

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

Friday, 12 June 2026

9:30 – 11:30

Maison de la Paix, Geneva

Attendance

Present

Lao People's Democratic Republic

3RC Presidency

H.E. Mr. Daovy Vongxay

Ms. Keobounsane Somsanouk

3RC Presidency's Consultants:

Ms. Phonenipha Mathouchanh (online)

Ms. Sara Sekkenes (online)

Australia

(Transparency Measures)

Ms. Jennifer Cavenagh

Ms. Gemma Hallett

Austria

(General Status of the Operation of the Convention and CCM Gender Focal Points)

H.E. Mr Alexander Kmentt

Ms. Julia Eberl

Cameroon

(General Status of the Operation of the Convention and CCM Gender Focal Points)

Mr. Paul Serges Ntamack

Mr. Cedric Enyime

Costa Rica

(Universalization)

Mr Gustavo Corella

France

(Survey and Clearance)

Mr. Mathieu Tasse

Lebanon

(Risk Education)

Col. Ali Makki

Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

(International Cooperation and Assistance)

Ms. Sterre Lucas

Niger

(Victim Assistance)

Mr. Yacoubou Ambarka Hassane

Norway

(Universalisation)

Mr. Kristian Svanes

Japan

(Victim Assistance)

Mr. Kazuki Tamai

Ms. Zoë Venetis

Peru

(Stockpile Destruction and Retention)

Mr. Santiago Sánchez-Checa

Switzerland

(International Cooperation and Assistance)

Mr. Laurent Masmejean

UNODA

(Observer)

Ms. C. Melanie Reginbal

Panama

(National Implementation Measures)

Ms. Grisselle Rodríguez

CCM ISU

Ms. Pamela Moraga

Dr. Riccardo Labianco

CMC

(Observer)

Ms. Tamar Gabelnick

Apologies Received

Mexico

Absent

Burkina Faso

The Philippines

ICRC

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1. Ambassador Vongxay opened the meeting and welcomed participants. The agenda was adopted. The minutes of the Fourth Coordination Committee Meeting were adopted and noted for publication on the CCM website.

Agenda Item 2: Updates from the Presidency

Engagement and Outreach Activities

2. Ambassador Vongxay reported on the Presidency's engagement since the Fourth Meeting, noting a series of bilateral meetings conducted with a view to advancing implementation of the Convention. These included meetings with the Ambassador of the Holy See, with discussions touching on the Review Document and the Vientiane Capital Action Plan (VCAP), and with the Ambassadors of Djibouti, Uganda, and Kenya, to encourage their engagement and seek updates on universalisation efforts. Substantive discussions had also been held with interested States regarding progress on the Convention's work and the importance of supporting universalisation efforts, including through the promotion of ratification. Ambassador Vongxay noted that all Ambassadors had indicated they would follow up with their capitals on the issues raised.

3. Ambassador Vongxay expressed the Presidency's sincere appreciation to all States and organisations that supported the two regional universalisation workshops held in Vientiane (27–29 May) and Addis Ababa (4–5 June). He noted the participation of States from across the Asia-Pacific and African regions, as well as the contributions of colleagues from Geneva, including delegations from Burkina Faso and Cameroon, as well as the ISU and the ICRC. Both workshops were described as highly successful and as having produced positive outcomes. The Presidency noted positive signals from Tonga and Solomon Islands in connection with the Vientiane workshop. Furthermore, the Ambassador also highlighted a positive signal from the Central African Republic (CAR).

4. Ambassador Vongxay reported on bilateral meetings held with the Ambassador of Cameroon and with the African Union (AU) while in Addis Abeba. With respect to the latter, he expressed particular satisfaction at the length and substance of the discussions, noting that the meeting, in which also the CCM ISU Director was present, had been held with the AU's Director of the Peace and Security Department and had lasted over one hour. He described this as what he believed to be the first interaction of this nature between the CCM Presidency and the African Union at that level. He noted the relevance of the AU's Agenda 2063 framework, including the Silencing the Guns initiative, to the objectives of the Convention, and indicated that the AU had expressed interest in continuing coordination and engagement. He noted this as an encouraging development.

5. Furthermore, Ambassador Vongxay welcomed Ambassador Kmentt, who joined the meeting, and conveyed congratulations on Austria's decision to become the Presidency of the 14MSP, and the country's election to the United Nations Security Council.

6. Ambassador Kmentt indicated his understanding that the formal designation of the incoming Presidency would take place at the Second Preparatory Meeting, with the election to be held at the Third Review Conference. He confirmed his full support to the current Presidency leading up to the Review Conference and expressed his commitment to working closely with the

coordinators and the broader CCM community to ensure a strong and successful outcome. He underlined the importance of maintaining a sharp focus on the humanitarian purpose of the Convention, while remaining mindful of the challenging broader peace and security environment in which the CCM was being implemented.

Documentation, Review Document, VCAP, and Working Papers

7. Ambassador Vongxay reported that the Review Document was being updated, shortened, and streamlined in response to requests from States and in light of word count constraints imposed by the Conference Management Department of the United Nations for the purposes of translation. The document, originally approximately 45 pages in length, had been reduced to approximately 30 pages and would be circulated in advance of the Second Preparatory Meeting.

8. On the VCAP, the Presidency noted that a significant number of comments and recommendations had been received from States and stakeholders, reflecting in some instances differing perspectives. The Presidency was carefully reviewing and streamlining the document with a view to ensuring that all inputs were reflected as comprehensively as possible, within the applicable word count limit. The Presidency noted that, after an initial streamlining exercise, it had deliberately reintroduced elements that appeared to enjoy broad support among States. Consultations were continuing on a number of issues requiring further clarification, with the aim of identifying language acceptable to all. The intent was to finalise the draft by the following Monday (15 June), with a view to submission to Conference Services and publication on the ODA website in time to serve as the basis for discussions at the Second Preparatory Meeting on 1 July. The target word count for the VCAP was 6,000 words.

9. The Presidency noted that working papers were being prepared on the sponsorship programme, on meetings of the Meeting of States Parties, and on finance and convention implementation arrangements. The Presidency indicated it would continue developing these papers while remaining mindful of the need to ensure States Parties had adequate opportunity to engage with all substantive issues in advance of the Review Conference.

10. In response to Ambassador Vongxay's request, the Representative of ODA and the Director of the ISU provided brief updates on the planning visit to Vientiane. Both expressed strong appreciation for the level of commitment and organisation demonstrated by the Laotian authorities. The conference venue was described as very impressive, with ample space for side events and an exhibition hall for parties to set up displays. The planning visit had included a meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a site visit to the field visit location. It was noted that a National Standing Committee for the Review Conference had recently held its first meeting, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and involving all relevant ministries, reflecting the high level of national commitment to the event. The Director of the ISU noted that it was unusual for the ISU to be included in a planning visit of this nature, which was typically within ODA's purview, and expressed appreciation for the inclusion, noting that it had been mutually beneficial.

[At this point, Ambassador Vongxay anticipated agenda item 4]

Agenda Item 4: ODA Updates: Finances and Word Counts

11. The Representative of ODA reported on the financial status of the meeting cost estimate. As of 31 May, of a total cost estimate of approximately USD 715,000, contributions of over USD 620,000 had been received, leaving a deficit of approximately USD 95,000. The representative noted that the larger contributors had paid in time, but that the majority of smaller contributions had yet to be received and urged all States that had not yet contributed to do so, noting that mid-July was the target date for finalising financial arrangements.

12. In response to Ambassador Vongxay's question, the representative of ODA clarified the word count allocations applicable to meeting documents, noting that these were established in conjunction with the Presidency and the ISU and reflected the constraints arising from the current approved budget and liquidity situation. The following allocations were confirmed: the Final Report, 10,700 words (with a Presidency forecast of 8,200 words, leaving some flexibility); the Political Declaration, 1,350 words; the VCAP, 6,000 words; and the Review of the Lausanne Action Plan, 8,000 words. All documents are required to be submitted by 20 July.

13. On preparation for the Second Preparatory Meeting and the Third Review Conference, following the visit in Vientiane, ODA reported that venue arrangements were in good order. An online registration platform would shortly be made available, and further logistical information, including on designated hotels, registration procedures, and security measures, would be shared with participants once operational. Notes verbales would be processed jointly with the Presidency and the Laotian authorities. On the field visit, ODA noted it would take place on Sunday 13 September and would include visits to a UXO clearance site, the UXO Centre and Museum, and risk education and victim assistance encounters. Given the practical constraints of the site, the field visit would be conducted on a first-come, first-served basis, and delegates were encouraged to register early. The Host Country Agreement was well underway, and further details would be provided at smaller consultative meetings scheduled for the following Tuesday.

Agenda Item 3: Updates from Thematic Coordinators

Universalisation

14. The representative of Norway, as co-coordinator on universalisation, reported that since the previous Coordination Committee meeting, demarches had been conducted with States in Asia and Africa. No concrete results or imminent accessions or signatures were anticipated in the near term. In the African context, the tendency of States to look to one another before acting individually was noted, with a possible domino effect expected should one or two countries join. The Norwegian Embassy had been present for parts of the Addis Ababa workshop and the assessment, based on the feedback received, was that the workshop had been a success, while also generating expectations of continued engagement beyond the event itself.

15. Norway indicated its intention to draft a paper on universalisation for the Review Conference, including concrete recommendations for the period thereafter. The paper would be discussed in

the informal universalisation working group. An event on universalisation was planned for 26 June, open to all, at which the outcomes of the two regional workshops would be presented with a view to keeping momentum and identifying follow-up actions. An informal universalisation working group was also planned for August, focused on what could be achieved at the Third Review Conference and on landing concrete recommendations for the period thereafter.

16. The representative of Costa Rica, as co-coordinator, thanked the ISU, the Presidency team, and ODA for the Vientiane workshop. He highlighted that discussions with Asia-Pacific States had revealed that the main obstacles to joining the Convention were less political and more technical and procedural in nature, relating in particular to the procedures States would need to follow to accede. He underlined the importance of field visits as a component of universalisation engagement, noting that participation in a field experience in the affected district had been a key outcome of the workshop. He noted the forthcoming event on universalisation on 26 June and invited all to register.

17. Ambassador Vongxay noted that universalisation was a continuing process predating the current Presidency and acknowledged the valuable exchanges at the regional workshops in identifying common challenges and patterns. He suggested that the 26 June event would be a good opportunity for a more detailed reflection on the two workshops and to draw out common challenges and potential approaches across the African and Asia-Pacific regions.

18. The representative of CMC requested clarification on the format and participant list for the 26 June event and advocated for the convening of a universalisation informal working group earlier than August, describing this as an important moment to coordinate next steps and identify concrete actions to be taken with individual States before September.

19. The representative of UNODA congratulated all parties on the Vientiane workshop and noted that, in terms of concrete follow-up, momentum was building with Tonga and Timor-Leste as prospective acceding States. She suggested that all Coordination Committee members consider conducting demarches with these delegations in New York or in capital, noting the active role played by the Philippines in this regard. She indicated that UNODA and the Philippines were exploring the possibility of hosting a further Asia-Pacific workshop after the Review Conference, on a broader humanitarian disarmament instrument, in collaboration with the ISU and relevant conventions.

20. The representative of Australia highlighted the positive reception of the Vientiane workshop, at which Australia's Ambassador had attended, and noted that Australia had also conducted universalisation-related activities with Pacific Island Forum States earlier in the year to raise awareness of humanitarian disarmament instruments. She drew attention to the importance of engagement at high-level particularly in relation to Pacific Island States.

21. Ambassador Vongxay confirmed that he had already been in contact with the Solomon Islands delegate in Geneva and would follow up further. He also noted that following discussions at the Addis Ababa workshop, the African Union (AU) had expressed strong interest in attending the Third Review Conference and urged the committee to maintain momentum in engagement with the AU.

Allegations of Non-Compliance

22. The Representative of CMC raised concerns regarding recent reports of possible cluster munitions use in Mali in mid-May. She noted that it was not yet entirely clear who had been responsible for the use, which appeared to have involved cluster munitions dropped from aircraft. But she indicated that even if Mali did not directly engage in use, it could still bear responsibility for use by partner Africa Corps under different scenarios, though more information was still needed to make a fully accurate assessment. She urged that the matter be addressed in a cooperative spirit, consistent with the Convention's compliance mechanisms, and called for there to be a call to investigate issue before the Review Conference.

23. Ambassador Vongxay noted that the Presidency had reached out to the Mission of Mali in Geneva but had not yet received a response. The Director of the ISU reported that the ISU had held a bilateral meeting with a representative of Mali. During that meeting, the representative had not addressed the reported use but had described the news reports as biased and as an attempt to undermine the Malian Government for international purposes. Ambassador Vongxay encouraged the CMC to share all available information, including the Casey-Maslen analysis, with the Presidency and the Coordination Committee.

Victim Assistance

24. The Representative of Niger reported on engagement with States at the margins of the NDM, including discussions related to Africa, Syria, and Iraq. Approximately ten countries had been engaged, and the discussions revealed a recurring combination of limited awareness of the Convention, absence of action plans, uncertainty about how to access information and resources, and difficulty reaching areas and the affected population living there. The Representative also reported that, during the workshop roundtable co-organised along with Japan (22 May), participants requested to the ISU to establish a database of protection and victim assistance actors and practitioners. Difficulty connecting with donors was also noted. The Representative also flagged that Zimbabwe had been engaged and that there was potential for that country's continued interest. He recalled the roundtable on victim assistance held on 22 May, which had been open to all States Parties, and highlighted persistent funding gaps, the need for meaningful participation of victims including women and girls, the importance of sustained long-term support, and the need for robust monitoring and data collection to track implementation of the action plan. He noted that engagement would continue at the forthcoming APMBC intersessional meetings.

25. The Representative of Niger also noted that, regarding national action plans, some countries, many, do have national action plans but don't have the financial means to implement them. He also noted that, others, a few, do not have national action plans and there are huge disparities between States Parties that receive international assistance and that are therefore able to fulfil their victim assistance obligation, and those who don't receive such assistance and that are unable to adequately meet their victim assistance obligation.

26. The Representative of Niger then continued providing some updates on universalisation, noting that the Democratic Republic of Congo seemed very eager to ratify the Convention and with a little more engagement they might ratify. South Sudan also showed strong interest to join the Convention. He then added that Zimbabwe was a bit reluctant, believing that CCM and

APBMC are pretty much the same. More engagement, stressing the difference between the two convention and the interest/benefit of joining the CCM, is needed.

Clearance

27. The Representative of France, as Coordinator on clearance alongside Mexico, reported that France and Mexico had recently co-organised an informal event on integrating environmental and climate considerations into the VCAP, building on a working paper produced by Italy and France as previous coordinators. The event had addressed two dimensions: the impact of climate and environmental conditions on mine action operations, and the environmental impact of mine action activities themselves. With respect to Chad's Article 4 extension request, the representative noted that progress was not straightforward, given Chad's challenging funding situation, and that discussions had taken place at the margins of the NDM Meeting. Additional questions had been sent to the Chadian authorities for consideration, and it was anticipated that engagement would continue at the forthcoming APMBC intersessional meetings.

Risk Education

28. The Representative of Lebanon, as Risk Education Coordinator, conveyed the appreciation of participants for the support of the Presidency and the ISU in the organisation of a consultation workshop on risk education, held on 10 June. The Representative reported on the workshop, involving affected States Parties, which had addressed recommendations and challenges relating to each action of the Lausanne Action Plan on risk education. A report of the workshop would be circulated. He noted that a side event on conflict sensitivity and risk education was planned for the Third Review Conference in Vientiane. He underlined the continued underrepresentation of risk education in donor funding and urged States Parties and the Presidency to advocate for its cost-effectiveness in saving lives and building safer communities.

29. Ambassador Vongxay emphasised the particular importance of risk education for the protection of children and future generations, and noted the importance of sustained advocacy, community-level engagement, and the provision of materials to support this work.

Stockpile Destruction

30. The Representative of Peru, speaking also on behalf of Burkina Faso, reported on the roundtable on the evolution and continued development of Article 3, held on 28 May, which had brought together States Parties, international organisations, and civil society. The roundtable had opened with introductory remarks by Ambassador Vongxay, underscoring the importance of maintaining political momentum around Article 3. Peru had delivered a presentation on its national experience implementing Article 3, including key achievements, challenges, and lessons learned. Mr. Santiago Ocampo of Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) subsequently complemented Peru's presentation with details on technical assistance and good practices developed through cooperation. A presentation by Dr Theò Bajon, researcher at UNIDIR, examined the relationship between comprehensive ammunition management and Article 3 implementation, highlighting how these processes could contribute to universalisation by demonstrating tangible security and risk-reduction benefits. Interventions followed from representatives of the ICRC, the Cluster Munition Coalition and several delegations, emphasising the value of sharing national experiences and technical expertise. The representative concluded that the roundtable had demonstrated the high level of importance

placed by the international community on the full implementation of Article 3 and on international cooperation and assistance and confirmed the willingness of Peru and Burkina Faso to continue engaging with all parties on this issue.

National Implementation Measures

31. The Representative of Panama, as Coordinator on National Implementation Measures, indicated that the committee would seek to engage States that had not yet adopted Article 9 implementation measures during the forthcoming APMBC intersessional meetings, given that delegations from capitals would be present. A draft letter was prepared by the Coordinator in order to promote national implementation measures clinics for States Parties currently drafting, revising, or clarifying national measures.

International Cooperation and Assistance

32. The Representative of Switzerland, as Coordinator on international cooperation and assistance (ICA), reported on ongoing efforts to raise awareness of the country coalitions concept among States Parties and stakeholders. A meeting was planned the following week with the Chair of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) to present the country coalition concept and discuss how the MASG might support related efforts. Switzerland also indicated plans to host a meeting of ICA coordinators from both the CCM and the APMBC at the margins of the Second Preparatory Meeting, building on a similar meeting held the previous year, with a view to identifying synergies across the two instruments while being mindful of their distinct character. Switzerland expressed its appreciation for the opportunity to support both regional workshops financially and to participate in them, and noted the positive feedback received.

Transparency

33. The Representative of Australia, as coordinator on transparency, reported that outreach had been conducted to secretariats across the UN system, to States, and to individual experts, in order to better understand synergies and connections in transparency reporting within the CCM and across the system. A working paper on synergies between the CCM and the Arms Trade Treaty on transparency was being prepared for submission to the upcoming ATT Conference of States Parties. Australia invited all thematic coordinators to contribute to the coordinator's annual report as soon as possible, noting the upcoming period of annual leave and the heavy schedule of meetings across the disarmament system.

34. The representative of Australia noted that their outgoing colleague, Gemma, would shortly be returning to Australia to contribute to the international law work of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. She expressed appreciation for Gemma's sustained contribution to the CCM's work on transparency and noted that a separate conversation with the ISU would follow to ensure continuity of coordination.

General Status and Operations

35. The Representative of Cameroon, as co-coordinator on general status and operations alongside Austria, provided a brief update on recent activities. The main development since the previous meeting had been the co-organisation of the regional universalisation workshop in Addis Abeba on 4–5 June, in collaboration with the Presidency, the ICRC, NPA, and the ISU, with

financial support from Canada, Norway, and Switzerland. The Austrian Embassy in Addis Abeba had also been involved in the event. The workshop had brought together representatives from across the African continent, including States Parties, Signatory States, and States not party, as well as representatives of international organisations and civil society. The discussions had addressed the continued humanitarian relevance of the Convention, implementation challenges, international cooperation and assistance, and preparations for the Third Review Conference. Key themes included: the importance of national ownership and nationally determined priorities; the reinforcing relationship between universalisation, implementation, and cooperation; and the value of partnerships among States, regional organisations, and civil society in translating commitments into concrete results on the ground.

36. The Representative of Austria (Ms Eberl) added that the local Austrian embassy in Addis Abeba was invited to the workshop, as had been the case the previous year in Manila under the Philippines Presidency. On gender and diversity, she reported that both coordinators had engaged individually and jointly with States Parties, as well as together with the Presidency, to gather inputs on VCAP language relating to gender mainstreaming, and the needs and perspectives of affected populations, including women and girls. She confirmed their continued availability to support the Presidency in finding agreed language going forward.

Agenda Item 5: Updates from the ISU

37. The Director of the ISU welcomed Ambassador Kmentt and provided an overview of ISU activities. The Director reported that, since the last meeting, the ISU had continued to support preparations for the Third Review Conference and the implementation of the Convention more broadly, working closely with the Presidency, Coordinators, States Parties and the CCM Community more broadly. The ISU had provided substantive, analytical, and drafting support in relation to documents under preparation for the Review Conference process, and remained available to continue supporting the Presidency, Coordinators, and States Parties as preparations advanced.

38. The Director reported that the ISU had continued work on the Convention's core institutional documentation, including the annual progress report on the implementation of the Lausanne Action Plan, the ISU's Annual Report, and the development of the next five-year work plan and budget framework, which she noted that will be shared with CC members next week.

39. The Director also noted that, as the Convention's support mechanism, the ISU remains committed to assisting the Presidency and States Parties throughout the Review Conference process and stands ready to provide substantive, administrative and institutional support as required.

40. On thematic implementation, the ISU had continued supporting the Coordinators in implementing their workplans and facilitating ample consultations with States Parties and stakeholders. Recent activities focused on victim assistance, stockpile destruction, risk education, and clearance, all in support of the development of the VCAP.

41. Regarding Article 4 extension requests, the Director confirmed that Chad remained the only State Party expected to submit a request for consideration of the Third Review Conference in 2026. The ISU was engaged with national authorities and remained available to provide technical

support, pending receipt of the final version of the request following feedback provided by the Analysis Group.

ISU's External Engagements

42. The Director highlighted three recent external engagements. It was noted that the National Director Meeting (NDM) provided an important platform for the ISU to engage with States Parties, implementing partners, States not party and signatories along with the wider mine action community. Through its participation in side events, thematic discussions and bilateral meetings, the ISU promoted awareness of ongoing CCM priorities, gathered perspectives on emerging challenges, and advanced discussions related to implementation and preparations towards the Third Review Conference. Importantly, the meeting also provided an opportunity to strengthen existing partnerships, establish new contacts, and explore areas for enhanced cooperation in support of the Convention objectives.

43. In addition, the Director highlighted three recent engagements that have been particularly valuable for the Convention. The ISU participated in the victim assistance dialogue convened under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in San Salvador, as well as the Asia-Pacific Workshop in Vientiane and the African Regional Workshop in Addis Ababa.

44. In San Salvador, the dialogue brought together victims and survivors, States, practitioners and experts working on victim assistance and disability inclusion. Participation provided an important opportunity to exchange experiences across humanitarian disarmament instruments, strengthen connections with survivor networks, and ensure that CCM perspectives and experiences were reflected in broader international discussions.

45. Similarly, the regional workshops in Africa and the Asia-Pacific highlighted the importance of engaging directly with regional organizations and partners, including the African Union, ASEAN and regional centres such as ARMAC. These engagements enabled the ISU to better understand regional priorities, identify opportunities for cooperation, and strengthen relationships with actors whose influence extends beyond the Convention's traditional constituency. Taken together, these engagements revealed an important finding: in many regions, limited engagement with the Convention does not necessarily reflect opposition to its objectives. Rather, discussions frequently pointed to limited awareness, competing political priorities, and insufficient opportunities for direct engagement. This underscored the importance of sustained outreach and regional presence if the Convention is to maintain and expand its relevance.

46. At the same time, the Director continued, these engagements broadened the ISU's horizon of engagement and enhanced the Convention's visibility in humanitarian, victim assistance, protection and regional security discussions. They reinforced the importance of actively positioning the CCM within broader policy conversations in order to ensure that the Convention remains visible, relevant and understood by key stakeholders worldwide.

Staffing

47. The Director then moved to staffing matters, highlighting that temporary arrangements remain in place to ensure operational continuity through the Third Review Conference. While these arrangements have required additional resources during the transition period, they have ensured stability during a critical phase of Convention preparations.

48. She then noted that, following the Review Conference, and as agreed with the Presidency, a recruitment process is expected to be launched, with a view to ensuring the longer-term sustainability and effectiveness of the ISU.

Finances

49. The Director then moved to providing an update on the financial situation of the ISU.

a. Trust Fund

50. On finances, regarding the 2025 budget, contributions were received from 69 of the 110 invoiced States Parties, amounting to CHF 517,743. While this represents fewer contributing States Parties than in 2024, the overall level of contributions increased from four hundred and sixty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-two (CHF 463,192) Swiss Francs.

51. In 2025, sixty-nine of the one hundred and ten invoiced States Parties contributed a total of five hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-three Swiss francs, compared with seventy contributing States Parties in 2024. For 2026, contributions have so far been received from 48 States Parties, representing approximately 46 per cent of the approved budget. While this level of support is encouraging, it also highlights the importance of timely and predictable contributions from all States Parties as preparations for the Third Review Conference continue.

b. Sponsorship Programme

52. The Director then moved to the Sponsorship Programme. She noted that funds carried forward from 2025, amounting to forty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-four Swiss francs, together with contributions received - so far- in 2026 amounting to thirty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-two Swiss francs, supported the participation of delegates in the regional workshops held in Vientiane and Addis Ababa. Following these expenditures, the remaining balance of the Sponsorship Trust Funds stands at fifty-seven thousand and ninety-four Swiss francs.

53. While the abovementioned resources provide an important basis for continued support, additional contributions will be needed to facilitate the participation of eligible States Parties in the Third Review Conference. The ISU therefore encourages States Parties in a position to do so to consider contributing to the Sponsorship Programme. Additional contributions are expected in the coming months.

54. The Director then concluded by noting that the ISU remains grateful for the continued support of States Parties and that it looks forward to working closely with all delegations as preparations for the Third Review Conference advance.

55. Ambassador Vongxay expressed the Presidency's appreciation to the ISU for its continued and comprehensive support, noting that despite staffing constraints, the ISU had effectively supported the Presidency's work throughout the preparatory period.

56. It was noted that the next Coordination Committee Meeting is scheduled for 20 August 2026, prior to travel to the Third Review Conference.
