



UK Mission
Geneva



10TH MEETING
OF STATES PARTIES
30 AUG - 2 SEPT
GENEVA 2022

MINUTES OF A VIRTUAL MEETING OF THE CCM COORDINATION COMMITTEE

held on Wednesday 2nd February 2022

from 11:00 to 12:30 hours

1. Present:

United Kingdom – 10MSP President

H.E. Mr. Aidan Liddle

Mr. Simon Cleobury

Ms. Eleonora Saggese

Ms. Amanda Oeggerli

Iraq – President-Designate (11MSP)

Mr. Sabah Al-Janaby

Mr. Mohammed Ridha Al-Haidari

Switzerland – Immediate Past President (2RC)

Mr. Laurent Masmejean

Australia

Ms. Michelle Carr

Bulgaria

Mr. Iassen Tomov

Chile

Ms. Pamela Moraga

France

Ms. Inès Mensah

Germany

Ms. Irmgard Adam

Guyana

Ms. Kerrlene Wills

Mexico

Mr. Alonso Martínez

Mr. Alejandro Olivares

Montenegro

Mr. Nikola Ražnatović

New Zealand

Mr. Nicholas Clutterbuck

Philippines

Mr. Jonelle John Domingo

Spain

Mr. Juan Manglano

Sweden

Mr. Niklas Nilsson

CMC

Ms. Kasia Derlicka-Rosenbauer

ICRC

Ms. Wen Zhou

UNODA

Ms. Silvia Mercogliano

Ms. Erika Kawahara

By invitation – GICHD

Mr. Martial Becker

Mr. Pascal Rapillard

Implementation Support Unit

Ms. Sheila N. Mweemba

Mr. Emad Al-Juhaishi

Ms. Elaine Weiss

2. Opening Remarks by the Presidency

Ambassador Aidan Liddle, President of the 10th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (10MSP), started the fourth Coordination Committee Meeting under the United Kingdom Presidency with a warm welcome to all that had joined the virtual meeting. He extended a special welcome to Mr. Nicholas Clutterbuck of New Zealand who was participating in a meeting of the Coordination Committee for the first time. He also welcomed Mr. Martial Becker and Mr. Pascal Rapillard, representatives of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), he had invited to participate in the discussion on the recruitment process of the next ISU Director. Thereafter, President tabled the provisional Agenda which was adopted by the Meeting as presented.

3. Approval of the Minutes of the Previous Coordination Committee Meeting

Ambassador Liddle commended his colleague, Mr. Simon Cleobury, for having successfully chaired the previous Coordination Committee Meeting held on 1 December 2021 on his behalf. Thereafter, the Committee approved, without correction, the Minutes as an accurate record of what had been discussed during that meeting.

4. Update on Implementation of the UK Presidency Priorities up to the 10MSP

4.1 Adoption of CCM Resolution by UNGA 76

The President outlined that since the last Meeting, the 2021 Resolution on the Implementation of the CCM had been adopted by the UN General Assembly with a high degree of support and a better voting result recorded than at the First Committee, with 146 votes in favour, 1 against and 37 abstentions. While it was not a record-breaking outcome, it was only 1 vote short of the Yes votes recorded in 2020. He further informed that the extra Yes votes were from Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Malawi, Seychelles, and South Sudan, that had been absent at the First Committee vote, and from Djibouti and Kuwait, which had switched their votes from Abstain to Yes. However, Central African Republic and St Kitts & Nevis, which voted Yes at First Committee, were not present during the plenary vote. Disappointingly, Zambia, which had always voted Yes on the CCM Resolution including at the First Committee, abstained during the plenary vote.

Ambassador Liddle informed that he had requested the ISU Director to follow up on the reason for Zambia's sudden change of its vote. He thanked the Committee for its support in the drafting of and lobbying for the Resolution at the General Assembly.

4.2 2022 Intersessional Meeting Dates

The President indicated that there was still uncertainty regarding the dates on which to hold the 2022 CCM Intersessional Meeting. The presidency had hoped for the Meeting to be held back-to-back with another relevant meeting, such as the APMBC Intersessional Meeting or the International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and United Nations Advisers (NDM-UN) to benefit capital-based delegates travelling to Geneva. In its follow up with UNMAS, the presidency was informed that the NDM-UN would likely be held back-to-back with the APMBC Intersessional Meeting towards the end of June, the timing of which

it deemed to be too late as the 10MSP would be held not long after in late August. Furthermore, many Geneva delegates would be busy with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) at that time. The President informed that the fallback plan was a room booked at the Palais des Nations for the end of March, which was slightly earlier than he would have liked but this decision had been taken due to the lack of readily available meeting rooms. Therefore, the presidency was of the view that the Intersessional Meeting be held at the end of March or at an alternative venue in May. He then requested the views of the Coordination Committee on the pros and cons of the various options presented on how best to proceed.

In response to the President's invitation to provide additional information on the matter, UNODA assured that the presidency's request had been well noted and that it would follow up with the Division of Conference Management (DCM) to find out if a meeting had been cancelled and a room become available closer to May. She confirmed that the room currently reserved for the CCM Intersessional Meeting was for 31 March to 1 April.

Mexico began its contribution to the discussion with congratulations to the President for the good result at the UNGA and acknowledged the hard work of the presidency in organizing the Intersessional Meeting. Mexico echoed the President in that it preferred holding the meeting back-to-back with related meetings so that the expected delegates would not have to travel twice in a short period for meetings held in March and June. On the other hand, due to its recognition of the overall stress on the 2022 disarmament calendar caused by the lack of clarity, Mexico conceded that some flexibility had to be exercised in deciding on how to proceed. Mexico affirmed that if the late March/early April dates were the only realistic or possible options, it would work with those.

In its contribution to the discussion, Spain echoed Mexico in expressing its preference for the CCM Intersessional Meeting to be held back-to-back with that of the APMBC. However, as Mexico had highlighted the challenges related to the 2022 disarmament calendar, Spain suggested that the President block the dates of 31 March-1 April to avoid the risk of losing the room at the Palais. Spain further enquired whether the Meeting could be held in hybrid format and pointed out that the 2021 APMBC Intersessional Meeting was held successfully in fully virtual format. He added that allowing virtual participation would also provide more flexibility for international delegates, considering that travel in 2022 was still a challenge.

The President thanked all the contributors to the discussion and informed that the presidency had been working on the assumption that the intersessionals would either be an in-person or hybrid meeting. Nevertheless, holding a fully virtual meeting would also be a viable option, especially if DCM were not able provide a room in late April or early May by the end of the following week and requested UNODA to follow up with DCM in that regard. He assured that all options would be communicated in writing to the Committee shortly thereafter.

4.3 Finances for CCM Meetings

Ambassador Liddle referred to his mandate as 10MSP President to continue with consultations on measures to stabilize the finances of the Convention particularly on the idea of a contingency line in the budget. He reported that the presidency was working on

proposals that would be discussed at the following meeting of the Coordination Committee and invited Coordinators to contact his team with any ideas on the issue in the following weeks.

4.4 Recruitment of Future ISU Directors

Ambassador Liddle reminded the meeting of his mandate to design the process for the recruitment of the next ISU Directors. He informed that his team was working on some ideas with the GICHD, which would be discussed in greater depth at the following meeting of the Committee. These would include crafting a draft decision to be tabled at the 10MSP which would cover the updated Terms of Reference (TOR) of the position, a timetable for the recruitment process, and the selection procedure that would specify members of the selection panel and how the decision would be made. He invited his colleague, Ms. Eleanora Saggese, to elaborate on the progress made on this task.

Ms. Saggese reported that the presidency had had an introductory call with the GICHD to discuss the possible recruitment timeline. They noted that there would only be about 8 months after the 10MSP in which to undertake the selection process. The plan was to start with the vacancy announcement in early September right after the 10MSP, to allow time for the pre-screening and the selection panel to study the applications by the end of 2022. The selection panel would have to carry out interviews towards the end of 2022 through to early 2023, with a view to submit a report recommending the preferred candidates by mid-February 2023. Thereafter, the contract would be awarded to the selected candidate in the spring of 2023.

Ms. Saggese highlighted that the presidency had discussed with the GICHD the importance of allowing enough time for the selection process to conclude successfully by April 2023 when the contract of the current ISU Director would expire. She informed that the presidency intended to submit a draft decision at the following meeting of the Coordination Committee which would be submitted with the updated TOR of the current ISU Director. The updated TOR would be prepared in consultation with the ISU Director and the GICHD and presented for discussion at the next Committee Meeting.

In its contribution to the presentation, the GICHD representative thanked the presidency for the invitation to participate in the meeting and expressed their readiness to respond to any queries the Committee members might have.

The President thanked his colleague and the GICHD for their update and indicated that additional information would be circulated to the Committee members to give them time to carefully consider the details before further discussion on the topic the following meeting. He further informed that he intended to consult States Parties more generally on the matter during the Intersessional Meeting.

The GICHD reiterated its readiness to work closely with the presidency to support it in this regard.

Ambassador Liddle expressed his appreciation for the GICHD and acknowledged that the GICHD played a crucial role in the recruitment process both as the employer of the Director and as host of the ISU.

5. Updates by Thematic Coordinators on the Implementation of their Concept Notes

The President reminded that all the thematic concept notes had been submitted and made available on the CCM website, apart from that of the new Coordinator on National Implementation Measures who had recently taken over from the previous representative of New Zealand. He then invited the thematic Coordinators to provide their updates.

5.1 Stockpile Destruction and Retention (Australia and Bulgaria)

On behalf of the Coordinators, Australia thanked the United Kingdom for having met with Guinea-Bissau the previous Monday to discuss its implementation of Article 3 of the Convention. She expressed her eagerness to learn of any updates following the meeting and informed that the Australian Embassy in Lisbon which oversaw Australia's bilateral relations with Guinea-Bissau would be happy to follow up on the meeting either by phone or during a future bilateral visit.

Bulgaria conveyed appreciation to the UK for its outreach efforts to Guinea-Bissau and reported that the Coordinators had also requested Peru and South Africa to meet with and discuss the implementation of their respective Article 3 obligations. Bulgaria informed that South Africa had expressed its willingness to meet although a date had not been agreed upon. The Coordinators would likely meet with Peru the following week, although Peru had indicated that it might need more time to organize a meeting so that its experts in capital could attend the meeting. Bulgaria assured that the Coordinators would keep the Committee updated on the outcomes of the meetings.

The President thanked the Coordinators for their update and informed that the UK Ambassador in Dakar that had met with Guinea-Bissau took the opportunity to hand over a letter from the President to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Guinea-Bissau's obligations under Articles 3 and 7 of the Convention. He highlighted that Spain, which had representation in Guinea-Bissau, was also present at the meeting.

At this juncture, Spain raised a point of order regarding the continued presence at the meeting of the GICHD representatives after the agenda item they were invited to provide additional information on had been concluded. He reminded that at the Second Review Conference the States Parties had decided not to include the GICHD as a Coordination Committee member and that that decision needed to be strictly observed. He emphasized that Spain had a good working relationship with the GICHD but that it was merely ensuring that the correct procedure on participation in meetings was being followed and therefore it was out of order for the GICHD to remain during the discussion of the regular business of the Coordination Committee.

In response, the President reminded that he had invited the GICHD as his guest and that unless there were strong objections to their continued presence, he saw no reason why the GICHD representatives could not remain in the meeting.

Spain restated his understanding that the GICHD was not a member of the Coordination Committee and that it was important that the laid down procedures were followed.

The GICHD representative thanked the President for the invitation and reiterated that they would remain available to support the presidency as needed especially with regard to the recruitment process of the future ISU director and indicated that they were just about to exit the meeting when the matter was raised.

Spain thanked the President for his indulgence and underlined the need for accuracy in the way that that the Coordination Committee conducted its business. He further recalled that CCM member states had not agreed to amend the composition of the Committee at the 2RC. He reiterated that while Spain worked well and appreciated the good work that the GICHD did, it was important that the Committee was consulted in advance on those being invited to participate in meetings of the Committee and that these remained only until the reason of their attendance had been discussed.

In its contribution to the thematic discussion, Spain reminded the meeting that an attempted coup had recently taken place in Guinea-Bissau and highlighted that the frequent changes of government presented a challenge in the work of the Convention in that country. Nonetheless, to mitigate this he had advised his colleagues in Bissau to establish contacts with mid-rank officials, rather than ministers, as they were less likely to be affected by the political instability.

The President thanked Spain for its support and contribution to the discussion.

5.2 Clearance and Risk Education (Guyana and Sweden)

On behalf of the Coordinators on Clearance and Risk Education, Sweden thanked the ISU for the facilitation of meetings between the ISU, the Coordinators and States Parties Lebanon, Chile and Somalia. Sweden reported that Lebanon appeared to be on track with its cluster munition clearance plan as it reported to have less contamination left to address at that time than was calculated in its extension request work plan. However, Lebanon was facing a lack of funds following its political instability and economic crisis, which could result in Lebanon requesting for one more year of extension. Lebanon had indicated that it would require USD 6 million over 3 years in order to meet the current deadline. Sweden informed that the Coordinators discussed the possibility of organizing a donor meeting for Lebanon, which they intended to further discuss with the Coordinators on International Cooperation and Assistance.

In augmenting the report given by Sweden, the ISU Director outlined that Lebanon was overall on track as it was able to cancel more area than previously estimated and its main issue was funding as donors had reduced or stopped supporting cluster munition clearance, as their focus had shifted to landmine clearance. Lebanon had assured that if it was able to receive USD 2 to 3 million annually over the next 2 to 3 years, it would not require another extension of its deadline. She commended Lebanon for being proactive in finding creative ways to overcome its challenges including the increase of its clearance rate, either through use of new technology or alternative ways such as employing dogs for survey which could

speed up its work. Lebanon was also actively engaging possible donor states to support its work. The Director highlighted that if it could get 6 donor states to donate USD 500,000 each annually, that could help Lebanon fulfil its Article 4 obligation within the deadline.

Sweden reported that Chile had completed its technical survey and had recorded less contaminated area than expected, hence clearance would also require less time than anticipated. However, due to its current changeover in government, Chile had advised that it would not be able to submit its extension request before April when the new administration will be in office and requested that a letter from the 10MSP President be sent indicating that Chile could delay its submission until April. Chile had also informed that it would need to present its extension request to the new minister for approval prior to submission. Sweden indicated that it would be ready to discuss the matter further bilaterally with the President.

The representative of Chile confirmed that the country was indeed undergoing a change of government and all activity was at a standstill until 11 March. She was however happy to inform that the incoming government was more knowledgeable and responsive to international affairs, particularly that the new Under-Secretary of Defence was a former diplomat. She added that, due to procedural requirements, the Ministry of Defence of Chile would require an official letter from the President of the Convention permitting it to submit its request in April. She expressed hope that her government would allocate funds for cluster munition clearance in its 2022 budget and committed to personally make an effort in that regard. The President thanked Chile for the additional information and tasked his team, Sweden, Chile and the ISU to work on the requested letter.

Sweden reported that Somalia reported not having carried out cluster munition clearance in recent times and that the Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) had had some trouble liaising with donors.

To supplement the Coordinator's report, the ISU Director informed that Somalia had had ongoing elections during the previous 6 months which had also affected operations. Somalia had also informed that donors and operators seemed to be prioritising clearance of landmines over that of cluster munitions. In past meetings, Somalia had expressed its interest to establish a country coalition and was still interested to pursue this undertaking. SEMA reported to have a good working relationship with HALO Trust, a UK-based organization. Therefore, the Director suggested that this could be an opportunity for the UK Presidency to explore supporting the clearance work in Somalia. She reminded that Somalia had only 6 cluster munition contaminated areas and that with the necessary international support the State Party should be able to comply with its Article 4 obligations by its deadline, though it had yet to conduct a survey to establish the extent of the contamination. The Director of SEMA had assured the ISU that it would reach out to the UK embassy in Mogadishu as well as to its Permanent Mission in Geneva to discuss possible requests for international cooperation and assistance.

Ambassador Liddle thanked Sweden and the ISU Director for the updates and added that he would follow up with the UK embassy in Mogadishu to see if the UK could provide support to clearance operations in Somalia.

5.3 Victim Assistance (Chile and Mexico)

Mexico, on behalf of the VA Coordinators, reported that the Coordinators had participated in the APMBC VA retreat that took place on 19 January 2022. Mexico informed that their work was aligned with that of the APMBC VA Committee.

Mexico informed that the Coordinators would send letters to the national focal points of States Parties with obligations under Article 5 to follow up on the needs and processes to implement LAP Actions 31 to 37, which the Coordinators considered as fundamental for the current 5-year cycle. The Coordinators would send similar letters to civil society and the GICHD to get their initial comments on best practices and challenges on the implementation of this LAP section. The letters were foreseen to be sent out by the end of the week and recipients would be given till the end of February to provide their feedback, so that the information could be presented at a side event in the margins of the CCM 2022 intersessional meeting.

Mexico indicated that the Coordinators would also be reviewing the *Guidance on an Integrated Approach to Victim Assistance* and the *Guidelines on Gender and Diversity-Response Victim Assistance in Mine Action* to see how these supported the implementation of the LAP.

Ambassador Liddle thanked the Coordinators for the update and expressed his pleasure that the VA Coordinators, as well as the Coordinators on International Cooperation and Assistance, were collaborating with relevant APMBC thematic Committees.

5.4 Universalization (The Philippines and Spain)

On behalf of the Coordinators on Universalization, Spain reported that the Coordinators had participated in consultations with the presidency and its London-based colleagues to discuss how to cooperate on CCM universalization. He thanked the presidency for convening these exchanges as they had helped the Coordinators to better support the President's efforts and priorities. The Coordinators looked forward to the continued triangular discussions, which they found to be beneficial.

Spain reported that the Coordinators would reconvene the Informal Working Group on Universalization as it would be a good way to support the universalization priorities of the Presidency. Spain suggested that the meeting could include a briefing by the presidency on its priorities. Furthermore, there would be exchanges of views, best practices and lessons learnt between States Parties and civil society. The Coordinators considered the membership of the Informal Working Group to be unrestricted as universalization was an obligation for all States Parties. The date of the meeting was still to be determined, and to facilitate a wide participation, the meeting would be held in virtual format.

Spain further reported that the Coordinators had participated in a preliminary virtual meeting the previous Friday to discuss reviving the Swiss Presidency's idea to organize a universalization workshop in Nigeria for African states. Spain highlighted the importance of having a regional focus in universalization efforts and that Africa was a region with many signatory States. Spain informed that the dates of the workshop were still unconfirmed

though it was planned to be held in mid-March but would be subject to the availability of the presidency team and travel restrictions related to the ongoing pandemic.

The President thanked Spain for the update and outlined that the presidency was considering the week of 21 March for the Nigeria workshop. He informed that the UK mission in Abuja was following up with the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to agree on the dates. The presidency was also working on a follow up with Azerbaijan and would consult with the Coordinators on how best to move forward. In its lobby with Djibouti to vote in favour of the CCM Resolution, the presidency had also used the opportunity to encourage Djibouti to ratify the Convention. Ambassador Liddle expressed his hopes to hold more meetings with Djibouti and would keep the Committee informed on the progress made.

5.5 General Status and Operation of the Convention (France and Namibia)

France, on behalf of the Coordinators on General Status and Operation, reported that the Coordinators had begun to explore the work of other disarmament Conventions and Treaties to assess the degree to which gender issues had been considered so that the CCM could learn and build on this material. Another project that the Coordinators were undertaking was to go through CCM transparency reports received from 2020 to 2022 to evaluate the extent to which gender mainstreaming had been integrated and reflected in reporting. The Coordinators would work on producing statistics and written analyses on this topic to present to the Coordination Committee during the following meeting.

The President expressed his appreciation for the efforts made by the Coordinators and noted that gender mainstreaming was also being integrated into other disarmament Conventions such as the APMBC. He thanked the Coordinators for their update and encouraged them to continue the good work.

5.6 International Cooperation and Assistance (Germany and Montenegro)

On behalf of the Coordinators on International Cooperation and Assistance, Montenegro informed that the Coordinators had hosted a joint meeting between the CCM and APMBC to exchange views and share experiences and best practices as was envisioned in their work plan. The UK Presidency, relevant CCM and APMBC Coordinators, the ISUs and civil society representatives met to discuss the handling of extension requests as well as cooperation and assistance.

Montenegro reported that the meeting was conducted in 2 parts, with the first part being a presentation by the ISU Directors on how extension requests were considered by the respective Conventions. The second part of the meeting revolved around exchanges on international cooperation and country coalitions and how they help to avoid or improve extension requests, as well as best practices and lessons learnt. Following the discussions, participants concluded that while it was important for States Parties to improve on the quality of the extension requests. It was also noted that the “burden” of extension request submissions should not be so high that it negatively affected universalization and prevented States not Party from joining the Conventions.

Montenegro reiterated that following Mauritania's outreach to potential partners to enhance its Article 4 implementation, France had expressed its interest in establishing a country coalition with Mauritania. Montenegro indicated that the Coordinators had agreed on a date to meet with France and would thereafter be available to organize a meeting with Mauritania.

Montenegro reported that the Coordinators had participated in the victim assistance retreat organized by the APMBC ISU on 19 January 2022 and that discussions on establishing country coalitions for victim assistance had taken place during the event.

In thanking Montenegro for the update, Ambassador Liddle conveyed his pleasure that the Coordinators had organized a joint CCM-APMBC event and that the presidency was able to take part in the meeting.

Ambassador Liddle added that the workshop organized by the UK in Cambodia on innovative financing for mine action had yielded a good outcome that could lead to further private-public cooperation in mine action and development. The report on the Cambodian Workshop would be circulated to the Coordination Committee through the ISU immediately after the meeting.

The President informed that his team was working with the European Union (EU) on holding a meeting on innovative financing for mine action at Wilton Park in the UK in the near future. He expressed his hope to provide more update on that meeting during the next Coordination Committee meeting.

5.7 Transparency Measures (Iraq)

Iraq reported that since the last update Niue had submitted its initial transparency report and thanked the ISU for its support on the follow up with Niue. Iraq assured that it would continue its engagement with the remaining States Parties still with overdue initial reports to reduce the number of states behind in initial reporting. Furthermore, in accordance with its concept note, Iraq would soon send a reminder letter to all States Parties to encourage them to submit their annual reports by the deadline of 30 April.

The President thanked Iraq for the update and highlighted that the UK's follow up with Guinea-Bissau also included an emphasis on reporting, which was reflected in its letter to the government of Guinea-Bissau.

5.8 National Implementation Measures (New Zealand)

The representative of New Zealand, Mr. Nicholas Clutterbuck, introduced himself as the new representative of New Zealand to the Conference of Disarmament and the CCM Coordinator on national implementation measures (NIM). He apologized for the late submission of the NIM concept note and reiterated that this was due to the recent changeover of staff and assured that it had no bearing on New Zealand's focus on the work of the Convention. He reported to have met with the ISU the previous day to discuss what could be achieved during the current year in the lead up to the 10MSP and informed that New Zealand would continue to pursue a targeted approach in its follow-up with States Parties on their implementation of Article 9.

Ambassador Liddle thanked New Zealand for its update and expressed his awareness of the challenges created by staff changeover in the middle of the Convention's annual cycle. He added that he looked forward to New Zealand's presentation of its Concept Note during the next meeting.

6. Update by UNODA on CCM Financing in Accordance with Article 4 of the Convention

UNODA informed that it had received a lot of queries on CCM invoices for 2022 and reminded states that there were no invoices for 2022 because the 2021 funds had been transferred to 2022 due to the one-year postponement of the 10MSP.

UNODA was pleased to report that, to date, 72.6% of the 10MSP budget had been met and that less than USD 100,000 was still outstanding. The representative indicated that she would follow up with the finance department to specify that these funds were for 2022 projects so that states would not keep requesting for CCM invoices in the current year. She further informed that the financing for the Second Review Conference (2RC) had also been finalized.

The President thanked UNODA for the encouraging news and congratulated UNODA for successfully concluding the 2RC cycle financing. He conveyed his readiness to remind states that had not made their contributions for the 10MSP cycle to do so, should the need arise.

7. Update by the CCM Implementation Support Unit

7.1 Financing of the ISU

(a) Update on 2022 Contributions

The ISU Director reported that two weeks prior, the ISU had sent out the 2022 invoices to all States Parties and that she was happy to report that already 5 States parties had paid their contributions. The amount received thus far amounted to CHF 31,386 which was equivalent to 6.5% of the annual budget - CHF 469,686.

(b) Update on 2021 Contributions

The Director reminded that during the previous meeting she had reported that contributions towards the ISU 2021 annual budget had fallen short of the budgeted amount and that unfortunately, that was still the case. However, since the last update, contributions had been received from 3 additional States and that 1 State had also informed that it was in the process of making its payment to the 2021 budget. That contribution would translate into an approximate 96% cover of the annual budget. At that time, only 50 out of 110 States Parties had contributed to the ISU 2021 annual budget the amount of about CHF 408,000, which was CHF 61,000 short of the annual budget. The Director pointed out that this was the first year since its establishment of the ISU in 2015 that total contributions to its activities were not sufficient to cover the annual budget. However, in reality once the carryover of about CHF 295,000 from 2020 and total expenditure in 2021 of CHF 429,672 were taken into account, there was a positive balance

of approximately CHF 274,558 in the ISU account at the end of the year. Nevertheless, the ISU Director cautioned that if this pattern of reduced annual contributions continued, the ISU would eventually register a deficit.

7.2 Follow up with States Parties with CCM Article 4 Obligations

The Director stated that since Sweden had already provided an update on some of the recent meetings the ISU had organized with States Parties with outstanding clearance obligations, she would give information on the other meetings the ISU had held and where the Article 4 Coordinators had not been present.

(a) Chad

The ISU had met virtually with Chad in the 2nd week of December 2021 and been informed that Chad had completed its non-technical survey in all the accessible areas and that no cluster munition remnants had been found. However, one area previously inaccessible due to security reasons, was planned to be surveyed in February or March 2022. The ISU had agreed to check back with Chad in March to find out if it had been possible to conduct that survey. Chad had also informed that a major obstacle to its Article 4 compliance was a lack of funding. In addition, due to COVID-19, the Chad government no longer had the capacity to fund cluster munition clearance and had requested additional support from the European Union for the final clearance activities to be conducted, which were estimated to require only 2 to 3 weeks of work. The ISU Director expressed her hope that Chad had been able to secure this funding and conduct the remaining work.

(b) Afghanistan

The ISU had contacted its national contacts but had not received a response from Afghanistan during recent follow-ups. During the last meeting the ISU had had with Afghanistan, former staff members of its mine action coordination body had been working on a voluntary basis. The ISU Director informed that the ISU would continue to reach out to the mine action coordination body.

7.3 New CCM Website

The Director referred to the email she had sent to the Coordination Committee that morning, in which she had shared a link to the test site of the new CCM website for the members to assess. She expressed her sincere thanks to those that had already tested the site and provided useful feedback. She encouraged the rest of the Committee to do so.

She informed that research had shown that 80% of internet users access websites on their mobile phones and highlighted that the new website was better optimized for mobile use than the old one. She added that the new website was intended to be equally appealing on the desktop and had been designed to improve on content accessibility as well as reduce on cumbersome scrolling.

The Director reported that the new website had been scheduled to be launched that week, but technical issues related to the web hosting company had prevented that from taking place.

7.4 CCM Newsletter

The ISU Director highlighted that the 2021 fourth quarter newsletter had also been given a makeover and encouraged the Committee members to provide their feedback on the new design.

Ambassador Liddle thanked the ISU Director for her updates and remarked that the new website and newsletter design looked appealing. He also agreed that it was a prudent to regularly update the image of the Convention.

8. Any Other Business

8.1 Notes Verbales to States Parties

UNODA informed that following the adoption of the 2021 CCM Resolution by the UNGA, notes verbales was expected to be sent from its New York office to CCM States Parties in mid-February. The note verbale would include the call to convene the 10MSP in late August 2022 and a reminder to States Parties to submit their annual transparency report by the deadline of 30 April 2022.

8.2 Early Submissions of 2021 Annual Transparency Reports

The ISU Director acknowledged and congratulated the two States Parties that had already submitted their 2021 Article 7 annual reports. She noted that yet again Saint Kitts & Nevis, the most frequent gold medallist, had retained its number 1 position. Another repeat silver medallist, Australia, had been awarded the silver medal this year. The Director reminded that there was still the bronze medal to be awarded and urged states to submit their 2021 annual report to get the medal.

9. Next Coordination Committee Meeting

Ambassador Liddle announced that the next Coordination Committee Meeting would likely take place on the 3rd or 4th of March and that the presidency would work on fixing the date of the 2022 CCM intersessional meeting in the interim.

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