (USA), China Aerospace, Hanwha (Südkorea), Norinco (China), Poongsan (Südkorea), Singapore Technologies Engineering und Textron (USA) auf. Erst kürzlich wieder wurde die wahllos tötende Streumunition gegen die Zivilbevölkerung in Syrien eingesetzt. Bislang sind weltweit zig-tausende Menschen dieser heimtückischen Waffe zum Opfer gefallen.

Des Weiteren betont der Bericht, dass die Mehrheit der Investoren aus Ländern stammt, die dem internationalen Verbotsvertrag für Streumunition noch nicht beigetreten sind. 22 Investoren, so die Studie, stammen allerdings aus sechs Ländern, die die „Oslo-Konvention“ zum Verbot von Streumunition unterzeichnet haben. Darunter auch Finanzdienstleister aus Deutschenland, England, Frankreich und der Schweiz. „Alle Staaten, die dem Streumunitionsverbotsvertrag beigetreten sind, müssen im Rahmen ihrer nationalen Verbotsgesetze auch ein Investmentverbot für Streumunition durchsetzen, das gilt auch für

Deutschland“, fordert Thomas Küchenmeister von Facing Finance e.V., einer deutschen Mitgliedsorganisation der Internationalen Kampagne zum Verbot von Streumunition (Cluster Munition Coalition). Er verweist dabei auf Artikel 1c des Vertrages, der allen Vertragsstaaten jegliche Unterstützung der Herstellung untersagt.

Im Juni 2012 hatte IKV Pax Christi noch Investitionen in einer Größenordnung von 43 Mrd. US-Dollar festgestellt. „Die Investitionen in Streumunitionsproduzenten sind rückläufig, was sicherlich auch dem großen zivilgesellschaftlichen Druck auf die Finanzdienstleister geschuldet ist“, analysiert Barbara Happe von urgewald. Entwarnung geben die NRO allerdings nicht, da Geldhäuser weltweit immer noch milliardenschwere Investitionen in viele andere Rüstungssparten oder kontroverse Sektoren (z.B. Bergbau) vornehmen. Sie verweisen dabei auf die jüngste Studie (**DIRTY PROFITS 2**) der NRO-Kampagne Facing Finance oder der ICAN-Kampagne zur Finanzierung von Atomwaffen.

Auch für Deutschland lassen sich durchgängig rückläufige Zahlen für den Sektor Streumunition feststellen. Wurden für das Jahr 2011 noch Geschäftsbeziehungen deutscher Investoren in Höhe von gut 1 Milliarde US-Dollar analysiert, so kommt der aktuelle Bericht heute zu einem Wert in Höhe von ca. 340 Millionen US-Dollar. Er identifiziert dabei nur noch zwei deutsche Institute, die im Rahmen ihrer Vermögensverwaltung im Auftrag von Kunden und/oder selbst noch in Streumunitionsproduzenten investiert sind: die Deutsche Bank (176 Mio. US-Dollar) und die Allianz (160 Mio. US-Dollar).

Bei Rückfragen und Interviewwünschen wenden Sie sich bitte an:

Thomas Küchenmeister, Geschäftsführender Vorstand FACING FINANCE e.V., 0175-49 64 082

Dr. Barbara Happe, urgewald e.V., 0172-68 14 474

## Greenpeace Magazine

<http://www.greenpeace-magazin.de/aktuell/2013/12/12/gefaehrliche-geschaefte/>



### Ein Bombengeschäft

**Deutsche Bank und Allianz investieren nach wie vor in Herstellerunternehmen verbotener Streumunition. Insgesamt sind die Investitionen aber rückläufig.**

Weltweit unterhalten 139 Finanzinstitute Geschäftsbeziehungen in Höhe von 24 Milliarden US-Dollar zu sechs verbleibenden Herstellern der völkerrechtlich verbotenen Streumunition.

Zu diesem Ergebnis kommt die niederländische NGO IKV Pax Christi in ihrer neuesten Studie „Worldwide Investments in CLUSTER MUNITIONS – a shared responsibility“. Die verbleibenden Hersteller sind in China, Südkorea und den USA ansässig, ähnlich wie die Mehrzahl ihrer Investoren.

Die Mehrheit der Investoren stamme aus Ländern, die dem internationalen Verbotsvertrag für Streumunition noch nicht beigetreten sind. 22 Investoren haben ihren Hauptsitz aber in sechs Ländern, die die „Oslo-Konvention“ zum Verbot von Streumunition unterzeichnet haben. Darunter auch Finanzdienstleister aus Deutschland, England, Frankreich und der Schweiz.

„Alle Staaten, die dem Streumunitionsverbotsvertrag beigetreten sind, müssen im Rahmen ihrer nationalen Verbotsgesetze auch ein Investmentverbot für Streumunition durchsetzen, das gilt auch für Deutschland“, fordert Thomas Küchenmeister von Facing Finance e.V., einer deutschen Mitgliedsorganisation der Internationalen Kampagne zum Verbot von Streumunition. Er verweist dabei auf Artikel 1c des Vertrages, der allen Vertragsstaaten jegliche Unterstützung der Herstellung untersagt.

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Er identifiziert nur noch zwei deutsche Institute, die noch im Rahmen ihrer Vermögensverwaltung im Auftrag von Kunden oder aber eigene Gelder in Streumunitionsproduzenten investieren: die Deutsche Bank mit 176 Millionen US-Dollar und die Allianz mit 160 Millionen US-Dollar.

Erst kürzlich wurde die wahllos tötende Streumunition gegen die Zivilbevölkerung in Syrien eingesetzt. Bislang sind weltweit zigtausende Menschen dieser heimtückischen Waffe zum Opfer gefallen.

Facing Finance

## EPO

[http://www.epo.de/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=9821:nro-bericht-24-milliarden-dollar-fuer-völkerrechtswidrige-waffen&catid=46&Itemid=115](http://www.epo.de/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9821:nro-bericht-24-milliarden-dollar-fuer-völkerrechtswidrige-waffen&catid=46&Itemid=115)



## **NRO-Bericht: 24 Milliarden Dollar für völkerrechtswidrige Waffen**

GESCHRIEBEN VON: REDAKTION

DONNERSTAG, DEN 12. DEZEMBER 2013 UM 12:23 UHR



Berlin. - Weltweit unterhalten 139 Finanzinstitute Geschäftsbeziehungen in Höhe von 24 Milliarden US-Dollar zu sechs verbleibenden Herstellern der völkerrechtlich verbotenen Streumunition. Zu diesem Ergebnis kommt die niederländische NRO IKV Pax Christi in ihrer neuesten Studie "Worldwide Investments in CLUSTER MUNITIONS - a shared responsibility". Die verbleibenden Hersteller stammen aus China, Südkorea und den USA, ähnlich wie die Mehrzahl ihrer Investoren.

Als Hersteller listet die Studie die sechs Unternehmen ATK (USA), China Aerospace, Hanwha (Südkorea), Norinco (China), Poongsan (Südkorea), Singapore Technologies Engineering und Textron (USA) auf. Erst kürzlich wieder wurde die wahllos tötende Streumunition gegen die Zivilbevölkerung in Syrien eingesetzt. Bislang sind weltweit zigeausende Menschen dieser heimtückischen Waffe zum Opfer gefallen.

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"Alle Staaten, die dem Streumunitionsverbotsvertrag beigetreten sind, müssen im Rahmen ihrer nationalen Verbotsgesetze auch ein Investmentverbot für Streumunition durchsetzen, das gilt auch für Deutschland", fordert Thomas Küchenmeister von Facing Finance e.V., einer deutschen Mitgliedsorganisation der Internationalen Kampagne zum Verbot von Streumunition (Cluster Munition Coalition). Er verweist dabei auf Artikel 1c des Vertrages, der allen Vertragsstaaten jegliche Unterstützung der Herstellung untersagt.

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Entwarnung geben die NRO allerdings nicht, da Geldhäuser weltweit immer noch milliardenschwere Investitionen in

viele andere Rüstungssparten oder kontroverse Sektoren (z.B. Bergbau) vornehmen. Sie verweisen dabei auf die jüngste Studie (DIRTY PROFITS 2) der NRO-Kampagne Facing Finance oder der ICAN-Kampagne zur Finanzierung von Atomwaffen.

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Quelle: [facing-finance.org](http://facing-finance.org)

## Handicap International

<http://www.presseportal.de/pm/16206/2620291/weltweit-aktionen-gegen-explosive-investitionen>

### Weltweit Aktionen gegen explosive Investitionen

München (ots) - Am heutigen 12. Dezember veröffentlichte **IKV Pax Christi** (Niederlande) den neuesten Bericht über Investitionen in Streubomben: "A Shared Responsibility". Das weltweite Investitionsvolumen ist laut dem Bericht zwar gesunken, die Zahl der investierenden Finanzinstitute dagegen sogar noch leicht gestiegen. Trotz rückläufiger Zahlen mischen auch die Deutsche Bank und die Allianz immer noch direkt oder indirekt in diesem menschenverachtenden Geschäft mit.

Mit weltweiten Aktionen hat am heutigen "Global Day of Action" die internationale Kampagne gegen Streubomben CMC ein Ende aller "explosiven Investitionen" gefordert. Streubomben treffen bei jedem Einsatz besonders die Zivilbevölkerung und hinterlassen zahlreiche Blindgänger, die noch lange nach dem Ende eines Konfliktes Tote und Verletzte fordern - z.B. in Laos, Afghanistan, Irak oder Syrien. 84 Staaten sind deshalb bis heute dem Verbot dieser grausamen Waffen beigetreten. Auch in Deutschland sind Einsatz, Handel und Produktion verboten - doch in Ländern wie USA, China oder Südkorea, die dem 2010 in Kraft getretenen Verbotsvertrag noch nicht zugehören, werden diese Waffen weiterhin hergestellt, finanziert unter anderem von den genannten deutschen Geldinstituten.

Eine erfreuliche Entwicklung ist, dass immer mehr Staaten konkrete Investitionsverbote beschließen oder offiziell das Verbotsabkommen so auslegen, dass es auch Investitionen ausschließt. Insgesamt neun Staaten haben eigene Gesetze dazu erlassen, immerhin 27 Staaten interpretieren die

Konvention über ein Verbot von Streubomben entsprechend.

"Weil wir in unseren weltweiten Projekten seit vielen Jahren die Opfer von Streubomben unterstützen, wissen wir, dass nur ein endgültiges Aus für diese grausamen Waffen das Problem langfristig lösen kann", betont Eva Maria Fischer, Kampagnensprecherin von Handicap International. "Deutschland ist der Oslo-Konvention über ein Verbot von Streubomben als einer der ersten Staaten beigetreten. Wir erwarten deshalb von der kommenden Bundesregierung, dass sie im Geiste der Konvention schnellstmöglich ein Gesetz zum Verbot von Investitionen in Streubomben erlässt, um dazu beizutragen, dass deren Produktion ein für alle Mal gestoppt wird."

OTS: Handicap International newsroom:

<http://www.presseportal.de/pm/16206>[<http://www.presseportal.de/pm/16206>]

newsroom via RSS:

[http://www.presseportal.de/rss/pm\\_16206.rss2](http://www.presseportal.de/rss/pm_16206.rss2)[[http://www.presseportal.de/rss/pm\\_16206.rss2](http://www.presseportal.de/rss/pm_16206.rss2)]

Pressekontakt: Dr. Eva Maria Fischer, Leiterin Kampagnen- und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit 089/54 76 06 13, 0176/99 28 41 35, [www.handicap-international.de](http://www.handicap-international.de)[<http://www.handicap-international.de>], [www.streubomben.de](http://www.streubomben.de)[<http://www.streubomben.de>]

## ITALY

### Radio Vaticana

<http://it.radiovaticana.va/news/2013/12/13/Bombe%20a%20grappolo:%20nell'arco%20di%203%20anni%20un%20flusso%20di%2024%20miliardi%20di/it1-755291>



[Home](#) > [Giustizia e Pace](#) > notizia del 2013-12-13 10:46:04

### **Bombe a grappolo: nell'arco di 3 anni un flusso di 24 miliardi di dollari**



Sono 139 le istituzioni finanziarie che continuano a investire nella produzione di bombe a grappolo, in inglese "cluster bombs": il dato è contenuto in un rapporto - ripreso dall'agenzia Misna - pubblicato a Copenhagen dall'organizzazione non governativa Pax Christi, che riferisce di un flusso di 24 miliardi di dollari nell'arco di circa tre anni. Nel documento si sottolinea che le istituzioni sono sia pubbliche sia private e che hanno sede in 13 Stati differenti. Sessantasette sono registrate negli Stati Uniti, 23 in Corea del Sud e 19 in Cina, Paesi che non hanno

sottoscritto la Convenzione per la messa al bando delle cluster. A finanziare la produzione degli ordigni, si sottolinea nel rapporto, sono però anche 22 società di Paesi firmatari: Canada, Francia, Germania, Giappone, Svizzera e Gran Bretagna. Nello studio si riferisce che i circa 24 miliardi di dollari sono stati investiti nella produzione di bombe a grappolo tra il 1º giugno 2010 e il 31 agosto 2013. In questo periodo il flusso è stato inferiore di 19 miliardi rispetto a quello rilevato da un precedente rapporto, diffuso lo scorso anno. A pesare sarebbe stata la decisione della società turca Roketsan e dei colossi statunitensi L-3 Communications e Lockheed Martins di non produrre più componenti e munizioni per le cluster. Secondo Roos Boer, co-autore del rapporto, l'impegno contro le bombe a grappolo va comunque intensificato. "Continuare a finanziare la produzione di questi ordigni vietati – ha scritto l'esperto – è inaccettabile da un punto di vista etico: sia i governi che le istituzioni finanziarie devono metterli al bando una volta per tutte". (R.P.)

Testo proveniente dalla pagina del sito Radio Vaticana <http://www.intopic.it/notizia/5798955/>

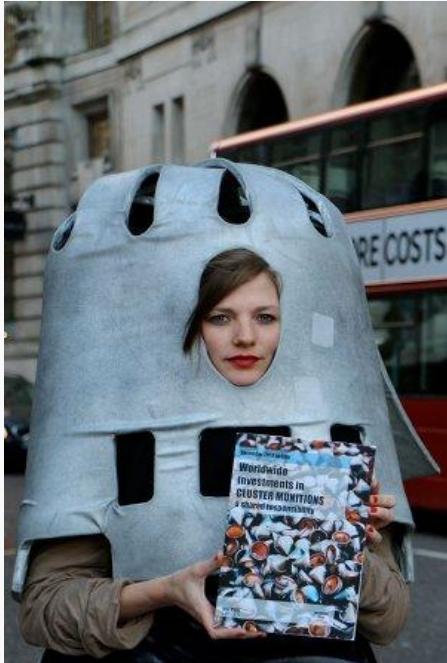
## PRESSENZA

<http://www.pressenza.com/it/2013/12/24-miliardi-di-dollari-investiti-nei-produttori-di-bombe-grappolo/>



### **24 miliardi di dollari investiti nei produttori di bombe a grappolo** Scritto

da: [Rete Italiana per il Disarmo](#) - 12 dicembre 2013 In: [Comunicati Stampa](#), [Internazionale](#), [Pace e Disarmo](#)



<http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/>

139 le istituzioni finanziarie che tutto il mondo continuano ad investire oltre 24 miliardi di dollari in società produttrici di munizioni a grappolo, questo evidenzia il rapporto lanciato oggi dal membro di Cluster Munition Coalition IKV Pax Christi (Paesi Bassi).

Presentato oggi il rapporto “Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: una responsabilità condivisa”, il quale fornisce i dettagli dell’entità degli investimenti da parte di banche, fondi pensione ed altre istituzioni finanziarie nei produttori in questo sistema d’arma.

Oggi gli attivisti della Cluster Munition Coalition prendono parte alla giornata di azione globale sul *disinvestments* che invita le istituzioni finanziarie di tutto il mondo a porre fine a tutti gli “investimenti esplosivi” a favore dei produttori e richiama i governi alla necessità di introdurre una legislazione

nazionale per vietare gli investimenti in società che producono munizioni a grappolo e mine antipersona vietate da Convenzioni internazionali di messa al Bando, sottoscritte e ratificate anche dal nostro Paese.

**L'Italia, nella sua legge di ratifica 95/2001 della Convenzione di Oslo per la messa al bando delle Cluster bombs, ha previsto nel suo articolo 7 delle sanzioni penali anche il supporto finanziario, la norma di legge già esiste. Per regolarne degli aspetti tecnici e di controllo e concertare anche con le istituzioni bancarie una presa di posizione chiara e condivisa, è stato avviato, su richiesta della società civile, un iter legislativo specifico procedendo alla presentazione di un progetto di legge *ad hoc* che, però, approvata in un ramo del Parlamento nella precedente legislatura non ha potuto completare l'iter a causa della caduta del Governo Monti. Ripresentata nella attuale Legislatura al Senato dalla Senatrice Silvana Amati ed alla Camera dall'Onorevole Federica Mogherini, rimane in attesa di esame e discussione.**

*"Chiediamo di avviare un iter veloce per la discussione ed approvazione di questo disegno di legge che tra i vari cambi di Governo già attende da ben 4 anni -dichiara Giuseppe Schiavello direttore della Campagna Italiana Contro le Mine- se questo non sarà possibile a breve avvieremo sulla base della norma esistente una segnalazione alla Procura della Repubblica perché valuti se alcune Istituzioni finanziarie non operino già in violazione di una legge dello Stato, nello specifico l'art. 7 della legge 95 del 2011 -aggiunge Schiavello- E' bene che si sappia, che tutti sappiano, che con alcuni dei nostri risparmi le banche attraverso diversi strumenti finanziari scelgono di sovvenzionare la produzione armi che mutilano donne, anziani, bambini e civili in genere. Non ci interessa con quale progetto di responsabilità sociale alcune di esse si illudano o vogliono illudere di compensare scelte terribili, è un dato di fatto che alcune atrocità non si compensano, non ci riescono e devono smettere di finanziare costruttori di armi bandite dal nostro Paese. Predicare bene e razzolare male è uno stile di responsabilità sociale che non appassiona nessuno, se non coloro che credono possibile ingannare i propri clienti simulando un buon comportamento grazie anche quelle ONG che plasmano i loro progetti sulle necessità di "lifting etico" del mondo bancario e finanziario" -conclude Schiavello.*

*"L'anomalia – interviene Santina Bianchini Presidente della Campagna Italiana Contro le Mine- è che aziende produttrici di un armi bandite in patria trovino finanziamenti da parte di istituzioni finanziarie nazionali in altre parti del mondo. Questi finanziamenti si collocano al di fuori della legge già approvata e se non si troverà la volontà di discuterne una più specifica a garanzia di alcune specificità agiremo di conseguenza. Invieremo una copia di questa pubblicazione ai parlamentari delle commissioni competenti- Conclude Bianchini.*

**INFORMAZIONI** Le munizioni a grappolo sono state recentemente utilizzate contro i civili in Siria. Queste armi hanno ucciso e ferito migliaia di persone per decenni, motivo per cui la maggior parte delle nazioni del mondo le ha bandite. La Siria è tra i Paesi aderenti alla Convenzione 2008 sulle munizioni a grappolo.

Il nuovo rapporto IKV Pax Christi evidenzia che le istituzioni finanziarie hanno investito in aziende produttrici munizioni a grappolo dal giugno 2010. La maggior parte di questi investimenti provengono da istituzioni finanziarie in Stati che non hanno ancora aderito alla Convenzione sulle munizioni a grappolo.

La ‘Hall of Shame’ del rapporto comprende 22 istituzioni finanziarie di 6 paesi che fanno parte della Convenzione 2008 sulle munizioni a grappolo: Canada, Francia, Germania, Giappone, Svizzera e Regno Unito

Il numero di istituzioni finanziarie che investono in società produttrici di munizioni a grappolo rimane alto, la relazione indica inoltre che diverse istituzioni finanziarie e governi stanno predisponendo le politiche per garantire che il capitale per i produttori di bombe a grappolo non sia più disponibile. L’aggiornamento 2012 del rapporto documenta che quattro nuovi stati hanno adottato una legislazione che vieta gli investimenti in munizioni a grappolo (Liechtenstein, Paesi Bassi, Samoa e Svizzera), portando il numero totale di paesi con un divieto di investimento a nove. Venti sette paesi hanno dichiarato che gli investimenti in munizioni a grappolo sono o possono essere visti come già vietati dalla Convenzione sulle munizioni a grappolo.

Gli attivisti segnano la giornata di azione globale per fermare gli investimenti esplosive in tutto il mondo, tra cui Belgio, Danimarca, Germania, Italia, Giappone, Lussemburgo, Paesi Bassi, Corea del Sud, Spagna, Svizzera e Regno Unito.

**CONTATTI** Italia: Giuseppe Schiavello (Campagna Mine): 340.4759230 [g.schiavello@campagnamine.org](mailto:g.schiavello@campagnamine.org), Francesco Vignarca (Rete Disarmo): [segreteria@disarmo.org](mailto:segreteria@disarmo.org) Per maggiori informazioni sul report contattare: Jared Bloch, CMC Media & Communications Manager , Tel. : [+41 786 83 4407](tel:+41786834407) , Email: [jared@icblcmc.org](mailto:jared@icblcmc.org), Sarah Blakemore, direttore CMC, Tel : +44 7889 81472, e-mail : [sarah@icblcmc.org](mailto:sarah@icblcmc.org), Samantha Bolton – consulente media per IKV Pax Christi (a Copenaghen) Tel: [+41 \(0\) 79 239 2366](tel:+41(0)792392366), Email: [samanthabolton@gmail.com](mailto:samanthabolton@gmail.com)

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## **Il Pane**

<http://www.pane-rose.it/files/index.php?c3:o41742:e1http://www.pane-rose.it/files/index.php?c3:o41742:e1>



## **MILIARDI NELLA PRODUZIONE DI BOMBE A GRAPPOLO**

(12 Dicembre 2013)

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Nel documento si sottolinea che le istituzioni sono sia pubbliche sia private e che hanno sede in 13 Stati differenti. Sessantasette sono registrate negli Stati Uniti, 23 in Corea del Sud e 19 in Cina, paesi che non hanno sottoscritto la Convenzione per la messa al bando delle cluster. A finanziare la produzione degli ordigni, si sottolinea nel rapporto, sono però anche 22 società di paesi firmatari: Canada, Francia, Germania, Giappone, Svizzera e Gran Bretagna. Nello studio si riferisce che i circa 24 miliardi di dollari sono stati investiti nella

produzione di bombe a grappolo tra il 1° giugno 2010 e il 31 agosto 2013. In questo periodo il flusso è stato inferiore di 19 miliardi rispetto a quello rilevato da un precedente rapporto, diffuso lo scorso anno. A pesare sarebbe stata la decisione della società turca Roketsan e dei colossi statunitensi L-3 Communications e Lockheed Martins di non produrre più componenti e munizioni per le cluster.

Secondo Roos Boer, co-autore del rapporto, l'impegno contro le bombe a grappolo va comunque intensificato. "Continuare a finanziare la produzione di questi ordigni vietati – ha scritto l'esperto – è inaccettabile da un punto di vista etico: sia i governi che le istituzioni finanziarie devono metterli al bando una volta per tutte".

[VG] -----

## **DISARMO.ORG**

<http://www.disarmo.org/rete/a/39471.html>

### **Investimenti "da far cadere le braccia"**

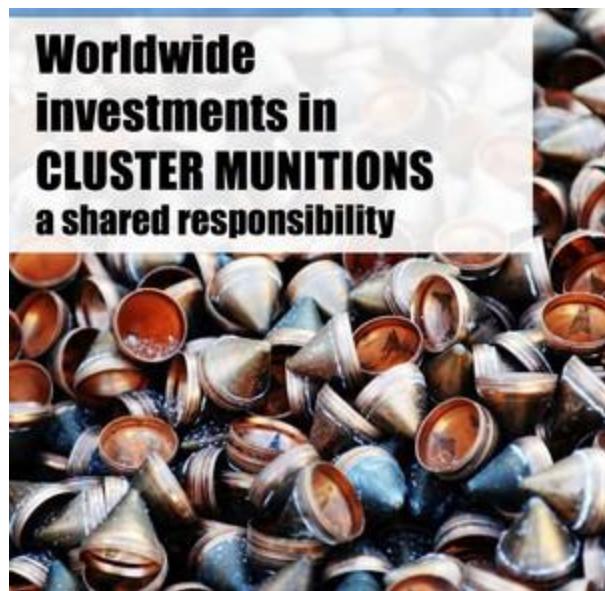
Esce il nuovo rapporto internazionale sugli incroci finanziari tra banche e produttori di cluster bombs, mentre la legge italiana è nel dimenticatoio di Camera e Senato

*Fonte: Campagna Italiana contro le Mine - 12 dicembre 2013*

Sono 139 le istituzioni finanziarie che in tutto il mondo continuano ad investire oltre 24 miliardi di dollari in società produttrici di munizioni a grappolo, questo evidenzia il rapporto lanciato oggi dal membro di Cluster Munition Coalition IKV Pax Christi (Paesi Bassi) .

Presentato oggi il rapporto "Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: una responsabilità condivisa", il quale fornisce i dettagli dell'entità degli investimenti da parte di banche, fondi pensione ed altre istituzioni finanziarie nei produttori in questo sistema d'arma.

Oggi gli attivisti della Cluster Munition Coalition prendono parte alla giornata di azione globale sul *disinvestments* che invita le istituzioni finanziarie di tutto il mondo a porre fine a tutti gli "investimenti esplosivi" a favore dei produttori e richiama i governi alla necessità di introdurre una legislazione nazionale per vietare gli investimenti in società che producono munizioni a grappolo e mine antipersona vietate da Convenzioni internazionali di messa al Bando, sottoscritte e ratificate anche dal nostro Paese.



**L'Italia, nella sua legge di ratifica 95/2001 della Convenzione di Oslo per la messa al bando delle Cluster bombs, ha previsto nel suo articolo 7 delle sanzioni penali anche il supporto finanziario, la norma di legge già esiste. Per regolarne degli aspetti tecnici e di controllo e concertare anche con le istituzioni bancarie una presa di posizione chiara e condivisa, è stato avviato, su richiesta della società civile, un iter legislativo specifico procedendo alla presentazione di un progetto di legge *ad hoc* che, però, approvata in un ramo del Parlamento nella precedente legislatura non ha potuto completare l'iter a causa della caduta del Governo Monti. Ripresentata nella attuale Legislatura al Senato dalla Senatrice Silvana Amati ed alla Camera dall'Onorevole Federica Mogherini, rimane in attesa di esame e discussione.**

*"Chiediamo di avviare un iter veloce per la discussione ed approvazione di questo disegno di legge che tra i vari cambi di Governo già attende da ben 4 anni -dichiara Giuseppe Schiavello direttore della Campagna Italiana Contro le Mine- se questo non sarà possibile a breve avvieremo sulla base della norma esistente una segnalazione alla Procura della Repubblica perché valuti se alcune Istituzioni finanziarie non operino già in violazione di una legge dello Stato, nello specifico l'art. 7 della legge 95 del 2011 -aggiunge Schiavello- E' bene che si sappia, che tutti sappiano, che con alcuni dei nostri risparmi le banche attraverso diversi strumenti finanziari scelgono di sovvenzionare la produzione armi che mutilano donne, anziani, bambini e civili in genere. Non ci interessa con quale progetto di responsabilità sociale alcune di esse si illudano o vogliano illudere di compensare scelte terribili, è un dato di fatto che alcune atrocità non si compensano, non ci riescono e devono smettere di finanziare costruttori di armi bandite dal nostro Paese. Predicare bene e razzolare male è uno stile di responsabilità sociale che non appassiona nessuno, se non coloro che credono possibile ingannare i propri clienti simulando un buon comportamento grazie anche quelle ONG che plasmano i loro progetti sulle necessità di "lifting etico" del mondo bancario e finanziario" -conclude Schiavello.*

*"L'anomalia – interviene Santina Bianchini Presidente della Campagna Italiana Contro le Mine- è che aziende produttrici di un armi bandite in patria trovino finanziamenti da parte di istituzioni finanziarie nazionali in altre parti del mondo. Questi finanziamenti si collocano al di fuori della legge già approvata e se non si troverà la volontà di discuterne una più specifica a garanzia di alcune specificità agiremo di conseguenza. Invieremo una copia di questa pubblicazione ai parlamentari delle commissioni competenti- Conclude Bianchini.*

## **INFORMAZIONI**

Le munizioni a grappolo sono state recentemente utilizzate contro i civili in Siria. Queste armi hanno ucciso e ferito migliaia di persone per decenni, motivo per cui la maggior parte delle nazioni del mondo le ha bandite. La Siria è tra i Paesi aderenti alla Convenzione 2008 sulle munizioni a grappolo.

Il nuovo rapporto IKV Pax Christi evidenzia che le istituzioni finanziarie hanno investito in aziende produttrici munizioni a grappolo dal giugno 2010. La maggior parte di questi investimenti provengono da istituzioni finanziarie in Stati che non hanno ancora aderito alla Convenzione sulle munizioni a grappolo.

La 'Hall of Shame" del rapporto comprende 22 istituzioni finanziarie di 6 paesi che fanno parte della Convenzione 2008 sulle munizioni a grappolo: Canada, Francia, Germania, Giappone, Svizzera e Regno Unito

Il numero di istituzioni finanziarie che investono in società produttrici di munizioni a grappolo rimane alto, la relazione indica inoltre che diverse istituzioni finanziarie e governi stanno predisponendo le politiche per garantire che il capitale per i produttori di bombe a grappolo non sia più disponibile. L'aggiornamento 2012 del rapporto documenta che quattro nuovi stati hanno adottato una legislazione che vieta gli investimenti in munizioni a grappolo (Liechtenstein, Paesi Bassi, Samoa e Svizzera), portando il numero totale di paesi con un divieto di

investimento a nove. Ventisette paesi hanno dichiarato che gli investimenti in munizioni a grappolo sono o possono essere visti come già vietati dalla Convenzione sulle munizioni a grappolo.

Gli attivisti segnano la giornata di azione globale per fermare gli investimenti esplosive in tutto il mondo, tra cui Belgio, Danimarca, Germania, Italia, Giappone, Lussemburgo, Paesi Bassi, Corea del Sud, Spagna, Svizzera e Regno Unito.

Note: Per scaricare "Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions, una comune responsabilità" visitare [www.ikvpaxchristi.nl/stopexplosiveinvestments](http://www.ikvpaxchristi.nl/stopexplosiveinvestments) Per ulteriori informazioni sulla campagna per fermare gli investimenti esplosivi visitare <http://www.stopexplosiveinvestments.org>

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## **THE NETHERLANDS**

### **De Telegraaf**

[http://www.telegraaf.nl/dft/nieuws\\_dft/22134221/\\_Investeringen\\_in\\_clustermunitie\\_halveren\\_n\\_.html](http://www.telegraaf.nl/dft/nieuws_dft/22134221/_Investeringen_in_clustermunitie_halveren_n_.html)

## **De Telegraaf**



Foto: AFP do 12 dec 2013, 13:18

### **Investeringen in clustermunitie halveren**

**AMSTERDAM - Investeringen in clustermunitie zijn wereldwijd bijna gehalveerd.**

139 banken, pensioenfondsen en verzekeraars staken dit jaar ruim \$24 miljard in dit type munitie, dat bij ontploffing veel schade aanricht, zo blijkt uit [onderzoek](#) van vredesorganisatie Pax Christi.

In juni vorig jaar bleek dat vrijwel eenzelfde aantal financiële instellingen nog ruim \$43 miljard investeerde.

### **Aegon en ING**

Volgens onderzoeksbedrijf Profundo, dat voor Pax Christi werkt, ontdekte dat Aegon en ING respectievelijk \$3,22 miljoen en \$7,31 miljoen investeerden in clustermunitieproducenten. Dat gebeurde via hun buitenlandse dochters, die niet vallen onder het Nederlandse wettelijke verbod op directe en aantoonbare investeringen in zulke munitie.

### **Lockheed Martin**

De afname komt door een eenmalig effect, doordat Lockheed Martin, dat in 2012 voor ruim \$20 miljard investeerde, uit de productie van dit type munitie stapte.

De \$24 miljard komt op het conto van zeven clustermunitieproducenten in China, Singapore, Zuid-Korea en de Verenigde Staten.

De meeste investeerders in clustermunitie producenten komen volgens Profundo uit de Verenigde Staten, Zuid-Korea en China.

### **Verbod**

Deze landen hebben het internationale verbod op clustermunitie niet ondertekend. Opvallend, aldus Profundo, is dat 22 investeerders gevestigd zijn in landen die dit verbod juist wél hebben ondertekend. Zij komen uit Canada, Frankrijk, Duitsland, Japan, Zwitserland en het Verenigd Koninkrijk.

## **SPAIN**

### **Atenea Digital**

[http://www.ateneadigital.es/revistaatenea/revista/articulos/GestionNoticias\\_15996\\_ESP.asp](http://www.ateneadigital.es/revistaatenea/revista/articulos/GestionNoticias_15996_ESP.asp)

#### **Acusan a 139 bancos de financiar a fabricantes de bombas de racimo**

EFE viernes, 13 de diciembre de 2013

ONG holandesa *IKV Pax Christi*, dedicada a la lucha contra las **bombas de racimo**, presentó ayer jueves en *Copenhague* un informe que acusa a *139 bancos* -la mayoría de ellos estadounidenses, surcoreanos, chinos o británicos- de financiar a *siete grandes productores* de este tipo de bombas., que conforman el "*Podio de la Vergüenza*".

El estudio, titulado "*Inversiones en bombas de racimo en el mundo: una responsabilidad compartida*", señala que en *Estados Unidos* se encuentran asentados dos de los siete fabricantes, al igual que en *Corea del Sur*. En cuanto a los bancos, cerca de la mitad de bancos acusados por el estudio, casi la mitad son estadounidenses (67); a Estados Unidos le siguen Corea del Sur (23), China (19), Reino Unido (10), Canadá (4), Singapur (3), Japón (3), Francia (2), Alemania (2), Taiwán (2), Suiza (2), Israel (1) y Finlandia (1). Entre las *entidades bancarias* mencionadas por el informe no se encuentra ninguna española o latinoamericana.

El informe de *IKV Pax Christi* aporta también cifras: los 139 bancos invirtieron al menos *24.000 millones de dólares* (17.500 millones de euros) en los siete fabricantes, bien sea a través de *créditos* (1.670 millones de euros), *servicios de banca de inversión* (4.430 millones de euros), o bien mediante *tenencia y gestión de acciones* (11.600 millones de euros).

Entre los *bancos señalados* destacan AIG, Allianz, Bank of America, Blackrock, BNP Paribas, CITIC, Citigroup, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank, Fidelity, General Electric, Goldman Sachs, Hyundai, Industrial & Commercial Bank of China, Invesco, JP Morgan Chase, Manulife,



Mitsubishi UFJ Financial, Mizuho, Morgan Stanley, Prudential, Samsung, Schroders, Sumitomo Mitsui, Tomasek, UBS y Wells Fargo.

Las *bombas de racimo* son un armamento prohibido por una *convención internacional* firmada por *94 estados*, y ya hay *nueve países* -la mayoría de ellos europeos- cuya legislación prohíbe expresamente invertir en ellas. Del mismo modo que tiene un "*Podio de la Vergüenza*", el estudio cuenta con un "*Podio de la Fama*" para reconocer a las entidades que están prohibiendo o reduciendo sus inversiones en este tipo de armamento. En él, *IKV Pax Christi* menciona a *BBVA*, aunque pide más esfuerzos al banco español

## El Diario

<http://www.eldiariony.com/bancos-principalmente-eeuu-financian-bombas-racimo>

### **Bancos, principalmente de EEUU, financian bombas de racimo**

Una ONG holandesa denunció 139 instituciones bancarias por apoyar con recursos a siete grandes productores del armamento prohibido por una convención internacional



El informe destaca que en los últimos cinco años se han invertido \$24,000 millones para la fabricación de las bombas de racimo.

Berlín.- Una ONG holandesa denunció este jueves que 139 bancos, principalmente estadounidenses, surcoreanos, chinos y británicos, financian a siete grandes productores de bombas de racimo, armamento prohibido por una convención internacional.

El informe de IKV Pax Christi, una de las organizaciones líderes en la lucha global para acabar con este tipo de armas, publicó este jueves en Copenhague la edición de 2013 de su estudio anual "Inversiones en bombas de racimo en el mundo: una responsabilidad compartida".

En su "Podio de la Vergüenza" la ONG sitúa a siete fabricantes de bombas de racimo (dos de EEUU, dos de China, dos de Corea del Sur y uno de Singapur) y a 139 entidades financieras, entre las que no se encuentran españolas o latinoamericanas.

Cerca de la mitad de bancos que invierte en estas empresas son **estadounidenses** (67), seguidos a gran distancia por los de **Corea del Sur** (23), **China** (19), **Reino Unido** (10), **Canadá** (4), **Singapur** (3), **Japón** (3), **Francia** (2), **Alemania** (2), **Taiwán** (2), **Suiza** (2), **Israel** (1) y **Finlandia** (1).

Entre éstos se encuentran AIG, Allianz, Bank of America, Blackrock, BNP Paribas, CITIC, Citigroup, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank, Fidelity, General Electric, Goldman Sachs, Hyundai, Industrial & Commercial Bank of China, Invesco, JP Morgan Chase, Manulife, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial, Mizuho, Morgan Stanley, Prudential, Samsung, Schroders, Sumitomo Mitsui, Tomasek, UBS y Wells Fargo.

En los últimos cinco años, los 139 bancos invirtieron al menos \$24,000 millones en los siete fabricantes, a través de créditos (\$2,300 millones), servicios de banca de inversión (\$6,100 millones), y mediante tenencia o gestión de acciones (\$16,000 millones).

El informe de la ONG holandesa destaca asimismo en su "**Podio de la Fama**" a una serie de entidades que están prohibiendo o reduciendo sus inversiones en este tipo de armamento y reconoce los esfuerzos que están realizando otras, como el español BBVA, aunque los considera aún insuficientes.

Asimismo, el documento subraya que nueve países -en su mayoría europeos- ya han incluido en su legislación la **prohibición expresa de financiar la producción de bombas de racimo**.

También recuerda que otras 28 naciones, entre ellas Colombia, Guatemala y México, han interpretado públicamente que la **Convención sobre las Bombas de Racimo** (CCM) ya restringe totalmente la financiación de este tipo de armamento.

Ninguno de los cuatro países donde están asentados los siete fabricantes del "Podio de la Vergüenza" (EEUU, China, Corea del Sur y Singapur) aparecen entre estos reconocimiento a estados que han avanzado legalmente en la prohibición de financiar la fabricación de bombas de racimo.

La CCM, firmada por 94 países, afirma en su primer artículo que los firmantes se comprometen "bajo ninguna circunstancia a asistir, fomentar o inducir" la fabricación de bombas de racimo, cuyos **efectos son inhumanos e indiscriminados**.□

## El Economista

<http://ecodiario.eleconomista.es/internacional/noticias/5389246/12/13/Una-ONG-denuncia-que-139-bancos-financian-a-fabricantes-de-bombas-de-racimo-.html>

# elEconomista.es

**Una ONG denuncia que 139 bancos financian a fabricantes de bombas de racimo**

Efe | 12/12/2013 - 16:12



Foto: Archivo

Enlaces relacionados

### **↑ El beneficio de violar derechos humanos**

Una ONG holandesa denunció hoy que 139 bancos, principalmente estadounidenses, surcoreanos, chinos y británicos, financian a siete grandes productores de bombas de racimo, armamento prohibido por una convención internacional.

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En los últimos cinco años, los 139 bancos invirtieron al menos 24.000 millones de dólares (17.500 millones de euros) en los siete fabricantes, a través de créditos (2.300 millones de dólares o 1.670 millones de euros), servicios de banca de inversión (6.100 millones de dólares o 4.430 millones de euros), y mediante tenencia o gestión de acciones (16.000 millones de dólares o 11.600 millones de euros).

El informe de la ONG holandesa destaca asimismo en su 'Podio de la Fama' a **una serie de entidades que están prohibiendo o reduciendo sus inversiones en este tipo de armamento** y reconoce los esfuerzos que están realizando otras, como el español BBVA, aunque los considera aún insuficientes.

### **Prohibido**

Asimismo, el documento subraya que nueve países -en su mayoría europeos- ya han incluido en su legislación la prohibición expresa de financiar la producción de bombas de racimo.

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## Periodista Digital

<http://www.periodistadigital.com/politica/sucesos/2013/12/13/como-es-posible-que-139-bancos-financien-a-siete-grandes-productores-de-bombas-de-racimo.shtml>



Bombas de racimo

EP

**Son principalmente estadounidenses, surcoreanos, chinos y británicos**

**¿Cómo es posible que 139 bancos financien a grandes productores de bombas de racimo?**

**En los últimos cinco años invirtieron al menos 24.000 millones de dólares**

*Periodista Digital, 13 de diciembre de 2013 a las 06:55*

Nueve países -en su mayoría europeos- ya han incluido en su legislación la prohibición expresa de financiar la producción

Una ONG holandesa denunció este jueves 12 de diciembre que 139 bancos, principalmente estadounidenses, surcoreanos, chinos y británicos, financian a siete grandes productores de bombas de racimo, armamento prohibido por una convención internacional.

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## **LOS BANCOS**

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## Switzerland

### Agenzia Telegrafica Svizzera

#### Bombe a grappolo: vari enti finanziari svizzeri illegali, ong

12 December 2013

08:05

ATS - Agenzia Telegrafica Svizzera

ATI

Italian

© SDA/ATS Home page address: <http://www.sda.ats.ch>[<http://www.sda.ats.ch>]

Varie istituzioni finanziarie svizzere continuano a investire in gruppi produttori di bombe a grappolo, malgrado gli impegni assunti da anni unilateralmente e il nuovo diritto che vieta esplicitamente tali pratiche, denuncia Handicap International. L'organizzazione non governativa (ong) chiede al Consiglio federale di imporre a queste società il rispetto della legge.

Le banche nel mirino di Handicap International nel 2010 si erano impegnate a non più investire in imprese produttrici di mine antiuomo e di munizioni a grappolo, ricorda oggi l'ong in un comunicato, sottolineando inoltre che proseguendo con tali pratiche questi istituti operano nell'illegalità.

La Svizzera infatti nel 2012 ha ratificato la Convenzione di Oslo, che vieta l'utilizzazione, la fabbricazione, il trasferimento e lo stoccaggio di questi armamenti. Una revisione della Legge federale sul materiale bellico (LMB), che vieta il finanziamento diretto o indiretto dello sviluppo, della fabbricazione e dell'acquisizione di materiale di guerra proibito, è entrata in vigore lo scorso primo febbraio.

Handicap International fonda le proprie accuse sul rapporto 2013 "Worldwide Investments In Cluster Munitions; A Shared Responsibility" (Investimenti nelle munizioni a grappolo a livello mondiale; una responsabilità condivisa), pubblicato oggi dall'associazione olandese **IKV Pax Christi**.

Il rapporto è piuttosto incoraggiante, rileva Handicap International. Otto importanti istituzioni finanziarie europee hanno migliorato le loro politiche d'investimento e hanno assunto impegni concreti. Nove Paesi, tra cui la Confederazione, hanno inoltre ratificato o adottato una legge che impedisce investimenti nelle munizioni a grappolo.

Schweizerische Depeschenagentur AG

Document ATI0000020131212e9cc0030d

## Agenzia Telegrafica Svizzera

### **La finance ne respecte pas la loi, dénonce Handicap International**

252 words

12 December 2013

06:52

ATS - Agence Télégraphique Suisse

ATS

French

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Plusieurs institutions financières suisses figurent toujours parmi la liste noire des entreprises investissant dans des producteurs d'armes à sous-munitions, dénonce Handicap International. L'ONG interpelle en conséquence le gouvernement helvétique et lui demande de contraindre ces sociétés à respecter la loi.

Les banques incriminées s'étaient engagées en 2010 déjà à ne plus investir dans des entreprises produisant des mines antipersonnel et des armes à sous-munitions, rappelle jeudi Handicap International dans un communiqué. En poursuivant de tels investissements, ces établissements sont hors la loi, ajoute l'ONG.

En 2012, la Suisse a en effet ratifié la Convention d'Oslo, qui interdit l'utilisation, la fabrication, le transfert et le stockage de ces armes. La loi sur le matériel de guerre (LFMG) est par ailleurs entrée en vigueur le 1er février dernier. Celle-ci interdit le financement direct ou indirect du développement, de la fabrication ou de l'acquisition de matériel de guerre interdit.

Pour étayer ses accusations, Handicap International se base sur le rapport 2013 "Worldwide Investments In Cluster Munitions; A Shared Responsibility", rendu public jeudi par l'association néerlandaise **IKV Pax Christi**.

Les résultats de ce rapport sont plutôt encourageants, relève Handicap International. Huit importantes institutions financières européennes ont amélioré leurs politiques d'investissement et ont pris des engagements concrets. Neuf Etats, dont la Suisse, ont également ratifié ou adopté une loi qui interdit les investissements dans les armes à sous-munitions.

Schweizerische Depeschenagentur AG

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## THE UNITED KINGDOM

### International Business Times UK

<http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/cluster-bombs-banks-pensions-syria-civil-war-529913>



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## RBS, Goldman Sachs Among 137 Investors in \$24bn Cluster Bomb Producers

By [LIANNA BRINDED](#) | December 13, 2013 08:05 AM GMT



Banks and Pension Funds Invest bn in Cluster Bomb Producers (Photo: Reuters)

Banks, pension funds, and other financial institutions have invested over \$24bn into companies that produce cluster bombs, which are the types of weapons that were recently used to massacre Syrian civilians.

According to a report by Dutch group IKV Pax Christi, entitled [Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions: a Shared Responsibility](#), 139 financial institutions around the world have invested billions of dollars in cluster munition producers since June 2010.

The group listed the Royal Bank of Scotland, UBS, Deutsche Bank, and Goldman Sachs among the its '[Hall of Shame](#)'.

For example, the report said that in October 2010, Alliant Techsystems secured a \$1bn five-year credit facility, comprising a \$600m revolver and a \$400m term loan.

The proceeds were used for refinancing, to increase working capital and to finance capital expenditures and acquisitions. RBS was part of the 20-bank syndicate and provided \$80m.

In September 2010, Alliant Techsystems issued ten-year bonds for \$350m. The proceeds were used for general corporate purposes and to reduce indebtedness. RBS, part of the seven-bank syndicate, underwrote \$73.7m.

Cluster bombs release many small bomblets over a wide area causing indiscriminate damage. They pose risks to civilians both during attacks and afterwards.

IKV Pax Christi, part of Cluster Munition Coalition, said that it is hoping to encourage governments to introduce legislation to ban investment in companies that produce cluster munitions.

"Syria's use of cluster munitions should be a wake-up call for governments and financial institutions of the severe and real consequences of this indiscriminate weapon" said Amy Little, Campaign Manager at the Cluster Munition Coalition.

"We are calling on governments to cement their commitment against cluster munitions. The only way to prevent money going to producers of this abhorrent weapon for good is to install legislation banning all investments in cluster munition producers."



Banks and Pension Funds Invest bn in Cluster Bomb Producers (Photo: Reuters)

The majority of these investments come from financial institutions in states that have not yet joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

The report's 'Hall of Shame' includes 22 financial institutions from six countries that are part of the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions: Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Syria has not joined the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions. Nearly 126,000 Syrians died in the civil war this year with many being slaughtered by cluster munitions.

States that have joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions have committed themselves to never produce cluster bombs and also never to assist, encourage or induce anyone else to do so.

While a growing group of States Parties to the Convention have enacted national laws that prohibit public or private financial institutions from providing such assistance, others have not yet taken this step.

However, since 2012, four new states have adopted legislation that prohibits investments in cluster munitions; Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Samoa and Switzerland) bringing the total number of countries with an investment ban to nine.

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## Venezuela

[El Mundo.com.ve](http://www.elmundo.com.ve/noticias/actualidad/noticias/denuncian-que-139-bancos-financian-a-fabricantes-d.aspx)

<http://www.elmundo.com.ve/noticias/actualidad/noticias/denuncian-que-139-bancos-financian-a-fabricantes-d.aspx>

# Denuncian que 139 bancos financian a fabricantes de bombas de racimo

este tipo de armamento está prohibido por una convención internacional



Denuncian financiamiento a grandes productores de bombas (Créditos: Google Image)

12/12/2013 09:56:00 a.m. | Emen .- Una ONG holandesa denunció hoy que 139 bancos, principalmente estadounidenses, surcoreanos, chinos y británicos, financian a siete grandes productores de bombas de racimo, armamento prohibido por una convención internacional, refirió el portal de **prensalibre.com**

El informe de IKV Pax Christi, una de las organizaciones líderes en la lucha global para acabar con este tipo de armas, publicó hoy en Copenhague la edición de 2013 de su estudio anual "Inversiones en bombas de racimo en el mundo: una responsabilidad compartida".

En su "Podio de la Vergüenza" la ONG sitúa a siete fabricantes de bombas de racimo (dos de EEUU, dos de China, dos de Corea del Sur y uno de Singapur) y a 139 entidades financieras, entre las que no se encuentran españolas o latinoamericanas.

Cerca de la mitad de bancos que invierte en estas empresas son estadounidenses (67), seguidos a gran distancia por los de Corea del Sur (23), China (19), Reino Unido (10), Canadá (4), Singapur (3), Japón (3), Francia (2), Alemania (2), Taiwán (2), Suiza (2), Israel (1) y Finlandia (1).

Entre éstos se encuentran AIG, Allianz, Bank of America, Blackrock, BNP Paribas, CITIC, Citigroup, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank, Fidelity, General Electric, Goldman Sachs, Hyundai, Industrial & Commercial Bank of China, Invesco, JP Morgan Chase, Manulife, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial, Mizuho, Morgan Stanley, Prudential, Samsung, Schroders, Sumitomo Mitsui, Tomasek, UBS y Wells Fargo.

En los últimos cinco años, los 139 bancos invirtieron al menos 24.000 millones de dólares (17.500 millones de euros) en los siete fabricantes, a través de créditos (2.300 millones de dólares o 1.670 millones de euros), servicios de banca de inversión (6.100 millones de dólares o 4.430 millones de euros), y mediante tenencia o gestión de acciones (16.000 millones de dólares o 11.600 millones de euros).

El informe de la ONG holandesa destaca asimismo en su "Podio de la Fama" a una serie de entidades que están prohibiendo o reduciendo sus inversiones en este tipo de armamento y reconoce los esfuerzos que están realizando otras, como el español BBVA, aunque los considera aún insuficientes.

Asimismo, el documento subraya que nueve países -en su mayoría europeos- ya han incluido en su legislación la prohibición expresa de financiar la producción de bombas de racimo.

También recuerda que otras 28 naciones, entre ellas Colombia, Guatemala y México, han interpretado públicamente que la Convención sobre las Bombas de Racimo (CCM) ya restringe totalmente la financiación de este tipo de armamento.

Ninguno de los cuatro países donde están asentados los siete fabricantes del "Podio de la Vergüenza" (EEUU, China, Corea del Sur y Singapur) aparecen entre estos reconocimiento a estados que han avanzado legalmente en la prohibición de financiar la fabricación de bombas de racimo.

La CCM, firmada por 94 países, afirma en su primer artículo que los firmantes se comprometen "bajo ninguna circunstancia a asistir, fomentar o inducir" la fabricación de bombas de racimo, cuyos efectos son inhumanos e indiscriminados.